

Japan's Development Cooperation in 2019

– Building a better future by connecting the world in 2019 –



Prime Minister ABE Shinzo and other leaders of the participating countries, as well as representatives of international organizations, who attended the G20 Osaka Summit (Photo: G20 Osaka Summit website)

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Part I Japan's Development Cooperation in 2019

– Building a better future by connecting the world in 2019 –

1 Connecting the World in 2019

◆ Japan Demonstrated its Leadership through International Conferences

In 2019, Japan demonstrated leadership in the field of development cooperation. Japan hosted the G20 Osaka Summit under its Presidency for the first time in June, as well as the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) in August, whose venue returned to Japan after six years. In addition, the SDG Summit was held at the United Nations in September, which was the first summit-level meeting following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At these meetings, Prime Minister Abe himself led discussions on development issues and global challenges which the world faces.



Foreign Minister Motegi hosting the G20 Aichi-Nagoya Foreign Ministers' Meeting (November 2019)

◆ G20 Osaka Summit

The G20 Osaka Summit held in June 2019 was a meeting that literally “connected the world,” as it was attended by eight invited countries, and representatives from nine international organizations, in addition to the G20 members. In each session addressing “Global Economy, Trade and Investment,” “Innovation (Digital Economy and Artificial Intelligence (AI)),” “Inequalities and Inclusive and Sustainable World,” and “Climate Change, Environment and Energy,” as the chair of the Summit, Japan proactively led discussions to seek commonality rather than confrontation, and succeeded in showing a commitment to jointly grappling with major issues of the world.

In particular, development issues were also discussed

in ministerial meetings and Japan expressed its intention to seek to realize and promote a free and open, inclusive and sustainable “Human-Centered Future Society” through achieving both economic growth and addressing inequalities, as well as contributing to the development agenda and other global issues with the SDGs at its core.

The G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, released as an outcome document of the Osaka Summit, specified that the G20 will lead efforts to foster development and address other global challenges to pave the way toward an inclusive and sustainable world. Specifically, the G20 Leaders delivered a strong message regarding various issues, such as the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment,” acceleration of efforts for women's empowerment, human capital investment through quality education, utilization of science, technology, innovation (STI) to achieve the SDGs, efforts to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and addressing global environment and climate change issues including the “Osaka Blue Ocean Vision.”

As the culmination of Japan's year of the G20 Presidency, the G20 Aichi-Nagoya Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in November 2019. Two of the three sessions of the Meeting were dedicated to “SDGs” and “Africa's Development,” and the foreign ministers had candid exchanges of views. Consequently, the outcomes of the Osaka Summit and TICAD7 were reaffirmed, and the Aichi-Nagoya Foreign Ministers' Meeting became a “springboard” leading to concrete action from 2020 and onwards. In addition, during the Meeting, representatives from local high schools submitted youthful and novel recommendations to create a new age by reducing the “Education gap,” in relation to the SDGs. Japan will closely cooperate with Saudi Arabia, the Presidency of the G20 Riyadh Summit in November 2020, toward its success.

◆ TICAD7

The Government of Japan hosted TICAD7 in August 2019 in Yokohama with the participation of over 10,000 people, including 42 African leaders from 53 African countries, 52 development partner countries, 108 heads of international and regional organizations, as well as representatives from the private sector and civil society such as NGOs. Under the theme of “Advancing Africa's development through people, technology and innovation,”

six plenary sessions and five thematic sessions were held. The six plenary sessions were comprised of (1) Opening Ceremony, (2) Accelerating Economic Transformation and Improving Business Environment through Private Sector Development and Innovation, (3) Public-Private Business Dialogue, (4) Deepening Sustainable and Resilient Society, (5) Peace and Stability, and (6) Closing Ceremony. The five thematic sessions included (1) Science, Technology and Innovation, (2) Human Resource Development/Education for Youth, (3) Agriculture, (4) Climate Change/Disaster Risk Reduction, and (5) Blue Economy. On the margins of the Conference, four special conferences were convened, namely (1) Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region, (2) Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa and the Neighboring Region, (3) Special Conference on Promoting Cooperation in the Western Indian Ocean, and (4) Luncheon with the Heads of International Organizations. In addition, a variety of side events, such as approximately 140 seminars and symposiums as well as around 100 exhibitions were held, which turned out to be the highest level in the history of TICAD.



Prime Minister Abe giving his keynote speech at the Opening Ceremony/Plenary Session of TICAD7 (August 28, 2019)

Prime Minister Abe co-chaired the event with President El-Sisi of Egypt (then Chair of the African Union (AU)). TICAD7 consolidated its position as a foundation for building the future of Africa, and an international conference connecting the international community, including Japan, with Africa.

Unlike past TICAD meetings, the Government of Japan addressed promotion of business at the center of the discussion at TICAD7. As private companies were regarded as official partners for the first time in the history of TICAD, the Government of Japan convened Public-Private Business Dialogue between Japan and Africa at a plenary session. As a result, more than twice the number of companies (around 300 Japanese organizations and companies, as well as around 100 companies from Africa and other countries) participated in TICAD7 compared to TICAD VI, making TICAD7 a valuable opportunity to hold direct dialogues with heads of state and ministers. Participants presented concrete suggestions to expand trade and investment between Japan and Africa, and

demonstrated strong expectations for expansion of Japan's direct investment and human resource development in Africa.

The Yokohama Declaration 2019, adopted as an outcome document of TICAD7, reiterated the importance of Japan-Africa cooperation for issues such as quality infrastructure, impact investment by private sector, macro-economic stability, technological innovation, climate change measures, disaster risk reduction, human resource development, and institution building for achieving human security and human development. The Declaration also underscored the guiding principles of TICAD, including African ownership, international partnership, inclusiveness, and openness.

