

# Part I

## Japan's Support in Response to COVID-19



Prime Minister Kishida introducing Japan's support in response to COVID-19 for the ASEAN region at the 24th ASEAN-Japan Summit Meeting (October 27, 2021) (Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office of the Government of Japan)

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# Part I Japan's Support in Response to COVID-19

## 1 Japan's Support in Response to COVID-19

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to have a major impact on the entire world. The COVID-19 crisis is a common challenge for the international community and directly connected to human security, which requires the international community as a whole to work together. Through December 2021, Japan extended assistance totaling approximately ¥430 billion (approximately \$3.9 billion) both bilaterally and through international organizations. In addition, Japan established the COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan, which has provided loans up to ¥700 billion (approximately \$6.4 billion) over two years since 2020.

In order to achieve the World Health Organization (WHO) goal of vaccinating 70% of the population in all countries by mid-2022, it is essential to not only supply vaccines, but also to provide comprehensive support for its development, manufacturing, delivery, vaccination, etc., and to increase confidence in vaccines.

Japan has provided support through the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access Facility (COVAX Facility)\* and donated vaccines, to protect as many people's lives as possible under the concept of "leaving no one's health behind." Japan has also advanced "Last One Mile <sup>1</sup> Support," which improves cold chain <sup>2</sup> systems and provides related assistance to ensure the delivery of



At the Japan-Paraguay Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Foreign Minister Hayashi stated that Japan has supplied equipment necessary for strengthening medical systems during the COVID-19 pandemic and that Japan intends to continue providing cooperation for the economic and social development of Paraguay, including infrastructure development. (November 22, 2021)

vaccines to vaccination sites. In addition, based on the belief that strengthening health and medical systems in developing countries is important for enhancing resilience against infectious diseases, Japan has provided health and medical equipment such as oxygen concentrators and ventilators. Furthermore, Japan has extended economic and financial support through Emergency Support Loans to developing countries whose financial conditions have become severe.

### (1) Lifesaving Vaccine-related Support

In order to overcome the crisis of the pandemic, it is essential to improve and strengthen medical systems and ensure access to appropriate medical services in developing countries. In particular, it is necessary to ensure equitable access to safe, effective, and quality-assured vaccines in all countries and regions of the world. Japan has provided a variety of assistance bilaterally and through cooperation with UN agencies, international organizations, major donors, and others.

#### A. International Conferences on Vaccines and Japan's Efforts for Vaccine Donations

Various international meetings discussed countermeasures to the COVID-19 crisis, including support for vaccine provision, in 2021 as well.

In June, Japan and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance,\* co-hosted (virtual format) the COVAX AMC Summit. As co-chair, Japan urged various national governments



Prime Minister Kishida meeting with Prime Minister Chinh of Viet Nam. Prime Minister Chinh expressed his gratitude for the vaccines provided by Japan to Viet Nam and stated that he would like to strengthen cooperation with Japan in combating COVID-19. (November 24, 2021) (Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office of the Government of Japan)

<sup>1</sup> In fields such as logistics and communication services, this means the last segment of delivery of goods or services between the final provision site and the users or consumers.

<sup>2</sup> A mechanism to deliver products to their destination while maintaining low temperatures. This allows the quality of medical goods such as vaccines to be preserved.





The Gavi COVAX AMC Summit (June 2021)  
(Photo: Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance)

and the private sectors to provide funding. As a result, the Summit succeeded in securing \$9.6 billion, which was well beyond the target of \$8.3 billion, to provide 1.8 billion vaccine doses to protect nearly 30% of the population in COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC)\* eligible economies by the end of 2021. Japan also announced that it would contribute an additional \$800 million to the COVAX AMC for developing countries. This brought Japan's total financial support for COVAX to \$1 billion including the \$200 million already contributed. Furthermore, Japan also announced that it would provide around 30 million doses of vaccines manufactured in Japan to other countries and regions.

At the G7 Cornwall Summit in June, then Prime Minister Suga led the discussion as the lead speaker for the session on health. The G7 reaffirmed its support for the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator,<sup>3</sup> and committed to share at least 870 million vaccine doses over 2022, and to support through finance and vaccine donations equivalent to 1 billion doses. The G7 welcomed the successful COVAX AMC Summit.

Subsequently, at the Global COVID-19 Summit organized by the United States in September and at the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly in the same month, Japan delivered remarks to the world regarding its support for COVID-19 countermeasures, including vaccine donations. At the G20 Rome Summit in October, Prime Minister Kishida expressed support for the goal of vaccinating 70% of the population in all countries against COVID-19 by mid-2022.

Furthermore, at the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit 2021 hosted by Japan in December, Prime Minister Kishida stated that Japan would donate approximately 10 million doses of vaccines to Africa given that there are particularly urgent needs for vaccines, upon coordination with international organizations and



COVID-19 vaccine hand-over ceremony in Bangladesh (August 2021)

relevant partners (see page 56, "ODA Topics," regarding The Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2021).

From June 2021 to the end of February 2022, Japan has provided approximately 42 million doses of vaccines to 26 countries and regions (bilateral donation: approximately 25 million doses to Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Viet Nam; donation through the COVAX Facility: approximately 17 million doses to 19 countries in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, Central Asia, Pacific Island countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Africa). In addition, via the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Japan has provided partial support for transportation and other expenses necessary for the provision of vaccines through the COVAX Facility. In each country and region where vaccines from Japan arrived, major media such as TV and newspapers widely reported the story, and gratitude was expressed for vaccine donations.



Minister for Line and Phoenix Islands Development Temari welcoming the arrival of vaccines in Kiribati (Photo: UNICEF)

<sup>3</sup> An international framework to accelerate the development, production, and equitable access to vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnoses for COVID-19. It was proposed by the WHO and others, and launched at the Coronavirus Global Response Summit (held in May 2020 and hosted by the EU) with Japan, the EU, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom as co-proposing countries.



Hand-over ceremony in the Philippines for the provision of refrigerators under the “Last One Mile Support” (November 2021)



COVID-19 vaccine hand-over ceremony in Laos (August 5, 2021) (Photo: UNICEF Laos/2021/AKarki)

## B. “Last One Mile Support” to Deliver Vaccine to Each and Every Person

In developing countries, it has been a major challenge to transport donated vaccines to vaccination sites in each region in an appropriate manner. In order to deliver vaccines to vaccination sites swiftly and infallibly, it is essential to develop logistics networks such as cold chains. <sup>4</sup>

Japan, in collaboration with JICA and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), provided rapid support for ensuring the delivery of vaccines to each and every person in developing countries. JICA has contributed to the strengthening of vaccination systems in developing countries through providing Japanese-made cold storage facilities, transport vehicles, inspection equipment, and others, by utilizing its many years of experience and achievements in supporting the development of medical supply chains. As part of this “Last One Mile Support,” a total of ¥13.7 billion in grant aid was provided to 59 countries and regions in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, Pacific Island countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and others by the end of December 2021 (see page 13 regarding the activities of Japanese personnel at UNICEF).

## C. Japan-Australia-India-the United States Cooperation for Vaccine Support

The first Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Leaders’ Video Conference was held in March 2021, and the four leaders launched the Quad Vaccine Partnership.

At the Second Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Summit Meeting held in Washington, D.C. in September 2021, the four leaders reaffirmed that the four countries play a major role to ensure equitable access to safe, effective, and quality-assured vaccines through vaccine donations and financing, and also concurred that they will continue

to work together in response to COVID-19, including expansion of vaccine production and its supply to the Indo-Pacific region.

## (2) Economic and Financial Support, and Assistance for Building a Resilient Society and Improving its Environment

In light of the worsening global economic and social conditions and humanitarian situations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan has provided careful assistance tailored to the needs of each country in a wide range of fields, including water and sanitation, nutrition and food, education, and gender.

Among them, in the field of communications, which has become indispensable infrastructure amid the COVID-19 crisis, Japan works to support the spread of online education in developing countries, and actively utilizes Information and Communication Technology (ICT) <sup>5</sup> in ODA projects and promotes digital transformation (DX). <sup>6</sup> Furthermore, Japan supports sustainable development focused on environmental conservation by supporting the shift to renewable energy among other efforts, and actively utilizes private finance using ODA as a catalyst in the fields of climate change and the environment. Japan will continue to implement development cooperation toward the post-COVID-19 era in cooperation with various actors (see pages 10 and 11 regarding Japan’s Efforts toward the Post-COVID-19 Era).

## A. Economic and Financial Support to Respond to the Crisis

In order to underpin economic and social activities in developing countries that have been severely affected by the global economic slowdown, as well as to address their financial needs including in the health and medical

<sup>4</sup> See <sup>2</sup> on page 2.

<sup>5</sup> ICT is an abbreviation for Information and Communications Technology. It is a technology that integrates computers and other information technology with digital communication technology, as represented by the Internet and mobile phones.

<sup>6</sup> Making people’s lives more convenient and enriching them through the introduction of new information technologies, and generating new value by recreating existing business structures with the introduction of new digital technologies, etc.





A Zambian comedian teaching handwashing to children in a Lusaka compound (Chawama District) using PPAP2020 (Photo: Mr. HAYASHI Shunichiro, former JICA personnel)



Japan has provided support to the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana through JICA for approximately 50 years. The photo shows an ex-JICA training participant (left) working at the Advanced Research Center for Infectious Diseases at the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research. (Photo: JICA)

sectors, since the establishment of the COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan, Japan has provided ODA loans totaling ¥349.5 billion to 14 countries from July 2020 to the end of December 2021. In addition, in July 2021, Japan provided a financial assistance loan of up to \$200 million through co-financing with the Inter-American Development Bank to support policy promotion for the Dominican Republic's recovery from crises in health and hygiene, and the economy.

