

climate change countermeasures and African development took in these meetings.

1. Measures to address issues of the environment and climate change
2. Economic growth of developing countries
3. Assistance for democratization and economic transition
4. Peacebuilding and the fight against terrorism
5. Establishing human security

The following sections describe the details of Japan's ODA disbursements implemented around FY2007.

## Section 2. Measures for Each of the Priority Issues

Japan lists various challenges like poverty reduction, support for sustainable economic growth, approaches to global issues, and peacebuilding in its ODA Charter, and is committed to advancing these based on the “objectives” and “basic policies” described in the previous section. In particular, one of the most important themes for Japan in order to implement its assistance is poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth of developing countries through supporting their self-help efforts and the vitalization of economic activities in private sectors. This has also been indicated in its experience with development in East Asia. This section will describe Japan's recent approaches toward the various issues mentioned above.

### 1. Sustainable Growth

For poverty reduction, it is indispensable that the economies of developing countries grow sustainably, that income be enhanced through increased employment, and that the quality of life be improved. Japan proactively supports efforts for the sustainable growth of developing countries.

#### (1) Support for Socio-economic Infrastructure

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record for infrastructure development support in FY2007 is as follows:

Loan aid (ODA loans): Approx. ¥944.8 billion (to 21 countries)

Transportation sector: Approx. ¥381.9 billion  
Energy sector: Approx. ¥129.8 billion

Grant aid: Approx. ¥27.6 billion (to 40 countries)

Energy sector: Approx. ¥5.6 billion

Communication sector: Approx ¥3.1 billion

##### <Current Status>

For poverty reduction, it is indispensable not only to implement measures to reduce poverty or to provide assistance in the areas of social development that could directly influence the poor, but also to promote sustainable development through economic growth. Japan has been placing importance on the improvement of socio-economic infrastructure that provides the foundation for the improvement of developing countries. Development of infrastructure plays an essential role in economic development in developing countries: to construct infrastructure for transportation and communication like roads, ports, and airports; to expand exchanges between urban and rural areas; to ensure security against disasters; and to promote trade and investment from overseas. Also important to development is the improvement of infrastructure that contributes to the fulfillment of basic social services such as education, health care, safe water, housing, and better access to hospitals and schools. It is also important to improve small-scale infrastructure such as agricultural and fishery markets, fishery ports, and agricultural roads, in order to vitalize local economies.

##### <Japan's Efforts>

In term of Japan's efforts related to infrastructure development, one example is an ODA loan to Viet Nam initiated in FY2001 for terminal construction of the International Airport in Ho Chi Minh City, which opened its service in FY2007. The airport can now handle 7 million passengers annually. Another example is an ODA loan to Uganda for power lines and substations connected to the Bujagali Interconnection Project, one of the largest privately-funded power supply projects in Africa. The loan aid, which started in FY2007 in coordination with the African Development Bank, alleviates power supply shortages in the region as well as risks shouldered by private investors, thereby contributing to sustainable growth of the region. As for grant aid, Japan decided to support the construction of a bridge between the national borders of El Salvador and Honduras (Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge) in FY2007.<sup>1</sup> The bridge, together with the La Union Port built with a loan from FY2005, is expected to stimulate regional commerce.

In order to establish infrastructure in developing countries in accordance with appropriate development policies

<sup>1</sup> Project for the Construction of the Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge.



Ho Chi Minh International Airport, constructed with Japanese cooperation

and to maintain and operate them in a sustainable manner, it is essential to develop human resources to handle these issues. Japan has been providing a wide range of technical cooperation, including the formulation of national land or city planning, the training of engineers to manage and operate constructed facilities, the provision of equipment necessary for management and operation, and development study.

In southern Viet Nam, a technical cooperation for Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Terminal, improvements of which are financed by an ODA loan, is being implemented so that private sector businesses can efficiently manage these port facilities. This is an example of coordination between aid modalities.

## (2) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

### <Current Status>

For the objective of sustainable growth in developing countries, not only the establishment of economic and social infrastructure, but also the offering of assistance from the perspectives of policy making, institution building, and human resource development are required. The ODA Charter regards human resource development and the establishment of laws and institutions, which are the foundation of development in developing countries, as a prioritized policy. Under this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy on ODA lists, as practical and concrete manners, eradicating corruption, implementing legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local government.

### <Japan's Efforts>

As part of its assistance for policy formulation and institution building, Japan has extended financial assistance not

to specific projects but to developing countries' national accounts. For example, Japan has provided Indonesia with a Development Policy Loan (DPL) since FY2004. This DPL is co-financed with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The loan is to support the Indonesian government's efforts to carry out reform in the areas of stabilization of the macro-economy, improvement of the investment climate, improvement of public finance management and governance such as anti-corruption, as well as poverty reduction. Indonesia also received an ODA loan from Japan to strengthen its policy formulation capacity to deal with natural disasters<sup>2</sup> in FY2007, and US\$300 million of Climate Change Program Loan based on Japan's "Cool Earth Partnership" initiative in FY2008.

[See Part I Chapter 2 \(page 8\) on the "Cool Earth Partnership."](#)

Besides this, in FY2008, Japan decided to give Viet Nam the sixth round of loans to facilitate its poverty reduction efforts, supporting its institution building in the fields of investment condition improvements, sewage toll collection, national enterprise reforms, and government expenditure reform through subsidy cuts.

Japan also assists with establishing democracy and has heretofore provided cooperation for institution building, such as legal, administrative, civil service, and police systems. As well, Japan supports to establish programs for electoral assistance, in the fields of strengthening civil society and the empowerment of women. As for administrative assistance, cooperation is designed to combat corruption and to improve statistical competence and local administration capacity. Administrative assistance has been provided not only to Asian countries such as Thailand, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, but also to Latin American and the Caribbean countries such as Paraguay and Honduras, as well as African countries including Tanzania and Zambia. For instance, Japanese experts have been dispatched to Ghana's Office of the Head of the Civil Service since FY2007, engaging in lectures and other educational activities to strengthen civil service system of the country.

In the area of improving the capability of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintaining domestic order, Japan has been providing assistance based on the achievements and experiences of the Japanese police system. This assistance combines the transfer of knowledge and technique and provision of equipment for facility development, while priority is being placed on human resources development such as building institutions and improving administrative capacity.

<sup>2</sup> Disaster Recovery and Management Sector Program Loan.

Since FY2002, Japan has been dispatching experts to Indonesia and also accepting trainees from the country. These exchanges aim at transferring the attitude of the Japanese police trusted by the people, the method of investigating criminal cases, and the technologies used by their crime laboratory. In addition, Japan provides equipment as grant aid for wireless communication systems, *Koban*, and equipment for criminal investigation activities. These moves contributed to the safety of citizens, as the improved wireless network has enabled the authorities to respond rapidly to calls from citizens and the technology has been improved in the inspection of drugs based on physical evidence.

In FY2007, with a view to establishing social foundations for the rule of law, Japan supported countries in transition to market economies, such as Viet Nam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, as well as other countries in the development of legal systems. Concretely, the offered assistance included drafting and revising bills, enacting laws, and taking legislative measures to cultivate legal professionals. For Cambodia, Japan supported drafting a civil code and civil procedure code. The code of civil procedure formulated and officially announced in July 2006 has been applied since July 2007, and the civil code was enacted and promulgated in December 2007. In order to develop human resources to implement the formulated laws, Japan supported revision of curriculums and teaching materials for Cambodia's Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors. Graduates who studied using new curriculums are expected to play an active role around Cambodia.

In Viet Nam, Japan's support puts priority on improvements in trial procedures so that the civil code and the civil procedure code developed through the past assistance can be

executed more suitably. In Uzbekistan, with Japanese assistance, a commentary to the Bankruptcy Law to standardize the interpretations and applications of the Bankruptcy Law was published in March 2007 in Russian. It is now being translated into Uzbek, English, and Japanese. In China, Japan assists revising laws, such as the antitrust law, the market distribution law, and the civil procedure code. Between October and November 2007, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) organized an international training course on corruption control in criminal justice. With the participation of 13 trainees from 11 developing countries primarily from Asia, the course offered opportunities to consider issues and countermeasures regarding the current situation on corruption and measures taken in criminal justice.

As well, the thirteenth meeting of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council was held in January 2008. Under the subject of the assistance for legal and judicial system development, it was agreed that Japan would designate the assistance as one of the priority fields of its overseas economic cooperation and strategically promote the assistance, which has significant meanings in consolidating the rule of law, creating a favorable environment for sustainable growth, and strengthening Japan's economic partnership with developing countries. The meeting agreed with establishing basic plans with inter-ministerial cooperation, subsequent to priorities. In order to do so, Japan is to conduct surveys for local needs, target countries, duration and timing of implementation, and areas and modalities of assistance. The government of Japan conducted these surveys in China, East-Timor, and Mongolia.



(Source: JICA)

### (3) Human Resource Development

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

Technical cooperation<sup>3</sup>  
 31,015 trainees accepted<sup>4</sup>  
 6,422 experts dispatched<sup>5</sup>  
 4,199 members of the Japan Overseas  
 Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) dispatched  
 1,295 other volunteers dispatched

<sup>3</sup> The number of personnel does include only those of JICA unless noted otherwise.

<sup>4</sup> Breakdown: JICA 22,246; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 4,928; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 3,742; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport 98.

<sup>5</sup> Breakdown: JICA 5,948; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 437; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport 35.

### <Current Status>

As it is said that “nation building starts from human resource development,” support for human resource development is one of the important pillars of Japan’s assistance. Assistance for human resource development does not only encompass the fostering of personnel who will directly contribute to the development of developing countries. It also plays a major role in enhancing bilateral relationships by promoting mutual understanding through person-to-person exchanges and establishing personal relations among leaders in various sectors including youths, who have responsibility for future development. Assistance for human resource development is also an extremely important factor in strengthening self-help efforts (ownership) of developing countries, which is one of the fundamental principles of Japan’s assistance.

