

Progress of implementing “Japan’s Action Plan for implementing the Paris Declaration”

At the Paris High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Paris HLF), which was held from February 28 to March 2 2005, Japan endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and announced “Japan’s Action Plan for implementing the Paris Declaration(Action Plan)”. Up to now, Japan has been making efforts to implement the Paris Declaration in accordance with this Action Plan. This paper is Japan’s annual self-report on the progress of Action Plan.

General assessment

Progress on the implementation of the Paris Declaration can be seen in many partner countries, and there are increasing number of cases that Japan is participating in framework document for harmonization and SWAp. Such progress are expanding in Africa and Asia, especially in such countries where framework document for aid effectiveness localizing Paris Declaration or implementing plan of AAA were adopted. We are aiming “Development Effectiveness” which includes aid effectiveness and contributing for enhancement of development effectiveness and aid effectiveness through such action as organizing programs which support enhancing development effectiveness in Asia and Pacific region, cooperating with UNDP, WB and ADB.

Domestic level efforts

ODA planning function has been strengthened through establishment of “the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council” in the Cabinet Office to discuss important issues in development assistance (2007), establishment of International Cooperation Bureau of MOFA (2007), and its reorganization (2009). In October 2008, JICA and JBIC were integrated to rationalize formulation and implementation. Coordinators for economic cooperation who support development partnership have been placed from 2006 to strengthen human resources for enhancement or aid effectiveness. Afterward, countries where they are placed is increasing and now 9 countries mainly in Africa. Moreover, G8 Summit and TCAD IV were held in 2008 and appealed the direction of development and effective style of assistance.

International and regional level efforts

In the Accra HLF of September 2008, Mid-term evaluation on implementation of Paris Declaration was made and Accra Agenda for Action was agreed including priority action items until 2010. Japan contributed to the preparation process such as settlement of discussion items and provided some input such as preliminary meeting in Asia, emerging donor meeting jointly organized with Korea and researches in capacity development and infrastructure, etc. Japan also participates in the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness of DAC / OECD, Learning Network on Capacity Development and Strategic Partnership with Africa, etc. to progress enhancement of development effectiveness and aid effectiveness.

Partner country level efforts

The progress at the partner country level is as follows:

I. Enhancing Alignment of Japan's ODA with Partner Countries' National Development Strategies

[Action 1] Japan is committed to further involvement in program-based approaches by:	
<p>1. Actively participating in upstream country/sectoral analytic work mainly in target partner countries. Then, based on thorough discussion with other donors and multilateral agencies: identifying target sectors/sub-sectors in which Japan has comparative advantages, and further participating in those PBAs, particularly in target partner countries. Japan is willing to assist partner countries in exercising ownership/leadership in managing PBAs;</p>	<p>(1) Participation in upstream country/sectoral joint analytic work, such as;</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia: (i) Participating in joint works for County Procurement Assessment Review(CPAR) in 2001 led by WB (ii) support for CD of LKPP(2009) ● Bangladesh: Developed joint country assistance strategy matrix with DFID, AsDB and WB since 2005 ● Sri-Lanka: Retreat for cooperative consideration of assistance strategies with WB and AsDB in 2009 ● Nepal: (i) Nepal Portfolio Performance Review with the government, WB, AsDB, DFID, JICA (ii) joint conference for strategy planning <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tanzania: Contributing to Poverty Reduction Strategy Monitoring System through pool funding.(2003-2008) ● Ethiopia: (i) Participation in joint analytic work for PASDEP(Ethiopia's PRSP) and joint analysis on PFM capacity(2002-2003). (ii) Beginning of development strategy and industrial policy dialogue for sharing experience in Asia and reflecting it to the next PASDEP since October 2008 ● Mozambique: Participation in joint analytic work for national budget (from since 2006) and joint work of formulating the code of conduct for enhancing aid effectiveness (since 2008) ● Nigeria: (i) Observatory participation in Country Partnership Strategy of WB, DFID, USAID and AfDB (ii) Coordination of making donor's action map in rural water supply to share within the major donors (EC, UNICEF etc.) as a reference for harmonization (iii) Participation as a coordinating role of donors in formulating process of country rice development strategy of Nigeria government conducted by Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) <p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Honduras: Lead in-country donors in 2006 monitoring survey on the Paris Declaration as coordinator of harmonization task team. Now proceeding joint