In regard to the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI)\* agreed by the G20 and the Paris Club in 2020, Japan agreed on suspension of payments for 11 countries as of December 2021 and signed the Exchange of Notes. Regarding the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI,\* three countries, namely Chad, Ethiopia, and Zambia, have requested debt restructuring. Japan will work to ensure the debt sustainability of developing countries through participation in discussions towards concrete debt relief.

## B. Support for Building Health and Medical Systems

Japan has supported building health and medical systems in developing countries for many years from perspectives such as developing capacity of healthcare workers, networking regional hospitals, and strengthening regional health systems. During the recent COVID-19 crisis as well, the medical facilities that Japan has supported are playing central roles for infection control measures (see pages 10 and 11 for support to Cho Ray Hospital in Viet Nam as well as infectious diseases measures at the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases and in Gabon; "Stories from the Field" on page 130 for the establishment of a hospital in Bangladesh; "Master Techniques from Japan to the World" on page 60 for medical education support in Ecuador; and the "Project Introduction Columns" on pages 93, 101, and 57 for Japan's support in medical and health care sectors in

Thailand, the Solomon Islands, and Zambia).

In July 2021, the Project for Strengthening Surveillance and Diagnostic Capacities for COVID-19 and Other Emerging Diseases in Panama was launched. The project aims to improve the capacity of inspection and analysis as well as to strengthen the Infectious Disease Surveillance <sup>7</sup> network of the Gorgas Memorial Institute for Health Studies in Panama as a research center that plays an important role in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

## C. Developing Environments Resilient to Infectious Diseases

As the global starving population is increasing due to the COVID-19 crisis, Japan also works on preventing infectious diseases through nutrition improvement. In 2021, Japan has provided food aid to 25 countries and regions facing critical situations due to the impact of COVID-19 as well as historic natural disasters such as droughts, floods, and heat waves.

In December 2021, Japan hosted the Tokyo N4G Summit 2021 to promote international efforts to improve nutrition in the world. The discussions at the Summit focused on health, food, resilience,



A handwashing water tank provided to a health center in Gabon (Photo: JICA)

<sup>7</sup> Collecting and analyzing information on outbreaks of infectious disease patients on a sustained basis using a unified method, and feeding back the obtained information for prevention and countermeasures.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) providing instruction on the importance of habitual handwashing by dance and song at a school in Madagascar (Photo: JICA)



Equipment for the "Last One Mile Support" delivered to Viet Nam (Photo: UNICEF)

accountability, and financing. Over 390 commitments to improve nutrition were submitted by 181 stakeholders including 66 governments, 26 private sectors, international organizations, civil societies, and academia. Nutrition-related financing totaling over \$27 billion was announced. In addition, the Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth was issued as an outcome document that indicated concrete direction for the international society to improve nutrition endorsed by 215 stakeholders (see "ODA Topics" on page 56. See also Part II (8) for initiatives related to food security and nutrition).

In addition, Japan contributes to the prevention of infectious diseases in over 15 countries by providing water purification chemicals, fuel for water trucks, personal protective equipment for water utility personnel, and plumbing materials, as well as encouraging handwashing and conducting awareness-raising activities. In addition to providing support for the supply of safe and secure water, handwashing facilities, soap, and other environmental improvements, JICA also implements initiatives such as the "Handwashing for Health and Life Campaign" to promote proper handwashing in developing countries.

### (3) Emergency Assistance to Address the Rapid Spread of COVID-19 in Asia

Since April 2021, there has been a rapid spread of COVID-19 in Asian countries such as India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Laos, causing a medical crisis and economic and social disruption. In light of the strategic importance of these countries and in response to requests for support from each country, Japan implemented Emergency Grant Aid totaling approximately ¥4.5 billion and provided oxygen concentrators, ventilators, and other equipment through UNOPS, in addition to providing oxygen concentrators to India as emergency

relief goods (see page 12 for the activities of Japanese personnel at UNOPS).

In addition, it was decided to provide approximately 620,000 items of seven different types of good, such as isolation gowns, safety goggles, and examination gloves to Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam from the stockpile of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) <sup>8</sup> with contributions from Japan, and the items have been delivered since May 2021.

Japanese NGOs also provided assistance through ODA. For example, in May 2021, the Japan Platform (JPF) <sup>9</sup> launched "Emergency Response to Delta Variant of COVID-19" to assist India and Nepal, where outbreaks of COVID-19 have been spreading rapidly since April 2021. Through this program, JPF provided emergency humanitarian assistance totaling ¥78 million for four projects in two countries. It distributed hygiene supplies such as masks, gloves, and disinfectants, and provided medical equipment such as oxygen concentrators and



During his visit to Palestine, then Foreign Minister Motegi attended the signing ceremony for the grant aid to implement the Food Aid Programme to Palestinian refugees (in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)) along with Dr. Riad Malki, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of Palestine (far right) (August 2021)

<sup>8</sup> ASEF was founded in Singapore in 1997 as a sole permanent body of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), aimed at conducting activities in the socio-cultural area, one of the pillars of ASEM. It conducts activities to promote broad mutual understanding and strengthen connectivity between Asia and Europe.

<sup>9</sup> See the glossary on page 134.

## Special Contribution

# Japan's Development Cooperation in the Future

Japan's future development cooperation must respond to a number of long-term challenges. Looking at the international community as a whole, Japan's development cooperation must contribute to the direction set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 and the Paris Agreement on climate change formulated in the same year. It must also respond to the challenges thrust upon us by COVID-19 from which the world has been suffering since 2020. From the viewpoint of Japanese diplomacy, our development cooperation is expected to play a major role for the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" vision.

Whether the SDGs, climate change countermeasures, COVID-19 response and the FOIP while they are different initiatives, all of them are in fact very deeply interconnected. Unfortunately, COVID-19 is making it more difficult to achieve many of the SDGs globally. It has increased the world's population living in extreme poverty, which had been declining for decades. In the future, once the world has overcome COVID-19 we must reinforce initiatives to eradicate the extreme poverty in most of developing countries. Japan's development cooperation, which places importance on "human security," should lead such initiatives in the international community.

With regard to the issue of climate change, in 2021, the 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26) reaffirmed the goal of limiting the increase in the global average temperature to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Given that implementing climate change countermeasures is a new economic paradigm, Japan should promote creative climate change countermeasures in development cooperation that generate synergies with private investment. Disaster risk reduction is not only a major challenge for Japan itself, but also a major field in which Japan can contribute to the world.

Even in the post-COVID-19 world, the Indo-Pacific region will have the most dynamic potential for development. The great surge of growth that began in East Asia in the second half of the 20th century reaches beyond two oceans to sub-Saharan Africa. However, in the Indo-Pacific region, there are countries with extreme poverty, as well as vulnerable and unstable political societies. Japan needs to make efforts to address the challenges faced by the least developed countries and to support them to achieve the SDGs, while opening up future prospects by promoting human resources and infrastructure development. The great mission of Japanese diplomacy and development cooperation should be to "build back better" the post-COVID-19 Indo-Pacific region while maintaining a free and open order.

Japan has pursued "visible development cooperation" whereby it has dispatched Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and JICA experts in various fields throughout the world and contributed to human resources development through training programs in both Japan and abroad. In the post-COVID-19 world, I hope to see once again that many Japanese play an active role and shine across various parts of the world.

TANAKA Akihiko,  
President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)



(Photo: KAWAMOTO Seiya)





Oxygen concentrators as emergency relief goods from Japan arriving at an airport in India (May 2021) (Photo: JICA)



An oxygen concentrator delivered from Japan being used in a hospital in India (May 2021) (Photo: The Government of India)

blood pressure monitors to medical institutions and residents in the target areas. In addition, JPF implemented awareness-raising activities for residents on infection prevention.



Explaining the medical equipment provided to a health center in Nepal (Photo: ADRA Japan)



## Glossary

### COVAX Facility (COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access Facility)

The COVAX Facility is a comprehensive mechanism for resource mobilization and supply coordination led by Gavi to secure equitable access to vaccines. COVAX enables supply of COVID-19 vaccines swiftly at an affordable price, leveraging economies of scale through guaranteeing purchase and market demand for vaccines. The COVAX Facility has provided vaccines to 144 countries and regions as of December 2021.

### Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, is a public-private partnership that was established in 2000 with the aim of saving children's lives and protecting people's health by improving immunization coverage in developing countries. Governments of donor countries and developing countries, relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations, and civil society participate in this partnership. Since its establishment, it is said to have vaccinated 888 million children and saved over 15 million lives. Japan has provided a cumulative total of approximately \$390 million in aid by 2021 since the initial contribution in 2011.

### Advance Market Commitment (AMC) of the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access Facility (COVAX Facility)

A framework at the COVAX Facility to promote the supply of COVID-19 vaccines in developing countries and regions. It is an international framework where donors contribute their funds, whereby COVAX/AMC controls the cost burden of developing countries and regions by partially covering vaccine purchase costs. Under this framework, Gavi provides an advance guarantee of the purchase of a certain amount of vaccines to vaccine manufacturers so that the market for the developed and manufactured vaccines is assured. This encourages the expansion of manufacturing capacities in order to put in place a vaccine manufacturing system at scale that meets the demand.

### Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI)

A framework for temporarily suspending debt payments for low-income countries facing a liquidity crisis due to COVID-19's impact. The Paris Club, a meeting of major creditor countries and the G20, agreed in April 2020 to temporarily suspend payment of debts that would be due in the period from May 2020 to the end of December 2020, and subsequently extended the suspension period twice (agreed in October 2020 on an extension to June 2021, and in April 2021 on an extension to the end of December 2021). As of December 21, 2021, 45 developing countries had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Paris Club.

### Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI

A framework for providing debt relief to low-income countries on a case-by-case basis agreed to by the G20 and Paris Club in November 2020. This is the first agreement to jointly determine the terms of debt measures in a manner that involves non-Paris Club countries such as China.