Japan will continue to robustly support efforts by African countries to realize Africa-led development, while deepening relations with Africa through its efforts, by taking advantage of Japan's strengths and uniqueness.



A Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) expert conducting training under the technical cooperation project, "Project for Revitalization of Inland Aquaculture Production in Cote d'Ivoire." Japan provides comprehensive support from the development of fishing villages to policy advice through the combination of several projects including grant aid and technical cooperation, for the fishing industry in Cote d'Ivoire. (Photo: JICA)

◆ SDG Summit 2019

The SDGs, which seek action from all countries, regardless of whether they are developed or developing countries, and aim to realize a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive society which will "leave no one behind," are truly an initiative that "builds a better future by connecting the world." In September 2019, the SDG Summit was held on the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly. The event was the first UN summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and Prime Minister Abe attended from Japan.

The Summit was held with the purpose of raising momentum toward achieving the SDGs, and conducted a comprehensive review of the progress of the SDGs in the past four years since its adoption. Prime Minister Abe shared Japan's achievements in the promotion of the SDGs over the past four years, including the outcomes of the G20 Osaka Summit and TICAD7. Also, as the head of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters of Japan in which

all of the cabinet ministers participate, he introduced that Japan has been promoting the SDGs, with the involvement of all the stakeholders, including through the Japan SDGs Award that commends organizations such as companies and other actors that are making outstanding efforts on sustainable development, as well as the SDGs Future Cities initiative that aims to build sustainable cities and regions. Furthermore, he stated that Japan would revise the “SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles,” its medium to long-term strategies for promoting the SDGs, by December to present Japan’s evolved “SDGs model.”

UN Secretary-General Guterres, President of the UN General Assembly Muhammad-Bande, heads of State and Government, and heads of international organizations participated in the Summit. UN Secretary-General Guterres stated that although the world is making progress, we are still far from where we need to be and must step up our efforts. For that purpose, he emphasized that it is important to take 1. Global action, 2. Local action, and 3. People action in order to gear up for “a decade of action” to deliver the SDGs by 2030.

The Political Declaration of the SDG Summit, the outcome document of the Summit, firstly recognizes the importance of the commitments toward achieving the SDGs and concerted action by all stakeholders, secondly reviews progress of the implementation of the commitments, and summarizes that although we have achieved progress in some areas such as reducing extreme poverty and child and neonatal mortality; improving access to electricity and safe drinking water; we are concerned that hunger is on the rise; progress towards gender equality is slow; inequalities in wealth, incomes and opportunities are increasing; biodiversity loss, environmental problems, marine plastic litter, climate change, and disaster risks are escalating, and thirdly recognizes the urgent need to accelerate action through mobilizing adequate financing, strengthening implementing institutions, bolstering local action to accelerate implementation, building resilience, harnessing science, technology and innovation (STI), and



Prime Minister Abe giving a speech at the SDG Summit 2019 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

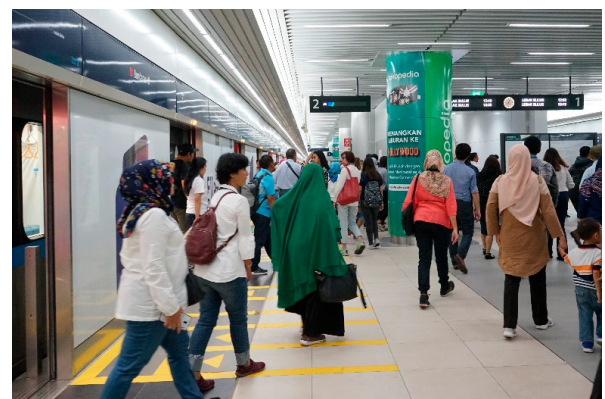
investing in data and statistics for the SDGs.

In light of the outcomes of the SDG Summit, Japan continues to be committed to making all efforts for the implementation of the SDGs both within and outside Japan.

... Connecting the World with Quality Infrastructure

In regard to the concept of quality infrastructure, active discussions and deliberations were held in the G20 Development Working Group and the Infrastructure Working Group toward formulating principles to maximize positive economic, environmental, social, and development impacts of infrastructure investment. The “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment,” including the important elements such as openness, transparency, economic efficiency, and debt sustainability, were endorsed at the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting held in Fukuoka in June 2019, and also endorsed by leaders at the G20 Osaka Summit.

These Principles were also welcomed at TICAD7, and Japan, as its contribution for quality infrastructure investment toward enhancing connectivity in Africa, announced its intention to promote projects with public-private cooperation through promoting quality infrastructure investment, strengthening and developing communications networks, postal service networks and infrastructure, and a joint initiative with the African Development Bank (AfDB) (EPSA4 ¹), mainly in three priority areas ². As for initiatives to ensure debt sustainability, Japan presented various examples of technical assistance by Japan for capacity building in Africa, including training on public debt and risk management in a total of 30 countries, dispatch of debt management and macro-economic policy advisors to Ghana, Zambia, and other countries, and new financial contributions to trust funds of the International Monetary



Passengers using the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) network in Jakarta, which started its service in March 2019. Japan and Indonesia built the punctual and comfortable Jakarta MRT together by amassing their wisdom, and through this cooperation, Japan is transferring the know-how of operations and maintenance management as well as assisting in developing human resources (See page 95 “Stories from the Field” for details) (Photo: JICA)

¹ EPSA4 (Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (phase 4)): a joint initiative by Japan and the AfDB which aims to implement funding cooperation of \$3.5 billion over the three-year period from 2020-2022.