	<p>work of formulating assistance strategies with Inter-American Development Bank as a milestone of strategy dialogue by the change of administration estimated in January 2010. A work stream on aid effectiveness (JICA is in the chair) is also planning a workshop with the advisory group of candidate for president to help policy planning of the next administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolivia: Jointly participated in the WB's Country Social Analysis with DFID Germany and Sweden. (2005) <p>(2) Japan plans and implements its ODA projects and programs, aligning them with the national and sectoral development strategies including poverty reduction strategies (PRS) as follows. As for monitoring, Japan undertakes it together with the partner country at the project/ program level, and shares the results of monitoring, which are obtained by the partner country with the support of donors, at sectoral level.</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bangladesh: (i) Primary education, and (ii) health ● Cambodia: (i) Primary education, (ii) health, (iii) PFM, (iv) demining, (v) decentralization and (vi) partnership and harmonization ● Indonesia: (i) Creating enabling environment for investment (ii) infrastructure reform and development plan (joint implementation with WB and AsDB) (iii) Climate Change Program to Indonesia (joint implementation with AFD) Lao PDR: (i) bomb disposal, (ii) health and (iii) education ● Nepal: Primary education ● The Philippines: Power sector ● Vietnam: PRSC <p>Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yemen: National water supply strategic investment planning (NWSSIP) (Final adjustment stage to signing the MOU) <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ethiopia: (i) agriculture, (ii) infrastructure, (iii) water and (iv) education ● Niger: Primary education ● Tanzania: (i) PRBS (PRSC), (ii) Agriculture Sector Development Programme, (iii) PFM Reform Programme (iv) Developmental subsidy to the local government (v) Local administrative reform program
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uganda: (i) Primary education, (ii) health, (iii) road and (iv) rural electrification ● Zambia: (i) Rural electrification (ii) Basic education (iii) Rural water supply (iv) health and (v) agriculture ● Rwanda: Education ● Kenya: (i) Education, (ii) water, (iii) health and (iv) agriculture ● Ghana: (i) health, (ii) education and (iii) agriculture ● Mozambique: (i) agriculture, (ii) road (iii) education and (iv) health ● Senegal: (i) education and (ii) water <p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolivia: (i) Education and (ii) water ● Honduras: (i) Primary education (ii) Chagas' disease, and (iii) Strategies for reduction in mortality of pregnant women and babies ● Nicaragua: (i) Primary education and (ii) agriculture ● Jamaica: Disaster prevention <p>(3) Japan has been making efforts to identify its comparative advantages and intensifying selectivity of its priority areas in drafting and revising process of its country assistance program of each partner country. For example;</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Bangladesh, Japan developed joint country assistance strategy matrix together with AsDB, DFID, and the WB since 2005 ● In Vietnam, Japan introduced mechanism to decide aid volume according to performance evaluation. (2004) Prioritization of areas of support in sub-sector level is also introduced. ● In Ghana, priority areas of support are clarified in country assistance program. ● In Mozambique, After confirmation of priority sectors in the policy dialogue 2007, the priority sub-sectors are confirmed in the policy dialogue 2009. ● In Nigeria, Priority sectors are set. ● In Ethiopia, Consolidation of priority sectors are being made through the annual dialogue.
<p>2. Participating in joint arrangements such as a declaration and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), which can serve as a</p>	<p>In general, Japan endorses or signs joint arrangements such as declarations and MOUs as far as those documents is not legally binding.</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p>

