

Africa is a hopeful continent with a young population, and by 2050 it is expected to account for one-quarter of the world's population. With abundant natural resources and significant potential as an economic market, the region is anticipated to demonstrate dynamic growth. At the same time, Africa faces various challenges, including poverty, fragile health systems, and a growing threat of terrorism and violent extremism. Africa is also considered one of the regions most severely affected by climate change, with damage from extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, as well as impacts on agriculture and people's health.

African countries are now pursuing sustainable development under "Agenda 2063,"²⁷ Africa's own development framework. Amid deepening divisions in the international community and major challenges facing the international order, Africa itself has been achieving steady economic growth. Accordingly, Africa's position in the international community has shifted significantly, and its importance and influence as a major global actor continue to grow. Furthermore, Africa's challenges are also intertwined with global challenges, as exemplified by climate change. From this perspective as well, it is important to cooperate with African countries and jointly create solutions to the various challenges facing Japan, Africa, and the international community.

Japan's Efforts

■ Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

After the end of the Cold War, when developed countries' interest in supporting Africa had waned, Japan underscored Africa's significance and took the pioneering step of launching the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)* in 1993 as a testament to its commitment. Since then, for more than 30 years, guided by the principle of supporting African-led development, Japan has consistently advocated for the importance of African "ownership" and international "partnership." While maintaining this shared philosophy as a common foundation, TICAD has continually evolved its themes of focus in line with Africa's development needs and international trends, engaging a wide range of stakeholders—including international organizations, the private sector, and civil society—involved in African development, and has fostered genuinely substantive

dialogues aimed at advancing Africa's development.

Having become the world's largest aid donor country in 1989, Japan hosted TICAD I in 1993, where discussions focused on the need for "Africa's self-help efforts" and the promotion of South-South cooperation, which served as a catalyst for reviving the international community's interest in Africa. At TICAD II in 1998, under the theme of Africa's "Poverty Reduction and Integration into the Global Economy," discussions were held on development in the economic and social fields and on efforts for peace and stability as the foundation for such development.

In the 2000s, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the final report of the Commission on Human Security (2003) pointed out that Africa continued to face serious challenges including poverty, hunger, infectious diseases, and insufficient education. Human security was incorporated into the TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration at TICAD III in 2003 and was designated as a priority area in African development at TICAD IV in 2008, becoming one of the key concepts in African development thereafter. In 2001, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),²⁸ a manifestation of African "ownership," was established, and at TICAD III, it was agreed that support would be consolidated behind NEPAD to bolster Africa's own efforts.

Subsequently, against a backdrop of abundant resources and high population growth, a growing number of African countries transitioned from low-income to middle-income status, and the continent came to include nations sustaining high economic growth rates. In this context, TICAD V in 2013 adopted the banner of "From Aid to Investment," and thereafter, rather than viewing Africa as an aid recipient, recognized it as a "business partner," with discussions focused on promoting trade and investment through public-private partnerships to support Africa's growth. In addition, TICAD VI (2016) proposed the concept of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)," TICAD 7 (2019) welcomed private companies as official partners and held direct public-private dialogues, and TICAD 8 (2022) emphasized initiatives focused on "investment in people," demonstrating Japan's engagement with African development from various perspectives in response to Africa's growth and developments in the international community.

In this way, Japan has led discussions on African development through TICAD, taking into account the challenges and circumstances facing Africa in each era. Following eight previous TICAD conferences, at TICAD

²⁷ Adopted at the Assembly of the African Union (AU) in 2015, the same year the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was endorsed.

²⁸ Originally adopted as the "New African Initiative" at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (now African Union (AU)) Assembly in July 2001 as an initiative for African development by Africa itself, which was subsequently renamed. It was reorganized into the AUDA-NEPAD (African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development) in 2019.



ODA Topics

The Ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 9): Co-create Innovative Solutions with Africa

The Ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 9)^{*1} was held in Yokohama from August 20 to 22, 2025.

TICAD is a summit-level international conference on African development that has been held since 1993. The Government of Japan has been leading this conference, co-hosted by the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC). This ninth conference was attended by 49 African countries, including 33 heads of state and government, as well as co-organizers, international organizations, private companies, and members of civil society. Under the theme of “Co-create innovative solutions with Africa,” leveraging Japan’s technology and knowledge, active discussions were held across three pillars: economy, society, and peace and stability. A distinctive feature of this TICAD was the focus on cross-cutting priorities, namely “private sector-led sustainable growth,” “youth and women,” and “regional integration and connectivity within and beyond the region.” The outcomes of the three days of discussions were compiled into the “TICAD 9 Yokohama Declaration”^{*2} and adopted on the final day.

At the conference, then Prime Minister Ishiba announced that Japan will accelerate its efforts in the following seven areas: (1) promoting investment in Africa; (2) promoting the mobilization of private capital; (3) strengthening industrial cooperation, including the use of AI and digital transformation (DX) and strengthening the resilience of mineral resource supply chains; (4) enhancing connectivity within and beyond Africa; (5) strengthening health policies; (6) human resource development and exchanges focusing on youth and women; and (7) progressing efforts toward peace and security in Africa.

Among the concrete outcomes, the “Economic Region Initiative of Indian Ocean-Africa”^{*3} drew particular attention as an effort to harness the dynamism of the Indian Ocean-Africa economic region, which is characterized by its young population and abundant energy resources and holds the capacity to future global growth, and to channel this potential into revitalizing Japan’s own economy. By supporting Japanese companies expanding into Africa through hubs in India and the Middle East, the initiative aims to ensure that the resulting benefits flow back to the Japanese economy, while collaborating with countries in the Indian Ocean region to strengthen inter-regional connectivity, build a free and fair economic zone, and contribute to Africa’s regional integration and industrial development. As a concrete project to strengthen regional connectivity, the launch of a region-wide co-creation for common agenda initiative entitled “Strengthening the Global Supply Chain through Nacala Corridor Development”^{*4} was announced. It will advance the development and strengthening of regional transportation infrastructure and industrial development promotion along the Nacala Corridor, connecting the landlocked countries of Zambia and Malawi to the Indian Ocean via Nacala port in Mozambique.