To foster human resources that can take part in development processes, it is essential to promote assistance not only in primary education, but also in various other educational opportunities such as higher education, technical education, vocational training, and practical training in the administrative branch. For personnel training, information and communication technology is often used to provide high-quality assistance at a lower cost.

### <Japan’s Efforts>

#### ● Higher Education and Vocational/Technical Training

Assistance in higher education includes development of higher education facilities in developing countries, support in improving operation and management capabilities, and enhancement of education and training capabilities. For example, Japan supports the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) in developing education and research capacity through regional networks among higher education institutions that extend beyond national borders. For technical education and vocational skill development,



(Source: JICA)

Japan has been extending cooperation aimed at enhancing the quality of vocational training as well as implementing training programs that match the needs of the labor market. In FY2007 Japan carried out technical cooperation projects in Sri Lanka, Rwanda, Turkey, Ghana, and other countries. More specifically, Japan has dispatched experts in fields such as information and communications, mechatronics, and metalworking to Sri Lanka, also in fields such as information engineering, communication engineering, and substitute energy to Rwanda. Japan conducted on-site technical transfers and received trainees in Japan or in a third country. In countries such as Afghanistan and Sudan, Japan offered basic vocational training that is useful for starting businesses or being employed to make a living.

Japan organizes training and seminars on labor-management relations for those associated with labor unions and employers associations in developing countries. These projects have contributed to stable long-term labor relations in local businesses, stable transactions between local businesses and Japanese companies, and competent human resources for economic partnership.

#### ● Trade/Investment Human Resources and Support for Introducing a Market Economy

Another area of cooperation involving the development of human resources is in improving trade and investment climates. Japan has been cooperating in the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and development of mineral resources. In recent years, such efforts have come to include management techniques, such as building institutional foundations for industries and management skills of productivity improvement. Areas of cooperation have expanded to those related to environment and energy, the needs that have increased with the advance of industrialization. To promote trade and investment, Japan also extends assistance through the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS). Activities by both bodies include dispatching experts in various fields and accepting trainees, as well as organizing seminars. Other initiatives in place include assistance in the protection of intellectual property rights, standards and authentication, efficiency of product distribution, the environment and energy conservation, institutional improvements such as development of industrial human resources, and establishment of “Asian standards.”

As a way of providing support for the reform efforts of developing countries toward introducing a market economy, Japan has established “Japan Centers” (formal name:



Human Resources Development Center for International Cooperation), to transfer Japanese expertise and experience on company management and starting businesses. So far such centers have been set up in Cambodia, Viet Nam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City), Laos, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Ukraine.

#### ● Japanese Methods Accepted Internationally

Japanese expertise is founded upon Japanese values including everlasting pursuit for quality, user-first philosophy, punctuality, fulfillment of promises, efforts to improve operational procedures, and care for safety and environment. These values are often accepted by developing countries as new standards. For example, those concerned with subway systems in India now use “*Nouki*,” a Japanese word meaning deadline for delivery, as Japanese style safety measures and time management in a construction site have been transferred to India through the construction of the Delhi subway system funded by Japanese ODA loans.

Another example is “*Kaizen*,” a Japanese word meaning improvements. In Japan, daily efforts for “*Kaizen*” are often devised and implemented through a meeting among workers on sites. This concept of “*Kaizen*” has also spread among developing nations. In Mongolia, attendants of business courses at “Japan Centers” in Mongolia, or Human Resources Development Center for International Cooperation in Mongolia, set up the *Kaizen* Association, which has promoted “*Kaizen*” in local enterprises bringing about sales increases and new products.<sup>6</sup> The Asia Productivity Organization (APO), an international organization established in 1961 and headquartered in Japan, has also been promoting the concepts of “*Kaizen*” and “5S (*Seiri* meaning organize, *Seiton* meaning arrange, *Seisou* meaning clean up, *Seiketsu* meaning neat, and *Shitsuke*/



(Source: JICA)

*Shukanka* meaning discipline)” as well as various measures based on these concepts across the membership nations through the network of its branches there.

#### (4) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan’s record in FY2007 is as follows:

Grant aid: ¥3.1 billion (to five countries)

Technical cooperation

449 trainees accepted<sup>7</sup>

113 experts dispatched<sup>8</sup>

Three JOCV and other volunteers dispatched

##### <Current Status>

The dissemination of ICT contributes to sustainable economic growth through industrial advancement and improving economic productivity. The active use of ICT is highly significant in enhancing information disclosures by the government, improving governance, which is a cornerstone of democratization, through assistance to mass media, and strengthening civil society by means of improved convenience and services.

At the same time, the disparity is becoming obvious between people who have access to ICT and those who do not. This so-called “digital divide” could threaten the stability of the international community by further widening the economic disparity between developed and developing countries. Therefore it has become of the utmost importance to resolve this issue.

##### <Japan’s Efforts>

ICT is a sector that can be basically developed through private sector initiatives. Cooperation through official aid in the ICT area is therefore specifically devoted to cooperation pertaining to certain fields not well suited to the private sector. Therefore, the assistance aims at reducing poverty caused by the digital divide as well as contributing to a democratic society with freedom of information in developing countries. This includes establishment of communication and broadcasting infrastructure, legislative foundations, and human resources.

In FY2007, Japan initiated technical cooperation for Bosnia and Herzegovina, where educational systems were divided by ethnicity. The cooperation is designed to

6 Examples include the UGUUJ Company, a sweet bread bakery that recorded the highest sales, and HUGJIL Trade, a cosmetics company that developed a new type of wet tissue papers and dramatically increased its sales as a result.

7 Breakdown: JICA 247; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications 202.

8 Breakdown: JICA 112; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications 1.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer giving advice on how to operate a PC (Papua New Guinea) (Source: JICA)

encourage the introduction of common curriculums for information education that may lead to ethnic reconciliation.<sup>9</sup> As well, Japan provided ICT research, education, and training facilities and equipment for the University of the South Pacific headquartered in Fiji.

## (5) Facilitating Trade and Investment

### <Current Status>

As the private sector takes a leading role for sustainable economic growth, it is important to promote and stimulate trade and investment. Therefore, the governments of developing countries need to carry out a vast number of policy measures in order to develop an investment climate to attract the private sector. In many cases, developing countries have difficulty resolving these issues by themselves. Therefore, assistance with bilateral and multilateral frameworks is necessary.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan's assistance includes infrastructure development, institution building, and human resource development though such means as official development assistance and Other Official Flows (OOF). Along with foreign direct investment, trade has great importance to developing countries for growth. In order for developing countries to improve their access to the markets of developed countries, the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which adopts lower tariff rates than general rates for their exports, has been playing an important role. The international community stresses the importance of improving the export capacity and competitiveness of developing countries through

this system. Particularly, for the Least Developed Countries (LDC), various measures have been taken to enhance trade/investment and market access.

### ● Cooperation to Strengthen the Multilateral Trading System

In the World Trade Organization (WTO), the international organization that works to maintain and strengthen the multilateral trading system, roughly four-fifths of the more than 150 WTO members is accounted as developing countries. Not only Japan that depends on trade for its economic activities, but developing countries also have dramatically increasing potentials for economic growth through globalized trade and investment. The WTO Doha Round Negotiations (The Doha Development Agenda) which started in 2001 emphasize the promotion of development in developing countries through their participation in the multilateral trading system.

In FY2007, Japan has extended approximately ¥50 million to the trust fund set up within the WTO in support of capacity development for developing countries in order to implement the WTO agreements and to participate in negotiations. In addition, Japan has taken part in the Integrated Framework (IF), which is a framework for trade-related technical assistance for least developed countries (LDCs) led by six international organizations including the WTO. Furthermore, mainly in the interest of supporting the private sector in developing countries, Japan donated an additional ¥8 million approximately to the trust fund of the International Trade Centre (ITC) in FY2007.

### ● Development Initiatives for Trade

Currently, the notion of Aid for Trade (AFT) is being actively discussed through various international forums such as the WTO, World Bank, and OECD. Japan announced the "Development Initiative for Trade" in 2005, with a view to promoting trade, thus contributing to developing countries. Accordingly, Japan has carried out comprehensive and tailored assistance by combining various tools including ODA and other measures to improve market access for LDC products in each stage of trade—"to produce," "to sell," and "to buy." Such assistance includes, for example, the expanded provision of Duty-Free and Quota-Free market access for LDCs, as well as support for the One Village One Product Initiative. Regarding Madagascar, Kenya and Zambia, where Japan dispatched the high level mission on the Development Initiative for Trade in 2007,

9 Project on Informatics Curricula Modernization in BiH



Products created by the One Village, One Product movement in Africa (Source: Jiji)

presidents, ministers, and other government officials of the three countries similarly expressed their high appreciation and admiration for Japanese efforts, which proved that the initiative met the needs and demands of developing countries. Improving market access for LDCs through DFQF treatment has been an agenda also in the arena of the UN, such as in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Programme of Action for the LDCs. In 2007, Japan expanded the coverage of the goods subject to DFQF to LDCs to 8,859 tariff lines. As a result, the coverage has increased to about 98% in terms of number and more than 99% in terms of value, thus achieving the 97% agreed in the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration in 2005 as the goal for the immediate future.

#### ● Promotion of Economic Partnerships

In recent years, Japan has been actively promoting economic partnerships through Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). In addition to traditional trade in goods, these agreements widely cover investment rules, the liberalization of trade in services, the movement of natural persons, government procurement, protection of intellectual property rights, competition policies, and improvement of business environments. The agreements not only advance economic partnerships between Japan and the partner countries, but also have significant implications in terms of contributing to the economic growth of the countries concerned. The Medium-Term ODA Policy states Japan's intention to provide development assistance strategically in order to make the impact of EPAs even larger by supporting the improvement of trade and investment environments as well as the economic infrastructure of developing countries and regions such as Asia with which Japan has been promoting EPAs.

