

8 Africa

Africa is a continent with immense potential owing to its rich natural resources and large population of approximately 1.3 billion. However, it also faces various challenges including poverty, fragile health systems, and emerging terrorism and violent extremism. In order to tackle these challenges, African countries work on sustainable development based on Agenda 2063,²³ Africa's own new development initiative. Japan has contributed to Africa's development over many years through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)* and other efforts.

Japan's Efforts

COVID-19 has seriously affected economies and societies in Africa. In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections and address its economic and social impacts, Japan has provided various support to African countries, including the provision of health and medical equipment for the development of cold chains, etc.,²⁴ both bilaterally and through international organizations. In addition, Prime Minister Kishida stated in December 2021 that Japan would donate approximately 10 million doses of vaccines to Africa.

Looking ahead to TICAD8, which is scheduled to be held in 2022, Japan is actively engaged in various development issues in Africa that have been brought to light by the COVID-19 pandemic (see “Master Techniques from Japan to the World” on pages 62 and 135 for non-revenue water measures in Malawi and joint research on community-driven co-creation of forest resource management in Cameroon, as well as “Project Introduction Columns” on pages 133 and 67 for initiatives to increase the resilience of African agriculture utilizing ICT technology and to establish Child Labor Free Zones in Ghana).

Economy

In order to realize quality growth, Japan develops industrial human resources who will contribute to the promotion of businesses, including through the ABE Initiative 3.0,²⁵ and provides training opportunities to approximately 1,600 young Africans through JICA (see also page 10 for activities of ex-participants of the ABE Initiative). Japan also promotes quality infrastructure investment centered on the three priority areas²⁶ toward enhancing connectivity (see also Part II, 1 “(1) Development of Industrial Infrastructure and

Industries and Economic Policy” and “(4) Vocational Training, Industrial Human Resources Development, and Employment Creation” for specific initiatives by Japan. See “Stories from the Field” on page 120 for Japan's support for the Rwanda-Tanzania road improvement project and facilitation of border procedures).



Internally displaced women receiving vocational training in northeastern Nigeria (Photo: UNHCR)

Society

In order to further promote measures toward the expansion of UHC, which was announced at TICAD7, Japan is engaged in the improvement of access to basic healthcare and hygiene environments for three million people and the promotion of the health insurance system. Currently, Japan contributes to the promotion of UHC including through the “Health Sector Policy Loan for Attainment of the UHC (Phase 2)” in Kenya and the “Project for Universal “Nutrition” and Health Coverage through Sustainable Systems for Nutrition Improvement (in Cooperation with WFP)” in Ghana (see also Part II, “3 Promoting Efforts to Address Global Issues and Human Security” for specific efforts by Japan, and “Project Introduction Columns” on pages 57 and 58 for hospital upgrading in Zambia and the Stop TB Partnership's efforts in 30 African countries).

Through TICAD, which has over a quarter of a century of history, Japan has been focusing on the promotion of health as one of the priority areas and supporting the health and medical systems in Africa. Such assistance Japan has provided so far is demonstrating its true value in the COVID-19 pandemic. (see also page 10 for the activities of a research center in Gabon supported by Japan during the pandemic). Japan will continue to play a leading role in strengthening international collaboration in the health sector in Africa based on its longstanding efforts in this area.

In addition, Japan is proceeding with efforts to provide quality education to three million children through

²³ Adopted at the Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union (AU) in 2015, the same year the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted.

²⁴ See 2 on page 2.

²⁵ See the glossary on page 39.

²⁶ Three areas spanning the East Africa Northern Corridor, the Nacala Corridor, and the West Africa Growth Ring.

the expansion of math and science education and improvement of learning environments.



A parent volunteer in Madagascar serving school lunches as part of the "School for All" project supported by Japan (Photo: JICA)

■ Peace and Stability

Under the New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA)* advocated by Japan at TICAD7, Japan has provided support for Africa-led efforts for conflict resolution, as well as assistance for institution building to address the root causes of issues such as conflict and terrorism. As a part of this initiative, Japan has provided support of over \$110 million since 2008 to implement projects that have benefitted peacekeeping training centers in 15 African countries. Japan has also dispatched approximately 60 Japanese lecturers to strengthen the training capabilities of the facilities and provide training at the facilities.