In addition, against the backdrop of growing interest among Japanese companies in Africa, business-related discussions and exchanges were actively conducted at TICAD 9. During the Public-Private Business Dialogue held on August 21, candid discussions were held on the themes of “economic diversification,” “intra-regional integration and connectivity within and beyond the region,” and “strengthening finance” in Africa. A total of 324 business-related cooperation documents, which is more than three times the number of the previous TICAD (TICAD 8), were signed between Japanese and African public and private sector actors,^{*5} and the establishment of the Study Group on



Then Prime Minister Ishiba adopting the outcome document at the closing ceremony (Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)



Then Prime Minister Ishiba shaking hands with President Lourenço of Angola, who served as co-chair, at the closing ceremony (Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)

Strengthening Japan-Africa Economic Partnership was also announced. Furthermore, with the aim of expanding business with Africa, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) organized the “TICAD Business Expo & Conference.” Approximately 10,000 participants, including business representatives from both Japan and Africa, attended the event, which proved to be a highly successful platform for business exchange.

Throughout the TICAD process, which has continued for more than 30 years, Japan has continuously evolved the themes of focus and the nature of TICAD itself in line with Africa’s development needs and international trends. At the same time, Japan has consistently advocated TICAD’s unique approach, which places emphasis on the importance of African “ownership” and international “partnership,” as a common principle underlying all TICAD conferences. Looking ahead to the next TICAD, to be held in Africa, Japan will continue to tackle various challenges in order to co-create solutions together with Africa.

^{*1} MOFA website: The Ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 9)
<https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad9/index.html>

^{*2} MOFA website: TICAD 9 Yokohama Declaration
<https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/100893431.pdf>

^{*3} MOFA website: Announcement of “Economic Region Initiative of Indian Ocean-Africa”
https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ap_m/pageite_000001_01171.html

^{*4} For details on the region-wide co-creation for common agenda initiative “Strengthening the Global Supply Chain through Nacala Corridor Development,” see Part V, Section 2 (2) on page 160.

^{*5} MOFA website: TICAD 9 Signing Ceremony – List of Projects
<https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2025/08/20250822001/20250822001-2.pdf> (in Japanese only)



Photo session with heads of state attending TICAD 9 (Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)

9 held in August 2025, discussions were held on the three areas of economy, society, and peace and stability, under the theme of “Co-create innovative solutions with Africa,” leveraging Japan’s technology and knowledge. In particular, the conference focused on sustainable growth led by the private sector, youth and women, and regional integration and connectivity both within and beyond the region, and announced initiatives including the Economic Region Initiative of Indian Ocean-Africa, the region-wide Co-creation for Common Agenda Initiative through Nacala Corridor Development, and the establishment of the Study Group on Strengthening of Japan-Africa Economic Partnership. Additionally, thematic events led by young people, such as the “Model

African Union (Model AU)” and “Youth Drive (Bridging Policy with Action through Co-creation),” were held and generated significant enthusiasm and excitement (see “ODA Topics” on page 127 for TICAD 9, and page 134 for the history of TICAD).

■ Economy

Japan has been working to strengthen a free and fair international economic system and support Africa’s sustainable development, in order to achieve a robust recovery from the effects of infectious diseases, the situation in Ukraine, and other challenges affecting the food, energy, and related sectors, while protecting people’s livelihoods. In addition, Japan places special focus on vibrant young people and supports the expansion of private enterprises, including start-ups.

For example, in order to strengthen connectivity, Japan is working to promote “Quality Infrastructure Investment”²⁹ with a focus on three priority regions.³⁰ At TICAD 9, Japan announced the “Economic Region Initiative of Indian Ocean-Africa,” which aims to contribute to Africa’s regional integration, industrial development and other areas of cooperation by collaborating with countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, such as India and Middle Eastern countries, within the Indian Ocean-Africa Economic Region, which has the potential to become a center of global economic growth. Furthermore, Japan also announced the launch of the region-wide Co-creation for Common Agenda Initiative “Strengthening the Global Supply Chain



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Eri visiting the TICAD Human Resource Development Center for Business and Industry in Ethiopia in February 2025 (second from the right in photo)

²⁹ See Part III, Section 1 (3) on page 45.

³⁰ Three areas covering the East Africa Northern Corridor, the Nacala Corridor, and the West Africa Growth Ring.

through Nacala Corridor Development” for Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia. This cooperation aims to develop and strengthen transport infrastructure and promote industrial development in the Nacala Corridor region, enhance the value of the corridor as a transport route for mineral resources and other commodities through strengthened regional connectivity, and strengthen Japan’s global supply chains for various resources by achieving sustainable development through the promotion of investment and job creation in the region.



Yen Loan for Mozambique “Nacala Port Development Project” (Photo: JICA)

In addition, human capital development is indispensable for achieving economic growth and a stable investment environment in Africa. Japan has offered training opportunities to around 291,000 people across a wide range of fields, including industry, healthcare, agriculture, the judiciary, and public administration, over the three years from August 2022 to March 2025. Furthermore, as part of “investment in people” toward realizing quality growth, Japan has long promoted the development of industrial human resources that contribute to the advancement of business, and under the ABE Initiative (African Business Education Initiative for Youth),* has offered training opportunities in Japan to young Africans. There have also been successful examples of ABE Initiative participants returning to their home countries after completing their training and applying the specialized knowledge and skills acquired in Japan to contribute to the development of their countries and the overseas expansion of Japanese companies including by joining Japanese companies, starting their own businesses, and assuming prominent positions in government agencies and universities in their home countries.

Japan also provides support for industrial diversification and the growth of start-ups in Africa. For example, on the occasion of TICAD 9, Japan and Nigeria agreed to launch the Co-creation for Common Agenda Initiative “Solution of social challenges and building economic resilience by supporting startups.” By providing financing to Nigerian start-ups engaged in manufacturing and addressing social challenges, the initiative aims to promote solutions to social challenges through innovation and industrial

diversification through the creation of new industries, with the objectives of strengthening Nigeria’s economic resilience and generating synergies between Japan and Nigeria.

