Japan’s Actions Towards Gender Mainstreaming with Human Security in Its Official Development Assistance

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Global Issues Cooperation Division
International Cooperation Bureau
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1, Japan’s Official Development Assistance (ODA)
What is Japan’s ODA?

“The objective of Japan’s ODA is to contribute to peace and development of the international community thereby ensuring Japan’s security and prosperity”

(ODA Charter, 2003)
1. Japan’s Official Development Assistance

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- **Bilateral Assistance**
  - Japanese ODA Loan (JBIC)
    - Project Loans
    - Programme Loans
    - Debt Relief / Rescheduling
  - Grant Aid (MOFA)
    - Project & Programme Grant Aid
    - Grant Aid for Fisheries
    - Emergency Grant Aid
    - Grant Aid for Cultural Activities
    - Food Aid
    - Aid to Increase Food Production

- **Multilateral Assistance**
  - Grant
    - International Organizations (UN, WB, etc.)
  - Technical Cooperation (JICA)
    - Training Courses
    - Dispatch of Experts, Advisors
    - Project-type Technical Cooperation
    - Development Survey
    - Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
    - Japan Disaster Relief Team
1, Japan’s Official Development Assistance

Basic Policies:
1) Supporting self-help efforts of developing countries
2) Perspectives of Human Security
3) Assurance of fairness
4) Utilization of Japan’s experience and expertise
5) Partnership and collaboration with the international community

Priority Issues:
1) Poverty Reduction
2) Sustainable Growth
3) Addressing Global Issues
4) Peace-building

Cross-cutting Issues:
1) Good Governance
2) Human Security
3) Gender
2, Japan’s ODA Policy
What is Human Security?

- Aims at protecting and empowering people from critical and pervasive threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity, such as poverty, environmental degradation, conflicts, landmines, refugee problems, illicit drugs and infectious diseases.

- Tries to integrate and strengthen initiatives that emphasize human-centered perspectives.
2, Japan’s ODA Policy

Protection
of individuals by government or the international community

Empowerment
of individuals and communities to enable them to address the threats by themselves

Direct cross border threats to individuals

Freedom from Fear
- Conflicts
- Terrorism
- Landmines
- Small Arms
- Human Trafficking

Freedom from Want
- Poverty
- Infectious Diseases
- Natural Disasters
- Environmental Disruption
- Currency Crisis
Applying the concept of Human Security:

- **ODA Charter**
- **ODA Medium-Term Policy**
- **ODA Sectoral Development Policies**  
  - Ex) Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD)
- **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

- **United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security**
  - Support projects implemented by UN agencies
    - (As of November 2007)
      - Number of countries: 90 countries and 9 regions
      - Number of projects: 181 projects
      - Total commitment to support projects: $259 million
      - Financial contribution: ¥33.5 billion (totally funded by Japan)

- **Grant Aid for Grass-roots Human Security Projects**
  - Support projects implemented by local authorities and NGOs
    - (As of FY 2006)
      - Number of countries: 105 countries and 1 region (Palestine)
      - Number of projects: 1,212 projects
      - Financial contribution: About ¥10.7 billion
3, Gender Mainstreaming in Japan’s ODA Policy

-From Women in Development (WID) To Gender and Development (GAD)-
I. Japan’s Efforts After Beijing Action Plan

**International Trends**

- 1995: The 4th World Conference on Women
- 2000: UN Millennium Summit
  - Beijing Action Plan
- 2005: The 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women
  - MDGs
  - MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

**Japan’s Action**

- 1995: Initiative on WID
- 1999: Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society
  - WID Initiative
- 2003: New ODA Charter
  - Incorporating Gender Perspective
- 2005: New Mid-Term Policy on ODA
  - Initiative on GAD
  - GAD Initiative

Incorporating Infections Diseases
Human Trafficking
Natural Disaster
I. Japan’s Efforts After Beijing Action Plan

(1) Supporting a series of international commitments aiming to promote women’s empowerment and achieving gender equality.

