

# Development Cooperation of Japan

## Data of Japan's ODA (1954-2019)

- ◆ Japan has provided assistance to 190 countries and regions since 1954.

**Total: \$550.5 billion(gross), \$387.5 billion(net)**

【Bilateral Aid\*】\$440 billion (gross)

Grant Aid: \$120 billion

Technical Cooperation: \$70 billion

Loan Aid: \$250 billion

【Multilateral Aid\*】\$110 billion

- ◆ Japan has dispatched approx. **197,000 experts** to 183 countries and regions, approx. **54,000 volunteers** to 98 countries, and accepted approx. **649,000 trainees** from 187 countries and regions. \*\*

[Note] Net disbursement : total disbursement offset by repayment of loan aid  
Gross disbursement : disbursement not offset by repayment of loan aid

\* Total amounts since 1960

\*\* The number of experts dispatched, the number of trainees accepted, and the number of volunteers dispatched are as of the end of March 2020.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) play a major role in Japan's face to face assistance.



A JOCV (Science Education) in Samoa



A JOCV (Vegetable Growing) in Fiji



A JOCV (Community Development) in Paraguay

(Photo: JICA)

## Characteristics of Japan's development cooperation

### Supports for self-help efforts

- Japan places emphasis on dialogues and collaboration with developing countries, respecting their ownership and intentions.
- Japan builds the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, regulations and institutions.

e.g. Providing Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) with capacity-building and patrol boats by ODA loans, and supporting the operation and maintenance.



### Sustainable economic growth

- Poverty eradication through sustainable economic growth.
- Assistance for infrastructure, human resource development, legal systems, etc., improving the foundation of industry and investment environment.  
e.g. With financial support for infrastructure construction and technical cooperation, Thailand's Eastern seaboard has become a major industrial complex as the driving force of Thai economy.



### Human security

- Pursuing the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment.
- Focusing on vulnerable people.



e.g. Providing Uganda with ambulances and school buses(30-seaters) to improve their access to hospitals and schools.

Dr. Ogata Sadako, who promoted "human security"



# Examples of Japan's ODA

## Achieving "Quality growth"

The development of human resources, infrastructure, and legal systems supported by Japan are the foundation of "quality growth" (inclusiveness, sustainability, resiliency) in Asia and other regions.



The construction of Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed railway, is expected to contribute to job creations, poverty reduction and further economic development.

The construction of a highway that runs through southern Vietnam, a part of the Mekong aorta, contributing to shorten the traffic time in half.



The construction of the port of Mombasa in Kenya with environment-friendly port cranes, and comprehensive development of The East Africa-Northern Corridor along with the development of special economic zones.



## Achieving SDGs

Based on the principle of human security, in order to realize "society where no one is left behind", Japan has taken initiatives in the fields of environment, education, health, and quality infrastructure investment, through international for a such as G20 Osaka Summit. Japan has extended many multifaceted support in line with SDGs.



In India, Japan has provided support that contributes to SDGs, such as forest protection, landslide disaster prevention, and livelihood improvement of rural women.



In Oceania, the construction of the Pacific Climate Change Center as a base of human resource training in the field of climate change to improve the resiliency to it.



## Ensuring Peace, Stability, and Security

Our assistance for peacebuilding, governance, and the stability and security of society supports the establishment of foundations for development.



In Mindanao, Philippines, Japan supported the peace building process through both economic and political cooperation.



Japan provided equipment and training of demining to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC). It now extends capacity-building support to third countries such as Colombia; south-south cooperation.

In Palestine, Japan contributes to improving the environment of refugee camps by supporting the formulation of Camp Improvement Plans by residents.



## Approach to various issues

### Public Private Partnership



Expansion and operation of International airport in Palau.



Circulating agriculture in Mongolia

### Women



Girls' education in Pakistan



Maternal and child health support in the Dominican Republic

### Disaster, Human rights, and Reconstruction



Japan Disaster Relief Team for Mexico Earthquake (2017)

### Counter-Terrorism, Piracy, and Transnational Organized Crime



Training programs for Djibouti Coast Guard



Project for enhancing of vessel traffic service system management capacity.