good basis for pro-active donor coordination;	<p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia: Jakarta Commitment ● Bangladesh: Harmonization Action Plan (HAP) in 2006 and Statement of Joint Cooperation Strategy in Aug. 2008 ● Papua new Guinea: PNG commitment on aid effectiveness ● Cambodia: Cambodia Development Partners harmonization and Alignment Declaration and Cambodia Development Partners Enhancing Aid Effectiveness Declaration ● Lao PDR: Vientiane Declaration on Aid Effectiveness ● Vietnam: Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness ● Nepal: Code of conducts for donor coordination <p>Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yemen: Statement of aid coordination <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Democratic Republic of the Congo: Documents on country assistance framework ● Niger: Action plan for assistance cooperation ● Uganda: Partnership Principle ● Zambia: MoU on coordination and harmonization on donor practices, Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia ● Ghana: (i)Harmonization and Alignment in Ghana for Aid Effectiveness (ii)Joint Assistance Strategy, (iii) Ghana Harmonization and Aid Effectiveness Action Plan Implementation of Indicator 6, (iv) Ghana Harmonization and Aid Effectiveness Action Plan Implementation of Indicator 10a, (v) Joint Ministry of Health - Development Partners Health Summit Aide Memoire, and (vi) National HIV and AIDS Partnership Forum Aide Memoire ● Tanzania: JAS for Tanzania Memorandum of Understanding ● Kenya: Harmonization - Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy ● Ethiopia: MOU for the assistance on the PRSP ● Sudan: Strategy of assistance for South Sudan government: GOSS Aid Strategy 2006-2011 <p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolivia: Santa Cruz Declaration ● Honduras: Tegucigalpa Declaration ● Nicaragua: Action plan for Paris Declaration
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guatemala: Antigua Declaration I (May 2008) and II (Nov. 2008): on which Participants agreed to promote the assistance cooperation preferentially in 5 sectors - health, education, public order / judiciary, environment / water and rural development. <p><u>Examples of documents regarding to sectors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ghana: health, HIV/AIDS, GBS/MDBS) ● Kenya: PFM, health, agriculture and water ● Tanzania: GBS ● Bolivia: water/sanitation and climate change ● Honduras: Support for Education for all - Fast Track Initiative(an international framework initiated by the WB in 2002 to achieve universal access to primary education by 2015) ● Zambia: each MoUs on health, education and local water supply ● Senegal: framework document on assistance cooperation in the education sector ● Solomon: Partnership Arrangement on health (May 2009) and Statement of Partnership Principles on education (final adjustment stage for signature estimated on Oct. 2009) ● Cambodia: Partnership Principles on PFM, agriculture and PRGO ● Bangladesh: Partnership Agreements on health (2005) and Partnership Framework on water supply and sanitation in the city (2007) <p><u>Examples of aid procedure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ghana: agreement on daily allowance and accommodation fee and agreement on setting prohibition period of dispatching research mission ● Zambia: code of conduct on capacity development and agreement on daily allowance and accommodation fee
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<p>3. Maximizing aid effectiveness by flexibly combining the strengths of various aid modalities to meet the needs of respective partner countries (e.g. complementarity with other donors as well as combination of Japan's own aid instruments such as ODA Loans/Grant aid, and project/non-project aid);</p>	<p>(1) JICA and JBIC will be merged in 2008, and three types of Japan's ODA instruments, technical assistance, a major part of grant assistance, and Japanese ODA loan, will be managed by a single agency with greater synergy and efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sudan: In June 2009, Juba Manpower Training Center (MTC) was expanded in support of Japanese grant aid for conflict prevention and peace building. Afterward, improvement of implementing skills of training and basic training are held. Moreover, JICA are trusted the Multi-Donor Trust Fund in Sudan and implementing repair of facilities in the MTC, equipment provision and training of skills. JICA also began a job training of demobilized soldiers for re-integration to society in the MTC through cooperation with DDR committee of South Sudan government and UNDP. ● Sudan: In Feb. 2009, birth attendant school in Sennal was reconstructed in support of Japanese grant aid for grass-roots projects and human security. JICA technical cooperation is provided to enhance their skills. <p>(2) Japan has been expanding the modalities of its aid from project aid to program aid including budget support. For example, in recent years, Japan has provided budget support to (i) Tanzania as non-project grant aid or PRSC co-financing, (ii) Vietnam and Lao PDR as PRSC/PRSO co-financing, (iii) Cambodia as PRGO, (iv) Indonesia as DPL, and (iii) Vietnam and Lao PDR as co-finance for PRSC(O). In 2007, Japan introduced new aid instrument to provide budget support for PRSPs, and participating in the basket fund of Tanzania and GBS for Ghana. Moreover, in Tanzania, Japan provided the poverty monitoring pooled fund (2003-2007) with non-project grant aid, agricultural sector development planning basket fund (2003-2007) and PFM revolution program basket fund (2005-2006) with counterpart fund of KR</p> <p>(3) Japan is now on the process to establish an effective coordination mechanism (i) among various aid instruments such as technical cooperation, grant aid and loan aid, and (ii) between project aid and non-project aid (e.g. budget support), by introducing mid-term action plan for implementing Japan's country assistance program of the following partner countries since 2009</p> <p>(4) Strengthen complementarity between project aid and budget support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uganda: Provide TA for Office of Auditor General under PFM reform program,
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	<p>and increase transparency and accountability of budget support which accounts for 40% of assistance from donors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zambia: Japan provides co-financing with WB and JICA to rural electrification plan which is formulated with our support and is proceeding the technical cooperation to manage the plan appropriately. ● Ghana: GBS (from 2008) and assistance for CD in PFM of Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fishery (from 2009) ● Honduras: Distributing textbooks of arithmetic edited through the project to enhance teaching skills of arithmetic, using funds of Education for all – Fast Track Initiative contributed from other donors. ● Niger: Using WB funds for Support to the improvement of school management through Community Participation in Niger <p>(5) Strengthen complementarity between donors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mozambique: Japan co-financed for “Montequez-Lichinga Road Project” with AfDB while Sida provided grant ODA for neighboring section of the same road. JOCV provides construction management service for Support to the construction of irrigation system, while GTZ and INGOs provide equipments, WFP provides food for citizens. ● Ghana: Support to the Local Shea Butter Industry working together with UN agencies ● Kenya: Expanding the know-how of technical cooperation project in social forestry which is finished in 2009, as the project of Japan Social Development Fund established in WB ● Bolivia: Vertical division of labor: JICA implemented the water resource development through the technical cooperation “Water is Health and Life” and other donors (WB, IDB, UNICEF, GTZ etc.) provide water supply equipment. ● Honduras: Cooperation with PAHO, UNICEF etc. in projects of Chagas' disease and reproductive health for puberty age, Cooperation with AECL in FOCAL, Cooperation with IDB in the assistance for rural police activity ● Senegal and Mali: Cooperation with AfDB, Islamic Development Bank, BOAD, EU, Germany etc in “projet de Construction des Ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal” which provides grant aid of bridge construction. ● Senegal: (i) Cooperation with GTZ in “Project on the capacity improvement of
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	<p>women and children of Guet Ndar” (ii) Cooperation with UNICEF, USAID, Luxemburg, World Vision etc. in “Safe water and support for community activities phase2” (iii) Cooperation with WAHO (subsidiary organization of ECOWAS) in “Technical and Pedagogical Capacity Strengthening for Nurse/Midwife School Instructors in West African Francophone Countries” (iv) Cooperation with USAID in “Project for the enhancement of sustainability in the Mangrove Forest Management of Saloum Delta”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solomon: (i) JICA implemented master plan study of long-term power development and WB is proceeding F/S of hydraulic power generation. (ii) Within post-conflict infrastructure reconstruction plan, ADB constructed main road in Guadalcanal and Japan provided grant aid for the bridge over the road.(2007) (iii) Global Fund (GFATM), AusAID and WHO provided policy planning support and extended mosquito net and medicine. Japan supported educational activity and service delivery as technical cooperation. ● Cambodia: JICA and KOICA cooperate in irrigation and rural development. ● Bangladesh: Leading donor assigned in each city coordinates regional / functional division of labor to keep complementarity.
<p>4. Participating in joint arrangements such as joint diagnostic work, joint reviews, and joint missions, which are undertaken under the framework of PBAs</p>	<p>Japan actively participates in the following:</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia: (i) Joint works for County Procurement Assessment Review(CPAR) in 2001 led by WB and (ii)Joint assessment on damage by central Java earthquake with UN, AsDB, and WB) ● Lao PDR: Joint support for formulation and implementation of the National Forestry Strategy with Sida. Also, Japan participated joint working group of Education Sector Development Framework for applying to Fast-Track Initiative in education sector. It was endorsed in Dec. 2008. ● Bangladesh: (i) joint mission in private sector development (with CIDA, DFID, EC, WB) in 2005, (ii) developed joint strategy outcomes matrix together with AsDB, DFID, and the WB since 2005. (iii) contributing to the development process of the Joint Country Strategy (JCS) and signed it in August 2008 with other donors in support of implementation of PRSP II (2008-2011)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cambodia: Japan is leading the infrastructure TWG and gender TWG as a vice-chairman in making the index for joint monitoring work. ● Nepal: Nepal government and major donors are holding talks and monitoring regarding to MATEF etc. ● Sri Lanka: Provide support for developing 10-year national development plan 2006-2016 jointly with other donors mainly in agriculture, health and education sectors. ● Pakistan: In 2005, Joint needs assessment mission for emergency assistance against the large-scale earthquakes (with AsDB, DFID, USAID, UN, and WB) ● The Philippines: Joint mission in power sector (with AsDB and WB) in 2004 ● Cambodia: Japan established continuing education program on legal systems development for partner country personnel, cooperating with France, United States and Germany. ● Vietnam: In order to build the climate change program loan, JICA organized the donor conference to make the policy matrix in 2009. <p>Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Afghanistan: Japan participates in the Joint Coordination and Monitoring board (JCMB) which aims to keep effective aid framework on the national construction of Afghanistan, as a major donor. (from the establishment in 2006) ● Palestine: In maternal and child health support, Japan cooperates with other donors on the axis of distributing maternity passbook and its enlightenment activity. <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zambia: (i)Joint review in the rural water supply under NRWSSP of the Government of Zambia (ii) Joint missions on decentralization as a lead donor. ● Tanzania: (i)Joint Appraisal Mission for establishment of basket fund of Agriculture Sector Development Programme.(with Denmark, DFID/UK, EU, FAO, IFAD, Ireland, WB and the Government of Tanzania) in 2006 (ii)Joint review of the second poverty reduction strategy which expires in 2010 as a donor side member. ● Ethiopia: Since 2006, Join PBS(Protection of Basic Service) and Joint Budget and Aid Review led by Government of Ethiopia and other donors (WB and other bilateral donors), continuously, PBS phase 2 and JBAR, joint committee with the Government (public finance), joint sector meeting (private sector
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	<p>development, infrastructure, agriculture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kenya: HIV-AIDS prevention program cooperating with USAID, PEPFAR and NGOs ● Nigeria: Drawing up donor mapping on rural water supply and sharing it with EC, UNICEF and other major donors. ● Sudan: Joining to the BSWG (Budget Sector Working Group) to jointly discuss the three-year activities and financial plan between the government of Southern Sudan and donors on infrastructure, education and health sector. <p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Honduras: (i) Taking leading role in major tripartite (government/CSO/donor) sector groups including health, education, small and medium enterprise development for better implementation of PBAs in 2006. Still providing advice in health and education to improve sector policies for better implementation of PBAs (ii) Participated in annual joint review of EFA. (JICA take the chair of education sector in the second half of 2008.) ● Bolivia: (i) Joint PO monitoring and evaluation of Education Sector (every year), (ii) Joint PO monitoring of statistics sector (participated until 2008), (iii) collaborative work on dissemination of the result of poverty assessment led by WB (2005) and (iv) Support for SWAP seminar in education and water (2008). ● Guatemala: (i) a joint seminar on police administration (with GTZ, UNDP and USAID) in January 2006, and (ii) sector table (with the Government of Guatemala, other donors and NGOs) in education and health. ● Nicaragua: (i) Drafting code of conducts of agriculture sector, and (ii) developing annual plan of actions in agriculture sector ● Peru: Take the chair of donor meeting (with WSP/WB, IDB, CAF, COSUDE/SECO, GTZ/KfW, USAID/WHO) in water sector and participation to drafting proposal on policy framework of water sector.
<p>5. Facilitating information sharing of Japan's country assistance programs and the results of policy dialogue with partner countries and other donors.</p>	<p>Japan has been making efforts to facilitate information sharing through the following:</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bangladesh: Developing joint country assistance outcome matrix and