On the other hand, Africa faces a wide range of development challenges, including security issues such as conflict, terrorism, and political instability; vulnerability to extreme weather and natural disasters; the prolonged impact of Russia’s aggression against Ukraine; and the spread of infectious diseases beyond COVID-19. Among these, the deterioration of food and nutrition security due to the effects of climate change and rising prices is a serious issue that also affects medium- to long-term human resources development, requiring urgent response. To this end, Japan has supported the efforts to ensure human security in each country by combining short-term assistance such as food aid with medium- to long-term support, including the enhancement of agricultural production capacity. In 2025, Japan decided to provide grants to 26 sub-Saharan African countries facing extremely serious food insecurity, such as hunger, food shortages, and malnutrition, to supply cereals such as rice, pulses, vegetable oil, canned fish, and other food items, and has been implementing the assistance on a rolling basis. Furthermore, through the Africa Food Security Initiative covering agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, Japan will support the building of resilient food systems, including food production for 250 million people, nutrition improvement for 92,000 people, training 50,000 people in rice cultivation annually, and income improvement for 120,000 smallholder farming households. In addition, Japan provides capacity building support to train 200,000 agricultural personnel over the three-year period from 2023 and extends assistance to the fisheries sector (see Part V, Section 2 (2) on page 160 for the Co-creation for Common Agenda Initiative, and “Stories from the Field” on page 36 for the livelihood support for smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe).



A small-scale irrigation facility constructed through Japan’s technical cooperation in the Northern Province of Zambia has led to increased maize production, contributing to improved nutrition in the country. (Photo: JICA)

■ Society

Japan aims to build, together with Africa, a society that leaves no one behind, and to link this to the resolution of challenges facing the international community. From this perspective, Japan is working together with Africa to address challenges in areas such as health, education, environment, and disaster risk reduction.

In the health sector, infectious diseases control continues to be a major challenge for Africa. Japan is working to develop healthcare professionals, in collaboration with the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) located in Ethiopia, to strengthen support for frontline facilities that serve as hubs for infectious disease countermeasures (see “Master Techniques from Japan to the World” on page 78 for the malaria prevention project using drones and AI in Ghana).

Japan continues to strengthen health systems in Africa through international organizations and bilateral channels. During the period between TICAD 8 and TICAD 9, Japan trained approximately 35,000 healthcare workers and approximately 11,000 medical personnel and researchers specializing in infectious disease control. Through support like this, Japan has contributed to expanding medical services to 1.5 million people annually across Africa. Furthermore, with a focus on prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR) to future public health emergencies, Japan contributes to the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) ³¹ in Africa, based on the principle of “leave no one’s health behind” (see “Master Techniques from Japan to the World” on page 73 for the case of strengthening maternal and child health services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Furthermore, African countries themselves need to work on improving governance in the health sector, developing the investment environment, and investing domestic resources as an investment in the future. To support such efforts, the “African Healthcare Investment Promotion Package” was launched at TICAD 9.

Furthermore, in light of changes in the international situation and diplomatic challenges, including the growing need for and importance of sustainable initiatives in the global health field worldwide, the strategy document for the Co-creation for Common Agenda Initiative was revised in August 2025, and “Health” was added as a new strategic area.

In addition, Japan strives to improve access to quality education for youth and women. Japan has been working to promote school enrollment, enhance inclusiveness, and provide school meals through technical cooperation and other initiatives. For example, the “School for All” project, ³² which improves the learning environment for

children through collaboration among schools, parents and guardians, and local communities, announced at TICAD 9 its commitment to improve learning environments for 10 million children in Africa (for the project to strengthen the child protection system in Uganda, see “Featured Projects” on page 150).

In Africa, it is also urgent to address the challenges arising from rapid urbanization. Under the “African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP),” ³³ Japan has been promoting public health improvements through waste management, as well as decarbonization and recycling initiatives, in 233 cities across 47 countries as of October 2025. Japan is also undertaking environmental initiatives, including the regular monitoring of forests through the JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics



Installing settlement substrates for juvenile coral cultivation together with JICA experts, as part of coral conservation and restoration efforts in Mauritius (Photo: Rex Colimalay, Blue Bay Divers Diving Centre)



A JICA expert working with Zambian counterparts on the maintenance and management of heavy equipment at a waste disposal site in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, as part of the “Lusaka City Clean City Project” (Photo: JICA)

³¹ See 61 on page 71.

³² See 81 on page 84.

³³ See the glossary on page 71.

(JJ-FAST). In addition, in the field of disaster risk reduction, Japan has been supporting efforts to enhance disaster risk reduction capacity for strengthening the resilience of society against disasters, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and others.

■ Peace and Stability

Ensuring peace and stability in Africa not only protects the safety of the people in the region and supports the medium- to long-term economic growth of individual countries, but is also important for Japan, despite its geographical distance. For example, it contributes to preventing the spillover effects of conflicts and terrorism occurring in Africa, and to promoting the entry of Japanese companies through the improvement of business environments in African countries. Based on these perspectives, Japan supports: (i) cooperation for African-led conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and democracy; (ii) promotion of good governance and the rule of law; and (iii) strengthening of community foundations and mainstreaming of Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

Specifically, Japan assists Africa's own efforts in mediation and conflict prevention by enhancing peacekeepers' capabilities at Peacekeeping Training Centers in Africa and supporting regional organizations such as the African Union (AU). Since 2008, Japan has made available financial contributions amounting to over \$110 million for projects for Peacekeeping Training Centers in 15 African countries and has dispatched over 60 Japanese instructors to develop the training capacity of these facilities and conduct training. Furthermore, Japan has also contributed to the "UN Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP)," a support framework for peacekeepers and supported training to personnel deployed to AU-led peace support operations. From June to August 2025, Japan dispatched Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) personnel to Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, and Zambia to provide training on the operation and maintenance of heavy equipment.

In addition, to address the increasingly complex regional situations in the Horn of Africa region, the Sahel, and other areas, Japan is strengthening its efforts to tackle challenges such as border management and transnational organized crime, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and others. For example, to support stability in the Sahel, Japan implements initiatives through UNDP to

improve public services, including support for residents of the Liptako-Gourma region,³⁴ and through UNODC, implements counter-terrorism and counter-violent extremism measures through capacity building of law enforcement and judicial institutions, contributing to stronger community foundations.

Furthermore, Japan is providing extensive support for African countries' efforts to achieve a "Mine-Free Africa" through the provision of mine clearance equipment and technical cooperation. Japan has shared its expertise in mine clearance with five African countries to date, and to further advance these efforts, Japan announced the establishment of the "Africa Mine Action Platform"³⁵ at TICAD 9 (see also Part III, Section 2 (1) on page 54 for cooperation with the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), which participates in the Africa Mine Action Platform). In addition, Japan is providing support to enhance the production capacity of 3D-printed prosthetics devices for landmine victims in Africa.

