

Chapter 5 Reference Materials on Japan's ODA

Section 1 Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (January-December 2017)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Year/ Month	International Developments in Aid
2017.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura pledged to provide an ODA loan for a project to rehabilitate a thermal power station in southern Iraq (loan provision of up to approximately ¥21.5 billion) (in Baghdad) • Japan and Iraq exchanged notes concerning the provision of an ODA loan to Iraq (loan provision of up to ¥27.22 billion) for the "Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase 3)" in the presence of then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura (in Baghdad) • At the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting in Manila, Prime Minister Abe announced Japan's assistance worth ¥1 trillion over the next five years, including ODA and investments by the private-sector • Japan decided to provide ¥59 billion in assistance for humanitarian aid, counter-terrorism measures, and social stabilization in the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe (through the third supplementary budget for FY2016) • Japan decided to provide ¥20.6 billion in assistance for humanitarian aid, counter-terrorism measures, and social stabilization in Sub-Saharan Africa (through the third supplementary budget for FY2016) • Emergency Assistance to Chile in response to the forest fire 	2017.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Debate of the United Nations Security Council (in New York) • Third Ministerial Interim Meeting of Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM): MIM3 (in Tokyo) • First Japan-FAO Strategic Consultation Meeting (in Rome, Italy) • Ninth Meeting of Syria Top Donors Group (in Kuwait) • Helsinki International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (in Helsinki, Finland) • Ninth Meeting of the Core Donors Group on Syria hosted by the European Commission (EC) (in Brussels, Belgium)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Oslo Humanitarian Conference, Japan announced its assistance of approximately \$48 million aimed at improving the humanitarian situation in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region • Emergency Grant Aid to residents and displaced persons in Rakhine State, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar • Emergency Grant Aid to Afghan refugee and host communities in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Bonn, Germany) • Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region (in Oslo, Norway)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in response to the cyclone damage • Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura and Mr. Rodrigo Malmierca Díaz, Minister of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of the Republic of Cuba, exchanged notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid for two projects for Cuba (total grant amount of ¥2.265 billion) (in Havana) • Emergency Grant Aid in response to famine disaster in the Middle East and Africa regions • Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in response to the flood and cyclone damage • Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Madagascar in response to the cyclone disaster • Emergency Assistance to Peru in response to the flood disaster caused by heavy rain • Emergency Grant Aid to the displaced persons in the People's Republic of Bangladesh • Emergency Grant Aid for emergency health and medical care assistance to the Syrian refugees and refugee-hosting communities in Jordan 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32nd Japan-ASEAN Forum (Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei) • First Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Tokyo) • Kick-off ceremony in relation to the provision of emergency humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (in Vienna, Austria)