## Assistance for Low-Income Countries through the World Bank Group

—International Development Association (IDA) 20 Replenishment—

In December 2021, Japan hosted the final meeting of IDA20 Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA), which is a part of the World Bank Group. The meeting resulted in an agreement on the largest financing package ever mobilized in IDA's history.

IDA is an organization that is dedicated to supporting particularly low-income developing countries within the World Bank Group and it is the world's largest source of donor funds providing very long-term and low-interest loans, grants and other assistance. Moreover, IDA significantly contributes to global poverty reduction by responding in an integrated manner to diverse development issues in low-income countries in each region, regardless of particular regions or sectors, as the most important development finance institution in supporting low-income countries, which determines the direction of development agendas to be addressed by the international community. For example, IDA provides assistance in sectors such as economic growth promotion towards poverty reduction, infrastructure to improve living standards, global health, education, climate change, and disaster risk management.

In order to meet growing demands for the IDA's resources from low-income countries in their response to the COVID-19 crisis, the Government of Japan led discussions by calling to begin discussions on IDA replenishment ahead of other countries, and for the first time in its history, IDA has agreed to advance IDA20 replenishment by one year departing, from its ordinary three-year replenishment cycle.

At the final meeting hosted by Japan in December 2021, Prime Minister Kishida stated that, in parallel with Japan's provision of vaccine-related support for developing countries, IDA has also actively supported low-income countries in their response to COVID-19, including vaccine support, and IDA's

role has proven to be even more important during the crisis. Finance Minister Suzuki spoke of the importance of delivering vaccines and medicines, including to developing countries, to stop new variants from emerging, as well as the importance of further strengthening prevention, preparedness, and response for future health crises, including through promoting universal health coverage (UHC). Minister Suzuki also announced Japan's contribution of ¥376.7 billion (equivalent to approximately \$3.4 billion) to IDA. Including Japan's contributions such as this, a financing package of \$93 billion, the largest ever mobilized in IDA's history was agreed on, for IDA20 (covering the period from July 2022 to June 2025).

Under IDA20, 74 low-income countries across the world will be able to receive assistance from IDA. In this replenishment, it is planned to support countries with such development agendas as the following positioned as priority areas: responding to COVID-19 and strengthening health systems including through promotion of UHC, enhancing resilience to natural disasters, facilitating quality infrastructure investment, and ensuring debt transparency and sustainability.



IDA20 Final Meeting (December 2021) (Photo: World Bank Group)



As part of the "Handwashing for Health and Life Campaign," JICA has produced and distributed free of charge a "Correct Handwashing Cartoon" (created by INOUE Kimidori) in Japanese and English. As of the end of December 2021, it has been translated into 34 languages. (Provision of reference: JICA)

# Japan's Efforts toward the Post-COVID-19 Era

## Environment and Energy, SDGs Business

### Niger and Senegal

#### ABE Initiative Participants Become a "Bridge" for Business with West Africa

In Niger, an ABE Initiative participant started his own business after returning to his home country. As a local partner of Tsujiplastics Co., Ltd. (Shiga Prefecture), where he had undertaken his internship, he started an electricity charging service using solar chargers developed by the company. In Senegal, another ex-participant started a business as a local partner of the company after returning home as well. He conducts a survey on an irrigation system that utilizes a solar power system.



(Photo: Tsujiplastics Co., Ltd./JICA)



(Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office of the Government of Japan)

## Health and Medical Care

### ASEAN

#### ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF))



Japan provides continuous support to develop the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases into an institution that protects people from the threat of infectious diseases as a regional hub for public health emergencies and emerging diseases. The ASEAN member states have expressed great appreciation and expectations for the Centre and Japan's support.

## Digital Transformation (DX), Health and Medical Care

### Bhutan

#### Improvement of Maternal and Child Health through the Introduction of Mobile Cardiotocography Equipment Made in Japan



In collaboration with JICA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 55 Mobile Cardiotocography devices from Melody International Ltd., Japan (Kagawa Prefecture) were supplied to medical institutions throughout Bhutan. This support has improved access to medical services for pregnant women in rural areas and is highly valued as telemedicine equipment in Bhutan.



## Health and Medical Care

### Gabon

#### Project for Establishment of Laboratory Surveillance System for Viral Diseases of Public Health Concern



Collaborative research was conducted by Gabon and Japan for the control of known and unidentified infectious diseases. The research center of Gabon has greatly contributed on the frontlines of COVID-19 measures, including administering approximately 5,000 PCR tests per month and identifying variants at an early stage.



## Digital Transformation (DX), Food Security, and Support for Smallholders

### Zambia

#### Market-Oriented Rice Development Project (SHEP approach)\*1



Under the leadership of young JICA experts and young officials from the Ministry of Agriculture of Zambia, this project promotes "rice production as a business" by spreading the Market-Oriented Rice Farming Model in order to increase smallholders' incomes. During the COVID-19 pandemic, technical guidance was provided online from Japan, reaching a total of approximately 2,000 farmers.





Japan provides a variety of support around the world including in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa toward the post-COVID-19 era. This section introduces some of Japan's efforts.

## Health and Medical Care

### Viet Nam

#### The Project for Improvement of Hospital Management Competency

As a result of Japan's cooperation over many years, Cho Ray Hospital has played a central role, including accepting the first patient infected with COVID-19 in Viet Nam. Japan continues to support Viet Nam to improve its medical system in the medium to long-term.



(Photo: JICA)

## Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP), ICT

### Palau

#### Fiber Optic Submarine Cable Project (Co-finance of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC))



Under the Trilateral Partnership for Infrastructure Investment in the Indo-Pacific<sup>\*2</sup> among Japan, the United States, and Australia, the project strengthens Palau's telecommunication infrastructure through financing for the purchase of a fiber optic cable and improves the investment environment. Japan provides co-financing through a public-private partnership as an all-Japan initiative.



## Environment and Energy

### Mexico

#### Co-finance to Photovoltaic Power Generation Projects (Private Sector Investment Finance)



As JICA's first loan project under the Green Loan Principles,<sup>\*3</sup> this project supports photovoltaic power generation projects in Mexico, contributing to decarbonization and mitigation of climate change impacts.



(Photo: Infraestructura Energética Nova, S.A.B. de C.V.)

## Digital Transformation (DX), Quality Education, and STEM

### Cambodia

#### Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Improving STEM<sup>\*4</sup> Ability in Primary Education by Utilizing "Think!Think!" App



While schools were closed due to COVID-19, free online classes using an app by WonderLab Inc. (Tokyo) were streamed on the Facebook and YouTube accounts of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Cambodia as well as its state-run channel. This received a great response from children, and has become popular educational material that everyone knows in the country.



(Photo: WonderLab Inc./JICA)

## Human Resources Development, Triangular Cooperation

### Angola and Brazil

#### Toyota de Angola Academy



Brazilian experts from Brazil's National Service for Industrial Training (SENAI), where JICA has provided technical cooperation for more than half a century, were dispatched to Angola as part of triangular cooperation in Portuguese-speaking countries. This is a new form of cooperation conducted in collaboration with the Toyota de Angola Academy, which was established by Toyota de Angola for the purpose of training instructors in automobile maintenance.



(Photo: JICA)

\*1 See the glossary on page 84.

\*2 A memorandum of understanding signed in 2018 between JBIC, the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC; currently the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC)), the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and Australia's Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (currently Export Finance Australia (EFA)).

\*3 Green Loans are loans that are limited for use in environmentally conscious projects. Against the backdrop of the expansion of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investments, the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association formulated the Green Loan Principles as standard guidelines for green loans. The latest version was released in February 2021.

\*4 An acronym for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.



# Japanese Personnel at International Organizations\*1

## Playing Active Roles on the Front Lines across the World amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

### Mr. NAKAI Kojiro

Deputy Emergency Coordinator, Cox's Bazar Office, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Bangladesh

### Ms. MOTOKAWA Namiko

Programme Policy Officer, Cox's Bazar Office, WFP Bangladesh

Since August 2017, WFP provides food assistance, nutrition services and life-skills support for approximately 900,000 displaced persons from Myanmar as well as approximately 600,000 residents of host communities, in the Cox's Bazar District, the southeastern part of Bangladesh. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP took COVID-19 prevention measures in E-voucher\*2 outlets in the camps. Together with the Government of Bangladesh, WFP also managed access of humanitarian aid organizations to the camps for displaced persons using QR codes and provided assistance to host communities. Although we were flying blind every day as there was no precedent for providing support amid the COVID-19 pandemic, we all did our best to perform our duties under the motto "No regrets."

With the support from the Government of Japan, we provided fresh vegetables and fruit, rice, cooking oil, and others through E-voucher shops. We also served cooked meals for more than 60,000 people when a massive fire broke out in the Kutupalong refugee camp in March 2021. In addition, in cooperation with Euglena Co., Ltd., a Japanese company, we provided technical support in mung bean cultivation for local farmers, and the harvested mung beans are sold at the E-voucher shops. Purchasing ingredients produced by local smallholders contributes not only to food security and nutrition improvement for the displaced persons, but also improves the sustainable livelihoods of the host communities. The cooperation between a Japanese company and WFP Japanese staff has secured employment for the host communities and has been highly appreciated by the Government and the people of Bangladesh.



Public nomination

### Ms. HIROTA Miwako

United Nations Volunteer,  
Coordination and Reporting Officer,  
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Mozambique



I am in charge of monitoring and evaluation, partnership building, public relations, and coordination for humanitarian assistance in the northern part of the country at the UNFPA Mozambique Office.

In Mozambique, successive attacks by insurgents and violent clashes with government forces in the northern province of Cabo Delgado have resulted in a humanitarian crisis, with an estimated 1.3 million people in need of emergency humanitarian aid.

The number of internally displaced persons in the province has more than quadrupled in approximately one year, and now approximately one out of every three people in the province has been internally displaced.

