

# Part I

## Japan's Efforts in Response to the Situation in Ukraine

1	Japan's Efforts in Response to the Situation in Ukraine .....	2
2	Japan's Official Development Assistance and Trends in Aid of Major Donors in Terms of Disbursement .....	12
3	Increasing Development Cooperation to Developing Countries by Emerging Donors and the Private-Sector .....	21



Prime Minister Kishida explaining Japan's efforts to ensure a stable supply of energy and food during a video conference on the situation in Ukraine with the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Canada, Poland, and Romania, as well as the NATO Secretary General (September 8, 2022) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

# Part I Japan's Efforts in Response to the Situation in Ukraine

## 1 Japan's Efforts in Response to the Situation in Ukraine

2022 was a year in which Russia's aggression against Ukraine had major impacts not only on Ukraine and its neighboring countries, but also on the entire world, while COVID-19 was still not under control.

It has been reported that approximately one third of the population of Ukraine was displaced from their homes since the beginning of the aggression in February 2022, with 6.54 million people <sup>1</sup> forced to evacuate internally, including children and civilians, and nearly 16 million people <sup>2</sup> forced to seek safety abroad.

Many of the displaced persons both in and outside Ukraine have lost their jobs and are in tough situations. There are growing needs for assistance such as shelter, food, basic necessities, and health and medical care in both Ukraine and its neighboring countries where many Ukrainian people have evacuated. Meanwhile, ongoing attacks have damaged infrastructure and energy facilities across Ukraine. This situation continues to deteriorate the ability to provide essential social services such as health, medical care, and education. Furthermore, it is seriously bearing on the lives of citizens, due to the fact that debris removal as well as landmine and unexploded ordinance (UXO) disposal are firstly required so as to allow access to essential services and the provision of relief products. Additionally, the need for winterization assistance is also increasing due to the prolonged conflict.

Owing to the prolonged situation between Russia and Ukraine, both of which have been the world's leading grain exporters, the stable supply of grain has been seriously affected especially in developing countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, which depend heavily on imported grain produced in both countries. In addition, grain transaction prices are rising across the

globe, inflating food prices. Furthermore, the energy prices are also soaring since the energy supply has not expanded globally due to multiple factors such as geopolitical tension caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine and unseasonable weather worldwide, while energy demand is increasing in line with the economic recovery from COVID-19.

As described above, Russia's aggression against Ukraine has deteriorated the humanitarian situation in Ukraine and its neighboring countries and destabilized Ukraine's economy and society. The situation has also disrupted global supply chains across the world, bringing into sharp relief new challenges for the entire international community, regarding food and energy security, which form the basis for people to live with dignity, as well as the maintenance and strengthening of a free and open trading system.

Such a complex crisis is by no means "someone else's problem" for Japan, and has seriously affected both the life of Japanese citizens and the business of Japanese companies. Without resolute responses to any attempts to change the status quo, the consequences would be to allow any similar intentions in other areas and regions than Ukraine, including Asia. As Japan finds itself in the most challenging and complex security environment since the end of World War II, it becomes increasingly important to maintain and strengthen a free and open international order based on the rule of law and to fully uphold universal values such as freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Taking the consistent position that Russia's outrageous act should not be tolerated and that it is necessary to advance support for Ukraine and its neighboring countries, Japan has been



Foreign Minister Hayashi attending the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in virtual format (February 2022)



Internally displaced persons receiving relief items from Japan such as blankets, plastic sheets and sleeping mats in Yampil, Vinnytsia Oblast, Ukraine (Photo: UNHCR)

<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), statistics dated October 2022.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Operational Data Portal, statistics dated November 29, 2022.



Shelter Operation in Romania for people fleeing Ukraine (Photo: IOM)



Activities by the JICA survey team dispatched to Moldova (Photo: JICA)

working with the international community, including the G7 members, since the outset of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

At the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meetings and the G7 Summit held during the months of April and March, Japan announced the provision of a total of \$200 million in emergency humanitarian assistance. With this announcement, Japan clearly demonstrated its stance to stand by Ukraine and its people, to overcome this crisis in collaboration with the international community, including the G7 members, and to ensure the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community.

Since then, Japan has continuously shown its willingness to work on the relevant issues by actively leading discussions in international forums such as the G7, G20, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), and the United Nations General Assembly, in collaboration with the international community. This includes not only responses to humanitarian crises, but also efforts for the comprehensive recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine and support for countries referred to as "the Global South," since they are facing global food insecurity and energy crises caused by the situation in Ukraine and are becoming particularly vulnerable.

Japan responds to these humanitarian situations and provides medium- to long-term assistance for the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine as well as assistance to the countries facing global food and energy security crises.

In December, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)'s supplementary budget included ¥60 billion for assistance in Ukraine and its neighboring countries, and ¥102.2 billion for developing countries in Asia, island countries, the Middle East, and Africa. As the role of the G7 grows more than ever before, Japan, as the holder of the 2023 G7 Presidency, takes the lead in addressing various issues facing the international community, including the situation in Ukraine.

## (1) Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance in Ukraine and Its Neighboring Countries

### A. Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance through International Organizations

Following the start of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, on February 24, Japan issued a Foreign Minister's Statement, addressing its intention to make efforts to improve the situation in cooperation with the international community including the G7 members, standing alongside Ukraine and its people. At the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held virtually three days later, Foreign Minister Hayashi announced emergency humanitarian assistance to Ukraine in the amount of \$100 million, and other G7 countries strongly welcomed Japan's decision. At the G7 Summit held in Brussels, Belgium, in March, Prime Minister Kishida shared serious concerns with other G7 leaders about the humanitarian situation in Ukraine and its neighboring countries and announced an additional \$100 million in emergency humanitarian assistance. This was in response to a call for further assistance from Ukrainian President Zelenskyy, who attended the meeting.

To put forward the announcement of assistance at the G7 meeting, Japan decided to provide emergency humanitarian assistance totaling \$100 million in March, and an additional \$100 million in April.<sup>3</sup> The said assistance, summed up to \$200 million, was provided to Ukraine and its neighboring countries, namely Moldova, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic, through 10 international organizations. These organizations included the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN World Food Programme (WFP), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This humanitarian assistance was delivered to the people of Ukraine facing difficulties in urgent areas such as health and medical care, water and sanitation, food assistance and food security, and protection of displaced persons and children.

<sup>3</sup> Including \$3 million provided via FAO and \$4.5 million via UNDP as described in "(2) Support for the Stability and Reconstruction of Ukraine" on page 6.





Food distribution support in Ukraine (Photo: Good Neighbors Japan)



Generators provided by Japan and installed in shelters in Bucha District, Kyiv Oblast (Photo: UNHCR)

## B. Bilateral Assistance

Japan makes efforts in response to the situation in Ukraine through JICA, utilizing the network established with other countries and international organizations. JICA dispatched its survey team three times between March and May to Moldova, where Japan has a track record of cooperation in the medical and health sector since the 1990s, in order to assess the cooperation need for accepting displaced persons from Ukraine in the health, medical and humanitarian assistance sectors. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health of Moldova and the World Health Organization (WHO), with whom Japan has long-standing cooperative relationships, Japan coordinated the activities of emergency medical teams from various countries, capitalizing on its know-how accumulated from past disaster relief activities. Japan also embodied the support needs in concrete terms, selected emergency medical equipment, formulated plans for deploying emergency medical teams in preparation for a possible deterioration of the situation, and supported medical data management. In May and September, Japan also donated wireless portable ultrasound devices.

In July, Japan began dispatching experts to Moldova to strengthen its capacity to maintain and manage medical equipment. In August, Japan decided to donate medical equipment worth ¥1 billion to five hospitals that were receiving displaced persons from Ukraine in Chisinau, the capital of Moldova.

In October, Prime Minister Kishida attended the “International Expert Conference on the Recovery, Reconstruction and Modernization of Ukraine,” co-hosted by the Government of Germany and the European Commission, by sending a video message. In the message, Prime Minister Kishida announced that Japan would extend winterization assistance to Ukraine for the forthcoming harsh winter season, in addition to the cooperation provided so far, such as protection and support for displaced persons. Prime Minister Kishida also indicated that Japan, as the 2023 G7 Presidency,

would actively lead discussions within the international community toward the speedy restoration of peace and reconstruction in Ukraine. To give shape to this proposal, Japan announced it would extend Emergency Grant Aid of approximately \$2.57 million in November. The assistance included the provision of generators and solar lanterns as winterization assistance through UNHCR to those who are unable to use heating facilities and lighting equipment due to blackouts. In December, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshikawa attended the “International Conference in Support of Ukraine’s Civil Resilience,” co-hosted by the Governments of France and Ukraine in Paris, and made known the passing of the supplementary budget, which included a budget for additional assistance in Ukraine and its neighboring countries. Parliamentary Vice-Minister Yoshikawa also announced that Japan would provide necessary humanitarian assistance together with support for Ukraine’s recovery and reconstruction, focusing on urgent humanitarian assistance and strengthening the civilian resilience of the Ukrainian people, along with energy-related support in the form of generators and the like.

## C. Efforts by Japanese NGOs

Japanese NGOs also provide a wide range of humanitarian assistance, utilizing ODA. The Japan Platform (JPF) <sup>4</sup> decided to conduct a preliminary investigation by member NGOs the day after Russia started its military operations and began investigating the assistance needs and the procurement condition in Ukraine and its neighboring countries. Considering the steeply increasing number of displaced persons and the result of the survey, JPF decided to go into action on March 7. Of the aforementioned total of \$200 million in emergency humanitarian assistance by the Government of Japan, approximately ¥3.5 billion (\$32.6 million) was provided to JPF. Together with private funds, support programs worth a total of ¥4 billion have been organized

<sup>4</sup> See the glossary on page 145.