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4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Brussels Conference on “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region,” then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura announced to implement new humanitarian assistance of about \$260 million for the people of Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries (in Brussels) • Emergency Assistance to Colombia in response to the floods disaster • Following the Japan-Sri Lanka Summit Meeting in Tokyo, Japan and Sri Lanka exchanged notes concerning the provision of two ODA loan projects (total loan provision of up to ¥44.767 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of ¥1 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe of Sri Lanka • Emergency Assistance to Sri Lanka in response to the garbage mound collapse at the disposal site • Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief(JDR) Expert Team in response to the garbage mound collapse at the disposal site in Sri Lanka • Additional Emergency Assistance to Sri Lanka in response to the garbage mound collapse at the disposal site • At the “High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen” held in Geneva, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takisawa announced to implement assistance of about \$62 million 	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Conference on Supporting the future of Syria and the region (in Brussels, Belgium) • First International Economic Forum on Asia: Enhancing regional integration and development through quality infrastructure and resilience (jointly organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OECD Development Centre, and ERIA) (in Tokyo) • High-Level Pledge Meeting for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen (in Geneva, Switzerland) • Preparatory Meeting of the African Clean Cities Platform (in Maputo, Mozambique)
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Sixth Foreign Ministers’ Meeting of the “Central Asia plus Japan” dialogue held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, then Foreign Minister Kishida expressed Japan’s intention to provide training opportunities in Japan for approximately 2,000 people over the next five years in order to continue supporting each country’s nation-building and cooperating in the field of human resources development. He also set out the “Initiative for Cooperation in Transport and Logistics” and announced that Japan would provide the support whose budgetary scale would be approximately ¥24 billion • Japan and Pakistan exchanged notes concerning one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥2.665 billion) for Pakistan in the presence of then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishi and Mr. Khawaja Muhammad Asif, then Federal Minister for Water and Power of Pakistan (in Islamabad) • Third Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) • Emergency assistance (provision of emergency relief goods) to Sri Lanka in response to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall • Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in response to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana-Japan High Quality Infrastructure Conference (in Accra, Ghana) • London Somalia Conference (in London) • G7 Taormina Summit (in Taormina, Italy)
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan and Viet Nam exchanged notes concerning the provision of four ODA loan projects(total loan provision of up to ¥100.304 billion) and of three Grant Aid projects (total grant amount of up to ¥2.928 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc of Viet Nam (in Tokyo) • Japan-UK collaboration to clear landmines in Angola • Emergency Grant Aid to refugees and host communities in Uganda • Third Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters Meeting (in Tokyo) 	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (in Paris) • The Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees (in Kampala, Uganda) • Second Senior-Level Working Groups meeting (SLWG) of the Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative (in Bangkok, Thailand) • Tenth Meeting of the Syria Top Donors Group (in Doha, Qatar) • UN Conference to support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG14) (in New York)

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7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan announced the support for the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) launched at the G20 Hamburg Summit and its intention to contribute \$50 million of assistance to this Initiative ● At the UN High-Level Political Forum held in New York, then Foreign Minister Kishida announced that Japan commits to provide \$1 billion of assistance by 2018, focusing on children and youth, particularly in areas of education, health, disaster risk reduction, and gender equality from the standpoint of promoting sustainable development goals (SDGs) ● Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sonoura and Mr. Sabri Bachtobji, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, exchanged notes concerning the provision of one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥36.676 billion) for Tunisia (in Tunis) ● Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines in response to the evacuees from the armed conflict in Mindanao 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The adoption of Resolution 2365 on the Mine Action by the UN Security Council (in New York) ● G20 Hamburg Summit (in Hamburg, Germany) ● First meeting of Japan-Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Dialogue (in Manila, Philippines) ● Second Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Manila, Philippines)
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan and Cambodia exchanged notes concerning the provision of one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥23.502 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥3.948 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia (in Tokyo) ● At the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (Japan-U.S. "2+2") held in Washington DC, Foreign Minister Kono announced that Japan will implement assistance totaling approximately \$500 million over three years, from 2017 to 2019, to support capacity building programs of maritime security for coastal states in the Indo-Pacific region ● Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone in response to the damage caused by the heavy flooding and landslides ● Emergency Assistance to Nepal in response to the damage caused by the heavy rainfall 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Manila, Philippines) ● ASEAN-Related Foreign Ministers' Meetings (in Manila, Philippines) ● Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Ministerial Meeting (in Maputo, Mozambique)
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan and Paraguay exchanged notes concerning the provision of one Grant Aid project for Paraguay (grant amount of up to ¥2.7 billion) in the presence of Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Okamoto (in Asuncion) ● In the speech on Japan's foreign policy towards the Middle East, Foreign Minister Kono announced that Japan will extend approximately \$25 million to address the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, Syria and those surrounding countries (in Cairo) ● Following the Japan-India Summit Meeting held in Gandhinagar, Japan and India exchanged notes concerning the provision of five ODA loan projects (total loan provision of up to ¥189.914 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥2.24 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Modi of India ● Emergency Assistance in response to hurricane "Irma" disaster in the Republic of Cuba ● Emergency Grant Aid in response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, Syria and neighboring countries ● Emergency Assistance in response to hurricane "Irma" disaster in Antigua and Barbuda ● In opening remarks at the Side Event (Achieving the SDGs through "Health for All") on health care to the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe underscored the importance of UHC promotion to realize the SDGs philosophy (in New York) ● Prime Minister Abe attended the UN Women HeForShe IMPACT 10x10x10 Report presentation in New York. At the event, he spoke about Japan's efforts towards the realization of "a society where women shine" and the outcomes of these efforts ● Emergency Grant Aid for four countries in the Middle East and Africa affected by the famine ● Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Search and Rescue Team in response to the damage caused by the earthquake in Mexico ● Emergency Assistance in response to hurricane "Maria" disaster in the Commonwealth of Dominica ● Emergency Grant Aid for the people in Myanmar and Bangladesh in response to the destabilized situation in the northern part of Rakhine State, Myanmar ● Global Festa JAPAN 2017 (in Tokyo) 	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Japan-Arab Political Dialogue (in Cairo, Egypt) ● Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Post-Forum Dialogue (in Samoa) ● 72nd United Nations General Assembly High-Level Week (in New York) ● UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event: "Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment" (in New York) ● Ministerial Meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLIC) for Palestine (in New York) ● Fourth Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (in New York) ● High-Level Meeting on the Humanitarian Situation in Yemen (in New York) ● High-Level Event on Famine Prevention and Response (in New York) ● High Level Meeting on the Syrian crisis hosted by the European Union (in New York) ● 61st General Conference of IAEA (in Vienna, Austria) ● First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (COP1) (in Geneva, Switzerland) ● Third Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Tokyo)

