

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2019

Japan's International Cooperation

Building a better future by connecting the world



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Foreword

We have annually published the White Paper on Development Cooperation for around 40 years in order to inform not only development cooperation experts in Japan and other countries but also the people in Japan of the situation of implementation of Japan's development cooperation policy and trends of discussions on assistance in international forums with data.

Progress has been made in many issues including education and healthcare by development assistance from Japan and other developed countries. In the mid-1980s, approximately 40% of the world's population lived in extreme poverty. However, today this figure has gone down to around 10%. Japan was the top donor from 1991 to 2000, but now it is in fourth place in the world. Due to the severe financial situation following the collapse of Japan's bubble economy, the ODA budget has shrunk to half from the peak.

With globalization, the challenges the developing countries face in their economic development and global issues such as income gaps, terrorism, refugees, infectious diseases, environment and climate change, and maritime issues such as plastic litter are becoming more diverse and complex. It is said that there is a global annual funding gap of \$2.5 trillion to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015. In addressing these issues, we should utilize the capacities, funding and wisdom of various actors, including private sectors, local governments, universities and NGOs, in addition to ODA.

In order to further advance "diplomacy from a panoramic perspective of the world map," which Japan has been promoting from the position of "Proactive Contribution to Peace," I would like to conduct "diplomacy with a sense of caring and robustness." Rather than imposing a specific way of thinking, I would like to keep the "sense of caring" by considering, together with other countries, how to realize sustainable development while respecting the history and culture fostered by each country. I would also like to demonstrate our "robustness" to the international community by taking the lead in the maintenance and strengthening of the free and open international order.

We are steadily advancing initiatives toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" by strategically utilizing ODA in the Indo-Pacific region, which has become the center of global dynamism, from the perspective that a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law is the cornerstone for stability and prosperity in the international community. To give an example of recent efforts, we now see significant increase in the container handling volume due to the development of Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia, as well as the traffic volume due to the repair of the bridge on Route 9 in the Lao PDR. These projects are appreciated as major contributions to improve east-west connectivity, which is essential for the autonomous development of the Mekong region.

Development cooperation is an important tool to realize Japan's "diplomacy with a sense of caring and robustness." Japan has provided development assistance while thinking together and advancing together with developing countries. Every time when I hear the words of gratitude and affection for Japan's support from various recipients, I reaffirm my belief that the strategies of Japan's development assistance have led to the trust in Japan. In order to build a better future in the world, it is necessary to push autonomous economic growth by developing human resources to support the new age and building institutions. Japan's development cooperation is not merely the simple provision of funding and materials. By providing advanced technologies and systems, as well as the maintenance and management knowhow possessed by Japan's public and private sectors, we build the capability of local technicians and experts and create new employment. This strategy is the main merit of Japan's assistance. It is based on mutual trust between Japan and developing countries, and enhances Japan's presence in the world and benefits Japan's economy.

This year, we put a subtitle on this White Paper for the first time, which is "Building a better future by connecting the world." Looking back on the past, Japan's postwar recovery began with our textile industry exporting the products abroad. This was the first step of Japan's economic reintegration into the world. Part I covers major international conferences held in 2019, such as the G20 Osaka Summit, the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7), and the SDG Summit held at the United Nations, as well as the initiatives and efforts endorsed in these conferences, including quality infrastructure, education and human resources development, and innovation. Furthermore, we opened the door to the public for ideas and opinions on this White Paper, which were duly reflected. There are special pages featuring the photographs displayed at the "Global Festa JAPAN 2019," which many people participated in.

In the new era of Reiwa, we will continue to show our leadership in development cooperation and actively address global issues, with the understanding and cooperation of the people of Japan. We will further promote Japan's unique strategy of cooperation, which connects the countries and regions in the world to build a better future.

March 2020



Minister for Foreign Affairs MOTEGI Toshimitsu

Introduction: Significance of Japan's International Cooperation

The total amount of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) gross disbursements in 2018 was approximately \$1,725.001 million (¥1,905.1 billion). Although there are various issues to address, such as the low birth rate, aging population, disaster recovery and disaster risk reduction, why does Japan support developing countries through ODA?

Out of around 7 billion people in the world, over 700 million people are living on less than \$1.90 (¥200) a day, according to the World Bank. They barely survive without enough food or drinking water, or cannot go to school even if they want to, or to the hospital when they are sick. When there are people in need, we must help each other. The same is true between countries.

After World War II, Japan came back from the ruins and became a developed country. Japan received support from the United States and other developed countries as well as international organizations such as the World Bank in the course of reconstruction and economic growth. Basic infrastructures, which were essential for the reconstruction and development of Japan including the Tokaido Shinkansen, the Tomei Expressway, the Kurobe Dam, and the Aichi Canal Project, were built using such support. In return, Japan has been providing its support to developing countries by utilizing ODA. There are high expectations for Japan from various countries around the world in this regard.

Global issues, such as climate change, natural disasters, environmental problems, infectious diseases and refugees, are getting more serious and their impacts are spreading all over the world. In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the international community has been promoting initiatives to build a society where "no one will be left behind" by 2030. Under this situation, helping others will eventually help you. For example, cooperating for a certain country to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or marine plastic litter will lead to improving the environment surrounding Japan. As a result of industrialization supported by Japan, octopus and salmon from developing countries are exported to Japan and served in our daily meals. However, it is also true that we are exposed to threats such as natural disasters, climate change, transnational terrorism and infectious diseases. We must cooperate with various stakeholders around the world and tackle these issues.

Over 65 years have passed since Japan started to provide ODA. The support and human resources development in various fields that Japan has provided to developing countries through ODA have led to their current trust in Japan. It can be said that this trust has had a considerable role in gathering much support from various countries in Japan's campaigns to host the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai. Since ODA is implemented using precious tax funds, it should be appropriately utilized and put to use for developing countries. Japan will continue to provide development cooperation to address global issues so that such effort will enhance Japan's peace, security, and prosperity.

We should be reminded that Japan achieved its economic growth by receiving support from the international community after WWII!



Japan's Development Cooperation Policy - Development Cooperation Charter -

The foundation of Japan's development cooperation policy is the Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet in February 2015). Japan defines its development cooperation policy as being based on: adhering to the course it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, while contributing even more proactively to securing the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation; and securing the national interests of Japan through this approach. The Charter sets forth these basic policies of Japan, and stipulates that Official Development Assistance (ODA) will be utilized ever more strategically and effectively as one of the most important foreign policy tools for realizing those policies. At a time when development issues are becoming more diverse and complex, requiring development cooperation not only by states but also by various actors including private companies and NGOs, ODA must fulfill the role of catalyst for gathering these diverse forces.

1. Basic policies of the development cooperation of Japan

The Charter identifies the following three basic policies of the Japan's development cooperation implemented for the aforementioned objectives.

1) Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Cooperation for non-military purposes is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution for Japan as a peace-loving nation, and is an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for the peace and prosperity of the international community. Under this policy, Japan will continue to comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.

(2) Promoting human security

Human security — a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment — is the guiding principle of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will focus its development cooperation on people — especially those liable to be vulnerable, and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security and mainstream the concept even further in the international community.

(3) Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

Supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries and aiming for self-reliant development in the future has been the traditional stance in Japan's development cooperation. Japan attaches importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions in developing countries, and will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by carrying out development cooperation focusing on dialogue and collaboration, such as development cooperation in which Japan proactively presents proposals.

2. Priority issues

In line with the basic policies described above, Japan will promote development cooperation in accordance with the following priority issues while taking note of the interrelationships between them.

(1) "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

Realization of economic growth is essential for reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, in the world but it is necessary for that growth to be "quality growth" that has the following three features: (i) "inclusiveness," meaning that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind, (ii) "sustainability," meaning that the growth is sustainable over generations in terms of harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming, among other aspects, and (iii) "resilience," meaning being able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. In pursuing poverty eradication through the realization of this quality growth, Japan also provides assistance, etc. to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth and for people-centered development that supports basic human life.

(2) Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan provides assistance so as to share universal values as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society. In particular, working towards sharing universal values, Japan works on assistance for the establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights. Moreover, working towards realizing a peaceful, stable and secure society, Japan extends assistance for peacebuilding, emergency humanitarian assistance, capacity building of law enforcement authorities, combatting terrorism, and capacity building in relation to seas, outer space and cyberspace.

(3) Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

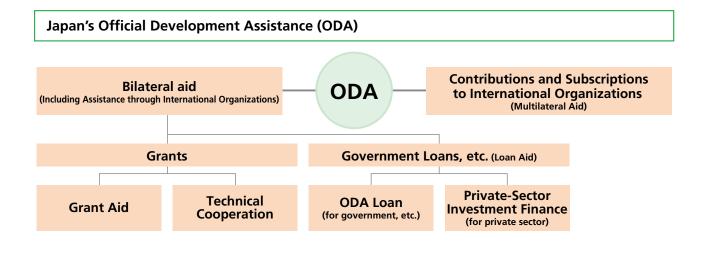
Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues, climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect the international community as a whole, with particularly serious impact on the poor and other vulnerable people. These problems require united efforts by the international community to build a sustainable and resilient society through the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), etc. Japan is truly leading the efforts of the international community towards overcoming these global challenges.

Based on the above priority issues, in addition to development cooperation that caters to the needs and characteristics of each country, Japan is also engaged in greater-area development, strengthening regional connectivity, etc. Furthermore, Japan extends necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development are laden with a variety of development challenges and countries such as small island countries that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

3. Principles and arrangements for the implementation of development cooperation

(1) When promoting development cooperation, Japan (i) constantly establishes policies and sets goals based on its foreign policy, (ii) aims for synergetic effects between ODA and non-ODA financing and activities, and (iii) constantly conducts evaluations at the policy and project level, and reflects the results of the evaluations in the policy decision-making process. Furthermore, the principles for ensuring the appropriateness of the development cooperation are (i) taking into consideration the situation pertaining to the consolidation of democracy, the rule of law and the guarantee of basic human rights (in developing countries), and (ii) avoiding use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts (regarding development cooperation for civilian or non-military purposes involving the military or military personnel, Japan will examine it on a case-bycase basis focusing on its substantial significance), and Japan also advances development cooperation keeping in mind its impact on the environment and climate change, fairness, consideration for the socially vulnerable, the promotion of women's participation, among other factors.

(2) Japan will continue to improve the structure of the governmental and implementing agencies responsible for development cooperation, including efforts to address global issues and strengthen collaboration with various actors, such as private companies, local governments, universities, research institutions, and civil society including NGOs. Japan will also continue to work with international organizations, NGOs, and peacekeeping operations (PKOs) towards emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation, and promote collaboration with international organizations, regional organizations, and emerging donors.



• What is ODA?

Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants, loans, etc. with concessional conditions that are given to developing countries and regions, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the improvement of economic development and welfare.

The eligible developing countries and regions are included on the list created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Japan currently provides funds (grants, loans, etc.) and technologies that are useful for "development," including peacebuilding, governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance, in the form of ODA to these eligible countries and regions.

• What types of ODA are there?

ODA includes **bilateral aid** to directly assist developing countries and regions, and **multilateral aid**, which consists of contributions to international organizations.

Bilateral aid can be divided into **grants** and **loans including government loans**. Grants are cooperation that is provided to developing countries and regions without requiring repayment, and include **grant aid** which provides the necessary funds for the development of the society and economy of developing countries and regions without imposing an obligation of repayment, and **technical cooperation** which utilizes the know-how, technology, and experience of Japan to develop the human resources that will be the actors in the development of the society and economy of developing countries and regions. Grants also include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations.

Loans such as government loans include ODA loans for lending the necessary funds to developing countries and regions under concessional loan terms such as a low interest rate and long repayment period, and **Private-Sector Investment Finance** which offers loans and investment to corporations and other entities. In the private sector responsible for implementing projects in developing countries and regions.

Multilateral aid includes contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributions and subscriptions to the World Bank.

☆ An explanation about ODA is also available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website (https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html).

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Public nomination The public nomination columns are columns that were selected from nominations from the public through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website, Twitter, Facebook, and other sources.

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Part I

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 Japan's Development Cooperation in 2019

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

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, macroeconomic 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 knowhow of operations and maintenance management as well as assisting in developing human resources (See page 95 "Stories from the Field" for details) (Photo: JICA)

ESPA4 (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" 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)



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.)

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 \$2,647.54 million (¥292.4 billion), or approximately \$1.4% 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%)

Chart I-1

Japan's ODA by Type (2018)

	2018 (Calendar year)	Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
	Туре	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		
Te	otal bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A)+(B)	13,284.63	15,078.82	-11.9	14,671.26	16,915.89	-13.3
Т	otal bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A)+(D)	6,098.89	8,080.27	-24.5	6,735.48	9,064.70	-25.7
T	otal 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
	otal of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral stitutions (Gross and net disbursement basis) (I)=(F)+(G)	3,965.38	3,382.38	17.2	4,379.28	3,794.46	15.4
	otal of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral stitutions (Grant equivalent basis) (J)=(F)+(H)	3,407.38			3,763.04		
Tota	ODA (Gross disbursement) (A)+(B)+(I)	17,250.01	18,461.20	-6.6	19,050.53	20,710.35	-8.0
Tota	ODA (Net disbursement) (A)+(D)+(I)	10,064.27	11,462.65	-12.2	11,114.75	12,859.16	-13.6
Tota	ODA (Grant equivalent) (A)+(E)+(H)	14,163.52			15,641.88		
	ninary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) 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)

Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,333.40 million

Latin America and the Caribbean: \$452.46 million

Assistance covering multiple regions: \$2,020.27 million

(\$1,214.53 million) (10.0%)

(\$190.74 million) (3.4%)

 Oceania: \$219.20 million (\$199.86 million) (1.6%)

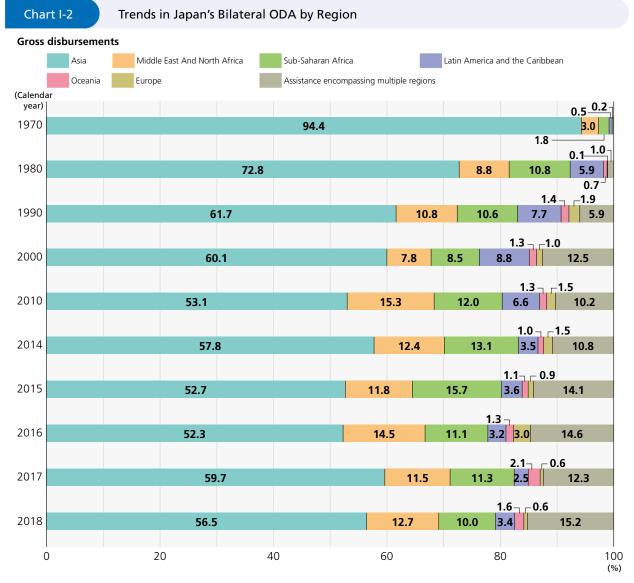
Europe: \$80.65 million

(\$8.40 million) (0.6%)

(\$2,020.27 million) (15.2%)

- 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).

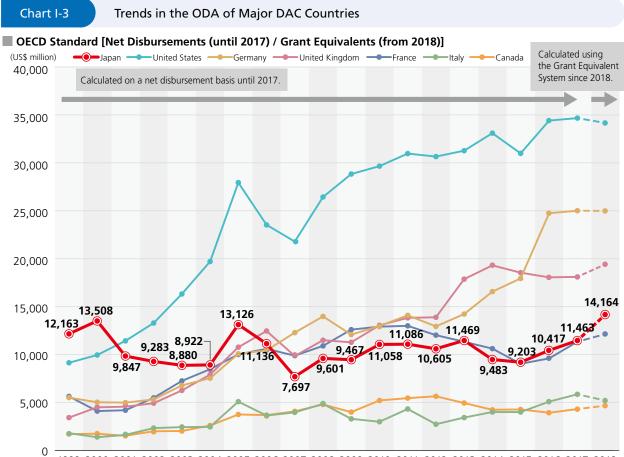
- Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 14 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Uruguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Seychelles, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, [New Caledonia], Bahamas, Barbados, [French Polynesia], Brunei, Romania.



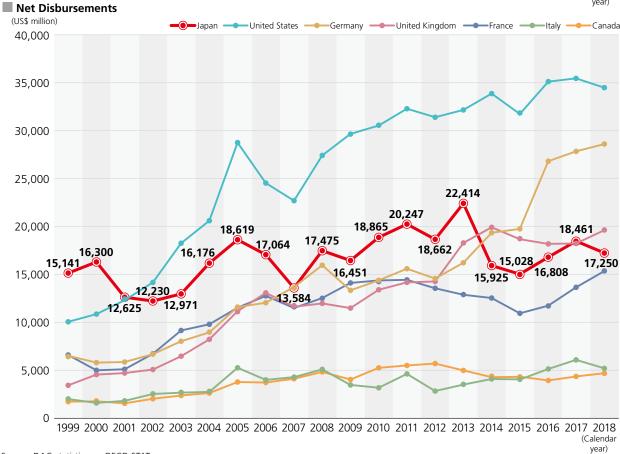
Notes:

- ODA since 1990 includes aid to graduated countries.

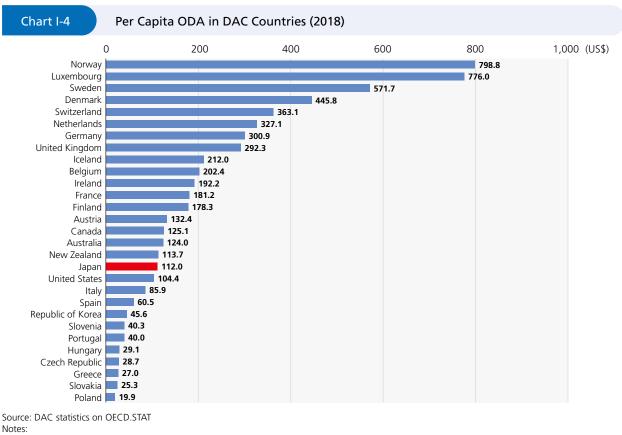
- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes assistance that cannot be classified by region, such as the dispatch of survey groups to multiple regions.



1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 (Calendar year)

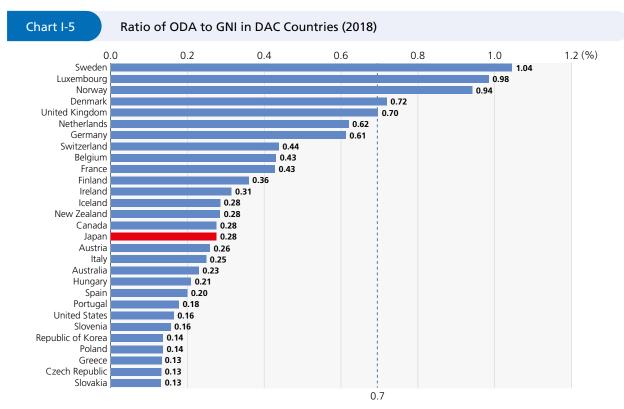


Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT Notes:



- Grant equivalent basis.

- Excluding assistance to graduated countries.



Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

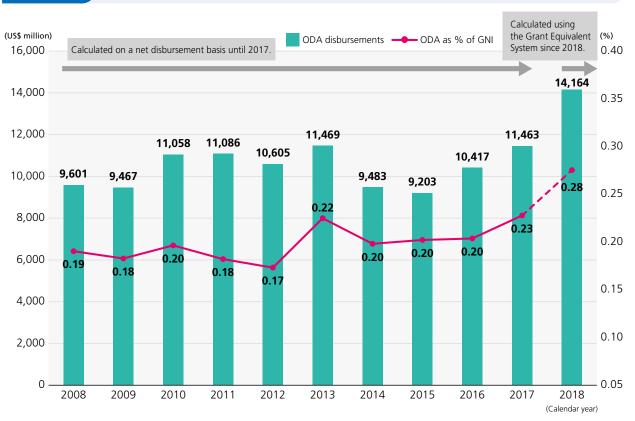
Notes: - Grant equivalent basis.

Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

- In 1970, the UN General Assembly set a target of 0.7% of GNP (currently of GNI) for ODA.



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.

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

DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

Chart I-7

2 Building the Future in 2019

Part I Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

3

ODA Topics

Introduction of the Grant Equivalent System in the ODA Calculation

Achieving greater accuracy in evaluating Japan's donor efforts through the new system

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) collects and publishes data on the internet and other media, based on the reporting from member countries with regard to the actual volume of ODA extended by each member country in a year. DAC also establishes a set of rules on what constitutes ODA, and how member countries calculate and report actual ODA flows to DAC, etc. The "Grant Equivalent System (GE system)"* has been introduced as the calculation method from 2018 statistics for actual ODA flows, replacing the previous "net flow system."

A notable characteristic of this new system is its method of calculating the total disbursement of loan aid (such as ODA loans). Under the net flow system, which was the previous calculation method, newly disbursed amounts were calculated as positive, but on the other hand repaid amounts were calculated as negative. This means that when repayment is eventually completed for an ODA loan project, the amount disbursed for the implemented project statistically becomes zero as the positive and negative amounts offset each other.

In contrast, the new GE system focuses on how soft the terms of loan are for the loan aid provided. In addition to the amount of loan provided, it also takes into consideration elements including the terms of loan, such as interest rate and repayment period, and whether the aid is directed toward least developed countries and low income countries that have a greater need for assistance. Thus, out of the gross disbursement of loan aid, the new system calculates the grant equivalent as actual ODA disbursements. For this reason, unlike the previous system, the ODA disbursements do not decrease even when an ODA loan is repaid. Under the GE system, the more concessional the terms of loan are, the greater the amount that is calculated as the grant equivalent. Hence, the system provides a more accurate reflection of donors' efforts (see Figure 1).

As Japan provides large amounts of loan aid to developing countries on favorable terms, the calculated amount of actual ODA disbursements in 2018 increased by approximately 40% when compared with the amount calculated using the previous net flow system (see Figure 2). As a result, Japan, which would rank fifth among DAC member countries on the net disbursement basis, ranked fourth on the grant equivalent basis. Similarly, with regard to the ratio of ODA disbursements to Gross National Income (GNI), Japan's ratio, which would be 0.20% on the net disbursement basis (20th among the 29 DAC member countries), rose

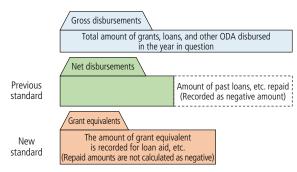
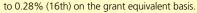


Figure 1: Comparison of ODA calculating methods



In recent years, various discussions have been held in the DAC on the so-called "modernization of ODA," with a view to improving ODA to align with the present era, and Japan is also actively participating in these discussions. The introduction of the GE system was decided at the DAC High Level Meeting in 2014, and could be described as one of the achievements of the "modernization of ODA." At the DAC meetings, there are some cases when opinions differ greatly among member countries depending on the point of issue, and some member countries face difficulties in building consensus. However, since the decision was made in 2014, technical problems concerning the specific rules of the calculation methods for the new system have been resolved one by one through discussions among the member countries, as they moved toward the full-scale adoption of the GE system from 2018. Trial reporting of ODA figures based on the new system to the DAC also began from 2015

The situation surrounding development cooperation is significantly changing with the times. In order to effectively address the current challenges such as contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, mobilizing resources to meet the huge demand for development funds such as for infrastructural development, and solving global issues, continuous discussions among countries and trial-and-error process are ongoing toward establishing rules and collecting data on ODA and other forms of development funds.

341.5

249.8

194.1

121.4

58.5

56.6

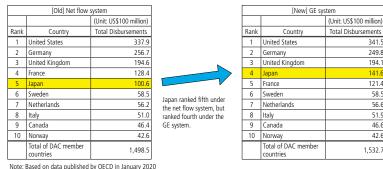
51.9

46.6

42.6

1,532.7

Figure 2: Comparison of ODA disbursements by the GE system and net flow system
(Disbursements of top 10 DAC member countries in 2018)



- Following the introduction of the GE system, Japan's ODA disbursements calculated by the GE system are also used in the charts in this White Paper. Details are as follows:
- 1. Addition of the grant equivalent in the following charts: Chart I-1 (Page 8), Reference Statistics 2 (1) excluding disbursements for graduated countries (Page 153)
- 2. Use of the GE system for disbursements in 2018: Chart I-3 (Page 10), Chart I-4 (Page 11), Chart I-5 (Page 11), Chart I-6 (Page 12)

Part II

Measures for Each Priority Issue



A JICA expert checking the growing conditions of crops with her counterparts as part of the "Project for Market-Oriented Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion" in Malawi (Photo: JICA)

1	Cooperation Aimed at Achieving "Quality Growth"	16
2	Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society	29
3	Promoting Efforts to Address Global Issues and Human Security	44

Part II Measures for Each Priority Issue

Hereafter, in relation to Japan's development cooperation 1 around the world, Japan's recent efforts regarding three key issues will be introduced. These three issues are "1. Cooperation aimed at achieving 'quality growth,'" "2. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society" and "3. Promoting efforts to address global issues and human security."

Cooperation Aimed at Achieving "Quality Growth"

In order to enable developing countries to achieve economic growth aimed at self-reliant development, it is essential to aim for not only quantitative economic growth but also "quality growth." "Quality growth" is growth that is "inclusive," wherein the fruits of growth are shared with the society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It must also be "sustainable" in that growth can be sustained in harmony with society and the environment, and "resilient" against economic crises, natural disasters, and other shocks. These are some of the challenges that Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan is providing support to enable developing countries to achieve "quality growth" by utilizing its experience, expertise, lessons learned, and technology.

(1) Development of Industrial Infrastructure and Industries and Economic Policy

In order to achieve "quality growth," it is important to improve the socio-economic infrastructure that serves as the foundation for the development of developing countries. Moreover, it is crucial that the private sector plays a central role, and important to boost private sector activities, such as the development of industries and the expansion of trade and investment. In developing countries beset by numerous challenges, it can sometimes be difficult to develop capacities or set in place an environment for promoting trade and attracting private investment. Thus, support from the international community is required.

Japan's Efforts

••• Quality Infrastructure

When investing in infrastructure, it is crucial for the infrastructure planning to be based on the needs of the country concerned, in addition to the quality of the infrastructure itself being user-friendly, safe, and disaster resistant. Japan develops quality infrastructure in developing countries and regions in line with their economic and development strategies, and trains human resources to maintain and operate this infrastructure. Japan's strength lies in developing infrastructure that is truly contributory to "quality growth" in developing countries, which includes technology transfer and job creation.



Foreign Minister Motegi visiting Colombo Port in Sri Lanka, which is being developed with support from Japan (December 2019)

The "G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment," which was agreed at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, is positioned as the first step towards sharing the recognition on the basic elements of "quality infrastructure investment," or investment for the development of infrastructure that contributes to "quality growth." Furthermore, the importance and various elements of quality infrastructure investment were also agreed upon at the G20 Hangzhou Summit held under China's Presidency. Based on the agreements by the G7 and the G20 thus far, discussions were carried out at G20 meetings under Japan's Presidency toward formulating principles to maximize the positive impacts brought about by infrastructure investment on the economy, environment, and society while newly incorporating components such as strengthening infrastructure governance, including debt sustainability at the country level. As a result, at the G20 Osaka Summit held in June 2019, the "G20 Principles for

¹ Here, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities conducted by the Government and related organizations for the main purpose of development in developing regions," including ODA and other cooperation conducted in collaboration with public-private financing and activities.

Quality Infrastructure Investment" were endorsed by the G20 leaders, including emerging donors, as principles that show the common strategic direction and vision concerning future quality infrastructure investment (see page 2 "Connecting the World in 2019" for details).

In order to resolve development challenges such as global growth, poverty, and disparities, the Government of Japan will continue to spread the "G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment" to the entire international community. Moreover, Japan will cooperate



Foreign Minister Motegi attending the 14th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Foreign Ministers' Meeting (December 2019)

with countries around the world including in Asia as well as international organizations such as the OECD to promote the international standardization of "quality infrastructure investment," and work to reflect and implement quality infrastructure investment in individual projects.

••• Improving the Trade and Investment Environment

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF)* to support the development of small and mediumsized enterprises (SMEs), transfer of Japan's industrial technology, and formulation of economic policies in developing countries. In addition, Japan supports the development of the trade and investment environment and economic infrastructures in order to enhance the export capabilities and competitiveness of developing countries.

At the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) held in Yokohama in August 2019, the representatives discussed assistance to develop the African private sector and the expansion of trade and investment between Japan and Africa. Prime Minister Abe stated that the Government of Japan would exert every effort to further increase private investment in Africa, which was at a level of \$20 billion over the past three years. To crystalize such a goal, Japan will provide support for the promotion of industrial human resources

Kiribati

Project for Reconstruction of the Nippon Causeway Grant Aid (January 2017 - April 2019)

The "Nippon Causeway," which was so named to express the gratitude of the people of Kiribati to Japan, is a 3.4-kilometer highway constructed by Dai Nippon Construction through a grant aid project for the Construction of the Batio-Bairiki Causeway and Fisheries Channel in 1985.

This causeway is the only land route on the Tarawa atoll, the capital of Kiribati. The route connects Besio Island in the southwestern end, which has an international port, to the slender region of small islands that stretches to North Tarawa, and has played an important role as a lifeline for the people. However, problems such as partial road damage became more serious due to aging and waves at high tide over many years. Therefore, this two-and-a-half-year reconstruction project was started in January 2017 to rebuild the road with the help of Dai Nippon Construction.

The road surface became higher after the reconstruction, and a wall of sufficient height was installed on the side facing the open sea with tossing waves. This resulted in lowering the risk of traffic cut-off due to large waves. The project also improved road safety by widening the road and installing streetlights and signs in consideration of pedestrian safety. Furthermore, electric wires, water



pipes, and telephone lines that were previously buried in the ground were put in concrete boxes that run along the road. This improved the sustainability and durability of these infrastructures and also reduced the risks posed to the structure of the road by maintenance work.

In these ways, the Nippon Causeway that was rebuilt through the reconstruction project represents "building resilience against



The causeway before reconstruction, affected by waves at high tide (Photo: JICA)

natural disasters," as set forth in the "G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment" adopted in 2019. In addition, as an economic and social infrastructure that embodies adaptation to climate change and the "Build Back Better" philosophy

advocated in disaster risk reduction frameworks, it is expected to contribute to the social and economic development of Kiribati for many years.



The causeway after reconstruction (Photo: Dai Nippon Construction)

development as well as innovation and investment.

In addition, the World Trade Organization (WTO) emphasizes the significance of promoting the development of developing countries through their participation in the multilateral free trading system. Japan has contributed to the trust fund set up within the WTO with an aim to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to engage in trade negotiations and participate in the global market, and to raise their ability to implement the WTO agreements.

With regard to access to the Japanese market, Japan has implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which applies tariff rates that are lower than the general tariff to products originating from developing countries. Furthermore, for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs),* Japan applies duty-free quota-free access* by introducing a special preferential treatment. Through these schemes, Japan intends to encourage the import of products from developing countries. Moreover, Japan is actively promoting Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs),* and it is expected that the liberalization of trade and investment will also contribute to economic growth in developing countries.

Discussions regarding "Aid for Trade (AfT)"* have intensified in various international organizations, including the WTO and the OECD, as a means of further promoting support from developed countries, such as that of Japan. Japan is providing funds for the development of transportation networks, including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct facilities such as power plants and power grids, all of which are vital for developing countries to engage in trade. Japan is also implementing technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including the training of customs' officials and intellectual property rights experts.

Furthermore, Japan provides assistance to small-scale production groups and small companies in developing countries over the "One Village, One Product Campaign."* In addition, to attract private sector investment in developing countries, Japan advances such supports by identifying unique challenges in those countries, and by offering recommendations or advice to this extent.

Moreover, the implementation of the "Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA),"* which entered into force in February 2017, is expected to improve the challenging situations Japanese companies frequently face at export destinations, such as lack of transparency and arbitrary application of trade procedures, and to boost trade and other economic activities by Japanese companies, which not only export finished goods, but also develop supply chains on a global scale. In addition, its implementation is also expected to help developing countries to expand trade and investment by reducing the trade transaction costs, prevent illegal exports, and improve the collection of customs duties.



Products made under the One Village One Product campaign in Malawi being exhibited and sold at an international trade fair (Photo: JICA)

••• Support for Mobilization of Domestic Private-Sector Resources

In order to enable developing countries to achieve quality growth by resolving various development issues under their ownership, it is critical that developing countries ensure the necessary development funds in the form of tax revenue collection or others with their own capacities. This is known as "domestic resource mobilization." Its importance has been noted at the discussion fora of the UN, OECD, G7, G20, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). This issue is also brought up in the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)."

Japan, together with the international organizations and other entities concerned, is contributing to discussions regarding domestic resource mobilization, and providing relevant support to developing countries. For example, Japan proactively provides technical cooperation to developing countries for improving their tax administration. In 2019, Japan dispatched National Tax Agency personnel as lecturers on topics including appellate systems ² trial work ³ and tax education ⁴ to Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Laos.

In addition to these programs implemented with international organizations, Japan has assisted the development of the "OECD Global Relations Programme" for more than 20 years. This Programme dispatches

² Systems for taxpayers to protest against actions taken by tax authorities such as heads of tax offices and others, requesting annulment or correction of the action concerned including taxation and coercive collection.

³ Work to evaluate the propriety of fact-finding in the taxation concerned and to examine whether laws, regulations and notifications are properly applied to the action.

A system that provides support such as tax classrooms with the goal of helping children and students, who will shape the next generation, properly understand the meaning and role of taxes, and, as members of society, pay taxes and take interest in their use, which constitutes a foundation of democracy, as well as fostering a mindset, as taxpayers, of actively considering their society and country.

experts to developing countries in the relevant fields of tax treaties ⁵ and investigation of the taxes of multinational enterprises to conduct seminars and lectures to deepen the countries' understanding of taxation systems and tax enforcement. Japan also provides cooperation on the human resources, expertise, and financing for technical assistance provided by the IMF and Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the field of taxation, including domestic resource mobilization, thereby contributing to strengthening capabilities in the field of taxation in developing countries including Asia.



Tax personnel and others from developing countries who participated in the practical training implemented by the National Tax Agency attending an intensive course on tax treaties (Photo: National Tax Agency)

In recent years, public opinion has taken an increasingly critical view towards the involvement of the wealthy class and multinational enterprises in international tax avoidance. In this regard, the World Bank and ADB, for example, have introduced a system for examining projects that use regions recognized as lacking in tax transparency, with issues such as insufficient effective tax information exchange, as intermediate investment regions when formulating private sector investment projects, including the cancelation of the formation of such projects. Investment through MDBs is one of the important tools for the growth of developing countries. Hence the importance of support to enhance the transparency of taxes in developing countries is increasing, from the perspective of the provision of development funds as well.

Furthermore, the outcomes of the OECD/G20 BEPS Project* are also important for the sustainable development of developing countries. Cooperation among countries to implement the outcomes of this project will improve the transparency of companies and governments, and appropriate taxation will become possible in places where economic activities take place. Developing countries will be able to respond to the tax avoidance of multinational enterprises appropriately, and impose and collect tax properly in their own countries, and at the same time, their tax systems and tax administration will be in line with international standards, and a stable, highly predictable, and attractive investment environment will be created for companies and investors. At present, more than 130 countries and regions, including developing countries, are participating in the framework that implements measures recommended under the BEPS project.

••• Finance

A sound and stable financial system, coupled with smooth financial and capital markets, forms an essential foundation for the sustainable economic development of developing countries. As financial globalization advances, it is pivotal that financial systems in emerging countries are properly established and that assistance is provided for the development of sound financial markets.

Based on this concept, in October 2019, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) invited officials in insurance regulatory authorities from developing countries in Asia and others, to attend a training program conducted by FSA officials and others. This training program covered areas such as the initiatives, as well as regulatory and supervision systems in Japan's insurance sector.

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5 Bilateral treaties for avoiding the double taxation on income, as well as preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes on income.
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*Other Official Flows (OOF)

Glossarv

OOF refers to flows of funds to developing countries from governments, which are not considered as ODA because their main purpose is not development, the leniency of their conditions does not reach the standards, and/or other reasons. Examples include export credit, direct investment by governmental financial institutions, and financing to international organizations.

*Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

According to the classification by the United Nations, LDCs are countries particularly behind in development compared to other developing countries, based on their income levels. LDCs meet certain criteria, including gross national income (GNI) per capita of \$1,025 or less between 2014 and 2016. As of 2018, there are 47 eligible countries: 7 in Asia, 2 in the Middle East and North Africa, 33 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1 in Latin America, and 4 in Oceania.

*Duty-free quota-free access

A measure to make products imported from LDCs tariff free and without any import quotas. Japan has been expanding the number of applicable products under this measure, and approximately 98% of all products can be imported under such conditions.

*Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

Compared with Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that stipulate the elimination of tariffs for specific countries or economies, and other issues, EPAs are agreements that set out rules in a wide range of areas such as the movement of persons, investment, government procurement, and bilateral cooperation. These agreements are expected to further vitalize trade and investment between countries and accelerate economic growth.

*Aid for Trade (AfT)

AfT is assistance provided to developing countries to improve trade-related capabilities and to develop infrastructure for the purpose of achieving economic growth and poverty reduction through trade in developing countries, under the WTO's multilateral trading system.

*One Village, One Product Campaign

The One Village, One Product Campaign is an initiative, which was launched in Oita Prefecture, Japan in 1979 and prevails globally, that aims to create jobs and to revitalize local communities through promoting unique products that take advantage of local resources and traditional techniques. This Campaign facilitates expanding exports of developing countries' products by discovering attractive goods, such as handcrafts, textiles, and toys that represent the unique ethnic characteristics of those countries in Asia and Africa, and by reaching out to a wider range of people.

*Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) is an agreement that stipulates the simplification and enhanced transparency of customs procedures aimed at trade promotion, and entered into force in February 2017. The TFA is the first newly-created multilateral agreement that has gained the participation of all WTO member states, since its founding in 1995. According to the WTO, full implementation of the TFA could reduce the trade costs of member states by an average of 14.3%, and increase global export of goods by over \$1 trillion.

***OECD/G20 BEPS Project**

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) refers to the issue of multinational enterprises' aggressive tax planning measures that exploit gaps and loopholes in international tax systems, including tax treaties, in order to intentionally reduce the tax burden for economic activities that should have been taxed. In order to address this issue, the BEPS Project was launched in June 2012, by the OECD's Committee on Fiscal Affairs (led by a Japanese Chair until the end of 2016), with the aim of ensuring fair competition and making international taxation rules conform with the situation of the global economy and company trends, as well as reviewing international taxation rules across the board in order to raise transparency among all governments and global companies. As of November 2019, more than 130 countries and regions are participating in the Inclusive Framework on BEPS. As of December 31, 2019, 91 countries and regions have signed the "Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Sharing" (BEPS MLI), and 37 countries and regions including Japan have concluded the Convention.

ODA Topics

Promoting Initiatives Towards the Realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific"

A "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" is a vision aimed at promoting peace, stability, and prosperity across the Indo-Pacific region by making the Indo-Pacific free and open as "international public goods," through ensuring a rule-based international order, promotion of the rule of law, freedom of navigation, peaceful settlement of disputes and free trade, and self-reliant and sustainable growth.

The Indo-Pacific region, which extends from the Asia-Pacific through the Indian Ocean, to the Middle East and Africa, is the core of global dynamism, inhabited by half of the world's population. In order to bring peace and prosperity to this region, there is a need to (i) enhance connectivity within the region such as through quality infrastructure development based on international standards, (ii) pursue economic prosperity by encouraging autonomous and sustainable growth, and at the same time, (iii) secure peace and stability by eliminating factors that inhibit prosperity, such as piracy and terrorism. Japan has been advancing specific efforts to realize a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" in cooperation with various countries, while utilizing ODA in a strategic and effective manner.

The "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" was first announced by Prime Minister Abe in August 2016, and the vision is supported by many countries and regions. For example, the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) was adopted at the ASEAN Summit held in June 2019, and the AOIP clearly sets out connectivity and maritime cooperation as areas for cooperation, among others. Japan fully supports the AOIP, which represents the vision of ASEAN, and aims to pursue synergy (multiplier effect) with the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." Furthermore, the outcome document for TICAD7 held in Yokohama in August 2019 stated that the heads of state of Africa and others "take good note of the initiative of a free and open Indo-Pacific." Japan will further strengthen multi-layered cooperative relations while working closely with various partners, including the United States, Australia, India, Europe, and Southeast Asia, which is an extremely important region in the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."

At the G20 Osaka Summit under the Presidency of Japan in 2019, the heads of the G20, including emerging donor countries such as China and India, endorsed the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment. These Principles cover important elements such as openness, transparency, economic efficiency, and debt sustainability, and serve as an international standard for the development of quality infrastructure as an important foundation for the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." The implementation of the Principles contributes to the huge demand for infrastructure in developing countries both quantitatively and qualitatively. In view of that, Japan aims to promote the Principles in cooperation with the respective countries and in turn, stimulate sustainable growth (see page 4 "Connecting the World with Quality Infrastructure" and page 16 "Quality Infrastructure" for details).



Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia, constructed with Japan's assistance (Photo: JICA)



Multipurpose vessel provided to the Philippine Coast Guard (Photo: JICA)

For example, Japan has recently decided to support the construction of a multipurpose commercial port in Matarbari of south-eastern Bangladesh. This project aims to accelerate logistics with neighboring countries, and supports Bangladesh in its efforts to become a middleincome country by contributing to the economic growth of the country. Moreover, in Madagascar, Japan is undertaking a project to widen an existing arterial road to two lanes through the construction of two bridges. This will improve transport capacity and vitalize logistics in the country. Furthermore, in Djibouti, Japan is engaged in the construction of a ferryboat that can operate even during the monsoon season and the development of port facilities, in order to enhance maritime transport capacity between the capital and the city of Tadjourah in the north. This project is expected to contribute to the development of socio-economic foundations for sustainable development in the country. In addition, Japan is also advancing initiatives toward strengthening connectivity of the East-West Economic Corridor and Southern Economic Corridor in the ASEAN region, which fulfills an important role as a hub of the Indo-Pacific region. To that end, efforts are steadily underway, including the development of Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia, renovation of bridges on National Road No. 9 in Laos, and the development of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone in Myanmar, among other projects.

In order to realize a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific," it is also necessary to put in place countermeasures against factors that impede economic development, such as piracy, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, natural disasters, and illegal fishing. Other important initiatives include human resource development and the establishment of rules through supporting the development of legal systems and legal capacity building, and the capacity building of maritime law enforcement and Maritime Domain Awareness through the provision of patrol vessels and coastal monitoring radar equipment, and training for the staff of maritime security agencies of each country and dispatch of Japanese experts, which also promotes the safety of maritime transport. One such example is the utilization of various ODA schemes to provide comprehensive support to the Philippine Coast Guard, which contributed to enhancing its maritime law enforcement capacity by providing equipment including high-speed boats and technical cooperation, such as training that utilized the equipment provided, as well as maritime training (see page 41 "The Seas" for details).

The stability and prosperity of Japan and this region cannot be achieved without a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" that is underpinned by transparent rules and the active exchanges of people, goods, and wisdom. For this reason, Japan will continue to utilize various forms of cooperation to accelerate its initiatives alongside all countries and regions that share fundamental principles in order to realize a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific."

(2) Efforts on Debt Issues

Debt can be useful in achieving economic growth as long as developing countries can effectively use the funds they receive through loans. However, if a country has limited repayment capacity and becomes overburdened with excessive debt, it could inhibit sustainable growth, and thus pose a significant challenge to developing countries. Such issues must essentially be resolved by the indebted countries themselves by putting forward reforms and other efforts. However, their excessive debt must not stand in the way of their development path.

At the G8 Gleneagles Summit (the United Kingdom) held in 2005, the G8 countries agreed on a proposal called the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) to reduce 100% of the debts that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)* owe to the IMF, the International Development Association (IDA), and the African Development Fund (AfDF). As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 39 countries have become eligible for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, 6 which further expands existing international debt relief initiatives for HIPCs, and enables complete debt reduction among others. 36 of these countries have received comprehensive debt reduction as a result of having attained a certain level of economic and social reforms as of the end of FY2019.

Furthermore, some low-income and middle-income countries, other than HIPCs, may owe heavy debts, and appropriate measures must be taken to make sure such debts do not prevent their stable medium to long-term development. In 2003, the Paris Club 7 adopted a new Paris Club approach to debt restructuring (the Evian Approach), which examines measures that correspond to the respective situations of low-income and middle-income indebted countries other than HIPCs, while focusing more on debt sustainability of the recipient countries. The approach takes comprehensive debt relief measures for a country that faces difficulty concerning their repayment capacity due to their large debt volume, from the perspective of debt sustainability, as long as the country meets certain criteria.

However, in recent years, there are some cases among low income countries in which they accumulate official debt again, despite having received debt relief through the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and MDRI. Thus, there are concerns in regards to their debt sustainability. The reasons behind this situation are pointed out to be the increase in loans from emerging donor countries and private creditors, including the provision of untraditional and non-concessional loans such as secured loans, as well as the fact that indebted countries lack the capabilities to gather and disclose their own debt data and appropriately manage their debt. Given this situation, discussions are being conducted in the G20 toward ensuring enhanced debt transparency and debt sustainability in low income countries. At the G20 under Japan's Presidency, cooperation from both indebted countries and government and private creditors were called upon, and progress in specific initiatives was confirmed at the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting held in Fukuoka and the G20 Osaka Summit.

One of the factors that can significantly affect debt sustainability of countries, including low-income countries, is infrastructure investment. With regard to infrastructure investment and debt sustainability, the "G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment," which was endorsed at the G20 Summit, incorporate the importance of considering project-level financial sustainability as well as macro-level debt sustainability. From now on, it is important for the G20 countries that endorsed the G20 Principles to implement them, and to provide capacitybuilding support through technical cooperation toward further implementation of the G20 Principles so that developing countries and others do not incur excessive debt. Under this recognition, JICA strives to enhance the capacity of public debt management among management personnel at the finance ministries of developing countries through providing the JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Programs and dispatching experts.

Japan's Efforts

In providing ODA loans, Japan makes its decisions based on the careful consideration of the cooperation structure, debt repayment ability, operational capacity, and credit protection measures, etc. of the recipient countries. In most cases, the recipient countries do repay their loans, but there are also exceptional cases in which they face serious difficulties in their repayment due to events that could not be foreseen when they received ODA loans. In such cases, based on international agreements such as the aforementioned Enhanced HIPC Initiative and Paris Club agreements, Japan takes debt relief measures such as debt rescheduling, 8 cancellation, and reduction only when they are absolutely necessary. As of the end of 2019, Japan has cancelled ODA debts worth a total of approximately ¥1.129 trillion towards 33 countries since FY2003. However, in 2019, as well as in 2018, no debt relief measures have been taken.

⁶ An initiative agreed at the Cologne Summit (Germany) in 1999.

The Paris Club is an informal group of creditor countries to discuss the rescheduling of public debts. The name of the Paris Club derives from the fact that France has chaired meetings and invited creditor countries to Paris upon requests from indebted countries.

⁸ Debt rescheduling is one form of debt relief, wherein payment is postponed for a certain period of time in order to reduce the burden of debt payment on the indebted country.

(3) Promotion of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Science, Technology, and Innovation, and Research and Development

The dissemination of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) contributes to the upgrading of industry, improvement of productivity, achievement of sustainable economic growth, as well as addressing issues related to medical care, education, energy, environment, disaster risk reduction and other social issues in developing countries. Furthermore, the utilization of ICT improves their democratic foundation by encouraging information disclosure by governments and establishing broadcasting media. In this way, ICT is extremely important for strengthening civil society through enhanced convenience and improved services as well as for quality growth.

Japan's Efforts

••• Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

In 2017, Japan formulated the Playbook for Investment in "Quality ICT Infrastructure" for ICT policymakers and procurement managers of the respective countries and regions in order to promote quality infrastructure investment in the field of ICT, with the aim of eliminating the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions, and to help improve the quality of life of all people.

Moreover, Japan actively offers assistance centered on the establishment of communications and broadcasting equipment and facilities in developing countries, and the introduction of the technology and systems they require, and relevant human resources development. Specifically, Japan makes proactive efforts to provide comprehensive support for the overseas promotion of Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T),* which is also an effective means for boosting Japan's economic growth, in the areas of maintenance, personnel and systems. ISDB-T is being spread in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa, and Angola also decided to adopt it in March 2019. As of December 2019, it has been adopted in a total of 20 countries. 10 A JICA training program is conducted every year for countries adopting or considering ISDB-T to promote the spread and introduction of ISDB-T overseas. In order to increase the adoption of ISDB-T in other countries, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) is also promoting assistance that offers ICT solutions to resolve social issues by way of dialogues and joint projects with partner governments.

MIC also contributes in the field of overseas deployment of ICT for disaster risk reduction. Japan's ICT for disaster risk reduction makes it possible to collect, analyze, and distribute disaster information in an integrated manner,



A local technical staff receiving instruction regarding machinery for training on digital terrestrial television broadcasting provided through general cultural grant assistance at the Latin American International Center for Superior Communication Studies in Ecuador (Photo: JICA)

allowing detailed information to be communicated swiftly and infallibly at the community level, including to residents. Japan will continue to cooperate in the field of overseas deployment of ICT for disaster risk reduction and thereby aim to contribute to increasing the disaster reduction capabilities of developing countries (see page 77 for more information on disaster risk reduction).

In addition, Japan actively carries out projects in collaboration with international organizations. Japan works with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),* a specialized UN agency that is responsible for telecommunications and ICT, to provide a variety of development assistance in the fields of telecommunications and ICT to developing countries.

At the Study Group meeting of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which was held in October 2019 in Switzerland, Japan led the holding of workshops on new communications technologies for medical ICT. Japan provided introductions on the outcomes of the remote healthcare applications demonstration test utilizing 5th generation mobile telecommunications networks (5G), a fee-setting mechanism based on the users' intent to pay for remote medication, and pathology diagnoses and healthcare systems utilizing artificial intelligence (AI), which were highly praised. Japan also introduced its own good practices in areas such as smart society, disaster mitigation ICT, environmental ICT, digital broadcasting, and accessibility at the ITU-D Study Group meetings in March and October 2019, and is proactively contributing to the information sharing between countries, including developing countries.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT),* an international organization

ICT is an Abbreviation for Information and Communications Technology. It is a technology that integrates computers and other information technology with digital communication technology, as represented by the Internet and mobile phones.

¹⁰ The 20 countries are Japan, Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Philippines, Bolivia, Uruguay, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Angola (as of December 2019).

specialized in the field of ICT, contributes to the balanced development of the telecommunication services and information infrastructure in the region. The APT hosts a ministerial meeting once every five years to further strengthen regional cooperation to support the advancement of ICT in the Asia-Pacific region, and issues a joint statement setting the medium-term direction of ICT initiatives. 2019 was the 40th anniversary of the APT, and the APT Ministerial Meeting was held in Singapore as a commemorative event. During the meeting, the shared vision to promote digital transformation in the region was unanimously adopted.

In order to promote capacity building (human resource development), which is one of the priority areas under this shared vision, Japan finances a number of training programs conducted by APT every year. In 2018, eight training programs regarding issues such as broadband networks and cybersecurity were implemented, and were attended by around 100 people from the member states. During the programs, the trainees studied Japanese technology through classroom learning and facility visits, and are now utilizing this experience for the development of their own countries' ICT. In addition, Japanese companies' expansion into the region is also expected through introducing Japanese technology systems in the Asia-Pacific region.

Furthermore, in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ICT was identified as a key driver in ASEAN's economic and social transformation under the blueprints adopted at the ASEAN Summit in November 2015 that provide new indicators leading up to 2025. Also, at the ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers (TELMIN) Meeting held in the same month, "The ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020 (AIM2020)" that serves as ASEAN's ICT strategy towards 2020 was formulated. Moreover, with regard to the issues of cyber-attacks that have become key concerns of countries in recent years, Japan and ASEAN have agreed to further strengthen their cooperation in the information security field.

Given this context, the basic assistance policies made by the relevant ministries and agencies to strategically and efficiently provide all-Japan support for capacity building in the cyber security field in developing countries were reported to the Cybersecurity Strategic Headquarters in 2016. Specific initiatives include the establishment of the "ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC)" through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), and the cybersecurity training based on the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement (see "Cyberspace" on page 42 for details).

••• Promoting Science, Technology and Innovation, and Research and Development

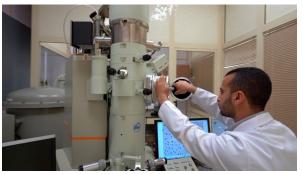
As a major program for Japan's science and technologyrelated assistance, the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) program,* which links ODA and the science and technology budget, was launched in 2008, and by FY2019, 145 joint research projects in 51 countries around the world have been adopted (see also page 100 "Master Techniques from Japan to the World").

Furthermore, based on cooperation for human resources, Japan is developing networks among the next-generation by strengthening assistance for overseas engineering universities.

In Asia, Japan provides support to the Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIIT) by purchasing equipment and supplies for education and research as well as developing curriculums. Japan also collaborates with 27 universities and two research organizations in Japan to extend cooperation for establishing curriculums, dispatching Japanese faculty, and other objectives. In addition, Japan provides contributions to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) located in Thailand, one of Asia's leading graduate schools offering Master's and Ph.D. programs at the School of Engineering and Technology, the School of Environment, Resources and Development, and other faculties. In particular, Japan is providing scholarships to students studying remote sensing (satellite image analysis) in courses taught by Japanese instructors, and contributes to human resources development in this field, which constitutes the crux of the space industry development in the Asian region.



A Japanese teacher giving instructions at the Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (Photo: JICA)



Conducting an experiment using research equipment provided by the Government of Japan at $\ensuremath{\mathsf{E}}\xspace{\mathsf{JUST}}$

In Egypt, Japan supports the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), a public university based on the concept of "graduate school, researchcentered, pragmatic, and international-standard education for a small number of students," drawing on the features of Japanese-style engineering graduate school education. With the cooperation from universities in Japan, in addition to providing support for the operation of graduate schools and departments, such as the introduction of practical engineering education and Japanese-style laboratory education, Japan also supports the acceptance of exchange students from African countries, and contributes to industrial and science and technology human resources development in Africa and the Middle East.

Furthermore, Japan conducts a program to spread Japanese companies' technologies that are useful for the socio-economic development of developing countries. This program is expected to lead to the spread of Japanese private companies' advanced technological capabilities and diverse expertise in partner countries.

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Glossary

*Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)

39 developing countries, mainly from the Africa and East Asia regions, that are poor and have heavy debt burdens, and that are applicable for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, a framework to provide comprehensive debt relief.

*Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting – Terrestrial (ISDB-T)

ISDB-T is a terrestrial digital broadcasting system that was developed in Japan. Its functions, such as emergency alert broadcast, TV reception on mobile terminals, and data broadcasting, give the system advantages in disaster response and the provision of diverse services.

*International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

ITU is a UN specialized agency, which covers the fields of telecommunications and broadcasting (HQ: Geneva, Switzerland; 193 member states). To ensure that people around the world are able to make use of telecommunications technologies, ITU organizes the following: (i) international allocation of radio frequencies used in mobile phones, satellite broadcasting, and other technologies, (ii) international standardization of telecommunications technologies, and (iii) support for development in the field of telecommunications in developing countries.

*Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

APT is an international telecommunication organization established in the Asia-Pacific region in 1979, made up of 38 member states in the region. Aiming for a balanced development of telecommunication services and information infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region, it implements human resources development through training courses and seminars, and coordinates regional policies on standardization, wireless communications, and other telecommunication issues.

*Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)

\rightarrow See also "Master Techniques from Japan to the World" on page 100

Through the collaboration of Japan's advanced science and technology and ODA, SATREPS is an initiative to conduct research to solve global issues relating to the environment and energy, bio-resources, disaster prevention and mitigation, and infectious diseases. Under this program, research institutes both in developing countries and Japan work together to conduct international joint research with the following objectives: 1. Strengthening international science and technology cooperation, 2. Acquiring new expertise and technologies that will lead to resolving global issues, and using these to create innovation, and 3. Capacity development. 11 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and JICA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED), provide support to research institutes and researchers in Japan and partner countries.

11 Enhancing the independent research and development capacity, building sustainable activity systems which contribute to resolving challenges of developing countries, as well as conducting human resources development and establishing networks between Japan and developing countries for the future through international joint research.

(4) Vocational Training, Industrial Human Resources Development, and Employment Creation

To support quality growth in countries, it is essential for their people to acquire the necessary vocational skills. In developing countries, however, opportunities to receive quality education and training are limited. Moreover, the ineffective use of human resources tends to stifle opportunities for earning sufficient income. A shortage of appropriate human resources thus poses a major obstacle to industrial development in those countries.

"Work" constitutes a fundamental activity of mankind that shapes society. Increasing income by getting a job (employment) is an important means for improving the living standards of people. Nevertheless, the global employment situation is uncertain, and the number of unemployed people in 2018 was 172 million. Moreover, it is predicted that the unemployment rate will be roughly on the same level during 2019-2020. In order to create stable employment under these circumstances, each country must urgently prepare for risks by building social safety nets, as well as engage in an international effort to realize "decent work," established as Goal 8 of the SDGs.

Japan's Efforts

••• Vocational Training and Industrial Human Resources Development

Based on requests from developing countries to develop human resources who can respond to diverse needs in technology and technical skills, Japan provides support to leading polytechnic and vocational training schools, which will serve as core centers in each country. In implementing this assistance, Japan, in cooperation with the private sector, supports the capacity building of teachers and trainers, the reinforcement of the operational capacity of training schools, and curriculum improvement, in order to further strengthen the linkages between education and employment.

In the field of industrial human resources development, Japan implemented 64 comprehensive cooperation projects in 31 countries between 2000 and 2019. The projects drew on Japan's insight and know-how for the development and revision of curriculums and teaching materials, capacity enhancement of trainers, and collaboration with the industry sector. As a result, Japan provided support for improving facilities and equipment at 12 schools in six countries, as well as Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions. Japan also contributed to skill development through 14 projects in eight countries, with the aim of improving the livelihoods of women, the disabled, demobilized soldiers, as well as refugees and others whose lives have been impacted by conflict.

In addition, in relation to Africa, Japan positioned developing industrial human resources as part of Japan's

contributions for Africa announced at TICAD7 held in August 2019 in Yokohama. Japan expressed its intention to train 140,000 people in order to diversify industries and create jobs in areas such as innovation, agriculture, blue economy, 12 and others, through the Kaizen Initiative, vocational training centers, and technical assistance financed by the AfDB's trust fund. Japan also announced that human resources development for business and industry would be conducted for 3,000 people to promote business between Japan and Africa in six years under the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)* 3.0. The ABE Initiative, driven by industryacademia-government cooperation, enables trainees to study at 76 universities (156 graduate courses offered) throughout Japan as of the end of 2019 (see also "Stories from the Field" on page 28).



Tanzanian staff receiving a briefing from a JICA expert dispatched for Phase 2 of the Project on Strengthening Manufacturing Enterprises through Quality and Productivity (Photo: JICA)

The "Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative" was announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in 2015 with the goal of assisting industrial human resource development of 40,000 people over the next three years in Asia. At the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in November 2018, following the achievement of the initiative for exceeding the original goal, Japan announced the "Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative 2.0," which aims to support industrial human resource development of approximately 80,000 people in Asia over the next five years, with a view toward the 50th anniversary of Japan-ASEAN Friendship and Cooperation in 2023. In this initiative, cooperation for industrial advancement capabilities, including in AI and other digital fields, has been newly listed, in addition to cooperation in practical technology, design and development capabilities, innovation, business administration, planning, and management capabilities, which have been emphasized thus far.

¹² The blue economy aims to balance the conservation of ocean resources and economic development through the sustainable use of resources from the oceans, rivers, lakes, and more.