² The three areas spanning the East Africa Northern Corridor, the Nacala Corridor, and the West Africa Growth Ring.

Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. In addition, as one of the TICAD7 side events, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism hosted “The 2nd Africa-Japan Public-Private Conference for High-Quality Infrastructure” with the Japan-Africa Infrastructure Development Association (JAIDA), comprised of more than 180 companies, and JICA as co-sponsors, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). The Conference was also attended by African countries and the African Union (AU), and the participants confirmed that the public and private sectors will cooperate to promote quality infrastructure development in Africa.



Conducting the preparatory survey for the grant aid “Project for Improvement of the southeastern Tansoba bypass in Ouagadougou” with the local infrastructure ministry personnel in Ouagadougou City, the capital of Burkina Faso (Photo: INGEROSEC Corporation)

In the Europa Connectivity Forum hosted by the European Union (EU) in Brussels in September 2019, Prime Minister Abe and former President of the European Commission Juncker signed a document entitled “The Partnership on Sustainable Connectivity and Quality Infrastructure between Japan and the European Union” in which, Japan and the EU have confirmed that they will “apply and promote” the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment. Japan and the EU are working together in broad fields including quality infrastructure and strengthening connectivity.

Furthermore, on the occasion of the ASEAN-related Summit Meetings held in Thailand in November 2019, Prime Minister Abe emphasized the necessity of international standards such as openness for regional infrastructure development, and announced that Japan will promote quality infrastructure development. At the Japan-ASEAN Summit, in order to enhance regional connectivity through the promotion of quality infrastructure in accordance with international standards such as the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment,” Japan’s Partnership for Quality Infrastructure and the “Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” initiative were welcomed by ASEAN Leaders.

In December 2019, Foreign Minister Motegi attended the 14th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in Spain. The Chair’s Statement issued after the Meeting stated that the ministers “recognized the importance of reliable, resilient, sustainable and high-quality infrastructure” and recalled the “need for connectivity investments to comply with agreed international principles.”



A group photograph of project members involved in a loan aid project for Bangladesh, “Kanchpur, Meghna and Gumti 2nd Bridges Construction and Existing Bridges Rehabilitation Project,” at the opening ceremony of the Meghna 2nd bridge (May 25, 2019) (Photo: Obayashi Corporation, Shimizu Corporation, JFE Engineering Corporation, IHI Infrastructure Systems Co., Ltd. Joint Venture)

2 Building the Future in 2019

At the G20 and TICAD7 hosted by Japan in 2019, the Government of Japan took a leading role by demonstrating its initiatives for realizing a sustainable society and development through education and human resources development for children and young people who will build our future society, as well as capacity building and innovation.

... Investing in People, Building Institutions



Children studying math using the textbooks created with the support from Japan at a school in Nebaj, Quiché Department, Guatemala (Photo: JICA)

With regard to human capital investment, after discussions in the G20 Development Working Group (DWG) and other groups on the three pillars of quality education for achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth, education for creating innovation, and education for a resilient and inclusive future, the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development was endorsed at the G20 Osaka Summit. In addition, in order to contribute to the development of human capital through improvement of health conditions, the G20 Leaders had discussions to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in developing countries, and for the first time in the G20, they discussed the response to aging society. Furthermore, the G20 Joint Session of Finance and Health Ministers was held for the first time by the G20, and there were discussions on how to enhance cooperation between finance and health authorities, as well as cooperation between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank toward promoting UHC in developing countries. This led to the affirmation of the G20's commitment to the G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries.

At the opening session of TICAD7, Prime Minister Abe indicated the direction that the new TICAD would promote private sector activities and innovation. He underlined in his address that Japan would become the

partner of dynamically developing Africa, through efforts including (1) Development of 3,000 industrial human resources over the next six years under the ABE Initiative 3.0, (2) Expansion of UHC including through improving access to primary health care and hygiene for three million people, as well as provision of quality education to three million children, and (3) Training of 60,000 people in the areas of justice, police, security management and others (see the related pages in Part II for details).

... Promoting Innovation

At the G20 Osaka Summit, participants delivered their intentions to promote the realization of a free and open, inclusive and sustainable “human-centered future society,” and various initiatives were proposed to achieve this goal. Prime Minister Abe pointed out the importance of utilization of innovation to respond to urgent global environmental issues such as climate change, energy, and marine plastic litter, and stated that Japan would strive to put as much effort as possible into these areas to become a model for the world. He also announced that Japan launched the “MARINE Initiative” to provide support for developing countries’ efforts including their capacity-building and infrastructure development in the area of waste management toward the realization of the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision agreed upon by the G20 leaders, which aims to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 (see page 76, “ODA Topics”). In regard to advancing women’s empowerment, various initiatives were proposed such as the promotion of women’s participation in the workforce, support for girls’ and women’s education including improving access to quality primary and secondary education, and assistance for women entrepreneurs. Furthermore, it was recognized that science, technology and innovation (STI) is crucial



A weaving class at a vocational training center in Bhutan built through the “Project for the Construction of a Vocational Training Center and Hostel for Children and Youth with Disabilities in Kanglung, Trashigang” under the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GGP) scheme (April 2019)

for achieving the SDGs, and that the effective engagement of various stakeholders, including government, academia, research institutions, civil society, private sector and international organizations, is essential in unleashing the potential for STI. Thus, the Guiding Principles for the Development of Science, Technology, and Innovation for SDGs Roadmaps were endorsed at the Osaka Summit (see page 85, “(10) STI for SDGs” for details).