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10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Vanuatu in response to the eruption of Monaro Volcano • Emergency Assistance to Viet Nam in response to the torrential rainfall disaster • Emergency Assistance to Madagascar in response to plague outbreak • Japan and the Philippines exchanged notes concerning the provision of one ODA loan project (loan provision of up to ¥15.928 billion) for the Philippines in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Duterte of the Philippines (in Tokyo) 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenth Meeting of the Core Donors Group on Syrian Crisis hosted by the European Commission (in Brussels, Belgium) • 11th Meeting of the Syria Top Donors Group (in Doha, Qatar) • 51st High-Level Meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (in Paris)
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Assistance to Viet Nam in response to the typhoon disaster • At the ASEAN Summit and Related Summits in Manila, Prime Minister Abe stated that Japan will steadily implement its assistance amounting to ¥15 billion over two years through a comprehensive approach to improve security in the southern part of the Philippines and Sulu-Celebes Seas • Japan and the Philippines exchanged notes concerning the provision of two ODA loan projects (total loan provision of up to ¥113.929 billion) and of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥2.5 billion) for the Philippines in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Duterte of the Philippines (in Manila) • Emergency Grant Aid for persons newly displaced in the People's Republic of Bangladesh • Japan and Republic of the Marshall Islands exchanged notes concerning the provision of one Grant Aid project (grant amount of up to ¥1.07 billion) for the Marshall Islands in the presence of Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Iwao Horii and President Hilda C. Heine of Republic of the Marshall Islands (in Majuro) 	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Assembly for Women: WAW! 2017 (in Tokyo) • 23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP23) (in Bonn, Germany) • APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (in Da Nang, Viet Nam) • 31st ASEAN Summit and Related Summits (in Manila, Philippines) • Ninth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (in Manila, Philippines) • Fourth Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa (in Dakar, Senegal) • Joint 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention (COP11) and 29th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP29) (in Montreal, Canada) • CARICOM-UN High-Level pledging Conference (in New York)
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) • In order to lead the discussions in the Eleventh World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference (MC11) held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Foreign Minister Kono had announced prior to the conference that the Government of Japan is prepared to provide approximately ¥33 billion over the next three years as support for the information and communications technology (ICT) field, including e-commerce • At the 13th Manama Dialogue, Foreign Minister Kono announced new assistance of approximately \$21 million (in Manama) • At the occasion of the UHC Forum 2017, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will provide assistance amounting to approximately \$2.9 billion in the areas of health (health systems strengthening, countermeasures against infectious diseases, mother and child health, etc.), nutrition, and water and sanitation in the coming years to push forward the efforts towards UHC initiatives by the participating countries and organizations • At the fourth meeting of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters, the "SDGs Action Plan 2018" was formulated (in Tokyo) • Japan and Senegal exchanged notes concerning the provision of three Grant Aid projects (total grant amount of ¥4.17 billion) in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Sall of Senegal (in Tokyo) • When Foreign Minister Kono paid a courtesy call on President Abbas in Palestine, Minister Kono stated that the Government of Japan will provide additional assistance of about \$40 million as part of support for Palestine, including assistance to Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) • First Award Ceremony for "Japan SDGs Award" (in Tokyo) 	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA3) (in Nairobi, Kenya) • 13th Manama Dialogue (in Manama, Bahrain) • 11th World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Meeting (MC11) (in Buenos Aires, Argentina) • One Planet Summit (in Paris) • UHC Forum 2017 (in Tokyo)