Furthermore, under the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" decided by the Cabinet in 2016, with the aim of contributing to fostering innovation in both Japan and developing countries in Asia, Japan decided to launch a new initiative known as the "Innovative Asia," Initiative for circulation of competent human resources between Japan and Asian countries, aiming to offer study opportunities and internships in Japan for approximately 1,000 talented students from Asia over five years from FY2017. This new initiative was highly welcomed by partner countries on occasions such as summit meetings, and aims to lead to the strengthening of diplomatic relations between Japan and Asian countries in the mid- to long-term.

In addition, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) conducts trainings in Japan primarily for Southeast Asian countries, ¹³ with which Japan has been expanding and deepening economically interdependent relationships. The trainings ¹⁴ are designed to transfer the Government and private sector's accumulated knowhow on Japan's skills evaluation system (Japan's National Trade Skill Test and Certification), with a view to developing and securing a quality workforce. In FY2018, a total of 152 people from three countries participated in these training programs. The training is expected to develop and improve skills evaluation systems in these

countries, which in turn will promote the development of their skilled workers and elevate their social standing through increased employment opportunities.

••• Employment, Including Job Creation

Japan also provides support in the area of employment. The question of how to address issues such as response to serious industrial accidents that occur frequently, and protecting the rights of workers and stabilizing employment amidst the expansion of the global supply chain, is a common issue for each country. In light of this, the improvement of the working environment from a global perspective is becoming an increasingly important issue. To cope with these problems, Japan provides technical cooperation that supports developing countries primarily in Asia, focusing on the enhancement of security and hygienic standards of work, as well as improvement of employment legislations and its implementing systems for the improvement of working environments, through means such as voluntary contributions to the International Labour Organization (ILO). In addition, Japan is also engaged in realizing decent work, such as providing support in Africa, including support for youth employment in The Gambia (see also page 122 "Stories from the Field").

Glossary

*African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)

\rightarrow See also "Stories from the Field" on page 28

A program that invites youth in Africa to Japan and provides them with opportunities to gain master's degrees at Japanese universities and obtain internship opportunities at Japanese enterprises, with the aim of promoting human resources development for business and industry in Africa and fostering "navigators" who will support the business activities of Japanese companies in Africa. At TICADV held in 2013, it was announced that Japan will receive 1,000 trainees over five years through the ABE Initiative. At TICADVI in 2016, it was further announced that the Initiative would train 1,500 people including through onsite human resources development over three years. At TICAD7 in 2019, it was announced that these efforts would be continued.

13 The target countries are Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos.

¹⁴ There are two types of training in this project: "training for people in charge of the creation of test standards and test problems" and "training for people in charge of tests and marking." The number of participants above is the total value for both of these types of training.

Stories from the Field 🌒

Bringing High-quality Made-in-Japan Lubricant to Senegal!

- A good example of the ABE Initiative, which connects leading talent in Africa with Japanese corporations -

Since the start of the ABE Initiative* in 2014, a total of 1,285 trainees from all 54 countries in Africa have come to Japan, and over half of these trainees have already completed the program and returned to their countries by FY2019. Mr. Serigne Mansour Diop from Senegal is one of those trainees.

Under the ABE Initiative, Mr. Diop studied for two years at the Nagoya University, School of Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering from 2016, and then undertook a half-year internship at Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd. After completing the program, he returned to Senegal, and is now serving as an intermediary to introduce Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo's products to the country. Mr. Diop shared his inspiration for applying to the ABE Initiative.

"Since I was a child, I watched lots of Japanese anime, and was interested in Japanese culture. Japan also has quality infrastructure that is able to withstand earthquakes and other natural disasters. At university in Senegal, I majored in civil engineering (primarily bridge engineering), and was interested in large-scale infrastructure. When I found out about the ABE Initiative, I thought that it would be a great chance to study in Japan."

Despite the highly competitive nature of the application process for the ABE Initiative, Mr. Diop was selected as one of the trainees. After earning his master's degree, and influenced by his older brother who had started his own business in Senegal, Mr. Diop was interested in finding a business partner in Japan, and attended a business fair which invited all trainees from the ABE Initiative. He chose Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., who had a booth at the fair, for his internship.

Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd. is a lubricant manufacturer headquartered in Saitama Prefecture, and sells engine oil and other automotive lubricants in Japan and overseas. However, since the global market for such lubricants is expected to shrink with the spread of electric vehicles, the company was investigating in the potential of Africa in addition to its established markets in Asia. In this situation, the company's participation in the aforementioned business fair became the trigger to start accepting trainees from Africa in the summer of 2017. Mr. Diop was one of their first 11 trainees.

During his internship at Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo, Mr. Diop gained experience in a wide range of roles. Not only did he deepen his understanding on automotive lubricants, the company's core products, he saw future potential in Senegal for the company's high-quality, highperformance road repair materials, and translated the product materials into French, the national language of Senegal as well as researched alternative materials available in his home country. Mr. NAKAMURA Daisuke of the Overseas Division at Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo, who worked together with Mr. Diop, was deeply impressed by his enthusiasm



ABE Initiative trainees observing the engine oil production process at the Saitama factory of Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd. (Photo: Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo)

toward the work.

"Mr. Diop was always very bright and cheerful, and responded to any work-related challenges with intelligence and insight. He was also skilled at making contact with people, and stood out with his ability to take action. Having gained an opportunity to study in Japan, I strongly felt his passion to gain something here and start a business in Senegal while maintaining a relationship with Japan."

After returning to Senegal in March 2019, Mr. Diop became a "navigator" for Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo's expansion into Senegal, and is currently



Mr. Diop working with a trainee from Mozambique to produce an engine oil sample (Photo: Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo)

conducting a market survey through a test sale of lubricants, with the aim of producing the lubricants locally through a joint venture with a local major manufacturer. In September 2019, Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo shipped its first container of "Rising (Engine Oil)," designed for the Senegal market, and Mr. Diop is providing total support for the sale of the product in Senegal.

Mr. Nakamura shared the following thoughts on the realization of this project.

"We were able to take the risk of shipping our first container to Senegal without arranging a business consultant thanks to the strong relationship of trust we have with Mr. Diop. Although some people in the company voiced concerns about expanding into Africa, understanding is growing on the possibility of business in Africa since we started accepting trainees. We have also recently hired a former trainee of the ABE Initiative from Morocco."

Furthermore, a survey (JICA SDGs Business Supporting Survey) is planned to assess the market potential and support business model formulation for Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo's road repair materials in Senegal. Mr. Diop also plans to serve as the local coordinator for this survey.

In addition to Mr. Diop, approximately 60 other young people from Senegal have used the ABE Initiative to earn an opportunity to study in Japan. The JICA Senegal Office conducts follow-up with each trainee to help build their experiences into even stronger relations between Japan and Senegal. These follow-up activities include matching trainees with Japanese companies, reports on local business needs, and one-on-one consulting.

Looking back on the program, Mr. Diop says, "The follow-up system for ABE Initiative trainees is very thorough, they provide help if I need anything even today. I am also very happy to have been able to connect Chugai Yukagaku Kogyo with a local road repair company, as they have joined hands and JICA's assistance is being considered."

The ABE Initiative is building a relationship of friendship between Japan and Senegal that contributes to the development of both countries by creating a network of business people connecting Japan and Senegal, and invigorating the economic activity of Japanese corporations in Senegal.

* See the glossary on page 27 for details.

Part II

2

Sharing Universal Values and Realizing A Peaceful and Secure Society

Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

In order to achieve "quality growth" in developing countries, it is necessary that the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people are engaged in socio-economic activities with a sense of safety, and social infrastructure is equitably and stably managed. So as to strengthen such foundations, the sharing of universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights, and the rule of law, as well as ensuring peace, stability, and security, are of great importance in developing countries.

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

(1) Assistance for the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems, and Socio-economic Systems

The development of socio-economic infrastructure, coupled with the establishment of the rule of law, realization of good governance, promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights, are the foundation for the development of developing countries. In this regard, assistance for the promotion of the rule of law is required to develop laws and to train legal and judicial experts, including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as to assist in the development of economic systems that involve the establishment of tax systems, appropriate collection, management and execution of taxes, strengthening of audit functions of the public sector, and human resources development for improving financial systems.

Japan's Efforts

As part of the assistance for the development of legal and economic systems, Japan provides assistance that addresses legal and judicial system reform, local administration, capacity-building of government officials, enhancement of internal audits, and human resources development for the establishment of civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Mongolia, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and Cote d'Ivoire. Assistance in this field is a typical example of "people-to-people cooperation" between Japan and the recipient countries, and Japan implements such assistance as part of Japan's "visible Japanese development cooperation." In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures is an important initiative, in the sense that it leads to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies to be active in these countries. Japan's assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan's "soft power," and promotes and underpins growth in the world, including Asia.

Every year, Japan holds an international training course (twice a year) and an international seminar for senior officials (once a year) for criminal justice practitioners from developing countries in Asia and Africa, in collaboration with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI).* Each course and seminar has focused on key identified issues among the international community including the UN, and has made efforts to adapt to the changing agenda in the global society. The main topic of the spring international training course is crime prevention and anticrime measures, and for the autumn session is the treatment of offenders. The international seminar for senior officials covers a wide range of criminal justice issues.

Japan also conducts international training courses on the promotion of the rule of law, studies on the legal systems in other countries, and seminars in developing countries by dispatching experts. These activities are aimed at supporting the drafting of basic laws and regulations, as well as economic laws and regulations in developing countries, establishing the basis for the proper operation and execution of legal systems, and strengthening the training of legal professionals. Specifically, Japan invited legal practitioners and lawmaking professionals, such as justice ministry officials, judges, and prosecutors, from Asian countries including Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos, and Indonesia, and held trainings on themes such as the drafting of legislation and the development of legal human resources tailored to the needs of each country. Additionally, Japan dispatched experts from Japan to recipient countries to hold seminars and other activities.

Furthermore, in order to earnestly and proactively promote assistance that is aligned with the needs of developing countries, Japan works to continuously implement effective assistance by conducting broad and basic studies regarding the legal systems of the countries, and their interpretations and operations.



Q&A session held during the training for local judges under the "Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar" (Photo: JICA)

Glossary

*United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

Established in 1962 based on an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. It is operated by the United Nations Training Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute within the Ministry of Justice. It implements international training and other activities for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries, and has produced over 6,000 graduates from 139 countries and regions since its establishment.

(2) Assistance for Governance (Including Anti-Corruption)

The existence of corruption, including the bribery of government officials during the process of economic development, has become a factor impeding sound economic growth in developing countries. Thus, it is necessary for donor countries to provide assistance for good governance, including anti-corruption measures, in order to realize an equitable and stable society in developing countries.

Japan's Efforts

As a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the only universal framework in the international community that sets out measures to prevent and combat corruption through providing financial contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the secretariat of the Convention, Japan has been actively engaged in developing legal systems concerning the prevention of corruption, and law enforcement operations, as well as providing capacity building assistance to law enforcement organizations in countries vulnerable to corruption. In 2019, following the previous year, Japan contributed to identifying and solving challenges in the global fight against corruption by funding UNODC in order to support the operation of the review mechanism of the UN Convention against Corruption, which assesses the status of implementation of the Convention and identifies technical assistance needs necessary for the effective implementation of the Convention.

In addition, through UNAFEI, Japan holds an international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption, on the theme of "Detection, Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of High-Profile Corruption," for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries in Asia and Africa. The training course is held annually with themes selected from the key issues of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships for preventing corruption in each country.

Furthermore, Japan has held an annual seminar titled "Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries" since 2007, with the objectives of supporting initiatives in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and anti-corruption. In 2019, a seminar was held in Tokyo, on the theme of "Effective Financial Investigation and Anti-Money-Laundering Measures for Confiscation and Asset Recovery to Counter New and Emerging Corruption Threats."

(3) Assistance for Democratization

It is a critical component of encouraging medium to long-term stability and development in developing countries to strengthen the foundation for democracy such as by the people's participation in governance and development and by protecting and promoting human rights. In particular, it is important for Japan to actively assist developing countries, which are taking proactive steps toward democratization, and support their efforts to shift to democratic systems, including electoral assistance.

Japan's Efforts

In February 2018, Japan provided Cambodia with supplies for elections, such as ballot boxes, recognizing the significance of holding national elections in which the will of the people is properly reflected. Moreover, along with trainings on the ideals of democracy for officials involved in parliament administration and election management, training on improving judicial access for legal professionals was also conducted. Furthermore, since 2017, Japan has provided technical cooperation assistance to the officials of the Cambodian Ministry of Interior aspiring for decentralization in the country, in support of formulating strategies and implementation plans, and developing human resources. In December 2018, and March and July 2019, a total of 30 young Cambodian politicians were invited to Japan, wherein they had exchanges of views with related organizations



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs NAKATANI Shinichi (second from left) conducting election observation activities for the election of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People of Tunisia (October 2019)

and on-site observations, including those where election work was conducted, to learn about democracy in Japan. Political campaign staffs, including those from civil society, and government officials in charge of civil society were also invited to Japan.

In addition, in August 2019, Japan decided to provide ballot boxes and ink to be installed in polling stations throughout Ethiopia, in order to support the implementation of fair and highly transparent general elections in Ethiopia in accordance with international standards. This assistance is expected to contribute to the peace and stability in Ethiopia and strengthen bilateral relations.

2-2 Assistance for Ensuring Peace, Stability, and Security

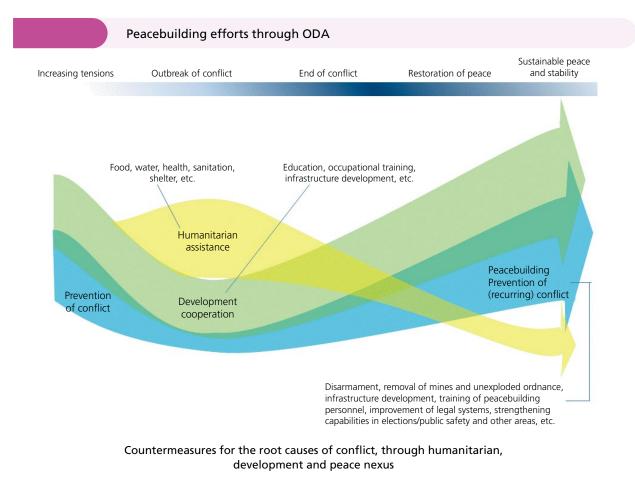
(1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Displaced Persons

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and displaced persons, resulting in humanitarian crises. These conflicts also undermine the progress in development achieved through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to engage in "peacebuilding" for the establishment of foundations for development in order to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace.

Japan's Efforts

Discussions on consistent support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction, and nationbuilding have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC),* which was established in 2005. Japan has served as a member of the PBC Organizational Committee since its establishment, and has been pursuing intensive efforts from the standpoint of proactive contribution to peace, based on the principle of international cooperation. Japan also actively contributes to the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)* that was established in 2006. To date, Japan has contributed a total of \$52.5 million, and supports the prevention of conflict recurrence, conflict prevention, and sustainable peace in countries in Africa and other areas as the sixth highest major donor. In February 2018, the "Secretary-General Report on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace" was published, and a variety of recommendations were made, aiming at strengthening financing for peacebuilding and other activities. In April of the same year, the "High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace" was held, and Japan pledged to support the initiatives of the Secretary-General in the area of peacebuilding.

Moreover, Japan provides various types of support for refugees and displaced persons affected by conflict, such as food assistance, and electoral assistance for political peace processes. In addition, after a conflict is resolved, Japan has assisted in Disarmament, Demobilization



and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in order to rebuild the national security sector to ensure domestic stability and security, and promote the consolidation of peace. Japan also extends support for the reconstruction of affected countries in such areas as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure (socio-economic infrastructure). Further, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and ensure that conflicts do not reoccur, Japan works to strengthen the administrative, judicial, and policing functions of the country in question, while supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions, and pursuing efforts in the social sectors of healthcare and education. In such undertakings, Japan is giving maximum consideration to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide these supports in a seamless manner, Japan takes an approach that combines assistance through international organizations, grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

Furthermore, the Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan will strengthen coordination between development cooperation and international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs). In the fields where UN PKOs are deployed, many initiatives are underway which contribute to efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflict and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize the effects of such efforts, it remains important for Japan to promote such forms of cooperation.

In addition, Japan dispatched 172 instructors from the Japan Ground Self-Defence Force (JGSDF) and other government entities to conduct training on the operation of heavy engineering equipment for 277 engineering personnel in eight¹⁵ countries in Africa, under the framework of the United Nations Triangular Partnership Project, where three parties, namely the United Nations, Supporting Member States and Troop Contributing Countries, cooperate to enhance the capacity of uniformed personnel to be dispatched to PKO missions through provision of training and equipment. This project expanded its scope to Asia and its surrounding regions. Japan dispatched 40 JGSDF personnel and government officials to train 36 engineering personnel from nine 16 Asian countries at the trial training in 2018 and the first training in 2019 convened in Viet Nam. Furthermore, in October 2019, Japan started life-saving training in the field of medical care, which has become an important issue for UN PKOs.

••• Support for Refugees and Displaced Persons

Given the situations in Syria, Myanmar, and other countries, the number of forcibly displaced populations including refugees and displaced persons worldwide at the end of 2018 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian situations are becoming increasingly severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing humanitarian assistance, including assistance for refugees, displaced persons and others, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions, and to support the realization of self-reliant development, wherein each person is capable of getting back on their own feet.

In particular, Japan works with international organizations, mainly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide refugees, displaced persons, and others around the world with assistance by distributing shelter, food, and basic supplies necessary to live. Furthermore, through cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), International Organizations, Japan is providing assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others, even in locations with security concerns, by utilizing their expertise and delivering capabilities.

Upon providing this kind of assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others through international organizations, Japan places importance on a visible cooperation through collaboration with Japanese entities such as JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency, as well as private companies. For example, in the case of refugee assistance by UNHCR, Japan works in collaboration with JICA to implement a program combining emergency and reconstruction assistance. In addition, Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization, established in 2000 in cooperation with NGOs, the Government, and the business communities, is providing assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others (see also page 130, "B. Cooperation with Japanese NGOs").

Japan is also promoting "development cooperation" to



Staff of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Bangladesh office listening to female displaced persons at a camp in Cox's Bazar District, which faces a humanitarian crisis due to the large influx of displaced persons in August 2017 (Photo: UNFPA Bangladesh) (see also page 141, "Stories from the Field")

15 The eight countries are Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria.

16 The nine countries are Viet Nam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Singapore, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Bhutan, and Myanmar.

help countries to stand on their own from the medium to long-term perspective, in parallel with urgently required "humanitarian assistance," from the initial phases after a humanitarian crisis arises (humanitarian-development nexus). This is extremely important for preventing refugees, displaced persons, and others from descending once again into a situation that will require humanitarian support. Furthermore, in addressing prolonged and escalating humanitarian crises, in addition to the above mentioned "humanitarian-development nexus," it is necessary to drastically strengthen measures for addressing the root causes of the conflict. In order to realize this, Japan continues to place importance on the idea of "humanitarian, development and peace nexus," and is seamlessly extending "support for peacebuilding and the prevention of the recurrence of conflicts," and "support for poverty reduction and economic development," in countries and regions where humanitarian crises due to the conflicts have arisen.

Specific Example: Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Persons in Rakhine State, Myanmar

In northern Rakhine state, Myanmar, the attack on the Myanmar security forces by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) in August 2017, the operations by the Myanmar security forces and the subsequent destabilization resulted in over approximately 700,000 displaced persons evacuating to the southeastern part of Bangladesh. The humanitarian situation among the displaced persons living in camps in the region is severe, and is greatly impacting the living environment of the surrounding host communities (regions that accept displaced persons).

Given the situation, Japan has been providing support in Bangladesh through Japanese NGOs since October 2017, by distributing essential supplies for living, improving the hygiene environment, providing medical treatment and protecting women and children through Japan Platform (JPF). Moreover, in January 2019, in collaboration with WFP, Japan decided to implement a grant aid program to provide food aid for the displaced persons, and to support the improvement of livelihoods among small-scale farmers in Bangladesh, including the host communities. Furthermore, in February 2019, Japan decided to provide assistance for improving the living environments of displaced persons and host communities in terms of water and sanitation, health and medical care, education, and others through international organizations and NGOs.

In Myanmar (Rakhine State), Japan is providing support for internally displaced persons and local residents with food and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, small-scale infrastructure development, and other areas through international organizations, in order to create an environment conducive to the return of displaced persons as well as for humanitarian assistance. Japan is also conducting cooperation in maintaining power lines, road pavement, school construction, and water supply facilities



Food being delivered to displaced persons through Japan's emergency grant aid (Photo: WFP Bangladesh)

in Rakhine State through JICA.

Going forward, Japan will continue to provide support in both countries, in order to improve the humanitarian situation, and to create an environment conducive to safe, voluntary and dignified repatriation of the displaced persons.

••• Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Although socially vulnerable people including persons with disabilities affected by conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and displaced persons are susceptible to the impact of a conflict, the reality remains that the socially vulnerable often receive delayed assistance in post-conflict recovery, and find it difficult to access the benefits of peace and reconstruction.

From this perspective, as one of the programs to support displaced persons, the Government of Japan supported the independence of displaced persons and others as well as the promotion of regional stability and social development through contributing to the job training and provision of equipment for refugees from South Sudan and residents of the host community in Adjumani District, Uganda, which is implemented by Terra Renaissance, a Japanese NGO. Furthermore, for the social reintegration of child soldiers and protection and empowerment of children, who are the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, Japan has been providing support through UNICEF. For example, in the Central African Republic, Japan provides support for the social reintegration of former child soldiers and comprehensive humanitarian assistance to children who were victims of sexual violence and internally-displaced persons, through UNICEF.

••• Reconstruction of Social and Human Capital

Japan supports the reconstruction of social capital and restoration of human capital who participate in economic

Bangladesh Humanitarian Assistance Program for People Fleeing Myanmar Japan Platform (JPF) (October 2017 - (ongoing))

In August 2017, people from Myanmar fled to Bangladesh to escape violence in northern Rakhine State in Myanmar. Thus, approximately 900,000 people including people from Myanmar who had previously evacuated to Bangladesh currently live in the camps of Cox's Bazarin Bangladesh*.

Japan Platform (see page 130), which was established to carry out emergency humanitarian aid through tripartite cooperation among NGOs, the government, and civil society and private sector in Japan, launched the "Humanitarian Assistance Program for People Fleeing Myanmar". Since October 2017, after the mass influx of displaced people into Bangladesh, a total of 11 Japanese NGOs have provided assistance to displaced persons in a wide range of sectors under this program. The sectors of humanitarian assistance include water and sanitation, food and non-food item distributions, shelter construction, health and medical care, and protection of women and children. Eight of these NGOs are still working in the field.



Displaced children from Myanmar drawing water from a well installed by AAR Japan (Kutupalong refugee camp, March 2018) (Photo: AAR Japan)

activities in the countries affected by conflict. This support is aimed at preventing new conflicts from emerging, and eliminating factors that could cause new conflicts in the course of reconstruction or nation-building.

In regards to the reconstruction of social capital, Japan is putting particular effort in the following five areas: (i) development of social infrastructure, (ii) development of transportation, power grids, and telecommunications networks, (iii) improvement of health and medical system functions, (iv) improvement of education system functions, and (v) food security. As for the restoration of human capital, while combining assistance aimed at medium to long-term economic development as much as possible, Japan seeks to help develop an economic environment as well as improve livelihoods and increase job opportunities with a focus on preventing social instability caused by rising unemployment and other factors.

••• Countermeasures Against Antipersonnel Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

In the countries and regions where there has been conflict, antipersonnel landmines and unexploded



A JADE staff member distributing sanitary kits to a displaced woman (Photo: JPF)

Under this program, Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), is supporting the improvement of the water sanitation environment by installing toilets, bathing spaces, and wells in the refugee camp, and approximately 4,700 households are using these facilities. AAR Japan also operates shelters where women and children can spend their time and interact in a safe environment. As of August 2019, there were approximately 200 women and 200 children using these shelters.

Japan Agency for Development and Emergency (JADE) provided support to improve the sanitation conditions of displaced women and increase their dignity, through distributing sanitary kits and providing health education sessions. The assistance was provided to 4,300 female beneficiaries.

When natural disasters and conflicts occur around the world, Japan will continue to provide effective and efficient emergency humanitarian assistance that matches local needs, by utilizing the strengths of Japanese NGOs.

*Source: OCHA "JRP 2019 funding update – 30 September 2019"

ordnance (UXO) remain to this day, and illicit small arms and light weapons are still widely used. These devices not only harm ordinary civilians and others indiscriminately and hinder reconstruction and development activities, but may also cause the exacerbation of conflict. It is important to cooperate continuously to stabilize communities and ensure security in these countries through such efforts as the disposal of antipersonnel landmines and UXOs, appropriate management of small arms and light weapons, and support and capacity building for landmine victims.

As a state party to the "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction" and the "Convention on Cluster Munitions," Japan is steadily implementing international cooperation through preventive efforts such as risk reduction education, in addition to mine clearance and victim assistance, from the perspective of the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus. For example, Japan has supported the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) not only in terms of equipment provision, but also in the establishment of a curriculum and building the foundations for training in landmine clearance. CMAC staff who have taken the



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs OMI Asako delivers her speech in the High-Level Session of the Fourth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention held in Norway (November 2019), expressing Japan's continued commitment to providing support for addressing anti-personnel landmine issues in cooperation with related countries, organizations, and others

training are engaged in efforts to spread the technical expertise on landmine clearance throughout Cambodia and abroad. Furthermore, such support has even achieved South-South cooperation, as CMAC is also functioning as a training center for staff responsible for landmine countermeasures in other countries, such as Colombia (see the column on page 35 for more details).

In Afghanistan, a non-profit organization, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), provides outreach education to raise awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict, and on the proper ways of avoiding them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF, AAR Japan has been conducting Mine Risk Education (MRE) in the country through the development of teaching materials, and conducting training seminars, etc. The organization also trains local people to conduct MRE by themselves. Through such activities, education and awareness-raising activities for the local people are steadily progressing.

Furthermore, in Laos, which has been particularly affected by UXOs, Japan has mainly dispatched UXO experts, provided equipment, and conducted South-South cooperation. Japan has also supported the capacity building of organizations that dispose of UXOs, including through introducing mechanical Bush-cutters to remove shrubs and development of forward outposts in Sekong Province, Salavan Province, and Champasak Province, all of which are poor regions in the country that have endured especially great suffering from UXOs.

In addition to providing bilateral support, Japan is proactively engaged in measures against mines and UXOs through international organizations. In 2019, Japan conducted clearance and risk education against landmines and UXOs through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, South Sudan, Sudan, and Somalia. Moreover, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Japan has supported the Center for Humanitarian Demining Training in Benin (CPADD) in strengthening landmine disposal training capacity for Central and West African countries. Likewise, Japan has provided support for mine risk education in Palestine, Yemen, the Central

Colombia

Economic and Social Development Programme (Strengthening the system and capacity for removal of anti-personnel landmines) Grant Aid (June 2017 - October 2020)

In Colombia, the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) reached a peace agreement in 2016 to end a domestic conflict that lasted over half a century. The antipersonnel landmines that were buried during this conflict caused more than 11,000 casualties. It is said that even after reaching the peace agreement, landmines are said to remain buried in the areas that extend over more than half of the cities in the country.

In view of this situation, Japan provided seven demining machines manufactured by Nikken Corporation and a mobile container for storing maintenance and management tools for demining machines. In addition, Nikken, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) in Cambodia, and the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) in Laos implemented joint training on operation and maintenance of demining equipment in Japan, Cambodia, and Laos, for a total of 17 members of the Colombian Humanitarian Demining Brigade, consisting of members from the National Army of Colombia and staff of the Ministry of Defense. This enabled Japan to pass on the technology by transferring it through CMAC and UXO Lao to Colombian government officials, in what can be seen as a concrete example of "triangular cooperation" where Japan and developing countries transcend regions to support other developing countries.

Operational training was also conducted in Colombia for 30 members of the same team. These efforts are expected to strengthen the Colombian government's anti-personnel mine clearing capabilities and operations. This program will accordingly encourage the return of internally displaced people who had been forced to abandon their land due to the fear of landmines, and enable local residents to use the recovered land for farming. In this way, it is expected to lead to the realization of a society where people can live with peace of mind.



Colombian Humanitarian Demining Brigade and CMAC personnel conducting operational training using CMAC-owned Nikken demining machines (Photo: CMAC)

African Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq and Ukraine, via UNICEF since 2015. It is also supporting risk reduction education against landmines and the provision of prosthetic legs for people injured by landmines in Afghanistan, Iraq and Jordan, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Japan also provides support for the collection, disposal, and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons. Furthermore, with a view to security improvement, as well as strengthening the capacity to manage and control the import and export of arms, Japan supports the development of relevant legal systems, capacity building of customs agencies, police forces, and other law enforcement agencies among other initiatives.

••• Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Activities required in the field of peacebuilding and qualities needed for those engaged in such activities have become increasingly diversified and complex. From FY2007 to FY2014, Japan has implemented the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding to cultivate Japanese and other countries' civilian specialists suitable on the ground. Under this program, for those who have the will to build careers in the field of peacebuilding, Japan conducted training in Japan to provide the knowledge and skills necessary on the ground, and also conducted career development support programs to provide the skills and knowledge for obtaining posts and career development in international organizations etc., of which the "Primary Course," which offers on-thejob training at field offices of international organizations, serves as the main pillar. In FY2015, the program was renewed as the "Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development," and its content has been expanded to include the "Mid-Career Course," which supports the career advancement of those with a certain degree of practical experience in fields related to peacebuilding and development in addition to the Primary Course. In FY2018, the "Global Career Course" for practitioners seeking a new career in international organizations was also implemented. Many graduates of these courses are currently playing an active role in the fields of peacebuilding and development in countries such as South Sudan, Jordan, and Israel.

Glossary

*Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

A United Nations organization established in March 2005. Based on the recognition that it is extremely important to provide appropriate post-conflict support due to the frequent recurrence of regional conflicts and civil wars after they end, the PBC aims to provide advice regarding consistent support from conflict resolution to recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

*Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

A fund established in October 2006. The fund is used to respond to urgent threats to peace processes, support peace agreements and political dialogue, strengthen national organizations and national capacity, as well as revitalize economies and establish administrative services, among other purposes.

Stories from the Field M 2

Voices of Young Japanese Personnel in International Organizations Working Tirelessly on the Front Lines of Humanitarian Aid

- Saving as many lives as possible through emergency humanitarian aid coordination -

From February to August 2019, I was dispatched to the Central African Republic, a country located in the center of the African continent, as a staff member of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and coordinated emergency humanitarian aid. The country has been the site of a longrunning humanitarian crisis caused by armed conflict and other factors, and 2.6 million people, which is over half of its population of 4.66 million people, require humanitarian aid. Large-scale humanitarian aid is also being carried out in the city Bambari of Ouaka Prefecture, where I was based, located in the central region of the country. A number of international organizations and NGOs are working to provide assistance across several fields including food, healthcare, water and sanitation, and shelter. OCHA undertakes coordination work to ensure that these numerous organizations and groups collaborate to provide efficient humanitarian aid without overlap or gaps. At the Bambari Field Office, I worked in a variety of roles, such as running coordination meetings, and providing reports and analysis on humanitarian situations.

In my actual coordination work, I often found myself trapped in between the conflicting opinions of the many organizations, and struggled with challenging demands. For example, in June 2019, the Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC)* for the Central African Republic requested us to dispatch a humanitarian needs assessment team to Mobaye City in Basse-Kotto Prefecture as quickly as possible. In such assessments, OCHA would serve as the coordinator and take the lead to ensure that various organizations could cooperate to carry out an efficient survey. Thus, as the team leader of the assessment team, I began the preparations. An escort by the UN peacekeeping mission was required to travel to Mobaye City, which suffered from political instability. Since OCHA is also responsible for coordinating this escort, I immediately began negotiating the arrangements with the Deputy Commander of the peacekeeping mission. I learned, however, that a peacekeeping force had already been dispatched to another region which suffered from increased instability, and that an escort to Mobaye City was not immediately available. Given these circumstances, I informed the RC/HC that it would be difficult to quickly arrange the assessment, but she repeated her prior orders, "The situation is severe, we cannot wait. Figure something out and get to the region." Therefore, I persistently continued my negotiations with the peacekeeping mission, and after changing plans two or three times, I was suddenly notified that "We can provide escort the day after tomorrow." While the assessment team members expressed concerns about the short notice, we set out for Mobaye City.

After the assessment, OCHA is also responsible for putting together a joint response plan based on the assessment results, as well as calculating funding requirements and garnering support from the UN headquarters and donors. However, differences in the way of thinking between the different organizations often make it difficult to achieve



On the way to visit refugees, a ferry carries UN vehicles across a river with no bridge (Photo: KIMURA Makiha)



Exchanging opinions with the Central African Republic Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (on the right) and representatives of field offices of different international organizations regarding humanitarian conditions at the time of her visit to Bambari (Photo: IOM Bambari Sub Office)

consensus. As a matter of fact, after the Mobaye City survey, the organizations disagreed on the priority of aid and how many people the aid should cover. Although meeting after meeting would end in deadlock, I rushed to and fro negotiating, explaining, and persuading stakeholders to come to an agreement.

The final assessment report and joint response plan do not directly help the people in need. I felt great satisfaction, however, in building consensus because the report and joint response plan are essential in sharing the voices of those in the most difficult situation in Mobaye City with the world, mobilizing funding, and implementing assistance. Sharing the voices of those who need aid the most with the world also allows me to serve as an advocate for those suffering in severe circumstances with no voice. I feel that this is my mission as a staff member of OCHA.

In this way, even on the front lines of humanitarian aid, OCHA always works behind the scenes. Nevertheless, I feel passionate about my coordination work. I believe that bringing together organizations and groups with different positions and specialties, and optimizing limited funds and resources to the fullest degree leads to saving as many lives as possible.

I set out on a career in humanitarian aid at the UN through the "Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development" (see page 36) and the JPO Programme (see page 140) run by MOFA, working in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, and Ethiopia. I then moved to the Central African Republic, and have now returned to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, working to provide emergency humanitarian aid. I am often asked, "Why did you choose to work for humanitarian aid?" To me, providing humanitarian aid to people suffering under some of the most severe conditions in the world in a humanitarian crisis is an extremely precious and noble profession, and I have a strong ambition to contribute in the field as much as I can. As a member of OCHA, I wish to continuously work to deliver quick and efficient assistance for those who are most in need, and as many people as possible.

KIMURA Makiha

Special Assistant to the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kinshasa Office

* The Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) has overall responsibility for international assistance on humanitarian issues in the country of residence and also chairs a humanitarian country-specific team consisting of representatives of major international humanitarian organizations.

(2) Humanitarian Assistance during Natural Disasters

Japan stands ready for the immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to requests from governments of affected countries or international organizations when large-scale disasters occur overseas. There are five types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams that provide humanitarian assistance: (i) "Search and Rescue Team" to conduct search and rescue operations, (ii) "Medical Team" to provide medical assistance, (iii) "Infectious Diseases Response Team" to provide assistance to minimize the damage from large-scale infectious diseases, (iv) "Expert Team" to give technical advice or guidance on emergency disaster mitigation activities and recover operations and (v) "Self-Defense Force Unit" to undertake medical activities, transportation of aid supplies and personnel when it is deemed particularly necessary in responding to large-scale disasters. These teams are dispatched either individually or in combination.



An examination conducted by medical team members of the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team dispatched to the area affected by the cyclone in Mozambique in April 2019 (Photo: JICA)

Emergency relief goods are provided as an in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other supplies needed for people affected in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, in four overseas warehouses. In 2019, Japan provided emergency relief goods to Afghanistan, Iran, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, and Albania, among other countries.

In addition, to relieve refugees, displaced persons and others, and those who have been affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts overseas, Japan implements Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations. In many cases, Japanese NGOs contribute as partners when these international organizations engage in actual emergency assistance.

Moreover, Japanese NGOs also provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters by utilizing ODA funds. Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established through the partnership and cooperation of Japanese NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan, provides assistance to refugees, displaced persons, or people affected by conflicts or natural disasters. The NGOs affiliated with JPF provide various forms of support to people affected by disasters to meet their needs in regions that local government aid does not always reach (see also page 130, "B. Cooperation with Japanese NGOs").



Staff delivering cooking equipment and kitchen utensils as part of the JPF program in 2018, "Emergency Response to Laos floods" (Photo: Good Neighbors Japan)

Disaster response is a shared concern of Japan and ASEAN, which are beset by numerous natural disasters. In order to strengthen the capacity of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), established in 2011, Japan dispatches personnel and provides support for information and communications technology systems, along with the provision of emergency relief goods and support for the development of a management and transport system for goods.

(3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Through globalization, the advancement and spread of high-tech devices, as well as the expanded movement of people, transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism have become a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, including the illicit trafficking of drugs and firearms, trafficking in persons 17, cybercrime, and money laundering 18, has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated in its methods. Also, local groups that are affiliated with and influenced by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other international terrorist organizations are becoming active not only in the Middle East and Africa, but also in the Asian region. Furthermore, homegrown terrorism¹⁹ by individuals influenced by violent extremism also poses a grave threat. In addition, piracy and armed robbery against ships off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa, the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, as well as in the waters of Southeast Asia, are still a concern.

There are limitations for any one nation to effectively deal with transnational organized crime, acts of terrorism, and piracy. Therefore, not only must each nation strengthen its countermeasures, the entire international community must also work together to eliminate legal loopholes through assistance to build capacity in the fields of criminal justice and law enforcement in developing countries.

Japan's Efforts

A. Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintaining domestic security, Japan provides assistance focused on the transfer of knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, while emphasizing human resources development, including enhancement of administrative capabilities and systems.

As one example, the National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan dispatches experts to and accepts trainees from mainly Asian countries such as Indonesia, through which Japan teaches how the Japanese police is trusted by the Japanese people as democratically controlled police.

B. Counter-Terrorism

Regions once controlled by ISIL were liberated as a result of clearance operations in Iraq and Syria. However, due to foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) influenced by ISIL returning to their home countries or moving to other countries, the threat of terrorism and violent extremism



Participants who created a forum, called "Women Peace Café", and conducted activities on campus of a university in Bangladesh, which aimed for having dialogues to prevent violent extremism, as part of a project implemented by UN Women with contributions from Japan (Photo: BRAC University).

2

Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

continues to spread around the world, including Asia.

In March 2019, an unprecedented case occurred in which a terrorist ran livestream video footage of himself shooting people in Christchurch, New Zealand on social media, which quickly spread all around the world. In addition, in April of the same year, there was a terrorist attack in Sri Lanka in which over 250 people, including Japanese nationals, were killed in serial bombings, the largest number of victims in recent years in Asia.

In light of this situation, the outcome documents of the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting and the G7 Interior Ministers' Meeting, held in Dinar and Paris, France respectively in April 2019, reaffirmed the necessity of combating terrorism and identified specific measures. Moreover, at the G20 Osaka Summit in June 2019, as the G20 Presidency, Japan compiled the G20 Osaka Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT), which indicates the importance of cooperation among the governments of related countries, international organizations, private companies, and civil society to prevent the exploitation of the internet for terrorism and other related purposes.

Cooperation among countries around the world is essential in combating terrorism, and Japan is providing assistance to enhance the counter-terrorism capacity mainly in Asian countries, so that Asia does not become a loophole in the fight against terrorism. In FY2019, Japan contributed approximately \$17 million for border control including support for the enhancement of border administration and counter-terrorism capacity of various countries' police forces. Japan also contributed approximately \$8.2 million toward countermeasures against violent extremism, which is the root cause of terrorism, through the empowerment of women and youth,

¹⁷ The act of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor or prostitution (Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children).

¹⁸ The act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. One example is the act in which a drug dealer hides money gained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.

¹⁹ Acts of terrorism by those who have grown natively in the country.

making Japan's total contributions approximately \$25 million. In particular, Japan focuses on combating violent extremism, which is the root cause of terrorism, through contributions to projects by international organizations and other means. For example, in FY2019, Japan contributed a total of \$2.4 million to community support projects for the empowerment of women and youth implemented by UNDP and UN Women, as well as a total of approximately \$1.4 million to a project implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance the capacity of staff working in prisons to prevent extremism in prisons and introduce classification techniques based on the risk analysis of inmates.



A prison reform support seminar in the Philippines (Photo: UNODC)

C. Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

As globalization advances, the threat of transnational organized crime that is conducted on a large-scale and systematically across different countries is becoming more serious. Transnational organized crime undermines the security of civil society, the rule of law and market economy, which form the foundation of social prosperity and well-being. Thus, transnational organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the international community. In order to deal with transnational organized crime, Japan, as a state party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), a legal framework for preventing transnational organized crime including terrorism, is promoting international cooperation that includes investigation assistance based on the Convention. Additionally, Japan mainly provides the following international cooperation.

••• Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), Japan supports counter-narcotics efforts through financial contribution to the UNODC. Specifically, Japan is making efforts to prevent illicit drug trafficking through support for strengthening regulatory capacity in Afghanistan and the neighboring regions, where the narcotics problem is particularly serious, as well as border-control assistance mainly in the Asia region.

In addition, the NPA of Japan invites senior drug investigators mainly from the Asia-Pacific region to attend discussions about the narcotics situation in their countries, narcotics crime investigation methods and international cooperation in the field. It is aimed at establishing and strengthening the international networks on drug enforcement of relevant countries.

••• Measures against Trafficking in Persons

Japan is a state party to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, a comprehensive international agreement concerning trafficking in persons. Based on the "2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons" drawn up in 2014, Japan provides various forms of assistance to eradicate trafficking in persons, which is a serious violation of human rights and an extremely malicious crime. Under this Action Plan, the Government of Japan has been publishing annual reports on its efforts to combat trafficking in persons since 2014, while also strengthening cooperation with various ministries, agencies, relevant organizations, and NGOs.

With regard to victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan, Japan assists in the safe repatriation of them, as well as provides support for the social rehabilitation of these individuals in their home country through means such as education and vocational training, in order to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking in persons again after repatriation, through contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additionally, through its financial contributions to the projects of UN organizations such as UNODC and UN Women, and JICA's technical cooperation, Japan also contributes to taking measures against trafficking in persons and efforts to protect victims mainly in Southeast Asia. It also makes financial contributions to and participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework against smuggling and trafficking in persons, and transnational crime.



Instructions on how to make contact with victims etc., as a part of country-focused training for members of the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) of Thailand, through cooperation with Japanese NGOs, under the "Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries" (Photo: JICA)

••• Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that the profits of transnational organized crime would be used to fund further organized crime or acts of terrorism, and thus, eliminating these flows of illicit funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan actively participates in discussions on international measures against money laundering and terrorist financing, through intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established based on the Economic Declaration of the Arch Summit in 1989. Japan also cooperates with UNODC to provide assistance in the area of capacity building, including support for legal system development, to tackle terrorist financing in Iran, Southeast Asia, and other regions.

D. Capacity Building for Maritime, Outer Space, and Cyberspace Issues

••• The Seas

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of much of its energy resources and food. Thus, ensuring maritime safety is an issue that directly links to Japan's existence and prosperity as a nation, and furthermore, it is also extremely important for the economic development of the region. However, the threat of piracy exists in the sea lanes between Japan and the Middle East, from which Japan imports large amounts of crude oil, and in the internationally important sea lanes such as off the coast of Somalia, in the Gulf of Aden, and in the Sulu and Celebes Sea. Hence, there is an urgent need to strengthen measures against piracy in these regions.

In Asia, for example, to encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery against ships in the region, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Each of the contracting parties shares information regarding piracy and armed robbery against



Foreign Minister Motegi visiting on BRP Malabrigo, a patrol vessel constructed with the support of yen loan from the Government of Japan, in the Philippines (January 2020)

ships and cooperates via the Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC by sending its Executive Director and an assistant director, in addition to the provision of financial support. Since 2017, Japan has been taking the initiative in co-organizing trainings in Japan with ReCAAP-ISC, aimed at building capacity in counter-measures for piracy of maritime law enforcement agencies in ASEAN member states.

Moreover, in order to establish and promote the rule of law at sea, Japan is utilizing tools such as ODA to seamlessly support the improvement of law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies in the Indo-Pacific region through the provision of patrol vessels, technical cooperation, and human resources development, while promoting international cooperation for the capacity building in Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) among recipient countries. Specifically, Japan is carrying out human resources development through training and the dispatch of experts for maritime countries along sea lanes including Indonesia and Malaysia, in addition to providing maritime security-related vessels and equipment to Viet Nam, the Philippines, and other countries.

In order to counter the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations since 2009. Moreover, Japan has contributed a total of \$15.1 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for Somalia and its neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to establish information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures and the Djibouti Regional Training Centre, which conducts training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia. In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$4.5 million to the International Trust Fund²⁰ to support Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities in arresting and prosecuting alleged pirates, in order to assist the international community in its measures to counter and prevent piracy and its recurrence. Also, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, training programs for the control of maritime crime have been carried out with the participation of maritime security officers from the countries around Somalia. Furthermore, with the perception that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution to the piracy issue in the area, since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately US\$480 million for the restoration of basic social services, improvement of security maintenance capability, and revitalization of domestic industries in Somalia.

Incidents that occur on sea lanes, such as oil leakage from ships, not only have an impact on the safety of

20 From December 2012, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) took over the management of funds from UNODC.

ships passing through, but can also cause fatal damage to the fishery and tourism industry of coastal countries by polluting the coast. Hence, it is also important to strengthen the capacity for dealing with such incidents. To that end, Japan dispatches experts (advisors for improving oil spill management capabilities) to Sri Lanka, which is positioned on sea lanes that connect Asia with the Middle East and Africa, to support the strengthening of its capability to manage oil spills at sea.

Furthermore, since 2009, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) has been conducting a training program every year in the United Kingdom with the aim of nurturing nautical chart experts in developing countries. This program is carried out with grant assistance from The Nippon Foundation and the participation of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard in the management of the program. Since its launch, the project has produced 72 graduates from 41 countries. The IHO and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC) are engaged in a joint project to create the General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans (GEBCO), a topographical map of the world's seafloor. The map has undergone revisions through the cooperation of experts around the world, including the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard. Also, through the grant assistance offered by The Nippon Foundation, a human resource training program aimed at fostering personnel who can contribute to the GEBCO project has been conducted at the University of New Hampshire in the United States every year since 2004. To date, this program has produced 90 graduates from 40 countries.

••• Outer Space

Japan contributes to addressing global issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, marine/fisheries resource management, forest conservation, and resources/ energy through the implementation of development cooperation and capacity-building assistance utilizing space technology. Japan has also proactively provided assistance in the field of human resources development to emerging countries and developing countries in their efforts toward the development and use of space. In



Participants from Japan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal with extremely small satellites developed through the BIRDS-3 mission (Photo: JAXA)

particular, initiatives by Japan such as the provision of an experiment environment that makes use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module "Kibo" and the release of small satellites have been highly evaluated. In FY2019, extremely small satellites jointly developed with Nepal, Sri Lanka, and others were released from "Kibo" in June through the BIRDS-3 Project, led by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and the Kyushu Institute of Technology. In addition, in accordance with the agreement concerning the collaboration toward expanding the use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module "Kibo" concluded between the University of Tokyo and JAXA in April 2018, Rwanda's extremely small satellite "RWASAT-1" was released in September 2019. International cooperation through releasing small satellites from "Kibo" was also mentioned in the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019, the outcome document of TICAD7. Japan will continue to actively contribute to the capacity building of emerging countries in space development, including African countries.

In addition to these initiatives, in 2016, in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in developing countries in the field of space, Japan formulated basic policies and reported them to the Strategic Headquarters for National Space Policy. Japan continues to actively provide support in line with these policies. For example, in Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan has started to provide cooperation toward the implementation of a forest monitoring system utilizing tropical forest monitoring (JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics (JJ-FAST)) by "Daichi-2."

••• Cyberspace

A free, fair and secure cyberspace is a global shared space that enables communication on a global scale, and is the foundation for peace and security of the international community. For that reason, in recent years, it has become a pressing task to take measures against threats to cyberspace. It is thus necessary for diverse actors in each country to work together to respond to these issues. However, the lack of security-related awareness and response capacity in some countries including developing countries poses a significant risk to the entire world including Japan. Furthermore, Japanese people traveling overseas and Japanese companies expanding their business to foreign markets depend on the social infrastructure and cyberspace managed and operated by the host countries. Therefore, strengthening cooperation for ensuring the security of cyberspace in countries around the world and providing capacity-building support to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries, but also benefit Japan and the entire world.

Japan participates in the ASEAN-Japan Cybercrime Dialogue held based on the commitment made at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit in December 2013. The 3rd ASEAN-Japan Cybercrime Dialogue was held in Brunei in January 2019, and Japan introduced its initiatives regarding cybercrime countermeasures. Japan also provides assistance through contributions to cybersecurity-related capacity building projects in Asian countries by international organizations.

In addition, Japan has held the Japan-ASEAN Information Security Policy Meeting since 2009, and carried out cooperative activities toward strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation on cybersecurity policies between Japan and ASEAN as well as resolving common issues. Under this framework, cyber exercises and tabletop exercises have been held with ASEAN member states since FY2013.

Furthermore, Japan has utilized the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), to which the Government of Japan makes financial contributions, to establish the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre in Bangkok, Thailand, as well as provide the Cyber Defense Exercise with Recurrence (CYDER), a practical exercise targeted at cybersecurity personnel of government agencies and critical infrastructure operators in ASEAN countries. Through these efforts, Japan promotes cooperation toward capacity-building in the area of cybersecurity in ASEAN. In 2019, as the first project based on the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement, it was decided to implement cyber security training for related personnel from ASEAN member states and the ASEAN Secretariat in January 2020.



Training conducted at the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre

Moreover, since 2017, Japan has been conducting training for staff engaged in combatting cybercrimes at the People's Public Security of Viet Nam, with the aim of helping them acquire the knowledge and skills for dealing with cybercrimes, as well as strengthening cooperative relations between the security agencies of Japan and Viet Nam.

Furthermore, from the same year, experts from the Governments of Japan and the United States as well as private companies have been cooperating to implement exercises in Tokyo concerning cybersecurity for industrial control systems in the important infrastructure fields such as electricity and gas, targeting the Indo-Pacific region.

As globalization advances, the international community has been confronted with various challenges such as disparity and poverty, terrorism, refugees and displaced persons, infectious diseases, disaster risk reduction, climate change, and marine plastic litter. These social, economic, and environmental issues are intertwined with one another, and are linked across national boundaries. In order to resolve such transboundary global issues, it is necessary for the international community to move beyond the conventional concept of developed and developing countries, and to work together to address the issues.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 international targets to be achieved by 2030, which were agreed upon by all UN Member States at the UN Summit held in September 2015 as a successor of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While the MDGs were targets established for developing countries, the SDGs represent a commitment by the entire international community including developed countries, and therefore could be described as a "compass" providing the direction toward the fundamental resolution of global issues that must be tackled by both developing and developed countries.

Since the adoption of the SDGs, the Government of Japan established the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, with Prime Minister Abe as its head and all the Cabinet members as its members, and has actively worked on achieving the SDGs both in Japan and abroad through the formulation of the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles, which sets the direction for the promotion of the SDGs, and the SDGs Action Plan, which compiles specific policies. This section features Japan's initiatives aimed at achieving the SDGs, from the perspective of various fields including health, water and sanitation, education, gender, environment, and climate change (see also page 3 "SDG Summit 2019" for details on initiatives in 2019).

Human Security

The SDGs present a vision of a rich and vibrant society where "no one will be left behind," and which reflects the concept of "human security" that Japan has been promoting for many years. This concept focuses on each individual, and seeks to build states and communities by protecting and empowering individuals so that they can live in dignity, free from fear and want. In the Development Cooperation Charter, it is also positioned as the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. In order to promote human security, the Government of Japan undertakes various efforts, both to (i) spread the concept and to (ii) put it into practice on the ground.

(i) Spreading the concept

After the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the resolution concerning common understanding of human security led by Japan in 2012, Japan has been continuing to spread the concept centered on the United Nations Human Security Unit. In February 2019, Japan took the opportunity of the 25th anniversary of the introduction of the concept of human security, and held the High-level Event "Human Security at 25" with the UNDP, the United Nations Human Security Unit, and related countries at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

(ii) Putting the concept into practice on the ground

Japan spearheaded the launch of the "UN Trust Fund for Human Security" in 1999. Japan has thus far contributed approximately ¥46.8 billion in total, and supported 248 UN projects to ensure human security in 96 countries and regions.



(Photo: UNHCR)

Dr. OGATA Sadako, former President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), passed away on October 22, 2019.

Dr. Ogata served as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and President of JICA, and demonstrated distinguished leadership on the frontlines of efforts to tackle global issues such as refugees, poverty, and conflict resolution. Furthermore, she was one of the first proponents of the concept of human security and thoroughly took a field-based approach by actively visiting various sites. For many years, Dr. Ogata made significant contributions to peace, stability, and development around the world, including co-chairing the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan held in Tokyo in 2002. Japan honors Dr. Ogata's tremendous achievements and offers its sincere condolences on her passing.



(Photo: JICA)

Dr. NAKAMURATetsu, Representative in Afghanistan of Peshawar-kai and Executive Director of Peace Japan Medical Services (PMS) (at the time), passed away on December 4, 2019, in eastern Afghanistan, as a victim of a gun attack.

For many years, Dr. Nakamura provided medical services to Afghan citizens and displaced persons, and strived to rehabilitate rural villages through irrigation work, thereby improving the lives of many people in Afghanistan. Furthermore, he greatly contributed to friendly relations between Japan



(Photo: PMS)

and Afghanistan. The people's tremendous love and respect toward Dr. Nakamura was shown by the fact that President Ghani himself carried Dr. Nakamura's coffin at his state funeral in Afghanistan, as well as the memorial services held around the world after the incident. Japan honors Dr. Nakamura's great achievements and offers its sincere condolences on his passing.

ODA Topics

Efforts by the Government of Japan Aimed at Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2019: A year of demonstrating leadership worldwide and raising awareness in Japan

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of international development goals to realize a sustainable and better world by 2030. As a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) formulated in 2001, the SDGs are set out in "the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted at the UN Summit held in September 2015. The SDGs are an integrated initiative that harmonizes three aspects—economy, society, and the environment—considering them as inseparable with each other, and are universal goals that developed and developing countries should address together. The 2030 Agenda lists the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, and advocate the principle that "no one is left behind." This principle reflects the concept of human security, which Japan has been leading in the international community, and the whole of Japan is working as one to actively promote the SDGs.

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the UN Summit in September 2015, Japan first built the foundations within Japan for the implementation of the SDGs. In particular, the SDGs Promotion Headquarters was set up in May 2016, headed by Prime Minister Abe and comprising all Cabinet Ministers as members, which established a system for the Government to work as one on the SDGs both domestically and internationally. Under the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, and through discussions by the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting, comprising diverse stakeholders including the private sector, civil society, experts and international organizations, the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles and the SDGs Action Plan were formulated. The former constitutes Japan's national strategy toward the achievement of the SDGs, while the latter sets out concrete measures. At the Eighth Meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters held in December 2019, the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles were revised to take into account the initiatives implemented over the past four years, as well as the latest trends in the international community. Based on the SDGs Action Plan 2020, the Government renewed its determination to further accelerate initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, in line with the following three pillars: (i) business and innovation, (ii) regional revitalization, and (iii) empowerment of the next generation and women.

At the G20 Osaka Summit held in June 2019, the G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration reaffirmed the leaders' commitment to the achievement of the SDGs, including promoting free trade, driving global economic growth through innovation and addressing disparity, and contributing to environmental and global issues. Furthermore, as the G20 Presidency, Japan led discussions for the achievement of the SDGs in seven fields, namely quality infrastructure, disaster risk reduction, marine plastic litter, climate change, empowerment of women, health and education. Moreover, Japan is also leading efforts toward the achievement of the SDGs at other international fora including the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) held in Yokohama in August the same year where the promotion of Japanese SMEs and SDGs businesses in Africa, as well as the utilization of science, technology, and innovation for SDGs (STI for SDGs) were incorporated in the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019-a list of actions for the implementation of the





Prime Minister Abe delivering a speech at the SDG Summit 2019 held at the United Nations (September 2019)

Yokohama Declaration 2019 adopted as TICAD7 outcome document (see page 85 for details on STI for SDGs). In light of these efforts, at the SDG Summit 2019 held at the United Nations in September 2019, Prime Minister Abe introduced how Japan has been promoting the SDGs through all-Japan efforts by sharing Japan's achievements in advancing the SDGs over the past four years.

Japan has also been putting effort into public-private partnership for raising awareness regarding the SDGs in and outside of Japan. For example, in addition to convening the Japan SDGs Award to commend companies and organizations that have put in place excellent initiatives toward the realization of the SDGs, it is also actively engaged in other initiatives for increasing the visibility of the SDGs such as conducting lectures across the country, contributing articles to magazines, carrying out various publicity and awareness-raising activities in collaboration with the transportation industry, entertainment industry, and the press, and disseminating information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website*¹ and social media.*²

In recent years, ESG investment*³ has been growing worldwide, in which investors select and invest in companies with an outstanding track record in environmental initiatives and corporate governance. Seeing the potential of this trend, the Japanese business community



With the aim of promoting the SDGs and raising awareness, Hankyu Hanshin Holdings, Inc. painted the SDGs logos on "SDGs trains" that operate along the Hankyu Kobe Main Line and Takarazuka Main Line (Photo: Hankyu Hanshin Holdings, Inc.)

is actively leading efforts to promote the SDGs, and their efforts have also contributed to the rapid spread of the SDGs concept in Japan. According to a survey, it is said that as many as approximately one out of four Japanese citizens has become aware of the SDGs. Furthermore, the development of "creators of a sustainable society" has been set out in the preamble and general provisions of the new national curriculum standards for school-age children, which will be fully implemented from FY2020. Consequently, efforts for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are gradually becoming more widespread in classrooms. ESD contributes to the achievement of all the SDGs by fostering creators of a sustainable society who can think and act on their own to solve problems. It is expected that through ESD, children will have more opportunities to learn about the concept and approach of the SDGs in their school life, leading to the younger generation as well as their parents acquiring a stronger awareness of the importance of the SDGs, and the younger generation's participation in creating a sustainable future by 2030 and beyond.



Promotional video for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) published on YouTube, produced through a collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Hello Kitty (Sanrio Co., Ltd.)

- *1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website on the JAPAN SDGs Action Platform, operated for the purpose of introducing SDGs initiatives that are being implemented widely across society.
 - https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/index.html
- *2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs' SDGs Twitter: https://twitter.com/sdgs_mofa_ japan
- *3 Acronym for Environment (E), Social (S), and Governance (G).

(1) Health and Medical Care

Many people in developing countries still do not have access to basic health services that are available in developed countries. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the WHO, and others, more than 5.3 million children²¹ under the age of five die annually due to infectious diseases, malnutrition, diarrhea, and other preventable causes, even today. Over 295,000 women²² die during and following pregnancy and childbirth per year, primarily due to the lack of emergency obstetric care provided by skilled health professionals such as obstetricians, gynecologists, and/ or midwives. Furthermore, rapid population growth has made poor countries suffer from further poverty, unemployment, hunger, poor access/quality of education, and environmental deterioration. This has led to SDGs Goal 3, set as "Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages." In addition, in order to respond to various health issues, which differ across countries and regions, achieving "Universal Health Coverage (UHC)" is positioned as an important international goal to ensure that all people have access to basic health services at an affordable cost when needed.