Moreover, child marriages and gender-based violence cases have increased due to the humanitarian crisis with already existing damage caused by cyclones and the COVID-19 pandemic. This has made the conditions of women and girls even more difficult.

With the support of the Government of Japan, UNFPA implements projects to protect the safety and sexual and reproductive health\*3 of women and girls among internally displaced persons and host communities. UNFPA plans to provide medical services to a total of more than 38,000 women and girls per year through mobile health clinics, including areas where access to healthcare has been very restricted.

I would like to continue my work supporting women and girls and contribute to their safety and health.

Public nomination

### Ms. ITO Yuri

Project Support Officer, Ukraine Office, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

I joined the UNOPS Ukraine Office in September 2018 as a Project Support Officer and was responsible for project management and procurement. (From May 2021, I work at the UNOPS Turkmenistan Office as a Project Management Support Senior Analyst.)

Since 2014, conflicts have continued in eastern Ukraine and 3.4 million people still need assistance. There is also a need to improve access to healthcare services for those wounded in the conflicts and to modernize obsolete medical equipment.

With the support of the Government of Japan, UNOPS has provided medical equipment to local hospitals every year since 2016. In 2020, despite logistical disruptions and production delays caused by COVID-19, we delivered X-ray machines, a surgical microscope, and laparoscope systems. Such equipment not only enables advanced diagnosis and treatment but also leads to improved work efficiency and reduced workloads among healthcare workers, contributing to the early recovery of injured patients and improvement of the medical system.



Public  
nomination**Ms. UCHINO Megumi**

Humanitarian Programme Analyst (Junior Professional Officer (JPO)), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Indonesia



Soon after my arrival in Indonesia in November 2019, the first COVID-19 case was reported in the country. Without getting familiarized with the country context, I had to start working from home then. In the beginning of the pandemic, I saw many survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) unable to receive support due to the prolonged curfews and other restrictions. Pregnant women and nursing mothers could not receive prenatal and post-partum checkups, and felt anxious about childbirth and the post-partum period. Older persons and people with disabilities were also isolated and lost their sense of purpose in life. Seeing the growing number of COVID-19 cases every day and the widening disparities among people, I remember feeling frustration and helplessness – I felt like the time was just passing

by without me being able to contribute to any of these problems in the beginning of the pandemic.

However, now, I am working in the development and implementation of a COVID-19 response project entitled “Leave No One Behind” funded by the Government of Japan, and contribute to improving the situation. Through this project, we are delivering life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, including survivors of GBV, people living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant women, older persons, and people with disabilities.

Public  
nomination**Ms. UEMURA Kanami**

Programme Officer (Child Survival and Development), Uganda Office, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

In Uganda, the first positive COVID-19 case was confirmed in March 2020, followed by the second wave around June 2021, which far exceeded the response capacity of the medical frontlines. Lockdown measures and health system strains have affected children in various ways, including dwindling immunization rates, deteriorating nutritional conditions, a loss of learning opportunities, and an increase in child marriages and early pregnancies.

I am involved in supporting Uganda's COVID-19 countermeasures through activities that monitor vaccination progress and strengthen health and medical systems across the country.

The Government of Japan is an important partner for UNICEF to implement programs in Uganda. With Japan's cooperation, UNICEF works to ensure access to critical services such as health care, water, sanitation and hygiene, and to improve nutrition. UNICEF also aims to realize Universal Health Coverage (UHC) together with the Government of Uganda, while expanding cold chain<sup>\*4</sup> facilities to store vaccines for COVID-19 at low temperatures as well as routine immunization vaccines.

The UNICEF Uganda office also lost some of its staff during the COVID-19 pandemic, and many personnel lost his/her loved ones. Even amid such circumstances, we continue to work every day for children who suffer from the impact of COVID-19.

**Ms. ODASHIRO Keiko**

Community Protection Officer, Sub-Office Pemba in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



Attacks and violence by insurgents that began in 2017 in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province have forced more than 700,000 people to flee their homes. Many people were separated from their families along the way. There was nothing to eat, and many people hid in the bushes to escape danger. Many children lost their parents.

UNHCR is working to guarantee human rights by providing shelter, non-food items, advice to the government on the provision of basic services, and monitoring. With the cooperation of the Government of Japan, UNHCR has also greatly contributed to rebuilding people's lives by developing evacuation shelters for internally displaced persons, and giving them blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets, kitchen equipment, and other items.

I have always respected the strength and resilience of the people to survive and the way they face up to an uncertain future, even in difficult circumstances. I always feel honored to help them build their future.

\*1 Contributed by personnel at international organizations. Titles of individuals are all correct as of the time of writing.

\*2 A system in which food items can be purchased from e-voucher outlets (similar to grocery stores) using an electronic distribution card.

\*3 A state in which people have a safe and satisfying sex life, have the freedom to decide when, how many, with whom, and where to experience pregnancy and childbirth, and are physically, mentally, and socially satisfied with their sexual and reproductive health, regardless of their gender or age.

\*4 See 2 on page 2.

## 2 Japan's Official Development Assistance and Trends in Aid of Major Donors in Terms of Disbursement

### (1) Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

Japan's total ODA in 2020 <sup>10</sup> was approximately \$16,260.25 million (approximately ¥1,736 billion) according to the Grant Equivalent System (GE system) <sup>11</sup> introduced from 2018. As a result, among the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Japan ranked fourth <sup>12</sup> following the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

The breakdown is as follows. Bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 81.1% of overall disbursements, while ODA to international organizations accounted for approximately 18.9%. Bilateral ODA is expected to contribute to the strengthening of Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA to international organizations that have expertise and political neutrality enables Japan to support countries and regions where its direct bilateral assistance is difficult to reach. Japan will actively provide aid that ensures the "visibility of Japan," while making flexible use of the above types of assistance and coordinating between them.

As regards bilateral ODA by aid scheme, the funding provided as grant aid through the GE system totaled

approximately \$3,067.36 million (¥327.5 billion), or approximately 18.9% of total ODA. Among these grants, grant through international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,792.46 million (¥191.4 billion), or approximately 11.0% of total ODA. Technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,401.35 million (¥256.4 billion), or approximately 14.8% of total ODA. With regard to government loans, loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$11,417.36 million (¥1,218.9 billion), while the grant equivalent of government loans totaled approximately \$7,711.63 million (¥823.3 billion), or approximately 47.4% of total ODA.

Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements (including support for graduated countries) by region, in descending order by percentage of total disbursements (gross disbursements), are as follows. <sup>13</sup> (See Chart I-2 on page 16 and Chart III on page 121 for details.)

- ◆ Asia: 60.4% (\$102,06.45 million)
- ◆ Middle East and North Africa: 11.4% (\$1,935.81 million)
- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa: 7.9% (\$1,338.39 million)
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean: 3.8% (\$644.28 million)
- ◆ Oceania: 1.9% (\$329.11 million)
- ◆ Europe: 0.5% (\$90 million)
- ◆ Assistance covering multiple regions: 14.0% (\$2,364.76 million)

<sup>10</sup> DAC Statistics final figures for disbursements in 2021 are to be published at or after the end of 2022.

<sup>11</sup> The GE system records the amount of a loan aid equivalent to a grant as an actual ODA disbursement. The grant equivalent is calculated by applying the terms of the loan, such as the amount of loan provided, interest rate, and repayment period, to a formula. The more concessional the terms of the loan are, the larger the grant equivalent is. This system measures Japan's actual loan aid more accurately compared to the net flow system, which was the standard used by the DAC until 2017. (The full amount of the loan is recorded; on the other hand, repaid amounts are counted as negative.)

<sup>12</sup> DAC Statistics 2020 figures preliminary data is used for the countries other than Japan.

<sup>13</sup> Gross disbursements basis.



Chart I-1

## Japan's ODA by Type (2020)

2020 (Calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Rate of increase/decrease (%)	Current year	Previous year	Rate of increase/decrease (%)
Grant aid		1,274.90	1,395.65	-8.7	1,361.12	1,521.90	-10.6
Debt relief		—	—	—	—	—	—
Grants through multilateral institutions		1,792.46	1,160.34	54.5	1,913.67	1,265.30	51.2
Technical cooperation		2,401.35	2,722.11	-11.8	2,563.74	2,968.35	-13.6
<b>Total grants (A)</b>		<b>5,468.71</b>	<b>5,278.10</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5,838.53</b>	<b>5,755.55</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Government loans etc. (Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement) (B)		11,417.36	9,401.75	21.4	12,189.44	10,252.22	18.9
(Amount recovered) (C)		6,643.84	7,202.41	-7.8	7,093.12	7,853.93	-9.7
(Net disbursement) (D)=(B)-(C)		4,773.52	2,199.34	117.0	5,096.32	2,398.29	112.5
(Grant equivalent) (E)		7,711.63	6,515.55	18.4	8,233.12	7,104.94	15.9
<b>Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A)+(B)</b>		<b>16,886.07</b>	<b>14,679.85</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18,027.97</b>	<b>16,007.77</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A)+(D)</b>		<b>10,242.23</b>	<b>7,477.44</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>10,934.85</b>	<b>8,153.84</b>	<b>34.1</b>
<b>Total bilateral ODA (Grant equivalent basis) (A)+(E)</b>		<b>13,180.34</b>	<b>11,793.64</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14,071.65</b>	<b>12,860.49</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Grants to multilateral institutions (F)		2,504.71	3,123.03	-19.8	2,674.09	3,405.54	-21.5
Government loans etc. to multilateral institutions (Amount disbursed) (G)		913.24	1,119.72	-18.4	975.00	1,221.01	-20.1
Government loans etc. to multilateral institutions (Grant equivalent) (H)		575.19	671.00	-14.3	614.09	731.70	-16.1
<b>Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (Gross and net disbursement basis) (I)=(F)+(G)</b>		<b>3,417.96</b>	<b>4,242.75</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>3,649.09</b>	<b>4,626.55</b>	<b>-21.1</b>
<b>Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (Grant equivalent basis) (J)=(F)+(H)</b>		<b>3,079.91</b>	<b>3,794.03</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>3,288.18</b>	<b>4,137.24</b>	<b>-20.5</b>
<b>Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (A)+(B)+(I)</b>		<b>20,304.03</b>	<b>18,922.60</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>21,677.07</b>	<b>20,634.32</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Total ODA (Net disbursement) (A)+(D)+(I)</b>		<b>13,660.18</b>	<b>11,720.19</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14,583.94</b>	<b>12,780.38</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Total ODA (Grant equivalent) (A)+(E)+(H)</b>		<b>16,260.25</b>	<b>15,587.68</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>17,359.83</b>	<b>16,997.72</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		5,249.24	5,346.04	-1.8	560,421.50	582,963.20	-3.9
% of GNI (Net disbursement basis)		0.26	0.22		0.26	0.22	
% of GNI (Grant equivalent basis)		0.31	0.29		0.31	0.29	

