

Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1 FY2017 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart IV-1 ODA Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

| Category | FY2016 | | | FY2017 | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year |
| General account budget | 5,519 | 98 | 1.8 | 5,527 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Project budget (net) | 11,673 | 272 | 2.4 | 13,704 | 2,031 | 17.4 |
| Scale of projects (gross) | 18,553 | 495 | 2.7 | 21,000 | 2,448 | 13.2 |
| JP¥ exchange rate against US\$ | ¥120 | | | ¥110 | | |

Note:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

Chart IV-2 ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

| Category | FY2016 | | | FY2017 | | |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year |
| I Grants | 5,075 | 137 | 2.8 | 5,076 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1. Bilateral Grants | 4,153 | 69 | 1.7 | 4,155 | 2 | 0.1 |
| (1) Economic development assistance, etc. | 1,629 | 24 | 1.5 | 1,631 | 2 | 0.1 |
| (2) Technical cooperation | 2,508 | 45 | 1.8 | 2,508 | 1 | 0.0 |
| (3) Others ^(*1) | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2. Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions | 923 | 67 | 7.8 | 921 | -2 | -0.3 |
| (1) UN and other international organizations | 599 | 39 | 7.0 | 607 | 8 | 1.4 |
| (2) MDBs | 324 | 28 | 9.5 | 313 | -11 | -3.3 |
| II Loans | 444 | -39 | -8.1 | 452 | 8 | 1.8 |
| JICA (Finance and Investment Account) | 444 | -39 | -8.1 | 452 | 8 | 1.8 |
| III Total | 5,519 | 98 | 1.8 | 5,527 | 8 | 0.1 |

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

*1 "Others" here refer to grants disbursed to Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI).

(The category name changed from "Transfer to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account" in 2016 edition to "Others" in 2017 edition; the "Trade Reinsurance Special Account" was abolished at the end of FY2016, and NEXI succeeded to the assets and liabilities of its account with effect from the beginning of FY2017.)

Chart IV-3 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

| Category | FY2016 | | | | FY2017 | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year | Proportion to total | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year | Proportion to total |
| Grants | 7,942 | -36 | -0.5 | 42.8 | 8,090 | 149 | 1.9 | 38.5 |
| Loans | 10,611 | 531 | 5.3 | 57.2 | 12,910 | 2,299 | 21.7 | 61.5 |
| Total (project scale) | 18,553 | 495 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 21,000 | 2,448 | 13.2 | 100.0 |
| (Reference) Recoveries | -6,879 | — | — | — | -7,296 | — | — | — |
| Net | 11,673 | 272 | 2.4 | — | 13,704 | 2,031 | 17.4 | — |

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

Chart IV-4 ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

| Category | FY2016 | | | FY2017 | | |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year |
| I Grants | 7,942 | -36 | -0.5 | 8,090 | 149 | 1.9 |
| 1. Bilateral Grants | 4,843 | 8 | 0.2 | 4,851 | 8 | 0.2 |
| (1) Economic development assistance, etc. | 1,629 | 24 | 1.5 | 1,631 | 2 | 0.1 |
| (2) Technical cooperation | 3,198 | -16 | -0.5 | 3,205 | 7 | 0.2 |
| (3) Others ^(*) | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2. Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions | 3,099 | -44 | -1.4 | 3,239 | 140 | 4.5 |
| (1) UN and other international organizations | 1,020 | 34 | 3.5 | 999 | -22 | -2.1 |
| (2) MDBs | 2,078 | -78 | -3.6 | 2,240 | 162 | 7.8 |
| II Loans | 10,611 | 531 | 5.3 | 12,910 | 2,299 | 21.7 |
| (1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account) | 10,525 | 640 | 6.5 | 12,720 | 2,195 | 20.9 |
| (2) Others | 86 | -109 | -55.8 | 190 | 104 | 121.3 |
| III Total (project scale) | 18,553 | 495 | 2.7 | 21,000 | 2,448 | 13.2 |
| (Reference) Amount received | -6,879 | — | — | -7,296 | — | — |
| Net | 11,673 | 272 | 2.4 | 13,704 | 2,031 | 17.4 |

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

*1 Others here refer to grants disbursed to Nippon Export and investment insurance (NEXI).