Japan's Efforts

Promotion of UHC (Japan's Initiatives at International Conferences)

Japan has placed importance on measures to improve healthcare that is directly linked to human security. In light of the establishment of the "Development Cooperation Charter" in February 2015, the Government of Japan established the "Basic Design for Peace and Health" as a theme-based guideline for global health policy in September the same year. This policy aims to utilize Japan's expertise, technologies, medical devices, and services in order to achieve the following: (i) provide basic health services (UHC) for all people throughout their lifetimes, and (ii) establish a system to respond to public health emergencies such as the Ebola virus disease. These efforts are also important for the countries receiving assistance to consider and resolve health issues by themselves, while tackling challenges in global health as identified in the SDGs. The Government of Japan has been actively leading the promotion of UHC as a "Japan brand" at international meetings such as the G7, TICAD, the United Nations General Assembly, and more.

The G20 Osaka Summit and TICAD7 were held in Japan in 2019, increasing momentum for the promotion of UHC. Prior to the G20 Osaka Summit, the Government of Japan announced that it would provide contributions aimed at saving the lives of approximately one million AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria patients, and providing immunizations to around 1.3 million children from 2019 through contributing to the field of global health (measures for various issues such as infectious diseases, health risks, maternal and child health, UHC, antimicrobial resistance (AMR)²³, and water and sanitation).



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) (midwife) providing technical instruction to a colleague in San Bartolomé Jocotenango, El Quiché, Guatemala (Photo: JICA)

At the G20 Osaka Summit in June 2019, under its Presidency, Japan discussed specific policies toward resolving matters concerning achieving UHC, realizing a healthy and vibrant ageing society, and health emergencies including AMR. Japan also raised the importance of health financing for the promotion of UHC as well as the items that should be considered by finance authorities when establishing this system, and the commitment toward the "G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries" was confirmed at the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting held in Fukuoka in June 2019. Moreover, during the G20 Osaka Summit, Japan held the first-ever G20 Joint Session of Finance and Health Ministers, and discussions were held on the approach to cooperation among finance authorities and health authorities, as well as cooperation between the WHO and the World Bank toward the promotion of UHC in developing countries.

The Yokohama Declaration 2019 and Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 were adopted as outcome documents at TICAD7 in August 2019 based on the gains of TICAD VI and the G20 Osaka Summit, and the two documents reaffirmed the commitment to further promote UHC in

²¹ As of 2018. The previous total was over 5.4 million children.

²² As of 2017. The previous total was over 303,000 women.

²³ Micro-organisms such as pathogenic bacteria and viruses having resistance to antimicrobial agents such as antibacterial and antiviral agents, rendering these agents ineffective.

Africa. In addition, discussions were held on effective policies, including strengthening health systems such as sustainable health financing through bolstering cooperation among health and finance authorities, strengthening capacity development, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition improvement, water and sanitation, and promoting cooperation with the private sector, thereby specifying the further promotion of UHC in Africa. Furthermore, Japan unveiled "TICAD7: Japan's contributions for Africa," whereby it announced its commitment to expand UHC, the Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative, and the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020. At TICAD7, Japan also hosted many health-related official side events as well as the launch meeting of Gavi's* third replenishment. Japan also held the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Award Ceremony, which awarded medical care providers and researchers who made contribution to health and medical care field in Africa.

At the United Nations, the first United Nations High-Level Meeting on UHC was held in September 2019. During the meeting, Prime Minister Abe introduced various countries' efforts to promote UHC at the G20 Osaka Summit and TICAD7 in 2019, and emphasized the importance of healthcare, as well as the promotion of horizontal efforts in the nutrition, water, and sanitation fields and strengthening health financing. At the meeting, UHC Political Declaration was endorsed, which reaffirmed goals, such as providing essential health services to all people and eliminating impoverishment due to health-related expenses by 2030. In addition, the Political Declaration demonstrated strong political-level commitments for achieving UHC, such as strengthening health financing, promoting Primary Health Care (PHC)*, tackling infectious and non-infectious diseases, improving situations on water, sanitation, and nutrition, promoting education in health, and developing human resources for health and others.

••• Promotion of UHC (Japan's Specific Contributions)

In particular, under the "Basic Design for Peace and Health" enacted in 2015, the Government of Japan provides assistance that utilizes its experience, technology, and expertise, to achieve UHC that will "leave no one behind," including the poor, children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous people. Specifically, such support includes tangible assistance such as building hospitals, supplying medicines and medical devices, as well as non-tangible assistance such as human resources development and system building.

Primary healthcare services under UHC comprise all services ranging from nutritional improvement (see page 78, "(8) Food Security and Nutrition"), vaccination,



Patients taking blood tests at the hospital in the Gaza Strip in Palestine. Blood test equipment was provided through the Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Projects.

maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, infectious disease control, non-communicable disease (NCD) control, and comprehensive community care and long-term care for the elderly. Among these, immunization is one of the most cost-effective investments, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved through immunization each year.

Japan has provided a total of approximately \$129.7 million to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, since its first contribution in 2011 until the initial budget for FY2019. Gavi was established in 2000 to improve the immunization rate in developing countries. Since its establishment, Gavi has provided immunization for 700 million children and saved more than 10 million lives. In order to promote this initiative, the Government of Japan held the launch meeting of Gavi's third replenishment in Yokohama on the occasion of TICAD7 in August 2019, during which there were discussions regarding funding requests for the third capital increase period (2021-2025) of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. As for bilateral assistance, Japan contributes to increasing vaccination rates by providing assistance for vaccine production and management, as well as the maintenance and management of cold chains 24.

With regard to maternal and child health in developing countries, there are still significant challenges, despite improvements such as a reduction in the under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, as well as an increase in births attended by skilled health professionals. Japan's assistance aims to strengthen sustainable health systems by providing comprehensive, continuous maternal and child care and strengthening the ownership and capabilities of developing countries. In pursuit of these aims, Japan has been supporting countries such as Ghana, Senegal, and Bangladesh in an efficient manner. Through these assistance, Japan contributes to making necessary services accessible to all women at every stage of pregnancy (including that of adolescence and family

A system for delivering products to the destination while keeping them cool. This makes it possible to maintain the quality of medical supplies such as vaccines.

planning), as well as for newborns and infants.

Furthermore, Japan is implementing activities utilizing the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook as a means of improving maternal and child health, based on its experience and expertise. The MCH Handbook can contribute to the Continuum of Care (CoC), from pregnancy, childbirth, the post-partum period 25, the neonatal period, infancy, and to early childhood. It also enables mothers to acquire knowledge about health, which in turn raises awareness and encourages behavior modification. To give an example of the concrete assistance, the MCH Handbook is being widely used throughout the country in Indonesia, as a result of Japan's cooperation. Moreover, among the countries promoting the use of the MCH Handbook, including Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, and Kenya, there have been sessions to share their experiences and learn from each other. Furthermore, exchanges of opinions are being held with Afghanistan and Tajikistan, which are implementing trial use of the MCH Handbook. In addition, efforts are also being conducted for the utilization of the MCH Handbook in other countries in Africa, including Ghana.

In addition, Japan works with other development partners, such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), to promote maternal and child health that includes sexual and reproductive health services, and thereby improving the health of a greater number of women and children in aid recipient countries (see also page 141 "Stories from the Field").

Strengthening Response Capacity, Prevention Measures, and Preparation for Public Health Emergencies

In a globalized world, as infectious diseases easily spread beyond national borders and have a serious impact on the entire international community, it is important to put in place countermeasures for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases ²⁶. The Ebola outbreak in the countries of West Africa from 2014 to 2015 took many lives and resulted in the spread of infection to neighboring countries and the secondary infection of medical personnel, and thus became a major humanitarian, economic, and political challenge for the international community. Moreover, Ebola has been spreading once again in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since August 2018. In addition to financial assistance, Japan has seamlessly provided a variety of assistance to such affected countries and international organizations, including the dispatch

Community-based Maternal and Child Health Improvement Project **Community-based Maternal** (Phase 1 and 2)

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2018 - (ongoing))

Among all 22 departments of Guatemala, Quiché shows the lowest rate of childbirth assisted by health-care workers, and marks the highest rate of traditional birth attendant (TBA)-led home deliveries in the country at 60.7%*. However, it is difficult to deal with heavy bleeding and risky deliveries during a home birth, and has become a cause of high rates of maternal and neonatal mortality. Therefore, AMDA-MINDS (AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services), one of Japan's NGOs for international cooperation, started a project to improve maternal and child health in March 2018 in the city of San Bartolomé Jocotenango, a city with the highest needs in Quiché. This project is aimed at identifying risks at an early stage with prenatal care, and taking appropriate measures before falling into emergency situations.

In this project, AMDA-MINDS committed foremost to train 70 TBAs, who have earned the immense trust of communities where traditional culture is deeply rooted. This training allows the TBAs to understand the danger signs during pregnancy and childbirth and the importance of prenatal care, and to convey such knowledge to pregnant women. The training for 262 health volunteers including men was also implemented to protect expectant and nursing mothers with support from all the community members. Before the training started, women needed their husband's permission just to undergo medical examinations. Now, since the training helped men to understand the importance of prenatal care and transporting women in danger to a hospital immediately, some women were transferred at an early-stage. AMDA-MINDS also conducts reproductive health

training for elementary and junior high school students to prevent adolescent pregnancy and delivery. The training gives an opportunity for students to learn about the human body system and pregnancy, and to make their own life plans. These efforts are leading to healthier family planning and safer pregnancy and childbirth in the future.



A TBA (far left) and two AMDA-MINDS personnel (seated at right) making a door-to-door visit to a pregnant woman's home. They are providing advice on the woman's lifestyle and danger signs during pregnancy. (Photo: AMDA-MINDS)

*Source: Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil, ENSMI 2014-2015

25 The period after childbirth in which the woman recovers to a similar condition before pregnancy, usually around one to two months after birth.

²⁶ Emerging diseases are infectious diseases that were not previously known and have been newly recognized in recent years, such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), avian influenza, and the Ebola virus disease. Reemerging diseases are infectious diseases that had spread throughout the world in the past and subsequently saw a decrease in the number of cases, but have been on an increasing trend again in recent years, such as cholera and tuberculosis.

of experts and provision of emergency relief goods. Furthermore, Japan is supporting the efforts to overcome the Ebola crisis through public-private cooperation, such as providing medicine and rapid test kits utilizing the technology of Japanese private companies.



An infection control expert of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team providing instruction to a medical care worker on how to put on and remove protective clothing that protects against the Ebola virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Photo: JICA)

From the point of view that building a sustainable and resilient health system is crucial to controlling infectious diseases, Japan has been strengthening the capacity of prevention, preparedness, and response to public health crises, particularly in African countries, and aims to realize an Africa in which all people have access to health services. To that end, Japan is swiftly implementing assistance that contributes to their social and economic recovery, including assistance for the health sector such as capacity building of medical staff and improvement of medical facilities, infrastructure development, and food security enhancement.

Moreover, Japan, as a nation that proactively contributes to the peace and prosperity of the international community, has led discussions in international fora such as the G7 and TICAD on the establishment of the Global Health Architecture, a framework of the international community for responding to these health crises. In particular, on the occasion of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced a contribution of \$50 million to support the strengthening of WHO's responses to public health emergencies, of which Japan contributed \$25 million by the end of the same year to the WHO Health Emergencies Programme*, and approximately \$10.8 million to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE)*. Furthermore, Japan then contributed around \$3 million to the WHO Health Emergency Programme in 2018, and \$22 million to the CFE in 2019. These contributions to the WHO Health Emergency Programme and CFE are being used to respond to the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that has continued since 2018.

In addition, with the support from the Government of Japan, the World Bank took the opportunity of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit to launch the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)*, and Japan announced a contribution of \$50 million for the PEF before any other country. In response to the continuing Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, PEF is contributing \$60 million to the crisis response efforts. Japan also led the establishment of the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for WHO to respond to emergencies in cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Furthermore, Japan newly established the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team in 2015, which was dispatched to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide assistance for the Ebola epidemic in 2018 and 2019. Through these efforts, Japan has been providing swift and effective assistance in infectious disease affected countries.

••• Responding to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)²⁷ is a serious threat to public health, and in recent years, more and more countermeasures against AMR have been taken. In order to advance AMR measures, Japan is promoting the "One Health Approach" for those who are engaged in the field of sanitation concerning people, animals, and the environment to work together on efforts. At the High-level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance in the United Nations General Assembly held in September 2016, the "Political Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance" was adopted. The declaration required each country and the related United Nations institutions to promote countermeasures, and the Secretary General of the United Nations to establish cross-sectoral working groups. Accordingly, the Tokyo AMR One Health Conference was held in November 2017. Moreover, in the G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration in 2019, it was agreed to accelerate efforts based on the "One Health Approach." At the G20 Health Ministers' Meeting held in Okayama in October 2019, the Ministers adopted the Okayama Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers, which mentions the importance of continuing AMR measures based on the same approach. In addition, in the same month, Japan announced that it would contribute ¥1 billion to the Global Antibiotic Research & Development Partnership (GARDP), which promotes

Mozambique Mozambique Mozambique (April 2019 - October 2019)

On March 14, 2019, one of the largest cyclones in history hit the central part of Mozambique, which caused the loss of more than 600 precious lives. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, damage caused by river flooding and lightning strikes received attention, but afterwards, a large-scale outbreak of cholera occurred in evacuation centers, causing a secondary disaster that made people suffer in the disaster areas.

Cholera is a disease that spreads including through water contaminated by Vibrio cholerae. The spread of cholera can be prevented by improving the water and sanitation environment in the affected areas.

Japan decided to provide \$9.85 million to Mozambique in response to the damage caused by the cyclone, out of which \$1.7 million was allocated to UNICEF.

In April, UNICEF Mozambique organized a cholera rapid response team that implemented a strategy to provide water and sanitation measures, including the distribution of water purification agents and a sanitation awareness campaign, to the cholera patients' households and neighboring residents living inside a radius of 50 meters within 48 hours of patients being transported to the cholera treatment center. These measures were based on data stating that the risk of infection is 36 times higher within 50 meters of a cholera patient's household, and had seen prior success in Haiti and Zimbabwe. At this time, Mr. MORITA Tomohiko, a Japanese official working at UNICEF

research and development and diagnosis development for new antibiotics, and indicated that it would exert leadership for AMR measures.

••• The Three Major Infectious Diseases (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria)

SDGs target 3.3 sets out the goal of ending the epidemics of the three major infectious diseases by 2030. Japan has been providing support toward achieving this goal through the "Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund)," an organization whose establishment was agreed upon at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit held in 2000. Since its establishment in 2002 to the end of July 2019, Japan has contributed approximately \$3.4 billion to the Global Fund. Furthermore, Japan provides supplemental bilateral aid to the developing countries receiving support from the Global Fund, in order to ensure that measures against these three major infectious diseases are implemented effectively in those countries. Japan also strives to strengthen mutual cooperation on enhancing health systems, community empowerment, and policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

As bilateral assistance for HIV/AIDS countermeasures, Japan is providing assistance such as spreading knowledge to prevent new infections and promoting awareness raising, testing, and counseling. In particular in Africa, JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) for Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in activities including spreading the knowledge and understanding of prevention among as many people Mozambique, was also one of the members of the cholera rapid response team. He also worked with the provincial governments, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which was actively working in those areas, to contribute to contain the spread of cholera in disaster areas.



Teaching Cholera outbreak countermeasures to residents in the affected areas (Photo: UNICEF Mozambique)



State Minister for Foreign Affairs SUZUKI Keisuke attending the Global Fund Sixth Replenishment Conference held by the Government of France (October 2019)

as possible, and providing care and support for people affected by HIV/AIDS.

With regard to tuberculosis, in 2008, MOFA and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), in cooperation with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership Japan, announced the "Stop TB Japan Action Plan" and have contributed to reducing the annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. These efforts aim to achieve a 10% reduction of the number of deaths from tuberculosis worldwide (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures) by making use of Japan's own experience and technology to take measures



A local personnel checking whether the date of delivery, amount, inspection results, and other details are accurately recorded for tuberculosis specimens, under the guidance of a JICA expert as part of the technical cooperation project, "Project for Strengthening Basic Health Care Services Management for Universal Health Coverage in Zambia" (Photo: JICA)

In addition to these efforts, with regard to malaria, a major cause of infant mortality, Japan provides assistance for anti-malaria countermeasures such as initiatives through the strengthening of local communities, and assistance in cooperation with WHO.

••• Polio

Although polio is on the brink of being eradicated, Japan has been working mainly in cooperation with UNICEF to provide support for its complete eradication with a focus on three countries where cases of infection are still being identified (countries where wild strains of polio are constantly present)—Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In particular, Japan provided an assistance of ¥1.58 billion to Nigeria in April 2019. Through this assistance, it is expected that strengthening responses to infectious diseases and the surveillance capacity system will promote social development centered on urban areas in Nigeria and contribute to preventing and controlling the spread of infectious diseases in neighboring countries. Japan also contributed ¥485 million to provide polio vaccines for approximately 20 million children under the age of five in Pakistan in December 2019. In addition, Japan has been providing assistance to Afghanistan in cooperation with UNICEF since 2002, and has recently contributed ¥755 million in FY2019. Furthermore, in Pakistan, Japan has provided grant aid amounting to a cumulative total of more than ¥11 billion in coordination with UNICEF since 1996, and provided an ODA loan of around ¥6.3 billion in 2016. Under this yen loan, a new approach (loan conversion) was adopted; in the new approach, the private sector Gates Foundation will pay the debt owed by the Government of Pakistan if certain targets are achieved. It is expected that these projects will reduce the number of new polio cases and lead to the eradication of polio in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Part II

3

Promoting Efforts to Address Global Issues and Human Security

••• Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

Parasitic and bacterial infections such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, and Schistosomiasis, are known as "Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)," and have infected more than 1 billion people worldwide, causing major socio-economic losses to developing countries. Since infectious diseases can have an impact beyond national borders, the international community must work as one to combat them. Thus, Japan also cooperates closely with all the relevant countries and international organizations on countermeasures against NTDs.

Since 1991, Japan has engaged in launching a fullscale effort against Chagas disease, which is also known as a "disease of poverty," in Central American countries, and contributed to reducing the risk of infection by providing assistance to establish a system for dealing with Chagas disease vectors. Also in 1998, Japan launched the "Hashimoto Initiative," and has since contributed to global parasitic control efforts. With regards to Filariasis, Japan also supplies educational and awareness-raising materials to provide knowledge and understanding to a larger number of people, in addition to antiparasitic agents. Moreover, Japan conducts preventive education through the dispatch of JOCVs in order to reduce the number of new cases and prevent the spread of diseases. Through these efforts, Japan will continue to contribute to the treatment for people suffering from NTDs that are not being addressed in Africa and other regions.

Glossary

*Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership, which was established with the aim of saving children's lives and protecting people's health by improving immunization rates in developing countries. Governments of donor countries and developing countries, relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations, and civil society participate in this partnership.

*Primary Health Care (PHC)

An approach to comprehensively and equally resolve issues by residents of a local community on their own, as the primary stakeholders through responding to the most vital needs of people, in order to achieve health for all people, by recognizing health as a basic human right. It is composed of three components: (i) comprehensive and equal health and medical services that meet the requirements of people regarding health, (ii) systematic approaches to decisive factors of health, and (iii) giving individuals, families, and communities the right to make their own decisions about their health.

***WHO Health Emergency Programme**

The WHO Health Emergency Programme is a part of the WHO that responds to health emergencies. It evaluates the health emergency response capacity of countries, supports drafting of plans, and monitors new and ongoing health emergency situations. It also provides health services to save lives in countries where health emergencies are occurring.

*Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE)

An emergency fund for responding to outbreaks and states of emergency established by the WHO in 2015 based on its reflection concerning the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa in 2014. Decision-making regarding contributions is entrusted to the head of the WHO Secretariat, and it is possible to provide funding within 24 hours of the decision being made.

*Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)

A framework for mobilizing funds quickly and efficiently when a pandemic occurs. At the outbreak of a pandemic, and when the conditions agreed in advance are satisfied, funds are instantly distributed to developing countries, international organizations, NGOs, and others through the PEF, and allocated to the budget for the emergency response.

(2) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are vital issues linked to human life. Throughout the world, approximately 2.2 billion people are not provided with safely-managed drinking water, 4.2 billion people cannot use safely-managed sanitary facilities such as toilets, and three billion people live without access to basic hand-washing facilities. The lack of access to safe water also impedes economic growth. For example, in developing countries where piped water is not widely available, in many cases women and children bear the role of fetching water. Sometimes, spending many hours for this work deprives children of opportunities for education, and women of engaging in society. Furthermore, an unstable supply of water has a negative impact on healthcare and agriculture. From this viewpoint, Goal 6 of the SDGs sets forth the target "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) giving instruction on well maintenance and management while drawing water with local residents in Rwanda (Photo: JICA)

Japan's Efforts

Japan's support has the top cumulative track record in the world in the fields of water and sanitation since the 1990s. Japan draws on its extensive experience, knowledge, and technology in these fields to provide continuous support for promoting the provision of safe water in developing countries, through the means of ODA loan and grant aid, as well as technical cooperation, including the dispatch of experts and accepting trainees from developing countries. Japan also provides support through international organizations such as UNICEF. Specifically, it provides support in both the soft (nonphysical) and hard (physical) aspects, including the following: (i) promotion of integrated water resources management, (ii) provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation through the improvement of sanitation facilities, (iii) support to ensure a stable use of water for agriculture to increase food production, (iv) water pollution prevention such as establishing effluent regulations, etc., and ecosystem conservation through tree planting and forest preservation, and (v) establishment of an early

warning system to mitigate damage due to water-related disasters, strengthening the disaster response capacities of communities, and other purposes.

In the Asia and Oceania regions, Japan implemented projects for the development and expansion of piped water in Indonesia, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Laos. For example, in October 2019, Japan and Laos signed the Exchange of Notes for a grant aid to improve water supply services, including the construction of new water pipes in Luang Prabang City, which has a World Heritage Site. It is expected that this cooperation will contribute to the development of a sustainable urban environment by increasing the population covered by the city's water supply from approximately 58,800 people in 2017 to around 70,000 people in 2025, three years after the completion of the project. In addition, in December 2019, Japan and Cambodia signed an Exchange of Notes for a grant aid to expand water supply facilities in Pursat City, which has a particularly low water supply coverage rate even among the rural cities in Cambodia. This cooperation is expected to contribute to improving the quality of life in Cambodia through enabling access to safe water for approximately 100,000 residents in the region.



State Minister for Foreign Affairs WAKAMIYA Kenji (third from right) visiting the Chinaimo water treatment plant located in the southern part of Vientiane, the capital of Laos, which was improved with ODA from Japan (October 2019)

Moreover, in Africa, Japan is implementing projects aimed at improving access to safe water and enhancing the water supply rate. For example, Japan signed an Exchange of Notes for a grant aid to provide water supply and water treatment equipment (water trucks, water tanks, etc.) to Eritrea where challenges lie in the deterioration of water supply facilities and equipment. Japan has also signed an Exchange of Notes for a grant aid to provide mobile sea water desalination equipment, water trucks, etc., in order to improve access to safe water during disasters in Cabo Verde.

In addition, projects for improving water supplies and hygiene are implemented by Japanese NGOs through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. For example, Peace Winds Japan, a non-profit organization, is working on a project to improve access to water through the construction of water supply facilities with the participation of local residents in Sindhupalchok District, Nepal. The District was affected by the earthquake that occurred in February 2018 and faces water shortages including drying-up water sources. In the first year of the project, water supply facilities – nine water intakes, eight water storage tanks, and 52 public taps – were constructed in eight villages in Nepal.

In parallel with these efforts, Japan is also implementing a large number of assistance in the field of water and sanitation that directly benefit local residents, such as the improvement of wells, water supply, and irrigation facilities, as well as disaster prevention measures through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. For example, Japan provided excavators to the local government in Tajikistan through the Project for Provision of Excavators for Reinforcing Riverbanks in the Temurmalik Administrative District of Tajikistan. Through this project, embankments are being constructed using the provided equipment, which contributes to the prevention of flood damage due to meltwater and expansion of cultivated land.

Efforts for the improvement of the water environments in developing countries in cooperation with Japanese and local private companies and organizations are also being carried out around the world (see also page 57 "Master Techniques from Japan to the World"). For example, in Oceania, using JICA's Framework for Supporting Japanese SMEs in Overseas Business (now referred to as the SDGs Business Supporting Surveys), a model formulation survey was conducted in Papua New Guinea regarding a project to sell drinking water to residents using energy-efficient compact seawater desalinization equipment. Through this study, it was confirmed that the project met local needs, leading to the successful start of sales of the equipment.

In addition, in order to eliminate the lack of local information and knowledge with regard to the problem of serious water contamination in many Asian countries, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) is implementing the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA). With the cooperation of the 13 participating countries 28 from Asia, WEPA aims to enhance water environment governance in Asia through building human networks, gathering and sharing information, and capacity building. Moreover, to contribute to achieving "halving the proportion of untreated wastewater" that is raised in Target 6.3 of the SDGs, Japan is also encouraging the spread of septic tanks in developing countries through initiatives that introduce the technology of septic tanks, and legislative systems, etc. by holding workshops and seminars concerning Japan's advanced septic tank technology, mainly for Asian regions.

²⁸ The 13 countries are Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Japan.

Master Techniques from Japan to the World

A Medium-Sized Japanese Company Taking on a Challenge to Improve Water Conditions in Laos

Verification project with the private sector for spreading Japanese technologies for water purification systems for enhancing small town water supply in a developing country

Although Laos has set a national development goal to have a water supply coverage rate of 80% in urban areas by 2020, the rate remains at only 67% as of the end of 2014. In addition, it has become an urgent matter to purify river water stably at a low price, because quality groundwater resources are facing a shortage.

Bolikhamxay Province's Paksan, a small city in central Laos, has water supply using groundwater, however, there were issues with chronic water shortages and also water quality problems such as the inability to thoroughly remove impurities like calcium contained in the groundwater. In view of this, TOHKEMY CORPORATION, a company with headquarters in Osaka, through JICA's Framework for Supporting Japanese SMEs in Overseas Business (now referred to as the SDGs Business Supporting Surveys), implemented a dissemination and verification project to confirm the usability of its water purification equipment for introduction to the country, to enable the use of river water as tap water from June 2015 to May 2018.

TOHKEMY CORPORATION is a supplier that sells filtration materials and equipment to water treatment companies and water purification plants in Japan. However, as the company cannot expect growth and expansion of its business in the Japanese domestic market due to the fact that water supply coverage rate is over 99% in Japan and their business will be centered on maintenance and management in the near future, the company has sought business opportunities in developing countries where the waterworks system is not adequately developed. Mr. HOSOTANI Takuya, Director of TOHKEMY CORPORATION tells us about how they decided to start the project in Laos as follows.

"Although Japanese water treatment companies had already operated in China, Thailand, and Viet Nam, countries which have been developing in Asia, they had not yet entered Laos because it is a landlocked country with a smaller market on the Indochinese Peninsula. Therefore, our company thought that providing water treatment equipment itself would lead to business opportunities, and decided to implement the project in Laos."

The project started this way, but faced a challenge because the turbidity level of the water of rivers, such as the Mekong River, the water source in Laos, becomes very high when rain falls during the rainy season, and the typical water purification system used for piped water in Japan cannot purify the water properly and adequately. Normally in Japan, in such cases, a chemical agent would be added to accelerate the settlement of mud, the primary cause of turbidity. When the level of turbidity is extremely high, it is possible to consider adding a chemical agent containing a polymer compound, but these are prohibited in Japan, as they could be harmful to the human body if consumed in large quantities.

Thus, TOHKEMY CORPORATION introduced a new method utilizing its unique technology of Fiber Filters (Actifiber), which uses special fibers for pre-treatment in the filtration process of turbid water, and successfully purified the water without using polymers and with lower amounts of other chemical agents.



Inside the water purification plant in Paksan, Bolikhamxay Province constructed with the project. Staff of TOHKEMY CORPORATION giving guidance to local employees on how to operate the water purification equipment. (Photo: TOHKEMY CORPORATION)



Staff of TOHKEMY CORPORATION giving instructions on maintenance techniques for the equipment to measure the water purity level at the completed water purification plant (Photo: TOHKEMY CORPORATION)

Through this project, implemented over about three years, it became possible to supply a daily average of 800 tons and an annual accumulated total of around 300,000 tons of drinkable water to the residents of neighboring areas. This is equivalent to the amount of consumption for approximately 1,000 households (around 6,600 people), and led to the increase of the water supply coverage rate of the area increasing from 69% to 88%. In addition, through TOHKEMY CORPORATION's water purification equipment, it became possible to use large quantities of clean water taken from rivers. This lowered the amount of groundwater consumption, which had quality problems, and resolved the quality issue of piped water. The local people raised their voices with delight one after the other, stating as follows: "We finally have piped water," "I'm happy that I can use water at any time, 24 hours a day," "My dishes become very clean when I wash them with the new water," and "This is the first time I've experienced my hair becoming silky after washing it."

Throughout this project, TOHKEMY CORPORATION placed particular importance on utilizing local resources and manpower. For example, they tried to procure parts made in Laos as much as possible, so that they could lower costs for transporting parts from Japan, and also created local employment. In addition, for maintenance and management after the installation of the water purification equipment, a technology transfer was implemented concerning the equipment's operation and maintenance to three officials of a water supply company in Bolikhamxay Province. Even after the completion of the project, TOHKEMY CORPORATION continues to provide maintenance support through a local agency and others, and appropriate and smooth operation of the equipment is continuing. TOHKEMY CORPORATION is considering working on human resources development, including for engineers, in Laos. This project, which placed importance on local job creation as well as appropriate operation even after the project's completion, received high recognition from the local Department of Water Supply and the Government of Laos. After its completion, the project has also led to the business expansion of the company in Laos, as it received orders for filtration equipment from the Bolikhamxay Province Department of Water Supply.

Director Hosotani tells us the following about what the company achieved through this project.

"Our business in Laos is only halfway through, and it is not an easy job. However, we are attracted to the large markets abroad, which cannot be expected in Japan any more, and would like to develop our business in a holistic manner, including the sales of various products related to water purification equipment in the future. In addition, all the staff of TOHKEMY CORPORATION are pleased that our company's products are being used in developing countries and that the local people appreciate them, and this has led to increasing our motivation for our daily work. Furthermore, we feel that the project in Laos has brought about many other positive effects for the company, including an increase in the number of women and young people wishing to join our company because of our overseas business."

(3) Quality Education for All

Education is a basic human right that should be enjoyed by all people equally, and plays an important role in the socio-economic development that is needed for poverty reduction. At the same time, it also enables individuals to develop their potential and capability, as well as to live with dignity. It is also said that education forms the foundation for peace through fostering understanding of other people and different cultures. However, there are still approximately 64 million children who cannot go to elementary school worldwide²⁹. When including secondary school, there are around 262 million out-of-school children according to the 2017 statistics. In particular, the percentage of children who cannot go to school has been increasing since 2000 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, as the World Bank points out in the World Development Report (2018), the learning crisis has also become a major problem, in which even the children who go to school cannot perform basic reading, writing, and arithmetic skills. It is necessary to provide opportunities for education and vocational training to young people that respond to social changes and technological innovation, and foster human resources who can create innovation toward resolving global issues.

In order to improve this situation, Goal 4 of the SDGs has been set up as "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." The international community formulated the "Education 2030 Framework for Action"* in 2015, with the aim of achieving this goal.

In 2019, Japan compiled the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development: Quality Education to Create an Inclusive, Resilient, and Innovative Society, as the G20 Presidency. The G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration reaffirms the commitment to promote quality education that is inclusive and fair for all people through human capital investment. In addition, in his speech to the General Debate of the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2019, Prime Minister Abe mentioned the promotion of inclusive, quality education for all girls and women, and emphasized that "the essence of Japan's international engagement can be found in the fact that we earnestly value education."

Japan's Efforts

Japan has traditionally placed importance on assistance in the field of education as an essential area for promoting human security, and has been providing developing countries with a broad range of support, including the enhancement of basic education*, higher education, and vocational training. Coinciding with the UN Summit for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy entitled "Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth." This strategy aims to achieve quality education through mutual learning, under the following basic principles: (i) education cooperation to achieve inclusive and equitable quality learning, (ii) education cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resources development and building the foundation of socio-economic development, and (iii) establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for education cooperation.

During the 7th meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters held on June 21, 2019, the Expanded SDGs Action Plan 2019 was decided. As one of the G20 Presidency's initiative, Japan announced its "Education x Innovation" initiative to support at least approximately nine million children and young people during the threeyear period between 2019-2021. In order to allow all children to complete quality primary and secondary education by 2030, it is essential to encourage innovation to accelerate assistance. Through this initiative, Japan will further strengthen support for education that fosters basic knowledge, STEM education 30, development of e-learning, and more (see also page 61, "Master Techniques from Japan to the World").

At TICAD7 in August 2019, Japan announced its intention to provide quality education to three million children through measures such as science and mathematics education and improvement of the learning environment, as well as develop 5,000 highly-skilled people for STI through assistance for the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) and the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya as initiatives for education and human resources development in Africa. It was also announced that E-JUST would receive 150 African students.

Also, Japan contributed a total of approximately \$29.75 million in FY2008 and FY2019 to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)*, an international fund specialized in education. As of 2016, in partner countries that received support through GPE, more than 77 million



Tanzanian female junior high school students attending a science class through the "Project for Establishing a Model School to Produce Women Leaders through Enhancement of Science and Mathematics and All-round Education" (Photo: JICA)

²⁹ From page 120 of the "Global Education Monitoring Report 2019."

http://gem-report-2019.unesco.org/chapter/monitoring-progress-in-sdg-4/primary-and-secondary-education-target-4-1/

STEM is an acronym for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, and refers to these four educational fields. 30

children became capable of receiving primary education, compared to 2002.

Moreover, with a focus on Niger and other West African countries, Japan has been implementing the "School for All" project since 2004, which aims to build relationships of trust between schools, parents and guardians, and local residents, as well as improve the education environment for children. In cooperation with the World Bank, the GPE, and others, Japan is spreading the project throughout the targeted African countries.

In addition, Japan has been promoting the introduction of Japanese-style education at local schools since February 2017 under the Egypt-Japan Education Partnership (EJEP) announced in 2016. 40 "Egypt-Japan Schools" that introduce this Japanese-style education were newly opened by November 2019. The "Tokkatsu-plus," a model for Japanese-style education in Egypt, provides special activities such as cleaning, chore duties, and class meetings at elementary and junior high schools, centered on holistic education that aims to build harmonious character, including sensitivity and morality. In addition, the education model includes learning through playing at kindergartens and school management needed for conducting special activities. Through such cooperative activities under this model, Japan cooperates in human resources development in Egypt.

Furthermore, in order to contribute to the development of education and improvement of its quality in the Asia-Pacific region, through the establishment of a funds-intrust within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Japan is providing support for organizing the Asia-Pacific Meeting on Education 2030 (APMED2030), a forum for discussing progress in the achievement of Goal 4 of the SDGs. Japan also supports initiatives toward the achievement of Goal 4 in the Asia-Pacific region including through the complete spread and quality improvement of primary and secondary education, enrichment of early childhood education, improvement of learning environments, and increasing the teaching capacity of teachers. Moreover, Japan supports human resources development in developing countries by engaging in efforts to strengthen networking among higher education institutions between Japan and ASEAN, collaborating with the industrial sector, participating in joint research projects with neighboring countries, accepting international students to Japanese institutions of



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs NAKATANI Shinichi visiting an Egypt-Japan school in Cairo (December 2019)

higher education and other institutions in accordance with the "300,000 International Students Plan," and a wide range of other measures.

•••• Promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

After the "UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)"* held in Japan in 2014, activities related to ESD to foster builders of a sustainable society have been carried out worldwide under the "Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD," adopted as the successor program to the "UN Decade of ESD (UNDESD)" program. After that, the new 2020-2030 implementation framework "Education for Sustainable Development: Towards achieving the SDGs (ESD for 2030)" was adopted at the 206th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO in April 2019, the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which started from September 2019, and the 40th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 2019. In addition, through the funds-in-trust that makes financial contributions to UNESCO, Japan is actively promoting ESD by establishing the "UNESCO-Japan Prize on ESD," which awards individuals and organizations that conduct excellent initiatives toward putting ESD into practice, and has been presented to 15 organizations to date. Moreover, as of December 2019, international discussions are ongoing, which are about formulating the ESD for 2030 Roadmap to specifically promote ESD.

Glossary

*Education 2030 Framework for Action

The Education 2030 Framework for Action succeeds the EFA Dakar Framework for Action aimed at achieving education for all, adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal in 2000. It was adopted at the Education 2030 High-Level Meeting, which was held to coincide with the UNESCO General Conference in 2015.

*Basic education

The educational activities designed to enable individuals to acquire the knowledge, values, and skills necessary to live. It mainly refers to primary education, lower secondary education (equivalent to Japanese junior high school), pre-school education, and adult literacy education.

*Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)

A university that was established based on the Agreement (Bilateral Agreement) Between the Governments of Japan and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Establish the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology, concluded in 2009. Based on the agreement, Japan provides technical support, including for improving education and research materials, while cooperating with universities in Japan, in order to open and operate E-JUST as a university based on the concept of providing graduate school, research-centered, pragmatic and international-standard education for a small number of students, which is characteristic of Japanese-style engineering education. Japan is currently implementing technical support aimed at establishing E-JUST's foundation as a top-level research university in Egypt in order to enable E-JUST to produce human resources in the field of industry and science and technology who will contribute to the development of the higher education sector and industries in the Middle East and Africa.

*Global Partnership for Education (GPE)

GPE refers to an international partnership established under the leadership of the World Bank in 2002, which supports the education sector in developing countries. Its members include developing countries, donor countries and organizations, civil society, and private-sector corporations and foundations. It was renamed as GPE from Fast Track Initiative (FTI) in 2011.

*Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

ESD refers to education that fosters builders of sustainable societies. "Sustainable development" means development that "meets the needs of the future generations while also meeting the needs of the present generation." In order to build such a society, it is necessary to perceive a variety of challenges in contemporary society such as the environment, poverty, human rights, peace, and development as one's own problems, and to then work to find solutions for them. For that purpose, ESD puts importance on creating new values and actions. ESD was affirmed as being the key for achieving all the SDGs in the resolutions of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2017. This was also reaffirmed in the "ESD for 2030" from 2020, which was adopted by a resolution of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which started from 2019.

60 White Paper on Development Cooperation 2019

Techniques from Japan to the World

Master

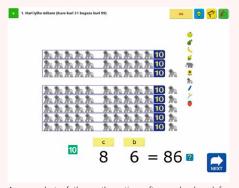
Japanese Software Dramatically Changing Primary Mathematics Education at Elementary Schools An SME initiative in Rwanda, which aims to become an ICT leader

Since the inauguration of President Kagame in 2000, Rwanda has aimed to become a leader in the information and communication technology (ICT) field and has focused on the increased use of ICT and human resources development. However, due to several reasons, including a low mathematics proficiency level in primary education as well as factors such as a lack of available educational software, Rwanda faced difficulty in utilizing ICT in educational settings. In response to this situation, SAKURA-SHA K.K., a company with its headquarters in Tokyo that develops and sells mathematics software for elementary schools in Japan, has been conducting a verification project to introduce its original mathematics software in elementary schools in Rwanda since October 2018 through JICA's SDGs Business Supporting Surveys for SMEs framework.

During his visit to Rwanda for the purpose of designing and developing software for the country, Mr. YOKOYAMA Kenya, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Japanese company, saw children struggling with even simple calculations. The children seemed to have difficulty in performing simple mental arithmetic calculations, because even to answer an addition such as "3+4," they would draw as many circles as the numbers in the formula, and then count the number of circles to answer the question. In addition, the students did not have their own textbooks, and during class, they seemed to quietly listen to teachers giving non-interactive lectures from a platform. Mr. Yokoyama saw this situation and felt that his company could potentially contribute to improving the quality of education in Rwanda by introducing mathematics software developed by SAKURA-SHA.

Another reason that encouraged the implementation of this project was the high distribution rate of computers in Rwandan elementary schools. As part of a national policy to strongly promote ICT, computer terminals themselves were widely distributed, and most elementary schools in Rwanda had computers for student use. However, those computers were rarely utilized in many schools because educational software had not been developed. Mr. Yokoyama thought that if his company's mathematics software could be provided, it might help utilize those unutilized computers and offer a new education style that makes learning fun for the children.

However, there were various challenges in developing mathematics software for Rwanda. Firstly, the company had to build a new software from scratch, because it was not possible to use the programs utilized for software in Japan due to the difference of specifications between the computers used in the elementary schools in Rwanda and those that are generally used in Japan. The second challenge was the language. In order to develop software that conforms to the contents of Rwandan textbooks, it was necessary to understand all of the textbooks written in Kinyarwanda. Mr. Yokoyama, with his long teaching experience as a former elementary school teacher as well as work experience in developing teaching materials in Japan, took approximately one year to comprehend the textbooks himself and then



A screenshot of the mathematics software developed for Rwanda (Photo: SAKURA-SHA) $\,$



Children enjoying a class, using the mathematics software developed by SAKURA-SHA (Photo: SAKURA-SHA)

supervised the software development work. Mr. Yokoyama tells us the points that the software development team paid particular attention to when developing the software were as follows:

"If you are just translating the contents of the software, excluding mathematical formulas, that have been developed for Japanese schools from Japanese into Kinyarwanda, it is relatively easy to develop the software. However, we thought that it would be difficult for the local schools to accept such software as it would not conform with Rwandan textbooks and curriculum. Therefore, we studied Rwandan textbooks thoroughly and developed software contents in line with their teaching style. We also incorporated creative ideas to make the software fun to use for local children; for example, we changed an icon that children operate when launching the software from a ninja in Japan to a gorilla in Rwanda."

The mathematics software for Rwanda was completed thorough the abovementioned process. The next concern was whether Rwandan teachers, who were used to providing non-interactive lectures and not accustomed to interactive instructions, would accept the new lesson method using the software. However, their teaching style improved after the teachers actually tried out the software and experienced its fun aspects, which can be operated like a game.

Ms. MACHIDA Mariko of SAKURA-SHA notes, "In actual classes, I saw teachers walking around the classroom, using the software with students and giving them advice at their desks, which was previously unthinkable in the lesson style in Rwanda."

The reactions of the students during class were also wonderful. As characters move and make sounds when the software is operated, Rwandan students, who until then did not have textbooks and sometimes just stayed seated without understanding the lectures, would now actively attend classes, talking with their teachers with a smile. As a result, there were major achievements, such as a dramatic improvement in academic performance at all schools that introduced the software on a trial basis. Even more, one class reported a surge in the rate of questions answered correctly from 12.6% to 64.3% after a week of intensive lessons using the software.

Mr. Yokoyama shares with us his following future goals.

"By 2021, we plan to introduce the mathematics software on a trial basis in more elementary schools in Rwanda to verify its learning effect. Introduction of the software has received positive responses from the Rwanda Education Board and school educators, with an elementary school using the software having been selected as a candidate to receive a visit by the President of the country. We will continue to cooperate with stakeholders in Rwanda and ultimately aim to bring the mathematics software to all public elementary schools in the country."

Initiatives are steadily advancing in Rwanda, where contents from Japan are transforming mathematics education, which, in turn, bring about positive changes to the future of the children and also to the country itself.

Part II

(4) Gender and Inclusive Growth

1. Promotion of Women's Empowerment and Participation

The social norms and systems in developing countries are generally shaped by men's perspectives, which renders women to be put in vulnerable positions in many aspects. Compared to the early 2000s, when the MDGs were established, girls' enrolment rate has improved considerably, women's political participation has increased, and as a result more women hold senior-level posts. However, there are still many countries where women continue to lack the same opportunities as men to participate in decisionmaking processes, which is not restricted to the public sphere such as high-level government decision-making, but also includes family and other private decision-making that affect the lives of women.

On the other hand, women are critical actors of development, and their participation will lead not only to the improvement of their own lives but also to more effective development. For example, improving the literacy of women who have had little or no educational opportunities so far, increases their access to correct information on public health and prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. This leads to appropriate family planning and promotes women's social advancement and economic empowerment. Moreover, it contributes to the inclusive economic growth of developing countries.

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) adopted at the United Nations Summit in 2015, it is strongly and clearly expressed that "Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets." Moreover, Goal 5 of the SDGs seeks to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Gender equality and promoting women's empowerment are essential for realizing "quality growth." For this purpose, it is important for men and women to participate equally in all phases of development cooperation and to reap the benefits equally.

Japan's Efforts

With a determination that the 21st century should be a world with no human rights violations against women, Japan has been playing a leading role in the international community to promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in order to build "a society where women shine" both domestically and globally, by setting the following three priority fields: (i) promotion of women and girls' rights, (ii) improving an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potentials, and



Prime Minister Abe receiving a courtesy call from Ms. Malala Yousafzai, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, who visited Japan on the occasion of the 5th World Assembly for Women (WAW!) (March 2019) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

(iii) advancing women's leadership in political, economic and other public fields.

Since 2005, women have been a major topic of discussion at the G7 and G20 Summits, and Japan has actively participated in discussions within the international community. For example, Japan strongly supports the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)*, of which the launch was announced in July 2017 at the G20 Hamburg Summit with a contribution of \$50 million. This is an important initiative that aims to help women in developing countries make their own living and promote their active involvement and contribution to society. Moreover, in March 2019, Japan held the 5th World Assembly for Women (WAW!) at the same time as the meeting of Women 20 (W20), a group led by the private sector that makes proposals to the G20 for enhancing the economic activities of women. During the meeting, Prime Minister Abe stated that Japan would provide opportunities for quality education and human resources development to at least four million girls and women in three years until 2020 in order to expand opportunities for education among women in developing countries. Furthermore, at the G20 Osaka Summit held in June 2019, women's empowerment was picked up as one of the main themes, and there were discussions on three points: (i) women's labor participation, (ii) support for girls' and women's education, and (iii) reflecting the voices of women business leaders including women entrepreneurs. In addition, the Leaders' Special Event on Women's Empowerment was held with the participation of the G20 Leaders, and the G20's commitment to promoting women's empowerment was reaffirmed.

Guyana and Commonwealth of D<u>ominica</u>

Project for Strengthening Women's Disaster Management Capacities in Guyana and Dominica (through UNDP) Grant Aid (Partnership with UNDP) (June 2018 - June 2021)

The Republic of Guyana located on the north coast of the South American continent, and the Commonwealth of Dominica, a small island nation in the Caribbean Sea, are heavily impacted by climate change and have been subjected to many natural disasters. In fact, Dominica was seriously damaged by Hurricane Maria in 2017. Moreover, although approximately 90% of the populations of Guyana and Dominica live in coastal areas, they are facing the difficulties of coastal erosion and flooding caused by the rise of sea levels due to global warming. Climate change has become a major challenge that threatens the people and territory of the two countries.

In 2018, Japan began to provide assistance in partnership with UNDP to stabilize livelihoods and strengthen disaster response capabilities, mainly for women who are particularly vulnerable in times of disaster in remote and coastal areas of disaster-prone Guyana and Dominica. Through this cooperation, disaster risk reduction capacity in a total of 1,400 communities (around 20,000 households) is being strengthened through the development of an early warning system for natural disasters. Moreover, the stabilization of livelihoods through enhancing opportunities for micro-grant mechanisms and establishing information sharing and collaboration systems between communities through participation in workshops are being promoted.

For example, a participatory agrometeorology workshop was held to teach how to choose means of livelihood, including selecting appropriate agricultural crops and livestock based on weather information (past data and future forecast) according to each region. Such efforts have strengthened the capacity of both representatives of women who live in inland and coastal rural areas of Guyana that are vulnerable to flooding and drought, as well as leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture. Based on the experience they gained from the workshop, some women started planting vegetables in their home gardens. There were about 450 participants of the workshop in the first year of the project, and the number of participants has continued to increase steadily thereafter.



A woman who started a vegetable garden in her home after joining a participatory agrometeorology workshop (Photo: UNDP Guyana)



Prime Minister Abe giving the opening speech at the 5th WAW! (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

Japan also provides assistance through UN Women. Japan provided approximately \$24 million in 2018 and around \$18 million in 2019 to contribute to initiatives for the political participation and economic empowerment of women, the eradication of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, a stronger role for women in the peace and security fields, and the strengthening of gender considerations in policies and budgets, etc. For example, in Jordan, 203 Syrian female refugees were given assistance in exchange of their work under the "Cash for Work" Program at the Zaatari refugee camp and the Azraq refugee camp, and 50 female refugees successfully launched a microbusiness ³¹ as entrepreneurs. In addition, through Oasis, a center to support women located in Jordan, Japan provides assistance for job training as well as support in the field of care services. This enabled the provision of counseling and psychological support services to over 700 women in refugee camps, while 99 men and boys acquired correct knowledge on gender-based violence through training on this topic. This support has yielded results, including the fact that 93% of the women who received support in Jordan answered that domestic violence had decreased, and 75% answered that female decision-making in the household had increased.

Japan considers that sexual violence in conflict cannot be tolerated. Therefore, Japan places importance on collaboration with the UN (OSRSG-SVC: The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict). In 2019, Japan provided over \$1.53 million in assistance to the OSRSG-SVC for projects in Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Central Africa, and is contributing to preventing sexual violence and strengthening response capacity through support for improving the judicial system to punish perpetrators.

Furthermore, based on the view that in order to realize a peaceful society more effectively, it is vital to integrate



Female Syrian refugees receiving job training on sewing techniques at Oasis (Photo: UN Women)

a gender perspective and to secure women's participation in all stages of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace-building, Japan established its National Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and other relevant resolutions in 2015, and has been implementing the Plan. In March 2019, the revised version was formulated. Moreover, under the G7 WPS Partnership Initiative agreed upon at the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in 2018, Japan chose Sri Lanka as its partner country and from FY2019, Japan, in cooperation with the embassies of each G7 country in Sri Lanka, has been assisting Sri Lanka with the formulation of its WPS Action Plan, and also providing assistance in the field of health centered on reproductive health and for the financial empowerment of Sri Lankan women, including women who became widows due to the internal conflict over the past 26 years.

Japan will continue to cooperate with other countries to address the diversifying development issues through these efforts for achieving the empowerment of all women and girls, gender equality, and building a society and system in which men and women support each other.

Glossary

*Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

An initiative launched by the World Bank with 14 participating countries, aiming to support the economic independence of women in developing countries and to promote their social and economic participation, by implementing support to overcome the challenges which women entrepreneurs and women-led SMEs in such countries face including access to finance, legal systems, and others. The types of assistance We-Fi provides include financial access assistance for women entrepreneurs, advisory service to facilitate greater business with women entrepreneurs and technical assistance to improve the legal and regulatory systems of developing countries. The initiative is aiming to make more than \$1 billion funds available, with approximately \$350 million from donor countries and additional resources from the private-sector and international financial institutions.

2. Reducing Disparities (Assistance for People who Tend to be in Vulnerable Situations)

Ongoing efforts are being made to implement initiatives towards the achievement of the SDGs. Meanwhile, a number of issues such as the difficulty in identifying where problems lie and addressing them properly from the broader national level are gradually being brought to light. Even when responding to the "increase of disparities," similar problems exist. Moreover, challenges such as poverty, conflicts, infectious diseases, terrorism, and natural disasters have varying impact depending on the situations that individuals are in, including their country and region, or whether they are women and/or children. In order to deal with this situation, it is effective to adopt an approach that takes the standpoint of individual people, which is indispensable for the realization of a society that fulfills the SDGs principle of "no one will be left behind."

Japan's Efforts

••• Assistance for Persons with Disabilities

It is important that capacity building and community development are promoted to ensure the social participation and inclusion of people in vulnerable situations in society, especially persons with disabilities. It is Japan's policy to pay due attention to the socially vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, when planning and implementing ODA policies for development cooperation. Policies for persons with disabilities cover a number of different fields, including welfare, health and medical care, education, and employment. Japan has applied the techniques and experiences it has accumulated in these fields for measures and policies for persons with disabilities in developing countries through ODA and NGO activities.

For example, Japan carefully tailors its assistance to suit various local needs, such as incorporating barrierfree design in the planning of railroad and airport construction, developing vocational training centers and rehabilitation facilities for persons with disabilities, and providing minibuses for their transportation. Additionally, through JICA, Japan provides a wide range of technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of organizations and personnel offering assistance to persons with disabilities in developing countries. These efforts include the acceptance of trainees in Japan from developing countries and the dispatch of JOCVs and experts in relevant sectors, including physical and occupational therapists and social workers.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratified by Japan in 2014 established independent clauses setting out that state parties would undertake measures for international cooperation and its

Promotion of Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities in Dushanbe Promotion of Inclusive Education (IE) for Children with

Tajikistan

Disabilities in Hissar Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects ((1) January 2014 - February 2017, (2) June 2017 - (ongoing))

In Tajikistan, many children with disabilities are unable to attend school or receive education that is considerate of their disabilities due to traditional thinking about children with disabilities and inadequate school admissions systems. In order to deal with this situation, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), as the only Japanese NGO operating in Tajikistan, has been implementing projects from 2014 with the aim of promoting "inclusive education" that enables all children, regardless of whether or not they have disabilities, to study at mainstream schools in their communities while receiving consideration for the characteristics and/or disabilities of each child.

Initially there were some people opposed to admitting children with disabilities to schools. However, understanding towards inclusive education gradually spread by promoting various initiatives, such as



Learning sign language in an equipped resource class for children with disabilities (Photo: AAR Japan)

promotion (Article 32), and Japan continues to contribute to improving the rights of persons with disabilities in developing countries through ODA and other means.

••• Assistance for Children

Generally, children tend to be in vulnerable situations, and today, there are many children in regions around the world that have been placed in harsh environments due to conflicts, natural disasters, etc. Also, the number of refugees and internally-displaced children is rapidly increasing. Japan is providing a variety of humanitarian and development assistance to improve the situation of children in developing countries.

For example, through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, Japan provides cooperation that directly benefit residents at the grass-roots level. Under this scheme, Japan is implementing projects, which contribute to improving the living conditions of children such as the construction and refurbishment of elementary and junior high schools, provision of medical equipment to hospitals, and development of wells and water supply facilities.

Specifically, in Myanmar, Japan is cooperating in the construction of a new school building at Lay Yin Kwin



A student with disabilities and her mother using the renovated entrance ramp with a donated wheelchair (Photo: AAR Japan)

development of barrier-free renovations of schools, establishment of resource classes for children with disabilities where they can receive appropriate learning support and occupational therapy, training for teachers, and awareness-raising activities for parents and community residents. Today, many children with disabilities are enrolled in schools, and even parents of children without disabilities are saying that it is a good thing that children with disabilities are now able to attend schools with their children and that their children have become more kind and considerate of others.

In the capital city of Dushanbe, a total of 230 children with disabilities have been able to attend schools through a three-year project. Even after the completion of the project, a group of local people there opened the country's first cafe where children with disabilities are able to work. In this way, these initiatives and support for children with disabilities have been steadily taken up by the local people and are expanding.



Former State Minister for Foreign Affairs SATO Masahisa surrounded by children at an elementary school in Mauritania, constructed with support from Japan (February 2019)

Ward Basic Education High School in Puta-O Township, Kachin State, where many minority children and students go to school. It is expected that this assistance will contribute to improving the learning environment for the 968 children and students who took classes at the severely aged school building. In addition, in 2019 in Nepal, Japan provided assistance through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects for the construction of a School Lunch Preparation Center for public 3

schools in Budhanilkantha Municipality in Kathmandu District, where many children from economically poor households are enrolled. This cooperation provides school lunches to about 5,000 public school students in the city, and is expected to improve the students' nutrition and learning environment. Moreover, through the Project for Construction of School Classrooms in Fidel Castro Ruz Primary School in Tobias Hainyeko Constituency, Khomas Region, Namibia, five new classrooms were constructed at the school, enabling over 630 children to learn effectively by reducing the number of children per class.



A dance performance by children on the school grounds of Fidel Castro Ruz Primary School in Namibia, where Japan supported the construction of classrooms

Japan also provides assistance in cooperation with international organizations. With regard to Cambodia, Japan signed an Exchange of Notes concerning the grant aid "Project for the Prevention of and Response to Violence against Children in Cambodia (through UNICEF)" in January 2019. Under this project, Japan will conduct training that is recognized worldwide for the eradication of violence for the government officials of Cambodia, in order to further expand the implementation scale of the main initiatives to prevent and respond to violence against children. In addition, Japan will strengthen the communication skills of social workers and medical professionals, who actually come face-to-face with the children. This is expected to lead to a reduction in physical violence in educational settings, etc. and to the creation of an environment in which children who have suffered physical violence can easily consult with counselors.

In addition, Japan, in cooperation with WFP, provided assistance to Pakistan regarding the distribution of nutrition supplement foods and nutrition and health training to infants, pregnant women and lactating women among Afghan refugees, internally displaced persons, and the host community in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in 2019. This cooperation is expected to improve the nutrition of infants and pregnant and lactating women, through the enhanced nutritional intake of approximately 30,000 infants and around 28,000 pregnant and lactating women who are diagnosed with malnutrition, and mentor training for over 200 female healthcare workers in the target area of the Province.

Furthermore, in Afghanistan, Japan signed an Exchange of Notes regarding the grant aid "Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)" in December 2019. This cooperation enables vaccinations for approximately 1.31 million babies under the age of one and 2.92 million women in the reproductive age group, through support for the provision of vaccines necessary for routine immunizations. This support will also enable the polio vaccination of a total of 11 million children under the age of five. Furthermore, it is also expected that the steady implementation of campaigns for routine immunizations and the polio vaccine will contribute to preventing and eliminating infectious diseases among children, such as polio, throughout the country (see page 53 "Polio" for details on support for polio prevention and eradication).

Stories from the Field $rak{M}3$

"As a Football Player and UNICEF Ambassador"

- A message from Mr. HASEBE Makoto, UNICEF Ambassador for Japan -

It was during the third or fourth year of my career as a professional football player in the J. League. I was visiting a number of different countries on overseas expeditions, and as I encountered numerous situations that were different from life in Japan, the feeling that, "I must do something" grew stronger and stronger. During that time, I began supporting children around the world through UNICEF after discovering its pamphlet on the airplane.

As you all may know, in other countries, many professional athletes are making a wide range of social contributions. Both the athletes and society consider such contributions as "only natural" for these individuals based on their success as professional athletes. Since I was also aiming to stand on the world stage of sports, I always thought that, "I will do the same someday as well." In 2010, the Japan Committee for UNICEF (UNICEF Japan) approached me, and I began helping with their outreach activities. The Great East Japan Earthquake struck before even six months had passed in my new role, and UNICEF Japan also launched its activities to help people in the disaster areas. Thus, I supported their activities together with the many people who generously answered my call. How were our thoughts and wishes reaching the children? I visited the disaster areas many times to see with my own eyes and share with others how our activities were helping people.

The first time I visited a UNICEF project site overseas was in 2014, when I visited Banda Aceh in Indonesia, which had been struck by a major earthquake and tsunami ten years earlier. In preparation for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (see page 77, "Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction" for details), UNICEF wanted to send out a message of "Child-centered Disaster Risk Reduction." This experience kicked off my journey to visit many UNICEF project sites overseas, and the next place I visited was the UNICEF Global Supply Hub in Copenhagen, which delivers aid supplies to UNICEF country offices around the world. Immediately before this visit, I had begun an initiative together with many people who supported me as a football player, to deliver measles vaccines as a gift to children around the world. The UNICEF Global Supply Hub in Copenhagen procures and delivers 40% of the vaccines used in the world. Thus, I decided to start my "vaccine journey" from this Global Supply Hub.



Mr. Hasebe visiting Minamisanriku Town in December 2011. He has continued to visit disaster sites even after UNICEF Japan ended its humanitarian and recovery support programmes in 2016. (Photo: UNICEF Japan)



Mr. Hasebe visiting the Kutupalong Refugee Camp in Bangladesh in June 2016 (Photo: UNICEF Japan)

Promoting Efforts to Address Global Issues and Human Security

In 2017, I visited Ethiopia, and completed the latter half of my journey. I took part in the actual work to deliver vaccines from the central cold-room in Ethiopia's capital of Addis Ababa to the highland village of Gash-Anbar, which is surrounded by mountains over 3,000 meters high. I learned that delivering the vaccines to children required different types of activities, supports, and teamwork of many people, including securing the cold chain, training the staff and volunteers at the healthcare centers, and dispelling concerns and misconceptions the local people had regarding vaccines.