	<p>encouraging other donors to join them through local consultative group (LCG), together with AsDB, DFID and WB since 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pakistan: Organizing a dissemination seminar on its country assistance program of Pakistan. (2005) ● Cambodia: joint work of making brochure on the overall process of Japanese “Bilateral Development Assistance Needs Survey” (distributed in English and Khmer) <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zambia: Sharing the activities plan in head of donor meeting and sector meeting. ● Mozambique: making presentation of Japanese assistance and sharing issues in the sectoral meeting on agriculture (Apr.2009) and health (Aug.2009). ● Nigeria: joint “Bilateral Development Assistance Needs Survey” with contact agency of development assistance and sharing the result within other donors. <p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Honduras: Share information on aid effectiveness, health, education, water and sanitation, decentralization, small and medium enterprise development, gender equality, support for election, disaster prevention and statistics through sector working groups. ● Nicaragua: Japan is a member of the “kinted group”, which consists of Japan, Norway, Denmark, EU, and IDB, through which information sharing is being facilitated.(from 2006) Japan also actively participates in sector tables on education, health, agriculture, governance and infrastructure. ● Bolivia: In the process of making Country Assistance Program, organizing meeting to share it and request comment to reflect on the final version. <p>Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solomon: (i)Sharing the priority sectors and program (which is approved on the bilateral policy dialogue between Japan and Solomon in June 2009) with other relating donors. (ii)Sharing the information of trend of Japanese assistance in each sector.
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II. Capacity Development