Distributing vouchers that can be exchanged for children's winter items to displaced people from Ukraine staying in Romania (Photo: Plan International Japan)

so far, and 12 JPF member NGOs implement support projects. These NGOs provide assistance capitalizing on their strength, such as psychological and social support activities that address the concerns of displaced persons and evacuation support for those who live in dangerous areas, in addition to the distribution of food and daily necessities (including winterization goods) and assistance in the areas of water and sanitation, and medical care.

Furthermore, considering local needs and international trends, the Government of Japan decided in October to relax the requirements and expand the usage of cash transfer support of JPF's emergency and humanitarian assistance projects in response to the situation surrounding Ukraine. Support activities, including cash transfer support, began to be implemented in February 2023.

#### D. Cooperation among Relevant Ministries and Agencies

In an effort to meet the urgent needs of Ukraine and its neighboring countries, the Government of Japan is working to provide prompt assistance through close coordination among relevant ministries and agencies.

At the G7 Extraordinary Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held in March, the ministers agreed to cooperate in providing assistance to Ukraine in the agricultural and food sectors. In the same month, Dr. Korsunsky, Ambassador of Ukraine to Japan, made a direct request for food aid to then Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Kaneko. Based on this request, the Ministry secured a total of 15 tons of Japanese groceries as relief supplies, consisting of packed rice, canned fish, whole milk powder, and canned bread. In May, these foodstuffs were transported to Poland along with goods such as medicines and medical equipment donated by Japanese pharmaceutical and medical equipment companies to the Embassy of Ukraine in Japan. Then State Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Takebe visited Warsaw in Poland at this opportunity and handed over the abovementioned relief supplies to the Government of Ukraine.



Then State Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Takebe handing the list of relief supplies to Mr. Deshchytia, Ambassador of Ukraine to Poland (Photo: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

In April, in response to a request from then Ukrainian Minister of Internal Affairs Monastyrsky to then Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Kaneko, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications secured 25 items of fire-fighting/rescue materials and equipment, and communication devices, totaling 30 tons, that could be used in Ukraine, with the cooperation of the Japanese fire departments and private sector organizations/enterprises. In May, the Government of Japan decided to extend Emergency Grant Aid of approximately \$1.66 million to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to transport these relief supplies. These relief supplies were delivered to the depot for Ukrainian relief supplies in Poland, along with relief supplies such as medicines and medical supplies donated by private companies to the Embassy of Ukraine in Japan.

#### E. Non-ODA Budgetary Efforts

The Government of Japan also provides non-ODA assistance. In April, in response to a request from UNHCR, Japan donated 5,000 blankets, 4,500 plastic sheets, and 8,500 sleeping mats to UNHCR as in-kind assistance in accordance with the International Peace Cooperation Act. In addition, approximately 103 tons of humanitarian relief supplies stockpiled at the UNHCR warehouse in Dubai (United Arab Emirates) were transported to Poland and Romania by a Japan Self-Defense Force aircraft.



A Japan Self-Defense Force aircraft transporting UNHCR humanitarian relief supplies, which were delivered afterward to displaced persons from Ukraine via UNHCR (Photo: Ministry of Defense)



Humanitarian relief supplies transported by a Japan Self-Defense Force aircraft arriving in Romania. (From the left) Mr. Dogeanu, Head of the General Directorate for Civil Protection in the Romanian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ms. Todorean, Director General of the Department for Global Affairs in Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ueda, Ambassador of Japan to Romania, and Mr. Zapata, UNHCR Representative in Romania, confirming Japanese assistance (Photo: UNHCR)

The transported goods are being delivered to people displaced from Ukraine through UNHCR.

In addition, under Article 116-3 of the Self-Defense Forces Law, Japan grants equipment and goods of the Japan Self-Defense Forces to the Government of Ukraine, including bulletproof vests, helmets, winter battle dress uniforms, tents, cameras, medical supplies, emergency rations, and generators, ensuring their appropriate control after the transfer.

## (2) Support for the Stability and Reconstruction of Ukraine

### A. Japan's Cooperation to Ukraine to Date

Japan established diplomatic relations with Ukraine in 1992 and started economic cooperation in 1997. Since then, Japan has continuously provided support for the consolidation of democracy, social stability, and transition to a market economy, in order to help Ukraine's self-reliant and sustainable growth.

In 2005, Japan implemented the "Boryspil State International Airport Development Project" in Kyiv as Japan's first yen loan project in Ukraine, to support the development of the country's critical infrastructure. Through this project, Japan contributed to improving the airport's passenger throughput capacity and users' convenience by constructing a new international passenger terminal building and related facilities.

When Ukraine fell into political instability after its independence, Japan contributed to the betterment of people's livelihoods and the regional reconstruction through a dispatch of Japanese electoral observers and a project titled "Early Recovery of Social Services and Peacebuilding in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts," a grant aid for conflict prevention and peace building. In addition, Japan supported financial stabilization through the provision of a "Development Policy Loan."

Japan so far provided technical cooperation in the areas of macroeconomics, energy, and private sector development, with the aim of building capacity of the people of Ukraine to handle challenges in these areas.

The assistance included technical cooperation through the Japan EBRD Fund, JICA training programs, and dispatch of a financial expert as advisor to the Minister of Finance of Ukraine. Japan also provided assistance that would directly benefit people on the ground through Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, focusing on health, sanitation, and education sectors. In 2020, during the spread of COVID-19, Japan provided grant aid of up to ¥200 million for the provision of health and medical equipment such as MRI systems (see "Project Introduction Column" on page 112 for Japan's assistance in public broadcasting).

Based on this long-standing friendly relation between the two countries, the Government of Japan began providing assistance that would contribute to the stability and future of Ukraine, along with the emergency and humanitarian assistance from the onset of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

### B. Support for Ukraine's Stability, Future Recovery and Reconstruction

At the G7 Summit held in March in Brussels, Belgium, Prime Minister Kishida expressed Japan's intention to swiftly provide a loan of \$100 million as a parallel financing with the World Bank to support the Ukrainian economy in addition to emergency and humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, at the Summit-Level Video Conference on the Situation in Ukraine held in April, Prime Minister Kishida announced an increase in financial support from \$100 million to \$300 million, and on May 20, he announced to further double the amount up to \$600 million in total.

The Government of Japan coordinated to fulfill the procedures expeditiously in order to respond to the urgent and short-term financial needs for Ukraine's economic crisis. As a result, as early as April 28 in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Hayashi and Dr. Korsunsky, Ambassador of Ukraine to Japan, exchanged notes concerning the loan aid "Emergency Economic Reconstruction Development Policy Loan," in relation to the initially announced \$100 million (¥13 billion) financial support.



Dr. Korsunsky, Ambassador of Ukraine to Japan, and Foreign Minister Hayashi exchanging notes concerning the Emergency Economic Reconstruction Development Policy Loan (April 2022)





Dr. Korsunsky, Ambassador of Ukraine to Japan, and then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Suzuki exchanging notes concerning additional loan aid for the Emergency Economic Reconstruction Development Policy Loan (June 2022)

On June 7, then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Suzuki and Ambassador Korsunsky exchanged notes regarding additional loan aid of \$500 million (¥65 billion).

In addition to the loan aid, Japan provided assistance of \$3 million <sup>5</sup> through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in April during Ukraine's planting season to help restore agricultural production by assisting the planting in agricultural land. In July, Japan additionally provided \$17 million <sup>6</sup> through FAO to expand its supplemental grain storage capacity for the upcoming harvest season starting in autumn, and to support grain exports from Ukraine by building the technical capacity of its inspection facility, which became necessary as the alternative transportation routes for grain export were operationalized.

Besides the above-mentioned cooperation, Japan provided assistance of \$4.5 million <sup>7</sup> in April for emergency debris removal, and mine action through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to ensure the safety of civilians in affected communities in Ukraine, as well as to secure access for the delivery of necessary relief supplies. In addition, through JICA, Japan holds seminars online to share knowledge and experience in post-disaster waste management, such as sorting methods and recycling technologies from its experience following the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake.

In the area of countermeasures against landmines and UXO, Japan supports mine clearance activities in Ukraine in cooperation with Cambodia, where Japan has provided assistance for landmine removal over the years.

### (3) Supporting the Countries Referred to as "the Global South" Facing Serious Impacts

Russia's aggression against Ukraine shakes the very foundations of the existing international order and



Relief supplies arriving in Lviv Oblast in western Ukraine via FAO to support the expansion of Ukraine's grain storage capacity (Photo: FAO)

its consequences spread worldwide. In particular, it inflicts additional damage on economies and societies of developing countries, which are already facing many difficulties.

On the occasion of the G7 Summit in March, Prime Minister Kishida expressed concern that Russia's aggression against Ukraine was fueling the price increase in energy and food, and stated the need for assistance for the affected countries and the importance of moving into action to ensure energy and food security. In May, at the G7 Development Ministers Meeting held in Berlin, Germany, which then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Suzuki attended, the "Statement by the G7 Development Ministers on the global effects of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, and the G7's comprehensive support for Ukraine, affected neighboring countries as well as countries of the Global South" was issued.

In June, Foreign Minister Hayashi attended the Ministerial Conference "Uniting for Global Food Security" hosted by Germany as a response to the global food security affected by the situation in Ukraine. In the presence of attendees from key donor states including the G7, as well as countries affected by food crises and international organizations, Foreign Minister Hayashi introduced Japan's efforts, including emergency humanitarian assistance through WFP to Yemen and Sri Lanka, both of which were facing increasingly serious food crises due to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, and agricultural assistance to Ukraine through FAO. Foreign Minister Hayashi also stated that Japan was looking into providing further assistance and would continue to provide support correspondent to the needs of affected countries.

At the G7 Elmau Summit held in Germany in June, Prime Minister Kishida emphasized the importance of showing solidarity, through concrete assistance to the countries actually in food crises. In this context, he announced

<sup>5</sup> As part of the \$100 million additional emergency humanitarian assistance announced in April.