At TICAD7, Japan underscored support schemes such as the ABE Initiative 3.0 in order to promote the entry of Japanese companies into Africa and innovation and encourage Africa’s economic transformation (see the related pages in Part II for details). In addition, during the plenary session 2 on the first day, lively discussions were carried out under the theme of “Accelerating economic transformation and improving business environment through private sector development and innovation.” The main topics of discussion were on the following issues; encouraging diversification of industries utilizing technology, the blue economy, and innovation, promoting human resources development particularly for young people who will be the basis and driving force for

economic development, promoting quality infrastructure, improving the investment environment and systems including governance, enhancing the added value of agriculture, further strengthening public-private dialogue between Japan and Africa to promote investment, and reaffirming the importance of peace, stability, and the rule of law, which underpin economic growth.



A trainee from Africa interning at a Japanese company through the ABE Initiative (see page 28, “Stories from the Field” for details on a good practice of the ABE Initiative) (Photo: Sanyo Engineering & Construction Inc.)

3 Japan’s Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

Japan’s total ODA ³ in 2018 was approximately \$14,163.52 million (approximately ¥1,564.2 billion) according to the Grant Equivalent System (GE system) introduced from the 2018 statistics (see page 14, “ODA Topics” for details). The gross ODA disbursements amounted to approximately \$17,250.01 million (approximately ¥1,905.1 billion), which was an approximate 6.6% decrease on a dollar basis compared to the previous year (2017) (an approximate 8.0% decrease on a yen basis). Among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Japan ranked fourth ⁴ following the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom in terms of both the GE system and gross disbursements.

A breakdown of disbursements shows that in terms of the GE system, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 75.9% of overall disbursements, while ODA for international organizations accounted for approximately 24.1%, and in terms of gross disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 77.0% of overall disbursements, while ODA for international organizations accounted for approximately 23.0%. Bilateral ODA is expected to contribute to the strengthening of Japan’s

relations with recipient countries. In addition, ODA for international organizations enables Japan to support countries and regions where direct bilateral assistance from the Government of Japan is difficult to reach through international organizations that have expertise and political neutrality. Japan is making flexible use of these types of assistance, as well as initiating coordination between them, while making every effort to ensure the “visibility of Japan” through properly providing aid.

When examining the gross disbursements of bilateral ODA by aid scheme, the disbursements for bilateral ODA calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$2,630.91 million (¥290.6 billion), or approximately 15.3% of the total ODA gross disbursements. Among these grants, grant aid through international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,314.79 million (¥145.2 billion), or approximately 7.6% of the total. Technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,647.54 million (¥292.4 billion), or approximately 15.4% of the total. With regard to government loans, loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$8,006.18 million (¥884.2 billion), or approximately 46.4% of the total ODA gross disbursements. As for the GE amount of government loans, the total was approximately

³ The amount of disbursements in 2019 is planned to be finalized at the end of 2020.

⁴ Excluding assistance for graduated countries. See “Reference Statistics 2(1): Official Development Assistance by Type of Assistance and Currency (2018)” on page 152 for details regarding disbursement amounts including graduated countries.

\$5,477.69 million (¥604.9 billion).

Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements (including support for graduated countries) by region are as follows. They are in the order of gross disbursements, (net disbursements), and (percentage out of the total disbursements).

- ◆ Asia: \$7,509.02 million (\$1,492.52 million) (56.5%)
- ◆ Middle East and North Africa: \$1,682.65 million (\$934.28 million) (12.7%)

- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,333.40 million (\$1,214.53 million) (10.0%)
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean: \$452.46 million (\$190.74 million) (3.4%)
- ◆ Oceania: \$219.20 million (\$199.86 million) (1.6%)
- ◆ Europe: \$80.65 million (\$8.40 million) (0.6%)
- ◆ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$2,020.27 million (\$2,020.27 million) (15.2%)

Chart I-1

Japan's ODA by Type (2018)

2018 (Calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Rate of increase/decrease (%)	Current year	Previous year	Rate of increase/decrease (%)
Grant aid		2,630.91	2,616.53	0.5	2,905.52	2,935.31	-1.0
(Debt relief)		(23.72)	(19.10)	(24.15)	(26.19)	(21.43)	(22.22)
(Grants through multilateral institutions)		(1,314.79)	(1,344.94)	(-2.2)	(1,452.02)	(1,508.79)	(-3.8)
Technical cooperation		2,647.54	2,883.40	-8.2	2,923.89	3,234.68	-9.6
Total grants (A)		5,278.45	5,499.93	-4.0	5,829.40	6,169.99	-5.5
Loan aid (Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement) (B)		8,006.18	9,578.89	-16.4	8,841.85	10,745.90	-17.7
(Amount recovered) (C)		7,185.74	6,998.55	2.7	7,935.78	7,851.19	1.1
(Net disbursement) (D) = (B) - (C)		820.44	2,580.35	-68.2	906.07	2,894.71	-68.7
(Grant equivalent) (E)		5,477.69			6,049.44		
Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A)+(B)		13,284.63	15,078.82	-11.9	14,671.26	16,915.89	-13.3
Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A)+(D)		6,098.89	8,080.27	-24.5	6,735.48	9,064.70	-25.7
Total bilateral ODA (Grant equivalent basis) (A)+(E)		10,756.13			11,878.84		
Grants (Grant aid) (F)		2,639.86	2,817.35	-6.3	2,915.40	3,160.59	-7.8
Loan aid (Amount disbursed) (G)		1,325.52	565.03	134.6	1,463.88	633.86	130.9
Loan aid (Grant equivalent) (H)		767.53	339.97	125.8	847.64	381.39	122.2
Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (Gross and net disbursement basis) (I)=(F)+(G)		3,965.38	3,382.38	17.2	4,379.28	3,794.46	15.4
Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (Grant equivalent basis) (J)=(F)+(H)		3,407.38			3,763.04		
Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (A)+(B)+(I)		17,250.01	18,461.20	-6.6	19,050.53	20,710.35	-8.0
Total ODA (Net disbursement) (A)+(D)+(I)		10,064.27	11,462.65	-12.2	11,114.75	12,859.16	-13.6
Total ODA (Grant equivalent) (A)+(E)+(H)		14,163.52			15,641.88		
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		5,144.61	5,033.98	2.2	568,159.00	564,727.20	0.6
% of GNI (Net disbursement basis)		0.20	0.23		0.20	0.23	
% of GNI (Grant equivalent basis)		0.28			0.28		