Concretely, Japanese assistance extends to institution building on trade and investment as well as human resources development, to establishing domestic legal systems such

as the protection of intellectual properties and competition policies, and to enhancing capacities including customs and immigration control. As well, Japan implements various areas of assistance such as ICT, science and technology, small and medium-scale enterprises, energy, agriculture, tourism, and the environment. As part of the cooperation related to the EPA with Thailand, which entered into force in November 2007, it has been in progress that the Japanese and Thai public and private sectors together build a structure for preparation. This can enable Thailand to develop human resources by themselves in supporting industries for the automobile and parts industry, which is its priority. Through the cooperation with JICA, JETRO, and others, the project implements overall operational management, contribution of equipment, and dispatch of experts to advise the government. As well, mainly local offices of Japanese companies carry out the fostering of Thai leaders and the development of a proficiency system.

[See also Column 6 on page 63 for further details about this project.](#)

Furthermore, Japan actively promotes agricultural cooperation between both countries. It supports training to improve the quality of Thailand's agricultural products, as well as the fostering of leaders in agricultural villages.

## (6) OOF and Cooperation with the Private Sector

### <Current Status>

The international circumstances on development assistance have recently put emphasis on "poverty reduction through economic growth," which Japan has persistently advocated. The G8 Development Ministers Meeting in Tokyo, the Fourth Meeting of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, all of which were held in 2008, confirmed the importance of developing countries' economic growth as well as the significant role of the private sector to achieve it. Private investment is indispensable for economic growth as it can bring about effects such as employment generation and tax revenue increase, which cannot be achieved by ODA alone. From this perspective, leaders of developing countries often call for investment from Japanese companies, in addition to ODA. In East Asia, infrastructure development and human resources development through Japanese ODA have encouraged projects and investments by the private sector, and it greatly contributed to the regional economic growth.

Meanwhile, when private companies commence expanding their businesses in developing countries, they

often face difficulties derived from underdeveloped fundamental infrastructure and legal systems, shortage in competent local workforce, wars and conflicts, and political instability.

In order to alleviate these difficulties, ODA allied with Other Official Flows (OOF) needs to backup corporative economic activities taken place in developing countries. As well, public-private cooperation, or integrated collaboration, between private corporative investment and governmental ODA/OOF can strengthen the further sustainable economic growth of developing countries.

### ● Expectation for Public-Private Cooperation

Public-private cooperation has captured a large amount of attention from various sectors, as it can effectively facilitate development and growth of developing countries simultaneously.

The expectation for public-private cooperation has been expressed in various occasions. In January 2008, the Advisory Council on International Cooperation, an advisory body of the Foreign Minister, presented the interim report. Also, the Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. publicized the statement on Japan's international cooperation in March 2008. As well, in April 2008, the Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) issued a proposal entitled "Position Paper on the International Cooperation – Strengthening of Strategic Perspectives and Public-Private Partnership."

All of the above has precisely pointed out that ODA is an important diplomatic tool for Japan and it contributes to Japan's economic growth as well amid advancing globalization. At the same time, these documentations reveal the essentiality and effectiveness of cooperation between public and private sectors.

### ● Collaboration with the Private Sector

In collaboration with business circles, the government of Japan examined various proposals from economic organizations and specific measures to enhance cooperation between the public and private sectors. In April 2008, it announced the "Public Private Partnership for Boosting Growth in Developing Countries," a package of new measures to strengthen links between ODA and enterprises. The package aims at constructing partnership beneficial to both sides, sharing important foreign policies, and thereby uniting the public and private sectors in development

assistance. Major specific measures are: (a) implementation of private sector proposals on public-private cooperation (inquiry offices set up at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and JICA); (b) regularly-held-policy-consultations between ODA related ministries as well as implementing agencies such as JICA and business communities; and (c) promotion of public-private cooperation in developing countries (establishment of the expanded country-based ODA Task Forces with participation by local subsidiaries of Japanese companies).

[See also page 132 on collaboration with private companies.](#)

In FY2007, JICA started research based on private sector proposals to formulate technical cooperation projects. These researches widely call for proposals from private sector entities that have useful know-how, such as NGOs. From the viewpoints of utilizing private expertise, JICA also sub-contracted an additional 45 technical cooperation projects to private entities including NGOs, further expanding the use of the know-how of various types of organizations.

## (7) Response to Debt Issues

### <Current Status>

As long as the developing countries can maintain their repayment capacity by using the received funds effectively and thus ensuring future economic growth, debt is useful in achieving development. However, if a country has little repayment capacity and becomes overburdened with excess debt, it could inhibit sustainable development and thus pose a significant challenge.

Such debt issues must 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 G8 Gleneagles 2005, the G8 countries agreed on the proposal to reduce 100% of the debts that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) owe to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Development Association (IDA), and African Development Fund (AfDF).<sup>10</sup> As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 33 HIPCs have become eligible for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative<sup>11</sup> so far, and 23 of them had received comprehensive debt cancellation as a result of their achievement of economic and social reforms as of the end of FY2007.

Some low-income and middle-income countries, other

<sup>10</sup> MDRI: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

<sup>11</sup> The HIPC Initiative developed to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative (Cologne Debt Initiative) when the G7 agreed at the Cologne Summit in 1999 to take further debt-relief measures, including 100% reduction of bilateral ODA loans.



than HIPCs, may owe heavy debts, so that appropriate measures must be taken to make sure such debts do not stand in the way of their stable medium- to long-term development. In 2003, the Paris Club<sup>12</sup> adopted a new Paris Club approach to debt restructuring (the Evian Approach), which examines measures that correspond to respective situations of low-income and middle-income indebted countries other than HIPCs, with focusing more on debt sustainability. The approach takes comprehensive debt relief measures for a country that is considered insolvent, from the perspective of debt sustainability, as long as the country meets certain criteria.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan conducts assistance while paying due consideration to ensuring that debt issues do not arise in developing countries. Furthermore, for countries where debt issues have arisen, Japan works to resolve problems through an international framework, with the basic position that it is important for indebted countries to achieve medium- to long-term growth and to recover their debt servicing capability through their own efforts. For example, Japan provides cooperation for debt relief measures through debt rescheduling,<sup>13</sup> cancellation, and reduction measures that were agreed upon at the Paris Club. In accordance with the Enhanced HIPC Initiative agreed upon at the G8 Gleneagles 2005, Japan has cancelled about ¥500 billion debts since FY2003. In FY2007, Japan allowed Sierra Leone not to repay ODA loans of about ¥3.9 billion. Japan conducts monitoring based on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) to ensure that debt cancellation can contribute to poverty reduction and to the overall social and economic development of the indebted countries.

### (8) Cultural Rehabilitation and Promotion

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

Technical cooperation
19 trainees accepted <sup>14</sup>
Grant aid
Cultural Grant Aid: ¥1.79 billion (14 projects, to 14 countries)
Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Project: Approx. ¥0.2 billion (35 projects, to 27 countries)

#### <Current Status>

Historic cultural heritage should be preserved for the future. Many developing countries indicate a cultural aspect in their nation building efforts with highly increasing interests in cultural promotion. Cultural heritage can foster national pride and raise people's income through its utilization for tourism. However, developing countries often struggle with securing necessary budget for appropriate preservation and renovation, and some of the heritage sites are not suitably well-preserved. As cultural heritage is indispensable for local communities as well as the whole international community, the matter should be regarded as an issue for the world.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has made various efforts for cultural promotion and historic sites preservation in developing countries. Its cultural grant aid, one of few financial aids specifically aimed at culture, supports the promotion of culture and higher education in developing countries, and it is admired in the world. For example, in FY2007, the Japanese cultural grant aid supplied Natural History Museum of Mongolia for its exhibition and audio-visual equipment. In Turkey, Japan financed the construction of Kaman Kalehöyük Archaeological Museum, which is expected to play a role in preserving local historic sites and attracting tourists. Besides these, Japan's grant assistance for grassroots projects assisted improvement of Equipment of Permanent Exposition for the University Anthropological Museum of University of Technology in El Salvador. As well, it supported for repairing National Museum of Guinea, enhancing people's interests and pride regarding national history and tradition.

Also, Japan has established the UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage at UNESCO to assist preserving unattended cultural heritage in developing countries, donating approximately US\$53.4 million by FY2007. The fund is involved in preserving and renovating cultural heritage, arranging necessary experts and equipment, preliminary investigations, and human resources development. Concerning the preservation and restoration of historic monuments, for example, the fund carried out 32 projects including those for the Angkor Monuments in Cambodia and Moai of Easter Island in Chile. Japan has also set up the UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Debt rescheduling is one form of debt relief. Payment is postponed for certain period of time in order to lessen the burden of debt payment on the indebted country.

<sup>14</sup> Breakdown: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology 19.

Trust for the Preservation and Promotion of the Intangible Cultural Heritage within UNESCO to implement projects that raise successors and preserve documents for intangible cultural assets such as folk dance, traditional entertainment, craft work, and oral literature. Japan's contribution to the fund amounts to US\$12.57 million, and 45 projects are underway as of the end of FY2007.

## 2. Support for Social Development

The reduction of poverty in developing countries requires economic initiatives aimed at sustainable growth. It is also necessary to carry out social and political efforts to address to provide basic social services such as education and health, gender disparities, and the lack of opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are universal development objectives, include targets such as disseminating primary education, improving health, and promoting gender equality among its eight goals. The international community is working toward the objective of achieving the MDGs by 2015. The following describes Japan's support for social development.

### (1) Education

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

Loan aid (ODA loans): ¥14.6 billion (to one country)
Grant aid: ¥14.5 billion (to 28 countries)
Technical cooperation
1,447 trainees accepted
496 experts dispatched
317 JOCV and other volunteers dispatched

#### <Current Status>

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development of each country. It also enables each and every individual to develop their own talents and abilities as well as to lead their lives with dignity. However, worldwide, more than 72 million children are currently unable to attend school for a variety of reasons, roughly 60% of which are girls. The total number of adults who do not possess the minimum literacy ability is 774 million people, of which two-thirds are women.<sup>15</sup>

To improve this situation, since 1990 the international community has been working toward the realization of Education for All (EFA),<sup>16</sup> which provides everyone with access to basic education. The part of the EFA-Dakar Framework for Action adopted in 2001 is incorporated into the MDGs, such as universal primary education and gender equality. The international community is making efforts to achieve the goals.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing "nation building" and "human resource development," Japan supports human resource development in a wide range of fields, such as basic education, higher education, and technical and vocational education and training, and accepting students to Japan's institutions of higher education from developing countries. As for accepting foreign students, in January 2008 then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda in his policy speech announced the Plan to Accept 300,000 Foreign Students, and the Japanese government takes specific measures for more student exchanges accordingly.