In response to the large number of casualties and displaced persons caused by the military engagement in northern Ethiopia in 2020, Japan decided in February 2021 to extend \$6.6 million (approximately ¥726 million) in Emergency Grant Aid for internally displaced persons in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia. Japan provided humanitarian assistance in the medical field, provision of relief items such as food and hygiene products through WFP, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Furthermore, in December, as Emergency Grant Aid of \$12.4 million (approximately ¥1.3392 billion), Japan decided to provide support, including food and other relief items, to internally displaced persons in the Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions in Northern Ethiopia through the UNHCR, WFP, IOM, and United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

In the Sahel region, Japan contributes to the peace and stability of the region under the banner of NAPSA by providing equipment for strengthening capacity for maintaining security, training for people engaging in institution building, vocational training and education opportunities for the youth, as well as support for human resources development for peacekeeping operations, placing its focus on the administrative vulnerabilities of Sahel countries. Japan also continues its assistance

for refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities in the region.

In Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique, where the situation has been unstable for several years, the security situation has been improving since the summer of 2021 as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Rwandan security forces have been engaged in operations to eliminate terrorists. In August 2021, Japan signed the Exchange of Notes for grant aid for the provision of patrol vessels in order to strengthen the enforcement against drug trafficking and illegal fishing, which are challenges that the Government of Mozambique faces in the province. Also in 2021, Japan continued to provide food assistance through WFP and humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in vulnerable situations (see pages 12 and 13 for Japanese personnel of international organizations who work in Mozambique).

Since the independence of South Sudan in 2011, Japan has supported its nation-building. Since November 2011, the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces have dispatched Staff officers and an engineering unit to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) (Activities of the engineering unit ended at the end of May 2017).

Japan also supports South Sudan's own initiatives for the peace process including through the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a regional organization of East Africa. Along with the support for infrastructure development, human resources development, and food assistance, Japan has played a major role in the consolidation of peace and economic stabilization in South Sudan.

Moreover, Japan has supported the holding of the National Unity Day sports event, which is held annually by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of South Sudan, since it began in 2016 in order to promote the reconciliation, friendship, and unity of its citizens. Four athletes who had participated in the event joined a long-term pre-Olympics camp in Maebashi City with the aim of competing in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, and two of them qualified for the track and field events of the Games. The strong performance of these two athletes,



Athletes after returning to South Sudan from Japan

who defied adversity, gave courage and inspiration to the people of South Sudan and Japan. After returning

to South Sudan, the four athletes now serve as track and field coaches there and work to foster future athletes.



Glossary

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

An international summit-level conference on African development launched by Japan in 1993. Co-hosted with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC), it is a forum for African development to realize the principles of African ownership and international partnership. TICAD8 is planned to be held in 2022.

New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA)