The rule of law is essential for realizing peaceful and stable societies and sustainable growth. As specific support for Africa's own efforts related to the rule of law, Japan assists in building institutions and strengthening governance in the judicial and administrative sectors, including through human resources development, supports the conduct of fair and transparent elections, and helps ensure public safety. Furthermore, to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the government and citizens, which forms the foundation of peace and stability, Japan supports initiatives where local governments and communities collaborate at the community level. For example, Japan supports the enhancement of police capabilities in Africa through assistance related to community policing, including the Japanese Koban system (neighborhood police box system), as well as training on various crime countermeasures and organizational management.



Women learning goat husbandry for livelihood improvement in Ethiopia (Photo: Good Neighbors Japan)

³⁴ A border area of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, which is frequently affected by terrorist attacks.

³⁵ A program in which Japan, in partnership with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), conducts training in Africa for mine action personnel of African countries engaged in mine clearance, with the aim of sharing mine clearance techniques and expertise.

To maintain peaceful and stable societies, it is important not only to protect vulnerable people such as women in conflict situations, but also to enable women, as leaders, to participate in conflict prevention as well as humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance. Japan promotes WPS and contributes to Africa's peace and stability through the capacity development of women leaders, support for

improving women's livelihoods, promotion of women's participation in communities, and the training of 500 personnel in the health and public administration sectors for the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and the protection and safety of GBV survivors (see "Featured Project" on page 90 for initiatives advancing the dignity and empowerment of women and girls in Ethiopia).



Glossary

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

An international summit-level conference on African development launched by Japan in 1993, TICAD embodies the principles of African "ownership" and international "partnership." In August 2025, TICAD 9 was held in Yokohama, Japan, attended by 49 African countries, including 33 heads of state and government.

African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)

Launched at TICAD V in 2013, this program is designed to foster industrial human resources in Africa and develop individuals who serve as bridges connecting Japanese and African businesses. It offers young Africans opportunities to pursue master's degrees at Japanese universities, participate in internships at Japanese companies, and receive Japanese language and business skills training, among other business programs. Since 2016, the program has also provided training through the Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS) and other organizations for the development of future on-site leaders such as foremen and plant managers, as well as training for understanding Japanese corporate and management culture (5S-KAIZEN activities, etc.).

Stories from the Field

4

Supporting Business Development in Developing Countries as a Second Career

- A Japanese National Making a Global Contribution as a UN Volunteer -



Djibouti, located in the “Horn of Africa” region in northeastern Africa, has extremely little rainfall each year, making it prone to drought and subject to advancing desertification; only about 0.1% of its land is suitable for cultivation. With approximately 90% of its food supply dependent on imports, the country's people are facing food insecurity in the wake of surging global food prices.

With the aim of addressing this situation, the Government of Japan dispatched Mr. MURATA Atsushi to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Djibouti Country Office as a UN Expert Volunteer, through its “Stabilization Support to Address the Water and Food Crises Caused by Climate Change, Drought, and Other Factors in Sub-Saharan African Countries” initiative. After retiring, Mr. Murata applied for a UN Volunteer assignment in pursuit of his dream of working for the United Nations, and he is the first Japanese volunteer aged 60 or over to be dispatched.

From December 2024, over a period of ten months, Mr. Murata drew on his rich experience in Japan's food and consulting industries to analyze Djibouti's agricultural product markets and support value chain development under SCALA,^{*1} a joint project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNDP. He describes the situation of local farmers upon his arrival: “While production had been stabilizing through the installation of solar panels and improvements to irrigation systems, when I mapped out the entire flow from production through distribution to sales, it became clear that the outlets for agricultural products were limited. I strongly felt that there was a need to build a mechanism that would enable farmers to access buyers and markets.” His proposal was to facilitate direct transactions between producers and buyers. Forming a tandem team^{*2} with Mr. Kadr Houssein, a nationally recruited UN Volunteer, and combining their respective local knowledge and expertise, they brokered a transaction between farmers and a major hotel, resulting in a mutually beneficial agreement. Reflecting also on the care taken to tailor the terms of the transaction to the realities of local agricultural cooperatives that do not hold bank accounts, such as arranging for payment to be made in cash, Mr. Murata expresses gratitude toward Mr. Houssein and looks ahead with hope: “Though it was small in scale, it became a meaningful pilot case for the country.” The effectiveness of the initiative is confirmed by the voice of a farmer who received support for irrigation of their farmland: “This project has brought great change to the community, and we are now approaching the cultivation and sale of agricultural products with greater enthusiasm and passion.”

At the same time, Mr. Murata also contributed to private sector development support based on his expertise working in the consulting industry. Given that improving youth unemployment and creating employment opportunities represent major challenges for Djibouti's sustainable growth, he contributed extensively to the drafting of numerous project proposals for private sector development. These included, in response to the ongoing housing construction boom in Djibouti, a proposal designed to enable young people to be employed on a short-term basis in the housing construction industry while receiving vocational training on the job.

Mr. Murata reflects on his experience as a UN Volunteer: “Being



Mr. Murata (left) shaking hands with Mr. Toily Kurbanov, Executive Coordinator of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), prior to his deployment to Djibouti (Photo: UNV)



Mr. Murata (center) conducting interviews at a local agricultural cooperative together with Mr. Kadr Houssein (Photo: UNV)

a UNDP's local staff, I was able to make connections with Djiboutian government officials. When visiting rural areas, people expressed joy at meeting a Japanese UNDP staff member for the first time, and there were many occasions when expectations were voiced about the role of the Japanese government and Japanese companies. Although my involvement on the ground was short-term, I feel that I was able to contribute to building a relationship of friendship between Japan and Djibouti.” He also offers encouragement to others who may be inspired to follow a similar path: “As public-private partnerships become ever more important in the field of development, there is a strong demand for personnel who can make an immediate contribution on the ground, and a career built in Japan's private sector is something that can be put to full use.” It is hoped that experienced and knowledgeable Japanese senior professionals like Mr. Murata will increasingly make their mark in the field of development cooperation in the years to come.

^{*1} Acronym for Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture.

^{*2} A mechanism in the field of development and related areas that pairs an international UN Volunteer with a national UN Volunteer from the host country. This is a UNV initiative designed to promote knowledge sharing by combining local experience with global expertise.