At the Davos Forum held in January 2008, then Prime Minister Fukuda took up the issue of development and Africa as one of major agendas of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit from the viewpoint of human security, as declaring his commitment to focus on healthcare, water, and education. Then Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura elaborated the above commitment in his policy speech, "Education for All: Human Resource Development for Self-Reliance and Growth," delivered in April 2008. His message stressed further improvement in basic education in both quality and quantity, strengthened support for diverse educational opportunities beyond basic education, coordination between education and other fields, and efforts that involve all people concerned in and outside Japan. Specific initiatives during five years from 2008 announced in his speech include: (a) construction of about 1,000 schools and 5,500 classrooms in Africa; (b) skill development of about 300,000 science and mathematics teachers including 100,000 for Africa; and (c) studying condition improvements of more than 1 million students through improved management of 10,000 schools in Africa.

[See Part II Chapter 2 \(page 34\) on Japan's assistance for Africa.](#)

<sup>15</sup> UNESCO, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2008.

<sup>16</sup> EFA: Education for All: The World Conference on Education for All in 1990 in Jomtien, Thailand, confirmed that every child, youth and adult must be provided with basic education (education for acquiring necessary knowledge and skills and education needed to fulfill basic learning needs) as Education for All (EFA).

### ● Efforts in Basic Education

Japan supports efforts for the achievement of EFA in developing countries. Based on the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN) announced in 2002, Japan proactively provides support both for “hard” assistance such as building schools with “soft” assistance like teacher training with the emphasis on the three points of ensuring opportunities for education, raising its quality, and improving management as priorities. In addition, Japan has offered more than ¥250 billion worth of assistance in the educational arena including foreign student support and vocational training for low-income countries that have difficulties in achieving the EFA-Dakar Framework for Action. In FY2007, grant aid was provided to Mali for the construction of classrooms and lavatories in order to change bad studying conditions that had caused low school attendance ratios.<sup>17</sup> In Bangladesh, Japan developed guidance materials for teachers in science and mathematics, and held training sessions with the materials for elementary school teachers. The guidance materials proved to be effective, and have been distributed to elementary schools across the nation.

In addition to this, Japan has extended both bilateral and multilateral assistance in the Fast Track Initiative (FTI),<sup>18</sup> a global partnership to achieve international education goals such as “achieving universal primary education by 2015.” Japan has also made contributions to FTI-related trust funds, totaling US\$2.4 million in FY2007. Furthermore, Japan, as a G8 chair, has been working as an FTI co-chair, and has been deeply involved in the FTI since January 2008. In April this year, it hosted the working level and other related FTI conferences for one week in Tokyo.

### ● Education towards Independence and Development

Japan also provides support which contributes to developing the human resources that bolster developing countries’ economies and enhancing the social infrastructure through technical and higher education. For example, it implements technical education suited to the local employment conditions and promotes effective partnerships with industry. It also provides support for vocational training combined with microfinance to promote the independence of women. Japan is also increasing the quantity and quality of its assistance to the higher education sector, and in recent years it has

been promoting human resource development in developing countries through various measures such as transnational networking of institutes of higher education, joint research projects among neighboring countries and opportunities to study abroad.

### ● Assistance for Science, Mathematics and Engineering Education

Science and mathematics education is indispensable for developing countries to achieve both progress in science and technology and to enhance economic and social development. Such education also plays a role to cultivate creative and rich humanity, fostering humankind’s spirit of inquiry, logical thinking, and capacity for innovation and invention. Along with modernizing its education since the Meiji Era, Japan developed the human resources which support its current economic development by expanding education in science, mathematics and engineering. Based on this experience, Japan actively supports the improvement of the quality of the science, mathematics, and engineering education in developing countries. Japan’s support for science, mathematics, and engineering education expands to broad-based cooperation in various regions. Some examples are the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education Project in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASSE-WECSA<sup>19</sup>) and the ¡Me Gusta Matemática! Project<sup>20</sup> in Latin American and Caribbean countries.



An in-service teacher giving instruction in mathematics and science as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (Malawi)  
(Source: Yoshiki Kaki)

17 Project for Construction of Elementary School (phase III).

18 FTI: Fast Track Initiative. This is an international support framework aiming for goals like achieving “universal primary education by 2015” which is included in the EFA-Dakar Framework for Action and the MDGs. It was established in April 2002.

19 SMASSE-WECSA: Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Education Project in Western, Eastern, Central & Southern Africa. Currently, more than 30 African countries participate in this.

20 Support centered around Honduras’ PROMETAM: Proyecto de Mejoramiento de Enseñanza Técnica en el Área del Matemática.

## ● Support for Education in Post-conflict Nation Building

In nation building, education not only serves as a basis for reconstruction, it also facilitates mutual understanding and acts as a cornerstone for peace. In addition, it is also important from the point of view of promoting “human security” in that it furnishes individuals with the ability to protect themselves from threats by enhancing individuals’ capabilities. For example, Japan has been providing support such as literacy education and skills training for social reintegration of demobilized soldiers in Afghanistan since FY2005. As for literacy education in Afghanistan, Japan in FY2007 supported the development and production of literacy education materials as well as the training of trainers who would in turn educate literacy education teachers, as grant aid cooperation for conflict prevention and peace building through UNESCO. Furthermore, it also provides support for raising the income of the poor, such as through basic vocational training in post-conflict countries like Sudan, Eritrea, and Rwanda.

## ● Utilizing the Expertise in Education Research and In-Service Teaching

Japan promotes the International Cooperation Initiative for the sustainable development of developing countries. The initiative is designed to utilize Japanese universities’ knowledge (research achievements and capacity to train experts) for international cooperation. Major activities under the initiative include creating and publicizing teaching materials and guidelines based on the expertise possessed by Japanese educational academies. For the advancement of international cooperation which utilizes Japan’s educational experience, it is highly beneficial for in-service Japanese teachers to engage in cooperative activities in developing countries. From this perspective, in-service teachers are encouraged to go overseas as JOCV under the Special Participation System for In-Service Teachers<sup>21</sup>. In total, 511 in-service teachers have been dispatched from FY2002 to FY2007, and they have actively engaged in educational cooperation activities in developing countries. After returning to Japan, they make the use of their experience as JOCV in domestic educational activities.

As for Japan’s efforts in FY2008, in April 2008 Japan

launched an initiative to facilitate international joint research with developing countries under the ODA scheme, so that developing countries can accumulate scientific expertise and human resources. The initiative is for international joint research among universities and research institutes on global issues such as environment, energy, disaster prevention and infectious diseases, and is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

[See Box 2 on page 78 on scientific cooperation for global issues.](#)

## (2) Health and Welfare

### <Record for FY2007>

Japan’s record in FY2007 is as follows:

Grant aid: ¥13.3 billion (to 36 countries)
Technical cooperation
4,619 trainees accepted <sup>22</sup>
757 experts dispatched
316 JOCV etc. dispatched

### <Current Status>

In many developing countries, a large number of people suffer from a lack of basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. As immunization and environmental sanitation have not been set in place, more than 25,000 children under five years old die from preventable causes such as infectious diseases, nutritional disorders, and diarrhea every day. Moreover, more than 500,000 women lose their lives every year during pregnancy or labor due to the lack of emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like midwives.<sup>23</sup> The MDGs list three objectives for the health and welfare sector: to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health, and to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

[See also page 80 on infectious diseases.](#)

### <Japan’s Efforts>

Japan makes various efforts in the field of international health. The G8 Kyushu Okinawa Summit in 2000 hosted by Japan took up the issue of infectious diseases that affected developing countries as one of main themes, which was unprecedented in the history of the summit meetings. Japan donated approximately ¥5.8 billion in total during the

21 The system is designed to encourage participation of in-service teachers. For example, teachers who are recommended by MEXT to JICA are exempt from the preliminary technical test, and the period of dispatch is set at two years (usually two years and three months), beginning in April and ending in March, to match the regular Japanese school year.

22 Breakdown: JICA 4,605; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 10 (infectious disease countermeasures); Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 4 (infectious disease countermeasures).

23 Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2003.



period from FY2000 to FY2004 based on the comprehensive support package against infectious diseases called the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI). The G8 Kyushu Okinawa Summit stimulated international concerns about the infectious disease problem, and the increased concerns led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2002. In addition, Japan announced the Health and Development Initiative (HDI) at the High-Level Forum on Health MDGs in Asia and the Pacific held in 2005, and expressed its intention to provide US\$5 billion over the five-year period from FY2005 to FY2009. Based on this initiative, Japan, with the perspective of human security, has provided comprehensive support, which includes strengthening health systems as well as cross-sectoral assistance such as supporting gender equality, education, water and sanitation, and infrastructure development like building hospitals, in addition to efforts directly targeted at the three health-related MDGs.