Notes:

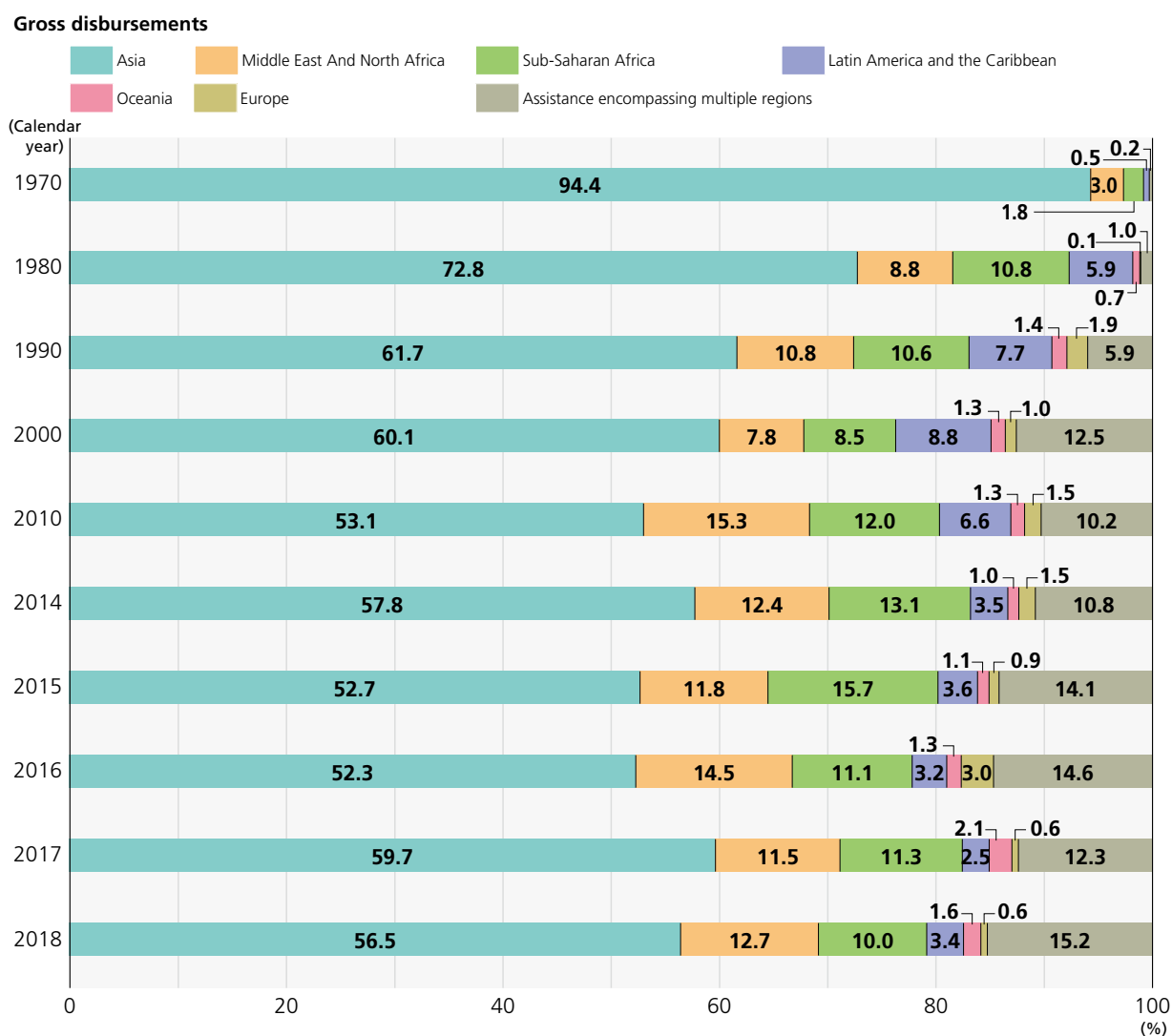
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries. For more information regarding disbursements that include assistance to graduated countries, see "Statistics and Reference Materials 2(1) Official Development Assistance by Type of Assistance and Currency (2018)" (page 152).
- The grant equivalent are calculated starting from 2018.
- "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through international organizations (those that can be classified by country).
- Debt relief refers to exemption from commercial debts, and does not include debt deferral.

- Conversion rate: 2017 US\$1=¥112.1831, 2018 US\$1=¥110.4378 (Exchange rates designated by the OECD-DAC)

- Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients, see Chart I-7/DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions) (page 13).

- Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 14 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Uruguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Seychelles, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, [New Caledonia], Bahamas, Barbados, [French Polynesia], Brunei, Romania.