Section 2 Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

1 The Development Cooperation Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in February 2015)

Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

Development Cooperation Charter

-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the “middle income trap.” Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

I. Philosophy

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, “international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions,” based on the philosophy described below.

(1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan’s steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today’s international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an “investment for the future.”

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan’s national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a

wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

(2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries' self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

II. Priority policies

(1) Priority issues

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance

from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be “quality growth.” Such growth is inclusive in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is sustainable over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is resilient, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize “quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through “quality growth” will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women’s rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing

countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

(2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves towards regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts towards greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called “middle income trap,” as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the “middle income trap” through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa's remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa's initiatives towards regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges.

Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves towards the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“Nikkei”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

III. Implementation

(1) Implementation principles

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation

(a) A more strategic approach

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan’s development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan’s foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development

cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

B. Strengthening partnerships

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to

recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the

recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015
Cabinet Decision

2 Sector-specific Development Policies and Initiatives (Outline)

Sectors	Sector-specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Gender	Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, announced ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (May 2016) http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000158137.pdf	Japan formulated this strategy as a guideline under the Development Cooperation Charter, ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 (1) Promotion of Women's and Girls' Rights and their Improvement (2) Building the Capacity of Women and Girls to Reach their Full Potential (3) Advancement of Women's Leadership in Politics, Economy and Other Public Fields
Education	Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth, announced to coincide with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000140607.pdf	Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy coinciding with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The new strategy was established as an education thematic policy set forth in the Development Cooperation Charter. (1) Educational cooperation to achieve inclusive, equitable and quality learning (2) Educational cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resource development and foundation building for socio-economic development (3) Establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for educational cooperation
Industrial Human Resource Development	Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative, announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (November 2015) "African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)" Announced at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) (June 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000005500.pdf "ABE Initiative 2.0" Announced at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) (August 2016) http://www.mofa.go.jp/af2/page4e_000496.html Innovative Asia Project Implementation decided in Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016	For the sustainable growth of Asia, it is indispensable to develop infrastructure that becomes the foundation of economic development, establish and upgrade key industries that fit respective domestic situations, and develop industrial human resources that are responsible for the key industries. Under this concept, Japan will extend its supports for industrial human resource development through public-private partnerships, based on the various needs of the countries. Specifically, Japan will provide a range of supports for developing industrial human resources, including experienced technical experts and skilled workers, engineers, human resources for research and development, middle management personnel, teachers, and government officials. Japan implemented the industrial human resource development for 40,000 people in Asia over the past three years from FY2015 to FY2017. (1) Prime Minister Abe announced in his speech at TICAD V (June 2013) that Japan will offer education at Japanese universities and graduate schools and simultaneously provide opportunities to work as interns at Japanese companies to 1,000 young people from Africa over a five-year period. (2) Introducing a new pillar to the ABE Initiative, Prime Minister Abe announced in his speech at TICAD VI (August 2016) that Japan will accept 1,500 people over three years in Japan and foster them as leaders at worksites such as future foremen and plant managers. This is a project for training advanced human resources for engineers who graduated from top-level Asian schools. It offers training opportunities in Japan (studies at graduate schools and other institutes and internships at Japanese companies) to those human resources who can contribute to economic advancement in their home countries. It also offers preferential measures for acquisition of residential status to work, etc. for participants who wish to continue working at Japanese companies. The project aims to accept about 1,000 people over five years starting in FY2017.
Healthcare	Basic Design for Peace and Health, approved by the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy (2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page22e_000761.html	The Basic Design is a guideline for global health policy under the Development Cooperation Charter. Its guiding principle is human security. (1) Establish resilient global health governance able to respond to public health crises and natural hazards (2) Seamless utilization of essential health and medical services; promotion of UHC throughout lifecycle (3) Utilize Japanese expertise, experience, medical products and technologies
Water and Sanitation	The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/pamphlet/wasabi/index3.html	(1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM) (2) Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation (3) Support of water use for food production and other purposes (4) Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation (5) Mitigation of damage from water-related disasters
Environment and Climate Change	Initiatives to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution announced at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (October 2013)	Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed in the process of overcoming pollution, will be utilized to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution: (1) Providing US\$2 billion of ODA in total over three years from 2014 in the three areas of measures to tackle air pollution, water pollution and waste management. (2) Establishing a capacity building program for mercury pollution prevention (a JICA group training course sharing the lessons learned from Minamata disease experience, sharing Japan's expertise to tackle mercury pollution, assisting developing countries in legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.)
	Japan's announcement of approximately ¥1.3 trillion of public and private climate finance in 2020, 1.3 times up from the current level, to developing countries as its contribution to support advances in global climate change measures and to form the agreement at COP21	Japan's assistance to developing countries for tackling climate change Japan announced "ACE 2.0: Actions for Cool Earth" at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) (November 2015)