(2) Enacted the ”Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society” in 1999
   It stipulates that Japan shall make efforts to take necessary measures for promotion of international cooperation related to creation of a gender-equal society.

(3) Provided assistance based on “Initiative on Women in Development (WID)”
   The contribution totals about $US 7 billion for 8 years from 1996 to 2003

(4) Adopted the new “ODA Charter” (2003), and the new “Medium-Term Policy on ODA” (2005)
   Emphasizes the importance of gender perspectives in Japan’s ODA policies.
II. Emerging Gender Issues in a Changing Global Environment

(1) Emerging Global Issues

ex. Poverty, Peace-building, HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking, Natural Disasters

(2) Global Consensus towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

▼ Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (MDG 3)
▼ Undertaking All Activities with a Gender Perspective

Japan’s new “Initiative on GAD” articulates actions towards Gender Mainstreaming
III. The Initiative on WID

1. What has changed from WID to GAD?

The Inititative on GAD

- Equal participation of women and men
- Assistance with consideration for different needs and development impacts of women and men
- Mainstreaming Gender in ODA at every phase...
  - ODA policies, planning, implementation, evaluation
  - Perspective of Human Security
  - Specific actions for Priority Issues:
    - Poverty Reduction
    - Sustainable Growth
    - Addressing Global Issues
    - Peace-building

The Initiative on WID

- Women’s participation and their benefits from development
- Assistance aimed at the empowerment of women

Three Priority Areas

- Education
- Health
- Economic and Social Participation
III. The Initiative on GAD

2. Gender Mainstreaming in Japan’s ODA
-From ODA Policy to Individual Project

- Medium-term Policy on ODA (2005)
  - Country Assistance Programs
  - Sectoral Development Policies - GAD Initiative (2005)
- Individual ODA Project
III. The Initiative on GAD

3. Basic Approaches for Gender Mainstreaming

- Strengthening integration of gender equality perspective in ODA policies
- Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women’s participation
- Assistance for developing countries’ policies and institutions that promote gender equality
- Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs
- Organizational and institutional capacity building
III. The Initiative on GAD
4. Sector Specific Actions from Gender Equality Perspective

a. Poverty Reduction:
   Education, Health, Agriculture and Rural Development

b. Sustainable Growth:
   Infrastructure Development, Economy and Labor

c. Addressing Global Issues:
   Environment, Human Rights and Violence

d. Peace-building:
   Humanitarian Assistance, Assistance for Reconstruction, Prevention of Conflict and Its Recurrence

The Importance of “Human Security” Perspective
In March 2006, Japan announced WASABI at the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City.

Basic Policies:
1. Pursuing the sustainability of water use
2. Emphasizing “Human Security” perspective
3. Emphasizing capacity development
4. Pursuing synergy through cross-sectoral measures ⇒ Gender perspectives
5. Considering local conditions and appropriate technology
In June 2005, Japan announced HDI at the "High-Level Forum on Health-MDGs in Asia and the Pacific".

Basic Policies:
1. Emphasizing “Human Security” Perspective
2. Cross-cutting Issues ⇒ Gender perspectives
3. International Cooperation
4. Providing Aid Strategy along with Diverse Needs of LDCs
5. Empowering Research Capacity & Considering Local Contexts
5, Good Practices on Gender Mainstreaming -

Lessons Learned -
From Multi-Sectoral Actions to Multi-Bilateral Cooperation
What are Japan’s Efforts Towards Gender Equality?
-Multi-Sectoral Actions (Cross-cutting Approach)

1. Poverty Reduction:
   Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture and Rural Development

2. Sustainable Growth:
   Infrastructure Development, Economy and Labor, ICT

3. Addressing Global Issues:
   Environment, Climate Change, Energy, Human Rights and Violence

4. Peace-building:
   Humanitarian Assistance, Assistance for Reconstruction, Prevention of Conflict and Its Recurrence

5. Cross-cutting Issues:
   Governance
What are Japan’s Efforts Towards Gender Equality?
-Multi-Bilateral Cooperation (Multilateral & Bilateral Aid)