(The category name changed from "Transfer to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account" in 2016 edition to "Others" in 2017 edition; the "Trade Reinsurance Special Account" was abolished at the end of FY2016, and NEXI has succeeded to the assets and liabilities of its account with effect from the beginning of FY2017.)

| FY2016 project budget | | FY2017 project budget | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Gross ¥1.8553 trillion (2.7% increase) | | Gross ¥2.1000 trillion (13.2% increase) | |
| Expenditure by type of assistance | Budgetary sources | Budgetary sources | Expenditure by type of assistance |
| Grant aid 162.9 billion (1.5% increase) | General account 551.9 billion (1.8% increase) | MOFA 434.3 billion (0.0% increase) | Grant aid 163.1 billion (0.1% increase) |
| Technical cooperation 319.8 billion (0.5% decrease) | | | Technical cooperation 320.5 billion (0.2% increase) |
| Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year) | Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 117.7 billion (0.5% decrease) | Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 118.4 billion (0.6% increase) | Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year) |
| UN and other international organizations (Contributions) 102.0 billion (3.5% increase) | | | UN and other international organizations (Contributions) 99.9 billion (2.1% decrease) |
| MDBs (Contributions/issuance of government bonds for contributions) 207.8 billion (3.6% decrease) | Special account 2.2 billion (87.9% decrease) | Special account 1.4 billion (36.8% decrease) | MDBs (Contributions/issuance of government bonds for contributions) 224.0 billion (7.8% increase) |
| ODA loan, etc. 1.0611 trillion (5.3% increase) | Subscriptions/ issuance of government bonds for contributions 216.9 billion (4.7% decrease) | Subscriptions/ issuance of government bonds for contributions 231.2 billion (6.6% increase) | ODA loan, etc. 1.2910 trillion (21.7% increase) |
| | Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.0843 trillion (6.5% increase) | Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.3147 trillion (21.3% increase) | |
| [Net ¥1.1673 trillion (2.4% increase) Amounts received ¥687.9 billion] | | [Net ¥1.3704 trillion (17.4% increase) Amounts received ¥729.6 billion] | |

Section 2 Project Budget of Ministries and Agencies (Initial Budget) and Project Outlines

Chart IV-6 ODA Budget Changes by Each Ministry and Agency (General Account)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

| Category | FY2016 | FY2017 | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Budget amount | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year |
| National Police Agency | 14 | 14 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| Financial Services Agency | 124 | 131 | 8 | 6.1 |
| Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications | 850 | 795 | -55 | -6.5 |
| Ministry of Justice | 256 | 362 | 106 | 41.5 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 434,187 | 434,329 | 142 | 0.0 |
| Ministry of Finance | 77,298 | 77,842 | 544 | 0.7 |
| Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology | 14,463 | 15,019 | 556 | 3.8 |
| Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare | 6,751 | 6,402 | -348 | -5.2 |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | 2,742 | 2,642 | -100 | -3.7 |
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry | 14,313 | 14,077 | -236 | -1.6 |
| Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism | 283 | 513 | 230 | 81.0 |
| Ministry of the Environment | 637 | 607 | -30 | -4.7 |
| Total | 551,918 | 552,734 | 816 | 0.1 |

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

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Chart IV-7 ODA Budget Changes by Each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

| Category | FY2016 | FY2017 | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Budget amount | Budget amount | Amount change from previous year | Percentage change from previous year |
| National Police Agency | 14 | 14 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| Financial Services Agency | 124 | 131 | 8 | 6.1 |
| Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications | 850 | 795 | -55 | -6.5 |
| Ministry of Justice | 256 | 362 | 106 | 41.5 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 475,646 | 472,836 | -2,809 | -0.6 |
| Ministry of Finance | 1,329,137 | 1,566,294 | 237,157 | 17.8 |
| Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology | 14,463 | 15,019 | 556 | 3.8 |
| Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare | 7,350 | 6,979 | -370 | -5.0 |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | 11,330 | 21,651 | 10,320 | 91.1 |
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry | 15,029 | 14,713 | -316 | -2.1 |
| Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism | 283 | 513 | 230 | 81.0 |
| Ministry of the Environment | 775 | 725 | -50 | -6.5 |
| Total (project scale) | 1,855,256 | 2,100,033 | 244,776 | 13.2 |
| (Reference) Amount received | -687,912 | -729,605 | — | — |
| Net | 1,167,344 | 1,370,428 | 203,084 | 17.4 |