Environment and Climate Change	Adaptation Initiatives, announced at the UN Climate Summit (September 2014)	Japan announced its intention to consistently assist developing countries' adaptation actions both in terms of their plans and implementation, including human resources development of 5,000 people, over a three-year period.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, announced at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)	Japan will build with the international community a society that is resilient to disasters by sharing with the world its expertise and technology as a country advanced in DRR. This cooperation will effectively combine (i) non-material assistance, (ii) material assistance, and (iii) global and region-wide cooperation. The DRR cooperation will total to US\$4 billion and train 40,000 human resources over four years from 2015 to 2018.
Emergency & Humanitarian Aid	Humanitarian Aid Policy of Japan (July 2011) https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/aid_policy_japan.pdf	<p>Basic understanding and view on humanitarian assistance policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the basic principles of humanitarian assistance (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence) • Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons • Seamless transition from humanitarian assistance to development assistance • International response to natural disasters, contribution to disaster risk reduction efforts • Security of humanitarian aid workers • Promotion of civil-military coordination • Pursuing timely and efficient delivery • Coordination with other humanitarian actors including NGOs etc.
Trade and Investment	"Partnership for Quality Infrastructure," announced at the 21st International Conference on the Future of Asia (May 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page18_000076.html Announcement of follow-up measures (November 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page23_000797.html	<p>In May 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, will provide approximately US\$110 billion (¥13 trillion) for "quality infrastructure development" in Asia over the next five years through the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure."</p> <p>In November 2015, Japan announced follow-up measures to the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" that would improve ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance, including acceleration of procedures of ODA loans and establishment of new ODA loans.</p>
	"Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" announced at the 24th meeting of the Management Council for Infrastructure Strategy (May 2016)	In May 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will provide financing of approximately US\$200 billion in the next five years to be allocated to infrastructure projects across the world.
	Quality infrastructure investments	<p>Awareness is growing that the quality of infrastructure investment, not only quantity of infrastructure, is required to meet the huge demand for infrastructure. This has been stated in SDGs and other international documents such as G7, G20, ASEAN etc.</p> <p>In particular, G7 members at the Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 approved the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure investment that consists of the following five principles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Principle 1: Ensuring effective governance, reliable operation and economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost as well as safety and resilience against natural disaster, terrorism and cyber-attack risks (2) Principle 2: Ensuring job creation, capacity building and transfer of expertise and know-how for local communities (3) Principle 3: Addressing social and environmental impacts (4) Principle 4: Ensuring alignment with economic and development strategies including aspect of climate change and environment at the national and regional levels (5) Principle 5: Enhancing effective resource mobilization including through PPP TICAD VI, the G20 Hangzhou Summit, East Asia Summit Meeting in 2016, and other meetings also confirmed the importance of such principles in a similar manner. <p>Subsequently, Japan has continued to lead international discussions on "Quality Infrastructure," including through the "First International Economic Forum on Asia" jointly organized with the OECD Development Centre and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in April 2017, and the side event on "Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment" with the European Union and the United Nations during the UN General Assembly High Level Week in September 2017.</p>
	Aid for Trade	<p>As Aid for Trade, Japan will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) support efforts of developing countries to improve the trade and investment environment through construction of quality infrastructure and capacity building; and (2) implement the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) that reflects the latest information on trade with developing countries

