

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2018

<Main Points>

In 2018, Japan continuously worked on global issues, including inequality and poverty, terrorism, refugees and displaced persons, environment and climate change, and infectious diseases, in order to realize a **society where “no one will be left behind,”** which is the aim of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, based on the concept of **“human security,”** a concept that Japan has been promoting in the international community for many years.

[Main Achievements of Japan’s Development Cooperation in 2018]

- Japan hosted international conferences, such as the **8th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM8)** (May), the **Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting** (October), and the **Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Ministerial Meeting** (October), and showed its initiatives for development issues in each region.
- Japan actively promoted **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**. In addition to providing support for countries with inadequate health and sanitation conditions, including various countries in Africa, Japan worked on countermeasures for infectious diseases, which can easily cross borders and have a serious impact on the entire international community in these days of globalization.
- Given the recent situations in Syria, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, in order to secure the lives, dignity, and safety of **refugees and displaced persons**, Japan implemented **humanitarian support for those in vulnerable positions** in developing countries, such as refugees, women, people with disabilities, and children.
- **Toward the realization of a “free and open Indo-Pacific,”** Japan further strengthened cooperation with various countries and promoted specific initiatives in fields such as freedom of navigation, promotion and establishment of the rule of law, enhancement of connectivity through quality infrastructure improvement in accordance with international standards, and maritime security capacity building.
- From the perspective of utilizing ODA more effectively and efficiently, Japan held the **Advisory Board for ODA, and strengthened cooperation with diverse implementing agencies in Japan, including private corporations, NGOs, local governments, and universities**. Importance was also placed on assistance through various international organizations.
- Japan also promoted the strengthening of its efforts to foster human resources with the capacity to be active in the fields of development cooperation around the world.

[Japan’s ODA in Terms of Disbursement] *Updated statistics from 2017

- Japan’s **gross ODA disbursements in 2017 amounted to approximately \$18,461.20 million (¥ 2,071.0 billion)**
→An approximate 9.8% year-on-year increase on a dollar basis, and an approximate 13.2% increase on a yen basis
- The net disbursements amounted to approximately **\$11,462.65 million (¥1,285.9 billion)**
→An approximate 10.0% year-on-year increase on a dollar basis, and approximately a 13.5% increase on a yen basis
- In terms of gross disbursements, Japan ranked 3rd among the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries, following the United States and Germany
In terms of net disbursements, Japan ranked 4th, following the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom
- ODA amounted to 0.23% of Japan’s gross national income (GNI) (19th among DAC countries)
- Breakdown
(Gross disbursements) Bilateral ODA: approximately 81.7%, ODA for international organizations: approximately 18.3%
(Net disbursements) Bilateral ODA: approximately 70.5%, ODA for international organizations: approximately 29.5%
- By region: Asia 59.7%, Middle East and North Africa 11.5%, Africa 11.3%, Latin America and the Caribbean 2.5%, Oceania 2.1%, Europe 0.6%, assistance covering multiple regions 12.3%