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Grant Aid (163,064) | Grant aid refers to cooperation that provides grants to governments and other entities in developing regions for the main purpose of developing these regions. In accordance with the request of the recipient government, the government of Japan provides funds to the recipient government or other entities for purchasing products and services needed for economic and social development. The recipient government or another entity then uses the funds to procure these products and services. |

(ii) Technical Cooperation

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|---|--|--|
| National Police Agency | Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (14) | Invites countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debates on the drug situations of each country, methods of drug crime investigation, and international cooperation, thereby constructing and strengthening international networks for drug law enforcement. |
| Financial Services Agency | (14) | Introduces financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provides financial administration training for human resources development in emerging market countries. |
| Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications | (551) | (1) Carries out dialogue on policies and facilitates researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field. (2) As the host country of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), which was established to strengthen the statistical capability of these countries, Japan supports developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the training of their government officials/statisticians at SIAP. (3) Through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Japan supports the creation of high-quality telecommunications networks; fosters training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; supports pilot projects to eliminate the digital divide; and supports improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region. |
| Ministry of Justice | (258) | (1) Holds training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conducts research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (2) Supports Asian countries in creating an effective legal and judicial system by assisting them with drafting basic legislations, establishing and maintaining judicial organizations in order to administer justice, and promoting the development of legal professionals through seminars and training. Conducts comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and strengthens the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems. |

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Budget for Technical Cooperation etc. through JICA (150,296) | <p>(1) Technical cooperation: Technical cooperation refers to cooperation for the development of human resources who will take charge of socio-economic development in developing countries and regions, by making use of Japan's knowhow, technologies, and experience to contribute to local development. It encourages the transfer of Japanese technologies, skills, and knowhow to developing countries, and/or the development and improvement of appropriate technologies suitable to respective countries. It also contributes to the improvement of the local technologies as well as establishment and development of local institutions and organizations.</p> <p>(i) Dispatch of Experts: Japan dispatches experts to developing countries to share skills and knowhow needed by government officials and engineers of recipient countries. In addition, collaborating with them, experts develop, raise awareness of, and promote the use of technologies and institutions that match the local context.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of Technical Training Participants: Japan offers technical training and supports acquiring new knowledge in various fields for government officials and engineers who are expected to play a leading role in developing countries.</p> <p>(iii) Provision of Equipment: Japan provides equipment for the purpose of technical cooperation, including such activities by experts.</p> <p>(iv) Technical Cooperation Projects: Japan provides an optimal combination of "dispatch of experts," "acceptance of technical training participants," and "provision of equipment" to design and implement project plans with relevant organizations of developing countries in a consistently planned and comprehensive manner.</p> <p>(v) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Japan assists to prepare policymaking and formulation of public plans in recipient countries. It also aims to transfer some essential skills to conduct surveys such as research techniques, analysis methods, and planning approach. The scope of the cooperation could include surveys of emergency assistance for reconstruction and revitalization projects, as well as topographic mapping and underground water surveys.</p> <p>(vi) Securing and Developing Human Resources: Japan gets hold of and develops human resources such as experts who are indispensable to technical cooperation. Japan also conducts research and provides information necessary to promote the above mentioned projects.</p> <p>(vii) Citizen Participatory Cooperation: Carries out JICA Partnership Program (JPP) projects in order to promote international cooperation by Japanese NGOs, local governments and other organizations as well as Development Education Enhancement Programs that contribute to promoting a deeper understanding of international cooperation.</p> <p>(viii) Dispatch of Volunteers: A participatory grassroots technical cooperation that dispatches to developing countries Japanese people wishing to contribute to the social and economic development of these countries. The volunteers impart skills, knowhow, and experience by living and working together with the local people. There are two main groups of volunteers: The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers that dispatch young Japanese men and women between the ages of 20 and 39 for two years in principle; and The Senior Volunteers that dispatch Japanese seniors between the ages of 40 and 69 for two years in principle.</p> <p>(2) Disaster Relief Activities: Contributes to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and the provision of emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions, affected by major natural disasters or man-made disasters, upon the request of the government of the affected country or international organizations.</p> <p>(3) Operations to support overseas expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey conducted to support Japanese SMEs which plan to expand overseas businesses and contribute to meeting and responding to development challenges in developing countries (SME Partnership Promotion Survey). • A survey conducted to examine the potential use of Japanese companies' products and technologies for Japan's ODA projects. The scope of the survey includes network building and information gathering to develop ODA projects (Feasibility Survey). • A survey conducted to verify the usefulness of selected Japanese products and technologies through actual installation and operation of products. The products will be handed over to the counterpart organization upon completion of the survey (Verification Survey). <p>(4) Various surveys: Japan implements various surveys to create synergies among three schemes (Grant Aid, Loan Aid, Technical Cooperation) by ensuring mobility and speed at the preparatory stage of project formation. They include a survey aimed at gathering and analyzing basic information to review development cooperation policies by region and country, as well as assistance policies and/or approaches related to specific development issues and programs. In addition, Japan implements a survey to design and develop individual projects as well as confirms their relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency, etc.</p> <p>(5) Project evaluation: Carries out a systematic evaluation of each project so as to improve future operations and fulfill accountability to the people. The evaluation covers planning and ex-post phases of a project in addition to its operations.</p> <p>(6) Others: Provides assistance and guidance to emigrants abroad.</p> |
| | Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,641) | The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international exchange activities in cultural and other fields with the objectives of deepening mutual understanding between Japan and other nations, developing a favorable international environment, and contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries. |
| | Others (62,619) *Including facilities maintenance expenses | (1) Conducts policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establishes country-by-country aid programs, and strengthens functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) assesses the effectiveness etc. of aid through examinations towards more efficient and effective aid; (3) expenses necessary for supporting the improvement of the environment for Japanese NGOs' activities and for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (4) administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA. |
| | Total | 219,556 |