Japan and Africa:

The History of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

Overview of TICAD

TICAD stands for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, and is an international conference focused on African development. Since 1993, it has been led by the Government of Japan and co-hosted by the UN, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC). TICAD, which embodies the principles of African countries' "ownership" and international "partnership" in African development, has continued to evolve in response to the challenges and circumstances Africa faces in each era.



At a time when international interest in Africa was waning following the end of the Cold War, TICAD I served as an impetus for renewing global interest in Africa.

**TICAD I
1993**



**1998
TICAD II**

TICAD II advocated the importance of Africa's own "ownership" and "partnership" with the international community, principles that continue to underpin TICAD today.



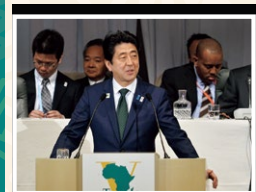
Adopted the "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration," which set out the future direction and priority approach of TICAD.

**TICAD III
2003**



**2008
TICAD IV**

Discussions covered the acceleration of economic growth, the establishment of human security, and responses to environmental and climate change issues. The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize was also established.



Under the concept of "from aid to private investment," a session was held for the first time in which African leaders and Japanese private-sector companies engaged in direct dialogue.

**TICAD V
2013**



Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize

Named after NOGUCHI Hideyo, who devoted himself to research on yellow fever in Africa, this award is presented on the occasion of TICAD to individuals who have achieved outstanding accomplishments in the field of medical research or medical services in Africa. At TICAD 9, Dr. Abdoulaye Djimdé was recognized in the medical research category, and the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) was recognized in the medical services category.



Dr. Abdoulaye Djimdé, who contributed to improving the treatment and control of malaria

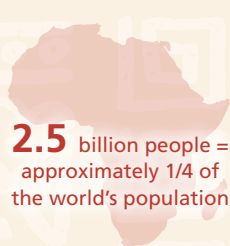


Luis Pizarro, Executive Director of DNDi, who contributed to the research and development of treatments and therapies for "neglected tropical diseases" (21 conditions)

Japan-Africa Relations in Figures



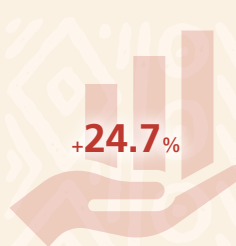
The estimated median age of Africa (as of 2025)



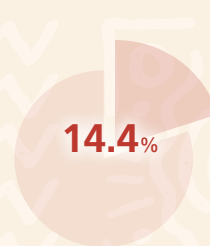
The estimated population of Africa in 2050



The number of Japanese company locations in Africa (as of 2024)



The year-on-year change in Japan's direct investment balance in Africa (as of 2024)



Africa's share of Japan's total bilateral ODA (cumulative, 1960–2024)



2016 TICAD VI

First instance of TICAD held in Africa. Japan announced its vision of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" for the first time and declared its commitment to investing in Africa's future.



Under the concept of "Positioning business at the center of TICAD," for the first time in TICAD history, private-sector companies were positioned as official partners, and direct dialogue between Japanese and African public and private sectors was held.

TICAD 7 2019



2022 TICAD 8

The second TICAD held in Africa. Japan expressed its vision of helping realize a resilient Africa as a "partner growing together" with Africa. The approach emphasized focus on "people" as individuals, specifically prioritizing "investment in people" and "the quality of growth."



Discussions were held under the theme of "Co-create innovative solutions with Africa" utilizing Japan's technologies and expertise. Focus was placed on private sector-led sustainable growth, empowerment of youth and women, and regional integration as well as connectivity within and beyond the region.

TICAD 9 2025



Business Development in Africa

With strong expectations for the promotion of private investment in Africa, the "Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum" was launched at TICAD VI. At TICAD 9 as well, a "Public-Private Business Dialogue" was held, with lively discussions taking place under the themes of "Economic diversification," "Intra-regional African integration and connectivity within and beyond Africa," and "Strengthening finance," with the aim of boosting business expansion with Africa. The number of Japanese company locations in Africa has doubled over the past 15 years, and with both large companies and startups entering the market, further business exchanges are expected in the future.



Then Prime Minister Ishiba visiting company booths at the TICAD Business Expo & Conference (Photo: Cabinet Public Affairs Office)