[Action 2]	
<p>Japan will further mainstream capacity development in each stage of a project/program cycle such as (i) country/sector analysis, (ii) planning of country assistance programs, (iii) formulation and designing of projects/programs, (iv) implementation, and (v) monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>Japan has been actively supporting capacity development of the partner country, aligning strategies and priorities set out by capacity development program of those countries as follows:</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conducting a study titled “Voice of the Partner: Making Capacity Development more Effective” ● JICA: (i) Developing a handbook for operationalizing capacity development, (ii) conducting research activities, and (iii) Conducting training for JICA experts for effective capacity development ● Timor Leste: Dispatching personnel to the Aid Effectiveness Bureau of MOF to enhance the Aid Effectiveness. ● Vietnam: Implementing (i) a technical cooperation project for capacity development of ODA management of the Government, and (ii) Comprehensive Capacity Building Program for ODA Project Management (by using WB’s Policy and Human Resources Development Fund trusted by Japan) ● Lao PDR: Support for Capacity Development of Ministry of Health through the coordination capacity enhancement project in health sector relating to sector planning and monitoring framework.
[Action 3]	
<p>Japan will support partner countries to conduct diagnostic work on their needs for capacity development.</p>	<p>Japan is providing the following projects for capacity development of the partner country as follows:</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DAC/EVALUNET: conducted joint mapping research on evaluation capacity development. ● Honduras: Sharing a good lesson and consideration from capacity