The 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia presented UNICEF with the opportunity to call upon the world for assistance to support refugee and migrant children, and I participated in this campaign through videos and other activities. I had witnessed issues of refugees and migrants on a daily basis in Germany, which has been the base of my life for the past ten years, and was looking for opportunities to take action. I thus visited a refugee camp in Greece towards the end of 2018, and the world's largest refugee camp located in Bangladesh in the summer of 2019. During these visits, I strongly felt that in addition to lifesaving assistance, it is essential that these children who face an uncertain future receive educational support to help them develop the power to create their own path in life. Children can only be children for a limited time in their lives.

As a professional football player and a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, I have been able to meet children in a variety of places around the world, learn many things, and experience many emotions. It is my hope that the younger generation who will take on the future of both Japan and the world will realize that our daily lives are interconnected with the circumstances faced by people in difficult situations. For that reason, I will carry on my activities as a UNICEF Ambassador.

HASEBE Makoto UNICEF Ambassador for Japan

^{*} HASEBE Makoto was appointed as the UNICEF Ambassador for Japan in December 2016. Details of his activities are published on the UNICEF website (https://www.unicef.or.jp/partner/hasebemakoto/) (in Japanese only).

(5) Culture and Sports

In developing countries, there is a growing interest in the preservation and promotion of their own cultures. Cultural heritage that symbolizes a country is a source of pride for people, and, as tourism resources, can be effectively utilized to develop the socio-economic environment of the residents in the surrounding areas. On the other hand, there are also a number of cultural heritage sites that are exposed to an existential crisis due to the lack of funds, equipment, technology, etc. Assistance to protect such cultural heritage directly reaches the hearts of the people in recipient countries and has long-lasting effects of cooperation. In addition, the preservation and promotion of culture, such as invaluable cultural heritages that are shared by all humankind, is an issue that should be addressed not only by the countries with cultural heritage in danger, but also by the entire international community.

Moreover, interest in the promotion of sports is also growing in developing countries. Sports can enhance the quality of people's lives, as they cultivate a sense of respect for opponents, a spirit of mutual understanding and awareness of norms, as well as help maintain and improve health. The influence and positive power of sports play the role of "catalyzer" for the development and growth of developing countries.

Japan's Efforts

Japan has provided assistance for the promotion of culture and higher education, as well as the preservation of cultural heritage, and promotion of sports in developing countries, through the Cultural Grant Assistance* since 1975. Specifically, Japan has constructed facilities necessary for preserving and utilizing cultural heritage and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, and facilities of higher education and research institutions in developing countries. Japan has also provided necessary equipment for these facilities (see the column on page 114 for details). Such facilities built in developing countries also serve as hubs for spreading information about Japan and holding cultural exchanges with Japan, as well as deepening understanding of Japan and fostering a sense of affinity toward Japan.

In 2019, Japan approved 17 projects to provide support in the fields of education, including Japanese language education, broadcasting and publishing, and sports under the Cultural Grant Assistance. Furthermore, Japan continued its proactive efforts to provide sports assistance using ODA and "Projects for Sports Diplomacy Enhancement" to advance "Sport for Tomorrow," a program launched for the purpose of international contribution through sports, with which Japan shares the value of sports and spreads the Olympic and Paralympic movement as the host country of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (see page 71, "ODA Topics" for details). In addition, Japan has dispatched 214 JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) in the field of sports.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) teaching judo techniques to students in Malawi.

Moreover, Japan provides support for the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, including equipment provision and preliminary studies and surveys, through the "Japanese Funds-in-Trust" established in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Placing a particular emphasis on human resources development in developing countries, based on the idea of enabling people in these countries to protect the cultural heritage of their own country by themselves in the future, Japan also endeavors to dispatch international experts, mainly Japanese experts, as well as hold workshops in order to transfer the technology and expertise to developing countries. In addition to tangible cultural heritage, Japan also supports the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage such as traditional dances, music, handcraft techniques, and oral lore (oral traditions) by implementing successor training, records conservation, the creation of safeguard mechanisms, and other activities through the above-mentioned Funds-in-Trust.

Furthermore, Japan is also conducting training programs with the aim of improving capabilities for the protection of cultural heritage by inviting young experts involved in cultural heritage protection from the Asia-Pacific region to Japan as part of the "Project for the Promotion of Cooperation for the Protection of World Heritage and Other Cultural Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region." In addition to conducting biennial training on maintenance and repair methods for wooden buildings and survey records of archeological remains, a training on museums and a workshop in Cambodia were conducted for experts in Central Asia in 2019.

Papua New Guinea

Assistance to the Papua New Guinea Defence Force Military Band Dispatch of JICA expert on Capacity Development of the PNG Military Band (March 2017 - March 2019) Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (August 20<u>17)</u>

In November 2018, Papua New Guinea hosted the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit for the first time as the chair in its capital, Port Moresby. On the occasion of the gala dinner, the Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNGDF) Military Band performed to welcome heads of states upon their arrival at the venue. When Prime Minister Abe and his wife arrived, the Japanese children's song "Furusato" was performed to welcome them.

Japan has been providing assistance to the PNGDF Military Band since it was established in January 2017. As part of Japanese assistance to the government of Papua New Guinea, which served as the APEC Chair in 2018, Japan supported the Military Band to help them perform at a series of APEC events. When the Military Band was first formed, most of the members could not read a musical score, and it was their first time even holding wind instruments. However, through Japan's assistance, the Military Band drastically improved their skills, and became capable of performing at official APEC events in less than two years.



The Military Band performing at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Papua New Guinea (Photo: JICA)

Since January 2017, training teams of the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) Central Band were dispatched to Papua New Guinea over ten times to provide music lessons for several weeks. Moreover, in March 2017, Mr. MIZUSHINA Katsuo, a JICA expert and a



JICA expert Mizushina giving instructions to the Military Band on their performance (Photo: JICA)

former leader of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force Central Band, was dispatched to Papua New Guinea to provide technical assistance on performance in coordination with the training provided by the JGSDF Central Band teams for two years. A set of new musical instruments was also provided through the Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, and a set of used instruments was donated by Sendai Ikuei High School, which has a sister school in Port Moresby. In addition, the Japanese government held a nationwide composition contest in Japan and presented the Military Band with "March Port Moresby," a march to be performed at APEC official events. This march is still played at various official events.

Through the support from Japan, the Military Band actively continues to perform while regularly receiving music lessons from the JGSDF Central Band even after completion of the JICA expert dispatch period. In October 2019, the Military Band was invited to Sydney to participate in the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo, a showcase for military bands from around the world.

As can be seen from the fact that the tremendously improved Military Band is loved by the people of Papua New Guinea, as well as expanding its fields of activity, it is considered as one of the achievements of Japanese assistance on human resource development.

Glossary

*Cultural Grant Assistance

Cultural Grant Assistance are grants provided to procure equipment and supplies, and improve facilities for the promotion of culture and higher education in developing countries. It is intended to encourage cultural and educational advancements in developing countries as well as cultural exchanges between Japan and these countries, with a view to deepening friendships and mutual understanding. This cooperation includes Cultural Grant Assistance, which provides assistance to governmental organizations of developing countries, and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, which provides assistance to NGOs and local public entities for small-scale projects.

3

Promoting Efforts to Address Global Issues and Human Security

Stories from the Field M 4

Young Baseball Players from Brazil Fulfill their Dream to Visit Japan!

- Baseball coaching by a JICA Volunteer*1 makes children's dreams come true -

Many Brazilians of Japanese descent live in Manaus City in the northern region of Brazil, and many of the members of "Manaus Country Club," a youth baseball team founded by the first-generation immigrants from Japan, are Japanese-Brazilians. Mr. MIYATA Ryusei, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer for Nikkei Communities*² of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), has served as the manager of the team since 2018. Mr. Miyata was a player in the Fukuoka University baseball team, and after graduating university, applied to the JICA Volunteer Program, inspired by his desire to contribute to international cooperation through baseball. Mr. Miyata began his assignment to teach baseball in Brazil, where fully-qualified baseball coaches were needed.

After meeting his team in Brazil, Mr. Miyata realized that they were much more "Brazilian style" than he expected.

"Some children only joined according to their parents' wish and were not very motivated. In the beginning, there were several times when I went to the baseball ground and found nobody there. I therefore worked on making the practice as fun as possible to get the children to come to the ground. I also introduced games such as soccer and playing in the pool in the practices to make it more enjoyable."

In fact, before Mr. Miyata started his post, the team had no coach, and there were only five members. After Mr. Miyata arrived, however, word spread that his baseball practices with games were fun, and the team soon grew to 25 members.

That is not the only change Mr. Miyata brought to the team. In September 2019, Mr. Miyata led efforts to gather funds and brought nine members of the team between the ages of 11 and 15 to Japan.

One member of the team was a major driver for Mr. Miyata's efforts. He was Juan David, who had fled to Manaus as a refugee to escape the economic crisis in his home country of Venezuela. Baseball is a national sport in Venezuela, and although he passionately played baseball during his time in Venezuela, he had to give up continuing the sport after immigrating to Manaus. The support of the local Japanese-Brazilians, however, allowed Juan to play baseball once more on the team coached by Mr. Miyata.

Through the support provided by Japanese-Brazilians and the presence of Mr. Miyata as a coach, Juan became interested in Japan and Japanese baseball, and was filled with the desire to visit Japan. However, it was difficult for him to gather the expenses required to visit Japan. At the same time, Juan's father discovered that he had cancer. Juan strongly wished for his father to see him playing baseball in Japan to encourage his father in his battle against cancer in the hospital.

Having lost his own father to cancer, Mr. Miyata empathized strongly with Juan, and came up with the idea of using crowd funding to cover the expenses required for a trip to Japan. Mr. Miyata also visited local Japanese-Brazilian companies in the area to ask for their support. The



Commemorative photo from the friendly match with the Chikushi Endeavors, a junior-high club team, during the Manaus Country Club trip to Japan (Photo: Mr. MIYATA Ryusei)



The Manaus Country Club children meeting with Softbank Hawks players (Mr. Miyata is at the left end in the front row) (Photo: Mr. MIYATA Ryusei)

children and parents on the team also contributed in collecting funds such as by selling sweets and organizing festivals. As a result of their efforts, the team was able to garner enough funds to send nine children to Japan.

The Manaus Country Club members had numerous precious experiences over the ten days they spent in Japan, including playing a baseball game with a junior-high club team in Fukuoka and watching a live professional game. At the professional baseball game, the staff of the baseball club kindly arranged for the children to meet directly with the players. Also, the Manaus Country Club children visited a Japanese junior-high school and saw Japanese students clean their own classroom and serve lunch, which was a profoundly stimulating experience for them, since there are no such customs in Brazil.

After visiting Japan, the children recounted their experiences by saying, "They were very disciplined," "I felt happy to be of Japanese descent," and "There are times when my Japanese-Brazilian grandfather and parents warn me about discipline and manners, and now I understand why after visiting Japan."

After the Manaus Country Club children returned to Brazil, they invited the parents and supporters of the team for a report of their trip to Japan. The children reported on their experiences in Japan, sharing what Brazilians could learn from the Japanese, such as discipline and manners. The children also planned and started a city cleaning campaign on their own to put the lessons they learned in Japan to practice. The local media has also shown interest in their activities, and the Manaus Country Club is receiving requests for coverage.

Mr. Miyata also feels that the children have changed after their trip to Japan.

"After their trip to Japan, the children are taking baseball more seriously than before, and no one comes late to practice anymore. I think that they have recognized the importance of greetings, discipline, and punctuality from their trip to Japan. I feel the trip has given them an opportunity to learn many lessons that are valuable not just in baseball, but in their future lives when they become adults."

Mr. Miyata's assignment as a coach will end in 2020, and he is now working with the team members' parents to foster a new leader who can carry on the team activities. Mr. Miyata is also searching for a way to become a baseball coach in Brazil. He also has the goal of creating an international team in Japan with his experience in Brazil, and develop global players of the future.

^{*1} The current name is "Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV)" (name changed due to system revision in the fall of 2018).

^{*2} The current name is "Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer for Nikkei Communities" (name changed due to system revision in the fall of 2018).

SPORT FOR TOMORROW

Japan's Assistance in Sports to Developing Countries through "Sport for Tomorrow"

The long-awaited Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (the Tokyo 2020 Games) will finally take place in 2020. Those who are reading this White Paper may wonder how the Tokyo 2020 Games is related to the White Paper on Development Cooperation. In fact, with a view to the upcoming Tokyo 2020 Games, the Government of Japan has been promoting an international contribution through sports, which is targeted to more than 10 million people in over 100 countries over seven years from 2014 to 2020 by supporting training and development of athletes in developing countries. This is the program titled "Sport for Tomorrow (SFT)." Under this program, Japan is providing the following assistance seeking to convey the value of sports and spread the Olympic and Paralympic Movement widely to people of all generations, with the aim of realizing a better future for the world:

ODA Topics

- (i) International cooperation and exchange through sports (Improving sports-related facilities and providing equipment, dispatching and inviting sports instructors and athletes, technical cooperation in the field of sports, introducing Japanese cultures and supporting human resources development in the field of sports, supporting the formulation of school physical education curricula, dispatching experts to support the hosting of sporting events, support for increasing the number of participating countries and regions for the Paralympic Games, etc.)
- (ii) Establishing a new international sports academy to foster international sports-related human resources (Inviting and training international students in master's programs and shortterm training programs in sports education in Japan.)
- (iii) Further supporting international Anti-Doping Efforts (Supporting the development and introduction of educational and training packages in countries that are lagging behind in antidoping measures, etc.)

For example, Japan is engaged in the following initiative through the SFT in South Sudan, Africa.

In South Sudan, which has over 60 ethnic groups and a prolonged civil war, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of South Sudan has held a National Unity Day sports event since 2016, aiming to promote exchange, friendship, and unity among the people of Sudan, and to support peace and social cohesion from the citizenry. Japan has been providing support for the organization and operation of these sports events through JICA.

In 2019, the fourth sports event was held in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, for nine days from January 26 to February 3. The slogan of this event was "Peace and Social Cohesion," and more than 300 athletes participated in events such as soccer for male participants, volleyball for



Women's volleyball competition at the fourth sports event (Photo: JICA)



Mr. Akoon competing at the fourth sports event (Number 059, left front) (Photo: JICA)

female, and track and field for both.

At the opening and closing ceremonies, participants from all around South Sudan marched into the venue holding up messages expressing their wishes for peace and unity, while people from different tribes and backgrounds mingled and deepened exchanges during the sports event. The event has fostered a mindset towards peace and unity among youths, and many athletes who participated in the event have expressed their willingness to engage in peacebuilding activities through sports even after returning to their respective hometowns.

The National Unity Day sports event has contributed to enhancing mutual trust and unity, as well as promoting harmony among the people of South Sudan. In light of this, the significance of Japan's assistance for the promotion of peace through sports has been highly recognized. Consequently, at the fourth sports event, 12 countries, agencies, and organizations, including UN organizations, governments of other countries, and private companies, who shared and supported the idea of the event, offered assistance such as through funding and procurement of supplies. As this example represents, trust building and awareness raising activities on peace through sports are becoming ever more popular.

Furthermore, the events have borne further fruit, with the following four athletes qualifying as candidates to participate in the Tokyo 2020 Games, including Mr. Akoon who participated in the men's 400m hurdle race at the sports event. With the cooperation of Maebashi City of Gunma Prefecture, these athletes are being trained at an orientation camp in Japan before the Tokyo 2020 Games.

- (i) Mr. Akoon Joseph Akoon (Akoon): Men's track and field, Olympics (400m hurdles)
- (ii) Mr. Kutjang Michael Machiek Ting (Michael): Men's track and field, Paralympics (100m)
- (iii) Mr. Guem Abraham Majok Matet (Abraham): Men's track and field, Olympics (1,500m)
- (iv) Ms. Moris Lucia William Karlo (Lucia): Women's track and field, Olympics (100m)

Mr. Akoon participated in the fourth sports event, while the other three athletes participated in the first and second sports events.

The SFT has successfully achieved its goal of spreading the value of sports and the Olympic and Paralympic Movement to more than 10 million people in more than 100 countries and regions by 2020 ahead of schedule. Japan will continue its efforts to further contribute to peace and stability in developing countries through sports, by supporting the development of athletes, organization of sporting events, improvement of sporting facilities, and provision of equipment.

(6) Environment and Climate Change Actions

The importance of initiatives to address environmental and climate change issues is recognized globally, as such issues have been repeatedly taken up as one of the main topics at the G7 and G20 Summits, and are also mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted at the UN Summit in 2015. Japan has been vigorously working on addressing these issues, and will continue to actively participate in discussions in the international community.

Japan's Efforts

••• Conservation of the Marine Environment

Marine plastic litter is a pressing issue that can have an adverse impact on the marine ecosystem, tourism, fisheries, and human health. In recent years, measures to address this issue have become increasingly important. At the G20 Osaka Summit in June 2019, under Japan's leadership as the G20 Presidency, the member countries shared the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision, which aims to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050. In order to achieve the Vision, Japan announced that it would support capacity building, infrastructure development, and more concerning waste management in developing countries, and launched the MARINE Initiative that focuses on (i) MAnagement of wastes, (ii) Recovery of marine litter, (iii) INnovation, and (iv) Empowerment, to encourage effective marine plastic litter measures worldwide. Under the Initiative, Japan will continue to support capacity-building in developing countries to promote waste management, collection of marine waste, and innovation through specific policies (see "ODA Topics" on page 76 for details).

In addition, at the G20 Osaka Summit, the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter was endorsed to promote cooperation on effective measures by the countries toward realizing the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision. Consequently, in October 2019, the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue 2019 and Follow-up of the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter was held in Tokyo. During the meeting, the measures and good practices of the various countries were reported and shared based on the Implementation Framework, and it was reaffirmed that the countries will promote measures and policies through mutual study by the governments of each country and international organizations, as well as other means, in order to realize the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision.

Moreover, as part of expanding assistance for ASEAN concerning marine plastic litter that was announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in November 2018, Japan has provided trainings in Japan on survey and analysis methods on marine plastic litter, including microplastics, from August 2019. By the end of September 2019, nine people from Indonesia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Thailand have participated in the training. In addition, preliminary



Minister of the Environment KOIZUMI Shinjiro attending the photograph session at the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue and Follow-up of the Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter (October 2019) (Photo: Ministry of the Environment)

surveys for local pilot joint surveys concerning marine litter were held in Indonesia in September 2019 and in Viet Nam in November 2019. Furthermore, at the Eighth Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit held in December 2019, Japan, China and the Republic of Korea affirmed that they would promote joint efforts regarding issues of common interest including marine plastic litter.

••• Climate Change

Climate change is a global issue that requires a crossborder approach, and strengthening concerted efforts by the international community including both developed and developing countries is needed. Given the fact that the Kyoto Protocol adopted in 1997 imposed the obligations of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions only on developed countries, the Paris Agreement was adopted at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), held in Paris in 2015, as a new framework under which all countries would work toward GHG emission reductions. The Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016. Upon the adoption of the Paris Agreement, negotiations concerning the implementation guidelines commenced toward its full implementation after 2020. The implementation guidelines were adopted at COP24 in 2018. However, an agreement was not reached at COP24 on the implementation guidelines of the market mechanisms. Since the parties were not able to reach an agreement at COP25 held in Madrid, Spain, in December 2019 as well, it was decided that negotiations will continue with a view to adopting the guidelines at COP26. On the other hand, concrete progress was observed on agenda items such as loss and damage (loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change), gender and climate change, and the impact of implementing response measures (social and economic impacts arising from the implementation of mitigation policies and actions).

In June 2019, Japan's Long-term Strategy under the Paris Agreement was approved by the Cabinet, with its ultimate goal of realizing a decarbonized society as early as possible in the second half of this century. In the field of climate change, new technologies are being created that are key to realizing a decarbonized society in relation to carbon recycling such as artificial photosynthesis, carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), and hydrogen. The aim is to realize "a virtuous cycle of environment and growth" through the promotion of such innovation, introduction of private financing, and improvement of business environments.

Moreover, Japan is actively supporting climate change actions in developing countries. As part of this effort, Japan is promoting the "Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM),"* which facilitates the global application of Japan's advanced low carbon and decarbonized technologies, including in developing countries. This will contribute to GHG emission reductions in developing countries, and enable the bilateral sharing of the results. In 2013, Japan signed the first bilateral document pertaining to the JCM implementation with Mongolia, and to date, it has established the JCM with 17 countries as of the end of 2019. So far, the JCM credits have been issued from 33 energy-saving and renewable energy projects in Indonesia, Mongolia, Palau, Viet Nam, Thailand, and other countries. These JCM projects are contributing to emission reductions worldwide.



The 8th Joint Committee between Japan and Viet Nam concerning the JCM (May 2019)

In addition, Japan supports developing countries through its contribution to the Green Climate Fund*, the world's largest multilateral climate fund. In October 2019, Japan announced that it would contribute up to \$1.5 billion to the GCF's First Replenishment in addition to its initial contribution of \$1.5 billion at the High-Level Pledging Conference held in Paris. In the GCF, a total of 124 projects have been approved by December 2019, with a large number of them entering the implementation phase. In July 2017, JICA and MUFG Bank were approved as GCF's Accredited Entities, and in July 2019, a proposal by MUFG Bank was adopted as its first project, which would construct solar power and pumped-storage hydroelectricity facilities in Chile.

••• Biodiversity

Expansion in the types, scope, and scale of human activities has given rise to serious concerns about further degradation of habitats and the destruction of the ecosystem in recent years. Japan places importance on biodiversity initiatives, such as hosting the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10)* in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010. With the aim of providing support for measures such as the capacity development of developing countries toward the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,* Japan contributes to the "Japan Biodiversity Fund," through which the Secretariat of the Convention organizes workshops to support the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. In addition, Japan held the Regional Consultation Workshop for Asia and the Pacific in Nagoya City in January 2019 as part of the process of formulating the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including the next global goals that will replace the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. During the Workshop, Japan's contributions to the formulation of the Framework were explained.

In recent years, illegal trade in wildlife, including elephant ivory, has become an increasingly serious issue. It is also drawing the attention of the international community as one of the sources of funding for international terrorist organizations. Along with actively participating in the discussions at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Japan works on resolving these issues in cooperation with the international community through contributing to projects implemented by the CITES Secretariat. Specifically, Japan supported the construction of facilities for implementing elephant poaching countermeasures in Uganda and Mozambique and held handover ceremonies in April and July 2019, respectively.



Assistance to Uganda in Developing a Strategic Anti-Poaching Outpost for Elephants by the Government of Japan

••• Environmental Pollution Control Measures

accumulated abundant knowledge, Japan has experience, and technology related to environmental pollution control measures, and has been utilizing them to solve environmental pollution problems in developing countries. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Minamata Convention on Mercury held in Japan in 2013, Japan took the lead in the adoption of the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" as the President, and this Convention entered into force in August 2017. Japan is exercising continuous leadership in promoting the management of global mercury pollution by proactively transferring to the world its technology and knowhow on preventing adverse effects caused by mercury, accumulated through its experience with the Minamata disease 32. At the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in November 2019, Japan was elected to the Implementation and Compliance Committee that promotes implementation and compliance of the Convention, and is actively contributing to the international rules-making of mercury regulations.

In addition, in the field of waste management, the Ministry of the Environment held the Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok from March 4 to 6, 2019 jointly with Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD). During the Forum, various countries shared information on systematic and technological aspects useful for the promotion of 3R 33, and as the outcome document, the Bangkok 3R Declaration Towards Prevention of Plastic Waste Pollution through 3R and Circular Economy was adopted. Moreover, the 2nd General Meeting of the

African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP) was held as an official side event of TICAD7 in Yokohama from August 26 to 27, 2019. The ACCP was established by the Ministry of the Environment together with JICA, Yokohama City, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Human Settlement Plan (UN-Habitat) in April 2017 with the goals of, among others, sharing knowledge concerning waste in Africa and promoting the achievement of the SDGs. The Yokohama Action Guidance for the ACCP, which indicates the direction for future activities of the ACCP, was adopted as an outcome document of the meeting. It was affirmed that the results of the meeting will be incorporated into TICAD7, and there will be further promotion of waste management in various African countries. Consequently, the Yokohama Plan of Action 2019, the outcome document of TICAD7, included a description concerning the ACCP as an initiative to enhance waste management systems.



Garbage bins to promote 3R placed at an elementary school in Thua Thien Hue Province, Viet Nam through support from Japan

³² Minamata disease is a toxic nervous disorder caused by ingesting fish and shellfish contaminated with methylmercury compounds discharged from chemical plants. The disease was officially acknowledged in May 1956 in and around Minamata Bay area in Kumamoto Prefecture, and in May 1965 in the Agano River basin of Niigata Prefecture.

³³ A term referring to the first letter of Reduce (reduce waste), Reuse, and Recycle.

Glossary

*Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

A mechanism to appropriately evaluate contributions by Japan for GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner through the provision of Japan's advanced low carbon and decarbonized technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure to developing countries and implementation of greenhouse gas reduction projects that aim to diffuse them, as well as the utilization of the achieved reductions as "credit" to achieve Japan's emission reduction target.

*Green Climate Fund (GCF)

A multilateral fund established by the decision of the Cancun Agreements adopted at COP16 in 2010, in order to support developing countries in reducing/sequestering their greenhouse gases (mitigation) and enhancing their ability to respond to climate change (adaptation).

*Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

A convention adopted in 1992 due to the need to address biodiversity issues on a global scale as the issues related to living organisms are borderless. The objectives of the CBD are the following: (i) conservation of biological diversity, (ii) sustainable use of the components of biological diversity (utilizing living things, etc. for resources into the future while maintaining diversity at the levels of ecosystems, species, and genes), and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Through the provision of economic and technical assistance to developing countries from developed countries, the international community as a whole facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity worldwide.

*Aichi Biodiversity Targets (The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020)

Aichi Biodiversity Targets were set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted at COP10 in 2010. It sets a goal to realize "Living in Harmony with Nature" by 2050, and established 20 individual short-term targets called the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets" in order to implement actions to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020.

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ODA Topics



The Marine Plastic Problem

Putting in place new initiatives to take action as the G20 Osaka Summit Presidency, together with developing countries

Plastic is easily mass-produced at a low cost, safe, and hygienic. For these reasons, it is used in a wide range of products such as shopping bags and bottles, etc. and has permeated many aspects of our lives. However, when the plastic product is not properly disposed of after use, illegally dumped in the oceans, or inadequately disposed of during a landfill operation, it eventually flows into rivers and oceans. This raises concerns of its adverse impact on marine ecology, tourism, fisheries, and aquaculture. Moreover, microplastic, which is generated when plastic breaks down into fine particles, can be consumed by fish and other marine life that mistake it for food. Consequently, the chemical substances in microplastics may enter our food chain, raising concerns on the possibility of its harmful effects on human health.

Generally, it is said that as much as 8 million tons of plastic litter flow into the oceans every year, the same weight as 50,000 jumbo jets. It is also said that once plastic flows into the sea, it continues to float in the water for a long time without disappearing, and according to one estimate, it would take 400 years for a single plastic bottle to be decomposed completely. This is an extremely long time, equivalent to the length of time from the Siege of Osaka in 1614 in the Edo period to the present day.

In June 2019, the G20 Summit was held for the first time in Japan, in Osaka. Japan took this opportunity to demonstrate its leadership in the international community by unveiling the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision as the G20 Presidency. The Osaka Blue Ocean Vision aims to reduce additional marine plastic pollution to zero by 2050. This Vision has made milestones since it was agreed upon by the heads of state of the G20, instead of the G7, and this relates to the source of marine plastic discharged around the world. The volume of marine plastic discharged by G7 countries has been estimated to make up approximately only 2% of the total, while that of the G20 countries is said to make up around 48% of the total. This figure highlights the fact that the marine plastic problem has to be addressed by all G20 members, including developing countries, as well as by the whole world.

The G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter was endorsed at the G20 Osaka summit in order to promote the coordinated and effective implementation of measures by each country towards the realization of the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision. Through this framework, member states will report and share their respective national actions on marine litter with other G20 members. The G20 member states, including developing countries, reached an agreement on a common global vision and international framework, and decided to reach out to other members of the international



Waste management training at a JICA center (Photo: JICA)



Marine plastic litter on a beach in Thailand (Photo: Professor ISOBE Atsuhiko, Kyushu University)

community to disseminate them beyond the boundaries of the G20.

Japan also took the opportunity of the G20 Osaka Summit to announce the launch of the "MARINE Initiative." As previously indicated, the reduction of marine plastic litter in the world cannot be achieved through the efforts of Japan alone, and it is necessary to take measures to prevent the discharge of marine plastic litter in developing countries. In light of this, the MARINE Initiative makes use of ODA and other means to provide support in the following four areas: (i) Management of waste, (ii) Recovery of marine litter, (iii) Innovation, and (iv) Empowerment with the aim of enhancing waste management in developing countries. Under this initiative Japan will also provide training for 10,000 officials engaging in waste management all over the world by 2025, as well as support for capacity building and human resource development in Southeast Asia. The results of this initiative are expected to be seen in the near future.

A good example of Japan's assistance so far is the training of cleaning staff and provision of waste collection vehicles in Bangladesh. Through Japan's support, the waste collection rate improved from 44% in 2004 to 80% in 2018. Japan is also utilizing these achievements for cooperation in quality infrastructure development for waste disposal.

Furthermore, there is a need to also build up scientific knowledge in order to reduce marine plastic litter. The real picture of the marine plastic discharge has not been completely figured out. Therefore, Japan contributed funding to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in March 2019 in order to identify the source and route of marine plastic emissions, and establish models for monitoring methods in Southeast Asia (Mekong River basin) and India (the Ganges Valley and Mumbai), and subsequently lead these countries to introduce policies, such as the introduction of appropriate waste disposal systems.

(7) Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction, Measures of Disaster Risk Reduction, and Post-Disaster Recovery and Creating Sustainable Cities

Disasters including earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, droughts, and debris flows, that occur frequently around the world do not merely take human lives and property. In developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, the poor are more likely to be affected significantly and displaced by disasters. In addition, protracted secondary damage such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages, can increase the severity of the issue, and have a significant impact on the entire society and economy in developing countries. Therefore, it is necessary to build a disaster-resilient and flexible society to protect human lives from disasters. At the same time, efforts aimed at sustainable development are needed. Among them, it is important to promote the "mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction" that introduces the perspective of disaster risk reduction in all the development policies and plans.

Moreover, in recent years, attention has been focused on the various issues relating to the management of cities, which serve as primary settlement areas of humans and are the focal points of economic, social, and political activities. For example, such issues include measures to handle the disposal of the substantial amount of waste emitted in urban areas and suburbs, prevention of air, water, and other pollution, development of infrastructure facilities including sewage and waste treatment systems, and responses to rapid population increases and the consequent rapid pace of urbanization. Addressing these issues and engaging in efforts to realize sustainable cities have become priorities for development cooperation. Thus, among the SDGs, Goal 11 sets forth the following task: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." Likewise, there is growing international interest in resolving the issues of human settlements, including realizing sustainable cities.

Japan's Efforts

••• Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction

Japan utilizes its enriched knowledge and technology acquired through its past experiences with natural disasters, such as earthquakes and typhoons, to provide proactive support for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures, alongside emergency assistance. In 2015, as a result of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai City, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) was adopted. The Sendai Framework incorporated ideas proposed by Japan, such as the "mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction," the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, the commitments of diverse stakeholders,

Myanmar

Enhancing Comprehensive School Safety in Collaboration with Community in Hinthada Township Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2018 - (ongoing))

The Nabegon village, located in the Hinthada Township of Myanmar, has been flooded for months in the rainy season when the water level of the neighboring Aveyarwady River rose. There was no safe shelter from flood waters although the water level could reach as high as two meters, and the old wooden building of the local school, which was easily affected by floods, made it often impossible to continue classes

In response, SEEDS Asia, a non-profit organization engaged in capacitating people and communities to be more resilient to disasters, constructed a "school-cum-shelter" made with reinforced concrete and equipped with raised floors to ensure continued education opportunities and protection of the village residents during floods. This facility is intended to be used as a center for educational and community activities in normal daily life, and is designed to maintain spaces for conducting classes while accommodating evacuees when a flood hits the village. The facility's basic concept of ensuring the health and safety of children while being disaster-resilient, as well as serving as a local disaster management hub, derives from the reconstructive primary schools once built in Japan as part of the reconstruction



projects following the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. Moreover, furniture such as unused desks, chairs, and blackboards donated by Tamba City, Hyogo Prefecture,

its population of schoolchildren, is now being used in Nabegon primary school. Volunteers gathered from all over Japan for the cleaning and transportation of the furniture from Tamba, and new relationships between the children of Tamba City and children of Nabegon village



Children of Nabegon village primary school studying with the school furniture donated by Tamba City in Hyogo Prefecture (Photo: SEEDS Asia)

were established through the exchange of video letters. Additionally, donations by citizens of Japan and Myanmar enabled the installation of a ramp for easier access by the elderly and children with lower limb disabilities to the facility.

In order to make effective use of this facility, SEEDS Asia set up a village disaster management committee consisting of 41 teachers and local residents. In this fiscal year, capacity building training is being carried out each month targeting Nabegon village as well as its surrounding 12 villages. This training aims at enhancing the disaster response capacity of the villages including with the cooperation of Kyoto Municipal Takakura Elementary School, which has a school management council operated by the community, and introducing good practices and the mechanism of collaborative activities between the school and its community.



A teacher at an elementary school in Nepal reading aloud a picture story on topics such as evacuation methods during disasters as part of a project through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (Photo: Shanti Volunteer Association)

the concept of "Build Back Better," and the importance of women's leadership.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction Phase 2 in 2019 as a new support initiative that would become Japan's future basic policy for cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. Japan demonstrated its attitude to further contribute to the international community by utilizing its advanced expertise and technology in the field of disaster risk reduction through this announcement. Under this initiative, Japan announced to provide support for at least five million people over the four-year period from 2019 to 2022 through flood countermeasures and other measures that contribute to making the world resilient against disasters so that everyone can live in safety, as well as human resources development for a total of 48,000 officials and local leaders, and disaster risk reduction education for a total of 37,000 children who will create the next generation. Such efforts by Japan enhanced not only the quality of building structures and improvement of disaster monitoring facilities in each country, but also the development of human resources in fields such as laws and plans enactment related to disaster risk reduction, formulation of disaster risk reduction policies, and disaster monitoring. Consequently, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction is progressing in each country.

In addition, at the UN summit that adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, Prime Minister Abe encouraged other countries to set the UN's World Tsunami Awareness Day in order to raise awareness of tsunamis. As a result, a resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly in December the same year, established November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day. Accordingly, Japan organized the "High School Students Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019 in Hokkaido" in Sapporo, on September 2019.

••• Realizing Sustainable Cities

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan implements initiatives to resolve global issues directly related to human settlements, including efforts for promoting disaster risk reduction, recovery from natural disasters, and a sound water cycle. In particular, drawing on its know-how and experience, Japan develops infrastructure, including water and sewage, waste, and energy facilities. In addition, Japan carries out disaster risk reduction programs, human resources development, etc. based on the concept of "Build Back Better," striving to build cities that are more resilient to natural disasters after rebuilding. Furthermore, Japan implements initiatives through providing assistance to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which promotes sustainable urban development. One example can be seen in Japan's collaboration with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), based in Fukuoka, to introduce the environmental technology of private-sector companies and local governments in Japan to their overseas counterparts.

Moreover, at the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) held in Quito, Ecuador in South America in 2016, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) was adopted as a policy for international efforts aimed at the solution of issues pertaining to urban problems and human settlements, based on the results of the efforts that each country has undertaken in the area of human settlement. NUA contributes to the achievement of the SDGs including Goal 11, and Japan is also advancing efforts aimed at the implementation of NUA.

(8) Food Security 34 and Nutrition

The number of chronically undernourished people in the world is estimated at 821.6 million (approximately one in nine people in the world) in 2018, according to the "2019 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World" jointly prepared and published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). Although the number of chronically undernourished people had been on a declining trend for more than 10 years until 2014, it has continued to rise since the trend was reversed in 2015. In order to achieve Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), "End hunger, achieve food security and nutrition improvement, and promote sustainable agriculture," it is vital to put in greater effort. Furthermore, climate change and extreme weather phenomenon in recent years have given rise to a severe food crisis, making it one of the important factors leading to the recent increase in the starving population. Hence, there are calls around the world to accelerate

34 A state where all people, at all times, can access sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.

and expand action toward strengthening resilience and adaptability (see page 72 for details on "Issues regarding Climate Change").

In order to achieve food security, there is a need for multifaceted measures based on international coordination. These measures include not only a sustainable increase in the production of food, but also improvement of nutrition, establishment of a social safety net³⁵, provision of necessary food assistance, and implementation of countermeasures against infectious diseases among livestock. Improving the nutritional status during the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to the child's second birthday is said to be particularly important as it has a significant impact on the child's long-term growth thereafter.

In establishing food security, measures toward developing the agricultural sector in developing countries is a pressing issue. Since many of the poor in developing countries live in the rural area, and the majority depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, it is important to tackle the development of agriculture and farming communities. Furthermore, many farmers in developing countries are unable to sell their agricultural products at a high price, and this, among other factors, makes it difficult for them to get out of poverty. Thus, one of the proposed solutions for this is to build a food value chain. This is an initiative in which many stakeholders, including the farmers, suppliers of the necessary farming implements such as seeds, fertilizers, and farming machinery, processing companies of agricultural produce, transportation and distribution companies, and retailers, cooperate to create a chain that can enhance the added value of agricultural produce from the stages of production, to manufacturing and processing, distribution, and consumption. The added value of agricultural produce, specifically, includes improving the quality of products, developing attractive new products, reducing transportation costs, and increasing sales opportunities by expanding the sales network.

Japan's Efforts

Japan proactively addresses global food security issues, giving priority to cooperation for the promotion of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, including the development of food value chains. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to developing countries to avert food shortages, and in the medium to long term, it aims to help increase and improve agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the causes of food-related problems including hunger. As its medium to long-term support, specifically, Japan uses its knowledge and experience to strengthen research and technology development, along with capacity-building in disseminating this technology in a way that is suited to the cultivation environment, promote



JICA Bolivia Office conducting a campaign to increase consumption of farmed Bolivian rainbow trout with the Aquaculture Center at Lake Titicaca (Photo: JICA)

the sustainable use of fishery resources, strengthen organizations of farmers, assist in policymaking, as well as to improve infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, farm roads, and fishing ports.

••• Efforts to Provide Food Assistance and Improve Nutrition

Japan is providing food assistance based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2018, Japan contributed a total of ¥5.11 billion as bilateral food assistance in 15 countries, and provided approximately 80,000 tons of grains (rice and wheat), which mainly include Japanese government rice.

Japan, in cooperation with international organizations, is also engaged in efforts to provide food assistance from the perspective of preventing the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, which is a cause of starvation. For example, through WFP, Japan implements measures such as emergency food assistance, school feeding programs to improve access to education, as well as food assistance to support the self-reliance of local communities by encouraging people, through the distribution of food, to participate in the development of agricultural land and social infrastructure. In 2018, WFP conducted activities including the distribution of approximately 3.9 million tons of food to around 86.7 million people in 83 countries around the world. In 2019, Japan contributed a total of \$155.23 million to WFP projects.

As for initiatives for nutritional improvement, in addition to bilateral assistance for the promotion of breastfeeding and the training of health professionals, Japan also provides assistance through multilateral cooperation by contributing to organizations such as UNICEF and WFP. Japan also participates in the international nutritional improvement initiative, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) as a donor country. In recent years, Japan is also putting effort into promoting nutritional improvement programs in collaboration with private companies, and launched the Nutrition Japan Public Private Platform (NJPPP) in 2016.

Japan's Dip	lomatic Initiatives f	for Food Security					
[Background] Situation in J	apan	Situation in the world					
 Depends on other countries for 6 on a calorie basis, and 30% of its on a production basis Challenges in increasing product manpower due to the decline ar population, etc.) 	food supply ion (shortage of	 Growth in global population Changes in dietary habits due to economic development in emerging countries Increase in production of bioenergy Climate change, frequent occurrences of abnormal weather conditions Limited number of countries with excess export capacity Rise in uncertainty of food prices, and financial commoditization of agricultural products 					
[Diplomatic initiatives]							
 Promote investment For the promotion of responsible investment in agriculture, promote the Principles for Responsible Investion and Food Systems formulated by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and hold I dialogues and Joint Public-Private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for the establishment of food value chains through public-private Missions for thestable public-private Missions f							
2. Create stable agricultural product markets and trading systems	maintaining/strengthening free trade systems, monitoring of market functions prohibition of export restrictions in principle under WTO, strengthening regulations on Economic Partnership Agreements, follow-up on price trends (e.g. through the formation System (AMIS), and measures against price fluctuations, etc.						
3. Provide support/safety-nets for the vulnerable	Setting of the realizat (Goal 2 of the SDGs) Formulation of the "C 2016 in order to achie set at the G7 Elmau S Bilateral support Support for agricultur Food assistance and Contributions to the F Development (IFAD), 1 Research (CGIAR) and	Formulation of the "G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition" at the G7 lse-Shima Summit in 2016 in order to achieve the goal of lifting 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, set at the G7 Elmau Summit in 2015.					
4. Develop systems in preparation fo emergency situations and food cri		Rice Reserve (APTERR),					

Through this platform, in cooperation with partners from private companies, civil society, and academic research institutions, Japan contributes to nutrition improvement specifically by creating an environment that can boost initiatives of Japanese food-related enterprises, etc. for nutritional improvement in developing countries.

Japan has further intensified its efforts to improve nutrition. For example, at the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI), Japan launched the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) with the aim of accelerating nutrition improvement in Africa, and announced the expansion of IFNA's experience and knowledge throughout the African continent to improve the nutrition of 200 million children under the age of five in Africa at the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7).

••• Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020

Positioning nutrition as an important basic area for achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), Japan as the host country of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games will hold the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020. Through this summit, Japan aims to promote international initiatives for resolving malnutrition. At the Summit, discussions on various topics related to nutrition will be conducted with a large number of stakeholders in order to resolve challenges. Specifically, the following five themes are planned to be discussed: integrating nutrition to UHC, building healthy and sustainable food systems, addressing malnutrition in vulnerable contexts, promoting data-driven monitoring (accountability), and securing financial resources for improving nutrition (see page 48 for details on UHC).

••• Establishment of Food Value Chains, and Promotion of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Japan is promoting the establishment of food value chains for developing countries through public-private partnership. In FY2019, Japan organized bilateral policy dialogues with Viet Nam, Cambodia, India, Brazil, and Russia. In December 2019, Japan formulated the "Plan to Promote the Establishment of Food Value Chains," which stipulates priority initiatives for building food value chains in countries and regions throughout the world.

Moreover, with the aim of realizing food security and eradicating poverty in Africa, Japan places emphasis on agriculture as an industry that plays an important role in Africa's economic growth, and contributes to its development. For instance, Japan supports the research of NERICA* (New Rice for Africa), a cross-breed between Asian rice and African rice, and the spread of its production techniques, as well as support for increasing rice production based on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Moreover, at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in 2008, Japan established the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)*, and announced the CARD Initiative. Since then, Japan had established a goal of increasing rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 million tons as of 2008 to double that amount by 2018. In fact, the annual rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa (provisional value) increased to 30.1 million tons by 2017, meaning that the initial goal of doubling production has been achieved.

Furthermore, at TICAD7 in 2019, Japan announced the launch of CARD 2nd phase in order to achieve a goal of further doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa (from the 2018 goal of 28 million tons to 56 million tons by 2030). Under CARD 2nd phase, efforts are strengthened toward doubling rice production by increasing the number of eligible recipient countries from 23 to 32 and adopting the RICE (Resilience, Industrialization, Competitiveness, Empowerment) approach* including efforts for enhancing the quality of locally-produced rice.

Also, in order to promote the transition from selfsufficient agriculture to income generating agricultural activities, on the occasion of the Fifth Tokyo International



A JICA expert (left) giving instructions on how to use fertilizer in rice cultivation as part of the SHEP approach project in Rwanda (Smallholder Market-oriented Agriculture Project in Rwanda: SMAP) (Photo: JICA)

Senegal Project for Improvement of Irrigated Rice Productivity in the Senegal River Valley (PAPRIZ2) Technical Cooperation (April 2016 - March 2021)

Rice is one of the staple foods of Senegal, which is a leading rice consuming country in West Africa. However, domestic rice production has not kept up with demand, and the country faces the challenge of improving its self-sufficiency rate.

Japan has been continuing its cooperation for supporting the improvement of rice self-sufficiency in Senegal, and to date, has been implementing a number of rice cultivation projects, particularly in the Senegal River valley in northern Senegal, where more than 70% of the country's domestic rice is produced.

Under this project, which has been implemented since 2016, Japan has cooperated closely with related organizations such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment and other central ministries and agencies to support the formulation of a medium- to long-term master plan for rice cultivation in the Senegal River valley. The Master Plan has been highly recognized by the Government of Senegal because it included reviews of agricultural development and technical



Conducting waterway compaction work as part of a farmer-participatory construction work in the department of Podor in January 2018 under the guidance of SAED (National Company of Development and Exploitation of Land in the Delta of Senegal River, and Faleme Valleys) extension officers who had received the leader's training on maintenance and management under PAPRIZ2 (Photo: JICA)



Instructing a women's group in the department of Dagana on the operation of a rice-polishing machine in September 2018 (Photo: JICA)

assistance in the Senegal River valley and recommendations for the Government, and emphasized the importance of ownership by the Senegalese side in the formulation process. Moreover, the Master Plan has greatly contributed to Senegal's rice cultivation policy, through its incorporation into the country's national rice development plan.

Furthermore, Japan is providing technical supports to improve rice productivity and quality in the departments of Dagana and Podor, which are especially active in rice cultivation in the Senegal River valley. Specifically, Japan is implementing community-based cooperation to achieve (1) appropriate maintenance and management of irrigation facilities, (2) efficient dissemination of rice cultivation techniques and introduction of suitable seed cultivation methods, (3) improvement of the quality of rice polishing, moisture management for paddy and polished rice, and other appropriate post-harvest treatment, (4) enhancement of the quality of agricultural machinery servicing, and (5) promotion of double-cropping. JICA experts dispatched from Japan to Senegal who go to the fields together with local farmers and provide technical assistance have gained a great deal of trust from the people who are involved in agriculture in these communities. Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in 2013, Japan announced the broad expansion of the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) approach* to African countries and the provision of human resources development (1,000 technical instructors and 50,000 people from smallholder organizations) through the SHEP approach. By 2018, Japan had provided training for 12,357 technical instructors and 120,085 smallholders from 29 countries, including non-African countries, toward the promotion of market-oriented agriculture.

In addition, in response to requests from African countries at TICAD VI for greater cooperation in the agricultural field, Japan has launched a platform that connects African countries and Japan. Through this platform, Japan dispatched six experienced experts from 2018 to 2019 to carry out the transfer of outstanding agricultural technology and advance human resources development as well as to promote excellent projects in the field of agriculture.

••• Food Security through a Multilateral Cooperation Approach

Japan proposed the "Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)"* initiative at the G8 L'Aquila Summit (Italy) in 2009, with the aim of easing the unintentional negative impact of large-scale agricultural investment in developing countries, such as the acquisition of agricultural lands by foreign investors, against the backdrop of the need for increased food production in the world and rising international food prices. Under Japan's initiative, the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) were formulated by FAO, IFAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Bank, while the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) were adopted at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2014. Japan, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, promotes efforts for conducting research to facilitate "Responsible Agricultural Investment" and initiatives to share good practices in order to raise awareness and promote understanding at the regional level.

At the G7 Summit 2015 in Schloss Elmau (Germany), the G7 set an ambitious target of "aiming to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030" and announced the "Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach." Based on this approach, the G7 also announced the "G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition" at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016. In response to the G7 Vision for Action, Japan works on the following priority areas to achieve the target by 2030: empowering women, improving nutrition through a people-centered approach,

BangladeshProject for Livelihood Support to Bangladeshi Smallholder FarmersBangladeshand Food Assistance to Displaced People from MyanmarGrant Aid (Partnership with WFP) (January 2019 - January 2021)

Bangladesh has achieved remarkable economic growth in recent years. One of its important industries is agriculture, which accounts for around 40% of the country's total labor force and a large proportion of GDP. Meanwhile, it is necessary for small-scale farmers, who account for approximately 11 million out of approximately 40 million people living in poverty in Bangladesh, to secure cash income, and thus to improve their livelihoods by growing cash crops.

Moreover, since August 2017, many displaced persons have flowed into Cox's Bazar in southeastern Bangladesh from Rakhine State in Myanmar, and more than 900,000 people are still living in evacuation shelters. It is said that the diets of roughly half of the displaced persons are below the international poverty line*1, and the nutritional conditions of displaced persons have been in a critical state in terms of not only amount, but also lack of dietary balance. Thus, urgent improvement is needed.

In response to this situation, Japan began to provide support in partnership with WFP from 2019 to transfer cultivation technologies for crops such as mung beans to small-scale farmers, and to provide assistance to enable displaced persons from Myanmar to purchase mung beans produced by small-scale farmers with electronic food distribution cards (E-vouchers*²). Grameen euglena and euglena Co., Ltd., which have been engaged in the cultivation of mung beans using Japanese agricultural technology in Bangladesh since 2014, are transferring the technology in partnership with WFP.

Through this cooperation, approximately 2,000 kg of mung beans have been provided to the camps for displaced persons by December 2019. Moreover, it is expected that the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and the nutritional conditions of displaced persons will be



A displaced person purchasing mung beans at a grocery store in a camp for displaced persons where E-vouchers can be used (Photo: WFP)

improved through the training of around 2,000 people regarding techniques for cultivation of crops such as mung beans. Furthermore, users of the E-vouchers have said that it has enabled them to purchase beans, vegetables, and various other foods, and that the mung beans they ate for the first time were delicious. These voices from the E-voucher users show the achievement of this assistance.

*2 A system that allows people to purchase food from grocery stores using prepaid cards.

^{*1} The World Bank sets the international poverty line at \$1.90 per day.

and ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems. Moreover, the ministers who attended the G7 Development Ministers Meeting in 2019 discussed food security in the Sahel region, which is in a particularly serious situation, and published the Joint Paris G7/G5 Sahel Communique.

Furthermore, Japan has been involved in initiatives such as providing assistance to the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) in the G20, which aims to enhance the transparency of the international agricultural market. Through this inter-organizational platform launched in 2011 by the G20 as a measure to counter the wild fluctuations of food prices, the G20 member countries, major importing and exporting countries, corporations, and international organizations participate in a system for sharing information on the agricultural and food market (such as production volumes and prices) in a timely, accurate, and transparent manner. Japan has provided project costs to AMIS, while sharing information about Japan, to contribute to the enhancement of food security.

Japan also provides assistance in the agricultural sector to enable developing countries to strengthen their own foundations for food production through international organizations such as FAO, IFAD, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and WFP, while also making contributions to the enhancement of animal hygiene through the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO. For example, Japan has provided assistance in technical cooperation for the agricultural and rural development of developing countries, the establishment of international standards and norms in the food and agriculture fields, and the development of statistics etc., through FAO. In addition, Japan provides support for research on the variety development conducted by CGIAR, which is comprised of 15 agricultural research institutions, and promotes collaboration with the Group through exchanges among researchers. Concerning transboundary zoonotic diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and African Swine Fever (ASF), Japan is contributing to enhancing animal hygiene in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with the OIE and FAO, through active contributions to the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), which was established by those two organizations.

Glossary

*New Rice for Africa (NERICA)

NERICA is a general term for rice developed in 1994 by the Africa Rice Center (formerly West Africa Rice Development Association [WARDA]) through the hybridization of high-yield Asian rice with African rice, which is resistant to weeds, diseases and insect pests. In order for NERICA to suit the natural conditions of each region in Africa, they are characterized by (i) a higher yield, (ii) a shorter growth period, (iii) higher resistance to dryness (drought), and (iv) higher resistance to diseases and insect pests than conventional rice. Since 1997, Japan has partnered with international organizations and NGOs to provide support for research and development related to new types of NERICA, test cultivation, and increased production and popularization of seeds. In addition, Japan has dispatched agricultural experts and JOCVs to offer cultivation training, and has also accepted trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

*Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

CARD is a consultative group composed of donor countries, African regional organizations, and international organizations, partnered with riceproducing countries in Africa that are interested in rice production and development.

*Resilience, Industrialization, Competitiveness, Empowerment (RICE) approach

An initiative adopted under CARD 2nd phase to realize the goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa. Specific efforts include stabilizing production through adaption to climate change and population growth, industrial formation in local areas in cooperation with the private sector, enhancing the quality of home-grown rice so that it can compete with imported rice, and the establishment of agricultural management systems for improving the household incomes and livelihoods of farmers.

*Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) approach

The SHEP approach refers to an effort to assist smallholder farmers to enhance their agricultural organizations through training and research on local markets, and to provide guidance on cultivation techniques and development of agricultural roads while taking into account gender issues, in order to help them improve their capacities to manage their market-oriented agricultural businesses. Japan is supporting the adoption of SHEP in Africa.

*Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

RAI is an initiative that aims to maximize the interest of local areas, including farmers, and investors, as well as minimize the risks to both sides, by balancing between the responses to the need to increase agricultural investment for severe poverty reduction in rural areas of developing countries and the responses to the unintentional negative impact of agricultural investment, such as a threat to various rights including food security and land ownership of the local people.

(9) Securing Access to Resources and Energy

The number of people without access to electricity in the world is estimated at around 840 million as of 2017, and more than 570 million in Sub-Saharan Africa (more than approximately one in two people in this region). In Sub-Saharan Africa, it is estimated that around 900 million people will still be relying on fuelwood (e.g. charcoal, kindling) for cooking in 2030, which produces indoor air pollution that is one cause of death among youths. The lack of electricity, gas and other energy supplies also leads to many issues, such as the delay in industrial development, a loss of employment opportunities, and a further increase in poverty. Stable energy supply and appropriate consideration to the environment are essential since the global energy demand is expected to increase further, mainly in emerging and developing countries, particularly in Asia.

Japan's Efforts

In order to realize sustainable development in developing countries, Japan works on the provision of services which enable modern energy supply and the stable supply of electricity for industrial development. In addition, Japan provides support for the establishment of an environmentally friendly infrastructure (socioeconomic infrastructure), such as the construction of energy-saving equipment and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, solar photovoltaics, solar thermal, wind power, geothermal power, etc.). For example, Japan is providing assistance for the construction and rehabilitation of geothermal power plants in the Olkaria geothermal field in Kenya, utilizing ODA loans for clean and stable power supply regardless of weather, which contributes to a total of around 400 MW of power generation. Moreover, in Pacific island countries with limited and scattered land, which are vulnerable to the influence of climate change, Japan, under the "hybrid island concept," is providing assistance to improve the efficiency of diesel power plants and mainstream grid connected type renewable energy to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gases and fossil fuel consumption, from the perspective of energy security and climate change measures.

In view of the major global shifts occurring in both the supply and the demand sides of the energy sector amidst the increasing momentum of international initiatives towards decarbonization initiated by the Paris Agreement entering into force, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) announced in July 2018 that it will advance energy diplomacy, which responds to the world's energy situation and continuing energy transitions. Moreover, at the Foreign Embassy Strategy Council on Energy and Mineral Resources held in February 2019, members of MOFA gathered together with members from overseas diplomatic missions, other relevant ministries, attendees from various organizations and the private sector, and experts to discuss the challenges and measures related to securing a stable supply of energy and resources in Japan. The meeting contributed to the further strengthening of Japan's energy and resources diplomacy, as well as a common understanding on several issues in this area. For example, the participants recognized that the energy policies of each country under the recent energy situation have both direct and indirect influences not only on the energy situation of the neighboring countries and regions but also that of the whole world. Secondly, amid the diversifying environment surrounding the international energy situation and increasing uncertainty, the participants also shared the importance of the role of overseas diplomatic missions to accurately grasp the current situation regarding energy policies and supply/demand situations in their respective countries in order to establish a system that allows them to respond swiftly even to short-term changes, while maintaining a long-term outlook.

Japan also supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is a multinational cooperative framework to increase the transparency of the money flow in the development of oil, gas, mineral, and other resources. Under this framework, extracting corporations report the amount of payment to the governments of resource-producing countries, and the governments also report the amount of the revenue to the EITI in order to ensure transparency of the money flow. In addition to 52 resource-producing countries and many supporting countries including Japan, extracting companies and NGOs are participating in the EITI, and working together to prevent corruption and conflict, as well as to encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.



Tiltable wind turbine set up in Tonga through the Project for Installation of Wind Power Generation System (Photo: JICA)

(10) STI for SDGs

In the world today, progress in science and technology, as represented by artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics, leads to social changes and underpins economic growth, through utilization of information technology (IT) and information and communication technology (ICT) in diverse industries, including not only the manufacturing industry and the service industry but also agriculture and construction. Utilizing STI and adapting it for social changes is a common theme for not only developed countries but also developing countries. In addition to discussions in various countries, attention to this theme is also being paid at multilateral forums such as the G7, G20, and OECD.

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Paragraph 70), the United Nations promotes STI for SDGs on a global scale, with cooperation by various countries by establishing the United Nations Inter-agency Task Team (UN-IATT) within the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) created based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between United Nations member states, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities, and other stakeholders. In addition, as an initiative of TFM, the United Nations Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum) has been held annually since 2016. Furthermore, the Political Declaration of the SDG Summit adopted in September 2019 mentions the commitment to harnessing STI with a greater focus on digital transformation for sustainable development. As can be seen from these efforts, there are increasing international expectations for STI as a key to contribute to realizing the SDGs by fully utilizing limited resources.

Japan's Efforts

In the process of its economic development thus far, Japan has the experience of overcoming its own issues in fields such as health and medical care, environment, and disaster risk reduction while fully utilizing STI. Based on these experiences, in recent years Japan has been engaging in cooperation related to science and technology to resolve issues faced by developing countries through the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) and other such initiatives (see page 25, "Glossary" for details on SATREPS). Some good practices of problem-solving initiatives by SATREPS include the development of climate change predictions and an early warning system on infectious diseases in South Africa, and the establishment of a system for resolving and adapting to water-related disasters in Thailand (see page 100, "Master Techniques from Japan to the World" for details on specific initiatives by SATREPS).

In December 2015, as a part of the Science and Technology Diplomacy Advisory Network utilized in the process of planning and formulating various diplomatic



Inspecting the automatic weather observation equipment installed through the "Project for Establishment of an Early-warning System for Infectious Diseases" in South Africa (Photo: JICA)

policies including Japan's diplomacy and international conferences, the Advisory Board for the Promotion of Science and Technology Diplomacy was established and composed of academic experts in fields related to science and technology diplomacy. In May 2017, the Advisory Board released the Recommendation for the Future (STI as a Bridging Force to Provide Solutions for Global Issues), a recommendation regarding specific science and technology diplomacy initiatives toward implementing the SDGs, including promotion of cooperation among different sectors such as private companies and civil society as well as human resources development in the area of science and technology. In addition, in May 2018, the Advisory Board presented the Recommendation on Science, Technology and Innovation to Achieve the SDGs and its Guiding Tool, the STI Roadmap.

Based on these two recommendations, at the G20 Osaka Summit in 2019, the importance of STI was recognized, as well as the need for effective participation by various stakeholders, including governments, academia, research institutions, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations in harnessing the potential of STI. As a result, the Guiding Principles for the Development of Science, Technology, and Innovation for SDGs Roadmaps, formulated by the G20 Development Working Group, were endorsed as an Annex of the G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration.