## Notes:

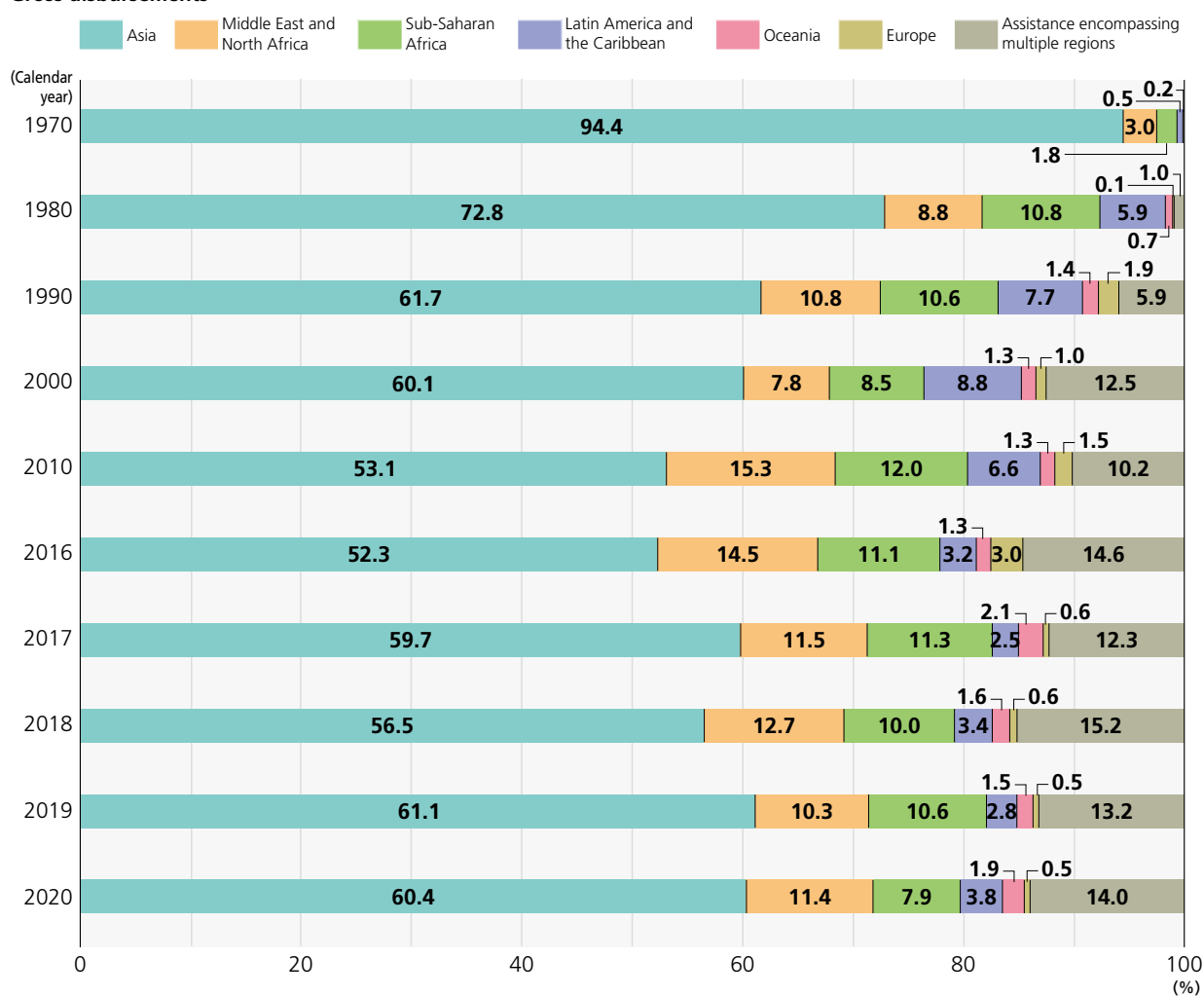
- The total figure may not be the same as the figure when calculated by adding up due to rounding off.
- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries. For more information regarding disbursements that include assistance to graduated countries, see Reference Statistics: 2(1) Official Development Assistance by Type of Assistance and Currency (2020) (page 152).
- The grant equivalent system has been applied since 2018.
- "Grant aid" here means grant aid provided by Japan as a scheme of assistance, excluding debt relief and grant aid provided through international organizations.

- Conversion rate: 2019 US\$1=¥109.0459, 2020 US\$1=¥106.7624 (exchange rates are specified by the OECD-DAC).
- Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients, see Chart I-10: DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions) (page 23).
- Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 17 graduated countries and regions: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Chile, Cook, [French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], Oman, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay (square brackets [ ] denote region names).

Chart I-2

## Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region

## Gross disbursements



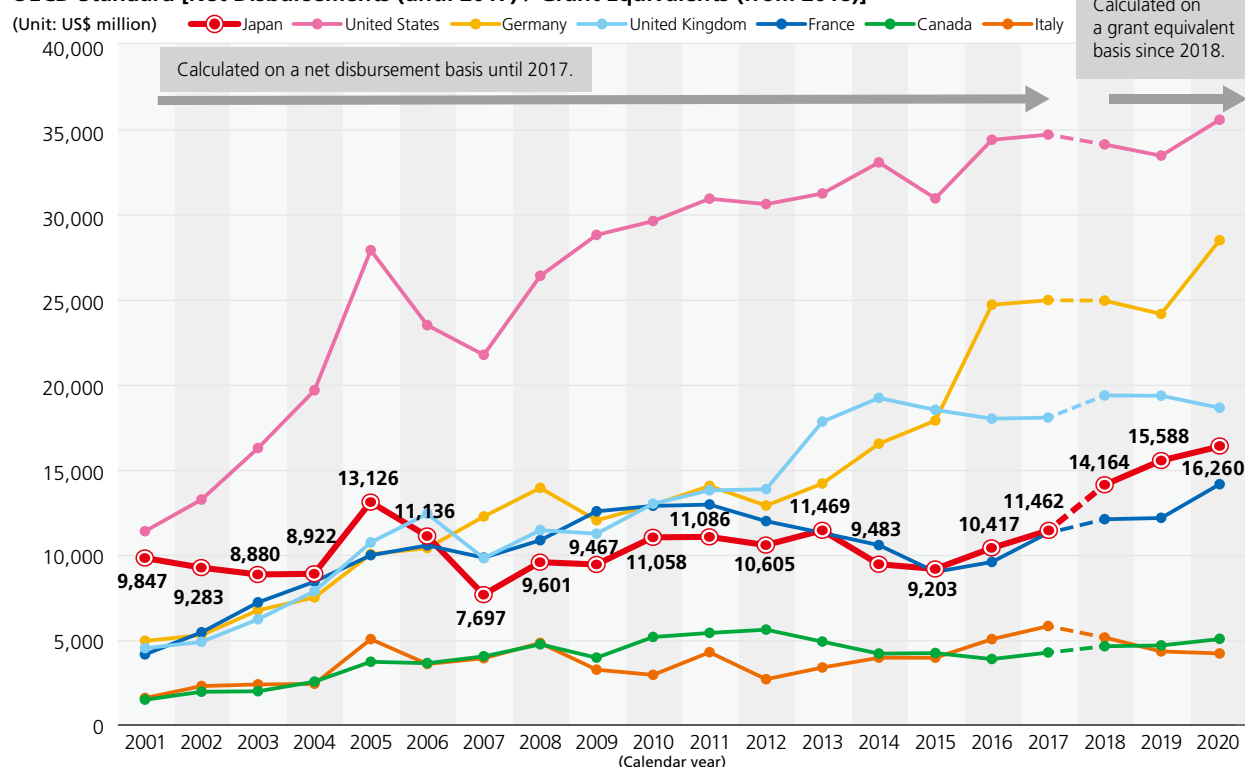
## Notes:

- ODA since 1990 includes aid to graduated countries.
- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes assistance that cannot be classified by region, such as dispatchment of survey teams in multiple regions.