Chart IV Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2024)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country or Region	Type	Bilateral ODA										
			Grants					Government loans etc.			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
			Grant aid (A)	Grants through multilateral institutions, etc. (B)	Technical cooperation (C)	Amount recovered (D)	Net disbursement (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement (E)	Amount recovered (F)			Net disbursement (E)-(F)
Asia region total			348.49	531.71	380.39	—	1,260.60	1,260.60	8,060.67	3,667.00	4,393.67	5,654.26	9,321.26
East Asia region total			206.45	79.68	229.75	—	515.88	515.88	2,277.02	2,309.56	-32.54	483.33	2,792.89
(ASEAN total)*1			183.64	54.91	203.55	—	442.10	442.10	2,275.37	1,822.12	453.25	895.36	2,717.48
1	Philippines		16.59	19.44	31.23	—	67.26	67.26	835.45	333.37	502.08	569.34	902.71
2	Indonesia		18.96	0.17	38.41	—	57.54	57.54	776.19	597.02	179.17	236.71	833.73
3	Myanmar		49.09	27.24	9.86	—	86.19	86.19	292.97	67.58	225.39	311.58	379.16
4	Viet Nam		8.77	2.99	35.49	—	47.24	47.24	209.49	522.18	-312.69	-265.45	256.73
5	Cambodia		57.38	—	24.40	—	81.78	81.78	153.29	20.44	132.85	214.64	235.07
6	Laos		28.35	2.71	20.02	—	51.08	51.08	0.47	9.94	-9.47	41.61	51.55
7	Mongolia		14.78	1.85	15.74	—	32.37	32.37	1.64	43.11	-41.46	-9.09	34.01
8	Thailand		4.23	2.36	18.30	—	24.89	24.89	7.52	208.07	-200.55	-175.67	32.40
9	Malaysia		0.27	—	25.84	—	26.11	26.11	—	63.52	-63.52	-37.41	26.11
10	Timor-Leste		8.03	8.10	6.80	—	22.93	22.93	—	1.38	-1.38	21.55	22.93
11	China		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442.96	-442.96	-442.96	—
	Multiple countries in East Asia*2		—	14.81	3.67	—	18.48	18.48	—	—	—	18.48	18.48
Southwest Asia region total			119.56	38.04	114.45	—	272.04	272.04	4,979.82	1,233.34	3,746.48	4,018.52	5,251.86
1	India		4.81	0.33	30.92	—	36.06	36.06	3,306.94	879.81	2,427.13	2,463.19	3,343.00
2	Bangladesh		17.45	16.22	27.85	—	61.52	61.52	1,536.73	136.64	1,400.09	1,461.61	1,598.24
3	Sri Lanka		17.67	14.84	12.50	—	45.01	45.01	103.16	—	103.16	148.17	148.17
4	Nepal		30.04	0.23	14.05	—	44.32	44.32	31.79	10.14	21.64	65.97	76.11
5	Pakistan		30.91	6.41	16.15	—	53.47	53.47	1.21	203.42	-202.21	-148.74	54.68
6	Bhutan		11.49	—	10.30	—	21.79	21.79	—	1.10	-1.10	20.69	21.79
7	Maldives		7.19	—	1.91	—	9.10	9.10	—	2.23	-2.23	6.87	9.10
	Multiple countries in Southwest Asia*3		—	—	0.76	—	0.76	0.76	—	—	—	0.76	0.76
Central Asia and Caucasus region total			18.04	11.38	28.61	—	58.03	58.03	803.83	124.09	679.73	737.77	861.86
1	Uzbekistan		6.46	—	9.38	—	15.83	15.83	803.45	50.36	753.09	768.92	819.28
2	Kyrgyz Republic		6.93	3.43	6.83	—	17.19	17.19	0.38	7.24	-6.86	10.33	17.57
3	Tajikistan		3.62	—	5.64	—	9.26	9.26	—	—	—	9.26	9.26
4	Armenia		0.80	2.85	0.69	—	4.33	4.33	—	7.41	-7.41	-3.08	4.33
5	Kazakhstan		0.10	—	1.49	—	1.58	1.58	—	27.53	-27.53	-25.95	1.58
6	Georgia		0.06	—	1.43	—	1.49	1.49	—	6.98	-6.98	-5.49	1.49
7	Azerbaijan		0.08	—	1.04	—	1.12	1.12	—	23.13	-23.13	-22.01	1.12
8	Turkmenistan		—	—	0.95	—	0.95	0.95	—	1.44	-1.44	-0.49	0.95
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and Caucasus		—	5.10	1.16	—	6.27	6.27	—	—	—	6.27	6.27
Multiple countries in Asia*4			4.44	402.62	7.58	—	414.64	414.64	—	—	—	414.64	414.64
Oceania region total			54.13	7.39	33.83	—	95.36	95.36	28.95	16.90	12.05	107.41	124.31
1	Papua New Guinea		1.00	1.84	7.36	—	10.19	10.19	28.95	15.07	13.89	24.08	39.15
2	Vanuatu		9.30	5.09	2.86	—	17.25	17.25	—	0.52	-0.52	16.73	17.25
3	Palau		10.83	—	5.02	—	15.85	15.85	—	—	—	15.85	15.85
4	Marshall Islands		11.68	—	0.80	—	12.48	12.48	—	—	—	12.48	12.48
5	Solomon Islands		5.44	—	3.03	—	8.47	8.47	—	—	—	8.47	8.47
6	Fiji		1.80	—	6.24	—	8.04	8.04	—	—	—	8.04	8.04
7	Federated States of Micronesia		3.21	—	1.96	—	5.17	5.17	—	—	—	5.17	5.17
8	Tonga		2.89	—	2.27	—	5.16	5.16	—	—	—	5.16	5.16
9	Samoa		2.12	—	2.86	—	4.98	4.98	—	1.32	-1.32	3.66	4.98
10	*Cook Islands		2.97	—	0.06	—	3.03	3.03	—	—	—	3.03	3.03
11	Kiribati		1.35	—	0.61	—	1.96	1.96	—	—	—	1.96	1.96