In addressing health issues in developing countries, strengthening health systems is essential in addition to direct disease controls. Based on this belief, Japan provides assistance like adjusting health systems to the local conditions in developing countries, strengthening regional health systems, enhancing preventive action, fostering human resources in the health sector and developing health infrastructure. In Tanzania, Japan selected the Morogoro Region as a model district, and assisted capacity building of health administrative officials that handled the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of local health programs.<sup>24</sup> This received high praise from the government of Tanzania as an exemplary model to improve a regional health administration system, the managerial capacity of which had hampered the development of local health service in Tanzania. The experience in the Morogoro Region is now applied to other regions across Tanzania to strengthen regional health administration as a whole.<sup>25</sup>

### ● Support for Maternal and Child Health

Issues surrounding maternal and child health encompass a wide range of aspects from health care services, health care systems, and public health to the social environment that surrounds women who are to carry and nurture children. In developing countries, especially least developed countries (LDCs), urgent attention is needed to improve the health of women during pregnancy and labor, reduce infant mortality

and illnesses, and promote measures against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The Yokohama Action Plan of the TICAD IV in May 2008 declared that Japan would support the improvement of 1,000 hospitals and health centers. Japan, in FY2007, reinforced medical facilities and equipment at Lagune Maternal and Child Hospital, the largest hospital of its kind in Benin, with the aim of providing appropriate and sanitary medical service.<sup>26</sup>

[See Part II Chapter 2 \(page 32\) on Japan's assistance for the health sector in Africa.](#)

To improve the health of mothers during pregnancy and labor, Japan provides assistance in training personnel engaged in maternal and child health care services such as midwives and nurses, developing emergency obstetrical care systems, and securing physical and social access to emergency obstetrical care facilities (e.g. road development and the creation of a social environment in which women can receive proper obstetrical treatment). On top of this, Japan works toward providing assistance in order to reduce unwanted pregnancies by providing education and information on family planning and birth control methods, distributing contraceptives, and promoting the education of adolescents.

To reduce infant mortality and diseases, Japan provides assistance for vaccination against diseases that could lead to deaths of infants such as polio, measles, and tetanus, as well as malaria control by distributing mosquito nets. Assistance is also provided for developing basic health services that aim to promote universal usage of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to combat childhood diarrhea in children. In order to combat the serious issue of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, Japan carries out support that draws on multiple facets and comprehensive approaches, taking into account access to health services and information. Examples of this are measures to combat infectious diseases and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) activities for health management relating to pregnancy and labor, among others. One specific project, for instance, is assistance to improve reproductive health conditions in the Aleppo Governorate of Syria since FY2006.

### ● Collaborations with Relevant Entities

Since 2002, Japan has been carrying out collaborations including personal exchanges and joint studies/evaluations with the United States Agency for International

24 Project for Strengthening District Health Services in Morogoro Region.

25 Project for Strengthening District Health Service Systems.

26 Le projet de renforcement de l'Hôpital de la Mère et l'Enfant-Lagune.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuhide Minorikawa talking with patients in Atua Hospital supported by UNICEF (Ghana)

Development (USAID) for efficient and effective implementation of assistance based on the US-Japan Partnership for Global Health. In Senegal, with cooperation from JICA, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and international NGOs, youth counseling centers have been established and awareness-raising activities<sup>27</sup> have been conducted across the entire country since FY2005.

Japan hosted the Fifth ASEAN-Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies in August 2007 in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat and the World Health Organization (WHO). High-level officials in charge of social welfare and health care policies from the 10 ASEAN countries were invited to attend the meeting (a total of 41 officials took part from the ASEAN side, including one at the vice-ministerial level). Under the theme of “Cooperation between social welfare and health care services, human resources development, and community development,” the meeting focused on the issues of provision of welfare and health care services for the elderly in the community, cooperation between welfare and health care, human resources development, and community development. Participants shared information and experience regarding the situation, action and model cases in each country, and constructive recommendations for the future efforts of the ASEAN countries were presented.

### (3) Water and Sanitation

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan’s record in FY2007 is as follows:

<p>Loan aid: ¥254.3 billion (to 10 countries)</p> <p>Grant aid: Approx. ¥24.6 billion</p> <p>Technical cooperation</p> <p>257 trainees accepted</p> <p>127 experts dispatched</p>
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#### <Current Status>

Water and sanitation is a serious issue that concerns all people’s lives. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), approximately 1 billion people worldwide in 2006 have no access to safe drinking water through waterworks or wells.<sup>28</sup> The problem of water and sanitation claims the lives of approximately 1.5 million young children each year. Furthermore, approximately 2.5 billion people around the world have no access to basic sanitation such as sewage systems, of which approximately 1.8 billion live in Asia and approximately 0.5 billion in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Reflecting this situation, the UN set an MDG target to “halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation” and marks the period from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action Water for Life. For example, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) has intensively discussed the themes of water, sanitation and human settlements. The United Nations Secretary-General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation announced the Hashimoto Action Plan<sup>29</sup> on the occasion of the Fourth World Water Forum (March 2006). In addition, the G8 leaders declared at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit this year to revitalize the G8 Action Plan on Water adopted at the G8 Evian Summit of 2003.

#### <Japan’s Efforts>

Japan has been making major contributions in the area of water and sanitation. It has continuously been the top donor in the international society since the 1990s. On the occasion of the Third World Water Forum in 2003, Japan announced the Initiative for Japan’s ODA on Water, a comprehensive assistance package for the water sector. In addition, at the

27 AIDS/infectious disease countermeasures and family planning in Senegal.

28 UNICEF and WHO: Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2008.

29 This was named the Hashimoto Action Plan due to the fact that former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was the first chairman of the United Nations Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation.

Fourth World Water Forum in 2006, Japan announced the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI). This initiative is designed to bolster cooperation with international organizations, other donor countries, domestic and overseas NGOs and other concerned parties, thereby improving further the quality of aid in the areas of water and sanitation.

With regard to strengthening international partnerships, Japan has been pursuing collaboration with the United States through the Clean Water for People Initiative: Currently, cooperation is being conducted on a trial basis with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the four countries of Indonesia, India, the Philippines, and Jamaica. In the Philippines, technical cooperation is carried out together with USAID. In addition, the Municipal Water Loan Financing Project, which combined a loan from the Development Bank of the Philippines using loan aid with the guarantee system of USAID, has been implemented with a view to facilitating private investment in water and sanitation projects.

In WASABI, Japan emphasizes the integrated management of water, including flood control and irrigation, in pursuit of sustainable use of water. As a specific case example, Japan approved the provision of loan aid in Orissa, India to conduct activities like upgrading sewage facilities and rain-water drainage facilities.<sup>30</sup> This project aims to improve the sanitation and living environment for residents, including those living in poverty. In Orissa, India, sector reforms are being advanced, as exemplified by the transfer (delegation of authority) of operation and maintenance tasks for water supply and sewage projects from the state government to local municipalities. An action plan is currently being formulated through support from USAID for this purpose.

#### ● Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)

At TICAD IV, then Prime Minister Fukuda announced the initiative of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT) that was intended to provide access to water to as many people as possible by sending Japanese specialists to African countries without stable supply sources of safe water. More specifically, Japan Overseas Volunteer Corps (JOVC), Senior Overseas Volunteers and study teams will be dispatched in fields such as underground water digging, pump technology and water pipe maintenance. In August

2008, the study team was sent to Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal to materialize the concept of the W-SAT. The team investigated the current status of waterworks and the past technical cooperation extended from Japan by collecting information from relevant government agencies of each country and consulting with them on possible cooperation in future. Japan will launch specific projects based on the initiative.

#### (4) Agricultural and Rural Support/Fisheries

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

<p>Loan aid (ODA loans): Approx. ¥75.6 billion (to six countries)</p> <p>Grant aid: Approx. ¥15.5 billion (to 29 countries)</p> <p>Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers: Approx. ¥5.7 billion</p> <p>Grant Aid for Fisheries: Approx. ¥4.6 billion</p> <p>Technical cooperation</p> <p>5,116 trainees accepted<sup>31</sup></p> <p>1,110 experts dispatched<sup>32</sup></p> <p>274 JOVC etc. dispatched</p>
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##### <Current Status>

In developing countries, three out of four poor people live in rural areas, and make a living mainly on agriculture.<sup>33</sup> The MDGs set the reduction of poverty and eradication of hunger as the main objectives, stating it will “halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.” Agricultural and rural development is essential in reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth. The situation regarding hunger is grave especially in Africa. In Sub-Saharan Africa, it is said that approximately 200 million people, which corresponds to one third of the population, suffer from hunger.<sup>34</sup> To resolve this issue, it is necessary for developing countries to develop a sustainable food supply system. Fisheries industry promotion is also an agenda for sustainable food supply.

[See Part II, Chapter 2 \(page 37\) on food assistance in Africa.](#)

##### <Japan's Efforts>

Together with providing food assistance to developing countries faced with food shortages as a short-term effort to avoid a crisis, Japan is simultaneously carrying out

30 Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project in India.

31 Breakdown: JICA 4,907; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 209.

32 Breakdown: JICA 724; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 376.

33 World Bank, “World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development” (2008).

34 Source: FAO Liaison Office in Japan: Food Shortages and Agricultural and Rural Development in Sub-Sahara Africa, 2003.

assistance for mid- to long-term efforts to improve agricultural productivity in developing countries from the viewpoint of removing and preventing factors that are causing food problems, like famine.

The amount of assistance provided for the area of agriculture by Japan is high compared to global standards. The volume of Japan's assistance in the areas of agriculture and fisheries during the past five years from 2002 to 2006 is the greatest among Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries, accounting for approximately 29% of all assistance given to this area.

As assistance that utilizes Japanese expertise, Japan helps organize farmers to promote efficient water use and self-efforts of farmers. The assistance takes the farmer-participatory water management organizations (Land Improvement District system) of Japan as a precedent, and aims at technology transfer on low-cost, water-saving terminal irrigation facilities as well as the operation and maintenance of such facilities by farmers themselves, which contribute to a stable water supply for agriculture and efficient water use. In FY2007 Japan implemented technical cooperation related to fostering farmer-participatory water management organizations and capacity development in the paddy field zones in Viet Nam,<sup>35</sup> the Philippines,<sup>36</sup> and other countries in the Asian monsoon region. Japan contributed to sustainable agriculture and rural development there, taking advantage of its expertise and experience on the farmer-participatory water management organizations (Land Improvement District system). In Thailand, farmers' water management organizations have been set up with Japan's assistance, referring to the Land Improvement Districts. Farmers have begun to take charge of management and make efforts to use water efficiently.

Japan has also been promoting collaboration with international organizations such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) and the UN World Food Programme (WFP), through which Japan has been actively providing agricultural assistance.