<sup>6</sup> As part of the \$200 million food security assistance announced in July.

<sup>7</sup> As part of the \$100 million additional emergency humanitarian assistance announced in April.



Ukrainian wheat being transported to Somalia, a country facing the food crisis, with the assistance of WFP (Photo: Ukrainian Sea Ports Authority)



Ukrainian wheat arriving in Somalia and being packed in bags marked with Japan's national flag (Photo: © WFP/Jamal Ali)

additional assistance in response to the global food crisis, totaling approximately \$200 million,<sup>8</sup> mainly in the form of food assistance aimed for countries in Africa and the Middle East. In July, as an embodiment of this announcement, Japan decided to provide assistance bilaterally and through UN agencies and Japanese NGOs. It included the provision of food assistance and production capacity building for countries facing food shortages, emergency food assistance to countries in the Middle East and Africa, as well as support for the promotion of grain exports from Ukraine.

Furthermore, at TICAD 8 held in Tunisia in August, Prime Minister Kishida pointed out that the food crisis in Africa was becoming more serious than ever. He announced that, in response to this situation, Japan would co-finance approximately \$300 million with the African Development Bank's African Emergency Food Production Facility to bolster medium- to long-term food production capacity in Africa. Prime Minister Kishida also announced that Japan would continue to provide assistance aimed at strengthening the African countries' own grain production capacity and improving the income of smallholder farmers by further cultivating the skills of 200,000 people in the agricultural field. It would include such initiatives as the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) (see "Stories from

the Field" on page 84) and the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP).

At the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia, held in November, Prime Minister Kishida once again emphasized the need for urgent action to ensure food and energy security. Prime Minister Kishida explained Japan's efforts to date to address the global food crisis caused by the Russia's aggression against Ukraine, and stated that Japan would further enhance its emergency assistance, including food assistance to countries severely affected by rising food and energy prices in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. As an example to embody this commitment, Japan decided to provide an Emergency Grant Aid of \$14 million in order to transport Ukrainian wheat from the Odesa Port to Somalia for distribution in collaboration with WFP. It was implemented in response to Ukrainian President Zelenskyy's announcement at the UN General Assembly in September to donate Ukrainian wheat to Ethiopia and Somalia.

The consequences of the prolonged situation surrounding Russia and Ukraine continue, increasing the need for assistance. As a measure to maintain and strengthen a peaceful and stable international order, Japan strives to support not only Ukraine and its neighboring countries but also developing countries in Asia, the Pacific Island region, the Middle East, and Africa.



Prime Minister Kishida participating in the session on the situation in Ukraine at the G7 Elmau Summit (June 27, 2022) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



Foreign Minister Hayashi co-chairing TICAD 8 (August 27, 2022)

<sup>8</sup> Including the \$17 million in assistance via FAO described in "(2) Support for the Stability and Reconstruction of Ukraine" on page 6.



# Japanese Personnel at International Organizations\*<sup>1</sup>

## Playing Active Roles on the Front Lines across the World

### Mr. NEMOTO Mioh

Deputy,<sup>\*2</sup> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Tokyo Office (former JPO<sup>\*3</sup>)

In the summer of 2022, I was deployed to the UNICEF Bulgaria Country Office as an Emergency Coordinator for three months to work on humanitarian assistance for displaced persons from Ukraine.

At that time, nearly 700,000 Ukrainians had arrived in Bulgaria via Romania and other countries. Most of them were children and women. In collaboration with the government, NGOs, and communities, I was responsible for all aspects of UNICEF's emergency response activities on the ground, including planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance programs, such as education and psychosocial care and support to displaced children from Ukraine, emergency supply and procurement, and securing human resources, as well as managing financial resources. Furthermore, while communicating with the Embassy of Ukraine, the Embassy of Japan, and the EU Representative Office in Bulgaria, I tried to be flexible in our humanitarian response given the changing nature of the situation of displaced people from Ukraine.

What served as the core for supporting Ukraine's neighboring countries were the support hubs called "Blue Dots." UNICEF established 40 hubs in adjacent countries, working in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The said hubs provided the children and their families with the information and relief supplies they needed for evacuation life, as well as emotional care and spaces for learning and play. "Blue Dots" are administrated utilizing the contributions from the Government of Japan as well as donations from Japanese individuals, organizations, and private companies. The support from Japan is a great help in restoring the daily lives of Ukrainian displaced children, leaving no one behind.



### Ms. MAEHARA Masumi

Nutrition Specialist, UNICEF Tajikistan Country Office (former JPO)

I am in charge of the maternal and child nutrition program at the UNICEF Tajikistan Country Office. Despite the country's economic growth, the nutritional condition of the people is not as desirable as it should be, especially for women and children. In addition to stunting, severe wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies, we have observed an increasing trend in obesity and non-communicable diseases in recent years. In the midst of recovery from the socio-economic damage caused by COVID-19, price rising caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine has made it difficult for people to access nutritious food and health services.

Under these circumstances, with the aim of preventing malnutrition, I work to improve maternal and child diets, promote breastfeeding and healthy complementary food for young children, and support the provision of nutrition services at healthcare facilities and in communities. I also support the capacity building of health workers and providing supplies in order to offer treatment and care for children with severe wasting.

With the support of the Government of Japan, UNICEF works to protect the lives and health of pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children, aiming at providing not only nutrition support but also comprehensive support in the fields of vaccines, water, sanitation and hygiene.

### Ms. KANEDA Takako

Supply Chain Officer, Supply Chain Operations Division (SCO), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Rome Headquarters (former JPO)

In response to the escalation of the aggression against Ukraine in February 2022, WFP began relief operations in Ukraine and its neighboring countries to provide food to those who fled the war, lost their homes and jobs, and became unable to support themselves. WFP had not operated in Ukraine since 2018 and thus had no contracted warehouses or transportation companies. I was deployed to Poland for three months from March 2022 as a member of the first-wave emergency deployment to build a logistics base and a transportation network from Europe to Ukraine from scratch.

Our activities were conducted under certain strain amid the rapidly changing situation upon local logistics regulations, border congestion, and volatile fuel prices. We focused, however, on getting supplies to those in need, in collaboration with private logistics and procurement providers, WFP-led logistics clusters, and humanitarian assistance partners. With the cooperation of the Government of Japan from the beginning of the operation, WFP was able to support 1 million people in conflict-affected Ukraine and the neighboring countries in the one month after the war began, and more than 3 million by the end of the year, through food, cash, and logistical assistance.



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

\*2 Scheduled to be appointed as Deputy Representative of UNICEF Syria Country Office in February 2023.

\*3 Junior Professional Officer

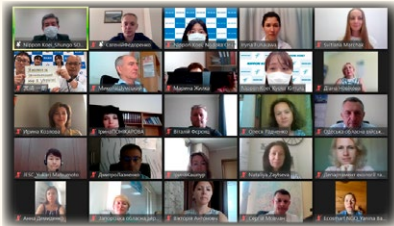
# Japan's Efforts in Ukraine and Its Neighboring Countries

## Waste Management

### Ukraine

#### Technical Cooperation "Capacity Development for Municipal Waste Management"

JICA held online seminars intended to share Japan's knowledge and experience in post-disaster waste management with debris-stricken Ukraine. The seminars drew over 120 attendees.



## Winterization Assistance

### Ukraine

#### Emergency Grant Aid "Emergency Grant Aid for Winterization Assistance in Ukraine"

Large-scale blackouts occurred in various areas of Ukraine caused by the destruction of a large part of energy infrastructure facilities from Russia's attacks. The Government of Japan provided winterization assistance by providing generators and solar lanterns for those without access to heating facilities and lighting equipment.

## Financial Support

### Ukraine

#### Loan Aid "Emergency Economic Reconstruction Development Policy Loan"

Japan, in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, provided financial support to the Government of Ukraine to support the promotion of various institutional reforms in the economic field.



## Assistance to Health and Medical Sectors

### Moldova

#### Dispatch of JICA Survey Team "Dispatch of the Needs Assessment Survey Team to Moldova to Assess the Needs for Humanitarian and Medical Assistance for Displaced Ukrainians"

In cooperation with the Moldovan Ministry of Health and related organizations, through visiting shelters and local medical institutions that accept displaced persons and exchanging information, the team identified the need for future cooperation in the health, medical, and emergency humanitarian assistance sectors. The survey team also joined forces with the Emergency Medical Team Coordination Cell (EMTCC) organized by WHO to contribute to the overall coordination of international medical support and medical information management.



## Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

### Ukraine

### Moldova

### Romania

### Slovakia

#### World Food Programme (WFP) "Emergency Humanitarian Assistance/Additional Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in Ukraine and Neighboring Countries"

Japan, through WFP, provided food to approximately 370,000 people in Ukraine and hot meals to approximately 9,600 people in shelters in Moldova. Japan also provided support for the transport of aid workers and relief goods in Ukraine and its neighboring countries.



(Photo: WFP)



(Photo: UNHCR)

## Assistance Based on the International Peace Cooperation Act<sup>\*1</sup>

Ukraine	Moldova	Romania	Slovakia
Poland	Hungary		

#### UNHCR "International Peace Cooperation Operation for the Relief of Afflicted People of Ukraine/ Material Assistance for Afflicted People of Ukraine"

Japan donated 5,000 blankets, 4,500 plastic sheets, and 8,500 sleeping mats to UNHCR. In addition, Japan cooperated in transporting 17,280 blankets, 12,000 plastic sheets, solar lamps, and kitchen sets, totaling approximately 103 tons, using Self-Defense Forces aircraft.

<sup>\*1</sup> Efforts with non-ODA budget.

Japan provides various assistance to Ukraine and its neighboring countries, which have been affected by Russia's aggression against Ukraine. This section introduces some of Japan's efforts.