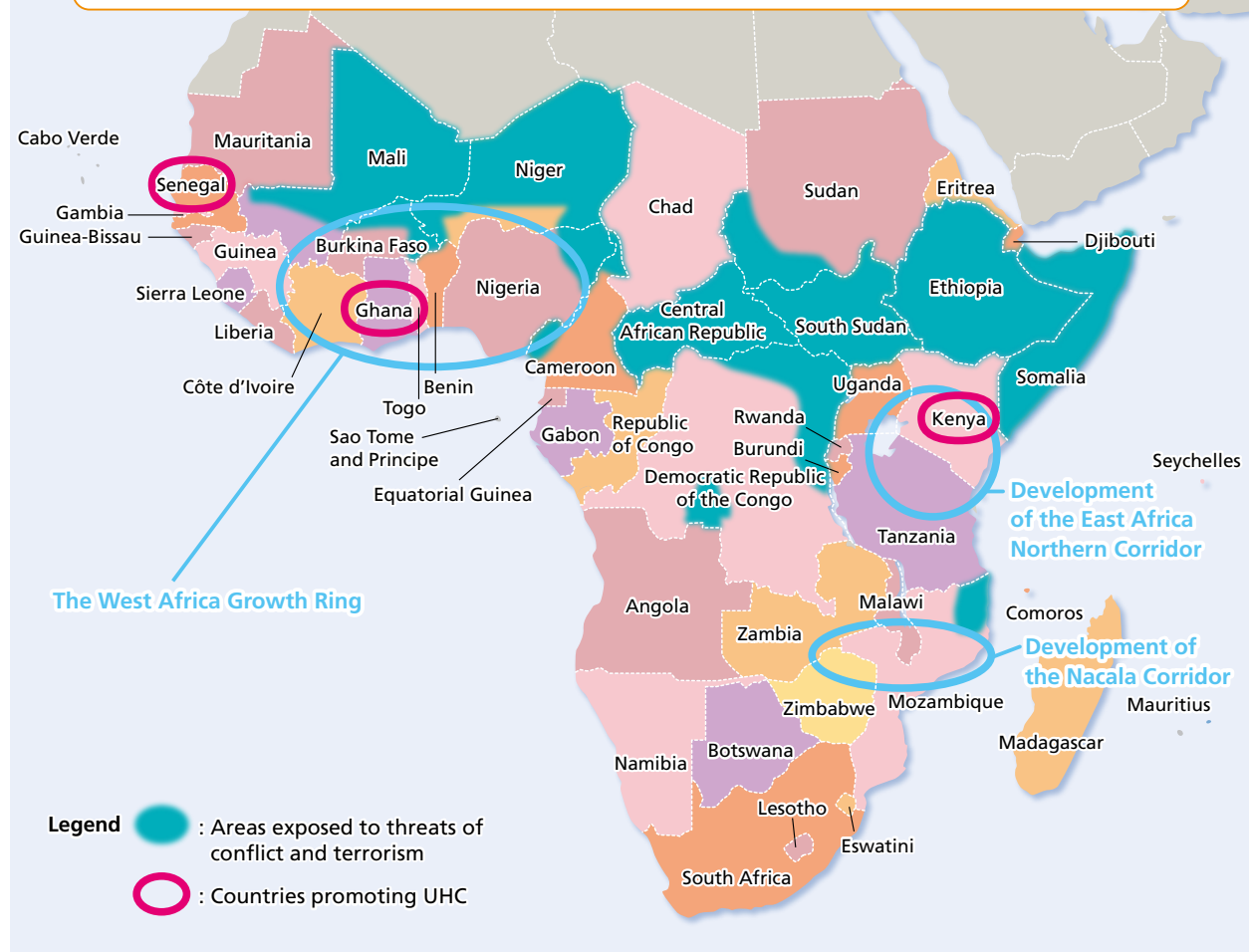
The new approach advocated by Japan at TICAD7 held in Yokohama in August 2019, under which Japan supports African-led conflict prevention, mediation, and intervention efforts by the African Union (AU) and regional economic communities (RECs); institution building and strengthening of governance; and prevention of youth radicalization and strengthening resilience of local community, based on the principles of respecting Africa's ownership and taking measures against root causes of conflict and terrorism, among other efforts.

Japan's development cooperation policy

Priority areas in Africa (including Sub-Saharan Africa)

TICAD7: Japan's contributions to Africa (August 2019)

1. Economy: To achieve over \$20 billion private investment, Japan will contribute to the improvement of the business environment in Africa as well as bolster economic transformation in Africa through the promotion of Japanese companies' business expansion to Africa and innovation.
2. Society: Japan will contribute to building a resilient and sustainable society to realize human security and the SDGs, which are the foundation of improving people's livelihood and economic growth.
3. Peace and Stability: Japan will support Africa's forward-looking initiatives toward peace and stability which are the preconditions for economic growth and investment as well as improving people's livelihood, through the implementation of NAPSA, which supports African-led mediation and conflict resolution by the AU and others as well as institution building. Japan will also provide its own unique support, particularly persistent and long-term human resources development.



Strengthening Regional Connectivity and Promoting Logistics between Rwanda and its Neighboring Countries!

—Contributing to economic development across East Africa through comprehensive assistance unique to Japan—



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Rwanda has seen continuous economic growth since the end of the civil war in the first half of the 1990s. However, the deterioration of its road transportation infrastructure and the cost of cross-border customs clearance have become problems for the country. The transportation routes in eastern Rwanda are part of the main international transportation corridor*¹ of the East African region, and repairing the deteriorated bridges and roads and improving border control capacity will help to strengthen regional connectivity and promote economic development across East Africa.