[See page 85 on Japan's food assistance.](#)

### ● Combating Desertification in Agricultural Areas

As a result of overgrazing and overcultivation brought about by rapid population increases and poverty as well as frequent droughts, desertification, where the soil in a dry climate area is deteriorating with less agricultural productivity and shortages of water, is rapidly progressing. Japan has carried out efforts to combat desertification in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ethiopia, and Mongolia through analysis on the state and cause of desertification and trials on experimental agricultural fields at sites where the desertification has markedly advanced. In FY2007, in order to improve the situation in the Chinese Xinjiang Uygur District where 85% of its natural green space is on the verge of desertification due to overgrazing, Japan initiated cooperation to spread techniques on water use, cultivation and barn breeding.<sup>37</sup> Japan aims at poverty reduction with improvements to the lives of farmers and sustainable green management in these cooperative projects.

### ● Development and Dissemination of NERICA

One of the efforts being made for Africa's agricultural achievement is assistance in the development and dissemination of New Rice for Africa (NERICA)—rice cross-bred with Asian strains, which yield large harvests, and African strains, which can resist diseases and weeds—to create a strain of rice with strong resilience to disease and large harvests. In addition to supporting the attempts by the West Africa Rice Development Association



A JICA expert giving work instructions at the site of a trial farm (Uganda) (Source: JICA)

35 Irrigation Association Strengthening Support Technical Cooperation Project.

36 Project for strengthening Capacity Building on Water Management.

37 Project for Protection of Natural Grassland and Nomad Settlement Model in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.



(WARDA), which functions as a leading entity for NERICA's development, Japan also supports projects for the dissemination of NERICA through UNDP and FAO. As well, Japan dispatches experts for disseminating NERICA in Uganda and Benin and executes the trial cultivation of NERICA in various African countries. As a result of these Japanese efforts, the progress has been made for disseminating NERICA in 18 countries as of the end of FY2007, and the cultivation of NERICA has permeated among local farmers in Guinea and Uganda, whose surrounding countries even started the cultivation.

To strengthen assistance for the dissemination of NERICA, it is important to make efforts to improve post-harvest processing such as enhancing facilities like rice mills, to foster human resources for rice cultivation, to establish irrigation methods as a countermeasure against drought, and to improve access to quality seeds and manure.

#### ● Measures in the Area of Fisheries

Japan offers assistance in the area of fisheries from the standpoint of promoting friendly ties in that area and contributing to the development of the fishing industries in developing countries. So far, Japan has developed infrastructure related to the fisheries industry, provided training equipment for fishery training centers, offered technical cooperation related to fisheries and aquaculture industries, and helped improve the livelihood of small fishermen through local fishery corporations. At the request of the government of Gabon, Japan extended cooperation to improve aqua-cultivation expertise for Tilapia, which could be a protein supply source for inland Gabonese, from FY2005 to the end of FY2007. This project was commissioned to the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF of Japan), which provided equipment and dispatched experts. In Owia Bay, St. Vincent and the Grenadines of South America, Japan provided grant aid in FY2006 and FY2007 for sea walls and other infrastructure needed for safe and efficient fishery operations.<sup>38</sup> Since Owia Bay has high waves and is often hit by hurricanes, basic infrastructure for fishery operations had not been developed. It is expected that catches can be increased and working conditions can be improved with this assistance.

## (5) Gender

### <Current Status>

Socially-accepted ideas and social systems are generally established from the viewpoint of men in developing countries. Women, consequently, are placed in a weak position in various areas of life. In addition, it is said that women account for about 70% of the world's poor. The sustainable development of developing countries requires that men and women equally participate in development for the mutual benefit of both.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan, taking account of the importance of gender equality, makes various efforts to empower women in developing countries through bilateral and multilateral frameworks.

In 2005, Japan drastically revised the Women in Development (WID) Initiative formulated in 1995 into the newly formulated Gender and Development (GAD) Initiative. This new initiative stresses the perspective of gender in every area including improvements concerning the unequal relationships between men and women, the disadvantageous socio-economic conditions in which women are placed, and the rigid division of roles and labor between men and women, in addition to education, health, and economic and social participation. In addition, to promote gender mainstreaming<sup>39</sup> in development, GAD sets forth a plan for including the gender perspective in all stages of development assistance; that is, policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation.

The Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund established by Japan within the UNDP, for example, has been pursuing to make policy recommendations by analyzing gender issues with the concept of the Care Economy, which economically represents unpaid labor related to human care mainly dealt with by women (Care), such as raising children, nursing and preparing meals. The fund has also been involved in policy proposals and public relations through international joint research and symposiums on Care Labor. Through these activities, Japan aims at giving due evaluation to Care Labor in terms of its contributions to national economies and poverty reduction in macroeconomic and international finance policies. Since 2007, Japan has been extending assistance to the National Centre for Women's Development in Nigeria

<sup>38</sup> The Project for the Construction of Owia Fishery Center.

<sup>39</sup> Gender mainstreaming is a means of achieving gender equality in all areas. In the GAD Initiative, gender mainstreaming in development is defined as "the process in which women's and men's development challenges and needs as well as development impacts on both men and women are clarified throughout the process of policy formulation, project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation on the premise that all policies, interventions, and projects have different impacts on men and women."

that is engaged in research, learning, and vocational training activities on living condition improvements for poor women. This technical cooperation project dispatches experts and accepts trainees to assess the current situation surrounding women, to implement activities tailored to poor women's needs such as literacy, sanitation, health education and income generation, and to facilitate social and family understanding on these activities by women.

### 3. Addressing Global Issues

Issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, piracy, drugs, and international organized crime cannot be solved by just one country, as they transcend national borders and pose a threat to all of humanity. In order to contribute to ensuring the stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan addresses these issues and plays an active role in creating international norms through international cooperation.

#### (1) Environmental Issues

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

Loan aid (ODA loans): Approx. ¥415.8 billion (to 10 countries)
Grant aid: Approx. ¥24.0 billion (to 34 countries)
Technical cooperation
2,511 trainees accepted
189 experts dispatched <sup>40</sup>
431 JOCV etc. dispatched

##### <Current Status>

The international community as a whole should be determined to address environmental issues for the prosperity of humankind in future. Those issues have been discussed in international fora since the 1970s, and, through discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also called the Earth Summit) in 1992 and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of 2002, the importance of them has been increasingly recognized. Constructive discussion also took place on environment and climate change at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008 that took up it as one of

major themes.

See Part I Chapter 1 (page 5) on Japan's leadership in climate change issues.

##### <Japan's Efforts>

##### ● Actions against Global Warming

In January 2008, then Prime Minister Fukuda announced the Cool Earth Promotion Programme that proposed the Cool Earth Partnership where Japan actively participated in a new post-2013 framework and supported developing countries making efforts to mitigate climate change by greenhouse gas emission reduction while achieving economic growth. In addition, Japan, along with the United States and the United Kingdom, takes the lead in establishing the Climate Investment Funds under the World Bank, and it declared that it would donate up to US\$1.2 billion.

##### ● Pollution Control

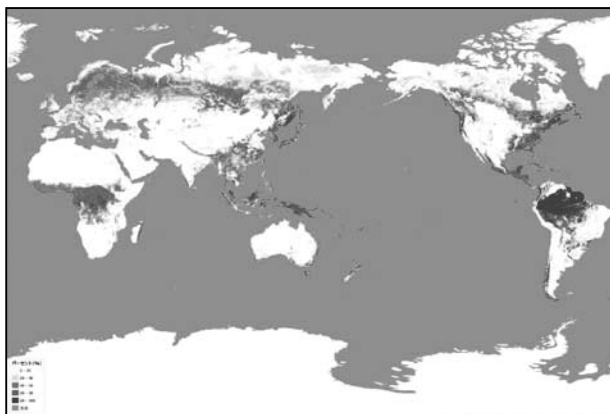
Tackling its own pollution problems, Japan has accumulated a great amount of experience and technology. Making the most of such experience and technology, Japan cooperates with developing countries in addressing their pollution issues. Particularly, higher priority has been given to supporting pollution control and improving the living environment (air pollution, water contamination, waste management, etc.) in urban areas, mainly in the Asian countries achieving rapid economic growth. In FY2007, Japan constructed garbage disposal centers and provided garbage wagons to improve the living environment in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, where garbage had rapidly increased due to a swell in population and other factors.<sup>41</sup> In Ulaanbaatar, Japan has been providing guidance, in collaboration with technical cooperation through JICA, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the government of Finland, and others, on operating and maintaining the facilities in order to develop the capacity of implementing agencies. In addition, Japan promotes measures against asbestos in Asia, which are still insufficient, by, for example, investigating the state of asbestos use.

##### ● Conservation of the Natural Environment

Japan provides support to developing countries for nature reserve management, promotion of sustainable forest management, prevention of desertification, and natural resource management, while taking into account the poverty

40 Breakdown: JICA 188; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1.

41 Project for Improvement of Waste Management in Ulaanbaatar City.



World map showing areas of vegetation created through projects

reduction of the residents. Through this support, Japan has contributed actively to the conservation of biodiversity in developing countries. Under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2010 Biodiversity Target has been set to significantly reduce the biodiversity loss rate by 2010. Further efforts are being sought towards the realization of this goal. For example, the forests of the Belete-Gera Region in southwest Ethiopia with a precious ecosystem including Black Panthers and Blue Monkeys has been recently eroded by farmland development and illicit lumbering, and measures to protect it are urgently needed. Japan has been providing Ethiopia with technical cooperation, and for three years from FY2003, it assisted the organization of the forest management association by residents and the forest management by residents based on a contract with the state government. Since FY2006, Japan has been engaged in activities to apply the resident-participated forest management system to all the forests in the Belete-Gera Region. As for assistance to coffee bean cultivation as part of Japan's efforts to preserve forests and raise residents' income, coffee beans produced in the Belete-Gera Region successfully acquired Rainforest Alliance Certified for forest coffee by the Rainforest Alliance, an international NGO, in 2007. The certification allows price tags higher than those put on ordinary market products. In this way, Japan has contributed to increases in residents' income compatible with natural environment preservation.