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|--|--|--|
| Ministry of Finance | Resources needed for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (70,270) | (1) Holds seminars and training both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatches experts to developing countries. (3) Accepts guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conducts research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Supports project formation financed by ODA loans, and provides technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (technical assistance financed under JICA's Finance and Investment Account). |
| Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization) | Promotion of acceptance of international students (14,610) | In order to promote fostering of human resources that can play an active role in the global society, enhance international competitiveness of Japanese institutions of higher education, and realize the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008, Japan promotes overseas studies of Japanese students and acceptance of foreign students to Japan, which will contribute to improving the necessary environment for fostering global human resources. There are currently approximately 239,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education and Japanese language schools (May 2016), with approximately 84,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2015). Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan. *Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invites promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher education. *Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: Provides learning incentive benefits to support privately sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher education, and students in Japanese Language institutions. |
| | Others (334) | Promotes acceptance of researchers and others from developing countries and dispatch of experts from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education for speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports. Also participates in government-to-government programs advocated by UNESCO, and cooperates with the initiatives of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO). |
| | Total | 14,944 |
| Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare | (953) | (1) Develops human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conducts surveys and makes plans for waterworks. (2) Promotes international cooperative projects for tuberculosis control, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the Measles Eradication Initiative, international research cooperation for leprosy, and international cooperation for rehabilitation of disabled persons. Carries out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemic in developing countries. (3) Promotes appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Accepts vocational training instructors with tenure. Assists with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (5) Provides support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and others. |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | (1,076) | The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out the following activities to contribute to global food security, develop the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries in developing regions: (1) Expands global food production and promotes investment; (2) Assists with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promotes sustainable forest management through the preservation of forests in developing countries, etc.; and (4) Promotes sustainable usage of international marine resources and secures overseas fishing locations necessary for healthy advancement of Japan's fishery industry and stable supply of fishery products. |
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry | Feasibility Survey Project aimed at overseas development of quality infrastructure (850) | Formulates master plans and/or implements feasibility survey projects to promote overseas development of Japan's quality infrastructure system by taking part in the infrastructure plans of counterpart countries from the planning stage of "upstream." |
| | Projects to develop emerging markets through the use of technical cooperation (4,167) | In order to promote the development of overseas markets by Japanese companies and the economic development of emerging countries, the following initiatives are implemented: (1) improvement of the business environment by transferring Japan's industrial policies and systems; (2) training of and dispatch of experts for fostering local human resources in developing countries; (3) overseas internships for young Japanese people and internships in Japanese companies for overseas human resources; (4) assistance in development of products and services to solve social issues in developing countries, and formation of a community with a network of people who know about Japan well; and (5) Japanese language seminars for candidates for nurses and care workers. |
| | Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (6,998) | In order to expand Japan's trade, to advance smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and to contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation among nations, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) provides trade and investment opportunities specifically aimed for developing countries, establishes a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries. |
| | Others (10) | Participation in APEC meetings and various working groups, etc. |
| | Total | 12,024 |