Rank	Type Country or Region	Bilateral ODA										
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		Grant aid (A)	Grants through multilateral institutions, etc. (B)	Technical cooperation (C)	Amount recovered (D)	Net disbursement (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement (E)	Amount recovered (F)	Net disbursement (E)-(F)		
12	Niue	1.01	—	0.01	—	1.02	1.02	—	—	—	1.02	1.02
13	Nauru	0.21	—	0.17	—	0.38	0.38	—	—	—	0.38	0.38
14	Tuvalu	0.19	—	0.09	—	0.28	0.28	—	—	—	0.28	0.28
15	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
	Multiple countries in Oceania	0.13	0.47	0.49	—	1.09	1.09	—	—	—	1.09	1.09
	Latin America and the Caribbean region total	63.39	33.71	95.24	—	192.33	192.33	447.55	141.49	306.07	498.40	639.89
1	Panama	0.06	—	7.34	—	7.40	7.40	272.74	20.38	252.36	259.75	280.13
2	Honduras	12.85	2.91	6.59	—	22.35	22.35	89.29	—	89.29	111.64	111.64
3	Paraguay	6.31	—	4.70	—	11.01	11.01	31.54	12.36	19.18	30.19	42.55
4	El Salvador	1.61	—	3.86	—	5.46	5.46	18.56	13.03	5.53	10.99	24.03
5	Brazil	0.46	2.71	9.73	—	12.90	12.90	10.41	41.39	-30.98	-18.08	23.31
6	Peru	0.21	—	8.38	—	8.59	8.59	14.35	25.72	-11.36	-2.77	22.94
7	Haiti	—	12.31	—	—	12.31	12.31	—	—	—	12.31	12.31
8	Nicaragua	3.62	—	2.57	—	6.19	6.19	5.15	0.32	4.82	11.02	11.34
9	Jamaica	8.77	—	1.51	—	10.28	10.28	0.50	0.41	0.09	10.37	10.78
10	Colombia	6.27	—	3.18	—	9.45	9.45	—	—	—	9.45	9.45
11	Bolivia	3.14	0.07	5.23	—	8.44	8.44	—	0.27	-0.27	8.17	8.44
12	Guatemala	3.49	0.03	4.56	—	8.08	8.08	—	7.84	-7.84	0.24	8.08
13	Ecuador	4.33	—	3.44	—	7.77	7.77	—	2.68	-2.68	5.09	7.77
14	Costa Rica	0.12	—	1.62	—	1.74	1.74	4.96	13.28	-8.32	-6.57	6.70
15	Mexico	0.15	—	6.37	—	6.52	6.52	—	—	—	6.52	6.52
16	Cuba	3.25	0.10	3.15	—	6.49	6.49	—	—	—	6.49	6.49
17	Dominican Republic	1.86	—	4.50	—	6.36	6.36	0.05	1.46	-1.42	4.95	6.41
18	Saint Lucia	2.79	—	1.10	—	3.89	3.89	—	—	—	3.89	3.89
19	Argentina	0.27	0.20	2.81	—	3.28	3.28	—	2.34	-2.34	0.94	3.28
20	Saint Vincent	1.98	—	1.17	—	3.15	3.15	—	—	—	3.15	3.15
21	Venezuela	0.07	2.28	0.20	—	2.55	2.55	—	—	—	2.55	2.55
22	*Chile	0.19	—	2.04	—	2.23	2.23	—	—	—	2.23	2.23
23	*Antigua and Barbuda	1.32	—	0.06	—	1.38	1.38	—	—	—	1.38	1.38
24	Belize	0.10	—	1.12	—	1.22	1.22	—	—	—	1.22	1.22
25	*Uruguay	0.16	—	0.53	—	0.69	0.69	—	—	—	0.69	0.69
26	Guyana	0.02	—	0.26	—	0.28	0.28	—	—	—	0.28	0.28
27	*Barbados	—	—	0.14	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	0.14	0.14
28	Grenada	—	—	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	0.09	0.09
29	*Saint Christopher and Nevis	—	—	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	0.04	0.04
30	*Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.02	0.02
31	*Bahamas	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
32	Suriname	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
33	Dominica	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	—	13.10	8.91	—	22.01	22.01	—	—	—	22.01	22.01
	Europe region total	115.45	334.07	39.95	—	489.46	489.46	2.89	55.26	-52.36	437.10	492.36
1	Ukraine	110.95	327.00	28.24	—	466.20	466.20	0.20	—	0.20	466.40	466.40
2	Moldova	2.27	1.60	1.19	—	5.05	5.05	2.38	1.84	0.55	5.60	7.44
3	*Poland	—	4.90	0.06	—	4.96	4.96	—	—	—	4.96	4.96
4	Serbia	0.68	—	2.75	—	3.43	3.43	0.20	40.71	-40.51	-37.08	3.63
5	Kosovo	0.24	—	2.32	—	2.55	2.55	—	—	—	2.55	2.55
6	Albania	0.50	—	1.63	—	2.13	2.13	0.12	4.30	-4.19	-2.05	2.25
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.40	—	1.14	—	1.54	1.54	—	4.95	-4.95	-3.41	1.54
8	North Macedonia	0.40	—	0.94	—	1.35	1.35	—	3.46	-3.46	-2.11	1.35

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9	Montenegro	—	—	1.01	—	1.01	1.01	—	—	—	1.01	1.01
	Multiple countries in Europe*5	—	0.57	0.67	—	1.24	1.24	—	—	—	1.24	1.24
	Middle East and North Africa region total	48.66	291.36	57.93	—	397.95	397.95	2,198.10	611.44	1,586.66	1,984.61	2,596.05
1	Iraq	0.72	6.08	8.42	—	15.22	15.22	1,181.08	201.91	979.17	994.40	1,196.31
2	Egypt	0.22	9.85	14.43	—	24.49	24.49	327.40	159.17	168.23	192.73	351.89
3	Türkiye	0.71	1.28	6.44	—	8.42	8.42	260.62	98.06	162.56	170.98	269.03
4	Morocco	0.11	0.89	4.64	—	5.64	5.64	190.24	62.08	128.16	133.80	195.89
5	Tunisia	2.77	0.12	3.23	—	6.12	6.12	133.10	49.80	83.30	89.42	139.22
6	Jordan	4.49	8.60	5.27	—	18.35	18.35	105.65	37.22	68.44	86.79	124.00
7	[Palestine]	24.28	68.48	5.96	—	98.72	98.72	—	—	—	98.72	98.72
8	Afghanistan	2.85	78.26	4.44	—	85.55	85.55	—	—	—	85.55	85.55
9	Syria	—	57.10	1.37	—	58.47	58.47	—	—	—	58.47	58.47
10	Yemen	0.92	23.39	0.24	—	24.55	24.55	—	—	—	24.55	24.55
11	Lebanon	2.44	15.45	0.61	—	18.50	18.50	—	—	—	18.50	18.50
12	Iran	6.07	4.88	1.39	—	12.35	12.35	—	2.67	-2.67	9.67	12.35
13	Algeria	0.06	0.38	0.49	—	0.92	0.92	—	0.53	-0.53	0.39	0.92
14	Libya	—	0.63	0.21	—	0.84	0.84	—	—	—	0.84	0.84
	(Middle East subtotal)*6	42.47	263.52	34.15	—	340.13	340.13	1,547.35	339.86	1,207.49	1,547.63	1,887.49
	(North Africa subtotal)*7	3.16	11.86	22.99	—	38.01	38.01	650.75	271.58	379.16	417.18	688.76
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa*8	3.02	15.98	0.80	—	19.80	19.80	—	—	—	19.80	19.80
	Sub-Saharan Africa region total	321.87	274.37	255.38	0.90	850.72	851.62	556.61	167.03	389.58	1,240.30	1,408.23
		(224.41)	(274.37)	(255.38)	(0.90)	(753.26)	(754.16)	(556.61)	(124.32)	(432.29)	(1,185.55)	(1,310.77)
1	Senegal	12.07	2.44	14.13	—	28.64	28.64	90.51	0.20	90.31	118.95	119.15
2	Somalia	97.46	19.21	0.74	—	117.41	117.41	—	42.71	-42.71	74.70	117.41
		-	(19.21)	(0.74)	—	(19.95)	(19.95)	—	—	—	(19.95)	(19.95)
3	Rwanda	2.66	1.84	13.05	—	17.55	17.55	73.14	—	73.14	90.68	90.68
4	Côte d'Ivoire	21.68	9.89	13.30	—	44.87	44.87	45.30	—	45.30	90.16	90.16
5	Mozambique	11.33	12.90	14.35	—	38.57	38.57	41.05	9.86	31.20	69.77	79.63
6	Kenya	4.24	6.81	26.96	—	38.02	38.02	34.77	48.88	-14.12	23.90	72.78
7	Ethiopia	10.04	23.47	15.69	—	49.20	49.20	7.88	—	7.88	57.07	57.07
8	Madagascar	7.72	1.74	9.53	—	18.99	18.99	29.35	—	29.35	48.34	48.34
9	South Sudan	18.52	21.13	6.77	0.90	45.52	46.42	—	—	—	45.52	46.42
10	Uganda	16.18	9.51	11.32	—	37.01	37.01	7.29	5.32	1.97	38.98	44.30
11	Zambia	12.51	2.34	13.25	—	28.09	28.09	—	—	—	28.09	28.09
12	Nigeria	6.04	9.47	10.31	—	25.82	25.82	0.81	3.77	-2.95	22.87	26.63
13	Cameroon	1.06	5.79	4.45	—	11.30	11.30	12.83	1.51	11.32	22.62	24.13
14	Tanzania	0.25	1.05	14.29	—	15.59	15.59	7.69	9.43	-1.74	13.84	23.27
15	Malawi	11.65	3.22	6.76	—	21.63	21.63	—	—	—	21.63	21.63
16	Sudan	1.04	16.02	3.02	—	20.08	20.08	—	—	—	20.08	20.08
17	Ghana	4.67	1.01	12.79	—	18.47	18.47	0.00	—	0.00	18.47	18.47
18	Burkina Faso	3.62	9.01	5.23	—	17.86	17.86	—	—	—	17.86	17.86
19	Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.02	2.19	7.66	—	13.86	13.86	—	—	—	13.86	13.86
20	Djibouti	8.22	2.55	3.09	—	13.85	13.85	—	—	—	13.85	13.85
21	Togo	10.21	2.11	1.14	—	13.46	13.46	—	—	—	13.46	13.46
22	Mauritania	11.03	1.53	0.84	—	13.40	13.40	—	—	—	13.40	13.40
23	Benin	9.80	1.42	2.13	—	13.34	13.34	—	—	—	13.34	13.34
24	Zimbabwe	1.10	9.10	2.26	—	12.47	12.47	—	—	—	12.47	12.47
25	Mali	6.17	4.84	1.33	—	12.34	12.34	—	—	—	12.34	12.34
26	Sierra Leone	5.94	2.74	3.09	—	11.77	11.77	—	—	—	11.77	11.77
27	Guinea	4.44	4.34	1.79	—	10.56	10.56	—	—	—	10.56	10.56
28	Burundi	4.81	2.95	1.84	—	9.60	9.60	—	—	—	9.60	9.60
29	Central Africa	—	6.93	0.11	—	7.04	7.04	—	—	—	7.04	7.04