In 2016, Japan recommenced loan aid to Rwanda for the first time in approximately 30 years with the inauguration of the Rusumo-Kayonza Road Improvement Project, under the Accelerated Co-Financing Facility for Africa (ACFA) of the African Development Bank (AfDB). In this project, the entire length (208 km) of the Central Corridor*² will be repaired and widened in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, AfDB, and the European Union (EU). Japan will provide assistance for work on the Rusumo-Kayonza section (92 km), which connects Rwanda and Tanzania, and will promote the further development of infrastructure over a wider area and improvements to logistics infrastructure.

Japan has been working to resolve issues relating to overland transportation in Rwanda, a landlocked country. Japan built the new Rusumo International Bridge between Rwanda and Tanzania and enabled safe two-way movement through the Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities, a grant aid project that started in 2011. At the same time, Japan also developed One Stop Border Post (OSBP),*³ to facilitate smoother customs procedures, thereby contributing to the reduction of transportation costs and expansion of trade and investment between the two countries.

Mr. KAMEDA Hitoshi, who oversaw the work as a consultant for grant aid, said that it was not an easy task to carry out the project in two countries at the same time. He recalled that relations between Rwanda and Tanzania were sore at the time and said, “We had to make sincere efforts to deal with the issues one by one, including giving patient



Signing of the Exchange of Notes (E/N) for the Rusumo-Kayonza Road Improvement Project (Photo: JICA)

explanations to both governments and taking care to ensure that the locally employed workers were able to do their work within the borders of their own respective countries.” The ex-post evaluation found that the customs clearance capacity of Rusumo International Bridge increased approximately three-fold compared to before the construction. The subsequent loan aid this time will enhance further the impact of Japan’s assistance that has been implemented to date.

In addition, Japan has been providing the technical guidance needed for the operation of the newly-introduced OSBPs through the “Project on Capacity Development for Trade Facilitation and Border Control in East Africa,” a technical cooperation project that began in 2017. In this project, Japan worked in partnership with experts from the World Customs Organization (WCO) to streamline customs clearance procedures and develop border protection capabilities by capacity development of customs staff in the East African Community (EAC).^{*4}

In this way, such comprehensive support that combines a variety of schemes in the form of loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation, is one of the strengths of Japanese development cooperation. Ms. UJIE Kazuho of JICA Africa Department said “Co-financing with AfDB and technical cooperation with WCO is bringing about major impacts. I hope that the outcomes of our multiple projects in Rwanda will contribute to economic development throughout East Africa.”



New bridge named Rusumo International Bridge under renovation (Photo: JICA)

*1 A major highway that is central to national and regional economic activity.

*2 The corridor that continues from Rwanda through Tanzania to the Dar es Salaam Port, for the purposes of transporting the cargo of landlocked countries.

*3 A form of administration of customs clearance that makes cross-border logistics more efficient by sharing and integrating all the procedures for imports/exports, which normally need to be carried out separately by the customs offices of both the importing and exporting country, thereby enabling them to be done in a single session.

*4 An economic community comprising six member states: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Chart III

Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2020)