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism | (415) | Conducts the following initiatives in various fields (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.) relating to land, infrastructure, and transport: (1) provides support for developing countries to revitalize their economy in the field of international transportation, and strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese enterprises ; (2) projects to plan international cooperation exchanges; (3) cooperation to environmental and safety measures; and (4) promotion of overseas projects. |
| Ministry of the Environment | (349) | (1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative and operational expenses for supporting projects such as reduction of fluorocarbon in developing countries (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: costs for the promotion of activities of global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia), promotion of projects for Co-benefits type environmental pollution control in Asia. (3) Waste management and recycling measures: Strengthens efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling-based societies in Asia. |

Note:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

(iii) Others

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|---|--|---|
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry | Grant to Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (1,600) | Grant to Nippon Export and Investment Insurance to cover part of bad debts as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debts relief measures for HIPCs (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries). |

(2) Contributions to Multilateral Institutions (Subscriptions, Contributions, and Donations of Which are a Part of ODA)

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|---|--|--|
| Financial Services Agency | Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (117) | Contributions of the necessary funds for technical assistance undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries. |
| Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications | Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (244) | Contributions to ASEAN and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU). |
| Ministry of Justice | Contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (104) | Implements and strengthens technical cooperation in the criminal justice area with countries mainly in the Southeast Asia region through contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Also, promotes close contacts and coordination with the UNODC Secretariat and other planned preparation for holding the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Congress) in Japan. |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (4,242) Assessed Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (3,297) | The UN engages in activities which aim: (1) To maintain international peace and security; (2) To develop friendly relations among nations; (3) To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian issues and in placing more focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms; and (4) To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends. |
| | Contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) (781) | From the perspective of human security of each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects of UN agencies to address various threats to human survival, livelihood, and dignity that the international community is facing including poverty, environmental destruction, conflicts, landmines, refugee problems, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS. |
| | Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (7,246) | The UNDP, the core development organization in the UN system, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. It delivers activities in 170 countries and regions focusing on sustainable development process, democratic governance, and building resilient communities. Japan provides contributions to its core fund, and also establishes and contributes to a range of context-specific funds to undertake efforts to tackle international development challenges and assist developing countries. |
| | Contributions to environmental issues (4,175) | Contributions to environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN — mainly the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and environment-related multilateral treaties that conduct and assist various projects which deal with the global environment such as monitoring, research, technical cooperation to developing countries, implementation of, and compliance with treaties. |
| | Green Climate Fund (GCF) (38,507) | The GCF, whose establishment was decided in COP16 in 2010, is a fund to assist the reduction of greenhouse gases (mitigation) as well as adaptation to the impacts of climate change in developing countries. On May21 2015, Japan signed a contribution arrangement for providing \$1.5 billion. As the GCF could start its operation once 50% of the total amount pledged had been made available following Japan's pledge, the GCF started its operation. |
| | Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,236) | The UNFPA provides assistance for family planning, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and population-related efforts such as the national census in developing countries. Funds are distributed with a focus on the African, Asia-Pacific, and Middle East regions. |
| | Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (4,197) | The UNHCR works to: (1) provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) provide living assistance to refugees, including water, healthcare, and shelter; (3) promote durable solutions for refugee issues (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement); (4) promote the adoption of International Instruments concerning protection of refugees; and (5) strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless persons |
| | Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2,092) | UNICEF offers mid-to long-term assistance for children, such as promoting maternal/child health, improving nutrition, HIV/AIDS, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), education, and child protection, as well as emergency assistance during and after natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF provides assistance to almost all developing countries in the world. |
| | Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (190) | The UNRWA provides assistance to Palestinian refugees such as education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of shelter), and welfare (operating community rehabilitation centers, etc.) through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions. |
| | Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (606) | The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance towards sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters. |