Japan plays a leading role in the Global Mapping Project in which national cartographic institutions of each country collaborate to make the map of the earth to comprehend the current state and changes in the global environment. The map can be used for environmental monitoring as

well as various forecasts on food supplies, water resources, and land uses. It can be also useful also for response to large-scale disasters. In FY2007, seminars on the use of the global map were held in Africa, as in FY2006. In addition, the Global Map Symposium took place for those concerned with education and NGOs in the fields of environmental and disaster prevention in March 2008.

#### ● Cooperation with the International Community

The international community has been addressing environmental issues through setting up and running the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is an international financial mechanism, and the Multilateral Fund (MLF), which was established by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Japan utilizes these international funds and advancing active measures through international organizations like the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).<sup>42</sup> For example, in FY2007 Japan extended approximately US\$7.42 million in aid to 27 projects, with a view to promoting sustainable forest management in the tropical forests of Asia, Oceania, Central and South America, Africa, and other regions as well as developing the international trade in tropical wood through ITTO. Japan has been also tackling global environmental problems through the Multilateral Fund based on the Montreal Protocol. For example, it has been implementing projects aimed at eliminating the use of ozone-depleting substances in China, India, and Mongolia, which include assistance for policy formation, introduction of alternative substances and technologies, and training of technicians.

## (2) Infectious Diseases

### <Record for FY2007>

For the record for the infectious diseases sector FY2007, [see record for the health and welfare sector \(page 69\)](#).

### <Current Status>

Infectious diseases, including the three major communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria), not only pose a threat to the health of individuals in developing countries, but also act as a serious hindrance to the economic and social development of these countries. In 2007, the number of people who died from AIDS was approximately 2 million

42 ITTO is an international institution established in 1986 and headquartered in Yokohama, Japan. It aims at sustainable management of tropical forests and development of international trade of timbers. The membership is 33 producing countries, 27 consuming countries and the European Committee, and covers around 80% of the world tropical forests and more than 90% of tropical timber international trade.

worldwide, which was less than the previous year, but the number of people living with HIV continues to rise.<sup>43</sup> More than two thirds of those who are HIV positive and more than three quarters of deaths caused by AIDS in the world are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>44</sup> For tuberculosis, 2 billion people, approximately one third of the world population, are infected, and in 2006 it was responsible for 1.66 million deaths.<sup>45</sup> Half of the cases occurred in Asia, and the rate of people exhibiting symptoms or dying is increasing in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is said that approximately 247 million people around the world live in a region at high risk of malaria, and that the number of deaths each year exceed 1 million people.<sup>46</sup> Because the acceleration of globalization has facilitated the movement of people and goods, infectious diseases are more likely to spread to other countries across borders. Infectious diseases have thus become a global issue that must be tackled through international cooperation.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

In 2005, the government of Japan announced the Health and Development Initiative (HDI). The objective of the HDI is to contribute to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. Under this initiative, the government has been providing comprehensive assistance amounting to approximately US\$5.0 billion over five years from 2005 to 2009 for health issues, including measures against infectious diseases. Furthermore, in order to crystallize HDI in Africa, Japan has been promoting Asia-Africa cooperation and other cooperation in fields such as the fight against the three major communicable diseases and parasitic diseases, based on the African Infectious Diseases Action Plan drawn up in 2006.

The efforts by the international community for measures against infectious diseases led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM, hereafter referred to as the Global Fund) following the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit held in 2000. To date Japan has contributed a total of US\$846.18 million to the fund. Moreover, as a member of the Executive Board since the Global Fund was first established, Japan has been contributing to its effective and efficient management.

In addition, a large number of measures against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases are being implemented through funds established with contributions from Japan.

These funds include the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security; the Japan Trust Fund (JTF) for HIV/AIDS of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), which is an international NGO; the UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Capacity Development of Human Resources and Special Trust Fund for AIDS Education; and the Japan Social Development Fund.

[See page 69 on health-related measures other than those against infectious diseases.](#)

#### ● HIV/AIDS

Japan contributes to HIV/AIDS prevention activities, Counseling and Testing (CT), and management of the HIV/AIDS survey and diagnosis system, while giving due consideration to strengthening the entire healthcare system. In FY2007, Japan offered grant aid to provide HIV testing kits to Tanzania, which is ranked high in terms of estimated rate of infection and number of patients, even among African countries.<sup>47</sup> In Tanzania, Japan has been also implementing a technical cooperation project to strengthen the organization of the National AIDS Control Program (NACP). These two cooperative projects are expected to complement each other. FY2007 sees new initiatives that started in Zambia, Senegal, and Jamaica. In Zambia for instance, Japan implemented a technical cooperation project to assist the virus laboratories at the University Teaching Hospital in Zambia as well as tertiary hospitals and laboratories of provincial hospitals in establishing the HIV/AIDS Laboratory Quality Assurance System in accordance with the Operational Plan for the National Laboratory by the Government of Zambia. In addition, Japan works on anti-AIDS measures in tandem with loan aid projects for large-scale infrastructure development, taking into account the possibility of the increased risk of HIV infection due to the employment of migrant workers for those projects.

#### ● Tuberculosis

In the past, tuberculosis (TB) was the major focus of Japan's own efforts to combat infectious diseases. Therefore, Japan has a high standard of research, survey, and treatment techniques in the field of tuberculosis, and has provided support to developing countries using its extensive experience. In FY2007, Japan sought cooperation focusing mainly on the promotion of short-term chemotherapy

43 UNAIDS: 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic.

44 UNAIDS: 07 AIDS epidemic update.

45 Source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis Control 2008.

46 WHO World Malaria Report 2008.

47 Project for HIV/AIDS Control.



with direct observation to ensure that patients take their anti-tuberculosis medications (DOTS: Directly Observed Treatments, Short-course), in accordance with the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015 formulated on the basis of international collaboration in the field of tuberculosis. Japan has provided tuberculosis medication and clinical equipment, prioritizing countries facing serious tuberculosis problems, including those amongst WHO's High Burden Countries for tuberculosis. Japan also dispatches TB experts to countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Zambia, and Cambodia to strengthen management structures of local anti-tuberculosis programs, as well as to provide training, supervision and guideline support for improving testing capacities. Through these efforts, Japan has contributed to the expansion and promotion of DOTS. Japan's cooperation has also steadily shown results in other countries. Out of the 22 High Burden Countries for tuberculosis, in which 80% of the world's tuberculosis patients are concentrated, the three countries of China, Viet Nam, and the Philippines have achieved international goals. For these countries, Japan has provided integral assistance through technical cooperation and grant assistance. In FY2007, Japan continued to address TB issues by, for example, helping Zambia strengthen anti-TB measures through NGOs.

#### ● Malaria

In FY2007, Japan provided Burkina Faso with approximately 23,000 mosquito nets to decrease the rate of infection and death from malaria that seriously troubled the country. Japan also promotes partnerships with UNICEF and other international organizations, and, through the partnerships, has distributed approximately 10.3 million mosquito nets as of the end of 2007. According to UNICEF estimates, 10 million mosquito nets distributed with the help from Japan can prevent the deaths of 160,000 children under five years old in Africa. Other efforts by Japan in FY2007 include assistance to the Solomon Islands in Oceania for effective malaria control through appropriate diagnosis and sanitation, an information system on malaria, and improved capacity of doctors and nurses.

#### ● Polio

The world is facing the last stage in the efforts towards polio eradication. In 2000, WHO issued a complete polio eradication manifesto for the Western Pacific region. As a result, the number of polio epidemic countries was reduced to the four countries of Nigeria, India, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. WHO has been concentrating its assistance to

these four polio epidemic countries in order to completely eradicate polio. Japan, taking account of this WHO strategy to eradicate polio, offers assistance to provide polio vaccines in cooperation with UNICEF and other institutions, targeting the four countries and countries with risks of infection. In FY2007, assistance for Nigeria was especially strengthened, considering the fact that Nigeria was the only epidemic country in Africa and that more than 80% of imported polio cases resulted from that country.

#### ● Parasitic Diseases

Recently, "neglected tropical diseases" have been drawing attention, such as Chagas' disease, Guinea Worm disease, filariasis, and schistosomiasis. Japan has been making serious efforts to combat Chagas' disease in Central American countries and its support to develop the structure for preventing vehicular transmission has led to a significant reduction of infectious diseases risk. Regarding filariasis, which brings long-term harm to people's health and social life as parasites remain in the human body, Japan has been cooperating with WHO in efforts toward eradicating filariasis in the Oceania region by 2010 and in Bangladesh by 2015. Through the distribution of anti-parasitic agents and education materials, as well as prevention education provided by JOCV, Japan has contributed to a significant reduction in the number of patients newly infected and has helped to maintain the non-epidemic status of the disease.

#### ● Emerging Infectious Diseases and Pandemic

##### Influenza

Avian influenza, one of the emerging infectious diseases, is of serious concern in the Asian region in particular. In the event of mutation of the virus causing pandemic influenza, it would endanger the entire world. In FY2007, Japan announced additional grant assistance totaling US\$69 million against avian and pandemic influenza. As a part



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

of such efforts, Japan has been implementing grant aid cooperation for Indonesia, one of the countries most seriously hit by avian influenza. The cooperation project is for improvements in diagnosis capacity including the renovation and establishment of Disease Investigation Centers, instruction on diagnosis equipment, and guidance for safety and protection.<sup>48</sup> Cooperation to monitor and share information on outbreaks of infection has been also carried out in collaboration with health centers.<sup>49</sup> Other efforts include stockpiling antiviral drugs for 1.5 million people in cooperation with the ASEAN and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), contributing to public awareness raising, development of early warning systems and rapid containment capacities through WHO, UNICEF and other international organizations, and strengthening systems to contain avian influenza epidemics before they reach humans together with other Asian countries through the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE: Office International des Epizooties).