	<p>development assistance in the FOCAL with the Government of Honduras.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolivia: Conducting a needs survey of capacity development of small and medium enterprise development, and implemented TA according to the result.(2005) ● Ghana: Donor group made a presentation of current condition of capacity development in the public sector and implemented a status diagnostics. Japan made a contribution in donor mapping analysis. ● Nigeria: Periodic capacity assessment of rural water supply through the technical assistance project started from FY2009. ● Peru: Support for status assessment of capacity development needs in water sector in the context of decentralization through the rural water supply and sanitation project for north area.
[Action 4]	
<p>Japan will support South-South cooperation and regional cooperation where such cooperation is effective, and continue dialogue with non-DAC donors.</p>	<p>(1)South-South cooperation: Japan (i)developed Japan-Southeast Asian Meeting for South-South Cooperation for facilitation of south-south cooperation in ASEAN region, and (ii)agrees on Partnership Program with 12 emerging donors including Thailand, Singapore and Brazil, and provides technical and financial support to those emerging donors when they provide technical cooperation to the third countries.</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malaysia: Enhancement project for civil servant training center in Timor Leste, cooperating with Malaysia (2006-2009) ● Indonesia: Organizing a South-South Cooperation workshop jointly hosting with the Government of Indonesia and the South-South Cooperation Center of Non-Aligned Nations in 2009. <p>Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tunisia: Triangular cooperation on the basis of the framework document for triangular cooperation with Tunisia signed in 1999. For example, Training of wastewater treatment for Iraqi engineer (from FY2006), Reproductive health education for young people in French-speaking Africa (from FY2006), Waste disposal (FY2006 – 2008) and public expense management (FY2006 – 2010,

	<p>cooperation with AfDB)</p> <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zambia: Support a TA on investment promotion by hiring Vice Minister of Investment of Malaysia as a consultant under TICAD Asia-Africa cooperation program. ● Kenya: Policy dialogue for economic cooperation among Japan, China and Korea (quarterly period). ● Mozambique: (i) Triangular Cooperation among Japan, Vietnam and Mozambique, dispatching expert of rice cropping (ii) Triangular Cooperation among Japan, Brazil, and Mozambique, which contains training in the third country under JBPP, joint research in agriculture with EMBRAPA and dispatching Japanese-Brazilian expert of health. ● Ethiopia: High Level Dialogue in development strategy and industrial policy from Oct. 2008, sharing experiences in Asia including Japan. ● Africa region: Assistance for science and mathematics education as activities of ADEA working group on science and mathematics. Also in each countries, providing bilateral projects cooperatively. <p>Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolivia: Japan led the donor table of education and health sector and promoting involvement of Non-DAC countries. ● Middle and South America: (i) South-South Cooperation putting experts from the countries nearby to the practical use, whose language are the same (Spanish). (ii) South-South Cooperation by Japanese experts. (iii) Middle and South America regional capacity development project in disaster prevention, cooperating with other donors. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Clean hospital” in Sri-Lanka which aims to enhance hospital management under AAKCP; 8 countries for first group (2007-2008); 7 countries for second group (2009-2010) ● Vietnam-Mozambique: Adoption of “Zambejia - Nante rice cropping advancement plan” which contains Vietnamese expert, under the framework of CARD, reflecting the plan for enhancement of rice production in Africa which is indicated in TICAD IV. ● South-South Workshop jointly hosted by UNDP (Dec. 2008, New York)
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Others	
In pursuing these actions, Japan will make full use of available ICT facilities such as JICA-NET and the Tokyo Distance Learning Center (TDLC) managed by WB.	Japan has developed distance learning network, called JICA-NET, which connects 55 countries in collaboration with WB's Tokyo Distance Learning Center (TDLC). Some 51,860 people were benefited from distance learning trainings, workshops, and meetings in 2006.