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|--|---|--|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Technical Cooperation Fund (1,097) | In order to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the IAEA established Technical Cooperation Fund and conducts technical cooperation activities based on the request of developing countries, including provision of equipment, dispatch of technical experts, and acceptance of trainees in the field of nuclear power applications as well as non-power applications such as health, medical care, food and agriculture. |
| | Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2,954) | The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations and aims to contribute towards an expanding world economy and ensuring human's freedom from hunger, through activities in the areas of foods, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including development and implementation of international standards, collection and analysis of data and statistics, provision of fora for international consultation, provision of technical advice and technical cooperation in developing countries. |
| | Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (—) | With the objective of eliminating hunger and poverty in agricultural areas, IFAD is providing grant aid and concessional funds for the recipient developing countries in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, processing, etc. IFAD is currently in the 10th replenishment period (2016-18) and Japan fulfilled its contributions for this period in 2016. |
| | Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (3,417) | UNESCO aims to further promote justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms and to contribute to the peace and security of the world by encouraging understanding and cooperation among the nations and their citizens through education, science and culture. It also promotes intellectual exchange across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries. |
| | Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,394) | UNIDO aims to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries by carrying out projects for technical cooperation, and liaising and coordinating the activities of the UN in the fields concerned. |
| | Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (203) | In order to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, the CGIAR conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers across the world for the development and diffusion of technologies in developing countries. |
| | Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (4,675) | Assists developing countries in the fight against the three major infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) by providing funds for prevention, treatment, and care and support for patients. Through these endeavors, the Fund also contributes to the strengthening of healthcare systems and maternal and child health. Japan is to contribute to the Fund for 2017 ¥32.5 billion through FY2016 supplementary budget and ¥4.675 billion through the FY2017 initial budget. |
| | Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (191) | The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, prisoners of war, etc. through the promotion of compliance with the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), assistance (in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food items to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (full implementation of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality). |
| | Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) (220) | The Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) provides additional financial resources to support IAEA activities in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and enables flexible and quick assistance by the IAEA in response to unpredictable emergency situations, such as outbreaks of Ebola virus and Zika virus as well as flood and earthquake disasters. Since it was launched at the NPT (the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons) Review Conference in 2010, the initiative has received over 100 million euros in contribution and supported more than 240 projects in over 150 countries. The PUI assists a variety of IAEA activities to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy not only in the field of nuclear power applications but also in the field of non-power applications, such as health, medical care, food, agriculture, water resource management, industry, and the environment. |
| | Contributions to the UN Women (600) | The UN Women aims to improve the social status of women, and conducts various activities to promote elimination of discrimination against women and girls, empowerment of women, and gender equality. |
| | Contributions to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (853) | The IPPF promotes initiatives in the field of maternal, newborn and child health, and reproductive health in developing countries. With support of 142 member associations from approximately 170 countries, it conducts activities to help grassroots level initiatives. |
| Contributions to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (20) | Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, promotes initiatives to protect children's lives and people's health by disseminating vaccinations in developing countries. Through the FY2016 supplementary budget, Japan contributed ¥2.28 billion, making total contributions ¥2.3 billion for 2017. | |

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Contributions to United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (—) | The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) engages in humanitarian assistance and development assistance through 1) infrastructure development, (2) procurement, and (3) sustainable project management in locations facing difficulties, such as conflicts and post-disaster environments, along with UN agencies, the government, and other partners. Japan provides contributions mainly through its supplementary budgets. |
| | Others (7,023) | Various donations and contributions are disbursed to UN organizations and other international organizations. |
| | Total 90,216 | |
| Ministry of Finance | Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (15,269) | The IBRD and IDA, working towards the mission to reduce poverty and realize sustainable economic growth in developing countries, provide financial and technical support to the member countries. These contributions complement the support financed by the IBRD and IDA to provide loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects, technical cooperation, and human resources development for the improvement of policy. |
| | Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (111,843) | The IDA provides donations and interest-free, long-term loans to the world's poorest countries, which are completely or almost completely unable to borrow money on market terms. |
| | Contributions to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (1,758) | The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors through loans and investment offered to private companies. These contributions complement IFC's effort to provide loans and subscriptions that promote further assistance for the creation of companies, business planning, and other technical assistance that allows entrepreneurs in developing countries to produce high performing business projects. |
| | Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (8,183) | The ADB contributes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and encouragement of regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries. |
| | Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (34,344) | Asian Development Fund (ADF) provides grants to countries with low debt capacity in developing countries across the Asia-Pacific region. |
| | Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (622) | The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. These contributions complement loans financed by the AfDB. It also provides technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises, in order to assist private sectors of AfDB member countries. |
| | Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (2,242) | The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. |
| | Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (25,566) | The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on more relaxed terms and conditions than the AfDB for the developing countries of the African region. |
| | Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (1,310) | The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions. These contributions complement support financed by the IDB to provide funding for small-scale poverty reduction and technical cooperation projects, etc. |
| | Subscriptions to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) (1,075) | The IIC provides loans by raising funds from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries. |
| | Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (275) | The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member countries of the Soviet Union in strengthening democracy, shifting their economies towards market-based economies, and fostering the private sectors of these countries. These contributions contribute to the economic development in the region by providing funds to private sectors and technical cooperation, etc. |
| | Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (15,000) | Aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment in developing countries, and acts as a financial mechanism for multilateral projects in the following five fields: (1) climate change mitigation; (2) biodiversity; (3) international water; (4) land degradation; and (5) chemicals and waste. |