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30	Niger	—	5.73	1.00	—	6.73	6.73	—	—	—	6.73	6.73
31	South Africa	0.27	0.68	5.33	—	6.29	6.29	—	—	—	6.29	6.29
32	Liberia	1.98	1.42	2.44	—	5.84	5.84	—	—	—	5.84	5.84
33	Angola	2.38	1.21	1.98	—	5.57	5.57	—	—	—	5.57	5.57
34	Lesotho	1.55	3.14	0.19	—	4.88	4.88	—	—	—	4.88	4.88
35	Namibia	0.31	1.72	2.05	—	4.08	4.08	—	—	—	4.08	4.08
36	Republic of the Congo	1.19	2.63	0.18	—	4.00	4.00	—	—	—	4.00	4.00
37	Gabon	0.17	2.19	1.60	—	3.95	3.95	—	—	—	3.95	3.95
38	Chad	—	3.83	0.11	—	3.94	3.94	—	—	—	3.94	3.94
39	Eswatini	0.10	3.05	0.50	—	3.65	3.65	—	1.33	-1.33	2.32	3.65
40	Gambia	1.85	0.72	0.40	—	2.96	2.96	—	—	—	2.96	2.96
41	Botswana	0.13	0.41	2.42	—	2.96	2.96	—	1.74	-1.74	1.22	2.96
42	Guinea-Bissau	0.07	2.64	0.18	—	2.89	2.89	—	—	—	2.89	2.89
43	Mauritius	0.04	0.05	2.32	—	2.41	2.41	—	0.12	-0.12	2.29	2.41
44	Sao Tome and Principe	1.68	—	0.16	—	1.84	1.84	—	—	—	1.84	1.84
45	Cabo Verde	—	—	0.79	—	0.79	0.79	0.70	2.62	-1.91	-1.12	1.50
46	Eritrea	—	0.23	0.54	—	0.76	0.76	—	—	—	0.76	0.76
47	Comoros	—	—	0.14	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	0.14	0.14
48	*Seychelles	—	—	0.12	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	0.12	0.12
49	Equatorial Guinea	0.07	—	0.01	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa*9	1.60	47.22	11.73	—	60.55	60.55	205.30	39.54	165.76	226.31	265.85
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		10.07	1,235.20	1,270.06	—	2,515.32	2,515.32	—	—	—	2,515.32	2,515.32
Total		962.05	2,707.82	2,132.78	0.90	5,801.75	5,802.65	11,294.78	4,659.12	6,635.66	12,437.41	17,097.43
		(864.59)	(2,707.82)	(2,132.78)	(0.90)	(5,704.28)	(5,705.19)	(11,294.78)	(4,616.41)	(6,678.37)	(12,382.66)	(16,999.96)

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" above does not signify the grant aid scheme of Japan.
- 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" refers to assistance that cannot be regionally classified such as grants through multilateral institutions, etc. and technical cooperation including survey and research that do not target specific regions or countries.
- Negative numbers show the recovered amount of loans exceeded the disbursed amount.
- Countries with an asterisk* are the graduated countries designated as "developing areas," and square brackets [] denote region names.
- Figures in parentheses () exclude debt relief.

*1 Figures of the (ASEAN total) are the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, 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 Türkiye.

*6 Figures of the "Middle East subtotal" are the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, [Palestine], Syria, Türkiye, and Yemen.

*7 Figures of the "North Africa subtotal" are the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

*8 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 Türkiye, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

*9 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.