Alongside this, in order to encourage countries around the world to consider formulating roadmaps, the UN-IATT began an initiative known as the Global Pilot Programme and chose five countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, India, and Serbia – to be the first pilot countries. In order to support these five countries, in cooperation with the European Union (EU) and international organizations, Japan has begun consideration on assisting particularly Kenya and India in formulating and implementing roadmaps.

In addition, at TICAD7, based on the content of the Recommendations towards TICAD7: Achieving an Innovation Ecosystem together with Africa, submitted by the Advisory Board for the Promotion of Science and Technology Diplomacy, Japan contributed to discussions Part II

for promoting practical implementation of the results of international joint research and R&D with cooperation of international organizations toward STI for SDGs. Moreover, the Yokohama Declaration 2019, adopted as the outcome document of TICAD7, also recognizes the important role of STI.

Furthermore, taking the opportunity of TICAD7, the SDGs Solution Hub (https://sdgs-solution-hub.go.jp/) was launched as a website to introduce Japan's advanced science and technology that can contribute to helping developing countries, including African countries, achieve the SDGs, as well as its good practices. The Government of

Japan will continue to enrich the site's content, and strive to establish the STI for SDGs Platform, a framework that includes schemes for compiling local issues in developing countries and support for resolving them with technology.

Japan will continue to make use of the high potential of STI and actively participate in initiatives of the international community toward resolving the extensive global issues raised by the SDGs, including climate change, changes in marine environments, reduction of biodiversity, issues with food and water resources, infectious diseases, and disasters.

ODA Topics

Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development

Japan's initiatives in 2019 as Presidency

In its World Investment Report 2014, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) pointed out that developing countries face an annual funding shortfall of some U.S. \$2.5 trillion in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Therefore, based on the recognition that funding through ODA from developed countries alone—which had been the conventional source of funding—is no longer sufficient, countries around the world are advancing efforts to review and promote various financing mechanisms that include the mobilization of private funds.

Accordingly, the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development was established in 2006 with the purpose of stimulating international discussions on innovative financing, and to promote further mobilization of private resources. Members of the group comprise 63 developed and developing countries including Japan, as well as international organizations including the United Nations.

In January 2019, Japan succeeded Georgia by assuming the Presidency of the group. The G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, which is the outcome document of the G20 Osaka Summit held in June 2019, clearly stated that the mechanism of innovative financing, including blended finance,* plays an important role in promoting joint efforts with the G20 countries. Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will lead international discussions on this theme.

Moreover, taking the opportunity of the UN General Assembly held in September the same year, Japan chaired a Meeting of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development in New York as the Presidency. This meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Motegi, representatives from the United Nations and other international organizations as well as participating countries. In his opening remarks at the meeting, Minister Motegi presented that under Japanese presidency of the G20, the G20 leaders reaffirmed



Foreign Minister Motegi delivering a statement at the Meeting of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development (September 2019)

the important role of innovative financing to achieve the SDGs in the G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, and expressed the need to increase the momentum toward further promotion of innovative financing by sharing the practices of each country in order to fill an annual funding gap necessary to achieve the SDGs.

Japan will continue to demonstrate its leadership in the international community with a view to expanding innovative financing.

* An approach of contributing to development projects by combining various forms of financing in addition to public funds, such as commercial funds and funds from philanthropic foundations.

Part III

Assistance for Each Region



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) giving environmental education to the children from a village in Iquitos City in the Loreto Region in the

Peruvian Amazon (Photo: JICA)

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Part III Assistance for Each Region

Challenges and problems vary according to countries and regions. Hence, it is necessary to implement cooperation that responds to the respective situations of each region. Based on the economic and social backgrounds of the problems faced by each region, Japan strives to solve the problems in developing countries through providing more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective, and flexible manner while coping flexibly and responding to rapidly changing situations.

Chart III-1

Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2018)

	(Unit: US\$ million)											
Туре	Bilateral ODA											
	Grants				Loan aid			Net disbursement		Gross disbursement		
Region	Gra	nt aid Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total	Change from the previous year (%)	Total	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
Region												
Asia	704.47	177.81	636.06	1,340.52	6,168.50	6,016.50	151.99	1,492.52	-58.5	7,509.02	56.5	-16.7
East Asia	396.79	36.97	413.37	810.17	2,282.06	4,456.18	-2,174.12	-1,363.95	-3,148.1	3,092.23	23.3	-20.5
Northeast Asia	25.55	_	22.77	48.32	45.02	962.92	-917.90	-869.58	-94.1	93.34	0.7	-82.3
Southeast Asia	370.07	35.79	385.01	755.08	2,237.04	3,493.26	-1,256.22	-501.14	-225.3	2,992.12	22.5	-10.8
South Asia	191.05	74.46	186.68	377.73	3,618.48	1,442.12	2,176.35	2,554.08	-13.6	3,996.20	30.1	-7.8
Central Asia and the Caucasus	58.54	12.34	22.96	81.51	253.29	109.29	144.01	225.51	-26.1	334.80	2.5	-18.0
Multiple countries in Asia	58.08	54.04	13.04	71.12	14.66	8.91	5.75	76.87	-79.8	85.78	0.6	-77.5
Middle East and North Africa	475.15	411.56	83.07	558.22	1,124.43	748.37	376.06	934.28	-13.4	1,682.65	12.7	-3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	590.48	156.29	312.34	902.81	430.59	118.87	311.72	1,214.53	-23.8	1,333.40	10.0	-21.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	132.40	23.56	123.39	255.79	196.67	261.71	-65.05	190.74	155.5	452.46	3.4	21.5
Oceania	140.38	9.04	46.07	186.45	32.75	19.34	13.41	199.86	-13.3	219.20	1.6	-31.8
Europe	9.57	2.91	17.81	27.39	53.26	72.24	-18.98	8.40	-66.3	80.65	0.6	-13.0
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	587.30	534.78	1,432.98	2,020.27	_	_	_	2,020.27	9.2	2,020.27	15.2	9.2
Total	2,639.75	1,315.96	2,651.71	5,291.46	8,006.18	7,237.03	769.15	6,060.61	-24.6	13,297.64	100.0	-11.8

Notes:

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

- [--] indicates that no assistance was provided.

- Including assistance to graduated countries.

- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

- 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.

- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.



East Asia consists of a variety of nations, which include countries such as the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Singapore, which have already attained high economic growth and transitioned from the category of aid recipients to that of donors; least developed countries (LDCs) such as Cambodia and Laos; countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines, which still show large income disparities domestically despite dramatic economic growth; and countries, such as Viet Nam, which are shifting to a market-driven economy. Japan has close relationships with these countries in all aspects of politics, economy, and culture, hence the stability and development of the region significantly impacts the security and prosperity of Japan as well. From this perspective, Japan is engaging in development cooperation that responds to the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries and to the changes in the type of development cooperation required.

Part III

East Asia

Japan's Efforts

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth of East Asia by implementing development cooperation that combines ODA with trade and investment, including the development of socio-economic foundations through quality infrastructure investment, support for the development of institutions and human resources, promotion of trade, and revitalization of private investment. In recent years, Japan aims to further enhance open regional cooperation and integration while sharing basic values, to promote mutual understanding, and to maintain consistent regional stability. Therefore, Japan strives to proactively provide assistance in areas such as disaster risk reduction, environment and climate change, health and medical care, strengthening the rule of law, and maritime safety, in parallel with the assistance for developing infrastructure. Japan is also working to promote mutual understanding through large-scale youth exchanges, cultural exchanges, and projects to spread the

(1) Project for the Construction of Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital Grant Aid (May 2015 - July 2019 (Completed))

Mongolia

(2) Project for the Establishment of Hospital Management and Medical Services at the Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital Technical Cooperation Project (March 2017 - (ongoing))

In Mongolia, young medical staff including doctors and nurses who have just graduated from university often engage in medical care service soon after their graduation without receiving sufficient clinical training and practical guidance, particularly those working in the countryside. The Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, which is Mongolia's only national university for medical science, produces more than 90% of the country's medical personnel. While its education system has worked well, it was not adequate enough to serve as a center of practical education and research for students, as it did not have a university hospital.

In response to these circumstances, the Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital, the country's first university hospital, was constructed through grant aid from the Japanese government. The hospital is expected to provide advanced medical services and enhance the development of human resources as a center for high quality medical personnel training and research, contributing to the improvement of the health conditions of the Mongolian people.

In addition to the construction of the hospital, the Government of Japan has started a technical cooperation project supporting the



The Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital, constructed through grant aid (Photo: JICA)



A blood test being taken inside the finished hospital

Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences to operate and manage the new hospital properly from the preparatory phase of the hospital's opening. Experts from Japanese medical organizations including the medical department of Tokushima University, Ehime University, and other institutions, which have long-standing relationships with the Mongolian National University of Medical Science, have been taking a leading role in the guidance. The Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital has introduced Japanese-style patient-centered medical services and established the country's first patient support center, which alleviates the patients' and their families' concerns and offers consultations.

In October 2019, the operation of the hospital began with the start of outpatient care, and the hospital is preparing to set up an inpatient ward and an emergency service facility. Japan will continue to provide technical assistance to the hospital until all functions can be amply exerted to meet the high expectations of the Mongolian people toward the hospital.

Japanese language.

In order for Japan and other East Asian countries to achieve further prosperity, it is important to assist Asia to become "a center of growth open to the world." Accordingly, Japan is providing assistance to strengthen Asia's growth and to expand domestic demand in each country.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs NAKAYAMA Norihiro attending the completion ceremony for the ferry terminal of Dili Port in Timor-Leste, which was relocated and expanded through Grant Aid (January 2020)

••• Support for Southeast Asia

The countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 1 are located on Japan's sea lanes and have strong economic ties with Japan, as approximately 13,000 Japanese companies (business establishments) have been operating in the region as of October 2018. The ASEAN region is of great importance for Japan both on the political and economic fronts. ASEAN declared the establishment of the ASEAN Community, "Economic Community," and "Socio-Cultural Community," in 2015, and has made efforts to strengthen connectivity and narrow the development gaps within the region. Moreover, the "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP)"* was



Prime Minister Abe announcing the launch of the "Initiative on Overseas Loans and Investment for ASEAN" at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (November 2019) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

announced at the ASEAN Summit Meeting in June 2019, making a milestone year in which a major step was taken toward strengthening the connectivity of the Indo-Pacific region centered on ASEAN.

In light of ASEAN's efforts, Japan has provided assistance through ODA in a range of areas such as infrastructure development, the rule of law, maritime safety, disaster risk reduction, health and medical care, and peacebuilding, based on the pillars of strengthening connectivity and narrowing the development gaps. To date, Japan's ODA for ASEAN countries has amounted to a total of approximately ¥18.4106 trillion. Moreover, Prime Minister Abe announced the "Initiative on Overseas Loans and Investment for ASEAN" at the 22nd Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2019. This Initiative will expand support for the ASEAN region in the fields of quality infrastructure investment, access to finance and support for women, and green investment. In particular, in December 2019, Foreign Minister Motegi announced that the initiative aims at mobilizing \$3 billion from the public and private sectors, including through a total of \$1.2 billion in overseas loans and investment by JICA in the future.

With regard to strengthening connectivity, Japan does not only develop physical infrastructure but also aims to realize "vibrant and effective connectivity," which maximizes infrastructure productivities through the institutional reform and technology transfer to the local people. At the ASEAN Summit Meetings held in 2016, the "Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025"* was adopted, succeeding the "Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity," which aimed to strengthen "physical connectivity," "institutional connectivity," and "peopleto-people connectivity" in the region. Based on the new Master Plan, Japan is supporting the strengthening of ASEAN connectivity, and in May 2019, Japan signed the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement to contribute to ASEAN unity and centrality. Cyber security training will be implemented in Japan as the first project based on the Technical Cooperation Agreement in January 2020.

In terms of infrastructure development, Japan is working to spread "quality infrastructure investment" that is in accordance with international standards, based on its past experience of assisting Southeast Asian countries, in accordance with the "G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment" adopted at the G20 Osaka Summit in June 2019. One such example is the opening of the first-phase segment of the Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) project supported by Japan in March 2019, which contributed to relieving traffic congestion in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, where traffic congestion is severe. In this way, projects that will be instrumental in improving connectivity in the ASEAN region are being

The 10 ASEAN member states are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam (however, Singapore and Brunei are not ODA recipients).

Part III

East Asia

steadily implemented (see also page 95, "Stories from the Field").

Moreover, in regard to the field of disaster risk reduction and disaster health management, Japan began the Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management in 2016 as a way of creating a framework to realize the ASEAN Declaration on "One ASEAN One Response" adopted at the ASEAN Summit Meeting held in 2016, and subsequently the ASEAN Leader's Declaration (ALD) on Disaster Health Management was adopted in 2017. In this context, Japan has made many achievements, including holding regional coordination drills for disaster health management teams from ASEAN countries, and developing standard operation procedures relating to disaster health management. Japan is also working together with ASEAN to strengthen coordination capacities in the field of disaster health management in the ASEAN region through co-hosting trainings with WHO.

Furthermore, at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in November 2018, Japan announced that it will newly train human resources of approximately 80,000 people with a view to the next five years, including in the digital sector such as AI, under the "Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative 2.0" with the belief that in addition to infrastructure development, the development of industrial human resources that would establish and upgrade the key industries of each country is essential for sustainable growth in Asia. Japan



The leaders who attended the Mekong-Japan Summit (November 2019) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

will also provide support to Thailand to establish Kosen schools (Colleges of Technology) unique to the Japanese education system in Thailand, and implement cooperation to provide Kosen education that meets the same standards as that of Japan, in order to develop industrial human resources in the ASEAN region. In addition, Japan has been implementing the "Innovative Asia" initiative, which supports the circulation of competent human resources in Asian countries including ASEAN with ODA, through studying abroad at Japanese graduate schools or other institutions, and internships at Japanese companies, etc., with the aim of promoting innovation in Asia including Japan. Within the five years from FY2017 to FY2021, Japan aims to accept approximately 1,000 people from all across Asia under this project. Going forward, Japan will continue to actively support the development of industrial

Cambodia

Project for Realization of Sustainable Life Environment through mainly the Teaching Practical Environmental Education in Teacher Education College (TEC) Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (November 2018 - November 2019)

In Cambodia, rapid development in recent years has caused social problems in such areas as forest conservation, animal and plant protection, proper treatment of waste and drainage, and proper use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Meanwhile, the loss of the lives of many intellectuals including teachers during the period of the civil war from the 1970s to the early 1990s resulted in a shortage of human resources in the field of education.

In this project carried out by Nature Center Risen, a Japanese non-profit organization, at the Teacher Education Colleges (TEC) in Phnom Penh and Battambang province, it is expected that publishing textbooks for environmental education and developing human resources who can teach environmental education will lead to the spread of the environmental education practiced in Japan throughout Cambodia. Environmental education will actually be conducted as a general education subject worth one credit (30 hours per year) in the teacher training curriculum, and the teachers' capacity and quality of environmental education are expected to improve. Positive impressions offered by teachers include, "I also tried practicing environmental education at home and realized that it is a field directly connected to our lives."

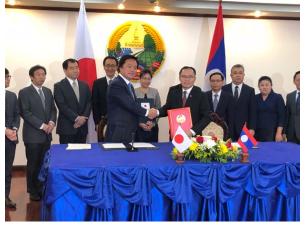
In addition, this project implements environmental education at an eco-school in Battambang province for elementary school students and publishes environmental education books. This makes it possible to learn the importance of environmental conservation from early childhood, and such initiatives are expected to contribute to the building of a sustainable society and the improvement of the living environment. (The photo on page 145 shows how children receive practical environmental education, feeling the connection between the nature of Japan and Cambodia by pretending to be migratory birds.)



Teachers at a Teacher Education College making handmade environmental education materials using plants from the schoolyard as specimens (Photo: Nature Center Risen)

human resources in Asia.

With regard to the Mekong region 2, which has distinct, great potential for development among the ASEAN countries, the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting is annually hosted by Japan and is held in Tokyo every three years, where the leaders adopt an aid policy framework toward the region. In October 2018, the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting was held in Tokyo, during which the Tokyo Strategy 2018 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation was adopted. This Strategy sets out the direction for future cooperation between the Mekong region and Japan, and establishes the following three pillars for advancing cooperation: (1) Vibrant and effective connectivity, (2) People-centered society, and (3) Realization of a Green Mekong. Additionally, the "Mekong-Japan Initiative for SDGs toward 2030" was announced at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2019. This Initiative will make use of quality infrastructure investment in line with international standards so as to draw out the Mekong region's potential in an optimal manner, while focusing its efforts on the three priority areas of (1) environmental and urban issues, (2) sustainable natural resource management and utilization, and (3) inclusive growth. Moreover, Japan has implemented projects under the Tokyo Strategy 2018, such as the development of the Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia and reconstruction of the bridges on the National Road No. 9 in Laos, and will continue to steadily implement projects that contribute to enhancing the connectivity of the Mekong region.



State Minister for Foreign Affairs WAKAMIYA Kenji at the signing ceremony of the Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid for the "Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Luang Prabang" in Laos (October 2019)

In 2012, Japan reviewed its development cooperation policy toward Myanmar, which it is taking to advance democratization in the Mekong region, in order to back up the rapid process of its reform efforts, and has been providing a wide range of assistance to the country, based on the following three pillars: (i) Improve the living standards of the people of Myanmar including ethnic minorities, (ii) Support legal and judicial systems development, and human resources development, and (iii) Develop infrastructure. In particular, Japan is providing cooperation in both the public and private sectors to develop the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) located in the suburbs of Yangon, Myanmar's largest city, while the Government of Japan is contributing to the development of the surrounding infrastructure through ODA. As of January 2019, 101 companies from around the world (of which 55 are Japanese companies) have entered the SEZ, while 75 companies (of which 43 are Japanese companies) have started their operations. This is a successful example which shows how Japan's "quality infrastructure investment" earns trust from the world.

Furthermore, in order to promote peace with ethnic minorities, Japan is providing support for reconstruction and development in the southeastern part of Myanmar, where a ceasefire has been achieved. This includes the development of housing and basic infrastructure, as well as technical cooperation on agriculture. In the Rakhine State located in the western part of Myanmar, from where more than 700,000 people have been displaced since 2017, Japan has been providing humanitarian aid such as food, nutrition, protection, shelter repairs, and health and medical care for internally displaced persons and residents, and in the northern part of the state, Japan focuses on supporting small-scale infrastructure and vocational training, so as to promote the facilitation of an environment which enables the internally displaced persons to return to their home. Japan is also working on development assistance such as the improvement and maintenance of roads, strengthening electric power and building schools, across the whole state.

••• Relations with China

ODA to China has played a significant role in strengthening Japan and China relations in recent years as well as in the past. During Prime Minister Abe's visit to China in October 2018, the Government of Japan announced the termination of Japan's provision of new ODA to China, and the promotion of a new stage of bilateral cooperation, such as holding dialogues and personnel exchanges in the area of development. This has been announced under the recognition that it is time for Japan and China to work shoulder to shoulder for contributing to the region and international community's prosperity as equal partners. With this announcement, the adoption of new ODA to China has ended in FY2018, and all ongoing projects that have already been adopted and which last several years will be concluded by the end of FY2021.

In recent years, ODA to China has been limited to areas with genuine needs for cooperation, such as crossborder pollution, infectious diseases, and food safety,

2 A region including the five countries of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

which directly affect the lives of the Japanese people. The assistance was carried out as technical cooperation (disbursements of ¥400 million in FY2018) ³ and Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects (disbursements of ¥23 million in FY2018). ⁴

With regard to technical cooperation, for example, Japan is implementing projects to tackle environmental problems focused on air pollution including PM2.5, which has raised concerns about its impact on Japan, and projects to support the drafting of civil laws, patent laws, etc. in China that contribute to facilitating the business activities of Japanese companies operating in China. Furthermore, as a new form of cooperation that takes into account the economic development of China, Japan has recently been providing cooperation in which its costs are borne by China. For example, China bears the costs related to support such as technical cooperation for the China-Japan project for the improvement of diagnosis of asbestosrelated cancer, which began in 2018, and for the project for promotion and capacity development of disaster mitigation education in the areas afflicted by the Lushan earthquake that occurred in Sichuan Province in 2013.

With regard to Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, in FY2018, Japan implemented assistance in constructing an environmental learning center, which offers hands-on experience to visitors by utilizing the facilities in Wuxi City in Jiangsu Province, where Japanese agricultural support systems and sceptic tanks have been introduced, as a way to support the further establishment of waste separation in China.

Glossary

*ASEAN Outlook on the Indo Pacific (AOIP)

An initiative to create a vision of even closer cooperation in the Indo-Pacific and strengthen ASEAN-centered regional architecture. It is not aimed at creating new mechanisms or replacing existing ones; rather, it is intended to enhance ASEAN's community building process and to better face challenges arising from the current and future regional and global environments.

*Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025

This is the action plan for strengthening ASEAN connectivity that was adopted at the ASEAN Summit Meeting in 2016 as the successor document to the "Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity" which set 2015 as its goal year (adopted in 2010). It is positioned as a part of "ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together," which was adopted in 2015. The document stipulates the five strategic objectives of "Sustainable infrastructure," "Digital innovation," "Seamless logistics," "Regulatory excellence," and "People mobility," and presents priority initiatives under each of the strategies.

Track records of technical cooperation in recent years are as follows:
 ¥3.296 billion (FY2011), ¥2.527 billion (FY2012), ¥2.018 billion (FY2013), ¥1.436 billion (FY2014), ¥806 million (FY2015), ¥500 million (FY2016), ¥404 million (FY2017), ¥400 million (FY2018)

East Asia

Track records of Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects in recent years are as follows:
 ¥843 million (FY2011), ¥288 million (FY2012), ¥284 million (FY2013), ¥85 million (FY2014), ¥107 million (FY2015), ¥29 million (FY2016),
 ¥9.95 million (FY2017), ¥23 million (FY2018)

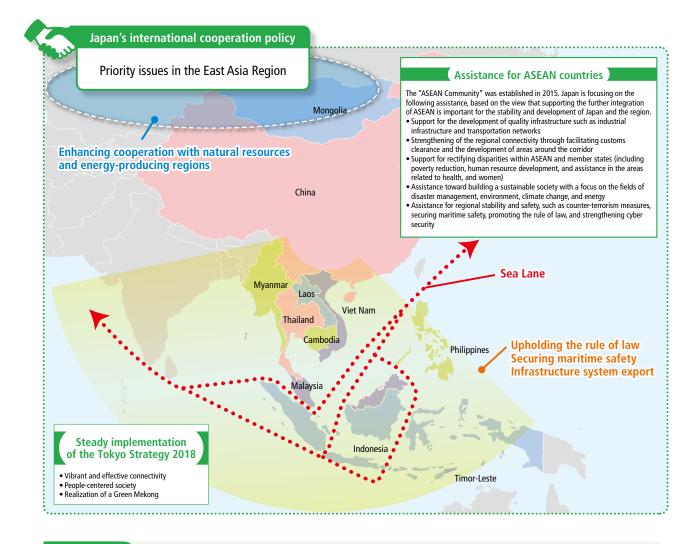


Chart III-2

Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

Calendar year: 2018

			Grants			Loan aid				
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid							Tetel	Tetel
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
1	Viet Nam	13.48	0.63	53.51	66.98	606.87	470.10	136.77	203.75	673.85
2	Indonesia	2.89	—	49.00	51.88	585.88	1,585.59	-999.71	-947.82	637.77
3	Philippines	106.84	10.36	95.84	202.68	359.82	494.00	-134.19	68.49	562.50
4	Myanmar	136.56	19.92	88.28	224.84	312.06	_	312.06	536.90	536.90
5	Thailand	3.43	—	26.70	30.13	240.69	811.33	-570.65	-540.52	270.82
6	Cambodia	65.15	1.44	31.17	96.32	72.74	9.70	63.04	159.36	169.07
7	Laos	20.44	—	22.17	42.61	46.97	5.20	41.77	84.38	89.57
8	Mongolia	25.46	—	18.15	43.61	44.57	25.94	18.63	62.24	88.18
9	Timor-Leste	20.29	2.47	8.16	28.45	3.11	—	3.11	31.56	31.56
10	Malaysia	0.03	—	10.14	10.17	8.91	117.34	-108.43	-98.25	19.09
11	China	0.09	—	4.56	4.65	0.45	936.98	-936.53	-931.88	5.10
	Multiple countries in East Asia	1.18	1.18	5.59	6.77	—	—	—	6.77	6.77
E	ast Asia region total	396.79	36.97	413.37	810.17	2,282.06	4,456.18	-2,174.12	-1,363.95	3,092.23
	(ASEAN total)	349.78	33.32	376.85	726.63	2,233.94	3,493.26	-1,259.33	-532.70	2,960.56

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

- [--] indicates that no assistance was provided.

- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.
Figures under "Multiple countries in East Asia" utilize data based on

(Unit: US\$ million)

 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.

 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.

Stories from the Field $^{\widehat{M}}$

An All-Japan Effort Realizes the First Subway in Indonesia

- Changing Jakarta's urban transportation with Japanese technology -



The Jakarta MRT train (Photo: JICA)

In March 2019, the Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) opened for service in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. The Jakarta MRT is the first "All-Japan" subway system project in Southeast Asia. Funded by a Japanese ODA loan over a span of approximately 13 years, the Jakarta MRT was constructed through Japan's total support in basic design, construction, and introduction of transportation systems, including the introduction of trans, signals, and gate systems, as well as their operation and maintenance (O&M). Japanese technology and operating know-how were introduced throughout the project.

Over the past 20 years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of motorcycles and automobiles in Jakarta. It has increased around 14 times and three times, respectively. This has led to severe traffic congestion, air pollution, and an increase in traffic accidents, causing major damages to people's lives and the economy. Therefore, the establishment of a public transit network was an urgent challenge for Jakarta, that expects to see continuing population growth.

The MRT, which can transport a large number of people accurately, was highly expected to be a solution to the aforementioned issue. The section of the MRT that has opened for service this time is part of the "North-South" line, which connects central Jakarta with the southern residential district and covers a distance of about 15.7 kilometers. The line travels underground for 5.9 kilometers, and over elevated rails for 9.8 kilometers, stopping at 13 stations over its approximately 30-minute trip. The opening of the North-South line allows people to reach central Jakarta in just 30 minutes from the southern residential district, which previously took an hour and a half.

Mr. ADACHI Hiroaki of JICA describes the changes the MRT brought to the traffic situation in Jakarta as follows.

"The most appealing point of the MRT is its operating punctuality, which is as accurate as the Japanese rail system. People can now arrive at their destination on-time, without being affected by traffic jams and other conditions. The MRT is also defined by its clean and well-kept stations and trains, due to the efforts of the operating company, inspired by Japan."

The MRT features the first signal system in Indonesia, the Communications-Based Train Control (CBTC), and an automatic-driving system. The system allows the trains to stop at stations and open their doors automatically, and on the main line, the drivers only need to close the doors and start the train. Currently, the trains operate at five-minute intervals during rush hours and ten-minute intervals at other times of the day, and have achieved more than 99% operating punctuality since opening its service in April. It is truly a railway established by Japanese advanced technology and systems.

With regard to the interior of the MRT, the seats are made of plastic in

order to reduce maintenance work, and eating and drinking is not allowed to preserve a clean and hygienic interior. However, since the majority of the Indonesian population is Muslim, during the month-long Ramadan fasting period, the train makes an announcement at sunset informing, "Dates and water may be consumed in the train cars to break the fast, but all garbage should be taken home." This is a result of giving primary consideration to Indonesian culture in the operation of the MRT.

Mr. Adachi recounts the most difficult challenge in constructing the MRT.

"Construction management was particularly difficult. Land procurement for the stations and elevated rail did not proceed well, causing a major delay in the initial plan."

In order to overcome the challenge, Jakarta MRT, the local operating company, Japanese construction companies managing construction, companies responsible for facility layout, and consultants in charge of construction supervision and employee training cooperated closely and carried out their respective work in parallel. Thus, after numerous changes of plans, the MRT was finally able to open for service in March 2019.

The MRT was the first subway in Indonesia, and the operating company Jakarta MRT had no experience beforehand. Ms. UTSUNOMIYA Mariko, deputy head of the technology department at Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd., which provided operation and maintenance support shared the philosophy behind their role.

"In the future, it will be the local staff of Jakarta MRT who will have to manage this railroad and respond if an accident occurs. The Japanese way of doing things will not always be applicable here. For these reasons, we placed an importance on their autonomy when transferring the technology and operation know-how to the local staff."

The opening of the MRT brought about a transformation in the lifestyles of the people living in Jakarta. Above all, the MRT has become widely recognized among users as a convenient form of transportation that allows them to arrive at their destination quickly without getting caught in traffic jams. A new style of transit was also born, wherein people use local buses or motorcycle taxis to travel between their homes and the station, and then travel to their destination by the MRT. Local buses, which served as the primary form of public transport before the opening of the MRT, are adjusting their routes to include the MRT stations, and motorcycle taxi pick-up stations are being established in front of the MRT stations. A major challenge going forward will be how the MRT fuses with the existing forms of transportation in the city. Mr. Adachi shared his vision for the future.

"Although Jakarta is as large as the 23 wards of Tokyo, in the near future, the population is expected to exceed 35 million people, including those living in the surrounding suburbs. In this context, further expansion of the MRT is critical. Tokyo has approximately 300 kilometers of subway lines, but Jakarta has only just opened service on 15.7 kilometers. We have only reached the starting line."

Going forward, expectations toward the best Japanese railway technology and operation know-how will continue to grow to address the traffic issues of Jakarta and to offer a new lifestyle to the city's citizens.



Japanese and Indonesian engineers having a meeting during construction (Photo: JICA)



The South Asian region holds huge markets, including that of India, and has enormous economic potential, as its future economic growth and increasing demand for infrastructure is expected. It is also a strategically important region in terms of realizing a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" because of its location on land routes and sea lanes that connect East Asia with the Middle East. In addition, maintaining the safety of this region is a great concern to Japan and the rest of the international community in light of the role it plays in international efforts against terrorism and violent extremism.

At the same time, the South Asian region still faces many issues that must be addressed. These issues include a lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and ports, as well as growing populations, low school enrollment rate in primary education, underdeveloped water and sanitation facilities, inadequate healthcare and medical systems, insufficient maternal and pediatric healthcare, infectious diseases, natural disasters, and unconsolidated rule of law. In particular, poverty reduction is a major challenge. Approximately 220 million people among the total population of approximately 1.8 billion in South Asia are said to be living in poverty, 5 making it one of the world's poorest regions. South Asia is also a key region in achieving the SDGs. Japan provides wide ranging assistance in order to harness the economic potential of South Asia as well as to alleviate the growing gap between the rich and the poor.

Japan's Efforts

Regarding India, a key player in South Asia, the leaders of Japan and India make mutual visits to each other's country, and Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the "Special Strategic and Global Partnership." These include economic cooperation as well as cooperation in the fields of politics and security, economy, and academic exchanges. In recent years, India has been the largest recipient of Japan's ODA loans, and Japan has provided assistance to India for the development of economic and social infrastructure, especially in the fields of electric power and transport, which will contribute to enhancing connectivity and strengthening industrial competitiveness. On top of this, as part of supporting its sustainable and inclusive growth, Japan is providing support to the forestry sector, which is instrumental in afforestation and improving livelihoods, and to the health sector, which will contribute to improving health and medical care services for women, children, and others.

During the Prime Minister Modi's visit to Japan in 2018, the two countries exchanged notes on the provision of ODA loans for a total of seven projects, including the construction of the Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR). In 2019, the two leaders held meetings on the occasion of the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok in Russia and the ASEAN Summit Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, and reconfirmed their collaboration on these projects. If the high-speed rail development plan is realized, it is expected to shorten the travel time between Mumbai and Ahmedabad, which is currently at least seven hours by express train, to two hours, and the train fee is expected to be roughly half of that of the corresponding airfare. Thus, Japan's ODA plays a significant role in the growth of India, through assistance in a variety of fields, including infrastructure development, measures to combat poverty, development of the investment environment, and human resources development, among others.

With regard to Bangladesh, where there has been remarkable growth and an increase in the number of Japanese companies operating business in recent years, Japan seeks to further advance the Japan-Bangladesh Comprehensive Partnership and promote development cooperation under the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B) initiative. The three pillars of the initiative are: (i) Development of economic infrastructure, (ii) Improvement of the investment environment, and (iii) Enhancing connectivity. In May 2019, when Prime Minister Hasina of Bangladesh visited Japan, Prime Minister Abe stated that "Japan will continue to support Bangladesh in its efforts to achieve the SDGs and realizing its vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2021." Prime Minister Abe also expressed his expectations for the advancement of the BIG-B initiative, as well as for the expansion of the exchanges of people and the further promotion of trade and investment between the two countries. Based on these agreements between the two leaders, in May and June 2019, Japan and Bangladesh signed and exchanged notes concerning the provision of ODA loans for a total of five projects: "Matarbari Port Development Project (I)," "Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Line 1) (I)," "Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (V)," which are to contribute to enhanced connectivity within Bangladesh and the development of economic infrastructure, "Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project (II)," and "Energy Efficiency and Conservation Promotion Financing

Poverty rate: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/09/19/decline-of-global-extreme-poverty-continues-but-has-slowed-world-bank

⁵ Source: World Bank website

Population: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=8S

Project (Phase 2)." In addition, Japan provided assistance to Bangladesh to support the displaced persons from Rakhine State in Myanmar and their host communities, with approximately ± 4.1 billion for health and medical care, water, food and nutrition, the environment and infrastructure, governance, and education in 2019 (see the columns on pages 34 and 82).



The 2nd Gumti Bridge opened on May 25, 2019 supported by Japanese ODA Loan (Photo: Joint venture by Obayashi Corporation, SHIMIZU CORPORATION, JFE Engineering Corporation, and IHI Infrastructure Systems Co., Ltd.)

Sri Lanka, which is located in a strategic position along sea lanes connecting Asia with the Middle East and Africa, has traditionally been a country that is friendly toward Japan. Japan is working on strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of enhancing connectivity and maritime matters, toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." Furthermore, the two countries exchanged notes on the provision of ODA loans amounting to approximately ¥30 billion, which will enable the introduction of the first new transport (LRT: light rail transit) system in Sri Lanka in March 2019. Moreover, after Sri Lanka was hit with a series of terrorist bombings in April 2019, Japan announced its intention to provide assistance to improve Sri Lanka's capacities in the area of counter-terrorism and public safety, including the decision to extend grant aid of ¥1 billion to provide counter-terrorism equipment.

In addition, Japan will continue to provide support in the field of infrastructure development, including transportation networks such as roads and ports as well as electric power infrastructure. This support contributes to quality economic development in Sri Lanka as well as to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies operating in the country. Moreover, considering Sri Lanka's history of internal conflict and the current situation of increased disparity, Japan will also continue to carry out cooperation that helps national reconciliation and provide assistance to cope with natural disasters, including livelihood improvement and industrial development with a focus on the agricultural sector for regions that are lagging behind in development.

The Maldives, like Sri Lanka, is located in a strategic position along the sea lanes of the Indian Ocean and holds geopolitical importance for Japan. Former Foreign Minister Kono visited the Maldives in January 2018, and Foreign Minister Shahid of the Maldives visited Japan twice, in June and December of the same year, soon after the inauguration of the current administration. The two ministers held Foreign Ministers Meetings and agreed that they would cooperate toward the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." Based on this policy, in 2019, it was decided to extend grant aid of 500 million yen respectively for the provision of disaster risk reduction equipment (fire boat, landing craft boat, etc.) to strengthen the Maldives' capacity for dealing with natural disasters and fires as well as for the provision of related equipment (police vehicles, liquid inspection apparatus, etc.) to build capacity for dealing with counter-terrorism and public safety. It was also decided to dispatch a macroeconomic and fiscal policy advisor to contribute to enhancing the Maldives' fiscal policies and its ability to implement these policies.

Pakistan plays a vital role in the international community's efforts to eradicate terrorism. Japan has thus far provided Pakistan with support for improving its capabilities of security at airports and ports, as well as support for the people that were internally displaced as a result of military operations to eliminate terrorists. Japan is also implementing support to strengthen border control capacity with respect to illegal drug trafficking and international organized crime, and support to provide equipment and products in the fields of peacebuilding, and counterterrorism. Furthermore, Japan also provides support in the field of healthcare, such as the procurement of vaccines needed to eradicate polio in Pakistan. In April 2019, on the occasion of Foreign Minister Qureshi's visit to Japan, in the presence of Foreign Minister Qureshi and former Foreign Minister Kono, notes on grant aid for two projects were exchanged: the extension of intensive care for maternal and child healthcare, and the provision of cargo inspection equipment to reinforce counter-terrorism at inland logistics bases.



Former Foreign Minister Kono meeting with Foreign Minister Qureshi of Pakistan upon his visit to Japan (April 2019)

With regard to Nepal, which has a traditional friendship with Japan, the relationship between Japan and Nepal was further strengthened and advanced through the visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Gyawali in November 2018, the visit to Nepal by former Foreign Minister Kono Part III

in January 2019, and the visit to Japan by President Bhandari in October 2019. Moreover, direct flights between Kansai International Airport and Kathmandu were resumed in August 2019 for the first time in 12 years, and have promoted people-to-people exchange between Japan and Nepal.

Concerning assistance to Nepal, in the aftermath of the major earthquake that struck the country in 2015, Japan implemented Emergency Grant Aid amounting to \$14 million (¥1.68 billion) through eight international organizations. Moreover, to assist Nepal's medium to long-term reconstruction process, Japan is implementing an assistance package, on a scale total around \$260 million (over ¥32 billion) toward rebuilding a resilient Nepal, focusing on rebuilding houses (approximately 60,000), schools (approximately 240), and public infrastructure. Japan is also providing a range of technical support to reduce the damage from earthquake disasters. Furthermore, to support Nepal's efforts in consolidating and developing its democracy through the new Constitution, Japan is providing support to improve the governance capacity of the central and local governments, as well as to reflect the needs of residents, including the socially vulnerable, in government policies. In addition, Japan has provided funds in support of the School Sector Development Plan that the Government of Nepal launched to narrow gaps in children's academic abilities and access to education among regions and ethnic groups. Japan has also provided support for the Human Resource Development Scholarship Project by covering the tuition and other costs required for young government officials from Nepal to obtain degrees in Japanese graduate schools.

Furthermore, Japan has built good relations with Bhutan since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1986, and celebrated the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 2016. In October 2019, His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, King of Bhutan, visited Japan for the second time since 2011 to attend the Ceremony of the Enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor at the Seiden (State Hall), and held a meeting with Prime Minister Abe. Moreover, the relationship between the two countries has deepened in recent years, with Their Imperial Highnesses Crown Prince and Crown Princess Akishino and Prince Hisahito of Akishino taking a private trip to Bhutan in August of the same year. Japan's development cooperation toward Bhutan serves as the foundation for friendly relations between the two countries. As such, Japan has been providing support while respecting Bhutan's national development plan that focuses on the country's fundamental philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). Consequently, this support has achieved steady results, especially in fields such as the improvement of agricultural productivity, development of economic infrastructure such as road networks and bridges, and human resources development. In June 2019, Japan and Bhutan signed an Exchange of Notes on "the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship," which is a grant aid project that covers the tuition and other costs required for young government officials of Bhutan to obtain masters or doctoral degrees. This assistance not only contributes to the development of Bhutan, but also to the nurturing of human resources for strengthening good relations between Japan and Bhutan.



As part of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects to strengthen disaster risk reduction, children are evacuating to the schoolyard while protecting their heads with the seat cushions that they use in the classroom in an evacuation drill held in Kalika Primary School in Sindhupalchok District in Nepal (Photo: ChildFund Japan)



A JICA expert teaching researchers on cultivation management skills for grapes in the garden of the Agriculture Research and Development Center Bajo in Wangdue Phodrang District in Bhutan (Photo: JICA)

2 South Asia

Part III

South Asia

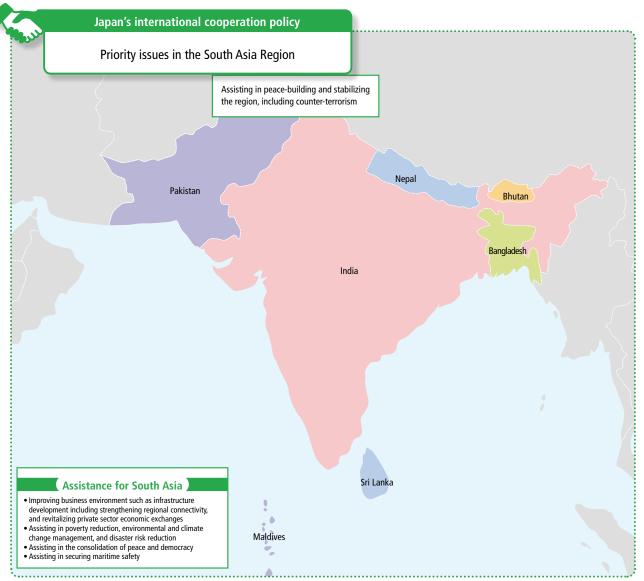


Chart III-3

Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

Calendar year: 2018

cure												
			Grants			Loan aid						
		Gran	t aid						T . 1	T . 1		
Rank	Country or region		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)		
1	India	8.34	_	86.15	94.49	2,137.43	856.51	1,280.92	1,375.40	2,231.91		
2	Bangladesh	65.62	43.60	31.41	97.03	1,200.67	118.43	1,082.25	1,179.28	1,297.71		
3	Sri Lanka	18.06	1.27	19.72	37.78	162.85	192.33	-29.47	8.31	200.63		
4	Pakistan	52.34	29.34	17.56	69.90	56.81	264.16	-207.35	-137.45	126.71		
5	Nepal	34.54	—	20.51	55.05	60.66	8.64	52.02	107.07	115.72		
6	Bhutan	9.18	—	9.57	18.75	0.05	0.96	-0.91	17.84	18.80		
7	Maldives	2.97	0.25	1.14	4.11	—	1.09	-1.09	3.02	4.11		
	Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	0.61	0.61	_	—	_	0.61	0.61		
South Asia region total		191.05	74.46	186.68	377.73	3,618.48	1,442.12	2,176.35	2,554.08	3,996.20		

Notes:

Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

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- [—] indicates that no assistance was provided. Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country. -
- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated Figures under "Multiple countries in South 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.

Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.

(Unit: US\$ million)

Techniques

Master

from Japan to the World

Toward Constructing Smart Cities in India Aimed at Realizing a Society with Low-Carbon Energy

Academic cooperation between Japan and India

In urban areas of India, serious traffic congestion and air pollution have been caused by a sudden increase in traffic volume with economic development. This has become a major problem affecting not only general economic activities, but also the residents' health. Moreover, from the perspective of global warming, it is necessary to reduce CO_2 emissions from vehicles. It has become an urgent matter to increase the energy efficiency in the transportation sector, and the Government of India has set a policy to make 100 cities environmentally-friendly "smart cities^{*1}." It aims to improve traffic congestion and reduce CO_2 emissions by promoting a multi-modal system^{*2}, which makes efficient use of a combination of various transportation methods, especially public transportation such as subways and buses.

In order to support this initiative by the Government of India, a research group led by Dr. TSUBOI Tsutomu, Project Leader at NAGOYA ELECTRIC WORKS CO.,LTD., which provides road information equipment in Japan, and Prof. FUKUDA Atsushi of the Department of Transportation Systems Engineering, College of Science and Technology, Nihon University, has been conducting joint research since 2016 with the research group of Prof. Emeritus U.B. Desai of the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (IITH) (former Director of IITH) through Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)*³. In addition, the research results thus far have been utilized for active discussions and exchanges of views in academic conferences in various Indian cities such as Hyderabad and Mumbai.

The joint research has been carried out in Ahmedabad, a city with a population of 6.8 million people located in western India. The urban transportation situation was grasped making full use of big data analysis utilizing the latest sensing technologies. The objective of the project is to realize a low-carbon, low-energy society through encouraging residents to shift from using private automobiles to using public transport such as subways and buses, by decentralizing congestion through transmitting the optimal route information to residents' devices such as smartphones and utilizing control of traffic lights and road information signs.

The project started with monitoring every movement of vehicles and people on major roads in Ahmedabad City, and collecting big data related to traffic flows in the city. In Japan, it is relatively easy to conduct such monitoring via cameras installed on top of telephone poles and other public infrastructure because there are mainly automobiles on the roads. However, in India, it was extremely difficult to get accurate measurements because two-wheelers run in zigzag among automobiles and three-wheeled vehicles and pedestrians move around in a mess at intersections without traffic lights. Therefore, data collection for analysis was conducted through broad overhead



A SATREPS workshop held in Ahmedabad City, India (from the right end: Prof Fukuda, Prof. Emeritus Desai, and Dr. Tsuboi) (Photo: IITH laboratory)



IITH researchers conducting image analysis of intersections in Ahmedabad (Photo: IITH laboratory)

observation of the entire traffic situation by utilizing drones in addition to cameras installed in the city.

In addition to establishing a common method for grasping traffic volume all over India, this project also aims to build a system for effective utilization of mobile devices. Dr. Tsuboi tells us that even if infrastructure development is advanced in areas with high needs based on the traffic data observed through this project, major challenges will still remain in order to reduce CO_2 emissions and improve the environment in India.

"Currently, subway construction is underway in Ahmedabad. Although it is important to improve infrastructure, it is also important to build a system so that local residents actively use the completed public transportation."

Dr. Tsuboi is currently working on developing a transportation information application for mobile devices, which enables users to search for transportation methods in a highly flexible way. Such applications used in Japan generally allow users to search for routes by selecting mobility options such as "walk," "train," and "car." If this application is put to use in India, it would become possible to search for all modes of transportation simultaneously, such as driving a car from one's house to the station, taking a subway to the station closest to one's destination, and then taking a bus to the destination. By combining various transportation methods, the project aims to encourage users to actively use public transportation that will begin operation in the future. Although it will still take time before the railways in Indian cities run like a mesh as in Tokyo, it is expected that the more people use the new public transport, the more likely it will lead to a multi-modal shift of the urban transportation as well as improvement of environmental problems through the reduction of CO₂ emissions.

There are currently about 400 cities in India with populations of over 300,000 to 400,000 people. Furthermore, it is also said that there are already more than 200 cities that need to become smart cities against the backdrop of rapid economic development in recent years. Therefore, a new transportation innovation through this project, which would serve as a compass in India, is much awaited.

- *2 Building an efficient and favorable transportation environment that meets the needs of users through coordination among transportation organizations.
- *3 See the Glossary on page 25.

^{*1} Sustainable cities or districts, where management (planning, maintenance, administration and operation, etc.) is carried out and total optimization is intended through utilization of new technologies such as ICT in order to address the various issues faced by cities.

Part III

Oceania



The Pacific island countries are not only Japan's "neighbors" bound by the Pacific Ocean, but also share deep historical ties with Japan. Having enormous Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), these countries are key to Japan's maritime transport activity and provide essential fishing grounds for bonito and tuna fisheries. As a result, the stability and prosperity of Pacific island countries are very important to Japan.

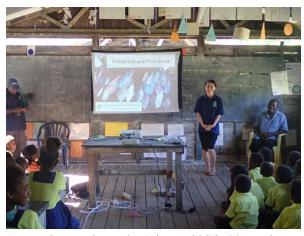
Meanwhile, many Pacific island countries are relatively new independent states with the urgent task of becoming economically independent. In addition, they face common problems specific to small island countries, such as small economies dependent on primary industries, territories geographically stretched across the sea, difficulty in access to the international market, and vulnerability to natural hazards. Based on this situation, as a good partner with Pacific island countries, Japan provides assistance to support their self-reliant and sustainable development.

Japan's Efforts

In order to achieve political stability and self-reliant economic development in Pacific island countries, it is crucial to overcome socio-economic vulnerabilities and to provide assistance to the entire region. In addition to promoting cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), 6 a framework for regional cooperation composed of Pacific island countries, Japan has hosted the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), a summit meeting between Japan and Pacific island countries every three years since 1997. Furthermore, the PALM Ministerial Interim Meeting has been held approximately 18 months after each PALM since 2010.

In May 2018, the Eighth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM8) was held in Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture. With the pillars of "(i) free, open and sustainable oceans; (ii) strengthening the foundations for resilient and sustainable development, and (iii) revitalization of peopleto-people exchanges," and based on the achievements so far, Japan announced plans to continue the steady implementation of development assistance as before, as well as further strengthening human resource development and exchanges (over 5,000 people in three years), which are the foundation for growth and prosperity.

In May 2019, the Interagency Committee for the Promotion of Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries, determined the basic policy of reinforcing and



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) giving a class on community-based coastal resources management at a primary school in Guadalcanal Province, Solomon Islands. (Photo: JICA)

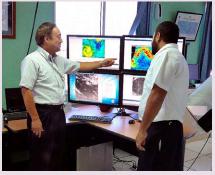
concentrating resources for Pacific island countries and strengthening initiatives with all-Japan efforts. Based on the basic policy, Japan is strengthening bilateral cooperation, including the development of basic infrastructure such as ports and airports, as well as technical cooperation, with multiple countries. Under the first pillar of PALM8, "free, open, and sustainable oceans," Japan conducted training on the prevention of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing for officials from Pacific island countries. Under the second pillar of "strengthening the foundations for resilient and sustainable development," drawing on Japan's expertise and experience, Japan provides comprehensive assistance through "mainstreaming disaster risk reduction," which includes training meteorological agency personnel of each country and the development of appropriate evacuation systems for residents, as well as strengthening human resources and systems related to waste management to build disaster-resilient societies in Pacific island countries. Furthermore, to support Pacific island countries in addressing issues related to climate change, Japan collaborates with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional international organization based in Samoa, to develop capacity in the area of addressing climate change in each country. Under the third pillar of "revitalization of people-to-people exchanges," Japan provides support for master's education programs in Japanese graduate schools, as well as internship programs in Japanese ministries and agencies, for young government officials who will shoulder the future of Pacific island countries.

⁶ The 16 PIF member countries and two member regions are Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, Niue, French Polynesia, and New Caledonia.

10 Pacific Island
Countries*1Project for Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS
Technical Cooperation Project (December 2014 - December 2018)

Since visiting the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) as a short-term expert in 1993, JICA expert Mr. KUROIWA Koji has been assisting in the field of meteorology in Oceania for 27 years. Utilizing the knowledge and experience he gained working at the Japan Meteorological Agency and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), he has not only provided technical guidance to the meteorological stations in Oceanian countries, but also closely assisted the meteorological bureaus of those countries for many years, making it his life's work to act as a bridge between these meteorological bureaus and related organizations and companies, including JICA, the Japan Meteorological Agency, the WMO, other donors, and observational equipment manufacturers.

This steady assistance has borne fruit. FMS, which had limited facilities and human resources at the start of the cooperation, is now recognized by WMO as the hub of cyclone observation and forecasting in Oceania, and is contributing significantly to disaster risk reduction in the region. Moreover, FMS is scheduled to receive WMO accreditation as a center for training meteorological personnel in Oceania as well as a center for calibrating*² meteorological instruments.



Expert Kuroiwa, who has contributed to the capacity building of FMS and the meteorological bureaus of Pacific Island Countries for over 25 years (Photo: FMS)



FMS personnel explaining how to calibrate meteorological observation equipment to the staff of meteorological bureaus of various Pacific Island Countries during the regional training conducted by FMS (Photo: Expert Kuroiwa)

The "Project for Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS," which was implemented over a four-year period starting in 2014, is one example of FMS-based capacity building of meteorological departments in Oceania. Under this project, firefighters in Nauru, which was the only country in Oceania that did not have a meteorological bureau, acquired weather observation and forecasting techniques through the training conducted by FMS, and the country began its first surface weather observations in December 2018. A former firefighter who took a leading role in this launch expressed his gratefulness for the assistance. "It was a difficult task to launch a new meteorological bureau, but the FMS personnel and JICA experts always helped and encouraged us."

*2 Calibration: Checking the current status (accuracy, functions, operation) of measuring instruments. This work is necessary in order to obtain accurate data.

^{*1} The 10 countries are Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands, Samoa, and Solomon Islands.

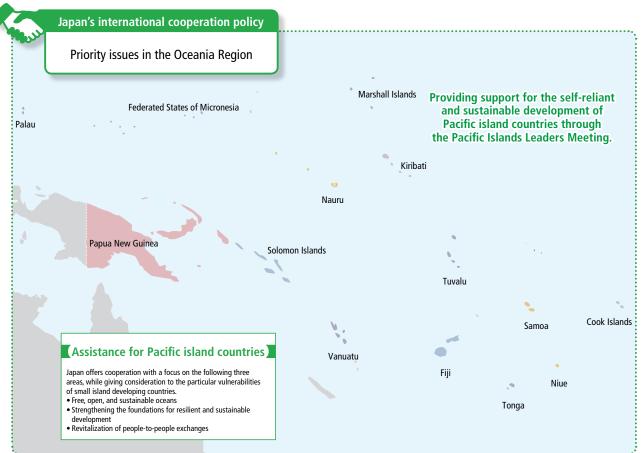


Chart III-4

Japan's Assistance in the Oceania Region

Calendar year: 2018

Cale	Calendar year: 2018 (Unit: US\$ million)										
			Grants			Loar	ı aid				
Rank	Country or region	Gran	Grants	Technical	Total	Amount	Amount	(A)-(B)	Total (Net	Total (Gross	
Turik			provided through multilateral institutions	cooperation	iotai	disbursed (A)	recovered (B)		disbursement)	disbursement)	
1	Papua New Guinea	22.31	0.91	13.39	35.71	24.83	16.43	8.39	44.10	60.53	
2	Samoa	24.72	—	3.32	28.04	—	1.80	-1.80	26.24	28.04	
3	Solomon Islands	18.66	_	5.51	24.18	_	_	_	24.18	24.18	
4	Kiribati	20.46	—	1.20	21.66	—	_	—	21.66	21.66	
5	Palau	12.84	0.07	1.99	14.82	_	_	_	14.82	14.82	
6	Federated States of Micronesia	12.33	—	2.15	14.49	_	_	_	14.49	14.49	
7	Tonga	11.46	_	2.07	13.54	_	_	_	13.54	13.54	
8	Vanuatu	0.92	_	4.25	5.16	7.92	_	7.92	13.09	13.09	
9	Fiji	1.81	0.07	5.45	7.26	_	1.10	-1.10	6.16	7.26	
10	Marshall Islands	3.00	—	1.07	4.07	—	_	—	4.07	4.07	
11	Cook Islands	2.07	—	0.04	2.11	_	_	_	2.11	2.11	
12	Tuvalu	0.36	—	1.71	2.06	—	_	—	2.06	2.06	
13	Niue	0.91	—	0.05	0.96	—	_	_	0.96	0.96	
14	Nauru	0.23	—	0.07	0.30	—	_	—	0.30	0.30	
15	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	
	Multiple countries in Oceania	8.29	7.98	3.80	12.09	_	_	—	12.09	12.09	
(Oceania region total	140.38	9.04	46.07	186.45	32.75	19.34	13.41	199.86	219.20	

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

_ [---] indicates that no assistance was provided.

Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can _ be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team

dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region. Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.

_ Square brackets [] denote region names. Oceania



The Latin American and Caribbean region is an enormous market with a population of around 640 million and a regional GDP of approximately \$5.5 trillion as of 2017 and is also a region of strategic importance for trade. This region has also consistently enhanced its presence in the international community through rooted democracy and as a supplier of minerals and energy resources such as iron ore, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, and biofuels, as well as food resources. Although the average income level in the region is relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is characterized by significant disparities between the rich and the poor, as well as a large number of people who continues to suffer from poverty. Furthermore, this region has a traditionally strong personal and historical bond with Japan due to the community of Japanese immigrants and descendants (the Nikkei community) numbering more than 2 million. Japan has thus maintained stable and friendly relations with this region for a long period.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs OMI Asako visiting Colombia and attending the Commemorative Ceremony of the 90th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Colombia (October 2019)

Japan's Efforts

••• Efforts Toward Disaster Risk Reduction and Environmental Issues

While it is a region with a rich natural environment such as the tropical rainforests of the Amazon, the Latin American and Caribbean region is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. Therefore, Japan's assistance for this region, utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience in the field of disaster risk reduction, is of great importance. Japan has provided a cumulative total of more than \$3.2 billion for reconstruction support to Haiti, which suffered catastrophic damage from the huge earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 that occurred in 2010, as well as assistance that utilizes Japan's expertise in the disaster risk reduction field to Caribbean countries, and countries facing the Pacific Ocean including Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Ecuador, where earthquakes frequently strike. Japan has also provided emergency relief goods to the Bahamas, which had suffered damage from hurricanes in September 2019. As for Cuba, Japan decided to provide equipment related to urban environment management such as streets and parks through a Grant Aid in 2018, which is expected to contribute to the improvement of the disaster recovery capability of the country.

In regard to Brazil, after the largest and most severe landslide disaster in the history of the country occurred in 2011, Japan implemented a comprehensive disaster risk reduction cooperation project from 2013 to 2017 with the aim of mitigating landslide risk. In the project, it offered cooperation on strengthening comprehensive disaster response capability, including identifying disaster risks, city expansion planning based on an understanding of these risks, monitoring, and transmission of information. These project activities raised Brazil's interest in Japan's advanced disaster risk reduction technology, and as a result, relevant personnel visited Japan in 2018 to learn about the technology of erosion control dam 7. Rainfall radars were also introduced in the State of Paraná in Brazil. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, where population concentration in urban areas is growing at an accelerated pace, the disaster risk reduction technology of Japanese corporations is expected to become wide-spread.

Furthermore, the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America named "BOSAI," which aims to share knowledge on disaster risk reduction and reduce disaster risks at the local community level, has achieved significant results in the region. Moreover, for the Caribbean countries, Japan provides support from perspectives other than those based on per capita income, as the aim is to overcome the unique vulnerabilities of small island developing states against climate change and natural disasters. In addition to developing disaster-resilient bridges and emergency communications systems, and supplying

Technology that enables the amount of sediment flowing downstream to be adjusted by stopping harmful sediment that flows from upstream, such as debris flow, and releasing the accumulated sediment little by little. Earth and sand are accumulated on the erosion control dam, which will make the slope of the river gentle and prevent the riverbed and riverbanks from being scraped, while it will also work for weakening the destructive power of the sediment flow and functioning to prevent the slope of the mountain from collapsing.

⁽Source: Website of Nikko Sabo Office, Kanto Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism: http://www. ktr.mlit.go.jp/nikko/nikko00005.html) (in Japanese only)

Cuba

Economic and Social Development Programme (Provision of garbage compactors) Grant Aid (March 2017 - March 2020)

Cuba's capital city, Havana, has recently become a tourist destination that attracts people from all over the world, with classic cars crossing the streets of Old Havana, and its colorful colonial architecture. On the other hand, there has been a long-standing garbage issue in Havana, including Old Havana, with more than 1,800 tons of waste produced per day as of 2016. However, in the same year, the city had only 30 Chinese-made waste collection vehicles operating 24 hours a day, and they were not able to keep up with the pace of waste generation.

Against this background, Japan decided to provide Japanesemade garbage compactors through a grant aid project to solve the garbage issue in Havana, and by August 2019, all 100 vehicles arrived and were presented to Cuba. One of the features and advantages of Japanese garbage compactors is their ability to turn in a small radius, which enables them to enter the narrow alleyways of Old Havana to collect garbage. The waste collection with these Japanese garbage compactors is greatly improving Havana's urban environment. The vehicles can be found all around the city, and are now coming to be recognized not only by residents but also by tourists. People in Havana have remarked that the garbage is being collected more often than before, the vehicles are useful not only for the garbage issue but also for measures against infectious diseases, and that city beautification is

equipment that contributes to strengthening the ability to cope with disasters, Japan also dispatches flood control and soil erosion control experts, and provides technical cooperation and support for climate change measures in a wide area of eight Caribbean countries.