## Japanese NGO's Visible Cooperation

### Distribution of Daily Necessities and Educational Support

**Ukraine** **Poland**  
Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA)  
"Distribution of Food Items and Non-food Items and Educational Support for People Affected by the Humanitarian Crisis in Ukraine"

SVA distributed food and daily necessities to the displaced persons staying in shelters in Poland and Ukraine, thereby reducing the burden of their evacuation life. In addition, access to education for children was improved by distributing educational materials and making the learning environment better for children staying in shelters.



(Photo: SVA)



(Photo: IVY)

### Support for Medical Equipment

**Ukraine**  
IVY "Capacity Building of First Responders and Support for Medical Equipment, Medicines and Medical Supplies in Ukraine"

IVY developed first aid responders in Ukraine and conducted psychological emergency first-aid training for psychological care. This assistance also contributed to saving the lives of the injured and mental recovery for those who have suffered psychological trauma by providing medical supplies.

### Support for Evacuation and Evacuation Life

**Ukraine**  
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)  
"Evacuation of Vulnerable Civilians from Areas Affected by the Humanitarian Crisis and Displaced Needs Support in Ukraine"

PWJ helped people in vulnerable positions, especially the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, and children, evacuate from the eastern, northern, and southern regions of Ukraine to safer areas. They also set up shelters at temporary evacuation sites and distributed food and daily necessities for those evacuees.



(Photo: PWJ)

### Supporting Places for Children to Interact

**Moldova**  
Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)  
"Development of Protection Mechanisms in Urban and Rural Areas in the Republic of Moldova"

AAR set up a community center in the capital city of Chişinău, and provided necessary services to displaced persons and community residents based on individual assessments. At the Child Friendly Space, group activities such as sports, painting, handicrafts, and watching movies are organized for children of displaced persons and of host communities to participate in together.



(Photo: AAR)

Ukraine

Moldova

Romania

### Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

**Ukraine** **Moldova** **Romania**  
**Slovakia** **Poland** **Hungary**  
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
"Emergency Humanitarian Assistance/Additional Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in Ukraine and Neighboring Countries"

Japan, through UNHCR, provided shelter and daily necessities (including blankets, water containers, and hygiene products) and protection services (registration as displaced persons and legal assistance) for 290,000 displaced persons in Ukraine and 510,000 displaced persons in Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia.



(Photo: UNHCR)



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

Japan's total ODA in 2021 <sup>9</sup> was approximately \$17,634.14 million (approximately ¥1,935.6 billion) according to the Grant Equivalent System (GE system) <sup>10</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 third <sup>11</sup> following the United States and Germany.

The breakdown is as follows. Bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 77.8% of overall disbursements, while ODA to multilateral institutions accounted for approximately 22.2%. Bilateral ODA is expected to contribute to the strengthening of Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA to multilateral institutions 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 \$3,257.21 million (¥357.5 billion), or approximately 18.5% of total ODA. Among these grants, grants through multilateral institutions, etc., accounted for approximately \$2,095.7 million (¥230

billion), or approximately 11.9% of total ODA. Technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,423.12 million (¥266 billion), or approximately 13.7% of total ODA. With regard to government loans, etc., loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$12,126.28 million (¥1,331 billion), while the grant equivalent of government loans, etc., totaled approximately \$8,035.91 million (¥882.1 billion), or approximately 45.6% of total ODA.

Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements (including support for the graduated countries designated as "developing areas" <sup>12</sup>), in descending order by percentage of total disbursements (gross disbursements), are as follows. <sup>13</sup> (See Chart I-2 on page 14 and Chart III on page 128 for details.)

- ◆ Asia: 59.1% (approximately \$10,519.46 million)
- ◆ Middle East and North Africa: 11.0% (approximately \$1,951.44 million)
- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa: 9.5% (approximately \$1,691.7 million)
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean: 4.0% (approximately \$707.86 million)
- ◆ Oceania: 3.5% (approximately \$618.48 million)
- ◆ Europe: 0.5% (approximately \$96.66 million)
- ◆ Assistance covering multiple regions: 12.5% (approximately \$2,220.96 million)

<sup>9</sup> DAC members' final figures for ODA disbursements in 2022 are to be published at or after the end of 2023.

<sup>10</sup> The GE system records the amount of government loans, etc., 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 government loans, etc., 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>11</sup> OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

<sup>12</sup> Graduated countries designated as "developing areas" refer to the countries and regions graduated from the DAC List of ODA Recipients that the Government of Japan designates as "developing areas" and continues to provide ODA to based on Article 3 (Purpose of the Agency) of the Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency-JICA. In 2021, by disbursement basis, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Chile, the Cook Islands, Kuwait, Oman, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay were under this category.

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

Chart I-1

## Japan's ODA by Type (2021)

2021 (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		1,161.51	1,274.90	-8.9	1,274.93	1,361.12	-6.3
Debt relief		—	—	—	—	—	—
Grants through multilateral institutions, etc.		2,095.70	1,793.46	16.9	2,300.35	1,914.74	20.1
Technical cooperation		2,423.12	2,401.35	0.9	2,659.75	2,563.74	3.7
<b>Total grants (A)</b>		<b>5,680.33</b>	<b>5,469.71</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6,235.03</b>	<b>5,839.60</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Government loans, etc. (Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement) (B)		12,126.28	11,417.36	6.2	13,310.45	12,189.44	9.2
(Amount recovered) (C)		6,186.02	6,643.84	-6.9	6,790.10	7,093.12	-4.3
(Net disbursement) (D)=(B)-(C)		5,940.26	4,773.52	24.4	6,520.34	5,096.32	27.9
(Grant equivalent) (E)		8,035.91	7,711.63	4.2	8,820.64	8,233.12	7.1
<b>Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A)+(B)</b>		<b>17,806.61</b>	<b>16,887.07</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>19,545.48</b>	<b>18,029.04</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A)+(D)</b>		<b>11,620.59</b>	<b>10,243.23</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12,755.37</b>	<b>10,935.92</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Total bilateral ODA (Grant equivalent basis) (A)+(E)</b>		<b>13,716.24</b>	<b>13,181.34</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>15,055.68</b>	<b>14,072.72</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Grants to multilateral institutions (F)		3,474.15	2,503.71	38.8	3,813.41	2,673.03	42.7
Government loans, etc. to multilateral institutions (Amount disbursed) (G)		670.53	913.24	-26.6	736.01	975.00	-24.5
Government loans, etc. to multilateral institutions (Grant equivalent) (H)		443.74	575.19	-22.9	487.08	614.09	-20.7
<b>Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (Gross and net disbursement basis) (I)=(F)+(G)</b>		<b>4,144.68</b>	<b>3,416.96</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>4,549.42</b>	<b>3,648.03</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (Grant equivalent basis) (J)=(F)+(H)</b>		<b>3,917.90</b>	<b>3,078.91</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>4,300.49</b>	<b>3,287.11</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (A)+(B)+(I)</b>		<b>21,951.29</b>	<b>20,304.03</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>24,094.90</b>	<b>21,677.07</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Total ODA (Net disbursement) (A)+(D)+(I)</b>		<b>15,765.27</b>	<b>13,660.18</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>17,304.80</b>	<b>14,583.94</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Total ODA (Grant equivalent) (A)+(E)+(J)</b>		<b>17,634.14</b>	<b>16,260.25</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>19,356.17</b>	<b>17,359.83</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		5,127.65	5,223.48	-1.8	562,838.40	557,671.60	0.9
% of GNI (Net disbursement basis)		0.31	0.26		0.31	0.26	
% of GNI (Grant equivalent basis)		0.34	0.31		0.34	0.31	

## Notes:

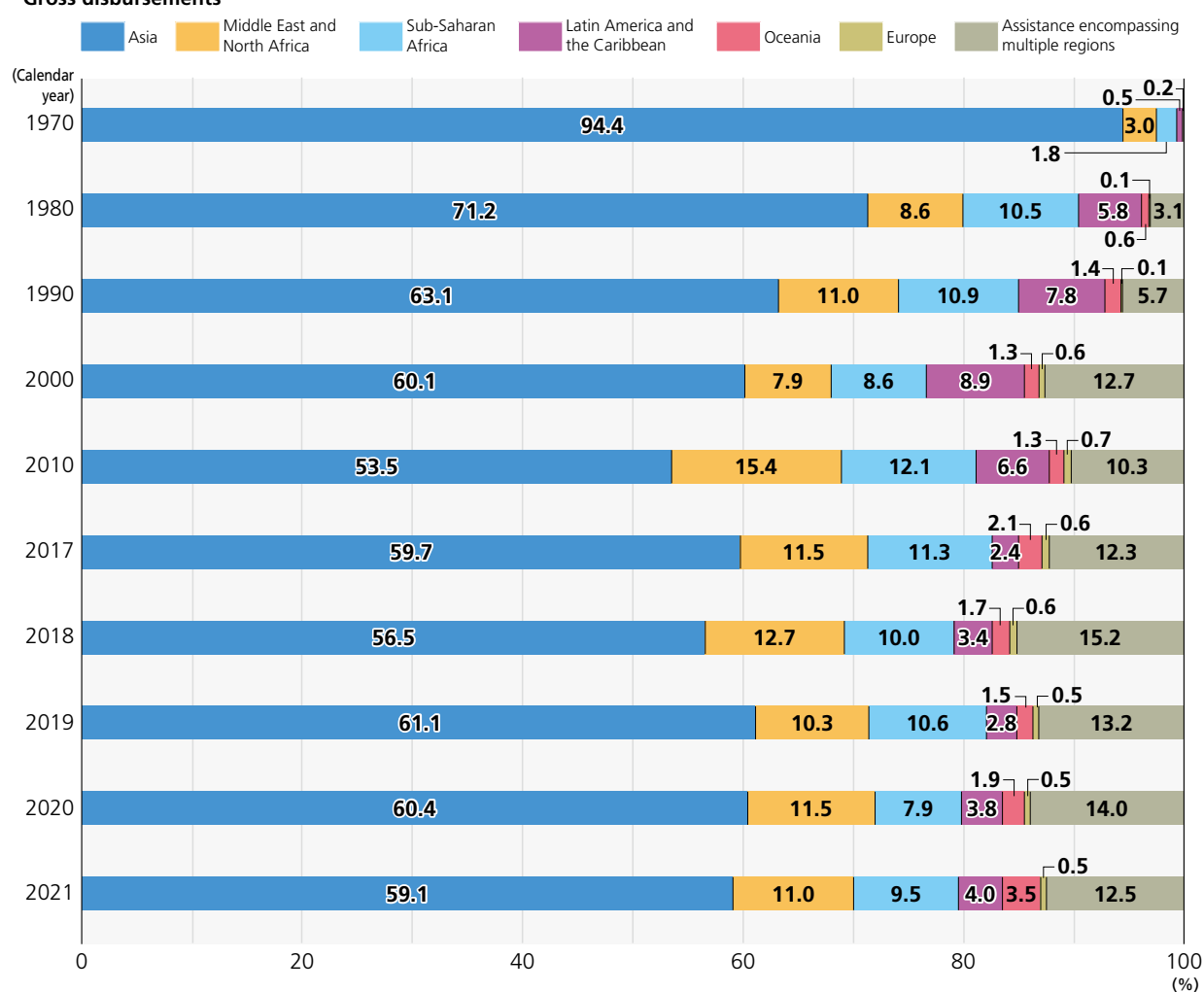
- The total figure may not be the same as the figure when calculated by adding up due to rounding off.
- [-] indicates that no assistance was provided.
- Conversion rate: 2020 US\$1=¥106.7624, 2021 US\$1=¥109.7653 (exchange rates are specified by the OECD-DAC).
- "Grant aid" here is not the same as grant aid implemented as Japan's aid scheme.