III. Public Financial Management (PFM)

[Action 5]	
Japan will assist partner countries in undertaking PFM reform, for example, through support to their capacity development and a more active participation in CFAA (Country Financial Accountability Assessment) of WB and diagnostic work led by PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability).	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan participates in (i) CFAA (Country Financial Accountability Assessment) conducted by WB, and (ii) PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability)-related activities at the partner country level. ● Lao PDR: Co-financed with WB for PRSO, and supported PFM reform. Japan also supports TA for capacity development of management of public investment program. ● Cambodia: (i)supporting TA on taxation within a framework of PBA on PFM reform (2004), (ii)co-financing to PRGO of WB, supporting PFM reform, combined with private sector advancement and civil servant reform (2007). ● Vietnam: Supporting Vietnam's PFM reform through co-financing with WB for PRSC. ● Mongolia: Providing TA on tax policy as well as TA on accounting and auditing. ● Tanzania: Providing TA on capacity development of PFM (as one of the components of PFM Reform Programme). ● Philippines: Program loans and TA for administrative and financial reform promoted by the Government of Philippines ● Bolivia: sharing progress situation of PEFA and procurement system research organized by WB and IDB. ● Tunisia: PFM training for officials of MOF in French-speaking Sub-Sahara Africa as tripartite cooperation. (FY2006-2010)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nepal: Participation to the quarterly meeting on priority issues including enhancement of country system and PFM under the framework of portfolio performance review jointly conducted by the Government of Nepal, WB, ADB, DFID, JICA ● Ghana: Support for capacity development on PFM of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (since 2009)
[Action 6] Japan will make efforts to improve the predictability of aid flows at the following levels:	
1. <u>Macro level</u> : Sharing information possibly on multi-year aid flows from Japan to partner countries on total and/or sector flows, (Consultative group meetings can be used for this purpose);	Japan has been making efforts to share multi-year aid flows to partner countries on total and/or sector flows on an indicative basis at the field level. (Such case can be seen in Mozambique, Tanzania, Bolivia, Kenya, Zambia, Ghana, Cambodia)
2. <u>Meso level</u> : Sharing information on multi-year operational aid plan (or so-called, rolling plan) for individual partner countries;	Japan has been making efforts to share information on multi-year operational aid plan (or so-called, rolling plan) to partner countries in which Japan has developed a rolling plan on an indicative basis at the field level. (Such case can be seen in Syria, Mozambique, Bolivia, Tanzania, Kenya, Philippines, Timor Leste; Jul. 2009, Nepal, Thai, Solomon, Nigeria, Sudan, Pakistan, Ghana, Ethiopia; under discussion for doubling plan in 5 years, Senegal, Bangladesh)
3. <u>Micro level</u> : Sharing information on the indicative budget of individual projects, of which project agreement documents are already signed, in a timely and systematic manner.	<p>Japan has been making efforts to share information on the indicative budget of individual projects, after project documents are signed, in a timely and systematic manner at the field level as follows:</p> <p>[Type of information to be presented]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case of technical cooperation projects and development Studies: Indicative budget of individual projects (Such case can be seen in Mozambique, Bolivia, Solomon, Sudan, Ghana, Cambodia) ● Case of grant aid projects to be implemented over multi-years: Maximum amount of the project budget in the Exchange Note of the grant aid project. (Such case can be seen in Solomon, Sudan)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case of loan aid projects to be implemented over multi-years: Maximum amount of the loan aid project ● In addition, we provide information on individual projects including indicative budget estimation for government led ODA database in such countries as Mozambique, Cambodia, Bolivia, Nepal, Solomon, Sudan, Ghana, Senegal.
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IV. Untying

[Action 7]	
Japan will continue to implement the DAC Recommendation on Untying of ODA to LDCs.	Japan is implementing the DAC Recommendation on Untying of ODA to LDCs. Japan's untying ratio of bilateral ODA to LDCs reached to 92% in 2008 while DAC targets 60%. (Source: OECD-DAC)

V. Rationalizing Aid Procedures

[Action 8]	
Japan will make continuous efforts to enhance aid effectiveness in ODA loans by harmonizing procedures with other development banks (e.g. WB and the Asian Development Bank, etc.) in the areas of procurement and public financial management.	<p>These harmonization efforts has made in Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Senegal, Mozambique and Tanzania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vietnam: Procurement guideline and Social and Environmental Impact guideline were revised, and F/S and monitoring format were harmonized by 5 banks initiative(JICA, WB, AsDB, AFD, KfW, KEXIM) ● Philippines: JBIC Shares procurement regulations and format for bidding documents, and harmonized procurement procedures with AsDB and WB. ● Indonesia : Developed harmonized procedure for reporting and monitoring for PFM under co-financing Development Policy Lending with AsDB and WB. ● Senegal, Mozambique and Tanzania: Procurement guideline of AfDB is utilized by JBIC under ACFA scheme for co-financing projects. ● Tanzania: Japan, through co-financing of the WB PRSC, also participates in the general budget support with other 13 development partners including WB, which aims at strengthening alignment with public financial management of

	<p>the Government of Tanzania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cambodia: (i) TA for improvement of annual government revenue under the framework of PBA (2004) (ii) Co-financing to PRGO of WB, supporting PFM reform, combined with private sector advancement and civil servant reform (2007).
[Action 9]	
Japan will make efforts to rationalize aid procedures in grant aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan has been making efforts to rationalize aid procedures in technical cooperation through signing of Technical Cooperation Agreements with the partner country. In addition, Japan introduced fast-track scheme to shorten the preparation period of new technical cooperation projects in emergency situation. ● Japan introduced a new grant-aid instrument for disaster reduction and reconstruction in the Japanese fiscal year 2006. In this instrument, the preparation period of the new projects get shorter by rationalizing study process.
[Action 10]	
Japan will actively support the capacity development of partner countries in such areas as procurement, financial management, auditing, monitoring and reporting with priority going to those countries which meet certain criteria.	<p>Japan has been providing the following support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vietnam: Supporting (i) Vietnam's PFM reform through co-financing with WB's PRSC, (ii) Trying to make systems of procurement, "Environmental and Social consideration" and "M&E" align to the general system of public investment project, referring to the good practices acquired from the harmonization work among donors represented by 6 Banks. ● Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam: Supporting improvement of country PFM and procurement systems through joint harmonization efforts by AsDB, WB and Japan. ● Lao PDR: Co-financed with WB for PRSO, and supported PFM reform. Japan also supports TA for capacity development of management of public investment program. ● Cambodia: supporting TA on taxation within a framework of PBA on PFM reform. (from 2004) ● Mongolia: Providing TA on tax policy as well as TA on accounting and