Calendar year: 2020

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Type Country or Region	Bilateral ODA								
		Grants			Total	Government loans etc.			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
Asia region total		440.63	260.97	483.84	1,185.45	9,021.00	5,429.22	3,591.78	4,777.23	10,206.45
East Asia region total		305.37	107.71	301.87	714.95	4,459.05	3,772.64	686.41	1,401.36	5,174.00
(ASEAN total)* ¹		274.48	82.62	275.79	632.89	4,193.00	2,878.31	1,314.69	1,947.57	4,825.89
1	Indonesia	8.49	11.50	37.77	57.75	1,312.02	1,518.86	-206.84	-149.09	1,369.77
2	Philippines	32.07	14.16	72.63	118.86	1,032.28	501.74	530.54	649.41	1,151.14
3	Myanmar	71.89	31.39	47.10	150.39	943.13	—	943.13	1,093.52	1,093.52
4	Viet Nam	25.25	5.19	43.66	74.10	546.33	545.24	1.09	75.18	620.42
5	Mongolia	19.19	2.09	15.74	37.02	261.54	35.44	226.10	263.12	298.56
6	Cambodia	87.29	10.69	22.21	120.19	151.04	11.11	139.94	260.13	271.23
7	Thailand	1.29	3.49	24.26	29.05	191.50	204.71	-13.21	15.84	220.55
8	Laos	48.09	4.02	20.56	72.66	16.70	5.84	10.87	83.53	89.37
9	Timor-Leste	7.47	0.99	6.20	14.67	4.50	—	4.50	19.17	19.17
10	Malaysia	0.09	2.20	7.55	9.84	—	90.82	-90.82	-80.98	9.84
11	China	—	—	1.92	1.92	—	858.89	-858.89	-856.97	1.92
	Multiple countries in East Asia* ²	4.23	22.00	2.23	28.45	—	—	—	28.45	28.45
Southwest Asia region total		95.73	79.06	154.78	329.57	4,134.77	1,485.03	2,649.74	2,979.30	4,464.34
1	Bangladesh	17.33	32.72	24.66	74.71	2,056.12	120.62	1,935.50	2,010.21	2,130.83
2	India	6.58	5.97	81.51	94.06	1,713.68	1,115.92	597.77	691.82	1,807.74
3	Sri Lanka	24.42	8.02	11.41	43.85	253.51	213.58	39.94	83.79	297.36
4	Nepal	16.68	6.32	16.87	39.86	47.74	4.91	42.83	82.69	87.60
5	Maldives	10.79	1.99	1.48	14.26	46.83	0.56	46.27	60.53	61.09
6	Pakistan	9.09	17.91	9.88	36.88	16.10	28.46	-12.36	24.52	52.98
7	Bhutan	10.84	2.51	8.55	21.89	0.78	0.99	-0.21	21.68	22.68
	Multiple countries in Southwest Asia* ³	—	3.63	0.43	4.06	—	—	—	4.06	4.06
Central Asia and Caucasus region total		36.19	30.33	22.49	89.01	311.46	148.78	162.68	251.69	400.47
1	Uzbekistan	2.82	5.14	7.83	15.80	297.04	41.67	255.37	271.17	312.83
2	Tajikistan	22.09	0.31	4.26	26.66	—	—	—	26.66	26.66
3	Kyrgyz Republic	6.11	9.53	6.75	22.39	0.33	9.86	-9.53	12.86	22.72
4	Azerbaijan	0.53	—	0.28	0.81	12.84	33.90	-21.05	-20.24	13.65
5	Georgia	3.34	—	0.45	3.79	1.25	8.12	-6.87	-3.07	5.04
6	Armenia	0.99	—	0.93	1.91	—	10.51	-10.51	-8.60	1.91
7	Kazakhstan	0.31	—	1.15	1.46	—	42.68	-42.68	-41.22	1.46
8	Turkmenistan	—	—	0.27	0.27	—	2.05	-2.05	-1.78	0.27
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and Caucasus	—	15.34	0.58	15.93	—	—	—	15.93	15.93
Multiple countries in Asia* ⁴		3.35	43.88	4.70	51.92	115.73	22.77	92.95	144.88	167.65
Oceania region total		123.46	10.75	32.76	166.97	162.14	10.72	151.42	318.39	329.11
1	Papua New Guinea	22.14	1.16	6.76	30.06	96.62	8.63	88.00	118.06	126.69
2	Fiji	14.85	0.59	5.73	21.17	20.14	1.14	19.00	40.17	41.31
3	Palau	12.61	3.78	1.23	17.63	15.48	—	15.48	33.10	33.10
4	Tonga	16.58	0.08	0.96	17.63	—	—	—	17.63	17.63
5	Solomon Islands	9.50	0.39	3.61	13.51	—	—	—	13.51	13.51
6	Marshall	11.48	0.09	0.99	12.56	—	—	—	12.56	12.56
7	Kiribati	11.92	0.18	0.40	12.50	—	—	—	12.50	12.50