Chart I-3

## Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

OECD Standard [Net Disbursements (until 2017) / Grant Equivalents (from 2018)]

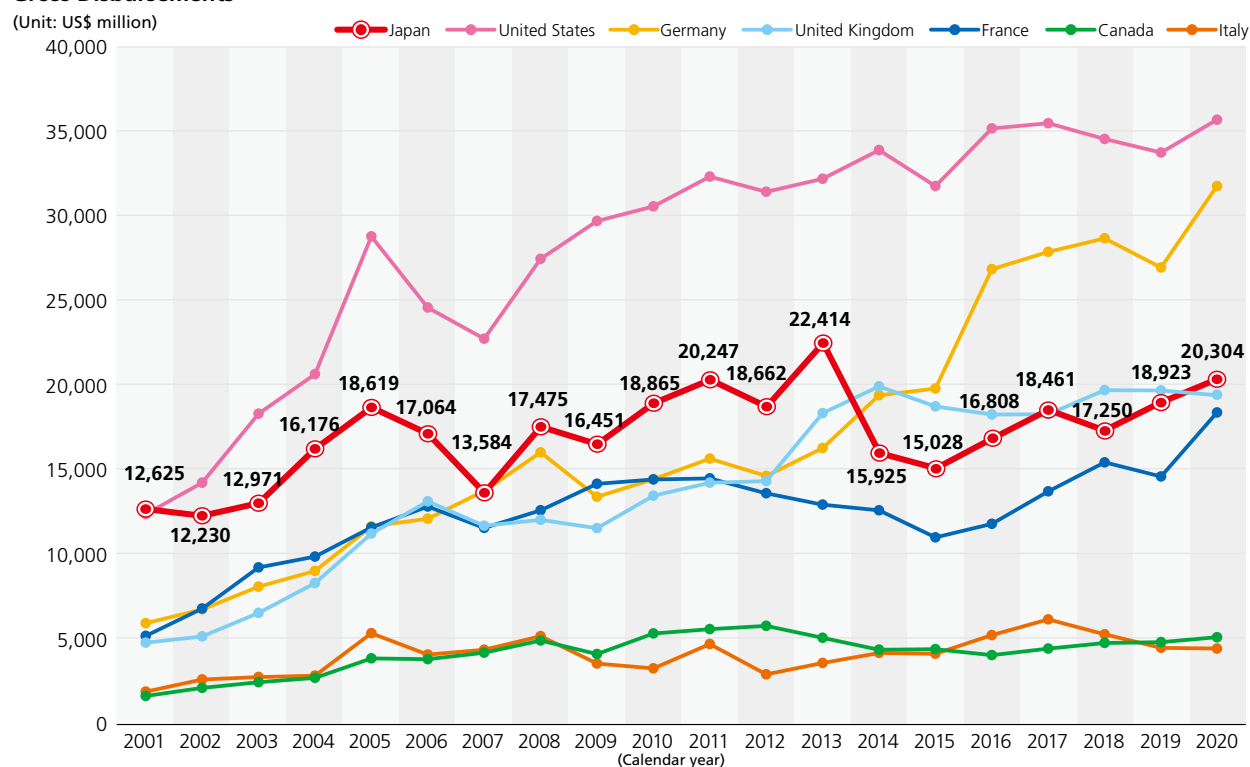


Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- Preliminary figures are used for 2020 for countries other than Japan.

## Gross Disbursements



Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

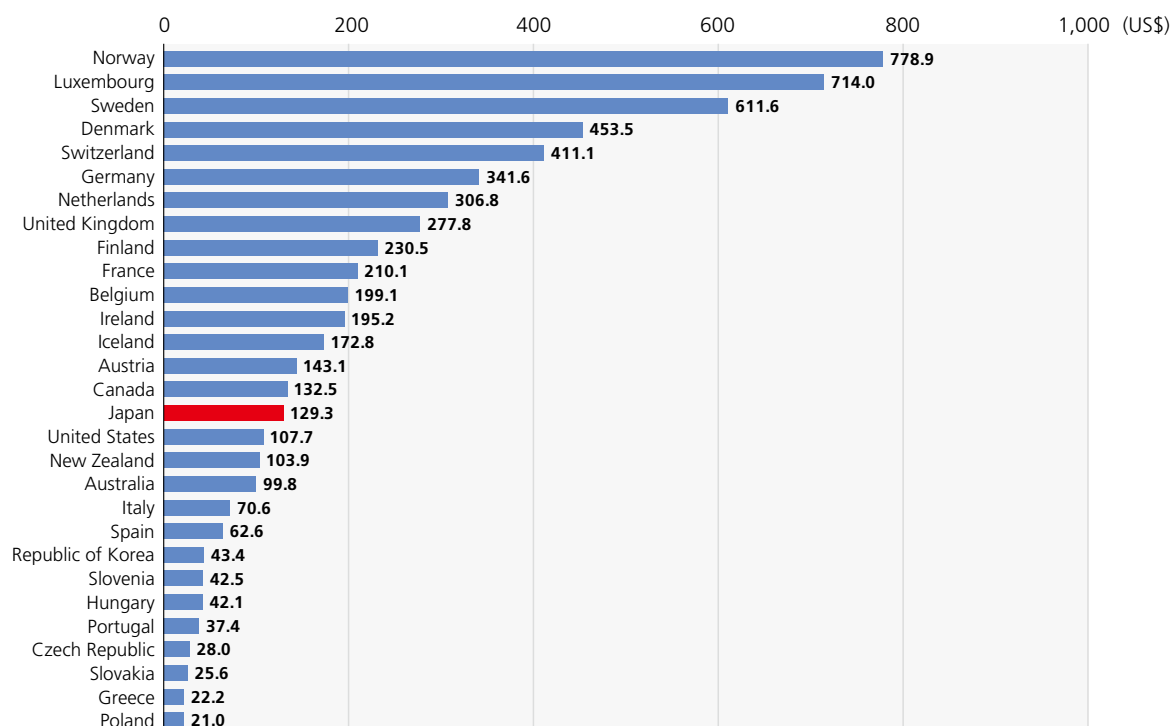
Notes:

- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- Preliminary figures are used for 2020 for countries other than Japan.



Chart I-4

## Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2020)



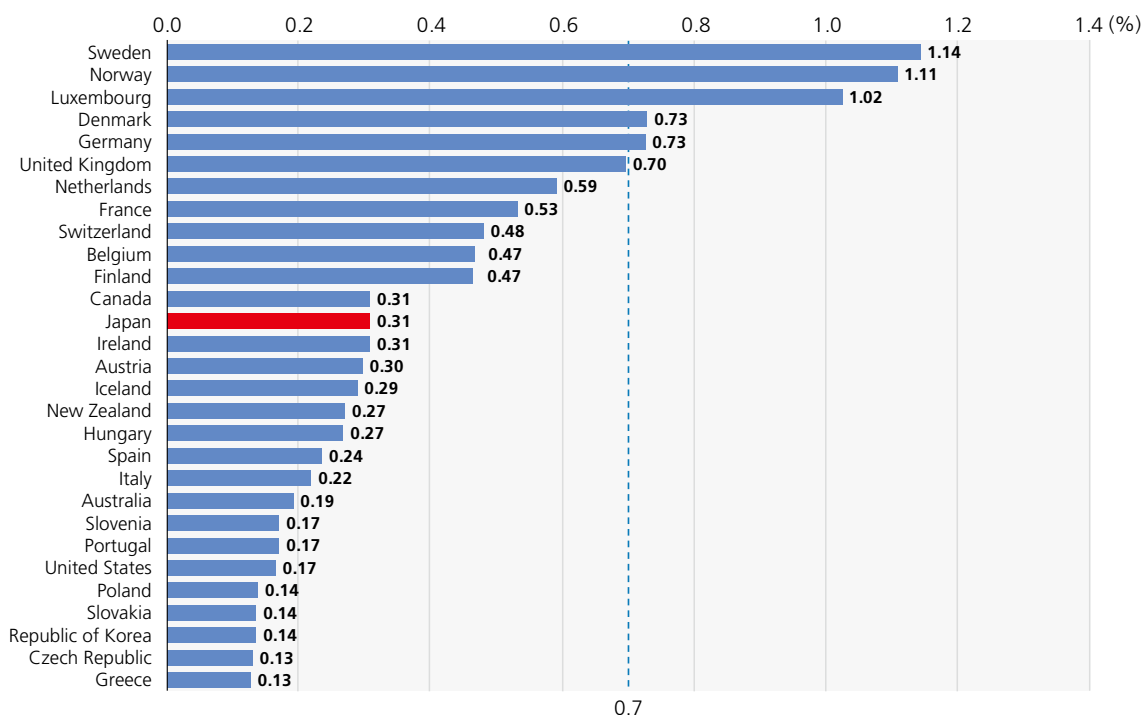
Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Grant equivalent basis.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- Preliminary figures are used for 2020 for countries other than Japan.

Chart I-5

## Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2020)