- Excluding assistance for the graduated countries designated as "developing areas." For more information regarding disbursements that include assistance for the graduated countries designated as "developing areas," see Reference Statistics: 2 (1) Official Development Assistance by Type of Assistance and Currency (2021) (page 162).
- Graduated countries designated as "developing areas" refer to the countries and regions graduated from the DAC List of ODA Recipients that the Government of Japan designates as "developing areas" and continues to provide ODA to based on Article 3 (Purpose of the Agency) of the Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency-JICA. In 2021, by disbursement basis, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Chile, the Cook Islands, Kuwait, Oman, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay were under this category.

Chart I-2

## Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region

## Gross disbursements



Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

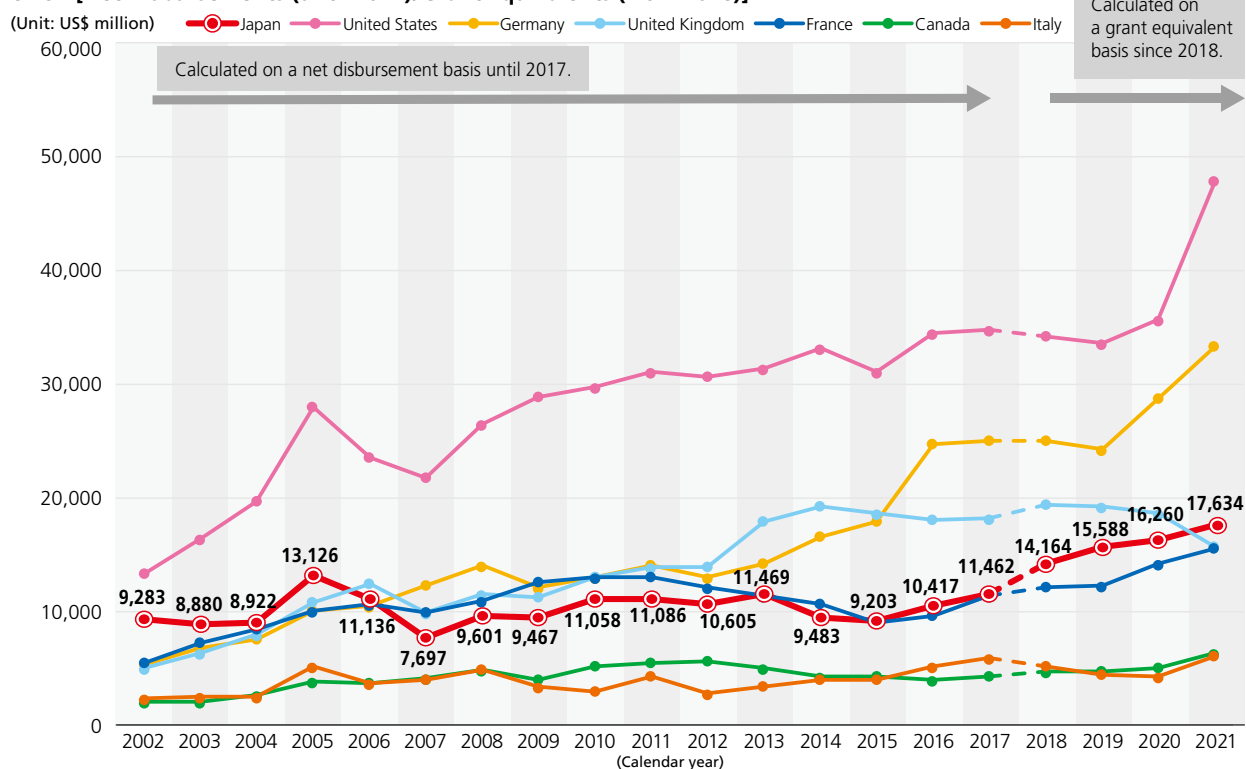
## Notes:

- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes assistance that cannot be classified by region, such as dispatchment of survey teams in multiple regions.
- Due to rounding, the total may not add up to 100%.



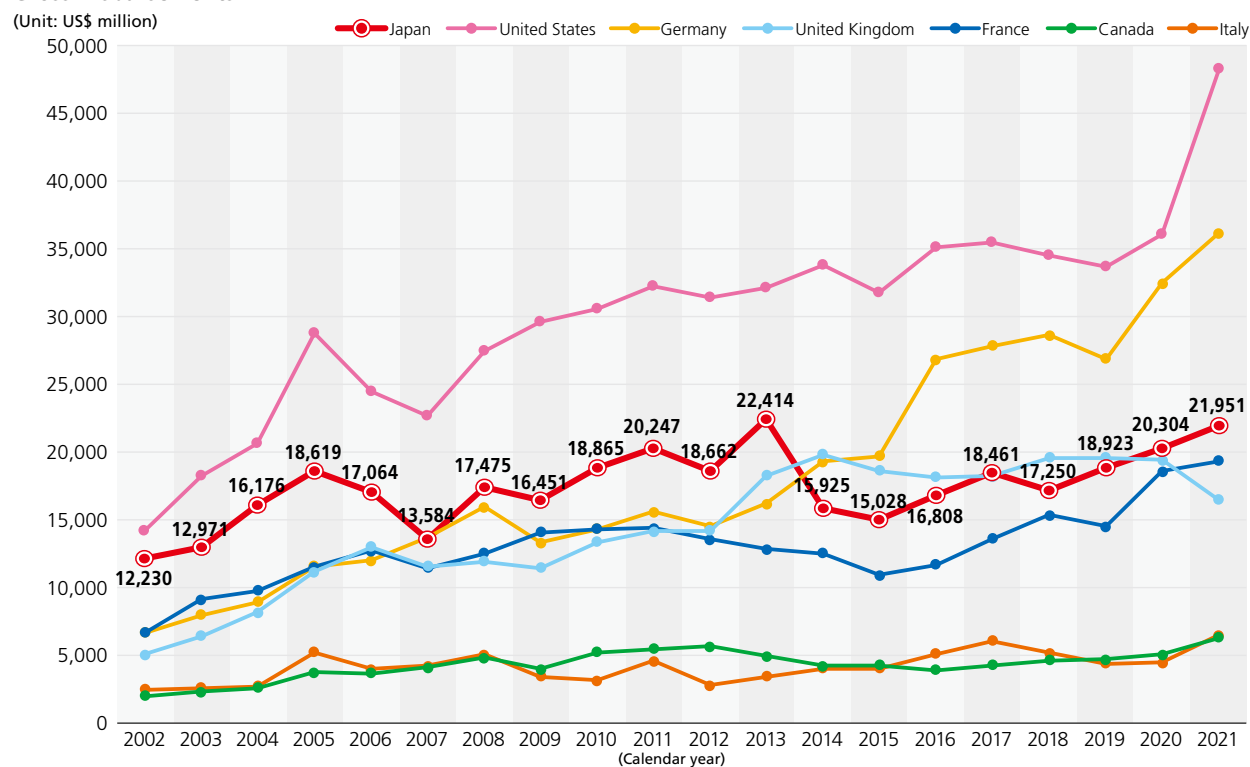
Chart I-3 Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