Rank	Type Country or Region	Bilateral ODA								
		Grants				Government loans etc.			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
8	Vanuatu	6.36	0.38	3.23	9.97	—	0.02	-0.02	9.95	9.97
9	Samoa	7.38	0.18	1.97	9.52	—	0.93	-0.93	8.59	9.52
10	Federated States of Micronesia	5.43	0.16	1.95	7.53	—	—	—	7.53	7.53
11	Nauru	2.19	0.03	0.04	2.26	—	—	—	2.26	2.26
12	Tuvalu	1.95	0.02	0.06	2.04	—	—	—	2.04	2.04
13	Niue	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.17	—	—	—	0.17	0.17
14	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
	Multiple countries in Oceania	0.53	3.62	5.76	9.91	29.90	—	29.90	39.80	39.80
	Latin America and the Caribbean region total	105.27	28.77	92.72	226.76	417.51	253.31	164.21	390.97	644.28
1	Brazil	5.43	0.82	8.29	14.54	142.82	84.62	58.19	72.73	157.36
2	Mexico	7.52	0.09	5.17	12.78	100.00	—	100.00	112.78	112.78
3	El Salvador	0.45	4.68	3.70	8.83	53.92	21.04	32.88	41.71	62.76
4	Paraguay	0.11	—	4.59	4.70	48.74	41.48	7.26	11.96	53.44
5	Guatemala	2.89	—	3.24	6.13	35.87	14.58	21.29	27.42	42.00
6	Haiti	17.17	6.76	1.77	25.71	—	—	—	25.71	25.71
7	Peru	0.38	—	6.65	7.03	14.04	49.23	-35.18	-28.16	21.07
8	Panama	5.80	—	13.46	19.26	—	9.80	-9.80	9.46	19.26
9	Honduras	11.40	0.10	3.23	14.73	0.69	—	0.69	15.42	15.42
10	Bolivia	8.90	—	4.13	13.03	1.82	—	1.82	14.85	14.85
11	Costa Rica	0.05	—	1.92	1.97	12.51	16.82	-4.31	-2.34	14.48
12	Cuba	6.58	0.17	3.57	10.32	—	—	—	10.32	10.32
13	Guyana	9.70	—	0.19	9.90	—	—	—	9.90	9.90
14	Colombia	5.59	—	2.74	8.33	—	—	—	8.33	8.33
15	Dominican Republic	3.30	—	4.72	8.02	—	4.03	-4.03	4.00	8.02
16	Jamaica	5.69	—	1.28	6.97	—	4.75	-4.75	2.22	6.97
17	Ecuador	2.02	—	4.05	6.07	—	4.63	-4.63	1.44	6.07
18	Nicaragua	2.08	—	3.24	5.32	0.45	—	0.45	5.77	5.77
19	Argentina	0.22	—	2.91	3.13	—	1.17	-1.17	1.96	3.13
20	Grenada	1.87	—	0.01	1.88	—	—	—	1.88	1.88
21	Saint Lucia	0.15	—	1.10	1.24	—	—	—	1.24	1.24
22	Belize	0.21	—	0.70	0.91	—	—	—	0.91	0.91
23	Dominica	0.47	—	0.17	0.64	—	—	—	0.64	0.64
24	Saint Vincent	—	—	0.45	0.45	—	—	—	0.45	0.45
25	Venezuela	0.18	—	0.13	0.31	—	—	—	0.31	0.31
26	Antigua and Barbuda	0.09	—	0.05	0.15	—	—	—	0.15	0.15
27	Suriname	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.03	0.03
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	—	16.12	7.75	23.87	6.66	1.15	5.51	29.38	30.53
	Europe region total	7.30	5.61	10.43	23.35	66.92	83.60	-16.69	6.66	90.26
1	Serbia	1.00	—	2.15	3.15	44.94	1.27	43.67	46.82	48.09
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.25	—	0.87	1.12	18.83	7.03	11.80	12.92	19.95
3	Ukraine	0.78	4.31	2.98	8.07	0.47	15.18	-14.71	-6.64	8.54
4	Kosovo	1.36	0.72	2.09	4.17	—	—	—	4.17	4.17
5	Albania	0.65	—	1.17	1.81	—	6.60	-6.60	-4.78	1.81
6	North Macedonia	1.32	—	0.09	1.41	—	4.90	-4.90	-3.49	1.41
7	Moldova	0.72	—	0.55	1.26	—	—	—	1.26	1.26