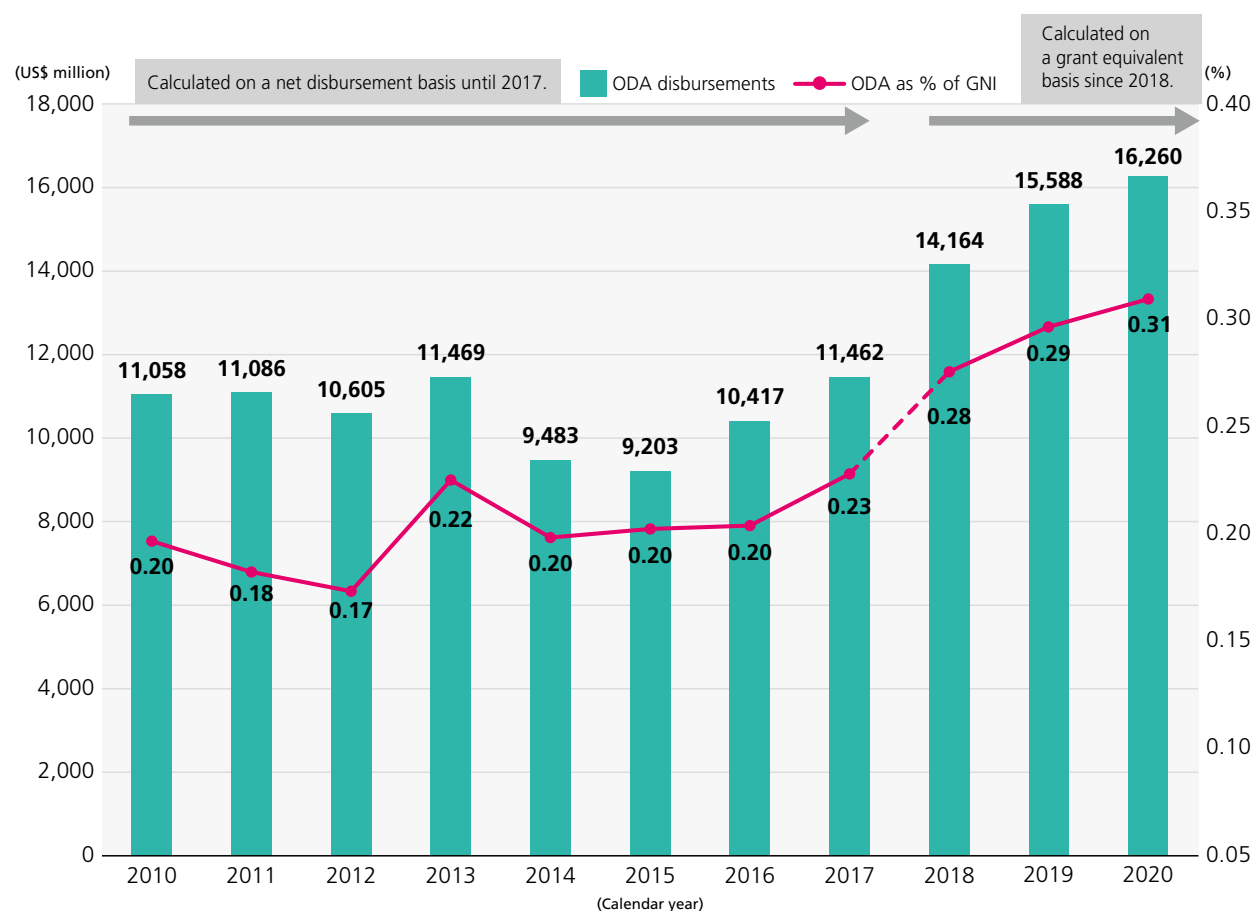
Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Grant equivalent basis.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- In 1970, the UN General Assembly set a target of 0.7% of GNP (currently of GNI) for ODA.
- Preliminary figures are used for 2020 for countries other than Japan.

Chart I-6

## Trends in Japan's ODA and as Percentage of GNI



## Notes:

- Disbursements were calculated on a net disbursement basis until 2017, and on a grant equivalent basis since 2018.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

## (2) Overview of Development Cooperation from Major Donors in Terms of Disbursement

The OECD-DAC has established international rules on what cooperation constitutes ODA and how it should be reported. Under the rules set by the DAC, ODA must meet the following three requirements: (i) it is provided by official agencies or their executive agencies; (ii) its main objective is to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries; and (iii) it is concessional in character (in the case of loan aid, the terms of the loan [e.g., interest rate and repayment period] are set in favor of the recipient countries).

DAC countries provide development cooperation under the rules set by the DAC. However, the content of ODA implemented by major donors varies by country. This section outlines the aid provided by DAC donors, focusing on the G7 countries, based on their disbursements in 2019. <sup>14</sup>

### ■ Aid Disbursements by Major Donors

ODA provided by DAC countries in 2019 (calculated by GE system) amounted to approximately \$151,722 million. By country (GE system, percentage out of total ODA of DAC countries), the United States ranked first (approximately \$33,492 million, 22.1%), Germany second (approximately \$24,198 million, 15.9%), the United Kingdom third (approximately \$19,393 million, 12.8%), Japan fourth (approximately \$15,588 million, 10.3%), France fifth (approximately \$12,211 million, 8.0%), the Netherlands sixth (approximately \$5,292 million, 3.5%), Sweden seventh (approximately \$5,205 million, 3.4%), Canada eighth (approximately \$4,725 million, 3.1%), and Italy ninth (approximately \$4,373 million, 2.9%), with the G7 countries occupying the top spots. <sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> DAC Statistics final figures for disbursements in 2020 are to be published in or after March 2022.

<sup>15</sup> See Chart "ODA by DAC Countries (2019)" of Development Cooperation Reference Materials 2020 (in Japanese only) for details.

Chart I-7

## Bilateral ODA Distribution of Major DAC Countries by Sector (2019)

(Commitments basis, Unit: %)

Sector \ Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average
Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)	13.7	41.5	39.7	38.2	35.8	33.0	45.7	36.5
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electric power, etc.)	52.1	4.9	5.2	22.8	18.8	9.1	3.1	16.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4.4	3.1	4.0	3.9	5.8	4.2	6.1	4.5
Manufacturing and other production sectors (mining, environmental protection, etc.)	19.2	3.4	14.8	15.6	12.4	12.1	10.0	11.6
Emergency response (humanitarian aid, etc.) and food aid	3.6	31.3	24.7	1.6	9.1	7.3	17.3	14.9
Program and other assistance (debt relief, administrative costs, etc.)	6.9	15.8	11.6	17.8	18.1	34.4	17.8	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Due to rounding, the totals for each sector may not add up to 100%.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

### ■ Sectors Aided by Major Donors

Disbursements in 2019 from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, and Germany were concentrated in the social infrastructure sectors, including education, health, and water supply and sewerage. The United States allocated more than 30% of its total ODA to emergency relief such as humanitarian assistance and food aid. On the other hand, in the economic infrastructure sectors, such as roads, bridges, railroads, communications, and electricity, Japan has the highest allocation with 52.1% of its total ODA, followed by France with 22.8%. Economic infrastructure assistance makes up a large share of Japan's cooperation because Japan, with its postwar recovery experience, considers that, in order to achieve poverty reduction and other goals through sustainable economic growth in developing countries, it is essential first and foremost to establish economic infrastructure and support the self-help efforts of developing countries (Chart I-7).

### ■ Regions Aided by Major Donors

Whereas Japan's ODA is primarily directed at the Asian region (approximately 61.1% of gross disbursements in 2019 [hereinafter the same]), Sub-Saharan Africa was the top recipient of aid from the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy (32.1%, 30.8%, 28.1%, and 22.8%, respectively). The Middle East and North Africa was the top recipient of aid from Germany (22.2%).<sup>16</sup> In terms of percentage out of total aid disbursements from major DAC countries by region, the United States was the largest donor to Sub-Saharan Africa (32.7%), the Middle East and North Africa (28.6%), and Latin America

and the Caribbean (29.0%). Australia provided 48.2% of total ODA to Oceania, while Germany accounted for 27.7% of total ODA to Europe, including the former Yugoslavia and Ukraine. As these figures indicate, the regional priority of each donor is also influenced by factors such as geographic proximity and historical background (Chart I-8).

### ■ Disbursements by Type of Assistance (2019)

By type of assistance, approximately 87% of ODA provided by all DAC countries in 2019 were grants (bilateral grant aid: approximately 50%; bilateral technical cooperation: approximately 10%; grants to international organizations: approximately 26%), and 13% were loan aid (bilateral: approximately 12%; loans to international organizations: approximately 1%). With the exception of Japan and France, major DAC countries implemented most of their ODA as grants (grant aid and technical cooperation) (Chart I-9).

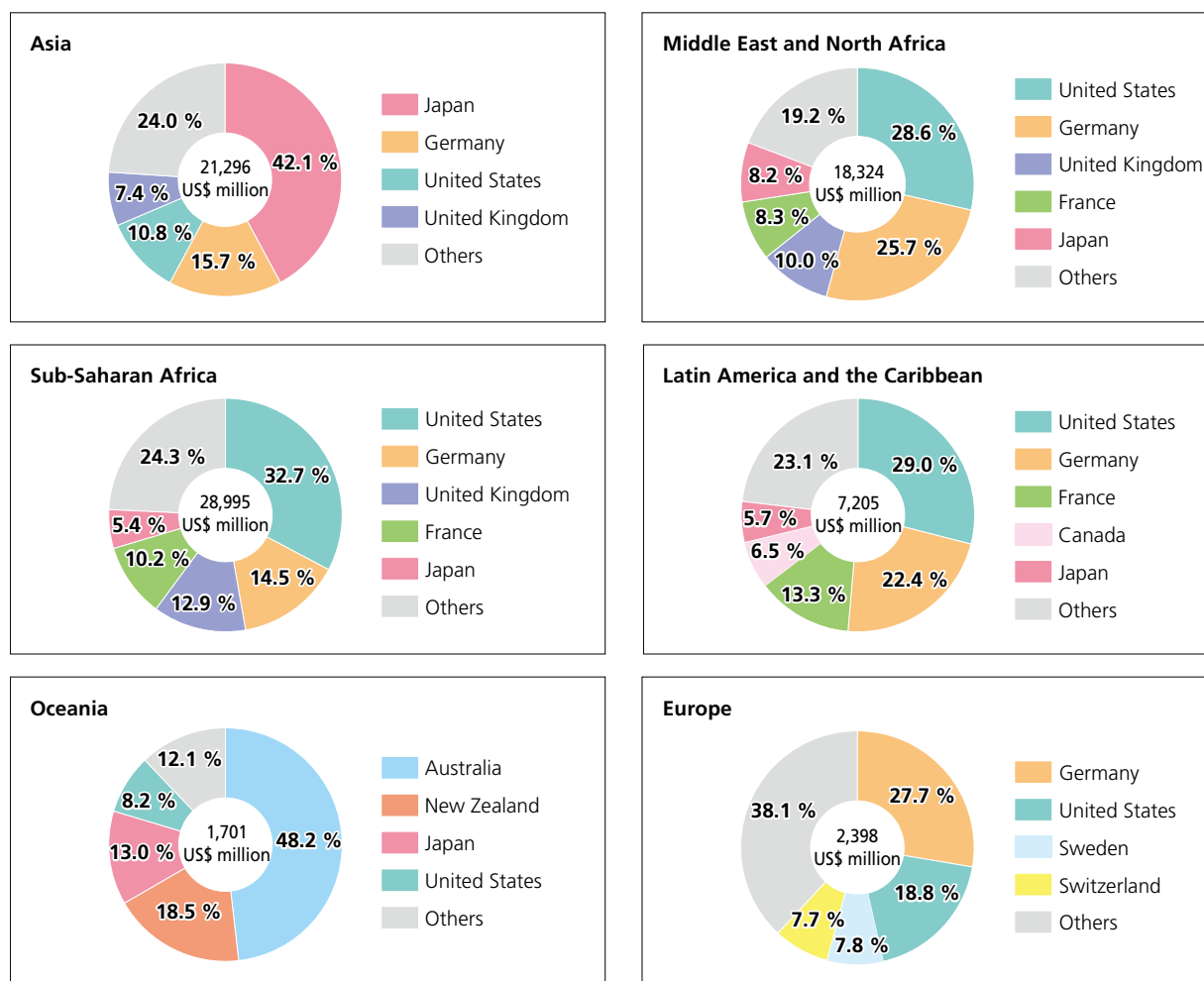
Loan aid (e.g., ODA loan) accounts for a large share of Japan's ODA because Japanese assistance aims to support developing countries' self-reliant efforts to achieve economic growth. This is based on the idea that effective development cooperation requires awareness raising that development is not granted; rather, it is something developing countries take ownership of. From the viewpoint of developing countries, they carry out projects aimed at their social and economic development with the funds they have borrowed. This in turn encourages the countries to work hard on their projects. Japan's cooperation strives to enable the people of developing countries to sustain and evolve the projects