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



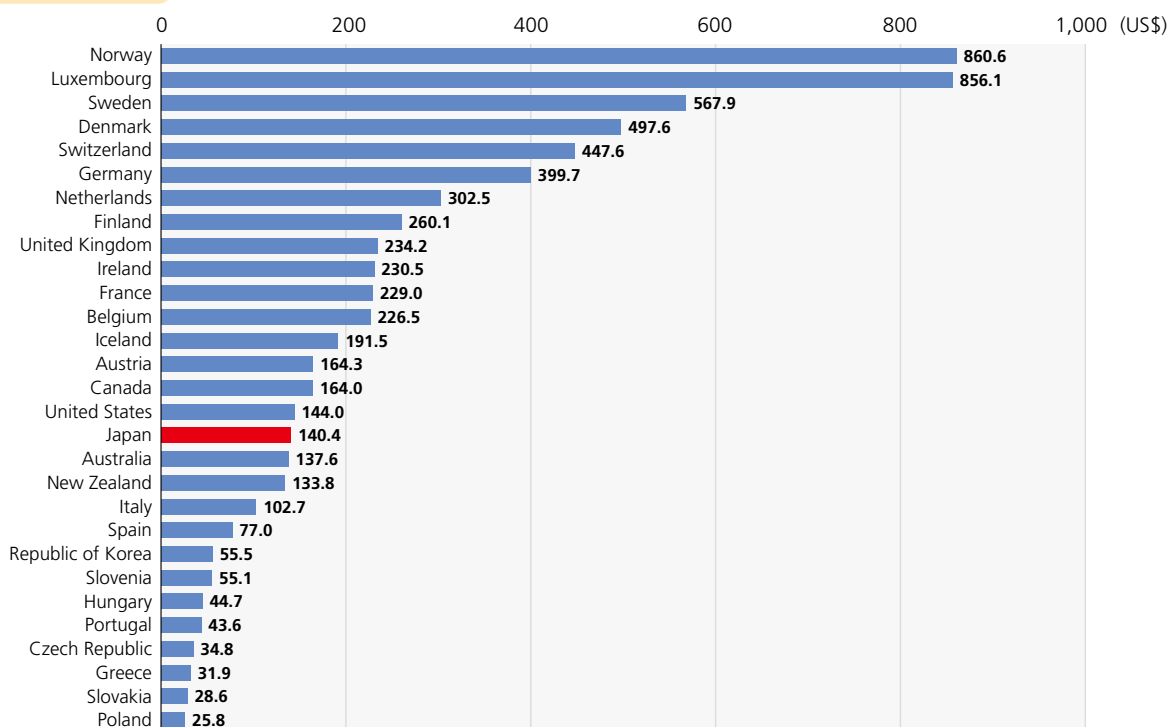
Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Gross Disbursements



Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

**Chart I-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2021)**

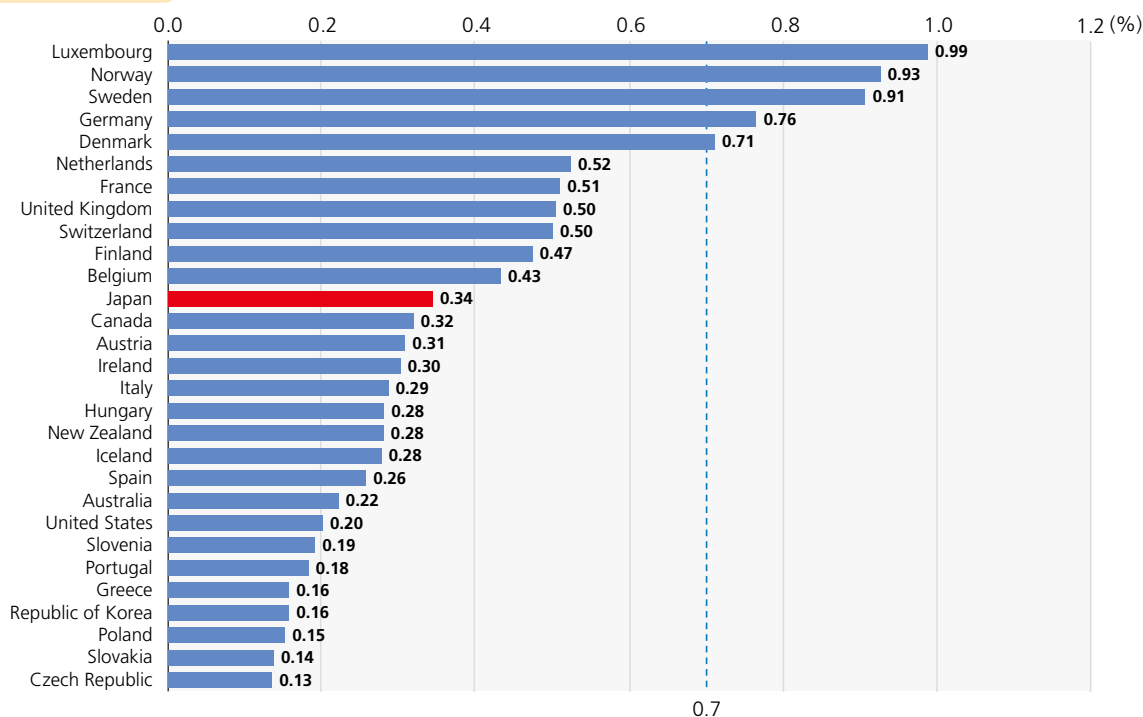


Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Notes:

- Grant equivalent basis.
- Preliminary figures are used for Portugal.

**Chart I-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2021)**



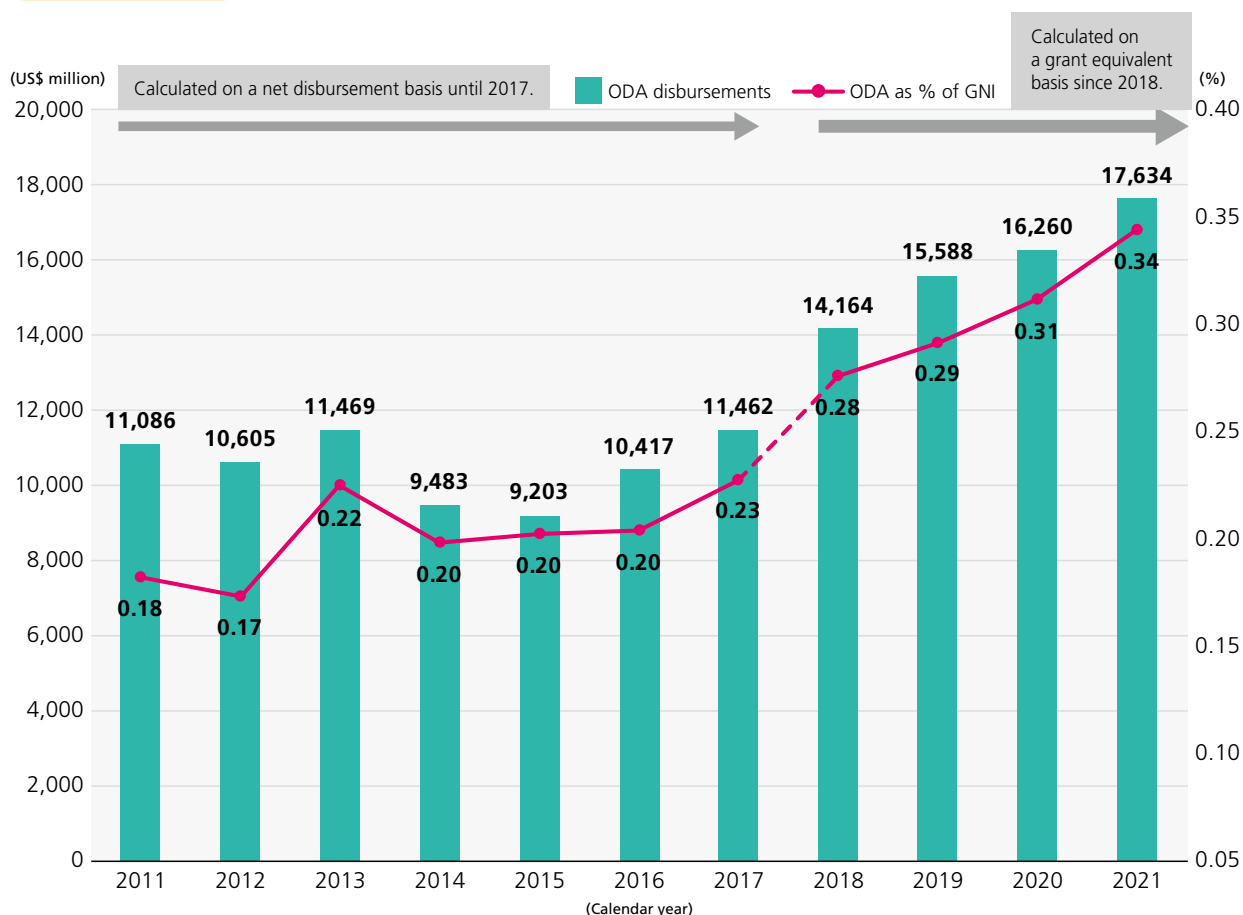
Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Notes:

- Grant equivalent basis.
- In 1970, the UN General Assembly set a target of 0.7% of GNP (currently of GNI) for ODA.
- Preliminary figures are used for Portugal.

Chart I-6

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



Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Note:

- Disbursements were calculated on a net disbursement basis until 2017, and on a grant equivalent basis since 2018.

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

The OECD-DAC establishes 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 government loans, 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 2021.