Legal System Development Assistance	Basic policy related to legal system development assistance (May 2013)	<p>In keeping with the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan provides proactive assistance in developing and operating legal systems in areas related to basic laws and economic laws from the standpoint of 1) promoting traction for rule of law in developing countries by sharing universal values, such as freedom, democracy, and basic human rights, 2) building an environment for sustainable growth and ensuring compliance with global rules, 3) sharing Japan's experience and systems, strengthening economic collaboration with Japan, and building a foundation of regional collaboration and integration, 4) building effective trade and investment environment for overseas initiatives by Japanese companies and assisting adoption of environmental and safety regulations, and 5) improving the efficacy of economic cooperation implemented by Japan through improved governance and contributing to realization of international development goals.</p> <p>Japan has decided to give assistance to legal system development in eight priority countries for the time being with the following characteristics based on a comprehensive assessment of existence of needs in the recipient countries to capitalize on these initiatives, past assistance results, diplomatic and economic importance to Japan, and other aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on dialogue and coordination with counterpart institutions in the country by dispatching experts and meets the country's situation and needs with respect for the country's culture and history, development stage, and ownership while taking into account Japan's experience and expertise • Not only aids in preparing and revising laws, but also strengthens practical capabilities to support operation of the legal system by the country
Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity capacity building for developing countries (basic strategy) Announced at the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters Meeting (October 2016) http://www.nisc.go.jp/eng/index.html	<p>Relevant ministries and agencies formulated an all-Japan approach to provide capacity building assistance in the cybersecurity field in a strategic and efficient manner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assistance for improving incident response capability (2) Assistance for countermeasures against cybercrime (3) Developing international rules for using cyber space and sharing the common understanding and recognition on confidence building measures
Space	Capacity building field for developing countries in the space (basic strategy) Announced at the Space Development Strategy Headquarters Meeting (December 2016)	<p>Relevant ministries and agencies formulated an all-Japan approach to provide capacity building assistance in the space field in a strategic and efficient manner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Soft (non-physical) Component of Support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening Human Resources Development 2. The Application of Satellite Data and Leading Space Technology (2) Physical Component of Support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Relevant Equipment etc. that Contributes to Guaranteeing the Maritime Traffic Safety and to the Appropriate Management of Maritime Resources 2. Provide Relevant Equipment, etc. for the creation of New Industries Relevant to the Space Field

Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)

As of October 2017

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have received debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative (36 countries)	Africa	30	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
	Latin America and the Caribbean	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
Countries which have not received debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative (3 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

Source: IMF FACTSHEET

Note:

- The Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative is a debt relief program for HIPCs which was proposed by the World Bank and IMF in 1996 and accepted by the governments of individual countries.