A JICA expert teaching evacuation drills to the local residents in the Pacaya volcano area in Guatemala, and community leaders for disaster risk reduction listening diligently to the expert (Photo: JICA)

Moreover, Japan has been providing cooperation on a wide range of environmental issues in the region, including assistance for scientific and technological research on climate phenomena, conservation of biodiversity, broadrange evaluation of carbon dynamics ⁸ in the Amazonian forests, and construction of waste disposal facilities. In the area of renewable energy, which has been receiving progressing thanks to the Japanese garbage compactors.

In November 2019, Havana was in a festive mood, marking the 500th anniversary of its founding. It is expected that Japan's strong presence will be shown by making the city more beautiful through its provision of garbage compactors.



A Japanese garbage compactor provided though the project operating in Old Havana (Photo: Japan International Cooperation System (JICS))

wider attention in recent years, Japan provides support for introducing solar power generation in many countries, as well as for constructing geothermal power plants in Costa Rica, Bolivia, and elsewhere. In Jamaica, Japan has been implementing a project to promote the introduction of energy-saving measures through a dollar-denominated ODA loan to the country, in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Also, for the Caribbean countries, Japan contributes to promoting the sustainable use of limited marine resources by restoring fisheries facilities damaged by hurricanes, dispatching fisheries experts, and providing equipment in the fisheries field.

••• Infrastructure Development

Latin America and the Caribbean have also been drawing attention in recent years as a production base and market for industries, attracting many Japanese corporations into the region. From the perspective of developing a foundation for the economic development of Latin American and Caribbean countries, Japan is also actively engaged in developing infrastructure in the capital region and the countryside. In 2018, Japan made the decision to provide grant aid to Bolivia for the improvement of logistics and development of its domestic economy.

In addition, Japan has also worked on spreading Japan's terrestrial digital broadcasting system (ISDB-T format) through public-private collaboration, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. As of December 2019, 14 Part III

countries in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Japanese system. Toward these countries, Japan provides support for technology transfer to enable the smooth introduction of the system, Japan also carries out human resources development to this effect.

••• Initiatives in the Areas of Medical Care and Sanitation, Education, and Others

Japan also provides various kinds of cooperation for Latin American and Caribbean countries in the fields of medical care and sanitation. In this region, due to the underdeveloped medical system, non-communicable diseases, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and tropical diseases are still serious public health concerns. Therefore, establishing a medical system for rapid and accurate diagnosis and treatment is required. For example, virulent factors and pathological conditions for Chagas disease, a parasitic disease considered to be a serious tropical disease next to malaria in Latin America and the Caribbean, have not been elucidated. As existing therapeutic drugs have an issue of being less effective against conditions that reach the chronic phase, Japan engages in a joint research for identifying virulent factors and developing therapeutic drugs for Chagas disease in El Salvador. In the area of sanitation, Japan has conducted numerous projects to assist in the development of water

and sewer systems in order to ensure the supply of safe drinking water and the recycling of domestic water. With regard to Paraguay, an Exchange of Notes was signed in 2018 for the provision of grant aid to enhance health and medical services through the supply of medical equipment.

Furthermore, "Nikkei" communities have formed in various countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Japan has continued its efforts to support these communities such as providing support for the welfare facilities of the



A JOCV for Nikkei communities teaching Japanese language to nurses and other staff at the Hospital Amazônia, which is a Nikkei hospital in Belém City, State of Pará, Brazil, as part of an effort to strengthen support for aging Japanese immigrant patients

Math Olympics held at Elementary Schools in Quito JICA Volunteer Program (Senior Volunteers) [Primary School Education] (January 2016 - January 2019)

In June 2018, the Quito City Math Olympics was held for the first time, with participation of 3rd to 7th grade elementary school students, in cooperation with the education bureau of Quito City, Ecuador's capital, nine of the city's elementary schools and the JICA Ecuador Office. All students of the nine schools, totaling 5,699, participated in the preliminary round, and the representatives from each school, totaling 320, participated in the finals.

Ecuador

It all started a year and a half earlier, right after Mr. SATO Daisuke, a JICA Senior Volunteer, began his assignment in Ecuador. An officer of the Quito Education Bureau requested him to hold a Math Olympics in the city to motivate students to study mathematics. Mr. Sato did not, however, immediately respond to Quito City's request because he believed that the highest priority for motivating students was to elaborate and improve the teaching methods. He first conducted a total of 60 research classes at nine elementary schools in Quito City, and after feeling that the classes had become more fruitful, he decided that it was time to hold the Math Olympics.

The questions at the competition were created after in-depth discussions with other volunteer members in the education sector. They



Mr. Sato at the occasion of the Math Olympics (preliminary round) (Photo: JICA)



The award ceremony (the Math Olympics logo is on the back wall) (Photo: JICA)

chose basic questions for the preliminary round and advanced ones for the finals that test children's ability to tackle practical questions. The time duration for the final stage examination of certain grades was 75 minutes, which was almost 35 minutes longer than their ordinary classes. This was quite challenging for maintaining concentration, but every child worked hard to focus on the questions. Mr. Sato said that it made him feel reassured that the children's learning attitudes and motivation were gradually changing.

In addition, the competition provided individual awards at the finals and group awards based on the preliminary round so as to let all children feel good about participating. At the award ceremony, there were bright smiles on the faces of not only the award-winning children but also their mathematics teachers.

Some advanced students earned higher scores than expected. The education bureau of Quito City intends to continue the Math Olympics, and in fact, the 2nd Math Olympics were held in June 2019. This event is expected to lead to the improvement of education in the country. "Nikkei" communities, accepting trainees, and dispatching JICA Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) (see also page 70, "Stories from the Field").

Moreover, assistance in the field of education is extremely important for Latin American and Caribbean countries, due to the existence of poverty and insufficiencies in their educational budget. Japan has provided support for building basic educational facilities including the Project for Construction of Basic Schools in Centre and Artibonite Departments in Haiti. Japan also implemented technical cooperation projects and dispatched volunteers to improve the capacity of teachers. Such efforts are highly appreciated by the local communities.

In addition, with regard to Colombia, where a domestic conflict has been ongoing for more than half a century, Japan has provided support for peacebuilding, including removing landmines and assisting victims. While taking into account the progress of the peace process, Japan decided in June 2017 to provide a grant aid to supply equipment for the disposal of landmines, and held a ceremony to provide the equipment in November 2019 (see also the column on page 35). Furthermore, as for Jamaica, Japan signed an Exchange of Notes in 2019, concerning a grant aid for the provision of a patrol boat to crack down on illegal fishing operations and illegal inflows of drugs and firearms through sea routes.

••• South-South Cooperation and Cooperation with Regional Organizations

Thanks to Japan's continuous efforts at development cooperation over many years, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Argentina have obtained the capacity to assist other countries, and achieved results in South-South cooperation.* Furthermore, Japan has signed partnership programs with these countries. For example, based on such partnerships, Japan is collaborating with Argentina to provide assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Latin America, as well as in Africa. In Chile, Japan is conducting human resources development programs through triangular cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction, and has trained 4,669 people, which exceeded the initial target of 4,000. In Brazil, with many years of cooperation from Japan, the Japanese-style community policing system has become wide-spread. Utilizing this experience regarding the community policing system, and based on the framework of triangular cooperation, Brazilian experts in the field of community policing are currently dispatched to Central American countries to conduct technology transfers.

Furthermore, Japan is also cooperating with the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional organizations to formulate projects that cover the entire region, in order to achieve a more effective and efficient development cooperation related to development issues that are shared throughout the Latin American and Caribbean region.

••• Assistance for Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants

Due to the recent deterioration of the economic and social conditions in Venezuela, approximately 4.8 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants have flowed to neighboring countries as of December 2019. This has caused the deterioration of the living conditions of local residents in the areas that received refugees and migrants and instability. The fact that the situation has not been dealt with sufficiently has become a challenge. With regard to Brazil and Colombia, Japan exchanged notes on a grant aid for enhancing the system of registration and protection of refugees and migrants upon entering the country, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in June and July 2019 respectively. With regard to Ecuador, through cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), Japan exchanged notes in November 2019 for a grant aid to supply food (flour, corn flour, rice, vegetable oil, etc.).

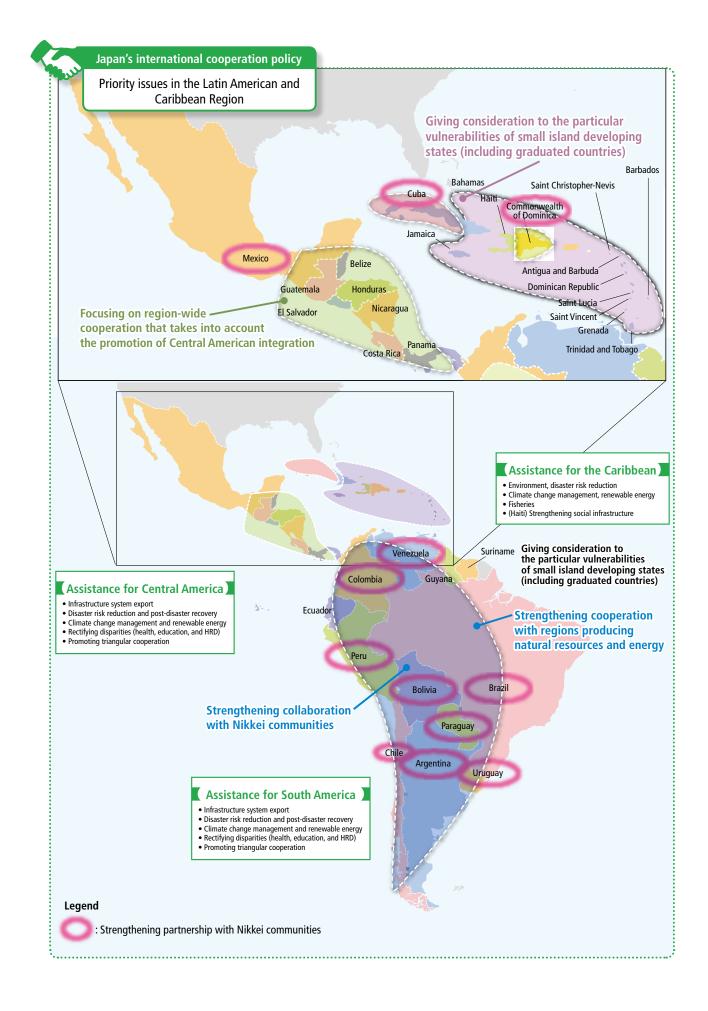
Glossary

*South-South cooperation (Triangular cooperation)

South-South cooperation refers to cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences and their own human resources. In many cases, the cooperation, primarily technical cooperation, is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and/or facing similar development processes. Support by donors or international organizations for such cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

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Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and Caribbean Region

Calendar year: 2018

Cale	ndar year: 2018								(U	nit: US\$ million)
			Grants			Loar	ı aid			
Rank	Country or region	Gran	t aid Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
1	Brazil	1.14	_	16.11	17.25	50.47	80.79	-30.31	-13.06	67.73
2	Peru	1.53	_	6.94	8.47	50.41	61.78	-11.37	-2.89	58.89
3	Costa Rica	3.15	—	2.99	6.14	42.60	16.65	25.95	32.09	48.74
4	Cuba	41.02 (17.30)	0.51 (0.51)	6.46 (6.46)	47.48 (23.76)	_	_	_	47.48 (23.76)	47.48 (23.76)
5	Haiti	41.56	17.72	1.77	43.33	-	-	-	43.33	43.33
6	Paraguay	1.62	_	7.07	8.69	30.81	28.92	1.89	10.58	39.50
7	Guatemala	0.95	0.18	3.69	4.65	16.73	10.35	6.38	11.03	21.38
8	Honduras	10.25	_	5.45	15.70	0.73	—	0.73	16.42	16.42
9	El Salvador	5.08	_	8.23	13.32	2.41	16.41	-14.00	-0.68	15.73
10	Nicaragua	4.84	_	5.67	10.51	2.04	—	2.04	12.54	12.54
11	Colombia	2.76	_	6.63	9.38	-	_	_	9.38	9.38
12	Bolivia	0.96	_	8.03	8.99	0.21	—	0.21	9.20	9.20
13	Mexico	0.14	_	7.33	7.46	-	_	_	7.46	7.46
14	Panama	0.21	—	7.24	7.44	—	9.48	-9.48	-2.03	7.44
15	Ecuador	2.65	—	4.46	7.11	—	6.74	-6.74	0.37	7.11
16	Dominican Republic	0.57	_	4.70	5.27	—	3.97	-3.97	1.30	5.27
17	Argentina	0.26	—	3.85	4.11	—	15.61	-15.61	-11.50	4.11
18	Jamaica	1.04	_	3.05	4.09	—	10.09	-10.09	-6.01	4.09
19	Dominica	2.06	—	0.27	2.33	—	—	—	2.33	2.33
20	Antigua and Barbuda	1.99	_	0.18	2.17	—	—	—	2.17	2.17
21	Suriname	1.90	_	0.07	1.97	—	—	—	1.97	1.97
22	Saint Lucia	0.28	—	1.55	1.83	—	—	—	1.83	1.83
23	Guyana	0.27	0.09	1.40	1.66	—	—	—	1.66	1.66
24	Belize	—	—	0.85	0.85	—	—	—	0.85	0.85
25	Venezuela	0.25	—	0.49	0.74	—	—	—	0.74	0.74
26	Saint Vincent	—	_	0.31	0.31	—	—	—	0.31	0.31
27	Grenada	0.09	—	0.05	0.13	—	—	—	0.13	0.13
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	5.07	5.07	5.59	10.66	0.26	—	0.26	10.92	10.92
	atin America and the aribbean region total	132.40 (108.68)	23.56 (23.56)	123.39 (123.39)	255.79 (232.07)	196.67 (196.67)	261.71 (261.71)	-65.05 -(65.05)	190.74 (167.03)	452.46 (428.74)

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

[—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team _ dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.

- Figures in brackets () indicate amounts excluding debt relief.



Many countries in Central and Eastern Europe and of the former Soviet Union that were once under communist regimes have achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently pursuing economic development based on market economies under democratic regimes. Japan provides these countries with assistance for efforts such as the transition to market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues, with the aim to further promote stability and development in these countries and in Europe as a whole, as well as to further strengthen relations based on shared fundamental values (such as human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law).

Japan's Efforts

The reforms of the Western Balkan countries 9 once slowed due to the outbreak of conflicts in the 1990s. However, as a result of assistance from donors and international organizations, as well as reform efforts by the countries themselves, the Western Balkan countries have graduated from the stage of needing assistance for reconstruction, and are currently at the stage in which they need assistance for sustainable economic development. Japan has provided development cooperation based on the three main pillars of "consolidation of peace," "economic development," and "regional cooperation" as its priority areas, which were confirmed at the joint Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans, held by Japan and the EU in 2004. In 2018, Prime Minister Abe announced the "Western Balkans Cooperation Initiative" aimed at promoting cooperation with the Western Balkan countries and realizing their socio-economic reforms. Japan continues to provide assistance especially for the "promotion of sustainable economic growth" as its priority policy in the Western Balkan countries.

Ukraine and Moldova, part of the former Soviet Union, are geopolitically important since they are located between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are indispensable for the



stability of Europe as a whole. It is necessary to provide assistance for their efforts to consolidate democracy and establish market economies. In order to encourage autonomous and sustainable economic growth in Ukraine, Japan has been providing support in a wide range of areas such as health and medical care, finance, and basic economic infrastructure. As for Eastern Ukraine, where the situation has worsened, Japan is steadily implementing assistance for displaced persons such as improving the water and hygiene conditions, providing shelters, and repairing housing. Japan is also providing assistance for financial reforms, public service improvement, and the media through technical cooperation, in addition to the provision of funds.



A hospital staff member using an automated biochemical analyzer provided through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects at the Chernivtsi Oblast Children Hospital in Ukraine

Furthermore, in light of disparities in economic development in Europe, Japan will gradually reduce assistance for EU member countries, deeming them as having graduated from ODA beneficiaries, and encourage those countries to become donors in order to provide development cooperation more actively for developing countries in Europe.

9 The six countries including Albania, Kosovo, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, and Montenegro.

Part III

Europe

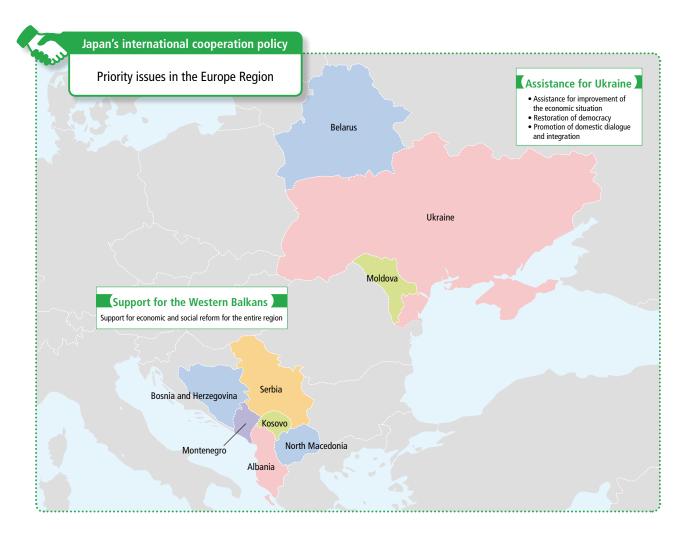


Chart III-6

Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

Cale	endar	year:	2018	

Cale	Calendar year: 2018 (Unit: US\$ million)										
		Grants				Loan aid					
		Gran	t aid								
Rank	Country or region		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.69	_	0.55	1.25	43.17	1.22	41.95	43.20	44.42	
2	Ukraine	2.60	1.77	8.69	11.29	2.43	8.43	-6.00	5.29	13.72	
3	Serbia	1.77	0.63	2.48	4.25	2.37	1.10	1.27	5.52	6.62	
4	Albania	0.08	_	0.84	0.92	5.22	6.38	-1.16	-0.24	6.13	
5	Kosovo	1.85	_	2.61	4.46	_	_	_	4.46	4.46	
6	North Macedonia	0.47	_	0.83	1.30	_	4.74	-4.74	-3.44	1.30	
7	Moldova	0.77	_	0.36	1.13	0.07	_	0.07	1.21	1.21	
8	Belarus	0.59	—	0.08	0.67	—	—	_	0.67	0.67	
9	Montenegro	0.24	_	0.04	0.28	_	_	_	0.28	0.28	
	Multiple countries in Europe	0.50	0.50	0.94	1.44	_	—		1.44	1.44	
	Europe region total	9.57	2.91	17.81	27.39	53.26	72.24	-18.98	8.40	80.65	

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

- [--] indicates that no assistance was provided.

- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team
- dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

Figures under "Multiple countries in Europe" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Turkey.

Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.



The Central Asia and Caucasus region is surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East and Europe, and thus, the stability and development of this region significantly affects those of the Eurasian region as a whole. Also, since this region includes countries abundant in energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals, it is strategically important for Japan as it carries out resource and energy diplomacy with the aim of diversifying resource supplying countries. From this point of view, Japan has been supporting the spread of fundamental values in the countries of the region, such as human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law, and nation-building efforts for long-term stability and sustainable development in this region, while taking into consideration a broader regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other neighboring regions surrounding Central Asia.

Japan's Efforts

Since the Central Asia and Caucasus countries' independence in 1991 following the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Japan has been providing assistance in diverse areas such as development of aging infrastructure, human resources development for the transition to a market economy, and the rebuilding of social systems including health and medical care, in order to support the efforts of each country toward the transition to market economy systems and economic development.

With regard to its relationship with the Central Asian countries, based on the idea that it is important for the region to stabilize and develop as an open region, and for regional countries to work together to resolve common issues, Japan launched the "Central Asia plus Japan" dialogue framework in 2004, and has continued to strive to fulfill its role as a "catalyst" for regional cooperation. In recent years, Japan has been promoting more practical cooperation in addition to a variety of dialogues.

At the Seventh Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue held in Tajikistan in May 2019, former Foreign Minister Kono, who participated in the meeting, stated Japan's intention to assist in the improvement of regional connectivity and infrastructure resilience using Japanese approaches, such as through the development of human resources. With regard to regional security and regional cooperation, he also noted that the stability of Central Asia and Afghanistan is closely linked to the security of the entire international community from the perspective of global issues to combat terrorism and narcotics, and that regional cooperation is essential for addressing such issues. Minister Kono also announced that based on these views, the Government of Japan will



continue to provide support for Central Asian countries and Afghanistan, for the improvement of border control and so on.

At the occasion of the first visit to Japan after his inauguration of the presidency in December 2019, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mirziyoyev had a summit meeting with Prime Minister Abe for the first time in Tokyo. In this meeting, the friendly relations between Japan and Uzbekistan, which has traditionally been a pro-Japanese country, were reconfirmed, and Japan's continued contribution to the development of Uzbekistan was expressed. For example, in order to further boost economic cooperation in the country, which had made significant progress since Prime Minister Abe's visit to Uzbekistan in October 2015, Japan decided to provide ODA loans for the enhancement of power supply, which is a priority issue for the economic development of Uzbekistan, as well as high-value added agriculture, which is a main industry of the country, and job creation.

As for Japan's relationship with the Caucasus countries, Japan announced the "Caucasus Initiative," during former Foreign Minister Kono's visit to Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan in September 2018, based on the idea of promoting cooperation for self-sustained development of the Caucasus region, which plays an important role as a gateway linking Asia and Europe. Under this basic policy with the two pillars of support for human resources development aimed at nation-building, and support for the creation of an attractive Caucasus region through infrastructure development and improvement of the business environment, the Government of Japan has continued to provide assistance for human resources development and other supports.

In addition, Japan has accepted 10,647 trainees from Central Asia and Caucasus countries, and dispatched 3,463 experts to the region by 2017. Japan has also been providing support in the development of human resources necessary for new nation-building efforts, including the implementation of the Project for Human



A lecture in a production management course at the Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Resource Development in Uzbekistan (Photo: JICA)

Resource Development Scholarship, which is a study-in-Japan program for young government officials, and the development of human resources for business through the Japan Center for Human Resources Development.

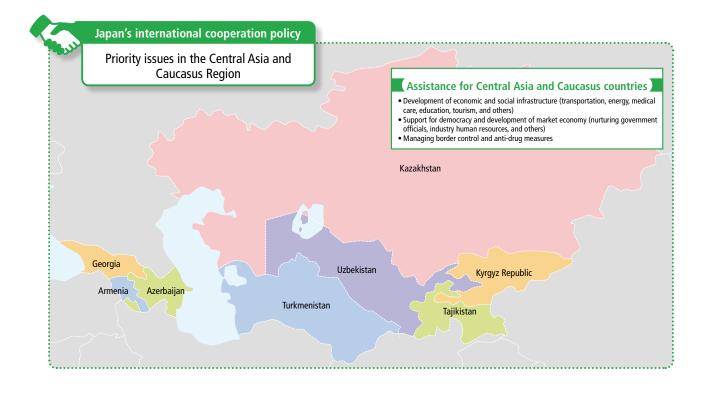


Chart III-7

Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and Caucasus Region

Calendar year: 2018

Cale	Calendar year: 2018 (Unit: US\$ million)										
		Grants				Loar	n aid				
		Gran	t aid						-	T . 1	
Rank	Country or region		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement) 217.55 42.91 37.89 26.34 5.52 2.32	
1	Uzbekistan	3.35	0.50	6.17	9.53	208.02	28.17	179.85	189.38		
2	Azerbaijan	1.17	—	0.43	1.60	41.31	20.14	21.17	22.77	42.91	
3	Tajikistan	33.94	4.58	3.95	37.89	—	_	_	37.89	37.89	
4	Kyrgyz Republic	16.98	6.71	8.20	25.17	1.17	4.99	-3.82	21.35	26.34	
5	Georgia	0.80	0.53	1.92	2.72	2.80	2.59	0.21	2.93	5.52	
6	Armenia	1.76	0.03	0.55	2.32	—	10.16	-10.16	-7.85	2.32	
7	Kazakhstan	0.39	—	0.76	1.15	—	41.26	-41.26	-40.10	1.15	
8	Turkmenistan	0.14	—	0.40	0.55	—	1.98	-1.98	-1.43	0.55	
_	Multiple countries in Central Asia and Caucasus	_	_	0.57	0.57	—	_	—	0.57	0.57	
Cen	tral Asia and Caucasus region total	58.54	12.34	22.96	81.51	253.29	109.29	144.01	225.51	334.80	

Notes:

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements. -
- Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

[—] indicates that no assistance was provided. _

Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can _ be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total. _

Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.



The Middle East and North Africa region is a major supplier of energy resources, and accounts for approximately 50% of the world's oil and natural gas reserves. Japan depends on the Middle East for approximately 90% of its crude oil imports, and the region, as a key point for global distribution, is critically important from the perspective of Japan's economy and energy security. It is also well recognized as a growing region with a high potential, due to its high rate of population increase, resulting in the expansion of the youth population.

On the other hand, this region is facing various issues that may destabilize the situation. In addition to the historical issues of the Middle East Peace Process that date back to the foundation of Israel in 1948, political turmoil has persisted in various areas since "the Arab Spring" that began in 2011. In particular, civil war in Syria has been continuing and brought about a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons, seriously affecting the stability of the neighboring countries and the entire region at large. Violent extremism exemplified by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) still maintains its presence in some areas. Furthermore, conditions in the region are becoming increasingly complex, including the situation concerning Iran, tension among the Gulf countries, and the unstable domestic situations in countries such as Afghanistan, Yemen, and Libya.

Realizing peace and stability in this region is extremely important for Japan as well as the international community as a whole, as it has significant impacts on both regional and global stability and prosperity. There is a need to provide support through such means as economic assistance and human resources development to achieve sustainable peace and stability and to encourage the process of statebuilding and reconstruction of the states in the region.

Japan's Efforts

... Support for Syria, Iraq, and the Neighboring Countries

With regard to the Syria issue, which is a pressing concern for the international community, Japan announced the provision of assistance at the third Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region (Brussels Conference) held in Brussels

Jordan

Project for the Construction of the Petra Museum Cultural Grant Assistance (March 2014 - April 2019) / Technical Cooperation Project (November 2015 - March 2020)

The UNESCO World Heritage Site of Petra, a huge area of ruins of the ancient Nabataean Kingdom* city surrounded by rocky mountains and also known as a filming location for the movie "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade," is the largest tourist destination in Jordan with approximately 800,000 people visiting each year. However, it faces numerous challenges. For instance, local residents were not familiar with the history or lives of the ancient people. The systems for preserving and managing archaeologically valuable relics excavated from the ruins were insufficient, and the opportunities to exhibit them were also limited.

Japan decided to build a new museum adjacent to the entrance to the Petra ruins through the Cultural Grant Assistance in order to improve the situation, stimulate tourism in the Petra region, and promote the development of the local community. Japan has also provided assistance for the museum's opening through the "Project for Community-based Regional Tourism Development in Petra Region." This is a JICA Technical Cooperation Project aimed at the development of human resources to run the museum and take on the



The Petra Museum (Photo: JICA)



Visitors viewing exhibits inside the Petra Museum (Photo: JICA)

comprehensive development of the Petra area.

In April 2019, the Petra Museum opened with the attendance of Crown Prince Hussein. Currently, approximately 300 relics from the Stone Age are displayed in the museum, and 6 video clips and 22 touch panels produced through Japanese technical cooperation provide visitors with various information. These have resulted in allowing not only visiting tourists but also local residents and students to learn about the history and nature of Petra, as well as the people that lived in the era of the Nabataean Kingdom. The Petra Museum is expected to contribute to the promotion of tourism—one of Jordan's main industries—and become a center for educational activities aimed at deepening understanding of the country's history and culture as well as preserving cultural heritage.

* It is a kingdom of the Nabataeans, which achieved the height of prosperity around 2,000 years ago and flourished through trade particularly in Petra.

in March 2019, and swiftly carried out the assistance totaling approximately \$187 million. This assistance includes support for displaced persons, human resources development of youths, and women's empowerment. Furthermore, in March 2019, Japan decided to provide assistance of \$13 million as support for health, supplies, and medical care for displaced persons in northeast Syria where the situation has rapidly deteriorated as well as for Syrian refugees and the host communities in Lebanon. In December 2019, Japan decided to provide assistance of \$14 million for the same kind of support for displaced persons in northeast Syria and their host communities. In 2019, with the aim of improving humanitarian conditions of the citizens and internally displaced persons in the East Aleppo, Japan also provided assistance for the projects of rehabilitating a pediatric hospital that was damaged during combat and early recovery of local community and health and medical services of that area. Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011, Japan's assistance to Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries has reached over approximately \$2.7 billion. In these ways, Japan provides timely and effective assistance to the region despite the ever-changing humanitarian landscape (See also page 31, (1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Displaced Persons).



Conducting a course on sewing techniques for Syrian refugees at the women's center established in Gaziantep City in southeastern Turkey through assistance from Japan (Photo: UN Women Turkey)

Japan also provides support for human resources development and the self-reliance of refugees. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, Japan announced that it would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion for the Middle East in the three years between 2016 and 2018, including human resources development programs for around 20,000 people, in order to build a "tolerant and stable society" in the region, and has steadily implemented these assistance. As a part of this support, Japan decided to accept up to 150 Syrian students over five years to provide opportunities of education and foster human resources to contribute to Syria's recovery in the future. In 2019, Japan accepted 22 Syrian students.

Furthermore, as a provision of humanitarian and selfreliant assistance to refugees (including education and vocational training), and assistance to host countries, Japan also provided an assistance package of approximately \$2.8 billion over three years, as announced by Prime Minister Abe at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants held at the United Nations General Assembly in 2016.

••• Assistance to Afghanistan

Japan has consistently provided assistance to Afghanistan. As one of the major donor countries to Afghanistan, Japan has been endeavoring to coordinate its assistance with the government of Afghanistan and other donors such as the G7, UN organizations, and the World Bank. Additionally, in order to support Afghanistan's efforts toward self-reliance and stability, Japan prioritizes capacity building of the police force in the security field, as well as agricultural and infrastructure development in the development field. Moreover, Japan places particular importance on the education and health sectors in terms of human resources development.

In 2012, Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan. The conference, attended by representatives of around 80 countries and international organizations, issued an outcome document titled the "Tokyo Declaration." At the conference, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) was established to clarify the mutual commitment between Afghanistan and the international community for the sustainable development of Afghanistan, and to regularly monitor and review the commitment. This framework of mutual accountability Framework (GMAF), adopted in November 2018 at the Ministerial meeting of the Geneva Conference on Afghanistan.

••• Middle East Peace (Assistance to Palestine)

Japan has positioned its assistance to Palestine as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East Peace Process, and has provided more than \$1.9 billion in assistance to Palestine since the 1993 Oslo Accords. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs to improve the severe living conditions of the socially vulnerable people in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), people affected by conflicts in the Gaza Strip, and others. Japan is also engaged in efforts aimed at preparing for the Palestinian nation-building in the future and for a self-sustained Palestinian economy, in order to stabilize and improve the people's lives, strengthen the financial foundation, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote economic self-reliance.

Since 2006, Japan has launched the initiative of the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" as its unique medium to long-term initiative that aims to promote socioeconomic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation among Japan, Israel, Palestine, and Jordan, Part III

and is implementing the development of the Jericho Agro Industrial Park (JAIP) as the flagship project of the initiative. In May 2018, Prime Minister Abe visited JAIP during his visit to Palestine, and received a briefing on the current conditions from Prime Minister Hamdallah of Palestine. At the same time, he also toured the exhibition booths set up by tenants operating in JAIP (as of March 2019, out of the 37 companies that have concluded tenancy contracts, 15 were in operation).



Prime Minister Abe visiting JAIP (May 2018) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

Furthermore, in 2013, Japan launched a new initiative called the "Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD)"

to help Palestine achieve economic independence by drawing on Asia's experience on human resources development and corporate economic development. To date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation for human resources development (See page 107, "South-South cooperation" under glossary) and on trade and investment expansion. Moreover, through these meetings, Japan plays an important role, such as by encouraging more countries to provide support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which is responsible for assisting Palestinian refugees. In July 2019, Japan co-hosted the Senior Officials Meeting of CEAPAD with Palestine in Ramallah, Palestine, and the importance of incorporating the private sector's vitality into the development of Palestine was reaffirmed. In addition, in September 2019, Foreign Minister Motegi attended the Ministerial Meeting on UNRWA held in New York, and stated that Japan would provide a total of approximately \$11 million in grant aid to support UNRWA for its assistance in education, sewage treatment, and food supply.

Japan has steadily implemented such assistance, and in cooperation with the international community, will continue to provide support for social stabilization and inclusive growth, not only from the perspective of humanitarian assistance, but also a medium to longterm view. This includes assistance in human resources development that leverages on Japan's strengths.

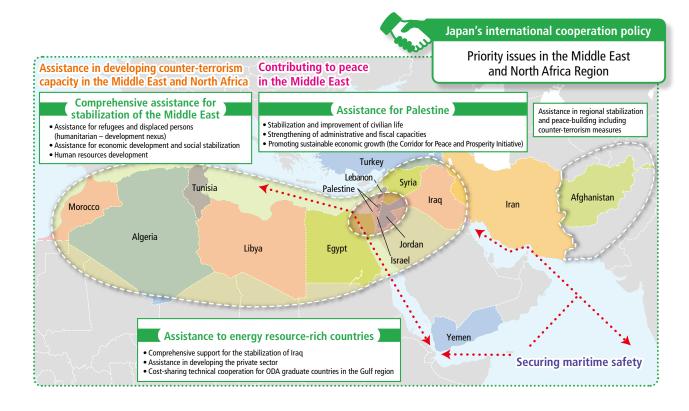


Chart III-8

Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

Calendar year: 2018

Cale	alendar year: 2018 (Unit: US\$ million)									
			Grants			Loar	n aid			
		Gran	t aid							T . 1
Rank	Country or region		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
1	Iraq	56.31	54.44	6.69	63.00	492.02	80.84	411.18	474.17	555.01
2	Egypt	3.76	0.70	18.33	22.09	272.49	190.33	82.16	104.25	294.58
3	Afghanistan	173.48	167.68	14.55	188.03	_	—	_	188.03	188.03
4	Tunisia	0.35	0.19	2.66	3.01	152.30	84.52	67.79	70.79	155.31
5	Turkey	7.89	7.50	1.57	9.45	124.36	198.59	-74.24	-64.79	133.81
6	Morocco	8.78	0.22	8.62	17.39	73.41	89.12	-15.71	1.69	90.80
7	Syria	55.72	55.72	1.98	57.70	—	—	_	57.70	57.70
8	[Palestine]	38.40	31.54	9.93	48.33	—	—	—	48.33	48.33
9	Yemen	33.81	33.81	0.30	34.11	—	—	—	34.11	34.11
10	Jordan	16.81	8.70	8.09	24.90	8.98	85.96	-76.98	-52.09	33.87
11	Iran	9.61	1.80	6.83	16.43	—	11.98	-11.98	4.46	16.43
12	Lebanon	11.10	8.71	1.75	12.85	—	6.31	-6.31	6.55	12.85
13	Libya	1.30	1.30	0.03	1.33	_	—	_	1.33	1.33
14	Algeria	—	—	1.11	1.11	—	0.73	-0.73	0.39	1.11
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	57.85	39.27	0.05	57.91	0.88	_	0.88	58.78	58.78
Middle East and North Africa region total		475.15	411.56	83.07	558.22	1,124.43	748.37	376.06	934.28	1,682.65

Notes

- Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

- [--] indicates that no assistance was provided.

- Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region. - Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated

countries in total.

- 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, Turkey, and countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.

- Square brackets [] denote region names.

Ш 7



Africa, a continent with immense potential owing to its rich natural resources and its large population of approximately 1.3 billion, is, in recent years, however, facing various challenges including decline in global commodity prices, fragile health systems, and emerging terrorism and violent extremism threats. In order to tackle these challenges, the international community has started to closely support Africa's own efforts, such as Agenda 2063, a new development agenda for Africa by itself, adopted at the African Union (AU) Summit in 2015, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, newly adopted at the UN in the same year.

Japan's Efforts

In partnership with the international community, Japan has co-organized the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), as a framework to support Africa's own initiatives mentioned above, together with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Union Commission (AUC). At TICAD7 held in Yokohama in August 2019, participants held discussions on three main pillars, Economy, Society, and Peace and Stability, respectively. Japan will implement the following initiatives on the above-mentioned areas.

In regard to the first pillar, Economy, Japan will develop industrial human resources who will contribute to the promotion of businesses in Africa, including through the ABE Initiative 3.0. Japan has received over 1,200 people from Africa thus far through JICA since TICAD V. Moreover, Japan will also promote quality infrastructure investment centered on the three priority areas ¹⁰ toward strengthening connectivity.

As for the second pillar, Society, Japan will further promote measures toward the expansion of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and build resilient health systems by improving access to basic healthcare and hygiene environments for three million people. Currently, Japan is implementing technical cooperation through the "Project for Improving Continuum of Care for Mothers and Children through the Introduction of Combined MCH Record Book" in Ghana, and the "Partnership for Health Systems Strengthening in Africa (PHSSA) Phase 2" in Kenya. In addition, Japan will provide quality education to three million children through the expansion of math and science education and improvement of learning environments.



A personnel and local staff of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP), an NGO, conducting a hearing on pre-natal examinations of expectant mothers as part of the project for promoting women's health in Zambia (Photo: JOICFP)

Regarding the third pillar of Peace and Stability, Prime Minister Abe advocated the New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA)* at TICAD7. Under NAPSA, Japan intends to support Africa-led efforts to resolve conflict, as well as assist institution-building to address the root causes of conflict and terrorism.

As a part of this initiative, Japan has provided support of approximately \$100 million since 2008 to contribute to peace and stability in Africa through the TICAD process, which includes projects that have benefitted PKO training centers in 15 African countries. Japan has dispatched 60 Japanese lecturers to provide training at the centers. Moreover, at the Special Conference on Peace and Stability of the Sahel Region held at the margin of TICAD7, Japan announced that it would support the training of 1,000 people engaging in institution building in the G5 Sahel countries 11 over the next three years. Japan also pledged to provide vocational training and education opportunities for young people, as well as strengthen human resources development for PKO personnel. Japan also stated that it would provide equipment for security measures to Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, while continuing its assistance for refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities.

In addition, since the independence of South Sudan in 2011, Japan has been supporting its nation-building through JICA and international organizations, in areas such as infrastructure development, development of alternative industries, improvements in basic human needs, and enhancement of good governance. After the security situation worsened in South Sudan in 2013, Japan has been

¹⁰ Three areas spanning the East Africa Northern Corridor, the Nacala Corridor, and the West Africa Growth Ring.

A group of the five countries of the Sahel region (Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania). Its establishment was decided at the summit meeting of the five countries held in Nouakchott, Mauritania in February 2014.

Project for Improvement of the Japan-Ivorian Friendship Intersection Grant Aid (June 2015 - December 2019)

Due to rapid population growth and concentration of major industries, the urban area of Abidjan, the city with the largest economy in Côte d'Ivoire, has expanded in a disorderly way, leading to chronic traffic congestion and other urban problems. In response, from February 2013 to November 2014, Japan implemented the "Project for the Development of Urban Master Plan in Greater Abidjan (SDUGA)," a technical cooperation project to assist in developing Abidjan as a sustainable city. The Urban Master Plan in Greater Abidjan formulated by the project indicates priority projects such as policies for appropriate urban utilization and an urban transportation design for 2030. In March 2016, the government of Côte d'Ivoire positioned the Urban Master Plan in Greater Abidjan as the official city plan for the country. The Plan has been highly valued not only by Côte d'Ivoire, but also other donor countries and international organizations. Various development donors, including the United States, France and the African Development Bank (AfDB) are implementing priority projects identified by the Plan.

Côte

d'Ivoire

Japan has since continued to provide assistance toward the realization of the Plan, and the "Project for Improvement of the Japan-Ivorian Friendship Intersection" is one of them. This grant aid project achieved the grade separation of the targeted intersection, which is located at a transportation hub that connects the airport, the port, and the business district. Full-scale construction began in 2017,

cooperating with the international community to provide support for the consolidation of peace in the country through the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a regional organization of East Africa. Japan provided assistance of around \$3.6 million to IGAD in March 2018, which was utilized to hold discussions on the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, signed in September 2018, and to implement the provisions of the Agreement.

Furthermore, Japan is also providing support for the National Dialogue process, which is South Sudan's own initiative for building peace. Together with the assistances for human resources development in the areas of public finance management, strengthening the police force capacity, and capacity-building for customs personnel, as well as humanitarian assistance including food assistance. This support for the National Dialogue plays an important role in the restoration of peace and stability in South Sudan, in addition, although the activities of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) engineering unit deployed to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) came to a close in May 2017, Japan continues

and the first phase of construction completed by the end of 2019. Furthermore, in the second phase of construction, JICA plans to build a bidirectional flyover that will facilitate two-way traffic between the city center and the suburbs, allowing the passage of more vehicles.

By significantly reducing traffic congestion in Abidjan, the project is expected to strengthen the city's role as a hub in West Africa and further increase its economic vitality.



The Japan-Ivorian Friendship Intersection under construction (Photo: JICA)

its contributions to the UNMISS activities by dispatching staff officers to the Mission Headquarters. It is important that the international community keeps cooperating and continuing to support the consolidation of peace in South Sudan in order for the population to realize peace and to avoid the recurrence of conflict.

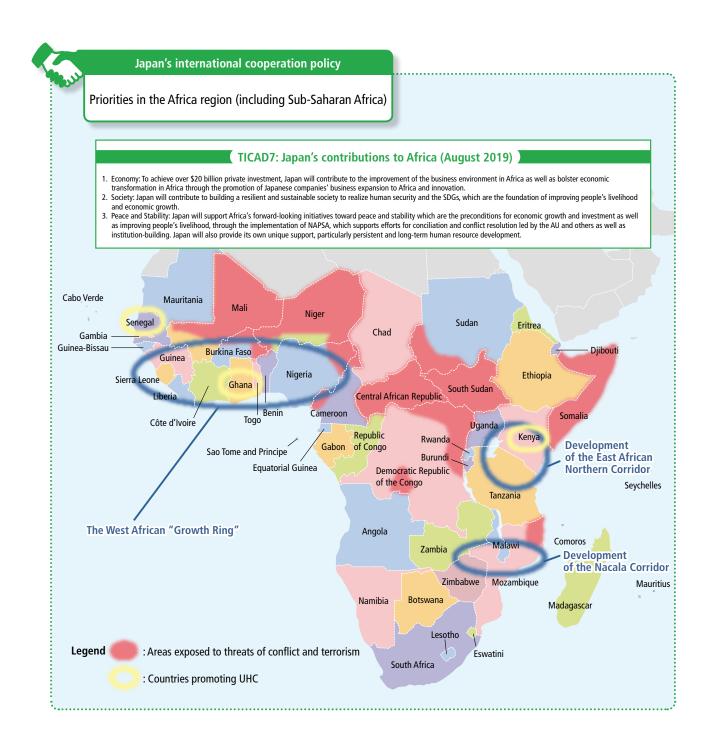


The 800 meter final of the women's track and field at the 4th National Unity Day held in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, under the slogan "peace and social cohesion" with support from JICA (see page 71, "ODA Topics" for details) (January 2019) (Photo: JICA)

Glossary

*New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA)

The new approach was advocated by Prime Minister Abe at TICAD7 held in Yokohama in August 2019. Based on the principles of respecting Africa's ownership and taking measures against root causes of conflict and terrorism, Japan will support (1) Africa's efforts to prevent, conciliate and mediate conflict by the African Union (AU) and regional economic communities (RECs), (2) institution building and enhancement of good governance, (3) prevention of youth radicalization and resilience of local community.



Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

			Grants		-	Loan	ı aid			
Rank	Country or region	Gran	t aid Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
1	Kenya	28.55	5.75	30.42	58.98	165.14	86.13	79.02	137.99	224.12
2	Mozambique	40.02	_	18.96	58.98	84.89	0.93	83.96	142.94	143.87
3	Tanzania	20.95	0.50	22.07	43.02	35.65	3.22	32.42	75.44	78.67
4	Uganda	23.23	4.59	11.13	34.37	37.77	0.74	37.03	71.39	72.13
5	Ghana	57.65	4.98	12.48	70.13	—	—	_	70.13	70.13
6	Ethiopia	15.14	5.50	18.45	33.58	35.83	—	35.83	69.41	69.41
7	Democratic Republic of the Congo	34.03	7.38	9.23	43.27	—	—	_	43.27	43.27
8	Madagascar	12.09	_	10.38	22.47	19.86	—	19.86	42.34	42.34
9	Rwanda	13.19	2.30	12.76	25.96	11.79	_	11.79	37.75	37.75
10	Zambia	14.37	1.00	15.42	29.80	4.63	—	4.63	34.43	34.43
11	South Sudan	26.80	19.11	5.57	32.37	—	—	_	32.37	32.37
12	Sudan	14.88	6.77	14.77	29.65	—	_	_	29.65	29.65
13	Togo	26.48	—	0.63	27.12	—	—		27.12	27.12
14	Senegal	4.56	0.50	18.21	22.77	2.93	0.28	2.66	25.43	25.71
15	Côte d'Ivoire	11.90	3.48	12.74	24.64	—	—	_	24.64	24.64
16	Cameroon	4.06	3.32	5.26	9.32	12.94	—	12.94	22.26	22.26
17	Malawi	10.64	1.30	10.35	20.99	_	_	_	20.99	20.99
18	Liberia	17.18	_	1.69	18.87	_	_	_	18.87	18.87
19	Guinea	14.75	6.72	3.23	17.98	_	_	_	17.98	17.98
20	Angola	12.07	1.09	5.09	17.16	_	—	_	17.16	17.16
21	Burkina Faso	9.48	1.00	6.34	15.82	_	_	_	15.82	15.82
22	Benin	9.10	_	5.16	14.26	_	_	_	14.26	14.26
23	Mauritania	11.90	2.00	2.25	14.16	_	_	_	14.16	14.16
24	Cabo Verde	3.94	_	0.08	4.01	9.81	1.23	8.58	12.59	13.82
25	Nigeria	7.77	1.95	5.47	13.25	_	_		13.25	13.25
26	Botswana	0.35	_	3.13	3.48	9.28	3.19	6.10	9.58	12.77
27	Zimbabwe	10.10	1.09	2.57	12.68				12.68	12.68
28	Niger	8.85	4.10	3.51	12.36	_	_	_	12.36	12.36
29	Somalia	9.30	9.30	0.87	10.17	_	_	_	10.17	10.17
30	South Africa	1.03	_	8.96	10.00	_	0.85	-0.85	9.14	10.00
31	Burundi	9.21	4.97	0.64	9.86	_			9.86	9.86
32	Djibouti	6.72	1.50	2.66	9.38	—	_		9.38	9.38
33	Sierra Leone	6.02	1.50	3.18	9.20	_	_	_	9.20	9.20
34	Eswatini	6.37	2.31	1.00	7.37	_	1.83	-1.83	5.55	7.37
35	Mauritius	6.05	2.51	0.49	6.54	0.06	2.86	-2.80	3.74	6.60
36	Mali	5.17	2.00	1.30	6.47			2.50	6.47	6.47
37	Central Africa	6.37	6.37	0.07	6.44	_		_	6.44	6.44
38	Chad	5.37	5.37	0.22	5.58	_			5.58	5.58
39	Comoros	4.57	1.67	0.22	4.99	_		_	4.99	4.99
40	Gabon	0.25		3.83	4.07	—	0.94	-0.94	3.13	4.07
40	Lesotho	3.05	0.30	0.42	3.48	_	0.54	0.54	3.48	3.48
42	Gambia	2.24		1.22	3.47	_			3.40	3.47
42	Sao Tome and Principe	2.24	_	0.23	2.86	_		_	2.86	2.86
44	Republic of the Congo	1.90	1.81	0.23	2.78				2.00	2.78
44	Namibia	0.35		1.60	1.95		8.50	-8.50	-6.55	1.95
46	Eritrea		_	0.44	0.44		0.50	-0.00	0.44	0.44
40	Guinea-Bissau	0.18	_	0.44	0.44				0.44	0.44
47	Equatorial Guinea	0.18		0.23	0.41	_			0.41	0.4
40	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	42.52	 34.56	16.03	58.55	_	8.18	-8.18	50.38	58.55
Sub	-Saharan Africa region total	590.48	156.29	312.34	902.81	430.59	118.87	311.72	1,214.53	1,333.40

Notes:

Notes:
Ranking is based on gross disbursements.
Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.
[—] indicates that no assistance was provided.
Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Country or region shows DAC recipients but include graduated countries in total. - 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 North Africa and Sub Saharan Africa.

Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans exceeds the disbursed amount.

Stories from the Field 🔊 🌀

Changing the Future of The Gambia through Road Improvement Work using Do-nou

- Building sustainable peace by creating employment through infrastructure development -

Located on the western coast of Africa, The Gambia is one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*, and approximately half of its citizens live on less than \$1.90 a day. The country also struggles with high unemployment. Especially among the country's youth, there are endless cases of illegal emigration as they seek work abroad. While democratization and economic reconstruction are proceeding in The Gambia as a result of the presidential election at the end of 2016, the country lacks sufficient infrastructure such as roads, water supply, and electricity that form the foundation of major national industries. The country is therefore economically unstable, and its unemployment rate remains at high levels.

In order to improve this situation, the International Labour Organization (ILO) launched a project to support "Employment Creation for Youth to Build Sustainable Peace in The Gambia" in April 2018. The project employed local youths in road repair and construction projects. Through funding from MOFA, the project was carried out in cooperation with the NGO Community Road Empowerment (CORE).

Up until now, CORE has worked with local people to improve the roads in 29 countries around the world starting in Kenya, using "Do-nou," which are locally available gunny bags filled with soil or gravel. CORE's road work allows the participants to learn about road improvement technologies while working, thus improving local employment. The process also ensures the minimum necessary use of machines, making road construction possible at a much lower cost compared to standard techniques. Moreover, even after the organization ends its support, the roads can be maintained by the local people themselves. This is a great advantage as it enables the roads to be well-maintained over a longer period of time.

In order to ensure that a larger number of local youths have access to employment information and are able to participate in the project, advertisement for recruitment was also broadcast over the radio in addition to traditional bulletin boards and job-seeking websites in consideration of the country's low literacy rate. Furthermore, to contribute to peace-building and social cohesion in The Gambia, employment priority was given to people in socially vulnerable positions, and 125 women, 30 returnee migrants, and 10 hearing-impaired people were chosen among the 250 people employed for the project.

Road improvement work was carried out for a 1.2-kilometer tourist walkway and a 2.5-kilometer road connecting the local fishing port with the main road. Although the tourist walkway was



Women compacting Do-nou bags to create the road base (Photo: CORE)



A hearing-impaired woman performing road improvement work (Photo: ILO)

located in the center of a major tourist site for birdwatching, it was so poorly maintained that it could not be used by tourists due to the possibility of its collapse. As for the port road, it became impassable due to floods in the rainy season, striking a major blow to the local fishing industry. There were many challenges in improving these roads with Gambian youths who lacked experience in construction work and were unfamiliar with being employed. However, the Japanese staff of CORE and Kenyan staff who had gained experience through the CORE project in Kenya worked together to provide guidance and direct the project.

Director FUKUBAYASHI Yoshinori of CORE says, "While there were some people among the Gambian youth who were unfamiliar with preserving work discipline, and would take a rest on the job after getting bored or tired, I was impressed by the many people who were filled with the strong desire to earn a living and build their way of life on their own now that the situation in The Gambia is finally settled. Moreover, thanks to the staff from Kenya, which is an English-speaking country same as The Gambia, we were able to communicate smoothly with the local youths who participated in the project, and provide appropriate instruction while maintaining good relationships."

The local youths who received technical instruction in road construction using Do-nou are vigorously continuing the road repair activities even after the project's completion. For example, some have established their own road construction and maintenance companies through the training on entrepreneurship, which was conducted as part of the project, and are taking on projects requested by the local community. Ms. Sainabou Jammeh, who founded her own road construction and maintenance company after participating in the project was invited to the ILO side event at TICAD7 as a panelist, and shared her pride for her work with the participants, "I am no longer a job seeker, I am now a job creator." In addition, an initiative for the technology to take root in the country was conducted through incorporating the method of road repair using Do-nou into the curriculum of the Gambia Technical Training Institute to sustain the results of the project.

ILO and CORE are now carrying out road construction projects using Do-nou in other countries in Africa such as Mauritania, with an aim to create decent work for the local people. In this way, the made-in-Japan Do-nou technology is creating employment in local African communities, representing the steady progress of human-centered initiatives that realize people's economic stability and build peace in the region.

* See the glossary on page 20.

$\operatorname{Part} IV$

Strengthening Partnership with Diverse Actors and Disseminating Information on Development Cooperation



A student from the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad and a Japanese student having a discussion during a lecture under the Project for Future Researchers at IIT-H to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan (FRIENDSHIP Project) (Photo: JICA)

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Part IV Strengthening Partnership with Diverse Actors and Disseminating Information on Development Cooperation

Japan's development cooperation for developing countries, which has been carried out mainly through ODA, must further contribute to solving global issues based on the concept of human security. In order to implement such cooperation, not only the Government and JICA, but also diverse actors such as large companies, small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and civil society including NGOs, need to work together, leveraging their respective strengths. In doing so, the Government of Japan is utilizing ODA for small and medium-sized enterprises as well as for large companies to support their overseas business expansion, so that they can contribute globally. Furthermore, Japan must assist diverse actors in performing their roles in the field of development cooperation world-wide, as well as maximize the power of NGOs and civil society.

Moreover, since ODA is financed by tax payers' money, continuous efforts are required to ensure the appropriateness of Japan's development cooperation so that Japan's ODA is implemented efficiently and in a lean way. The Government of Japan will also continue to make efforts to strengthen public relations and information dissemination in order to foster a further understanding of Japan's development cooperation domestically and internationally.

Efforts for Strengthening Partnerships

Japan's development cooperation is carried out in partnership with diverse actors. For development cooperation implemented by the Government and its associated agencies, it is important to strengthen collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for handling official funds such as Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN), and the Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services (JICT) as well as to enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing and assembling a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

(1) Public-Private Partnership

With the globalization of the economy, the inflow of private finance into developing countries currently exceeds the total amount of ODA. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to promote the contribution of private finance to development in order to address the financial needs for the development of developing countries.

Various projects conducted by Japanese private companies in developing countries can yield a range of benefits to these countries such as creating local employment opportunities, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan's high-standard technology. The Government of Japan carries out various assistance aiming at generating efficient and effective development outcome through such collaboration with private companies.

For example, the Government of Japan carries out Public-Private Partnership utilizing ODA, which aims to implement projects of a highly public nature more efficiently and effectively through government and private sector cooperation, and institutional development and human resources development through technical cooperation. Japan also provides assistance from the planning stage to the implementation of a project utilizing Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) and ODA loans. Moreover, the Government of Japan assists Japanese companies in collecting information and conducting pilot activities to develop business models for the resolution of various development challenges.

In addition, international organizations, such as UNDP and UNICEF, promote inclusive businesses* by Japanese companies, utilizing the organizations' extensive experience and expertise in developing countries.

A. Public-Private Partnership utilizing ODA

Public-Private Partnership is a form of public-private cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investment projects. Under this scheme, opinions from private companies are incorporated from the stage of ODA project formation and roles are shared between the public and private sectors. For example, basic infrastructure is covered by ODA, while investment, operation, and maintenance and management are conducted by the private sector. This aims to utilize the technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector in an effort to implement more efficient and effective projects as well as to improve development efficiency. Typical cases for Public-Private Partnership include cooperation in the fields of water supply and sewerage systems, airports, highways, and railways, among others.

B. Preparatory Surveys for Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure

In recent years, there has been a growing global trend to improve infrastructure through public-private partnership aiming at further enhancing effectiveness and efficiency not only in the construction phase, but also in postconstruction operation and maintenance in emerging and developing countries. For such infrastructure projects, it is important for public and private sectors to collaborate and engage with each other from the initial stages of project formulation in order to appropriately divide roles between the public and private sectors. As such, JICA supports feasibility surveys (F/S)* for the formulation of business plans by calling for proposals widely from private companies that are planning to participate in infrastructure projects aiming at utilizing Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) or ODA loans as part of its "Preparatory Survey" of private sector proposal-based programs.

C. SDGs Business Supporting Surveys

Developing countries struggle with various global issues and development challenges including poverty, infectious diseases, conflicts, natural disasters and climate change, which have become increasingly serious and complex in recent years. Thus, it is necessary to incorporate ideas from private companies, based on their creativity and originality, and to solve problems in the field through business and collaboration with a wide range of partners.

The program, which is based on proposals from private companies, is intended to assist in matching the needs of developing countries with the advanced products and technologies, etc., possessed by private-sector companies, and to support the development of businesses that contribute to solving problems in these countries (SDGs business). It is implemented as commissioned surveys, and is utilized for necessary information collection (Small and Mediumsized Enterprise (SME) Partnership promotion survey and SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector) and for the development of business plans based on the verification activities of proposed products or technologies (SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector). The program has two categories: "SME support type" and "SDGs business support type." The former is also expected to invigorate the Japanese economy and regions, through supporting the expansion of SMEs' businesses abroad (see also page 57, 61, and 128, "Master Techniques from Japan to the World").

Furthermore, MOFA provides grant aid (including provision of equipment using SMEs' products) to support the overseas expansion of SMEs and other entities. By providing Japanese SMEs' products based on the requests and development needs of developing



Children of the neighborhood gathering around the clear water provided by the test run of drinking water equipment installed by Tohkemy Corporation in Laos (see page 57, "Master Techniques from Japan to the World" for details) (Photo: Tohkemy Corporation)

country governments, MOFA supports not only the socioeconomic development of developing countries, but also the overseas business expansion of Japanese SMEs by raising the profile of the SMEs' products and creating sustained demand for them.

In addition, in order to assist in developing the global human resources required by SMEs, the Government of Japan established the "Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Private Sector Partnership)"* in 2012, in which employees from companies are dispatched to developing countries as members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) while keeping their affiliation with their companies. Through this program, Japan proactively supports the overseas expansion of Japanese companies.

D. Grant Aid for Business/Management Rights

Since FY2014, the Government of Japan introduced grant aid for business/management rights. As such, this grant aid aims to facilitate the acquisition of business and management rights by Japanese companies and utilize Japan's advanced technologies and know-how for the development of developing countries, by providing grant aid to public work projects that comprehensively carry out a continuum of activities from facility construction to operation, maintenance and management, with the participation of private companies. Since FY2016, this grant aid has been provided for five projects; a project to address water leakages in Myanmar, a project to address medical waste in Kenya, a project to expand water supply systems in Cambodia, a project to address waste management in the Philippines, and a project to build water supply systems in Myanmar.

E. Improving Japan's ODA Loans

In the near future, it is expected that Japan will provide advanced technologies and know-how to developing countries, and thereby improve people's living standards. At the same time, Japan seeks to tap into the growth in emerging economies including BOP businesses* in Asia, which have IV

particularly close relationships with Japan, and to contribute to the vitalization of the Japanese economy. In this regard, it is necessary for Japan to carry out further improvement of Japan's ODA loans to make them even more attractive to both developing countries and Japanese companies.

Up until now, the Government of Japan has introduced the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) scheme to increase the "visibility of Japanese Development Cooperation" through promoting the transfer of Japan's advanced technologies and knowhow to developing countries, and taken actions such as improvement of the scheme by expanding the scope of application and lowering interest rates, as well as additiona measures, such as the establishment of the Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE) 1. Furthermore, it has introduced the Equity Back Finance (EBF) loan 2 and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) loan 3. These instruments are designed to promote the steady formulation and implementation of infrastructure development projects utilizing Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and to support the recipient governments in the improvement and application of various measures depending on their needs.