### ■ Aid Disbursements by Major Donors

ODA provided by DAC countries in 2021 (calculated by GE system) amounted to approximately \$185,930 million. By country (GE system, percentage out of total ODA of DAC countries), the United States ranked first (approximately \$47,805 million, 25.7%), Germany second (approximately \$33,272 million, 17.9%), Japan third (approximately \$17,634 million, 9.5%), the United Kingdom fourth (approximately \$15,712 million, 8.5%), France fifth (approximately \$15,506 million, 8.3%), Canada sixth (approximately \$6,303 million, 3.4%), Italy seventh (approximately \$6,085 million, 3.3%), Sweden eighth (approximately \$5,934 million, 3.2%), and the Netherlands ninth (approximately \$5,288 million, 2.8%), with the G7 countries occupying the top spots. <sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)



Chart I-7

## Bilateral ODA Distribution of Major DAC Countries by Sector (2021)

(Unit: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average
Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)		27.8	39.5	34.3	34.6	43.0	28.5	54.4	40.3
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electric power, etc.)		35.8	3.1	11.7	23.1	15.7	4.4	5.0	13.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries		2.6	2.1	2.7	3.5	5.1	2.8	5.5	3.6
Manufacturing and other production sectors (mining, environmental protection, etc.)		14.2	2.5	15.3	22.9	12.4	6.6	4.8	10.4
Emergency response (humanitarian aid, etc.) and food aid		6.6	38.2	10.6	1.0	10.9	10.2	15.7	17.3
Program and other assistance (debt relief, administrative costs, etc.)		13.0	14.5	25.5	14.9	12.9	47.5	14.6	15.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Notes:

- Commitment basis

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

### ■ Sectors Aided by Major Donors

Disbursements in 2021 from the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Canada were concentrated in the social infrastructure sectors, including education, health, and water supply and sewerage. The United States allocated about the same amount (slightly less than 40% of total ODA) to emergency response (humanitarian aid, etc.) and food aid as it does to social infrastructure. On the other hand, in the economic infrastructure sectors, such as roads, bridges, railroads, communications, and electric power, Japan has the highest allocation with 35.8% of its total ODA, followed by France with 23.1%. 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 59.1% of gross disbursements in 2021 [hereinafter the same]) (Chart I-2), Sub-Saharan Africa was the top recipient of aid from the United States, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy (34.9%, 42.4%, 26.6%, 23.4%, 19.8%, and 40.5%, respectively).<sup>15</sup> In terms of the percentage of total aid disbursements from major DAC countries by region, the United States was the largest donor to the Middle East and North Africa (30.5%), Sub-Saharan Africa

(37.2%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (28.7%). Australia provided 45.3% of total ODA to Oceania, while Germany accounted for 31.0% 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 (2021)

By type of assistance, approximately 85.4% of ODA provided by all DAC countries in 2021 were grants (bilateral grant aid<sup>16</sup>: approximately 49.3%; bilateral technical cooperation: approximately 9.3%; grants to multilateral institutions: approximately 26.8%), and approximately 14.7% were government loans, etc. (bilateral loans: approximately 13.5%; loans to multilateral institutions: approximately 1.2%). With the exception of Japan and France, the top 10 major DAC countries implemented most of their ODA as grants (bilateral grant aid, bilateral technical cooperation, and grants to multilateral institutions) (Chart I-9).

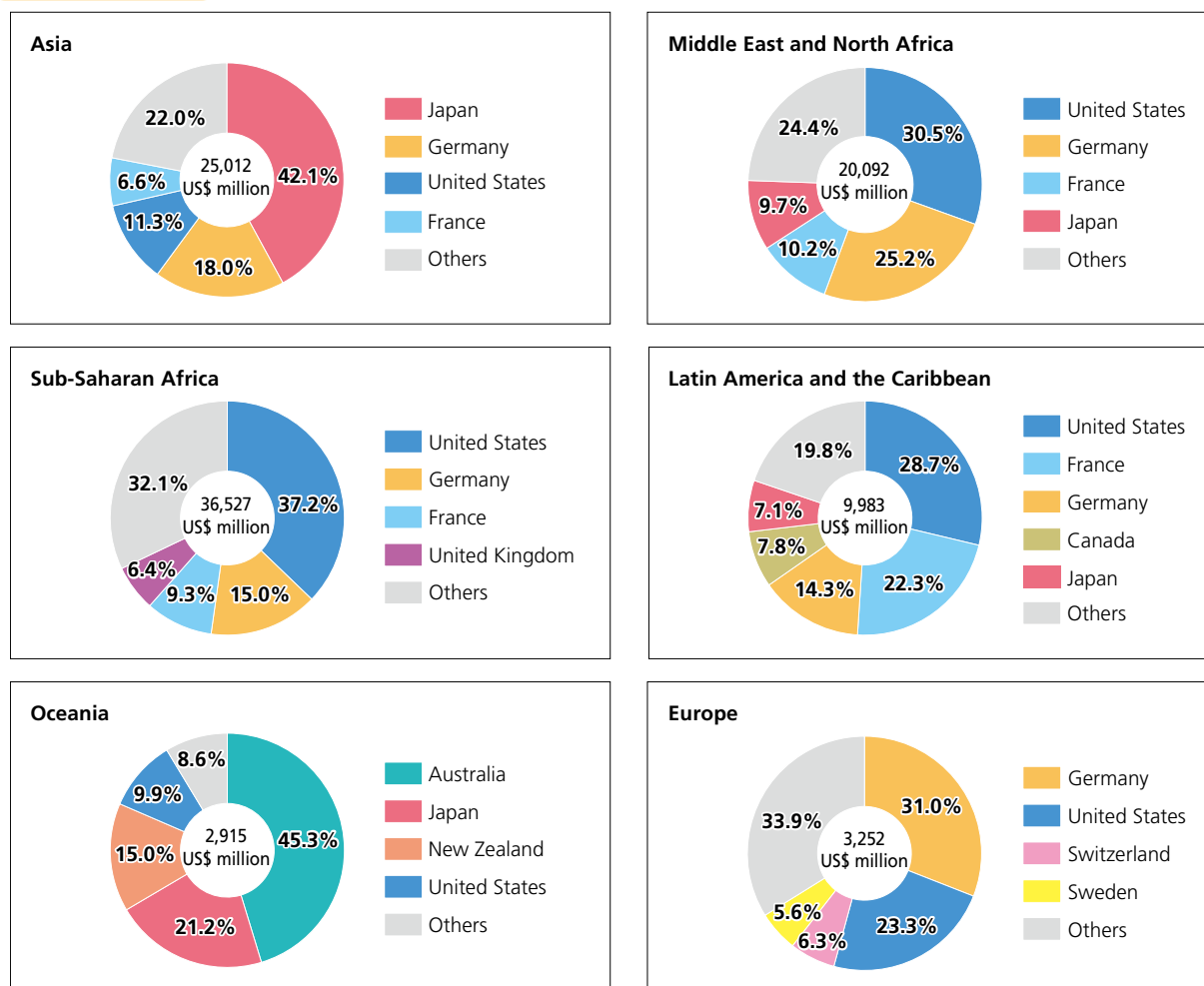
Loan aid (e.g., yen loan) accounts for a large share of Japan's ODA because Japanese assistance aims to support developing countries' self-reliant efforts to achieve economic growth. This is based on the idea that effective development cooperation requires awareness raising that development is not granted; 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

<sup>15</sup> OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

<sup>16</sup> Bilateral grant aid refers to grant aid, debt relief, and grants through multilateral institutions, etc., on Chart I-1 on page 13.

Chart I-8

## Major DAC Countries in ODA by Region (2021)



Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Notes:

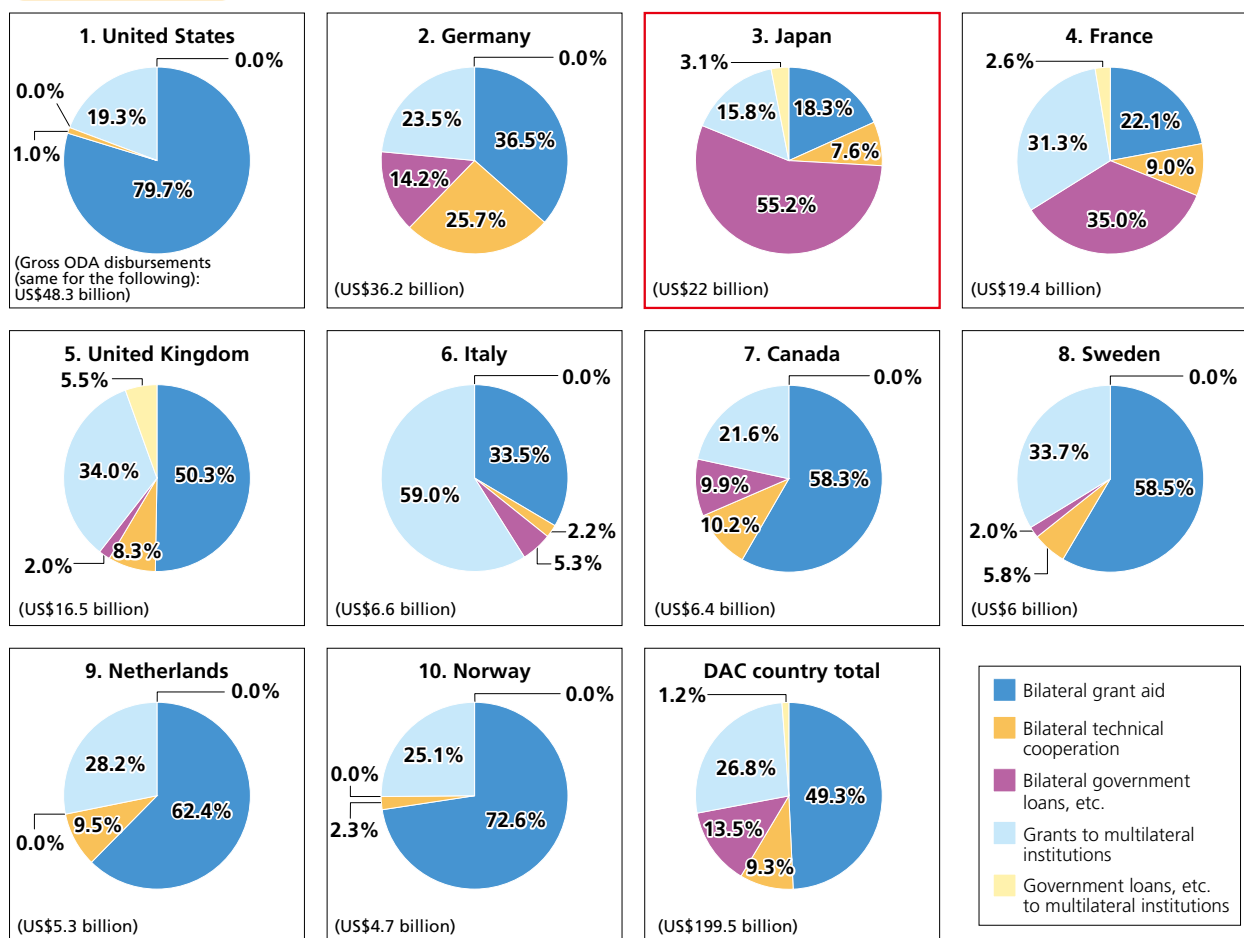
- Gross disbursement basis.
- Regional classifications are the same as the Chart III (page 128).
- The figures in the graphs are the total ODA of DAC countries.

their projects. Japan's cooperation strives to enable the people of developing countries to sustain and evolve the projects on their own even after Japan's yen loan projects

are completed. This approach is unique to Japan, which places importance on self-help efforts.