Chart I-2 Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region



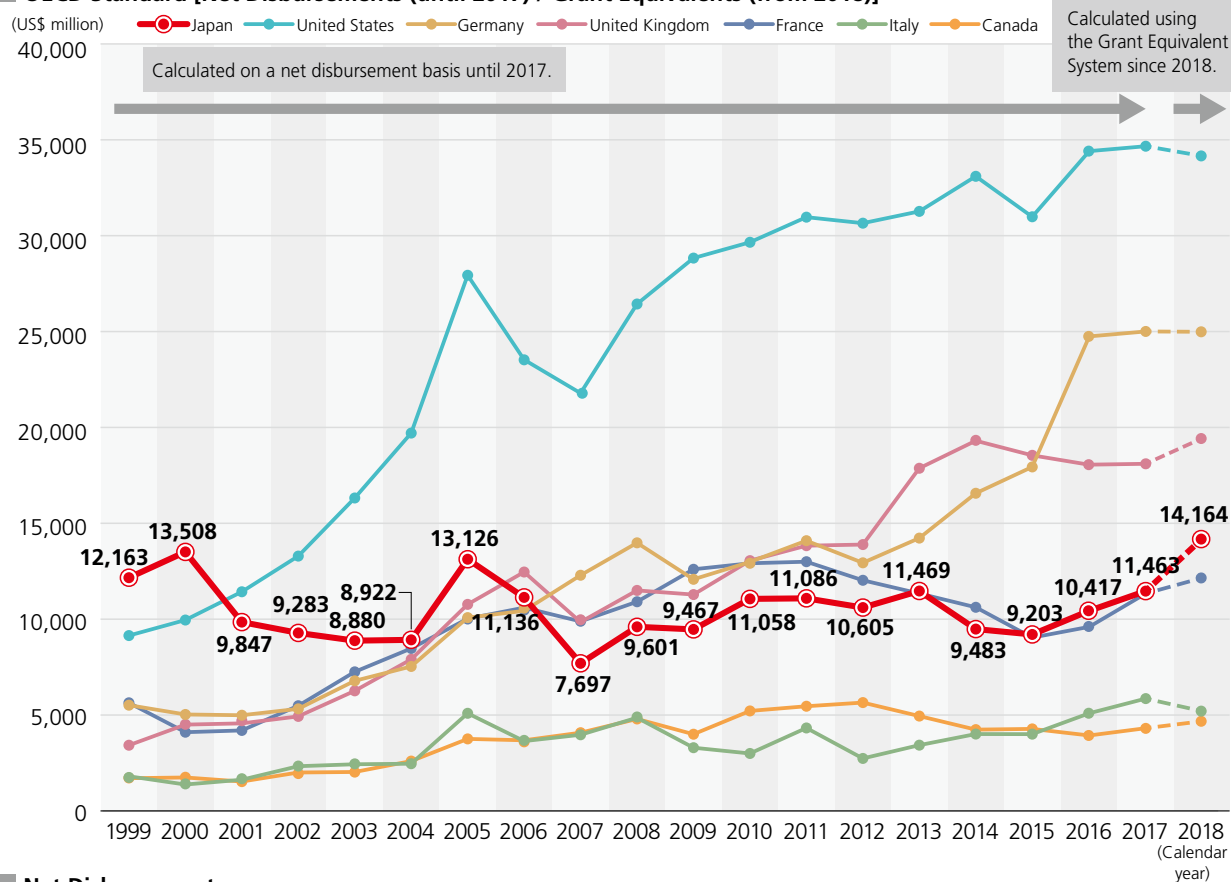
Notes:

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

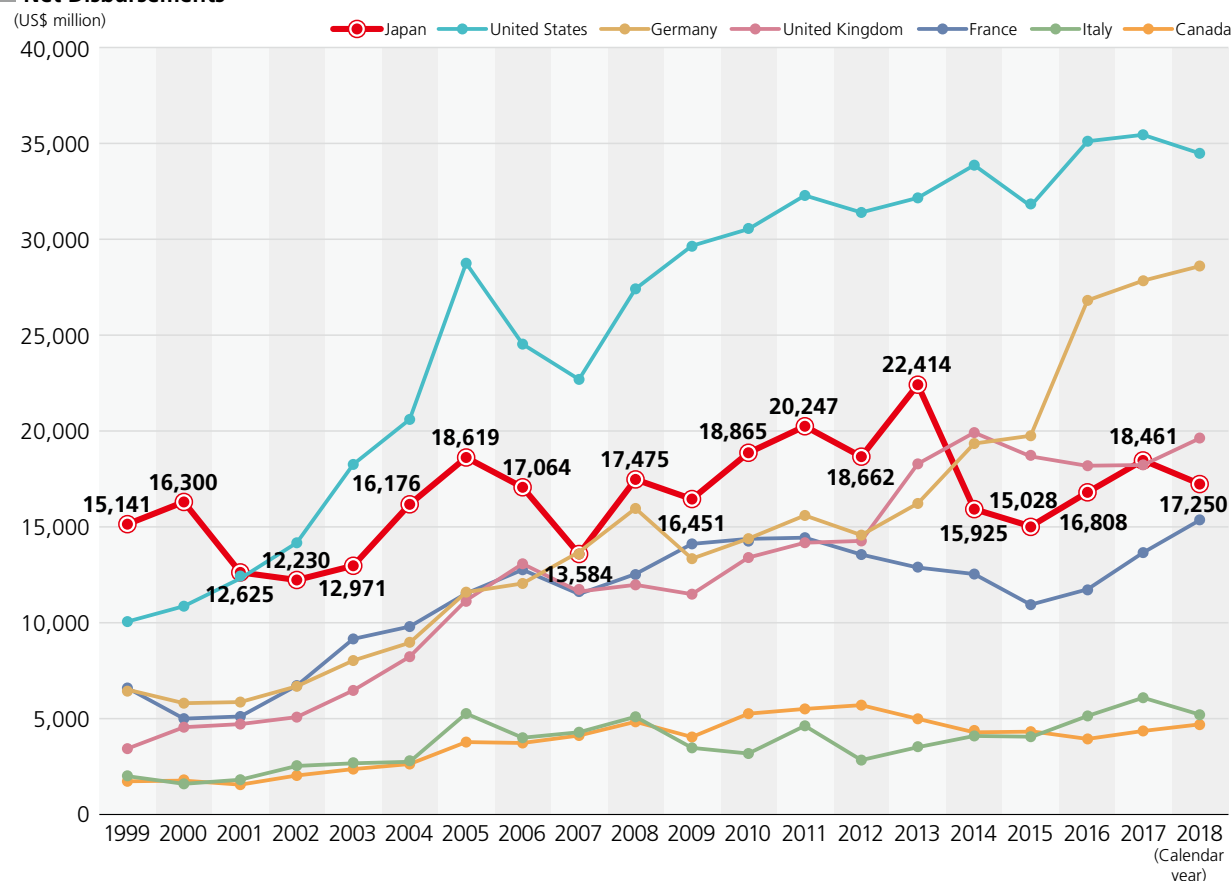
Chart I-3

Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

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



■ Net Disbursements



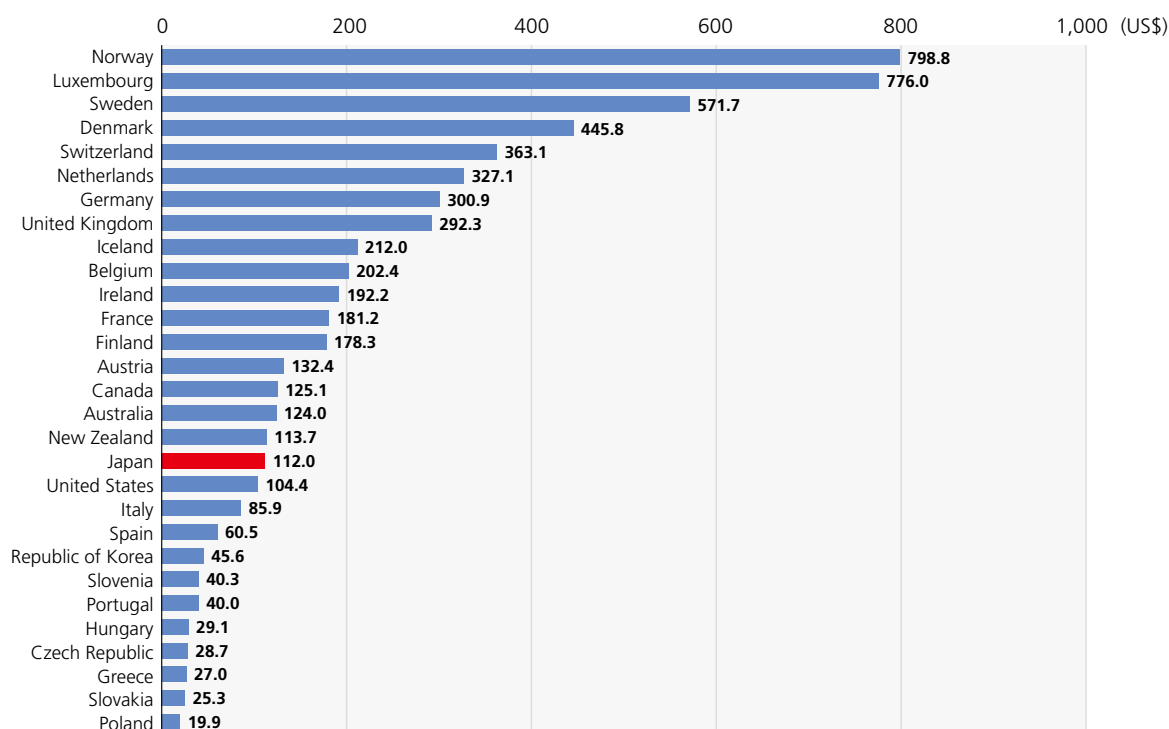
Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Chart I-4

Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2018)