In addition, as follow-up measures for "Partnerships for Quality Infrastructure,"* the Government of Japan has been making efforts to improve its ODA loan and PSIF by speeding up Japan's ODA loan procedures and creating new ODA loan options. For example, the following measures are included: reducing the period necessary for Government-related procedures for Japan's ODA loans that normally require three years to approximately one and a half years for important projects, introducing ODA loans with currency conversion option to middleincome countries or higher on the condition that JICA's financial soundness is ensured, and the establishment of dollar-denominated ODA loans and Japan's ODA loans with Preferential Terms for High Specification 4. Furthermore, in the "Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure,"* Japan announced that it will further accelerate ODA loan procedures, and decided to reduce the period between the initiation of the feasibility study $(F/S)^*$ and commencement of the construction work to one and a half years at the fastest, and increased "the visibility" of the project period. Japan will further strive to improve the ODA loan so that projects can be formulated and developed in an expeditious manner.

F. Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)

PSIF refers to a type of ODA financing scheme implemented by JICA, and is provided to private companies carrying out projects in developing countries as investments and loans for its necessary funds. Although such projects create jobs and revitalize the economy of hosting countries, it entails various risks, and high return cannot often be expected. Thus, existing financial institutions are often reluctant to provide these companies with sufficient loans. PSIF provides investments and loans for projects that are considered highly effective from a development perspective, but may be difficult to be sufficiently funded by existing financial institutions only. PSIF assists in the following fields for funding: (i) infrastructure development and accelerating growth, (ii) SDGs and poverty reduction and (iii) measures against climate change. JICA has signed 26 investment and loan contracts in total by the end of FY2018.

Also, in order to reduce the exchange rate risk of Japanese companies participating in infrastructure projects overseas, the Government of Japan announced in succession the introduction of local currency-denominated PSIF (2014) and U.S. dollar-denominated PSIF (2015) to supplement the existing ven-denominated PSIF. In 2015, Japan announced the acceleration of PSIF, expansion of the targets of PSIF, and strengthening collaboration between JICA and other organizations as follow-up measures for the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure." Specifically, measures were set out that JICA would start its appraisal process, in principle, within one month after an application is filed by private companies or others, while the standard period for JBIC to respond to inquiries on projects was set at two weeks, and also enabled JICA to co-finance with private financial institutions. Other measures include reviewing the interpretation of the "no-precedent policy" requirement and allowing loans to be provided in cases where non-concessional loans by existing Japanese private financial institutions are impossible, even if loans were provided for similar projects in the past.

In 2016, the Government of Japan decided to examine the possibility of the flexible operation of JICA's PSIF by relaxing the upper limit of investment ratio from 25% to 50% (less than the percentage that would make JICA the largest shareholder) and to introduce PSIF in Euros in the "Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" and subsequent studies concluded that these are operable and can be introduced.

¹ The system allows developing countries that have a high chance of encountering natural disasters to quickly accommodate funds for post-disaster recovery activities, by having the ODA loan signed in advance.

² EBF (Equity Back Finance) loan provides a yen loan to the developing country's part of the investment of the Special Purpose Company (SPC), which takes the lead in public projects in the developing country. It is restricted to PPP infrastructure projects, wherein the recipient country governments or their nationally-owned companies and others make the investment, and the Japanese companies participate as a business operating body.

³ Viability Gap Funding (VGF) loan is the loan against VGF which the developing country provides to the SPC in order to secure profitability expected by SPC when Japanese companies invest in the PPP infrastructure projects by the developing country in principle.

Concessional loans provided to projects recognized as contributing to the promotion of "Quality Infrastructure" based on the "G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment" compiled at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016.

Glossary

*Inclusive business

Inclusive business is a generic term for a business model advocated by the UN and the World Bank Group as an effective way to achieve inclusive market growth and development. It includes sustainable BOP businesses that resolve social challenges.

*Feasibility survey (Feasibility study)

Feasibility survey verifies whether a proposed project is viable for execution (realization), and plans and formulates a project that is most appropriate for implementation. The survey also investigates a project's potential, its appropriateness, and investment effects.

*Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Private Sector Partnership)

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Private Sector Partnership) (formerly known as the Private-Sector Partnership Volunteers) dispatches employees of private companies and other entities to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), and contributes to fostering global human resources and overseas business expansion of the companies. Dispatch destinations, categories, and periods of dispatch will be determined through consultation based on the requests from companies. Volunteers are dispatched to countries in which their companies are considering business expansion. It is expected that the volunteers not only gain an understanding of the culture, commercial practices, technical level of the respective destination countries, and language skills, but also acquire communication skills, and problem solving and negotiation abilities, which will be brought back into corporate activities upon their return.

*Base of the Economic Pyramid (BOP) business

BOP refers to businesses that are expected to be useful in resolving social issues of low-income groups 5 in developing countries. Accounting for approximately 70% of the world's population, or approximately 5 billion people, low-income groups are attracting attention as a market with potential for growth. Incorporating low-income groups into consumption, production, sales, and other value chains is expected to be useful in providing sustainable solutions to a variety of local societal problems. Some examples include a model which aims to improve nutrition through sales of nutrient-enhanced food for infants of poor families, and another that aims to increase incomes by improving crop yields and quality through technical support related to high-quality mung bean cultivation for poor famers.

*Partnership for Quality Infrastructure

Announced by Prime Minister Abe in May 2015, the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" has the following pillars: (i) Expansion and acceleration of assistance through the full mobilization of Japan's economic cooperation tools, (ii) Collaboration between Japan and ADB, (iii) Expansion of the supply of funding for projects with relatively high risk profiles by such means as enhancement of the function of JBIC, and (iv) Promoting "Quality Infrastructure Investment" as an international standard.

*Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure

The Expanded Partnerships for Quality Infrastructure was introduced by Prime Minister Abe at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016. It includes Japan's commitment to provide approximately USD 200 billion funds in the next five years for infrastructure projects in the world including Asia. At the same time, it includes further system reforms, strengthening the structure of related institutions including JICA, as well as securing financial foundation.

5 The income bracket with an annual income per capita of \$3,000 or less in purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP is determined by removing differences between price levels to make purchasing power between different currencies equivalent.

Japanese Agricultural Technology Changes Strawberry Production in Burkina Faso

Initiatives by a Japanese farmer to increase strawberries that can be sold

In Burkina Faso, desertification is progressing, and some lands are not suitable for agriculture. Therefore, in order to increase the income of agricultural community residents in the country and promote exports, JICA conducted a development study through the "Project for the Formulation of Master Plan for the Market-Oriented Agriculture" (PAPAOM) from 2013 to 2015, and selected mangos, onions, soy beans, and strawberries as items that can be produced in Burkina Faso. In particular, strawberries have been produced for more than 40 years in the country, and they are as delicious as those produced in strawberry producing countries such as the United States, France, and Australia. Thus, it was found that strawberries are expected to be a potential export article in future. In light of this situation, JICA's SDGs Business Supporting Survey "Feasibility Survey for Producing High-Quality Strawberry Production Area due to Modernization of Seed Plants and Production Field Equipment" was implemented in 2018.

Master Techniques

from Japan o the World

> Mr. KATO Hideaki, President of Excel Agri played a leading role in this feasibility survey. After having worked overseas at a private company, Mr. Kato took over the farm business of his family and produces rice and strawberries in Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture. He went overseas in search of vast agricultural lands starting around 2010, and by making use of his overseas experience, implemented projects to cultivate, distribute, and sell strawberries mainly in Asia. After that, he learned that strawberry cultivation is also conducted in Burkina Faso, and implemented the above-mentioned feasibility survey by JICA. As a result, he is providing support for strawberry cultivation in the neighboring areas of Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, by transferring his experience and technology accumulated throughout his years in Japan. Mr. Kato tells us the following about the current situation of local strawberry farmers:

> "Farmers in Burkina Faso cultivate strawberries, but do not sell their products by themselves. They entrust the harvest and sale of their strawberries to the women of the community known as 'market mammies,' and receive a part of the sales after deducting the commission. Mammies would sell the gathered strawberries at stalls or to restaurants. However, because the harvesting is done manually and with a limited number of people, a large amount of the strawberries were left in the fields and approximately 70% of them were wasted."

> The reason the strawberry farmers in Burkina Faso do not sell their strawberries by themselves, besides the presence of the traditional market mammies, is because they do not have the techniques and tools to conduct organized harvesting, and that they cannot acquire the necessary tools and equipment such as refrigerators to store the harvested strawberries before selling them. In addition, strawberry farmers do not have packing techniques for selling the harvested strawberries, and most of the farmers are not even aware of the existence of markets where their strawberries can be sold. Mr. Kato assures that strawberries produced in Burkina Faso are delicious and



Local strawberry farmers receiving guidance regarding cultivation methods from Mr. Kato in a strawberry field in Burkina Faso (Photo: Excel Agri)



Mr. Kato giving a lecture on packing methods to strawberry farmers in Burkina Faso (Photo: Excel Agri)

capable of being sold as a product due to its quality. According to him, once harvest and sales methods are established, more strawberries would be distributed in the markets, and the income of strawberry farmers would also increase.

Mr. Kato passionately explains the following. "Firstly, by teaching harvesting techniques, I believe it is possible to increase the harvested amount around four times more than now. Also, building a packing factory with refrigerators enables the farmers to sell more strawberries. In Japan, blemished strawberries that are unable to be shipped can be sold after being processed into a puree form. If we build production factories for processing and commercialization of the blemished strawberries in Burkina Faso as well, it will become possible to further reduce wasted strawberries. The local farmers do not do this because they think there is no demand, but I strongly believe that this is not true."

Actually, strawberries from Burkina Faso are already shipped in small amounts not only within the country, but also to markets in the neighboring countries of Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal. If it becomes possible to increase the amount of salable strawberries by transferring Japanese harvesting techniques and developing facilities such as factories, it is expected that the sales and exportation of the strawberries to neighboring countries will increase and also contribute to the promotion of exports in Burkina Faso.

This initiative is also positively received by the people of Burkina Faso. In November 2018, Mr. Kato had an opportunity to meet with President Kaboré of Burkina Faso during his visit to Japan, and to have the President taste Excel Agri's strawberries. Moreover, in December of the same year, young officials of the Department of Agricultural Production Development of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Security and young leaders from strawberry plantations were invited to Japan, and spent a week visiting and experiencing the strawberry production of Excel Agri. After having experienced strawberry production in Japan, the participants were impressed, and passionately stated, "I want to try packing immediately" and "I definitely want to build a factory."

Mr. Kato tells us that he too learned a lot through this project. "By cultivating strawberries without tools or fertilizers, etc. in Burkina Faso, I was able to face strawberry cultivation from scratch again. In addition, after witnessing the fact that delicious strawberries can be cultivated even in a severe environment such as that of Burkina Faso, I adopted what I call the 'Spartan cultivation method,' which purposely grows strawberries in a severe environment in Japan. We sold the strawberries produced by this method during the Christmas season in 2019, and the strawberries were highly appreciated as being 'overwhelmingly' delicious."

Mr. Kato sees big potential for the future of strawberry production in Burkina Faso, which has also brought positive results to Japanese farming methods.

(2) Partnerships Inviting Civil Participation from NGOs and Others

A. Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Program

The JICA volunteer program, which includes Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), was founded in 1965 and has been delivering results for more than half a century. The Program has dispatched over 50,000 volunteers to 92 countries in total, contributing to the development of developing countries as a precise example of the "visibility of Japanese Development Cooperation." This Program is a public participatory program, under which volunteers take 70 days of training prior to their dispatches, and are then assigned to developing countries in principle for a two-year-term to assist economic and social development in the countries, while living and working with the local communities (see also page 70, "Stories from the Field" and the column on page 106).

The JOCV program is highly recognized both domestically and internationally. The program not only contributes to the economic and social development of the recipient countries, but also to deepening local people's affinity for Japan, thereby promoting mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and these countries. Moreover, the program is drawing attention in the respect that the volunteers return their experiences to society. For example, returned volunteers, who gain global perspectives throughout the program, contribute to the regional revitalization in Japan and the business expansion of Japanese private companies in developing countries (see the glossary on page 127 for details on the "Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (Private Sector Partnership)").

In order to promote these initiatives, the Government of Japan has been striving to make it easier for more people to participate in this Program through supporting returned volunteers in developing their careers, as well as disseminating information on how to participate in the Program as incumbents through taking career breaks.

Regarding the JOCV program, a new system has been introduced since the autumn recruitment in 2018, as a result of reviewing the Program. In the new system, volunteers are classified not by the age category (youth/



State Minister for Foreign Affairs SUZUKI Keisuke presenting a certificate of appreciation to a returned volunteer at the Ceremony of Foreign Minister's Certificate of Appreciation and Gathering (October 2019)

Kenya

Ngong Road Safety Workshops JICA Volunteer Program (December 2018 - March 2019)

Chronic traffic congestion in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, is a major obstacle to the economic growth of the country. In order to improve the situation, Japan has been assisting projects* for expanding and upgrading of Ngong Road, the most congested one in Nairobi, and has been contributing to easing city traffic since 2012.

At the same time, as a result of the increase of the traffic speed due to the improvement of road conditions, the risk of traffic accidents, particularly for children going to schools near to Ngong Road, has been increasing. Pedestrian crossings, traffic signals and signs were installed under the Project for Dualling of Nairobi-Dagoretti Corner Road C60/ C61, however, it is difficult to deliver proper treatment to traffic accident victims since emergency medical service is underdeveloped in Kenya. Approximately 13,000 people have died every year due to traffic accidents in the whole country. Appropriate measures should be taken promptly.

In order to improve this situation, a group of interested members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and the JICA experts in transport policy in Kenya, together with Kenyan staff from the National Transport and Safety Authority, planned and held a road safety workshop for the teachers of elementary schools located along the road in December 2018. In addition, in March 2019, in response to a request from the teachers of one of the elementary schools participating in the workshop, they also held a workshop for the children at the school.

One of the volunteers told that, as a result of the workshop run with the teachers, children who had answered "Time to cross!" when shown a yellow traffic light at the beginning came to understand the



A teacher explaining a traffic signal at a traffic safety workshop for children (Photo: $\ensuremath{\mathsf{JICA}}\xspace)$

importance of looking both ways before crossing the road, something taken as a given in Japan. Going forward, Japan will continue to promote not only infrastructure development, but also assistance with the people in Kenya. IV

^{* &}quot;Project for Dualling of Nairobi-Dagoretti Corner Road C60/C61" (grant aid project) was implemented from 2012 to 2018. "The Project for Dualling of Nairobi-Dagoretti Corner Road C60/C61 (Phase 2)" scheduled from 2018 to 2020 is currently under implementation.

senior), but by whether or not the contents of the work require a certain level of experience and skills.

B. Cooperation with Japanese NGOs

Japanese NGOs implement high-quality development cooperation activities in various fields in developing countries and regions. Even in sites affected by conflict or natural disasters, such as earthquakes and typhoons, they have been providing prompt and effective emergency humanitarian assistance. NGOs are attuned to different local situations in developing countries and are capable of carefully tailoring responses to the needs of the local people. Accordingly, NGOs can provide assistance to even the hard-to-reach grassroots level through the support of the government and international organizations. MOFA regards Japanese NGOs that carry out activities, which represent the "Visibility of Development Cooperation," as indispensable partners in development cooperation. It also promotes collaboration with them through the three pillars of funding assistance for Japanese NGOs (see below), support for the creation of an enabling environment for NGOs' activities (p.131), and dialogues with NGOs (p.132).

Based on the recommendations made by the Advisory Board for ODA, which held a total of four sessions in 2018, MOFA raised the general administrative expenses rate in April 2019 from the current 5% of local project expenses to a maximum of 15% within the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (see below). This enables NGOs to use their own funds, which have been devoted to maintaining their own activities in implementing ODA projects, to instead strengthen their organization such as through activities in the field of public relations and fundraising, etc. It is expected that this will strengthen the financial foundation and organizational capacity of NGOs, and increase their recognition as a key player in implementing ODA projects both within Japan and abroad.

Furthermore, under the Development Cooperation Charter, MOFA and NGOs have jointly developed a plan outlining the direction of their collaboration over the next five years, and announced the plan in 2015. Subsequently, MOFA has been following up on this plan, releasing an annual progress report on the joint plan together with NGOs.

••• Funding Assistance for NGOs

The Government of Japan is cooperating in various ways to enable Japanese NGOs to smoothly and effectively implement development cooperation and emergency humanitarian assistance projects in developing countries and regions.

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

MOFA provides financial support for the socioeconomic development projects that Japanese NGOs implement in developing countries through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. There is a wide range of fields in which the projects are implemented, such as medical care and health, education and human resources development, vocational training, rural development, water resource development, and human resources development for landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance. In FY2018, 59 Japanese NGOs utilized this framework to implement 106 projects in 31 countries and 1 region, amounting to approximately ¥5.04 billion.



Students at a teacher education college in Cambodia taking a class on environmental education as part of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects "Realization of Sustainable Life Environment through mainly the teaching practical environmental education in Teacher Education College (TEC)" (see the column on page 91 for details) (Photo: Nature Center Risen)

Japan Platform (JPF)

Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization, was established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business community, and 43 NGOs are its members as of December 2019. JPF utilizes ODA funds provided by MOFA, as well as donations from companies and citizens to carry out emergency humanitarian assistance, such as the distribution of living supplies and livelihood recovery, when a major natural disaster occurs or a vast number of refugees flee from conflicts. In FY2018, JPF implemented 70 projects under 11 programs, including assistance for the humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq, and Syria, humanitarian assistance in Gaza Strip in Palestine, assistance in South Sudan, humanitarian assistance for displaced persons from Myanmar, and assistance for people affected by flood damage in Mongolia and Laos (see the column on page 34).

NGO Project Subsidies

MOFA provides subsidies to Japanese NGOs that conduct project formulation studies, post-project evaluations, and seminars and workshops in Japan and overseas for socio-economic development projects. The subsidies are provided at a maximum of \$2 million up to half of the total project cost. In FY2018, eight organizations utilized these subsidies to implement activities such as project formulation studies, post-project evaluations, and seminars and workshops both in and outside of Japan.

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

JICA's technical cooperation projects are occasionally outsourced to the private sector including NGOs, so as to make use of the expertise and experience of various organizations including NGOs, universities, and local governments. For example, JICA conducts the "JICA Partnership Program (JPP)" in which projects are implemented based on proposals by Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and public interest corporations, etc. with an interest in international cooperation. In FY2018, a total of 222 projects were implemented in 51 countries across the world. The Program offers three different kinds of schemes depending on the size and type of organizations: (i) Partner Type (scale of project: less than a total of ¥100 million, duration of project: less than 5 years), (ii) Support Type (scale: less than a total of ¥10 million, duration: less than 3 years), and (iii) Local Government Type (scale: less than a total of ¥30 million, duration: less than 3 years. Less than a total of ¥60 million for projects under the Special Category of Local Government Type).



Children participating in a "Life Skills Improvement Activity" as part of the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), "Ensuring Children's Potential for Development and Independence through Improved Residential Care Practices" (in the Philippines) (Photo: NPO ACTION)

••• Support for Establishing a Better Environment for NGOs Activities

Further measures to support Japanese NGO activities other than financial assistance include programs for establishing a better environment for NGO activities. The objective of these programs is to further strengthen the organizational arrangements and project implementation capabilities of Japanese NGOs, as well as develop their human resources. Specifically, MOFA carries out the following four programs.

NGO Consultant Scheme

Under this scheme, MOFA commissions highly experienced NGOs in all of Japan (15 organizations in FY2018) that addressed inquiries and responded to requests for consultation from citizens and NGOs, regarding international cooperation activities, NGO organizational management methods, approaches for providing development education, etc.

NGO Intern Program

This Program aims to open doors for young people seeking employment in Japanese international cooperation NGOs, and to train them to contribute to Japan's ODA in the future. Through the development of these young people, MOFA seeks to expand and strengthen international cooperation in collaboration with Japanese NGOs. To this end, MOFA commissions international cooperation NGOs in Japan to accept and train interns, and disburse a certain amount of the training costs. In FY2018, a total of nine interns were accepted into NGOs through this program.

NGO Study Program

Under the NGO Study Program MOFA covers the costs for the domestic and overseas training of mid-career personnel from Japanese international cooperation NGOs, aiming at strengthening their organizations through human resources development. The training is divided into two types: "Practical Training" (the participants improve their practical skills and gain working experience at NGOs that have an excellent track record of international development projects and relevant policy recommendations) and "Training Enrollment" (participants enroll in programs offered by domestic training institutions, aiming at improving their expertise). Trainees can establish training themes themselves, based on the issues that their organizations are facing. Upon returning to Japan, trainees are expected to utilize the fruits of their training for their organizations' activities, and contribute to enhancing the capabilities of Japanese NGOs as a whole by sharing information with other Japanese NGOs. In FY2018, nine people received training through this program.

NGO Study Group

MOFA supports Japanese NGOs in organizing study group meetings, aiming to improve the organizational capabilities and expertise of NGOs. Through this program, commissioned NGOs conduct studies, seminars, workshops (participatory lectures), and symposiums in cooperation with other NGOs, etc., and thereby report and recommend specific measures for improvement. In FY2018, NGO study groups were held on the following three themes: (i) "The Role of Japanese International Cooperation NGOs toward 2030," (ii) "Fact-Finding Survey on Diversifying International Cooperation NGOs and the Social Sector," and (iii) "SDGs 16.2 End Violence Against Children." Activity reports and outcomes are available on the ODA website of MOFA.

NGO Activities Support Project by JICA

Apart from the support provided by MOFA, JICA also conducts NGO activities support programs in various forms such as training for NGOs and NPOs, public interest corporations, educational institutions, and local governments that carry out international cooperation activities. It is designed for them to conduct and promote more effective and constructive projects. As part of IV

JICA's own initiatives or through proposals by NGOs, JICA organizes training concerning the implementation of projects in developing countries, necessary to carry out the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), as well as training tailored to the situation of each region and field to strengthen the functions of NGOs.

NGO-JICA Japan Desk

In addition to supporting NGO's on-site activities, JICA has also established "NGO-JICA Japan Desks" in 20 countries outside of Japan in order to strengthen projects jointly conducted by NGOs and JICA. The NGO-JICA Japan Desks provide support primarily in three areas: (i) Operations essential for the smooth implementation of JICA projects conducted in collaboration with Japanese NGOs, etc., (ii) Operations to assist on-site activities of Japanese NGOs, etc., and (iii) Operations necessary for enhancing cooperation between Japanese NGOs and JICA.

••• Dialogue with NGO

NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meetings

In order to promote a stronger partnership and dialogue between NGOs and MOFA, the NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meeting was launched in FY1996 for sharing information on ODA and regularly exchanging opinions on measures for improving partnerships with NGOs. In addition to the General Meeting held once a year, there are currently two subcommittees, the "ODA Policy Council" and the "Partnership Promotion Committee." Both subcommittees are convened three times a year as a general rule. At the "ODA Policy Council," opinions are exchanged on general ODA policies, while at the "Partnership Promotion Committee," the agenda focuses on support for NGOs and partnership policies.

NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meeting

Since 2002, the Japanese Government has been organizing "NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meetings" in developing countries where many Japanese NGOs operate, providing actors from embassies, JICA, and NGOs a platform to exchange their views on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA.

NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting

Based on equal partnership with NGOs, JICA held the NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting three times in FY2018 to promote the realization of more effective international cooperation, as well as public understanding and participation in international cooperation.

Thailand

Community-based Comprehensive Elderly Care Project in Chonburi Province, Thailand -Project in Saensuk Municipality as a Pilot Area-JICA Partnership Program (Special Category of Local Government Type) (January 2016 - December 2018)

Aging population is becoming a serious problem not only in Japan and other developed countries, but also in developing countries that are growing economically. In such developing countries, aging is progressing more rapidly than in developed countries, and there is a need to develop human resources in caregiving and nursing for elderly people. Thailand is a typical example. Despite already becoming an aging society in 2014, and seeing the proportion of its population aged 65 or over rise to 10.7% by 2017, the country is still extremely deficient in caregiving personnel and inadequate in human resources development.

The Saku region, located in the eastern part of Nagano Prefecture, has been actively engaged in rural and regional medical care since around 1947, and has developed a comprehensive local system that provides care for the elderly. After students from Saku University began holding international nursing seminars at Burapha University began in 2014, the two universities started academic exchanges. This further developed into an exchange between the municipality of Saensuk and the city of Saku, and the project began in 2016. Saku City office partnered with hospitals and caregiving facilities in the city to receive and train nurses and health volunteers (the Thai equivalents of Japanese home care workers and caregivers) from Saensuk and dispatched short-term experts from Saku to Saensuk to conduct trainings.

Health volunteers started to conduct home care visits while respecting Thai traditions such as local temple assemblies and familyprovided elderly care. Another goal of the project is for the nurses who were trained in Saku to become the key persons in Saensuk who will contribute to the establishment of a local nursing and caregiving system.

Through these activities, health volunteers in Saensuk have

improved their ability to develop community activities as well as their care worker's skills, and the frequency of home care visits has increased significantly from once per week before the project started to four times per week after its commencement, contributing to the improvement of the situation of elderly care. In addition, these activities have provided an opportunity for stakeholders in Saku to reconsider the home care system in the Saku region through experiencing the spirit of mutual help and mutual assistance between neighbors in Thailand. Also, the "technology transfer of the Saku city health care model to Thailand" has become widely known and is well received in Japan and abroad. It is expected that the Saensuk model will spread throughout Thailand in the future.



Health volunteers in Saensuk, who have learned Saku's care techniques, helping a local elderly man rehabilitate (Photo: Ms. Ratana Chuklin, Project Assistant)

(3) Collaboration with Local Governments

The various kinds of know-how possessed by the local governments of Japan are needed for the development of the economies and societies of developing countries around the world. For example, against the remarkable growth and urbanization of developing countries in recent years, responses to environmental issues and infrastructure issues have not been keeping up with the pace of growth. Therefore, the cooperation of the local governments of Japan, which have accumulated rich expertise in the fields of water, energy, waste disposal, disaster risk reduction, etc., is becoming increasingly necessary. For this reason, Japan has promoted the participation of local governments in ODA. Moreover, from the viewpoint of the needs of the local governments, Japan is actively promoting the overseas expansion of local governments including their industries in order to stimulate the revitalization and globalization of the local regions of Japan.

Furthermore, JICA established the "Special Category of Local Government Type" under the JPP in FY2013. Aiming at striking a balance between local governments' overseas expansions initiated by themselves, leveraging their expertise, experience, and skills and solving developmental issues in developing countries, this new measure is expected to create a win-win relationship, which contributes not only to developing countries but also to the revitalization of local economies in Japan.

(4) Partnership with Universities and Educational Institutions

Some of the roles of universities are: to contribute to the development of developing countries, to develop human resources that will be responsible for international cooperation, and to organize and disseminate the philosophy and theories of Japan's assistance. Taking these roles of universities into account, the Government of Japan is striving to cooperate with universities in terms of broad intellectual cooperation, regarding all aspects of the cycle of assistance, from organizing the theories of assistance to putting it into practice and giving back to the Japan is promoting projects in collaboration with various universities, including technical cooperation, ODA loan, and the JICA Partnership Program (JPP).

As one example, with the objective of developing advanced human resources who will become the core of socio-economic development in developing countries, Japan utilizes the JICA Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) to accept young officials from developing countries as international students in a cumulative total of 36 universities in Japan. In FY2019, 360 students were newly accepted. Moreover, Japan provides support to Thailand to establish and operate Kosen schools (Colleges of Technology) unique to the Japanese education system in Thailand, and implements cooperation to provide Kosen education that meets the same standards as that of Japan, in order to develop industrial human resources in Thailand. Furthermore, Japan has implemented the ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Project*, as a JICA technical cooperation project, in which Japan is working to strengthen the network among Japanese and ASEAN universities, collaborating with the industrial sector, and engaging in joint research with neighboring countries.

In addition, a rapid surge in threats stemming from global issues such as global warming and infectious diseases in recent years calls for further advancement in science and technology for solutions. There is an increasing expectation for Japan's advanced science and technology especially in developing countries, since they are vulnerable to the impacts of these threats, and thus require research and development based on their regional needs. At the same time, it is also imperative for universities and research institutions in developing countries to improve their self-sustainable capabilities in research and development, and build a framework which promotes continuous activities. With this awareness of the issues in mind, MOFA and JICA have been implementing Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) 6 since 2008, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED). By FY2019, 145 proposals have been accepted, and international joint studies between universities and research institutions of Japan and developing countries are being conducted through SATREPS (see page 100, "Master Techniques from Japan to the World" for specific examples).

Such partnerships with universities contribute to academic advancement in solving problems in developing countries, as well as the globalization of Japanese universities by welcoming trainees from overseas to train and conduct research in Japan. IV

*ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net)

AUN/SEED-Net was launched in 2001 as a university network comprising 26 top-ranking engineering universities in 10 ASEAN member countries, and 14 partner universities from Japan. It implements various research and education activities to produce advanced human resources in the engineering sector, with the aim of realizing sustainable development in Southeast Asia and Japan. This initiative is implemented with mainly the support from the Government of Japan through JICA, in cooperation with the governments and universities of Southeast Asia and Japan.

(5) Partnership with Other Countries and International Organizations

A. Partnership with Other Countries

Japan promotes coordination with other donors on a wide range of development issues. In 2019, Japan conducted dialogues and exchanges of views with the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, the EU, and others. In addition, among these major donors, based on the commitment at the summit level, specific cooperation and collaboration are promoted in third countries in the Indo-Pacific and other regions including Africa in various fields, such as infrastructure development to strengthen connectivity, maritime security, and disaster risk reduction, and ODA is an important part of this. In order to effectively utilize Japan's ODA and work on development issues with the international community as a whole, cooperation and collaboration with other donors remain important, and Japan will actively promote these efforts.

Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the so-called traditional donor countries, have been taking a leading role in carrying out development cooperation thus far. Nonetheless, emerging donor countries such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Turkey have also started to provide assistance for developing countries, and to gain significant influence in recent years on the development issues. Japan, having experienced the transition from an aid recipient to a leading donor, has been striving to promote the effectiveness of emerging donors' development cooperation to developing countries (South-South cooperation), by providing assistance to emerging countries, in collaboration with those and other countries, particularly by means of Triangular Cooperation. Particularly in regard to China, in October 2018, the Government of Japan announced the termination of Japan's provision of new ODA to China while also announcing that Japan and China will promote a new dimension of cooperation as equal partners. In response to this, the Japan-China International Development Cooperation Policy Consultation was held in May 2019, and there was an exchange of information concerning matters such as each country's international development cooperation policies, organizational structure, supervision and evaluation, and experiences of cooperation with other countries and international organizations. As China increases its presence as an aid provider, the Government of Japan believes that it is important for China's assistance to be provided transparently in line with international standards and

initiatives, and is utilizing the opportunity of these dialogues to encourage the Government of China.

B. Partnership for the G7 and G20 Development Issues

On July 4 and 5, 2019, the G7 Development Ministers' Meeting and the G7 Joint Education and International Development Ministerial Meeting were held in Paris, France. In addition to ministers from the G7 countries and various countries in the EU and Africa, representatives from international organizations and others participated in the meetings. At the G7 Development Ministers' Meeting, there were discussions on various issues in the development field including financing for sustainable development, crisis prevention and tackling fragilities, and cooperation between G7 and Sahel countries for issues in Sahel countries. During the G7 Joint Education and International Development Ministerial Meeting, there were discussions on technical and vocational education and training (TVET), girls' education, and the education situation in the Sahel region. Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs ABE Toshiko and then Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology SHIBAYAMA Masahiko attended from Japan, and introduced the outcomes of the G20 Osaka Summit held in June 2019 and Japan's initiatives such as those presented at TICAD7 held in August 2019.

Moreover, the G20 Development Working Group, which has been held annually since its establishment was agreed upon at the G20 Toronto Summit (Canada) in 2010, conducts discussions on development issues. In 2019 under the Japanese Presidency, the G20 Development



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Abe (second from the right in the front row) attending the photograph session for the G7 Development Ministers' Meeting and the G7 Joint Education and International Development Ministerial Meeting (July 2019)

Working Group discussed 1. Quality infrastructure for Connectivity Enhancement towards Sustainable Development, 2. Human Capital Investment (Education), 3. The 2030 Agenda (SDGs), and 4. Accountability, as priority topics, and formulated outcome documents concerning each topic.

C. Partnership with International Organizations

Amidst the growing need in recent years for the international community to make unified efforts to address global issues, such as poverty, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and health issues, Japan is cooperating with international organizations.

In order to address various development issues, Japan holds a strategic dialogue with the UNDP every year to advance Japan-UNDP cooperation. In 2019, the strategic dialogue was organized in November to exchange views on regional initiatives and thematic issues.

One example of a specific Japan-UNDP cooperation includes cooperation for disaster risk reduction, and a project is being implemented to formulate tsunami evacuation plans and conduct tsunami evacuation drills for countries with a high risk of tsunamis in the Asia-Pacific region. Based on World Tsunami Awareness Day (November 5), which was established under the leadership of Japan at the United Nations General Assembly in December 2015, this project supports raising awareness of tsunami disaster risk reduction as well as disaster prevention capacity development and strengthening of institutions by various countries from local, practical perspectives. It aims for citizens including children in communities in the regions that are vulnerable to tsunamis to prepare for tsunamis and learn what actions they should take if a natural disaster occurs.

As of April 2019, evacuation drills have been implemented in a total of 115 schools in all 18 target countries, and approximately 61,000 people have participated in the drills. Furthermore, the participants not only take part in the actual disaster drill, but also participate from the planning stages including deciding evacuation routes, nominating people in charge of giving instructions and doing headcounts, and preparing for emergency measures presuming that there are injured people, thus building capacity for countries to implement their own evacuation drills without any support in the future.

Going forward, we aim to scale up and systematize evacuation drills that can be implemented by recipient countries on their own, while Phase 2 has begun from December 2018 targeting the countries with a high risk of tsunamis and high needs for evacuation drills particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

With a view to bringing development cooperation up to date taking into account the 2030 Agenda, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) implements various initiatives including strengthening collaboration with diverse actors such as emerging countries and the private sector. In particular, discussions are underway on the revision of measurement methods for the appropriate assessment of each country's ODA disbursements, approaches to utilize ODA for mobilization of development finance from the private sector, and approaches to statistically capture a wide range of development finance beyond ODA, including from the private sector and emerging donor countries (see page 14, "ODA Topics" for details on the changes to the ODA calculation system). Furthermore, discussions were conducted on the humanitarian, development and peace nexus as well as the elimination of sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, resulting in the adoption of the DAC recommendations on these issues in 2019.

In 2019-2020, the DAC peer review of Japan's development cooperation is being conducted for the first time in six years. Through this process, the DAC members review each other's development cooperation policies, systems, budgets, and more. Japan has been responding to its current peer review by sharing the strong points of Japan's development cooperation, and with the view to learning about better approaches to development cooperation.

In 2016, Japan returned to the OECD Development Centre, the independent organization within the OECD that conducts studies and research on development issues of developing countries. In addition to OECD member countries, non-member countries including emerging and developing countries also participate in the Centre, and it has an important role as a forum for policy dialogues on development in various regions. In 2019, Japan and the Centre co-organized a seminar on triangular cooperation and a High-Level Policy Dialogue with Africa, as an advanced PR effort for TICAD7. During TICAD7, the Centre and the African Union Commission co-hosted the "High Level Policy Dialogue: A Curtain Raiser of Africa's Development Dynamics: Achieving Productive Transformation". In this way, Japan and the Centre have been collaborating closely, and Japan will continue to strengthen relations with the Centre.

IV

(1) Efforts for Information Disclosure and Promoting Public Understanding and Support

In order to deepen the public understanding and support for the sustainable implementation of development cooperation based on the Development Cooperation Charter, the Government of Japan is proactively engaged in encouraging discussion and dialogue on development cooperation, promoting development education, and disclosing and disseminating information regarding the current status of development cooperation. In addition, MOFA has further strengthened its efforts based on one of the recommendations of the Advisory Board for ODA, "Improve Japanese citizens' understanding and recognition of ODA." In recent years, MOFA also provides opportunities for many ranges of Japanese nationals to directly participate in development assistance in developing countries and to experience ODA field work, through disseminating information to various regions and a wide range of people. At the same time, Japan recognizes the importance of strengthening human resources development and foundations of knowledge, in order to respond appropriately to the increasing diversity and complexity of development issues. Japanese diplomatic missions and JICA overseas offices are making coordinated efforts on public relations activities in developing countries, aiming to enhance understanding in the international community toward the concept of Japan's development cooperation.

A. Strengthening Public Relations, Information Disclosure, and Information Dissemination

MOFA and JICA are striving to release and disseminate accurate information by linking to each other's ODArelated websites. 7 MOFA also publishes an ODA email newsletter, which introduces actual onsite experiences and episodes on development cooperation, provided by the staff of Japan's overseas diplomatic missions, members of JICA, employees of NGOs, staff of international organizations, employees of private companies and more stationed in the field. MOFA also conducts public relations using social networking media such as Twitter.

In addition, MOFA is engaged in PR efforts using various media, to promote public interest and understanding toward international cooperation. In 2019, MOFA continued to produce animated video contents, including the series of "Go! ODA-Man" and a simulation game "You can also be 'ODA-Man'!" using the ODA PR character "ODA-Man"

featured in the popular anime "Eagle Talon." In these video contents, MOFA introduces the role and purpose of ODA and development cooperation projects that are currently carried out around the world in an easy-to-understand manner. These contents were published on the MOFA website, and broadcast on the Tokyo Metro's Train Channel and advertisements, as part of the public relations activities in order to receive wide support from Japanese people (see also page 138, "ODA Topics").

Furthermore, one of Japan's largest international cooperation events called "Global Festa JAPAN" is held every year around the time of International Cooperation Day (October 6), jointly hosted by MOFA, JICA and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC). In 2019, the event was held at Symbol Promenade park in Odaiba, Tokyo, on Saturday September 28 and Sunday September 29. Over 250 entities, including NGOs, NPOs, international organizations, embassies in Tokyo, and enterprises took part in the event, which welcomed 183,743 visitors throughout the two days.



A visitor giving a high five to ODA-Man at "Global Festa JAPAN 2019" (September 2019)

Moreover, Japanese diplomatic missions conduct public relations activities abroad to promote a deeper understanding of Japan's proactive international contribution through ODA. Specifically, they disseminate information through local news media by issuing press releases on the occasion of signings and handover ceremonies related to development cooperation. The diplomatic missions also organize site-visit tours of Japan's development cooperation projects for the local media to provide opportunities for them to report on

⁷ Please refer to the following websites (in Japanese only): MOFA's ODA Website: https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html JICA: https://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html ODA Mieru-ka Site (a website for visualization of ODA): https://www.jica.go.jp/oda/

Japan's cooperation initiatives. In addition, the diplomatic missions distribute the English version of the White Paper on Development Cooperation to leading figures in their stationed countries to introduce Japan's development cooperation, host various lectures by officials of the embassies, as well as publish and distribute information in both English and local languages via websites, PR pamphlets, and other sources of information.

B. Information Disclosure on Implementation and Evaluation of ODA

In 2010, the "ODA Mieru-ka Site" (a website for visualization of ODA) was launched in the JICA website to provide a concise explanation of the overview and outcome of ODA projects, and to further enhance public understanding and support for ODA. JICA publishes photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other related information on the website about ODA loan, grant aid, and technical cooperation projects out of all the ODA projects in the world, and continues its efforts to increase dissemination of ODA-related information.

Likewise, the MOFA website publishes a list of summaries of the specific achievements and lessons from the past projects funded by Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and Cultural Grant Assistance projects, including projects which proved to be effective or deficient, in order to promote more effective implementation of ODA.

C. Promotion of Development Education

MOFA organizes the "ODA Delivery Lecture," which provides information and explanations about Japan's international cooperation and ODA by sending Ministry officials as lecturers to junior high and high schools, universities, NGOs, and other places. Similarly, in order to support development education, JICA also provides the "International Cooperation Delivery Lecture," which sends former Japan Overseas Cooperation volunteers and others as lecturers, and promotes cross-cultural and international understanding by giving a talk on their experience and life in developing countries, upon requests from schools and other organizations. JICA also organizes "Visit JICA," which welcomes visits by schools to domestic offices and the showcase facilities "JICA Global Plazas" located in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Sapporo. In addition, JICA conducts the "JICA Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students." For teachers, JICA also provides training programs, such as the "Training Program for Development Education Leaders" and the "Study Tour Program for Teachers" in which teachers are dispatched to developing countries with the aim of utilizing their overseas experiences for teaching.



A MOFA official giving an ODA lecture at Nantan Municipal Yagi Junior High School in Kyoto (November 2019)

D. On-site ODA Experience

Providing opportunities to experience development cooperation sites and the actual situation of ODA for as many people as possible, is one of the most effective ways to foster public understanding of ODA. In this respect, JICA is striving to support the dispatch of teachers and local government officials to ODA project sites.

E. Promotion of Discussion and Dialogue

The Government of Japan is holding information sessions across Japan regarding ODA-related initiatives including assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises through ODA projects. Likewise, lectures and symposiums are held to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan's efforts, offering opportunities to engage in dialogue with members of the public who have an interest in how Japan's foreign policy and ODA should be implemented.

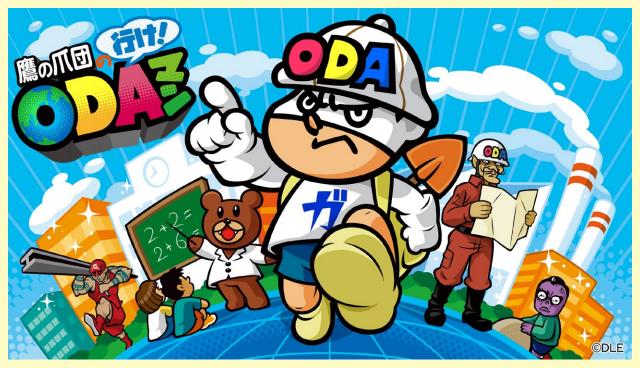
Furthermore, JICA organizes roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries, government officials, experts, and local university and school staff, by utilizing its domestic regional offices. Through these efforts, JICA aims to encourage the sharing of the experience of international cooperation from different regions of Japan, as well as to promote regional revitalization.

ODA Topics

Learn more about Japan's ODA activities that contribute to the world!

"Go! ODA-Man" Looking back on 2019





O Making complicated things easier to understand

Japan is engaged in various development cooperation efforts aimed at resolving the diverse issues and challenges faced by countries around the world. However, there is a broad range and scope of the activities, which makes development cooperation very difficult to understand, even though it is simply referred to as "ODA."

Thus, the Government of Japan launched an initiative in 2018 to provide explanations about ODA, appointing "Yoshida-kun," the main character in the popular animation "Eagle Talon," as "ODA-Man." The aim is to provide easy-to-understand answers, as far as possible, to questions such as "Why does Japan need to engage in development cooperation?," "What types of activities does it actually do?," and "What kind of modalities are available for ODA, and how are the ODA projects developed and designed?," and others.

After that, the first series of videos titled "Go! ODA-Man" were launched on YouTube, which takes a fun approach to explaining ODA and has received more than 400,000 views. Consequently "ODA-Man," whose activities have been highly recognized, visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs in September 2019, and was formally designated as an official character in the second year of his appointment.

ODA-Man's activities over the past year

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched its ODA Publicity Twitter account in May 2019, providing information through tweets about "ODA-Man's" trips abroad as he introduces ODA projects in diverse countries including India, the Solomon Islands, Kenya, and Kyrgyzstan as well as other information, such as recent topics related to international cooperation. 外務省/○DA広報 @ODA_mofa_japan · 10月29日 もう200回見ましたよね!?#トルコロ「潜ってイスタンブールの巻」 海底に地下鉄トンネルを通す超超難しい工事を、日本の技術で実現!#ODA でトルコ150年の夢がかないました』ぽくも久しぶりに乗ってきましたよ

トレコ市民の生活を支える。のODAのお話はこちら(byODAマン)



Check out the reports on ODA-Man's trips on Twitter!

In 2019, new episodes of the video "Go! ODA-Man" were released, including the "Business in Africa," "Saving the World through ODA," "Circle of Gratitude through ODA," and "Industry Vitalization." A simulation game, "You can also be 'ODA-Man'!" was also released in the same year. In this game, the player takes on the role of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official who designs ODA projects in the fictitious country of the "Republic of Poko Poko." Great care has been taken to create contents that encourage those who are not interested in ODA, as well as people of all ages, to learn about ODA while having fun, so do check out these contents!



Video "Saving the World through ODA" of "Go! ODA-Man"

○ "ODA-Man" shows up everywhere

In 2019, "ODA-Man" not only appeared in videos, but also took official trips around Japan. His first regional symposium was held in Shimane Prefecture to coincide with the hometown of "Yoshida-kun," alias "ODA-Man." "ODA-Man" explained about ODA through videos and other means during the event introducing a wide range of initiatives such as large-scale ODA loan projects, support to developing countries by Japanese local governments through the JICA Partnership Program, and support programs which would benefit Japanese smalland medium-sized companies, including initiatives and efforts taken by Shimane Prefecture.

In addition, the international cooperation event, "Global Festa Japan," was held at Odaiba in Tokyo on September 28 and 29 and attracted more than 180,000 visitors throughout the two days. There were booth exhibitions by over 250 organizations including NGOs, private companies, international organizations, embassies in Tokyo, and universities, as well as a wide range of programs by various speakers on the main and special stages. "ODA-Man" also made an appearance at this event and introduced his original videos and games with voice-over by the voice actor, FROGMAN. During his walk around the venue, "ODA-Man" was approached by many visitors, from children to elderly people, exclaiming, "It's ODA-Man!," and there were even long queues of people waiting to take photographs with him. It was truly a successful event.



ODA-Man at Global Festa JAPAN 2019

○ Conclusion

"ODA-Man" will continue to put his full efforts into deepening the interest and understanding of the Japanese people toward ODA. Your support is much appreciated.



Simulation game "You can also be 'ODA-Man'!" You won't be in trouble with your supervisor even if you play it at work, I hope.



ODA-Man delivering a lecture at the symposium in Shimane Prefecture



Learning about ODA together!



ODA-Man looking at displays in the photo exhibition by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Eeru Yo Todoke! (May my cheers reach you!)"

Some of the photographs in the exhibition are introduced in the photo feature on pages 144 and 145.

IV

(2) Enhancement of Human Resources and Intellectual Foundations for Development Cooperation

The Government of Japan has set a target of 1,000 Japanese staff working in UN-related organizations by the year 2025. In order to achieve this target, Japan is cooperating with universities, Japanese offices of international organizations, and relevant government ministries and agencies, while proactively seeking out, training, and supporting human resources with the capacity to be active and to contribute on the world stage. Furthermore, based on one of the recommendations made by the Advisory Board for ODA "Develop human resources for development cooperation," MOFA is engaged in PR to assist in finding human resources, with efforts such as providing guidance to explain the employment systems of international organizations, both in Japan and abroad, as well as holding career information sessions where explanations are given by executives and HR managers from international organizations visiting Japan.

Moreover, MOFA conducts the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Programme, which sends young Japanese nationals who aspire to work in international organizations as regular staff for two years in principle to gain necessary knowledge and experience in international organizations and attain a regular staff position after their tenure. As such, MOFA strives to nurture human resources to be active in international organizations, including in the area of development cooperation. This programme has been implemented since 1974, and a cumulative total of approximately 1,700 people have been sent, 55 of whom were sent in FY2018. In addition, in FY2015, MOFA expanded its existing program as the "Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development," with the purpose of finding and fostering human resources in the field of peacebuilding and development, and developing their careers in a comprehensive manner (see page 36, "Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding" for details).

In addition, JICA provides recruitment information related to international cooperation, human resources registration services, information on various trainings and seminars, career counseling, and other services on the PARTNER (Participatory Network for Expert Recruitment)⁸ website, aiming to provide more opportunities to people who have specialized knowledge and diverse experiences



Ms. KIMURA Makiha working at the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Kinshasa office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo after participating in the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development and the JPO Programme (see page 37, "Stories from the Field" for details) (Photo: UNICEF)

at ministries and agencies, JICA, NGOs and international organizations. Moreover, since 1997, JICA has offered internships to graduate students and other individuals who conduct research closely related to development cooperation and are willing to play an active role in this field in the future. In FY2018, 101 interns were accepted at various workplaces, including the worksites of development consultants. Based on the recommendations of the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform in 2002, JICA secures human resources with a high degree of professional abilities and abundant work experience in developing countries through the Senior Advisor System, as well as offers the Associate Experts Program and the Capacity Enhancement Training to foster international cooperation professionals.

Furthermore, the JICA Research Institute conducts policy research based on actual experience in development cooperation using internationally recognized methodologies, while providing its research outcomes and recommendations to the governments of developing countries and the donor communities in international development.

The Government of Japan will work with universities and research institutions, and strive to reinforce the intellectual foundations to plan and disseminate development cooperation activities by promoting joint policy research and intellectual networking among researchers from Japan and developing countries, while utilizing Japan's strengths.

8 Please refer to the following link for more information. International Cooperation Career Information Website "PARTNER": https://partner.jica.go.jp/

Stories from the Field •))

Voices of Japanese Personnel Working in International Organizations

- Working to promote the health and protect the rights of women and youth -

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) marked its 50th anniversary in 2019. The organization covers four major fields: 1. Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights, 2. Advancement of gender equality, with a particular focus on preventing and responding to gender-based violence, 3. Empowerment of the adolescent and youth, and 4. Analyses and policy recommendations on population dynamics. I love the mission of the UNFPA that seeks to eradicate maternal mortality and gender-based violence including child marriage by 2030. Since the principles of contribution to peace and international cooperation mentioned in the preambles of the United Nations Charter and the Constitution of Japan overlap, to me, working for the UN is deeply connected with my love of my country, Japan. The slogan of the 2030 Agenda including the SDGs, which was endorsed by all UN Member States, is to "leave no one behind." My current goal is to continue contributing to the realization of the 2030 Agenda as a staff member of the UN.

After graduating from International Christian University (Tokyo) in 1995, I first worked as a newspaper reporter. Over time, however, I could no longer hold back my desire to be in a position to directly support those suffering from conflict and poverty, rather than a reporter. Thus, I decided to quit my job as a journalist to become a UN staff. My first working experience at the UN was in 2002, when I worked on reducing small arms as an intern at the UNDP Cambodia Office, during my Master's at Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs (NY). I was then accepted to the JPO Programme (see page 140), and deployed to the UNDP headquarters in 2003. After having worked in several other UN/UNDP offices, in 2014 I joined UNFPA in Bangladesh, the fourth largest Muslim country in the world and a Least Developed Country (LDC) (see page 20). The most unforgettable experience during my fouryear plus assignment there was the lead role I played as Acting Country Representative of UNFPA in spearheading efforts to respond to the influx of so-called Rohingya refugees, described back then as the "world's fastest growing humanitarian crisis."

In August 2017, displaced people from Rakhine State in Myanmar flooded into the Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh. Cox's Bazar, one of the poorest districts with a size comparable to Shinagawa City in Tokyo, suddenly saw the birth of the "world's largest camp for displaced persons," totaling 920,000, about 2.4 times the population of Shinagawa City. As a result, the availability and access to the most essential needs of the people - shelter, food, water, and sanitation - faced enormous challenges. Since 80% of the displaced persons were women and children, UNFPA focused on preventing deaths during pregnancy and childbirth, and preventing and responding to sexual violence against women and girls. One of UNFPA's landmark initiatives was the establishment of Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) of women, by women, and for women that served as a "sanctuary." The WFS is a multi-purpose facility where female psychosocial counselors and midwives support the displaced women, information-sharing is conducted on women's rights, and skills training is carried out to help the women rebuild their lives. It was such a fulfilling experience to witness those women who had arrived from Myanmar in



The author discussing on topics such as the population issue with Secretary Teodoro L. Locsin Jr. at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila (Photo: Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines)



The author (in the middle) listening to displaced women at the WFS established by UNFPA at the Cox's Bazar camp for displaced persons, shortly after the outbreak of the crisis of the influx of so-called Rohingya refugees, on September 24, 2017 (Photo: UNFPA Bangladesh)

despair and fear gradually regain their smiles and liveliness by visiting the UNFPA WFS.

I became the Country Representative of UNFPA in the Philippines in October 2018. The Philippines faces countless challenges, including disparities between the rich and poor, and constant natural disasters. The country has seen the historic birth of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao as well. Since the Philippines is a middleincome country, the roles expected for the UN to play are different from those expected in an LDC. Therefore, I am still learning every day, but also feeling great satisfaction in my new role.

"A country can enjoy a 'Demographic Dividend' if and when an increase in the working-age population ratio results in further economic growth. This can only be achieved if the government ensures that its people have sufficient health, education and opportunities for decent work, together with the ability to save for their lives after retirement. Japan became a developed country because it succeeded in realizing the Demographic Dividend before it became an ageing society. If things are left unchanged, the Philippines might become an ageing society before it becomes a developed nation. The key is to invest now in young people and women."

When I shared this message with Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mr. Teodoro L. Locsin Jr. at his office in the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Philippines, it seemed to have made an impression on him, as I saw him tweet my message right away. The Philippines is considered "youthful," with close to half of its 108 million population still under 25 years of age. Whether and how these demographic issues are addressed more deeply in the upcoming Philippine Development Plan 2023 - 2028 is among the litmus tests for the quality and effectiveness of UNFPA's technical assistance in the country.

Japan's GNI per capita now is over four times that of the Philippines. My feeling is that an increasing number of young people of this abundant country, Japan, are now exercising their empathy and imagination about the situations of more vulnerable people around them, and translating such thoughts into action in their own ways. These actions can be undertaken regardless of your occupation, either working at a private company or NGO, or as an academic, a researcher, a diplomat, a journalist, or a volunteer. Becoming a UN staff is one option too. The main actors of the UN – the *United Nations* – are the Member States' governments and individual citizens, and we officers are merely their public servants, but this sense of serving the UN is exactly what motivates me the most to move forward.

KATO lori Country Representative United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Philippines Part IV

Japan's ODA has, over many years, not only contributed to the development and growth of developing countries in various ways but also established firm bonds of friendship and trust between Japan and developing countries, as well as enhanced Japan's standing in the international community, and eventually, further ensured the peace and prosperity of Japan. However, it was not without challenges and struggles. For example, there were cases of fraud committed in implementing ODA projects, and failures in delivering expected outcomes and delays due to unforeseen circumstances. Furthermore, the development cooperation by the Government of Japan occasionally receives negative feedback that Japan's presence is barely visible, or objectives of the assistance have not been achieved.

The Government of Japan has made efforts in order to consider these experiences as worthwhile, and strives to turn them into lessons for the future. To this end, Japan has continued to make various efforts to improve evaluation systems, enhance its transparency, and hold dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society. In this way, Japan implements ODA with consideration for impacts on the environment and climate change, and the socially vulnerable including the poor, women, ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities. It is carried out under the policy of "contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes," which promotes the development cooperation that is suitable for Japan as a peace-loving nation, so as to realize true prosperity among the people in developing countries. Japan has also established the mechanisms to prevent fraudulent practices, held dialogues and coordination with recipient countries, and arranged detailed project management and follow-up processes. The Government of Japan will continue to make ceaseless efforts to implement more effective and appropriate development cooperation.

(1) Anti-Corruption

Since Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent practices associated with ODA projects are absolutely unacceptable, as such practices not only disturb the appropriate and effective implementation of development cooperation, but also undermine public trust in ODA projects. However, fraudulent practices relating to ODA have been recurring even today, and serious actions need to be taken. In order to prevent such fraudulent practices, it is necessary, for example, to ensure that companies and organizations are aware that those fraudulent practices will always be revealed to the public if taken, and severe penalties will be imposed.

Therefore, based on its experiences of fraudulent practices in the past, MOFA and JICA have taken measures to enhance its monitoring systems, such as "strengthening the function of the Consultation Desk on Anti-Corruption" and "expanding third-party checks," as well as measures to reinforce penalties, such as "increasing the maximum period for suspension measures," "raising the amount of penalty charges for breaching contracts," and "introducing a point-deduction system on corporations that repeatedly engage in serious fraudulent practices." Furthermore, in 2018 the criteria regarding measures taken against corporate groups engaged in fraudulent practices were revised, and actions were taken such as "expanding the scope of targets for suspension measures," which made it possible to take measures against the corporate groups of suspended companies and organizations, and measures against successors of business transfer during the term of imposed measures.

The Government of Japan will make continuous efforts to prevent fraudulent practices in cooperation with JICA, under the strong determination that such practices in association with ODA projects are entirely unacceptable.

(2) Securing the Safety Measures for People Involved in International Cooperation Projects

The security situations are complex in developing countries, where not only the JICA staff, experts, and volunteers, but also a variety of people involved in international cooperation projects such as consultants, contractors and NGOs are working. These situations differ in each country, and are constantly changing.

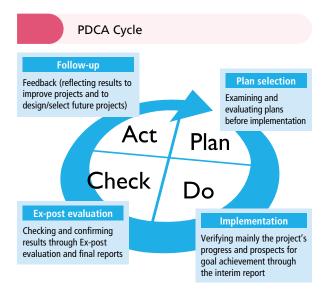
In response to the terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in July 2016, MOFA and JICA, together with the relevant ministries and experts, reviewed safety measures for people involved in international cooperation projects, and released the "Final Report" in August the same year. The Report recognizes that "safety is no longer free of cost" and the need to take safety measures led by the leaders of organizations. In order to secure the safety of a wider range of people involved in international cooperation projects including NGOs, the Report put together a list of actions to be taken relating to the following:

- (i) Strengthening the collection, analysis, and sharing of threat information
- (ii) Code of conduct of project partners and NGOs
- (iii) Physical and non-physical protective measures, and strengthening training and drills
- (iv) Post-crisis response
- (v) Raising crisis management and improving the organizational structure of MOFA and JICA

MOFA and JICA have been making efforts to implement the safety measures of the Final Report, as well as continue and strengthen them to ensure the effectiveness of safety measures for people involved in international cooperation projects.

(3) Conducting Evaluation

In order to enhance the transparency of ODA projects and to improve its accountability, Japan has been working on the thorough implementation of the following measures: (i) enhancing the PDCA cycle (project formation (Plan), implementation (Do), evaluation (Check), follow-up activities (Act)), (ii) strengthening the Program Approach, and (iii) reinforcing "visualization."



With regard to enhancing the PDCA cycle, the ongoing efforts include: (i) formulating Country Development Cooperation Policies for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA, (ii) convening the Development Project Accountability Committee, (iii) setting indicators for individual projects, and (iv) strengthening the evaluation mechanism.

In order to implement ODA projects more effectively and efficiently, strengthening of the PDCA cycle not only at the project level but also at the policy level is required. To this end, MOFA conducts policy evaluations 9 of economic cooperation policies based on the "Government Policy Evaluations Act (GPEA)", as well as ODA evaluations by third parties who approach the evaluation from a neutral position. The recommendations and lessons obtained from these evaluations are reflected in ODA policy to further improve ODA management.

Third-party evaluations 10 are mainly carried out at

the policy-level (e.g. country assistance evaluations and Thematic/Aid-Modality evaluations). They evaluate from development viewpoints based on three evaluation criteria, namely, whether the policies and programs are consistent with Japan's high-level ODA policies and the needs of the aid recipient countries (relevance of the policies), whether the initial goals have been achieved (effectiveness of the results), and whether an appropriate process has been taken for the implementation of the policies (appropriateness of the process). In addition to evaluations from development viewpoints, evaluation is also conducted based on diplomatic viewpoints, considering the importance of verifying the diplomatic impact of implemented policies and programs. Since FY2015, basically all of MOFA's third-party evaluations have been conducted using the diplomatic viewpoint, and efforts are underway to improve evaluations from those viewpoints in order to clarify the diplomatic importance and impact of ODA (how Japan's ODA has contributed to realizing its national interests). Furthermore, all evaluation reports are made available to the public on the MOFA website (https://www.mofa.go.jp/ policy/oda/evaluation/index.html) and this plays a role in fulfilling accountability to the public on how ODA has been used and what effects it has produced.