1) UNDP/Japan Women in Development Fund (JWIDF)
2) UN Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS)
3) Japan’s Grant Aid Project (MOFA)
4) Japan’s Technical Cooperation Project (JICA)
5) Japanese ODA Loan Project (JBIC)
6) Cooperation with Various Actor (Public-Private Partnership)
5, Good Practices – Cooperation with International Organizations

Capacity Building for “Gender-Sensitive Budgeting (GSB)” (UNDP/Japan WID Fund)

- **Main Objective**: strengthening the GSB capacity of national governments
- **Activity**: training sessions held for approximately 90 government officers and experts from Europe and the CIS, Asia-Pacific and other regions
- **Some examples of results**:
  - <Nepal> established GSB committee to strengthen GSB auditing in the finance ministry
  - <Russia> initiating support for strengthening GSB in local government’s budgeting
5. Good Practices – Cooperation with International Organizations

- Promotion of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support for Children and Adolescents Affected by HIV/AIDS (UN Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS))

- Main Objective: HIV/AIDS Prevention/ Care of Children and Youths infected by HIV/AIDS
- Issues: Lack of access to information on reproductive health and family planning
  - Women are taking part of the care activities for HIV/AIDS patients
- Activity: Raising awareness of community leaders
  - Improving gender awareness for youths
  - Promoting the participation of men for the care activities of HIV/AIDS patients
- Some examples of results:
  1) Improved understanding of children and youths on HIV/AIDS and increased number of men volunteers.
  2) Improved understanding of gender roles within the community.
El Salvador: Water Supply Project (MOFA)

- **Main objective of the project:** Water supply in East El Salvador

- **Key points from gender perspective:**
  1. Improved school enrollment rate of girls
  2. Women also could join other activities without going to draw water.

- **Measures:**
  By Japan’s building of water supply system in the area, the recipient group has promised to let their children, both girls and boys, to go to school.
5, Good Practices – Cooperation with JICA

Tanzania: “Kilimanjaro Agriculture Training Center Project Phase-2 (JICA)

- **Main objective of the project:** training for raising the productivity of wet-rice cultivation for irrigation

- **Key points from gender perspective:**
  1. The equal distribution of labor between men and women in both production and reproduction
  2. The equal access to and supervision of household expenditure and income between men and women

- **Measures:** trainings for gender awareness and effective household finances, acceptance of equal number of women and men in the training course, introduction of weeding equipment and heat efficient cooking stoves, etc.
5, Good Practices - Cooperation with JBIC

**Bangladesh: ”Eastern Bangladesh Rural Infrastructure Development Project” (JBIC)**

- **Main objective of the Project:** improvements in roads, rural village markets and other infrastructure targeting the impoverished farming communities
- **Key points from gender perspective:**
  1. The promotion of women’s participation in the project
  2. The economic empowerment of women in the local market activities
- **Measures:** training women for employment in planting and other work, and saving mechanism to utilize their income to start businesses, facilitating the local market place for use by women shop owners, etc.
5. Good Practices - Cooperation with Various Actors

- **ASEAN+3 Human Security Symposium on Women & Poverty Eradication (July, 2007)**

  - Dialogue among Gender Experts from ASEAN+3 countries
  - "Recommendations on Alleviating Feminization of Poverty in ASEAN+3 Countries"
5, Good Practices - Cooperation with Various Actors

- UNDP/Japan WID Fund Symposium
  “Care Economy: Strategic Perspective of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)” (August, 2007)

- Dialogue among Gender Experts from Diverse Backgrounds
- Co-sponsored by MOFA, UNDP
6. Japan’s Future Challenges Towards Gender Equality

Under the GAD initiative, Japan will make further efforts for Gender Mainstreaming in ODA.

- Reflecting gender perspective in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs and Sectoral Development Policies
- Conducting ex-ante evaluations with gender perspective
- Providing support for the National Machineries of developing countries
- Sharing information on gender with the international community
- Institutional capacity building for the promotion of Gender Mainstreaming
For further information

Please visit our website at: www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sector
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