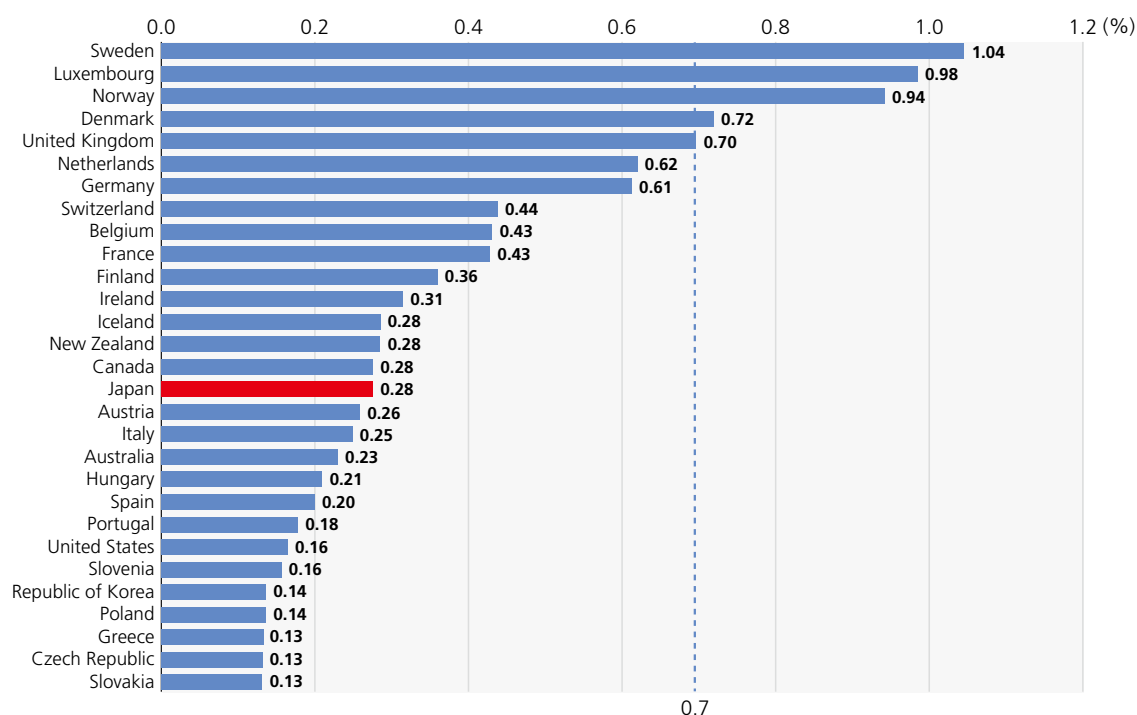
Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Grant equivalent basis.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Chart I-5

Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2018)



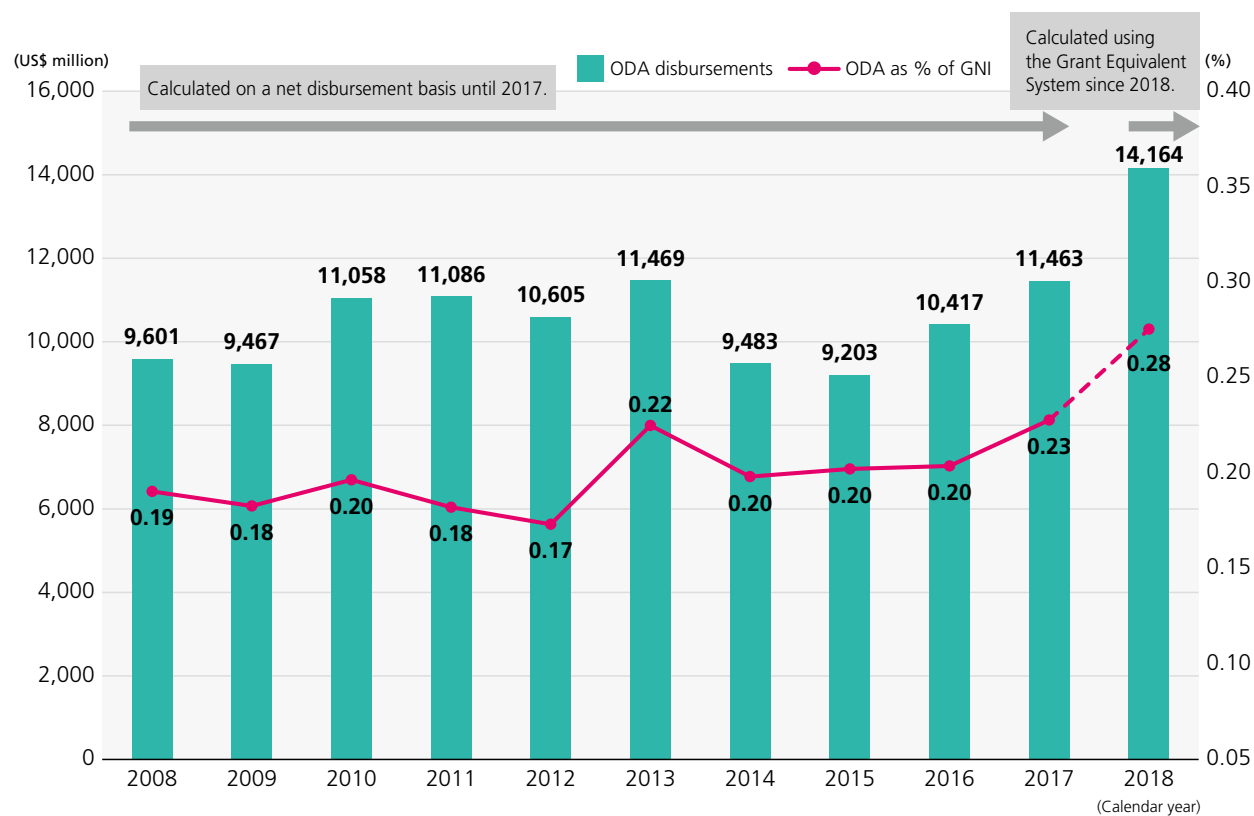
Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Notes:

- Grant equivalent basis.
- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.
- In 1970, the UN General Assembly set a target of 0.7% of GNP (currently of GNI) for ODA.

Chart I-6

Trends in Japan's ODA and as Percentage of GNI



Notes:

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

Chart I-7

DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2018-2019 disbursements)

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

Source: DAC documents

Notes:

- GNI values are from 2016.
- Chile, Seychelles and Uruguay graduated in 2018.
- Square brackets [] denote region names.