	<p>auditing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tanzania: Providing TA on capacity development of PFM (as one of the components of PFM Reform Programme).
[Action 11] Japan will make efforts to reduce the number of bilateral meetings with partner countries and missions by:	
<p>1. Further promoting information sharing on (i) reference documents produced by partner countries and other donors (bilaterals and multilaterals) as well as on (ii) the results of past missions which had similar objectives on terms of reference (TORs), and</p>	<p>JICA, as an implementation agency for Japan's ODA, has been making efforts to reduce the number of missions through further enhancing the functions of the field missions including project/program formulation, monitoring and evaluation. (Note: Missions which have specific terms of reference for Japanese ODA (e.g. evaluation studies of individual projects/ programs) are not always valid to send jointly with other donors.)</p>
<p>2. Combining multiple missions, which have similar objectives or TORs, with other donors.</p>	<p>Following joint missions were conducted:</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bangladesh: (i) Annual joint review meeting on health and (ii) joint project formulation study in private sector development (with CIDA, EC, WB) (2005) ● Pakistan: Joint needs assessment mission for emergency assistance against the large-scale earthquakes (with AsDB, DFID, USAID, and UN, WB) (2005) ● Zambia: Joint mission on local administration, which consists of seven donors (2006-2007) ● Bolivia: Joint mission on health sector(with USAID) (2005) ● Honduras: Joint evaluation on Chagas' disease program(with Cida, etc) ● Guatemala: Joint evaluation mission on Chagas' disease (with PAHO-WHO) ● Cambodia: Joint appraisal with AFD in water supply project. ● Peru: Participation to the joint mission in rural water supply and sanitation, organized by WB and IDB. ● Mongolia: When providing co-financing with ADB, Japan organized a meeting with the Government of Mongolia, WB and ADB under the framework of IMF, to reduce frequency of meetings.

VI. Managing for Development Results

[Action 12]	
Japan will introduce results-based country programming into its country assistance programs in a step-by-step manner.	New guideline on Japan's Country Assistance Strategy introduced in 2006 instructs clarification of expected outcome of Japan's ODA, and more prioritization for focused assistance.
[Action 13]	
Japan will strengthen its review of ODA delivery at the country level, aligning with the result-based monitoring framework in each partner country.	<p>(1) Japan is now introducing the country team-led review mechanism in the partner country of which Japan's country assistance programs are already developed, on a pilot basis.</p> <p>(2) Japan supports statistics capacity development in order to support partner countries for management of development result.</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cambodia: TA on capacity development of statistics through both bilateral and multilateral support. ● Myanmar: TA on capacity development of Central Statistical Organization (2005-2007) ● Tanzania: TA on capacity development of National Bureau of Statistics for data providing services ● Bolivia: TA and financial support for National Institute of Statistics ● Honduras: (i) TA as South-South Cooperation for capacity development of the National Statistics Bureau. (ii) Participation to the working group on statistics between donors which is under the WG on aid effectiveness.

VII. Enhancing Planning and Implementation Framework of Japan's ODA

[Action 14] Japan will strive to enhance the effectiveness of its ODA planning and implementation by:	
1. Improving the efficiency of operations at both the headquarters and the field level through, for example, reviewing and rationalizing operational procedures.	JICA and JBIC will be merged in 2008, and consequently, three types of Japan's ODA instruments, technical assistance, Japanese ODA loan, and a major part of grant assistance will be managed by the single agency with greater synergy and efficiency. Operational procedures will be economized by, for example, establishing an integrated and simple business process common to each ODA instruments.
2. Enhancing the function of field missions through (i) strengthening functions of field offices in accordance with Japan's Medium-term ODA Policy, and on-going efforts made by JBIC and JICA, and (ii) assignment of staff who have enough professional knowledge and communication skills to participate actively in local donor community discussion particularly in target partner countries.	Japan has been making efforts to enhance the function of field missions through the following: (1) Conducting training courses for those who move to the field missions. Conducting distance-learning programs for staff working for the field missions. Sending advisors/coordinators in charge of PRSP and PFM to partner countries. (2) Sending advisors for aid harmonization to 9 African countries including Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Sudan, Zambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal and Mozambique.

(Reference documents)

1. Japan's action plan for implementing the Paris Declaration (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/coordinate/action.pdf>)
2. Implementing the Rome Agenda in Japan's ODA (Self-reporting of Japan submitted to the Paris HLF) (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/coordinate/agenda0503.pdf>)

[END]