Rank	Type Country or Region	Bilateral ODA								
		Grants				Government loans etc.			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
8	Montenegro	0.94	—	0.09	1.03	—	—	—	1.03	1.03
9	Belarus	0.29	—	0.00	0.29	—	—	—	0.29	0.29
	Multiple countries in Europe*5	—	0.58	0.18	0.76	—	—	—	0.76	0.76
Middle East and North Africa region total		76.09	424.43	58.00	558.52	1,377.29	784.46	592.82	1,151.35	1,935.81
1	Iraq	1.87	48.76	3.89	54.52	766.11	121.82	644.29	698.81	820.63
2	Egypt	12.44	6.49	15.74	34.67	276.50	219.11	57.39	92.06	311.17
3	Jordan	26.93	21.24	5.36	53.54	203.35	83.42	119.93	173.46	256.89
4	Afghanistan	12.50	104.47	9.26	126.23	—	—	—	126.23	126.23
5	Syria	—	72.17	3.98	76.15	—	—	—	76.15	76.15
6	[Palestine]	2.72	52.91	6.36	62.00	—	—	—	62.00	62.00
7	Morocco	6.93	1.28	3.35	11.57	49.53	90.93	-41.41	-29.84	61.09
8	Tunisia	7.81	1.75	3.34	12.90	46.58	82.57	-35.99	-23.10	59.47
9	Turkey	0.68	13.78	1.30	15.75	34.43	175.50	-141.08	-125.32	50.18
10	Yemen	—	47.54	0.21	47.75	—	—	—	47.75	47.75
11	Lebanon	0.26	24.25	0.29	24.80	—	6.52	-6.52	18.28	24.80
12	Iran	—	11.12	4.09	15.21	—	3.79	-3.79	11.42	15.21
13	Libya	—	9.47	0.02	9.49	—	—	—	9.49	9.49
14	Algeria	0.05	1.46	0.15	1.65	—	0.75	-0.75	0.90	1.65
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa*6	3.90	7.64	0.25	11.80	0.80	0.04	0.76	12.56	12.59
Sub-Saharan Africa region total		425.88	303.51	235.31	964.70	373.70	131.15	242.55	1,207.24	1,338.39
1	Kenya	10.95	19.68	40.48	71.11	150.61	82.63	67.99	139.10	221.72
2	Ethiopia	24.17	39.14	11.92	75.23	—	—	—	75.23	75.23
3	Mozambique	18.12	8.48	10.32	36.91	35.81	1.40	34.41	71.32	72.72
4	Côte d'Ivoire	18.20	7.01	5.97	31.18	34.33	—	34.33	65.51	65.51
5	Madagascar	13.93	2.73	7.64	24.30	40.16	—	40.16	64.46	64.46
6	Rwanda	12.28	3.82	7.43	23.53	32.48	—	32.48	56.01	56.01
7	Tanzania	21.56	6.38	12.72	40.67	14.52	3.37	11.15	51.82	55.18
8	Burkina Faso	30.25	9.49	3.69	43.42	9.78	—	9.78	53.20	53.20
9	Ghana	32.01	3.85	13.90	49.75	1.57	—	1.57	51.32	51.32
10	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20.79	18.18	6.72	45.69	—	—	—	45.69	45.69
11	Uganda	11.85	4.09	11.10	27.03	16.98	1.61	15.38	42.41	44.01
12	Senegal	22.55	2.85	11.74	37.14	3.00	0.14	2.86	40.00	40.14
13	Zimbabwe	14.59	16.21	1.89	32.69	—	—	—	32.69	32.69
14	Malawi	20.23	2.32	5.67	28.22	—	—	—	28.22	28.22
15	Cameroon	4.34	6.55	3.57	14.47	11.05	0.63	10.42	24.89	25.52
16	South Sudan	9.11	10.11	3.12	22.34	—	—	—	22.34	22.34
17	Liberia	19.66	0.27	2.03	21.96	—	—	—	21.96	21.96
18	Zambia	6.18	1.00	10.00	17.18	3.83	0.85	2.98	20.16	21.00
19	Benin	13.48	0.14	4.79	18.41	—	—	—	18.41	18.41
20	Somalia	4.94	10.95	1.89	17.77	—	—	—	17.77	17.77
21	Sudan	0.59	10.63	5.63	16.86	—	—	—	16.86	16.86
22	Mauritius	3.78	—	1.43	5.21	9.07	2.47	6.60	11.81	14.28
23	Djibouti	7.63	1.94	4.34	13.92	—	—	—	13.92	13.92
24	Nigeria	1.03	8.39	4.11	13.54	—	5.34	-5.34	8.20	13.54
25	Botswana	4.29	0.18	2.63	7.10	6.31	6.79	-0.48	6.62	13.41
26	Guinea	10.04	1.63	1.29	12.96	—	—	—	12.96	12.96