<sup>16</sup> See Chapter 3 Economic Cooperation of Other Countries, Section 3 "Overview of Economic Cooperation of Major Donors and Regional Organizations" of Development Cooperation Reference Materials 2020 (in Japanese only) for details.



Chart I-8

## Major DAC Donor Countries in ODA by Region (2019)



Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Gross disbursements basis.
- Regional classifications are the same as the Chart III (page 121).
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- The figures in the graphs are the total ODA of DAC countries.

on their own even after Japan's ODA loan projects are completed. This approach is unique to Japan, which places importance on self-help efforts.

### (3) Increasing Development Cooperation to Developing Countries by Emerging Donors and the Private-Sector

In addition to the DAC countries, recent years have seen an increase in aid for developing countries provided by non-DAC emerging donors, such as China, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Turkey, South Africa and private foundations. According to DAC Statistics alone, the total amount of aid provided in 2019 was more than \$16 billion by non-DAC countries (only those countries that have reported to the DAC) and more than \$45 billion by NGOs.

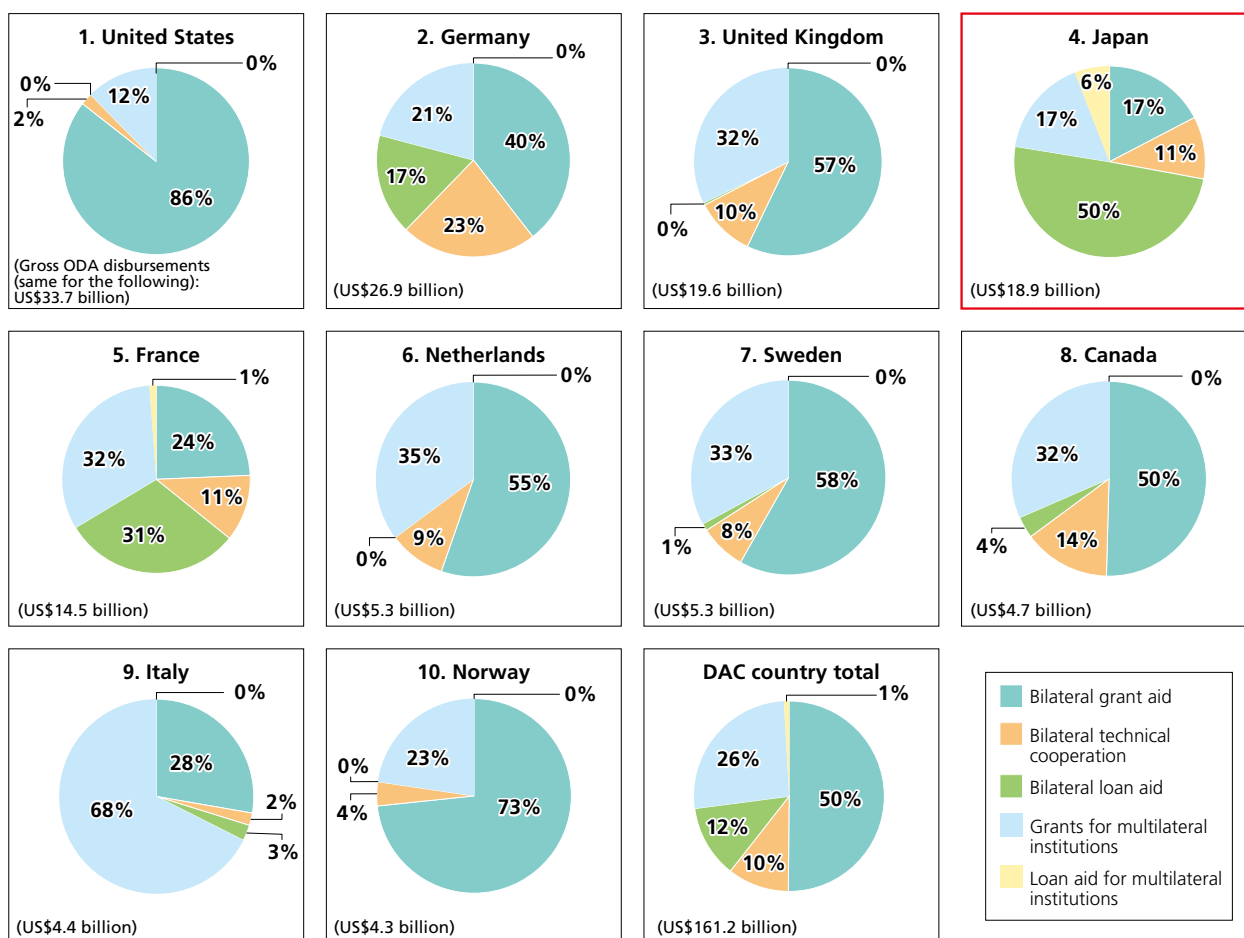
It is essential to accurately grasp the flow of funds to developing countries and to effectively utilize limited development financing in order for the international

community to promote development cooperation in a coordinated manner. However, the statistics prepared and published by the DAC do not reveal the full details of aid for developing countries provided by non-DAC countries and other donors. It has also been pointed out that there are non-transparent and unfair lending practices that do not conform to international rules and standards.

Under these circumstances, discussions were held on the transparency of development finance and other such matters at various international forums in 2021, including the G7, G20, and OECD. For example, at the G20 Foreign and Development Ministers' Meeting held at the end of June, then Foreign Minister Motegi emphasized that the G20 members should take the lead in complying with international rules regarding development finance, and raised the need to initiate discussions so that as many countries as possible can achieve early participation in the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

Chart I-9

## ODA of DAC Countries by Aid Scheme (2019)



Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Top 10 DAC countries by ODA for 2019 based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not add up to 100%.

(TOSSD), <sup>17</sup> a groundbreaking initiative to visualize the full array of resource flows in support of developing countries, including public funds other than ODA.

In addition, the OECD's 60th Anniversary Vision Statement, a document adopted in October that sets out the OECD's basic policies for the next 10 years, stated that the OECD would promote adherence to OECD standards and practices to improve transparency and accountability for "all stakeholders." The communiqué adopted at the Seventh High-Level Meeting of the Governing Board of the OECD Development Centre <sup>18</sup> in December also

states that the members of the Centre "stress the importance of enhancing debt transparency through stronger public-debt management and integrated debt recording and management systems."

Japan will continue to work with the international community to ensure that aid for developing countries of emerging donors including China is transparent and consistent with international standards and initiatives. (See page 34 regarding efforts on debt issues, and page 134 regarding partnership with other countries and international organizations).

<sup>17</sup> A new statistical system that has been under consideration centered on the DAC since 2017. It aims to track a wide range of official financial flows that contribute to sustainable development. This includes "aid" from emerging donors not reported to the DAC, financial resources that do not necessarily have development as their main objective, and even private finance mobilized by the involvement of official funds, as long as they contribute to sustainable development. Data reporting has begun in 2020.

<sup>18</sup> An organization within the OECD that conducts studies and research on various development issues and economic policies. Its members include not only OECD member countries but also emerging donors and developing countries that are not members of the OECD, such as China.

Chart I-10

DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2020 disbursements)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Recipient Countries				
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (47 countries)	Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI ≤ US\$1,005)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1,006 - 3,955)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$3,956–12,235)	
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central Africa Chad Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger	Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia South Sudan Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	Armenia Bolivia Cabo Verde Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Eswatini Federated States of Micronesia Georgia Ghana Guatemala Honduras India Indonesia Jordan Kenya Kosovo Kyrgyz Republic Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan [Palestine] Papua New Guinea Philippines Republic of the Congo Sri Lanka Syria	Tajikistan [Tokelau] Tunisia Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam	Albania Algeria Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Belize Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil China Columbia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Equatorial Guinea Fiji Gabon Grenada Guyana Iran Iraq Jamaica Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Maldives Marshall Mauritius Mexico Montenegro [Montserrat] Namibia Nauru Niue North Macedonia Palau Panama Paraguay Peru [Saint Helena] Saint Lucia Saint Vincent Samoa Serbia South Africa Suriname Thailand Tonga Turkey Turkmenistan Venezuela [Wallis and Futuna]

Source: DAC statistics on OECD/STAT

- Notes:
- GNI of each country is from 2016.
  - A country graduated in 2020 was Cook.
  - Square brackets [ ] denote regional names.