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|--|---|--|
| Ministry of Finance | Other Contributions (6,538) | Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, and other activities of developing countries in relation to their financial and monetary systems, taxation systems, and customs duties, etc., made mainly through organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Customs Organization (WCO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). |
| | Total 224,025 | |
| Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology | Assessed Contributions etc. (75) | Promotes related projects by providing assessed contributions to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and contributions and assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat. |
| Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare | Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO)(4,104) | The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN which carries out programs with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people around the world. Japan provides assessed contributions as a WHO member. |
| | Contributions to the WHO and others (1,226) | With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are disbursed to the WHO, which takes countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which promotes AIDS control measures. |
| | Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (703) | (1) Assessed contributions to the ILO. (2) Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO and other organizations, and to the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific. |
| | Total 6,033 | |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (501) | With the aim to achieve world food security and to address global issues, conducts initiatives including creation of statistical information, climate change control, improving nutrition, drafting of international standards related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), support for the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), assistance related to building food value chains in Asia and Africa, and technical assistance related to promotion of sustainable fisheries. |
| | Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (181) | Conducts research and dissemination related to increasing food production and improving sustainable agricultural productivity in developing countries, through the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and the Bioversity International (Bioversity), which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium. |
| | Contributions to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) (96) | With the aim to improve global animal health, establishes roadmaps to prevent epidemics such as foot and mouth disease, collects, analyzes, and provides information on infectious animal diseases, and provides technical support and advice on preventing epidemics of animal diseases. |
| | Contributions to Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) (198) | The Center implements training, surveys, information dissemination, and other activities in a wide range of areas, including fishing labor, fishing tools and methods, fishery surveys, resource evaluations, marine product processing, and development and improvement of breeding technology, to provide technical assistance for sustainable advancement of the fishery industry in the Southeast Asia region. |
| | Contributions and others (590) | Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), World Food Programme (WFP), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), Mekong River Commission (MRC), World Bank (WB), Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and other institutions in order to contribute towards solving various issues in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. |
| | Total 1,566 | |
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry | Contributions to United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (190) | Contributions to the operation of projects such as the promotion of investment and technology transfer in developing countries by Japanese companies conducted by the Investment and Technology Promotion Office, Tokyo (UNIDO ITPO Tokyo) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in order to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries. |
| | Contributions and others (899) | Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, contributions to the WIPO, ASEAN-Japan Centre (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Business Advisory Council, and the OECD Development Centre. |
| | Total 1,089 | |
| Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism | Contributions and others (98) | Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, the World Meteorological Organization) that are associated with development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism and meteorology. |

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Ministry of the Environment | Contributions and others (375) | Contributions and assessed contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI), as well as contributions to the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Asia Pacific Region Secretariat. |

Note:

- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

2. Loans and Other Aids

(Unit: ¥ million)

| Ministry or Agency | Project Name (budget) | Project Outlines |
|---|--|--|
| Ministry of Finance | ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance (1,272,000) | Loan aid refers to cooperation that provides funds, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the development of the developing countries and regions, with concessional conditions in terms of interest rates, repayment periods, etc. so that the terms and conditions do not put a heavy burden on developing countries and regions. Loan aid consists of: "ODA loans," which are provided to governments or other entities of developing countries and regions for funds necessary for implementing development projects, or necessary for achieving plans concerning the economic stability of these countries and regions; and "Private Sector Investment Finance" which provide loans or equity necessary for the implementation of development projects to corporations and other entities in Japan or developing countries and regions. |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (19,009) | In order to contribute to the stable development of Japan's fisheries by promoting smooth overseas fishery cooperation and securing fishing grounds, loans are offered through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) to Japanese companies which provide the necessary funds to carry out development feasibility studies and other technical cooperation in the partner country; to provide financing to local corporations in the partner country which have agreed to jointly conduct overseas fishery cooperation with their Japanese counterparts, and to offer loans for equipment funds, etc. |