Chart I-9

# ODA of DAC Countries by Type of Assistance (2021)



Source: OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

Notes:

- Top 10 DAC countries by ODA for 2021 based on gross disbursements.
- Due to rounding, the total may not add up to 100%.



## 3

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

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, in addition to the DAC members. Although only a few non-DAC countries report to DAC, according to DAC Statistics alone, the total amount of aid provided in 2021 was more than \$19 billion by non-DAC countries, more than \$270 billion of private funds by both DAC and non-DAC countries, and approximately \$12 billion by NGOs.<sup>17</sup>

As the Leaders' Declaration adopted at the G20 Bali Summit states that the G20 will "Unlock further investments for low- and middle-income and other developing countries, through a greater variety of innovative financing sources and instruments, including to catalyze private investment, to support the achievement of the SDGs," funding by various actors will need to be directed to developing countries, in order to achieve the SDGs. While the flow of funds to developing countries is diversifying, it is essential to accurately grasp the flow of funds and to effectively utilize limited development finance 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. It has also been pointed out that there are opaque and unfair lending practices that do not conform to international rules and standards.

Under these circumstances, the need for the transparency of development finance and other such matters were discussed at various international forums in 2022, including the G7, G20, TICAD 8, and the OECD. For example, at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting held in March, Foreign Minister Hayashi took up the importance of transparent and fair development finance, while at TICAD 8 in August, Prime Minister Kishida emphasized in his video message the importance of ensuring transparent and fair development finance. At the G20 Development Ministerial Meeting held in September, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Takei emphasized the importance of solidly implementing elements such as transparency, openness, economic efficiency, debt sustainability, and consideration for the environment and society, as stipulated in the G20 Principles for

Quality Infrastructure Investment. State Minister Takei also called on G20 countries to share similar efforts and knowledge and emphasized the importance of ensuring transparency and fairness in development finance and adhering to international rules and standards on development finance.

The Ministerial Council Statement adopted by the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in June 2022 states that the member countries recognize the challenges to the OECD's standards and norms by emerging donors and will reinforce their global engagement through consolidating the OECD's role and advancing its standards globally. This follows the "OECD's 60th Anniversary Vision Statement" adopted in October 2021, which sets out the OECD's basic policies for the next 10 years, urging "all stakeholders" to promote compliance with the OECD standards and practices to improve transparency and accountability. The "Policy Statement on Future Perspectives for the Development Centre," adopted at the Eighth High-Level Meeting of the Governing Board of the OECD Development Centre<sup>18</sup> in October, expressed the need to rectify transparency and accountability issues in areas such as debt and financial stability.

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 33 regarding efforts on debt issues, and page 145 regarding partnership with other countries and international organizations).



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Miyake meeting with OECD Secretary-General Cormann during the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in June 2022

<sup>17</sup> OECD database (OECD.Stat) (December 2022)

<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 2021 disbursements)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Recipient Countries				
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (46 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)	
<p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Angola</p> <p>Bangladesh</p> <p>Benin</p> <p>Bhutan</p> <p>Burkina Faso</p> <p>Burundi</p> <p>Cambodia</p> <p>Central Africa</p> <p>Chad</p> <p>Comoros</p> <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>Djibouti</p> <p>Eritrea</p> <p>Ethiopia</p> <p>Gambia</p> <p>Guinea</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>Haiti</p> <p>Kiribati</p> <p>Laos</p> <p>Lesotho</p> <p>Liberia</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Malawi</p> <p>Mali</p> <p>Mauritania</p> <p>Mozambique</p> <p>Myanmar</p> <p>Nepal</p> <p>Niger</p>	<p>[North Korea]</p> <p>Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Armenia</p> <p>Bolivia</p> <p>Cabo Verde</p> <p>Cameroon</p> <p>Republic of the Congo</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>El Salvador</p> <p>Eswatini</p> <p>Federated States of Micronesia</p> <p>Georgia</p> <p>Ghana</p> <p>Guatemala</p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>India</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Jordan</p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>Kosovo</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Moldova</p> <p>Mongolia</p> <p>Morocco</p> <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>Nigeria</p> <p>Pakistan</p> <p>[Palestine]</p> <p>Papua New Guinea</p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>Syria</p>	<p>Tajikistan</p> <p>[Tokelau]</p> <p>Tunisia</p> <p>Ukraine</p> <p>Uzbekistan</p> <p>Vanuatu</p> <p>Viet Nam</p>	<p>Albania</p> <p>Algeria</p> <p>Antigua and Barbuda</p> <p>Argentina</p> <p>Azerbaijan</p> <p>Belarus</p> <p>Belize</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Botswana</p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>China</p> <p>Columbia</p> <p>Costa Rica</p> <p>Cuba</p> <p>Dominica</p> <p>Dominican Republic</p> <p>Ecuador</p> <p>Equatorial Guinea</p> <p>Fiji</p> <p>Gabon</p> <p>Grenada</p> <p>Guyana</p> <p>Iran</p> <p>Iraq</p> <p>Jamaica</p> <p>Kazakhstan</p> <p>Lebanon</p> <p>Libya</p> <p>Malaysia</p> <p>Maldives</p> <p>Marshall Islands</p> <p>Mauritius</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Montenegro</p> <p>[Montserrat]</p> <p>Namibia</p> <p>Nauru</p> <p>Niue</p> <p>North Macedonia</p> <p>Palau</p> <p>Panama</p> <p>Paraguay</p> <p>Peru</p> <p>[Saint Helena]</p> <p>Saint Lucia</p> <p>Saint Vincent</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Serbia</p> <p>South Africa</p> <p>Suriname</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Tonga</p> <p>Turkey</p> <p>Turkmenistan</p> <p>Venezuela</p> <p>[Wallis and Futuna]</p>

Source: OECD website

Notes:

- GNI of each country is from 2016.

- Square brackets [ ] denote regional names.

ODA  
Topics

1

Revision of the Development  
Cooperation Charter

## 1 Changes in the Situation since 2015

Since the revision of the Development Cooperation Charter in 2015, many efforts have been made in order to address global issues through international cooperation, such as the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and entry into force of the Paris Agreement on climate change. On the other hand, the international order based on universal values has been severely challenged, led by Russia's outrageous and illegal aggression against Ukraine, which makes it all the more urgent to realize the concept of a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). Amid the COVID-19 pandemic seriously affecting the global economy and the international community, disruption of the global supply chain due to abrupt changes in the international situation, as well as cybersecurity issues arising from greater digitalization accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have shown that the economy and security are directly linked, impacting each country.

With the world exposed to such uncertainty, developing countries face difficulties charting a path to stable development. Responses in accordance with the concept of human security are urgently needed as poverty reduction efforts have become less likely to be addressed and the food and energy crises have exacerbated humanitarian situations. At the same time, the division of roles played between the public and private sectors in development cooperation have changed, as is shown in the increase in the number of private sector and civil society initiatives to address challenges such as the SDGs and climate change.

## 2 Revision of the Development Cooperation Charter



Second Meeting of the Advisory Panel on the revision of the Development Cooperation Charter

Amid such great shifts in international situations, further enhancement of Japan's "diplomatic capacity" is indispensable in order for Japan to continuously meet the expectations and trust placed on it by the international community, as well as to ensure Japan's national interests such as peace and prosperity, while upholding universal values including freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. To that end, further utilization of ODA is required as one of the most essential diplomatic tools. In response to this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) announced that the government would revise the Development Cooperation Charter in September 2022, and decided to establish



Foreign Minister Hayashi

the Advisory Panel on the revision of the Development Cooperation Charter, chaired by Mr. NAKANISHI Hiroshi, Professor at the Graduate School of Law, Kyoto University, under Foreign Minister Hayashi.\*1

## 3 Advisory Panel Meetings



Submission of the report of the Advisory Panel on the revision of the Development Cooperation Charter to Minister Hayashi

From September to November 2022, Advisory Panel meetings were held four times under Minister Hayashi, in which the members actively discussed such issues as the direction of development cooperation for the next 10 years, enhancement of the strategic use of ODA, principles for implementation, and financial and human resources for ODA implementation, among other matters. The report\*2 summarizing the Advisory Panel discussions was submitted to Minister Hayashi in December 2022.

This report set out recommendations from the perspective of the further strategic utilization of ODA that meets the demands of today, in view of the changes in the international situation after the formulation of the current Charter. The report proposed to uphold three policies as the direction of development cooperation going forward, based on human security as the guiding principle: contributing to maintaining the international order based on universal values as the foundation for peace and prosperity; creating an environment of mutual help and co-creation, where Japan and the world develop and prosper together; and leading international efforts to addressing increasingly complex and serious global issues.

In addition, the report also proposed (1) strengthening cooperation with partners within and outside Japan, including like-minded countries, the private sector, and civil society; (2) increasing the flexibility of assistance methods through ODA; and (3) increasing the attractiveness of Japan's development cooperation by leveraging its strength through "offer-type" cooperation. It further recommended that these efforts be backed by the setting of concrete paths to reach international goals over the next 10 years, such as achieving a 0.7% ODA to GNI ratio, which is an international goal.

Japan plans to formulate a new Development Cooperation Charter around the first half of 2023, taking into consideration the content of the report and broad public opinion.



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Takei



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshikawa

\*1 [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e\\_000323.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000323.html)

\*2 <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/100432142.pdf> (in Japanese only)