Rank	Type Country or Region	Bilateral ODA								
		Grants				Government loans etc.			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
27	Sierra Leone	3.84	5.26	2.90	12.00	—	—	—	12.00	12.00
28	Mauritania	8.99	2.28	0.43	11.71	—	—	—	11.71	11.71
29	Niger	7.90	1.25	2.04	11.18	—	—	—	11.18	11.18
30	Central Africa	—	10.79	0.05	10.84	—	—	—	10.84	10.84
31	South Africa	0.83	3.68	5.27	9.78	—	0.88	-0.88	8.90	9.78
32	Mali	5.80	2.36	0.71	8.88	—	—	—	8.88	8.88
33	Chad	2.81	4.64	0.10	7.55	—	—	—	7.55	7.55
34	Angola	2.48	1.50	3.28	7.27	—	—	—	7.27	7.27
35	Eswatini	4.28	2.47	0.23	6.98	—	1.89	-1.89	5.09	6.98
36	Togo	3.07	1.85	0.93	5.85	—	—	—	5.85	5.85
37	Comoros	4.78	0.81	0.11	5.70	—	—	—	5.70	5.70
38	Burundi	3.44	1.35	0.88	5.66	—	—	—	5.66	5.66
39	Guinea-Bissau	—	5.27	0.05	5.32	—	—	—	5.32	5.32
40	Republic of the Congo	1.96	1.92	0.35	4.22	—	—	—	4.22	4.22
41	Lesotho	1.06	2.59	0.45	4.09	—	—	—	4.09	4.09
42	Gambia	2.40	0.33	0.39	3.12	—	—	—	3.12	3.12
43	Sao Tome and Principe	3.00	—	0.04	3.04	—	—	—	3.04	3.04
44	Namibia	0.42	0.93	1.31	2.66	—	8.79	-8.79	-6.14	2.66
45	Cabo Verde	0.09	—	0.03	0.12	2.27	0.64	1.63	1.76	2.39
46	Gabon	0.27	0.14	1.87	2.28	—	—	—	2.28	2.28
47	Eritrea	1.40	0.50	0.17	2.08	—	—	—	2.08	2.08
48	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa*7	2.07	57.58	17.54	77.20	1.92	13.72	-11.81	65.39	79.11
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		112.14	758.58	1,492.56	2,363.27	1.48	—	1.48	2,364.76	2,364.76
Total		1,290.78	1,792.62	2,405.36	5,488.76	11,420.03	6,692.46	4,727.57	10,216.34	16,908.80

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
- 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.
- "Grant aid" here means grant aid provided by Japan as a scheme of assistance, excluding debt relief and grant aid provided through international organizations.
- Aid to "multiple countries" refers to the aid, such as seminars and dispatchment of survey teams in multiple countries within a region.
- "Assistance encompassing multiple regions" includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as dispatchment of survey teams in multiple regions.
- "Country or Region" shows DAC recipients but "total" amount includes bilateral aid to "graduated countries." "Graduated countries" are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (Chart I-10 on page 23).
- Negative numbers show the recovered amount of loans exceeded the disbursed amount.
- Square brackets [] denote region names.
- *1 Each number in the row of (ASEAN total) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- *2 Figures under "Multiple countries in East Asia" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore do not incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Myanmar.
- *3 Figures under "Multiple countries in Southwest Asia" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, as well as for multiple countries including Myanmar.
- *4 Figures under "Multiple countries in Asia" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including some areas of the Middle East.
- *5 Figures under "Multiple countries in Europe" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Turkey.
- *6 Figures under "Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore do not incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- *7 Figures under "Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore incorporate disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.