Moreover, JICA also conducts evaluations on respective projects of grant aid, ODA loan and technical cooperation, as well as thematic evaluations on each project. JICA conducts consistent monitoring and evaluation from the ex-ante stage to the implementation, and ex-post stages for each project, and has established a coherent evaluation mechanism for these three aid modalities. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC Criteria 11 for Evaluating Development Assistance, and for projects that exceed a certain cost, post-project evaluations by third party evaluators (external evaluations) are carried out. JICA also strives to enhance impact evaluations ¹², recognizing the importance of quantitative examination of the effects of their projects.

Furthermore, as an example of how Japan's ODA is viewed abroad, according to the Opinion Poll on Japan¹³ conducted among ASEAN member countries in February 2018, nearly 80% answered, "Japan's ODA is beneficial to my country."

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IV

Part IV

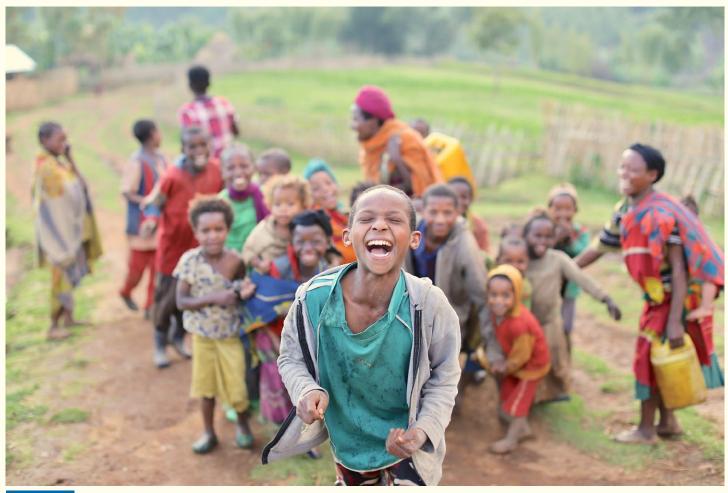
⁹ Ex-ante evaluations are conducted on loan aid projects, in which the maximum amount of loan offered through an Exchange of Notes (E/N) is 15 billion yen or more, and on grant aid projects, in which the maximum amount of aid offered through an E/N is 1 billion yen or more. Ex-post evaluations are conducted on "pending projects" and "incomplete projects" ("Pending projects" are projects for which the loan agreement has not been signed or loan disbursement has not begun after five years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project. "Incomplete projects" are projects for which loan disbursements have not been completed after ten years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project.)

¹⁰ Regarding Grant Aid implemented by MOFA, since 2017 an internal evaluation is carried out for projects of 200 million yen or more, and a third-party evaluation is carried out for projects of 1 billion yen or more. The results of these evaluations are publicized, and utilized to improve the formation of future ODA proposals.

¹¹ The five criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. In December 2019, "coherence" was added and it became a total of six evaluation criteria.

¹² Evaluation method verifying the effects of development projects by using methods from statistics and econometrics.

MOFA commissioned a polling institute and conducted an opinion poll on Japan, which targeted 300 individuals between the ages of 18 and 59 residing in 10 ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) using both the internet and interviews with some selected individuals. URL: http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofai/press/release/press4_006943.html (in Japanese only)



Ethiopia

Thanks to the water supply system set up by Japan, we are healthy and happy! (Photo: KONDO Shimon)

Bringing Happiness from Japan to Everyone

- Wonderful smiles delivered from around the world -

This collection of photographs consists of works from the photography exhibition "May my cheers reach you!" held at Global Festa JAPAN 2019. (See pages 138-9 for details on Global Festa JAPAN 2019.)



Malawi Working hard to till the soil, to improve nutrition with our joint vegetable garden (Photo: NPO ISAPH)



Nepal "Namaste!" (Photo: KOBAYASHI Hitomi)



South Sudan Cheering for each other in sports events, whether we win or lose! (Photo: OKADA Chiaki)



Laos Full of joy (Photo: Toukai SIVIO)



Cambodia Let's pretend to be migratory honey buzzards and fly to Japan (Photo: MIYAGAWA Hiroko, NPO Nature Center Risen)



Dominican Republic

Seriously studying the waste problem!? (Photo: YAMADA Yu)



Benin

We did it – our first ever origami! (Photo: NAMIKAWA Mayuko)

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(1) ODA Budget

					(Units	: ¥100 million, %)
		FY2018			FY2019	
Category	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	5,538	11	0.2	5,566	27	0.5
Project budget (net)	14,440	735	5.4	14,936	496	3.4
Scale of projects (gross)	21,650	650	3.1	22,062	412	1.9
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥112				¥110	

Note:

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

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

(Units: ¥100 million,										
		FY2018		FY2019						
Category	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	5,078	3	0.1	5,097	19	0.4				
1. Bilateral Grants	4,161	6	0.1	4,223	62	1.5				
(1) Economic development assistance, etc.	1,605	-26	-1.6	1,631	26	1.6				
(2) Technical cooperation	2,540	32	1.3	2,576	35	1.4				
(3) Others	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0				
2. Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	917	-3	-0.4	875	-42	-4.6				
(1) UN and other international organizations	610	2	0.4	584	-25	-4.2				
(2) MDBs	307	-6	-1.9	290	-17	-5.5				
II Loans	460	8	1.8	468	8	1.7				
JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	460	8	1.8	468	8	1.7				
III Total	5,538	11	0.2	5,566	27	0.5				

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" are 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.

(3) ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

					(Units	: ¥100 million, %)			
		FY2018			FY2019				
Category	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	7,945	-146	-1.8	7,970	25	0.3			
1. Bilateral Grants	4,858	6	0.1	4,925	68	1.4			
(1) Economic development assistance, etc.	1,605	-26	-1.6	1,631	26	1.6			
(2) Technical cooperation	3,237	32	1.0	3,278	41	1.3			
(3) Others	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0			
 Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions 	3,087	-152	-4.7	3,045	-42	-1.4			
(1) UN and other international organizations	1,033	34	3.4	623	-410	-39.7			
(2) MDBs	2,054	-186	-8.3	2,422	368	17.9			
II Loans	13,705	795	6.2	14,092	387	2.8			
(1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	13,630	910	7.2	13,950	320	2.3			
(2) Others	75	-115	-60.4	142	67	89.1			
III Total (project scale)	21,650	650	3.1	22,062	412	1.9			
(Reference) Amount received	-7,210		_	-7,126	_	—			
Net	14,440	735	5.4	14,936	496	3.4			

Notes:

In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" are 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.

erence

(4) Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

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Expenditure by type of assistance	Budgetary sources	Budgetary sources	Expenditure by type of assistance
Grant aid 160.5 billion (1.6% decrease)	MOFA		Grant aid 163.1 billion (1.6% increase)
Technical cooperation 323.7 billion (1.0% increase)	General (0.0%) General increase) account 553.8 billion	General account	Technical cooperation 327.8 billion (1.3% increase)
Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	(0.2% increase)	556.6 billion (0.5%	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)
UN and other international organizations (Contributions) 103.3 billion (3.4% increase)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and	increase) Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and	UN and other international organizations (Contributions) 62.3 billion (39.7% decrease)
MDBs (Contributions/ issuance of government	agencies 119.4 billion (0.8% increase)	agencies 118.9 billion (0.4% decrease)	MDBs (Contributions/ issuance of government
bonds for contributions) 205.4 billion (8.3% decrease)	Special account 1.0 billion (27.5% decrease)	Special account 1.0 billion (1.0% decrease)	bonds for contributions) 242.2 billion (17.9% increase)
	Subscriptions/ issuance of government bonds for contributions 216.4 billion (6.4% decrease)	Subscriptions/ issuance of government bonds for contributions 216.4 billion (0.0% decrease)	
ODA loan, etc. 1.3705 trillion (6.2% increase)	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.3938 trillion (6.0% increase)	Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 1.4323 trillion (2.8% increase)	ODA loan, etc. 1.4092 trillion (2.8% increase)
	440 trillion (5.4% increase) red ¥721.0 billion		36 trillion (3.4% increase) d ¥712.6 billion

FY2018 project budget

Gross ¥2.1650 trillion (3.1% increase)

FY2019 project budget

Gross ¥2.2062 trillion (1.9% increase)

				(Units: ¥ million, %)
	FY2018		FY2019	
Category	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	14	16	2	15.7
Financial Services Agency	137	243	106	77.7
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	814	817	4	0.5
Ministry of Justice	384	419	35	9.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	434,450	437,635	3,185	0.7
Ministry of Finance	77,630	76,810	-820	-1.1
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	15,750	16,551	801	5.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,452	6,363	-89	-1.4
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,745	2,691	-53	-1.9
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	14,344	14,014	-329	-2.3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	475	363	-112	-23.6
Ministry of the Environment	643	634	-10	-1.5
Total	553,837	556,556	2,719	0.5

(5) ODA Budget Changes by Each Ministry and Agency (General Account)

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" are 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.

(6) ODA Budget Changes by Each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

				(Units: ¥ million, %)
	FY2018		FY2019	
Category	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	14	16	2	15.7
Financial Services Agency	137	243	106	77.7
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	814	817	4	0.5
Ministry of Justice	384	419	35	9.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	476,146	440,824	-35,322	-7.4
Ministry of Finance	1,638,562	1,708,062	69,500	4.2
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	15,750	16,551	801	5.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,813	6,714	-99	-1.5
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	10,264	16,906	6,642	64.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and industry	14,985	14,656	-329	-2.2
Ministry of Land, infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	475	363	-112	-23.6
Ministry of the Environment	643	634	-10	-1.5
Total (project scale)	2,164,987	2,206,205	41,218	1.9
(Reference) Amount received	-721,013	-712,591	_	—
Net	1,443,974	1,493,614	49,639	3.4

Notes:

- In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" are 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.

Reference Statistics

(1) Official Development Assistance by Type of Assistance and Currency (2018)

Including disbursements for graduated countries

2018 (calendar year)	Dolla	r basis (US\$ r	nillion)	Yen basis (¥100 million)			
Туре	Current year	Previous year	Rate of increase/ decrease (%)	Current year	Previous year	Rate of increase/ decrease (%)	
Grant aid	2,639.75	2,620.59	0.7	2,915.28	2,939.86	-0.8	
Debt relief	23.72	19.10	24.2	26.19	21.43	22.2	
Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,315.96	1,345.93	-2.2	1,453.31	1,509.90	-3.7	
Grant aid excluding the above	1,300.07	1,255.56	3.5	1,435.77	1,408.53	1.9	
Technical cooperation	2,651.71	2,884.77	-8.1	2,928.49	3,236.22	-9.5	
Total grants	5,291.46	5,505.36	-3.9	5,843.77	6,176.08	-5.4	
Loan aid (Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement)	8,006.18	9,578.89	-16.4	8,841.85	10,745.90	-17.7	
(Amount recovered)	7,237.03	7,048.14	2.7	7,992.42	7,906.82	1.1	
(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	7,237.03	7,048.14	2.7	7,992.42	7,906.82	1.1	
(Net disbursement)	769.15	2,530.76	-69.6	849.43	2,839.08	-70.1	
(Net disbursement, excluding debt relief)	769.15	2,530.76	-69.6	849.43	2,839.08	-70.1	
Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)	13,297.64	15,084.25	-11.8	14,685.62	16,921.98	-13.2	
Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)	6,060.61	8,036.11	-24.6	6,693.20	9,015.16	-25.8	
Grants (Grant aid)	2,639.86	2,817.35	-6.3	2,915.40	3,160.59	-7.8	
Loan aid (Amount disbursed)	1,325.52	565.03	134.6	1,463.88	633.86	130.9	
Total of contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	3,965.38	3,382.38	17.2	4,379.28	3,794.46	15.4	
Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	17,263.02	18,466.63	-6.5	19,064.90	20,716.44	-8.0	
Total ODA (Net disbursement)	10,025.99	11,418.49	-12.2	11,072.48	12,809.62	-13.6	
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)	0.19	0.23		0.19	0.23		

Excluding disbursements for graduated countries

2018 (calendar year)	Dolla	r basis (US\$ r	nillion)	Yen basis (¥100 million)			
Туре		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	24.2	26.19	21.43	22.2	
Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,314.79	1,344.94	-2.2	1,452.02	1,508.79	-3.8	
Grant aid excluding the above	1,292.40	1,252.49	3.2	1,427.30	1,405.08	1.6	
Technical cooperation	2,647.54	2,883.40	-8.2	2,923.89	3,234.68	-9.6	
Total grants	5,278.45	5,499.93	-4.0	5,829.40	6,169.99	-5.5	
Loan aid (Amount disbursed: Gross disbursement)	8,006.18	9,578.89	-16.4	8,841.85	10,745.90	-17.7	
(Amount recovered)	7,185.74	6,998.55	2.7	7,935.78	7,851.19	1.1	
(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	7,185.74	6,998.55	2.7	7,935.78	7,851.19	1.1	
(Net disbursement)	820.44	2,580.35	-68.2	906.07	2,894.71	-68.7	
(Net disbursement, excluding debt relief)	820.44	2,580.35	-68.2	906.07	2,894.71	-68.7	
(Grant equivalent)	5,477.69			6,049.44			
Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)	13,284.63	15,078.82	-11.9	14,671.26	16,915.89	-13.3	
Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)	6,098.89	8,080.27	-24.5	5 6,735.48 9,064.70		-25.	
Total bilateral ODA (Grant equivalent basis)	10,756.13			11,878.84			
Grants (Grant aid)	2,639.86	2,817.35	-6.3	2,915.40	3,160.59	-7.8	
Loan aid (Amount disbursed)	1,325.52	565.03	134.6	1,463.88	633.86	130.9	
Loan aid (Grant equivalent)	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)	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)	3,407.38			3,763.04			
Fotal ODA (Gross disbursement)	17,250.01	18,461.20	-6.6	19,050.53	20,710.35	-8.0	
Total ODA (Net disbursement)	10,064.27	11,462.65	-12.2	11,114.75	12,859.16	-13.6	
Total ODA (Grant equivalent)	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	0.0	
% of GNI (Net disbursement basis)	0.20	0.23		0.20	0.23		
% of GNI (Grant equivalent basis)	0.28			0.28			

Notes:

- The grant equivalent are calculated starting from 2018. It is subject to the different criteria depending on the DAC income group, and therefore not applicable to graduated countries.

- "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Debt relief here refers to cancellation of commercial debts, and does not include debt rescheduling.

- Conversion rate: 2018 US\$1=¥110.4378, 2017 US\$1=¥112.1831 (exchange rate designated by DAC).

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

- Among the graduated countries and regions that are non-DAC, Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 14 destinations: Uruguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Seychelles, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, [New Caledonia], Bahamas, Barbados, [French Polynesia], Brunei, Romania.

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(2) Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type (2018)

Туре			Japan's ODA (2018)						
		Grant	ts			Loan aid			
Country or region	G	rant aid Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	Net disbursement (A) - (B)	Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursemen
Asia	704.47	177.81	636.06	1,340.52	6,168.50	6,016.50	151.99	1,492.52	7,509.0
East Asia	396.79	36.97	413.37	810.17	2,282.06	4,456.18	-2,174.12	-1,363.95	3,092.2
Northeast Asia	25.55		22.77	48.32	45.02	962.92	-917.90	-869.58	93.3
China	0.09		4.56	4.65	0.45	936.98	-936.53	-931.88	5.1
Mongolia	25.46		18.15	43.61	44.57	25.94	18.63	62.24	88.1
Southeast Asia	370.07	35.79	385.01	755.08	2,237.04	3,493.26	-1,256.22	-501.14	2,992.1
*Brunei			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.0
Cambodia	65.15	1.44	31.17	96.32	72.74	9.70	63.04	159.36	169.0
Indonesia	2.89		49.00	51.88	585.88	1,585.59	-999.71	-947.82	637.7
Laos	20.44		22.17	42.61	46.97	5.20	41.77	84.38	89.5
Malaysia	0.03		10.14	10.17	8.91	117.34	-108.43	-98.25	19.0
Myanmar	136.56	19.92	88.28	224.84	312.06		312.06	536.90	536.9
Philippines	106.84	10.36	95.84	202.68	359.82	494.00	-134.19	68.49	562.5
*Singapore	0.97	0.97	0.04	1.01				1.01	1.0
Thailand	3.43		26.70	30.13	240.69	811.33	-570.65	-540.52	270.8
Viet Nam	13.48	0.63	53.51	66.98	606.87	470.10	136.77	203.75	673.8
(ASEAN)*1	349.78	33.32	376.85	726.63	2,233.94	3,493.26	-1,259.33	-532.70	2,960.5
Timor-Leste	20.29	2.47	8.16	28.45	3.11		3.11	31.56	31.5
Multiple countries in East Asia* ²	1.18	1.18	5.59	6.77				6.77	6.7
South Asia	191.05	74.46	186.68	377.73	3,618.48	1,442.12	2,176.35	2,554.08	3,996.2
Bangladesh	65.62	43.60	31.41	97.03	1,200.67	118.43	1,082.25	1,179.28	1,297.7
Bhutan	9.18		9.57	18.75	0.05	0.96	-0.91	17.84	18.8
India	8.34		86.15	94.49	2,137.43	856.51	1,280.92	1,375.40	2,231.9
Maldives	2.97	0.25	1.14	4.11		1.09	-1.09	3.02	4.1
Nepal	34.54		20.51	55.05	60.66	8.64	52.02	107.07	115.7
Pakistan	52.34	29.34	17.56	69.90	56.81	264.16	-207.35	-137.45	126.7
Sri Lanka	18.06	1.27	19.72	37.78	162.85	192.33	-29.47	8.31	200.6
Multiple countries in South Asia* ³			0.61	0.61				0.61	0.6
Central Asia and the Caucasus	58.54	12.34	22.96	81.51	253.29	109.29	144.01	225.51	334.8
Armenia	1.76	0.03	0.55	2.32		10.16	-10.16	-7.85	2.3
Azerbaijan	1.17		0.43	1.60	41.31	20.14	21.17	22.77	42.9
Georgia	0.80	0.53	1.92	2.72	2.80	2.59	0.21	2.93	5.5
Kazakhstan	0.39		0.76	1.15		41.26	-41.26	-40.10	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic	16.98	6.71	8.20	25.17	1.17	4.99	-3.82	21.35	26.3
Tajikistan	33.94	4.58	3.95	37.89				37.89	37.8
Turkmenistan	0.14		0.40	0.55		1.98	-1.98	-1.43	0.5
Uzbekistan	3.35	0.50	6.17	9.53	208.02	28.17	179.85	189.38	217.5
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus			0.57	0.57				0.57	0.5
Multiple countries in Asia*4	58.08	54.04	13.04	71.12	14.66	8.91	5.75	76.87	85.7

Туре			lanan's	ODA (201	8)				: US\$ million)
Туре		Grant		0DA (201	0) 	Loan aid			
	Grant aid			Total	Total				
		Grants provided through multilateral	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	Net disbursement (A) - (B)	(Net disbursement)	(Gross disbursement)
Country or region	475.15	institutions	02.07		1 1 2 4 4 2	740.27	276.06	024.20	1 (02 (5
Middle East and North Africa	475.15	411.56	83.07	558.22	1,124.43	748.37	376.06	934.28	1,682.65
Afghanistan	173.48	167.68	14.55	188.03		0.70	0.70	188.03	188.03
Algeria	2.76	0.70	1.11	1.11	272.40	0.73		0.39	1.11
Egypt	3.76	0.70	18.33	22.09	272.49		82.16	104.25	294.58
Iran	9.61	1.80	6.83	16.43	400.00	11.98		4.46	16.43
Iraq	56.31	54.44	6.69	63.00	492.02			474.17	555.01
Jordan	16.81	8.70	8.09	24.90	8.98			-52.09	33.87
Lebanon	11.10	8.71	1.75	12.85		6.31	-6.31	6.55	12.85
Libya	1.30	1.30	0.03	1.33				1.33	1.33
Morocco	8.78	0.22	8.62	17.39	73.41	89.12	-15.71	1.69	90.80
[Palestine]	38.40	31.54	9.93	48.33				48.33	48.33
*Qatar			0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01
*Saudi Arabia			0.57	0.57				0.57	0.57
Syria	55.72	55.72	1.98	57.70				57.70	57.70
Tunisia	0.35	0.19	2.66	3.01	152.30			70.79	155.31
Turkey	7.89	7.50	1.57	9.45	124.36	198.59	-74.24	-64.79	133.81
Yemen	33.81	33.81	0.30	34.11				34.11	34.11
Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa* ⁵	57.85	39.27	0.05	57.91	0.88		0.88	58.78	58.78
Sub-Saharan Africa	590.48	156.29	312.34	902.81	430.59	118.87	311.72	1,214.53	1,333.40
Angola	12.07	1.09	5.09	17.16	-30.33	110.07	511.72	1,214.35	17.16
Benin	9.10	1.05	5.16	14.26				14.26	14.26
Botswana	0.35		3.13	3.48	9.28	3.19	6.10	9.58	12.77
Burkina Faso	9.48	1.00	6.34	15.82	5.20	5.15	0.10	15.82	15.82
Burundi	9.21	4.97	0.64	9.86				9.86	9.86
Cabo Verde	3.94	4.97	0.04	4.01	9.81	1.23	8.58	12.59	13.82
	4.06	3.32	5.26	9.32	12.94	1.25	12.94	22.26	22.26
Cameroon Central Africa	4.00 6.37	6.37		9.52 6.44	12.94		12.94	6.44	6.44
Chad	5.37	5.37	0.07 0.22	5.58				5.58	5.58
Comoros									
Côte d'Ivoire	4.57	1.67	0.42	4.99				4.99	4.99
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11.90 34.03	3.48 7.38	12.74 9.23	24.64 43.27				24.64 43.27	24.64 43.27
Djibouti	6.72	1.50	2.66	9.38				9.38	9.38
Equatorial Guinea	0.72	1.30	0.17	9.56 0.17				9.56	9.38 0.17
Equatorial Guinea Eritrea				0.17				0.17	
Eswatini	6.37	2.31	0.44 1.00	0.44 7.37		1.83	-1.83	5.55	0.44 7.37
Eswalini Ethiopia	6.37 15.14	5.50		33.58	35.83	1.05	35.83		69.41
Gabon	0.25	5.50	18.45 3.83	33.58 4.07	55.83	0.94		69.41	4.07
						0.94	-0.94	3.13	
Gambia	2.24	4.00	1.22	3.47				3.47	3.47
Ghana	57.65	4.98	12.48	70.13				70.13	70.13
Guinea	14.75	6.72	3.23	17.98				17.98	17.98
Guinea-Bissau	0.18		0.23	0.41				0.41	0.41
Kenya	28.55	5.75	30.42	58.98	165.14	86.13	79.02	137.99	224.12
Lesotho	3.05	0.30	0.42	3.48				3.48	3.48
Liberia	17.18		1.69	18.87				18.87	18.87

T			lanan's	004 (201	<u>8)</u>				US\$ million
Туре		Grant		ODA (201	8)	Loan aid		-	
	6	rant aid	.5					Total	Total
		Grants provided	Technical		Amount	Amount	Net	(Net	(Gross
		through	Technical cooperation	Total	disbursed		disbursement	disbursement)	disbursement)
Country or region		multilateral institutions			(A)	(B)	(A) - (B)		
Madagascar	12.09		10.38	22.47	19.86		19.86	42.34	42.34
Malawi	10.64	1.30	10.35	20.99				20.99	20.99
Mali	5.17	2.00	1.30	6.47				6.47	6.47
Mauritania	11.90	2.00	2.25	14.16				14.16	14.16
Mauritius	6.05		0.49	6.54		2.86	-2.80	3.74	6.60
Mozambique	40.02		18.96	58.98		0.93	83.96		143.87
Namibia	0.35		1.60	1.95		8.50	-8.50		1.95
Niger	8.85	4.10	3.51	12.36				12.36	12.36
Nigeria	7.77	1.95	5.47	13.25				13.25	13.25
Republic of Congo	1.90	1.81	0.88	2.78				2.78	2.78
Rwanda	13.19	2.30	12.76	25.96			11.79		37.75
Sao Tome and Principe	2.63		0.23	2.86				2.86	2.86
Senegal	4.56	0.50	18.21	22.77	2.93	0.28	2.66		25.71
*Seychelles	7.12	0.20	0.10	7.22				7.22	7.22
Sierra Leone	6.02	1.51	3.18	9.20				9.20	9.20
Somalia	9.30	9.30	0.87	10.17				10.17	10.17
South Africa	1.03		8.96	10.00		0.85	-0.85	9.14	10.00
South Sudan	26.80	19.11	5.57	32.37				32.37	32.37
Sudan	14.88	6.77	14.77	29.65				29.65	29.65
Tanzania	20.95	0.50	22.07	43.02	35.65	3.22	32.42	75.44	78.67
Тодо	26.48		0.63	27.12				27.12	27.12
Uganda	23.23	4.59	11.13	34.37	37.77	0.74	37.03	71.39	72.13
Zambia	14.37	1.00	15.42	29.80			4.63	34.43	34.43
Zimbabwe	10.10	1.09	2.57	12.68				12.68	12.68
Multiple countries in	42.52					0.10	0.10	50.20	
Sub-Saharan Africa*6	42.52	34.56	16.03	58.55		8.18	-8.18	50.38	58.55
Latin America and the Caribbean	132.40	23.56	123.39	255.79	196.67	261.71	-65.05	190.74	452.46
	(108.68)	(23.56)	(123.39)	(232.07)	(196.67)	(261.71)	(-65.05)	(167.03)	(428.74)
Antigua and Barbuda	1.99		0.18	2.17				2.17	2.17
Argentina	0.26		3.85	4.11		15.61	-15.61	-11.50	4.11
*Bahamas			0.05	0.05				0.05	0.05
*Barbados			0.03	0.03				0.03	0.03
Belize			0.85	0.85				0.85	0.85
Bolivia	0.96		8.03	8.99	0.21		0.21	9.20	9.20
Brazil	1.14		16.11	17.25	50.47	80.79	-30.31	-13.06	67.73
*Chile	0.24		1.88	2.12		0.91	-0.91	1.20	2.12
Colombia	2.76		6.63	9.38				9.38	9.38
Costa Rica	3.15		2.99	6.14	42.60	16.65	25.95	32.09	48.74
Cuba	41.02	0.51	6.46	47.48				47.48	47.48
Cuba	(17.30)	(0.51)	(6.46)	(23.76)				(23.76)	(23.76)
Dominica	2.06		0.27	2.33				2.33	2.33
Dominican Republic	0.57		4.70	5.27		3.97	-3.97	1.30	5.27
Ecuador	2.65		4.46	7.11		6.74	-6.74		7.11
El Salvador	5.08		8.23	13.32	2.41	16.41	-14.00		15.73
Grenada	0.09		0.05	0.13				0.13	0.13
Guatemala	0.95	0.18	3.69	4.65	16.73	10.35	6.38	11.03	21.38

Туре	Type Japan's ODA (2018)					(Unit:	US\$ million)		
iype		Grants Loan aid							
	G	rant aid				Louir uiu		Total	Total
	J	Grants provided	Technical		Amount	Amount	Net	(Net disbursement)	(Gross disbursement)
		through multilateral	cooperation	Total	disbursed (A)	recovered (B)	disbursement (A) - (B)	uisbuischichty	uisbuischicht
Country or region		institutions							
Guyana	0.27	0.09	1.40	1.66				1.66	1.66
Haiti	41.56	17.72	1.77	43.33				43.33	43.33
Honduras	10.25		5.45	15.70	0.73		0.73	16.42	16.42
Jamaica	1.04		3.05	4.09		10.09	-10.09	-6.01	4.09
Mexico	0.14		7.33	7.46				7.46	7.46
Nicaragua	4.84		5.67	10.51	2.04		2.04	12.54	12.54
Panama	0.21		7.24	7.44		9.48	-9.48	-2.03	7.44
Paraguay	1.62		7.07	8.69	30.81	28.92	1.89	10.58	39.50
Peru	1.53		6.94	8.47	50.41	61.78	-11.37	-2.89	58.89
*Saint Christopher and Nevis			0.09	0.09				0.09	0.09
Saint Lucia	0.28		1.55	1.83				1.83	1.83
Saint Vincent			0.31	0.31				0.31	0.31
Suriname	1.90		0.07	1.97				1.97	1.97
*Trinidad and Tobago	0.21		0.02	0.23				0.23	0.23
*Uruguay	0.30		0.93	1.23				1.23	1.23
Venezuela	0.25		0.49	0.74				0.74	0.74
Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	5.07	5.07	5.59	10.66	0.26		0.26	10.92	10.92
America and the camblean									
Dceania	140.38	9.04	46.07	186.45	32.75	19.34	13.41	199.86	219.20
*[French Polynesia]			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
*[New Caledonia]			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
[Tokelau]			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Cook Islands	2.07		0.04	2.11				2.11	2.11
Federated States of Micronesia	12.33		2.15	14.49				14.49	14.49
Fiji	1.81	0.07	5.45	7.26		1.10	-1.10	6.16	7.26
Kiribati	20.46		1.20	21.66				21.66	21.66
Marshall Islands	3.00		1.07	4.07				4.07	4.07
Nauru	0.23		0.07	0.30				0.30	0.30
Niue	0.91		0.05	0.96				0.96	0.96
Palau	12.84	0.07	1.99	14.82				14.82	14.82
Papua New Guinea	22.31	0.91	13.39	35.71	24.83	16.43	8.39	44.10	60.53
Samoa	24.72		3.32	28.04		1.80	-1.80	26.24	28.04
Solomon Islands	18.66		5.51	24.18				24.18	24.18
Tonga	11.46		2.07	13.54				13.54	13.54
Tuvalu	0.36		1.71	2.06				2.06	2.06
Vanuatu	0.92		4.25	5.16	7.92		7.92	13.09	13.09
Multiple countries in Oceania	8.29	7.98	3.80	12.09				12.09	12.09
urope	9.57	2.91	17.81	27.39	53.26	72.24	-18.98	8.40	80.65
Albania	0.08		0.84	0.92	5.22	6.38	-1.16	-0.24	6.13
Belarus	0.59		0.08	0.67				0.67	0.67
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.69		0.55	1.25	43.17	1.22	41.95	43.20	44.42
*Bulgaria						14.42	-14.42	-14.42	
Kosovo	1.85		2.61	4.46				4.46	4.46
Moldova	0.77		0.36	1.13	0.07		0.07	1.21	1.21

Туре		Japan's ODA (2018)							
		Grant	s			Loan aid			
	G	rant aid						Total	Total
Country or region		Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	Net disbursement (A) - (B)	(Net disbursement)	(Gross disbursement)
Montenegro	0.24		0.04	0.28				0.28	0.28
North Macedonia	0.47		0.83	1.30		4.74	-4.74	-3.44	1.30
*Romania			0.00	0.00		30.59	-30.59	-30.59	0.00
Serbia	1.77	0.63	2.48	4.25	2.37	1.10	1.27	5.52	6.62
Ukraine	2.60	1.77	8.69	11.29	2.43	8.43	-6.00	5.29	13.72
Multiple countries in Europe*7	0.50	0.50	0.94	1.44				1.44	1.44
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	587.30	534.78	1,432.98	2,020.27				2,020.27	2,020.27
Bilateral ODA total	2,639.75	1,315.96	2,651.71	5,291.46	8,006.18	7,237.03	769.15	6,060.61	13,297.64
Dilateral ODA total	(2,616.03)	(1,315.96)	(2,651.71)	(5,267.74)	(8,006.18)	(7,237.03)	(769.15)	(6,036.89)	(13,273.93)

Notes:

- Asterisks (*) denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [] denote region names.

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

- Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

- Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

- Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

- Values in brackets () do not include debt relief.

- Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

- Contributions to the DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.

*1 Each number in the row of (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

*2 Figures under "ODA for 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 "ODA for multiple countries in South 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 "ODA for 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 "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore do not incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

*6 Figures under "ODA for 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.

*7 Figures under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize data based on the DAC criteria, and therefore incorporate disbursements for multiple countries including Turkey.

(3) Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector (2018)

2018 ((calendar year)	

2018	018 (calendar year) (Commitments basis, Unit: US\$ million Type c Technical Total Bilateral ODA						
Secto	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilatera	(Share, %)
Ι.	Social infrastructure & services	1,073.77	624.72	1,698.50	1,344.11	3,042.61	15.77
	1. Education	162.08	329.77	491.85	168.66	660.51	3.42
	2. Health	305.10	71.51	376.61	162.41	539.02	2.79
	3. Population policies and reproductive health	24.10	14.61	38.71	—	38.71	0.20
	4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)	179.81	78.45	258.26	877.22	1,135.48	5.88
	5. Government and civil society	360.86	61.79	422.65	—	422.65	2.19
	6. Other social infrastructure & services	41.82	68.59	110.41	135.82	246.24	1.28
II.	Economic infrastructure & services	489.12	340.39	829.50	10,230.86	11,060.37	57.32
	1. Transport and storage	341.82	240.98	582.80	9,006.63	9,589.43	49.70
	2. Communications	3.26	15.70	18.96	—	18.96	0.10
	3. Energy	89.81	51.78	141.59	1,224.24	1,365.83	7.08
	4. Banking and financial services	52.54	18.42	70.96	—	70.96	0.37
	5. Business support	1.68	13.50	15.19	—	15.19	0.08
III.	Production sectors	189.31	313.94	503.25	949.00	1,452.26	7.53
	1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	145.37	175.83	321.20	813.64	1,134.85	5.88
	1) Agriculture	89.83	126.57	216.39	601.55	817.94	4.24
	2) Forestry	1.28	29.63	30.91	212.09	243.00	1.26
	3) Fisheries	54.26	19.64	73.90	—	73.90	0.38
	2. Manufacturing, mining and construction	37.09	89.27	126.36	135.36	261.72	1.36
	1) Manufacturing	35.28	81.54	116.82	135.36	252.18	
	2) Mining	1.81	7.73	9.54	—	9.54	0.05
	3) Construction	_	—	—	—	_	
	3. Trade and tourism	6.85	48.84	55.69	—	55.69	0.29
	1) Trade	6.30	39.54	45.83	—	45.83	0.24
	2) Tourism	0.55	9.31	9.86	—	9.86	0.05
IV.	Multi-sector aid	366.87	607.82	974.69	—	974.69	5.05
	1. General environmental protection (environmental policy, biodiversity, etc.)	22.31	26.23	48.54	—	48.54	0.25
	2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural development, etc.)	344.56	581.60	926.16	_	926.16	4.80
V.	Commodity aid and general program assistance	128.66	—	128.66	300.00	428.66	2.22
	1. General budget support	0.50	-	0.50	300.00	300.50	1.56
	2. Food aid	95.71	—	95.71	—	95.71	0.50
	3. Import support	32.45	—	32.45	—	32.45	0.17
	Debt relief*1	23.72	—	23.72	—	23.72	0.12
	Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)	566.00	5.33	571.33	—	571.33	2.96
VIII.	Administrative costs and others	70.58	765.12	835.70	905.49	1,741.19	9.02
	Total	2,908.02	2,657.33	5,565.36	13,729.46	19,294.82	100.00
	BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)	1,880.86	805.89	2,686.74	2,157.75	4,844.50	25.11

Notes:

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

- Including assistance for graduated countries.

- BHN (basic human needs) consist of: I. Social infrastructure; III-1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, V-2. Food aid and VII. Humanitarian aid. BHN mean the minimum living requirements for human beings such as food, clothing and shelter as well as education.

- These data are based on DAC_CRS Statistics categories.

*1 "VI. Debt relief" means not granting new funds but modifying repayment and other conditions of the loans already provided by the government. The debt relief in 2018 was only a cancellation of commercial debts, and no debt rescheduling was provided.

Developments Surrounding Japan's Development Cooperation (January - December 2019)

Year/	Major Developments in	Year/	Important Conferences and Other Events in Japan and
Month	Japan's Development Cooperation	Month	Abroad Related to Japan's Development Cooperation
2019.1	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Rwanda for the Project for Strengthening Nzove-Ntora Principal Water Transmission Pipeline in Kigali City (total grant amount of up to ¥3.191 billion), in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Kagame (in Tokyo) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Côte d'Ivoire for the Project for Improvement of the Japan-Ivorian Friendship Intersection (Phase 2) (grant amount of up to ¥5.027 billion) (in Abidjan) Decision to provide Emergency Grant Aid through the World Food Programme (WFP) in response to the deteriorating hunger crisis in Yemen 	2019.1	Third Japan-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Annual Strategic Consultation (in Rome)
2	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to the Philippines for the Road Network Development Project in ConflictAffected Areas in Mindanao (loan amount of up to \$202.04 million) (in Davao) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Palestine for the Project for the Improvement of Collection and Transport System for Solid Waste Management (grant amount of up to ¥1.785 billion) (in Ramallah) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Pakistan for three projects, the Project for Nutrition Support for Malnourished Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women in the Hosting Districts of Afghan Refugees in Khyber Pakhtunkwa, the Project for Stabilization through Inclusive Livelihoods in the Tribal Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and the Project for Strengthening Preparedness for Tsunami and Earthquakes in Coastal Areas in Pakistan (total grant amount of up to ¥1.21 billion) (in Islamabad) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Cambodia for the Project for the Development of Port Electric Data Interchange (EDI) System for Port Modernization (grant amount of up to ¥1.34 billion) (in Phnom Peh) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Cambodia for the West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (2) (loan amount of up to ¥3.599 billion) (in Phnom Penh) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Socioeconomic Infrastructures in Bangsamoro Region, the Economic and Social Development Programme (Provision of Equipment for Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water), and the Economic and Social Development Programme (Provision of Grant Aid to Myanmar for five projects including three projects under the Project for Responding to the Humanitarian Situation in Rakhine State, Kachin State and Northern Part of Shan State, and two projects under the Project for Humanitarian and Development Assistance	2	 The First Japan-Three Micronesian Countries' Meeting (in Koror, Palau) Seventh Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Osaka) The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7), second Public-Private Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen (in Geneva) High-Level Event "Human Security at 25" (in New York) Jordan support conference "Jordan: Growth and Opportunity - the London Initiative 2019" (in London)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japan's Development Cooperation	Year/ Month	Important Conferences and Other Events in Japan and Abroad Related to Japan's Development Cooperation
2	 Announcement of Japan's assistance totaling approximately \$52.8 million for the humanitarian crisis in Yemen (in Geneva) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Mauritania for the Project for the Construction of the Inspection and Analysis Laboratories of the National Office of Sanitary Inspection of Fishery and Aquaculture Products in Nouadhibou (grant amount of up to ¥1.425 billion) (in Nouakchott) 	2	
3	 Decision to extend Emergency Grant Aid for the humanitarian crisis in Syria and Lebanon Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Sri Lanka for the Project for Establishment of Light Rail Transit System in Colombo (loan amount of up to ¥30.04 billion) (in Colombo) Decision to provide emergency humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to Ethiopia, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, South Sudan, Palestine, and Syria, in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the change of the amount of Grant Aid to South Sudan for the Project for Construction of Nile River Bridge (signed in January 2013) (from ¥8.134 billion to ¥11.229 billion) (in Juba) Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the damages caused by the flood in Malawi Decision to Provide emergency relief goods in response to the damages caused by the flood in Afghanistan Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Cuba for two projects, the Project for the Improvement of Power Supply in the Isle of Youth and the Economic and Social Development Programme (total grant amount of up to ¥3.442 billion) (in Havana) Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the damages caused by the cyclone in Mozambique 	3	 Kick-Off Ceremony in Relation to the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (in Vienna) First Cooperation Conference on TICAD7 between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD (in Tokyo) The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7), third Public-Private Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) 5th World Assembly for Women (WAW!) / Women 20 (W20) (in Tokyo) 9th Joint Committee Meeting of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project (in Tokyo)
4	 Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the damages caused by cyclone in Zimbabwe Decision to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team (second batch) in response to the cyclone in Mozambique Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Nigeria for the Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (grant amount of up to ¥1.58 billion) (in Abuja) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Myanmar for two projects, the Project for the Improvement of Aircraft Surveillance System and the Project for the Provision of Agricultural Machinery and Construction Equipment in Rural Areas (total grant amount of up to ¥3.272 billion) (in Naypyitaw) Decision to provide Emergency Grant Aid to three countries in Southern Africa (Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe) affected by Cyclone Idai Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Pakistan for two projects, the Project for the Extension of Intensive Care at Maternal and Child Health Care Centre and Children's Hospital in Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences and the Economic and Social Development Programme (total grant amount of up to ¥5.52 billion) (in Tokyo) 	4	 G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Dinard, France) Ministerial Strategic Dialogue on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (in Stockholm) United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Forum on Financing for Development Side-Event "Innovative Finance for Sustainable Development: Scale and Impact" (in New York)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japan's Development Cooperation	Year/ Month	Important Conferences and Other Events in Japan and Abroad Related to Japan's Development Cooperation
5	 Signing the partnership agreement between JICA and the JA Group (in Tokyo) Signing the technical cooperation agreement between the Government of Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement) (in Tokyo) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Tajikistan for two projects (grant amount of up to ¥1.771 billion) (in Dushanbe) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Indonesia for the Jakarta Sewerage Development Project (Zone 6) (Phase 1) (loan amount of up to ¥30.98 billion) (in Jakarta) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Sulawesi in central Indonesia, for disaster prevention and reconstruction from damage caused by earthquakes and tsunami (total grant amount of up to ¥5.089 billion) (in Jakarta) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loans for four projects in Bangladesh, Matarbari Port Development Project (Line 1) (I), Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project (II), and Energy Efficiency and Conservation Promotion Financing Project (Phase 2) (total loan amount of up to ¥132.659 billion), in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina (in Tokyo) 	5	 G20 Niigata Agriculture Ministers' Meeting (in Niigata) Fourth Annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum) (in New York) Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (in Geneva) Seventh Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue (in Dushanbe) Second Cooperation Conference on TICAD7 between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD (in Tokyo) Seventh Meeting of the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) Japan-China International Development Cooperation Policy Consultation (in Beijing) 75th Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (in Bangkok) 11th Meeting of the Japan-Viet Nam Cooperation Committee (in Tokyo)
6	 At the Japan-Iran Summit Meeting, Prime Minister Abe announces the extension of Emergency Grant Aid to Iran in response to damage caused by floods in Iran (in Tehran) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Iraq for the Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (2) (total loan amount of up to ¥110 billion) (in Baghdad) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the change of the amount of Grant Aid to Egypt for the Project for Construction of Outpatient Facility at Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital (signed in December 2015) (from ¥1.56 billion to ¥1.983 billion) (in Cairo) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Myanmar for the Project for the Development of Japan-Myanmar Aung San Vocational Training Institute (grant amount of up to ¥2.726 billion) (in Naypyitaw) 	6	 34th ASEAN-Japan Forum (in Hanoi) First conference of the Japan Business Council for Africa (in Tokyo) G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (in Fukuoka) G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy (in Tsukuba) G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth (in Karuizawa) 8th Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Clark, the Philippines) The seventh meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters (in Tokyo) G20 Osaka Summit (in Osaka)
7	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Bangladesh for two projects, the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship and the Project for the Densification of Global Navigation Satellite System Continuously Operating Reference Station Network and the Modernization of Tidal Stations in Bangladesh (total grant amount of up to ¥1.687 billion), and ODA loan for the Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal-Fired Power Project (V) (loan amount of up to ¥143.127 billion) (in Dhaka) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Guinea for the Project for Reconstruction of the Soumba bridge on the National Road No.3 (grant amount of up to ¥1.414 billion) (in Conakry) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Kyrgyzstan for two projects, the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship and the Project for Reconstruction of Urmaral River Bridge on Talas-Taraz Road (total grant amount of up to ¥2.087 billion) (in Bishkek) 	7	 Third Cooperation Conference on TICAD7 between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD (in Tokyo) Seventh Aid for Trade Global Review Meeting (in Geneva) G7 Development Ministers' Meeting and Joint G7 Development and Education Ministers' Meeting (in Paris) 17th East Asia Forum (in Odawara) First meeting of the Experts Council to Review New Funding for the Achievement of the SDGs (in Tokyo) Tenth Joint Committee Meeting of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project (in Delhi) SDGs Action Forum Organized by UNDP (in Tokyo)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japan's Development Cooperation	Year/ Month	Important Conferences and Other Events in Japan and Abroad Related to Japan's Development Cooperation
7	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to the Philippines for the Project for the Septage Management of Metro Cebu Water District (grant amount of up to ¥2.052 billion) (in Manila) Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in the eastern part of Democratic Republic of the Congo Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Jordan for the Project for the Enhancement of Customs Security at Aqaba (grant amount of up to ¥1.703 billion) (in Amman) 	7	
8	 Signing of Exchange of Notes for the provision of Grant Aid to Uganda for the Project for the Improvement of Traffic Flow in Kampala City (grant amount of up to ¥2.548 billion) (in Kampala) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Rwanda for the Sector Policy Loan for Nutrition Improvement through Agriculture Transformation (total loan amount of up to ¥10 billion) (in Kigali) Decision to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in the eastern part of Democratic Republic of the Congo Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Tajikistan for the Project for the Rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar Section of Dushanbe-Bokhtar Road (Detailed Design) and the permanent works for the same project (grant amount of up to ¥3.349 billion) (in Dushanbe) Decision to extend Emergency Grant Aid in response to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in the eastern part of Democratic Republic of the Congo Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Mozambique for the Maputo Gas Fired Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project (loan amount of up to ¥4.788 billion) (in Maputo) Signing an Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone concerning technical cooperation and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) programs (Japan-Sierra Leone Technical Cooperation Agreement) (in Freetown) Signing the memorandum of understanding for renewing the Japan-United States Strategic Energy Partnership in Sub-Saharan Africa (in Yokohama) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Madagascar for the Project for the Improvement of Mangoro Bridge and Antsapazana Bridge in the National Road No.2 (Antananarivo Toamasina) (grant amount of up to ¥2.596 billion) (in Yokohama) 	8	 ASEAN-related Foreign Ministers' Meetings (in Bangkok) 12th Mekong-Japan Ministerial Meeting (in Bangkok) G7 Biarritz Summit (in Biarritz, France) The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) (in Yokohama) Launch meeting of Gavi's third replenishment (in Yokohama)
9	 Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the damage caused by Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the Amazon forest fires in Bolivia Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid for counter-terrorism and security measures in Sri Lanka (grant amount of up to ¥1 billion) (in Colombo) Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the Amazon forest fires in Brazil 	9	 G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (in Matsuyama) Stakeholders' Conference toward the Revision of Japan's SDGs Implementation Guidelines (in Tokyo) Eighth Meeting of the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) High School Students Summit on "World Tsunami Awareness Day" 2019 in Hokkaido (in Sapporo)

Year/ Month	Major Developments in Japan's Development Cooperation	Year/ Month	Important Conferences and Other Events in Japan and Abroad Related to Japan's Development Cooperation
9	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loans to Kenya for two projects, Mombasa Special Economic Zone Development Project (I) and Mombasa Gate Bridge Construction Project (I) (total loan amount of up to ¥84.89 billion), and Grant Aid for the Project for Infrastructure Development in Mombasa Special Economic Zone at Dongo Kundu Area (grant amount of up to ¥6 billion) (in Nairobi) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Côte d'Ivoire for the Project for the Development of the University Hospital Center of Cocody for the Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care Services in Greater Abidjan (grant amount of up to ¥4.163 billion) (in Abidjan) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Djibouti for the Project for the Reinforcement of Maritime Transport Capacity at the Gulf of Tadjourah (grant amount of up to ¥4.081 billion) (in Djibouti) 	9	 UN High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) (in New York) Second Meeting of the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (in New York) Climate Action Summit hosted by the UN Secretary- General (in New York) General Debate of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (in New York) SDG Summit 2019 (in New York) Global Festa Japan 2019 (in Tokyo) Meeting of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development (in New York)
10	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Samoa for the Economic and Social Development Programme (grant amount of up to ¥2.5 billion) (in Tokyo) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Cambodia for the Project for Sewerage System Development in Phnom Penh (grant amount of up to ¥2.777 billion) (in Phnom Penh) Signing an Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Angola concerning technical cooperation and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) programs (Japan-Angola Technical Cooperation Agreement) (in Luanda) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Niger for the Project for Strengthening the Capacity of the National Office of Hydroponic Agriculture Development for the Promotion of Irrigated Rice Cultivation (grant amount of up to ¥1.194 billion) (in Niamey) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Laos for the Project for the Expansion of Water Supply System in Luang Prabang City (grant amount of up to ¥1.922 billion) (in Vientiane) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Dominica for the Project for the Rehabilitation of Fishery Buildings and Equipment in Roseau and Marigot (grant amount of up to ¥1.072 billion) (in Roseau) 	10	 G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue 2019 and Follow up of the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter (in Tokyo) The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund) Sixth Replenishment Conference (in Lyon) G20 Health Ministers' Meeting (in Okayama) G20 Tourism Ministers' Meeting (in Kutchan, Hokkaido)
11	 Signing the Japan-Thailand Partnership Programme (JTPP) (Phase 3) (in Bangkok) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loan to Ethiopia for the Ethiopia Integrated Transport Program Phase 1: Jimma-Chida and Sodo-Sawla Road Upgrading Project (Jimma-Chida Section) (Ioan amount of up to ¥9.655 billion) (in Addis Ababa) Decision to provide emergency relief goods and dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Self-Defense Force Unit in response to the damages caused by heavy rains and flooding in Djibouti Decision to provide emergency relief goods in response to the damages caused by the earthquake in Albania Decision to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team in response to the measles outbreak in Samoa 	11	 SUN (Scaling-Up Nutrition) Movement Global Gathering (in Kathmandu) Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (in Bangkok) The 11th Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (in Bangkok) Fourth Cooperation Conference on TICAD7 between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD (in Tokyo) G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Nagoya) OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Reviews of Development Cooperation-Field visit to Japan (in Tokyo) Fourth Review Conference of the State Parties to the Anti- Personnel Mine Ban Convention (in Oslo) High-level Conference between Afghanistan and Pakistan on Facilitating Trade (in Tokyo)

Year/	Major Developments in	Year/	Important Conferences and Other Events in Japan and Abroad Related to Japan's Development Cooperation
Month	Japan's Development Cooperation	Month	
12	 Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Cambodia for the Project for the Expansion of Water Supply Systems in Pursat (grant amount of up to ¥2.405 billion) (in Phome Penh) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the change of the amount of Grant Aid to South Sudan for the Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba in South Sudan (signed in June 2012) (from grant amount of up to ¥4.402 billion to ¥5.872 billion) (in Juba) Decision to extend Emergency Grant Aid in response to the humanitarian crisis in North-eastern Syria Decision to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team (second batch) in response to the measles outbreak in Samoa Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Ethiopia for the Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Addis Ababa City (grant amount of up to ¥1.386 billion) (in Addis Ababa) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Mozambique for the Project for the Construction of Secondary Schools in Zambezia Province (grant amount of up to ¥2.283 billion) and the Project for the Development of Nacala Emergency Power Plant (grant amount of up to ¥1.386 billion) (in Maputo) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of ODA loans to Uzbekistan for three project, Navoi Thermal Power Plant Modernization Project (Phase 2), and Horticulture Value-Chain Promotion Project (total loan amount of up to ¥1.878 billion), in the presence of Prime Minister Abe and President Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in Tokyo) Signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of Grant Aid to Palestine through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), for two projects, the Project for the Construction of a Schoal and the Improvement of Sever System in Palestine Refugee Camp in the West Bank and	12	 Ninth Meeting of the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo) 9th Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Joint Committee on Infrastructure Development and Economic Cooperation (in Odawara) The 25th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 25) (in Madrid) Inaugural Global Refugee Forum (in Geneva) The eighth meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters and Conferment Ceremony for the 3rd Japan SDGs Award (in Tokyo)

The Development Cooperation Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in February 2015)

Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

Development Cooperation Charter

-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging

countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the "middle income trap." Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

I. Philosophy

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, "international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions," based on the philosophy described below.

(1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan's steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today's international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an "investment for the future."

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

(2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries' self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

II. Priority policies

(1) Priority issues

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that

have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be "quality growth". Such growth is inclusive in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is sustainable over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is resilient, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

(2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves towards regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts towards greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called "middle income trap," as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the "middle income trap" through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa's remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa's initiatives towards regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to

the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves towards the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese ("Nikkei") communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

III. Implementation

(1) Implementation principles

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation

(a) A more strategic approach

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan's development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan's foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decisionmaking and program/project implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical

Reference Materials infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for

In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

B. Strengthening partnerships

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of the private sector and local governments and promoting privateled growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015 Cabinet Decision

Abbreviations

ABE Initiative African Business Education Initiative for Youth

Α

- ADB Asian Development Bank
- ADF Asian Development Fund
- AfDB African Development Bank
- AfDF African Development Fund
- AfT Aid for Trade
- AHA Centre ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
- AI Artificial Intelligence
- AIM2020 ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020
- AIT Asian Institute of Technology
- AJCCBC ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre
- **AMED** Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development
- AMIS Agricultural Market Information System
- AMR anti-microbial resistance
- AOIP ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific
- APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- **APT** Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
- APTERR ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve
- **ASEAN** Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- ASEM Asia-Europe Meeting
- ASF African swine fever
- AU African Union
- AUC African Union Commission
- AUN/SEED-Net ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

В

BEPS Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

BHN Basic Human Needs

BIG-B Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt

BOP Base of the Economic Pyramid

- **CAADP** Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
- CARD Coalition for African Rice Development
- **CARICOM** Caribbean Community
- **CEAPAD** Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development

С

- **CFE** Contingency Fund for Emergencies
- **CFS** Committee on World Food Security
- **CFS-RAI** Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
- **CGIAR** Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
- CMAC Cambodian Mine Action Centre
- CoC Continuum of Care
- **COP** Conference of Parties
- **CPADD** Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-conflictuelles de Déminage et de Dépollution
- CSO Civil Society Organization

D

- DAC Development Assistance Committee
- **DDR** Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

Ε

- **EBF** Equity Back Finance
- **EBRD** European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **EEZ** Exclusive Economic Zone
- EFA Education for All
- **EITI** Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- **E-JUST** Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology
- **E/N** Exchange of Notes
- EPA Economic Partnership Agreement
- EPSA Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa
- **ERIA** Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia

ESD Education for Sustainable Development

ESD for 2030 Education for Sustainable Development: Towards achieving the SDGs

EU European Union

F

- **FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization
- FARC Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
- FATF Financial Action Task Force
- FOIP Free and Open Indo-Pacific
- F/S Feasibility Study
- FTA Free Trade Agreement

G

- GAP Global Action Programme on ESD
- **GARDP** Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership

GCF Green Climate Fund

GDP Gross Domestic Product

- GE Grant Equivalent
- GEBCO General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans
- **GEF** Global Environment Facility
- **GF-TADs** Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
- **GNH** Gross National Happiness
- **GNI** Gross National Income
- GPE Global Partnership for Education
- **GSP** Generalized System of Preferences

Η

I

HICs High Income Countries

HIPCs Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

- **IAEA** International Atomic Energy Agency
- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
- **ICT** Information and Communication Technology
- **IDA** International Development Association

- **IDB** Inter-American Development Bank
- IEA International Energy Agency
- IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
- IFC International Finance Corporation
- IFNA Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa
- IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
- **IHO** International Hydrographic Organization
- **IIC** Inter-American Investment Corporation
- ILO International Labour Organization
- **IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IMO International Maritime Organization
- **IOM** International Organization for Migration
- **IPPF** International Planned Parenthood Federation
- **ISDB-T** Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial
- **ITU** International Telecommunication Union
- ITU-D SG ITU Telecommunication Development Sector
- **IUCN** International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- **IUU** Illegal Unreported and Unregulated

J

- JAIF Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund
- JAIP Jericho Agro-Industrial Park
- JAIDA Japan-Africa Infrastructure Development Association
- **JANIC** Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
- JAXA Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
- JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation
- JCM Joint Crediting Mechanism
- JDS Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship
- JETRO Japan External Trade Organization
- JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
- **JICT** Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services
- JOCV Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
- **JOGMEC** Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation
- **JOIN** Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development

- JPF Japan Platform
- JPO Junior Professional Officer
- **JST** Japan Science and Technology Agency

L

LDCs Least Developed Countries

LICs Low Income Countries

LMICs Lower Middle Income Countries

Μ

MDBs Multilateral Development Banks

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

MDRI Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

MJIIT Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology

MRT Mass Rapid Transit

Ν

NAPSA New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa

NERICA New Rice for Africa

NEXI Nippon Export and Investment Insurance

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NJPPP Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform

NPO Nonprofit Organization

NTDs Neglected Tropical Diseases

NUA New Urban Agenda

0

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OIE World Organisation for Animal Health

OOF Other Official Flows

OSRSG-SVC The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Ρ

PALM Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting

- **PAPRIZ2** Project for Improvement of Irrigated rice productivity in the Senegal River Valley
- PBC Peacebuilding Commission
- PBF Peacebuilding Fund
- PDCA cycle plan-do-check-act cycle
- **PEF** Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility
- PHC Primary Health Care
- PIF Pacific Islands Forum
- **PKO** United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- PPP Public-Private Partnership
- **PRAI** Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment

R

- **ReCAAP** Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia
- **ReCAAP-ISC** Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia Information Sharing Centre

S

SATREPS Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

- **SEAFDEC** Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
- SEZ Special Economic Zone
- SHEP Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project
- SICA Sistema de la Integracion Centroamericana
- SPC Special Purpose Company
- **SPREP** Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
- STEP Special Terms for Economic Partnership
- STI Science, Technology and Innovation
- SUN Scaling Up Nutrition

Т

TFA Trade Facilitation Agreement

TFM Technology Facilitation Mechanism

TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African Development

TMAF Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework

TVET Technical and Vocational Education and Training

U

UHC Universal Health Coverage

UMICs Upper Middle Income Countries

- **UN** United Nations
- **UNAFEI** United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
- **UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS
- **UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- **UNCRD** United Nations Centre for Regional Development
- **UNDESD** United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
- **UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
- **UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme
- **UNESCAP** United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- **UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- **UN-Habitat** United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- **UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UN-IATT UN Inter-agency Task Team on STI for SDGs
- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

- UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service
- **UNMISS** United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
- **UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

- UNTFHS United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
- **UNTOC** United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime
- **UNRWA** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- **UN Women** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

W

- WAW! World Assembly for Women
- WCO World Customs Organization
- We-Fi Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative
- WEPA Water Environment Partnership in Asia
- WFP World Food Programme
- WHO World Health Organization
- WI Wetlands International
- WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMO World Meteorological Organization
- WPS Women, Peace and Security
- WTO World Trade Organization

[Cover Photograph]



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) working in a field with a female staff member of an NGO that makes products using local plants in Saponé, Bazèga Province, Burkina Faso (Photo: Anne Mimault)



Children enjoying class in a classroom provided through a Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project, at Corpus Christi Elementary School in San Martín, Peru



(See the column on page 17 for details) (Photo: Dai Nippon Construction)

The Nippon Causeway, reconstructed with Japanese assistance, in Kiribati

[Back Cover Photograph]



Through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation Project at Bonke), the non-profit organization HOPE International Development Agency Japan constructed a water supply system in Kecha Senga Kebele, Ethiopia, where there was no electricity, gas, or water supply. The children of the district were very excited to see piped water for the first time. They exclaimed "Thank you!" with huge smiles on their faces. (Winner of the photography exhibition "Eeru Yo Todoke! (May my cheers reach you!)" held at Global Festa JAPAN 2019, featured on page 144) (Photo: KONDO Shimon)



See page 138, "ODA Topics" for details on "ODA-Man."

All titles of individuals given in this White Paper are those that were current at the time of the applicable events, and the contents of this White Paper are as of the end of December 2019.

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2019 Japan's International Cooperation

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Japan's International Cooperation Building a better future by connecting the world