### (3) Population

#### <Current Status>

It is expected that, in line with its steady rise, the world's population may reach 9.2 billion people by 2050.<sup>50</sup> The average annual population growth rate is 1.1%. Meanwhile, among the developing countries there continues to be a tendency for poor countries to have a higher population growth rate, significantly affecting poverty, unemployment, food shortages, undeveloped education, and environmental deterioration in those countries, and therefore addressing this issue is urgent. For example, the population growth rates in three countries in which per capita GNI is about US\$700, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Guinea-Bissau, are 3.7%, 3.1%, and 2.9%, respectively. The population issue has two sides to be dealt with. One is issues of individual level, that is, how each person within the population retains reproductive health and rights as well as how to bear and raise children. Another is issues of national level, such as poverty, shortage of food, water, and energy, environmental degradation, and population migration, which are largely influenced by population trends.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

In FY2007, Japan contributed ¥4 billion to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and ¥1.5 billion to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). These organizations provide support for improving the health of women during pregnancy and labor and for promoting maternal and child health, as well as collecting and analyzing population-related data, such as the census of developing countries, enhancing women's capabilities, and educating and advocating adolescents, reportedly accounting for over 1.2 billion of the world population.

Moreover, in March 2008, Japan provided instruments and other supplies as needed for emergency obstetric treatment to UNFPA Emergency Aid Projects in the Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Sierra Leone, and Ethiopia, in addition to facility development assistance for Afghanistan's census financed by a supplementary budget, thereby medically and socially supporting women. By assisting childbirth in these ways, Japan has been supporting reproductive health and rights at their critical stage.

### (4) Food

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

Grant aid: Approx. ¥16.0 billion (to 35 countries)  
 Grant assistance for underprivileged farmers:  
 Approx. ¥5.7 billion (to 18 countries)  
 Grant aid for fisheries: Approx. ¥4.6 billion (to six countries)  
 Technical cooperation  
 One expert dispatched<sup>51</sup>

#### <Current Status>

Approximately 850 million people in the world are suffering from hunger, and approximately 350 million of them are children.<sup>52</sup> Every six seconds a child dies of causes related to hunger. The MDGs set a target of reducing by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015. Meanwhile, the need for food aid has been growing due to conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises, and other problems. Of the children in the world suffering from malnutrition, approximately 170 million cannot get meals at school and about 130 million are not going to

48 Project for Improvement of Animal Health Laboratories for Diagnosis of Avian Influenza and Other Major Diseases of Animals.

49 The Project to Enhance Surveillance System for Avian Influenza.

50 Source: UNFPA, state of world population 2006.

51 Breakdown: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1.

52 Source: The State of Food Insecurity in the World (2004).

school at all.

The soaring food prices in recent years have been further increasing the number of people suffering famine and malnutrition in developing countries. The FAO points out that an additional 75 million people fell into hunger in 2007,<sup>53</sup> and the World Bank also estimates that around 100 million people are impoverished by the food price hike and an additional 40 million people may be starving in 2008.<sup>54</sup> There is also concern that the rising food prices can seriously affect not only the food sector but also the sectors of health, education, and water and sanitation. Comprehensive and consistent multidimensional measures beyond food distribution therefore are needed to deal with the issues associated with the food price rise, such as ensuring social safety nets and improving supply-demand balance with increased food production.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides food aid to developing countries faced with food shortages and supports efforts to improve the food productivity of the developing countries as a mid- to long-term effort.

Food aid is implemented from a humanitarian viewpoint to help those who suffer from hunger. In FY2007, Japan disbursed a total of around ¥16 billion in Food Aid (KR: Kennedy Round) to countries faced with food shortages, such as those in Africa. Of this amount, ¥7.28 billion was provided in the form of bilateral assistance to Nepal, Eritrea, Cabo Verde, Burkina Faso, Haiti, and other countries, and ¥8.68 billion was provided to Timor-Leste, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Palestine, and others through the WFP and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Japan has been making an active contribution to the WFP in particular, by extending US\$120 million in 2007, including Food Aid through the WFP, making Japan the fifth biggest donor.

In order to increase agricultural output, it is also important to improve irrigation facilities and food production technology through technical cooperation and other assistance. In recent years, Japan has been helping Zambia's efforts to diversify edible farm products for food security at the regional and household levels in areas frequently hit

by droughts.<sup>55</sup> In Uganda, Japan has introduced sustainable irrigation farming that effectively uses water resources in order to increase rice production.<sup>56</sup>

[See page 73 on Japan's efforts for agriculture and rural development/fisheries.](#)

### ● Issue of Rising Food Prices

The rising food prices, which are particularly conspicuous since the latter half of 2007, have greatly affected even WFP food assistance programs. In response to the issue, Japan has been actively issuing emergency food aid, and has urged the international society to take united measures on various diplomatic occasions where Japan takes up the issue as the country holding the G8 presidency or hosting an international meeting.



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

### (5) Resources and Energy

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

<p>Loan aid (ODA loans): Approx. ¥129.8 billion (to eight countries)</p> <p>Grant aid: Approx. ¥5.6 billion (to nine countries)</p> <p>Technical cooperation</p> <p>356 trainees accepted</p> <p>114 experts dispatched</p>
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#### <Current Status>

Energy issues have global dimensions such as poverty, sustainable development, and environmental problems. It

53 Source: FAO, Assessment of the World Security and Nutrition Situation (CFS: 2008/2) (Based on the State of Food Insecurity in the World draft, 2008 version).

54 Source: the World Bank, Rising Food and Fuel Prices: Addressing the Risks to Future Generations.

55 Food Crop Diversification Support Project for Enhancement of Food Security.

56 Technical Assistance Support to sustainable Irrigated Agriculture Development Project in Eastern Uganda.

is estimated that there are approximately 2.5 billion people in developing countries who do not have access to modern energy services.<sup>57</sup> The lack of modern energy services leads to greater poverty due to the underdevelopment of industry and fewer employment opportunities and to low availability of medical services and education opportunities. Thus, it is a constraint on the qualitative improvement of economic and social life.

It is forecasted that global demand for energy can increase in the future, mainly in developing countries and particularly those in Asia. Without appropriate measures to ensure a stable supply of energy which incorporate appropriate environmental considerations, problems such as a tight supply-demand situation, energy price hikes, and increases in carbon dioxide emissions could become more prominent, which could in turn affect the sustainable development of developing countries, as well as the economy and environment of Japan and the rest of the world.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan, with a view to ensuring the sustainable development of developing countries and to securing energy for its own needs, has been cooperating for stable energy supply in developing countries in a way tailored to their specific circumstances. Specifically, it promotes anti-poverty measures through the provision of modern energy services and ensures a stable supply of electric power in order to develop industry in developing countries. At the same time Japan is also actively advancing environmentally-friendly cooperation in the energy sector. This includes the development of energy-related infrastructure such as power generation facilities that take advantage of reduced energy loss, more efficient energy use, and renewables.

[See page 2 on measures against global warming.](#)

Japan depends on other countries for most resources such as minerals, and therefore long-term, stable supply of resources is critical for Japan's prosperity in future. It is private companies that directly handle these overseas resources, and ODA is expected to play a role to facilitate resources development and production activities by these companies.

When assisting countries which possess natural resources, Japan is putting its efforts into promoting resource development for the acquisition of foreign currencies and self-development, and is creating strong relations

with these countries in the resource field. In FY2007, through grant aid to Cambodia starting from FY2006, Japan continued to support the construction of a small-scale hydraulic power plant and power supply/distribution facilities in Mondul Kiri Province.<sup>58</sup> Electric power supply in Cambodia is underdeveloped due to the past civil war. This assistance is expected to lead to economic growth of the entire province through stable supply of electricity. Japan, aiming at poverty reduction and regional economic promotion through electrification in rural areas, has also been extending technical cooperation for contract management on electrification projects, transfer of operating knowledge of solar power systems, and administrative management capacity building of regional electrification divisions of energy bureaus. For example, in Malawi with less than one percent household electrification ratio in rural areas that have about 80% of the national population, Japan has been continuously making efforts to transfer technologies for rural area electrification and to assist financial management capacity building by the extension of power supply lines and the use of solar power systems.

## (6) Disaster Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

#### Aid methods

Loan aid (ODA loans): Approx. ¥67.3 billion (to six countries)

Grant aid: Approx. ¥22.6 billion

#### Technical cooperation

338 trainees accepted<sup>59</sup>

34 experts dispatched<sup>60</sup>

Japan's record for international emergency assistance in FY2007 is as follows:

Total value: Approx. ¥381 million

One team dispatched

22 emergency relief goods provided

### <Current Status>

Disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, strong winds, heavy rainfalls, floods, landslides, and droughts occur around the world every year. Large-scale disasters not only claim the lives and property of many, but also sometimes cause serious and long-term effects to the

57 Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Outlook 2006.

58 Project for the Rural Electrification on Micro-Hydropower in Remote Province of Mondul Kiri.

59 Breakdown: JICA 323; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport 15.

60 Breakdown: JICA 26; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport 8.



overall economic and social systems of the country. Many of the developing countries are particularly vulnerable to disasters, and therefore suffer extremely serious damage. Also, as the poor population often suffers more extensive damage and may end up as disaster refugees, prolonged secondary damage such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages is a major issue to tackle.

Furthermore, humankind is sometimes powerless against the fury of Mother Nature, such as large-scale earthquakes, regardless of measures to prevent serious disasters. Such large-scale disasters require swift relief operations for a large number of victims, but some countries cannot deal with the situation on their own. In those cases, international cooperation is important.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Based on the advanced expertise and technology acquired through past experiences with disasters, Japan is strongly aware of the importance of the disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction sector as well as emergency assistance and is promoting international cooperation activities. In particular, at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe in January 2005 the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was adopted as the basic guideline for disaster reduction activities by the international community over the following 10 years, and Japan is promoting its worldwide implementation in cooperation with the UN. At the conference Japan announced its Initiative for Disaster Reduction, which represents Japan's basic policies regarding cooperation for disaster reduction through official aid. Japan also expressed its intent to continue to actively support the self-help efforts by developing countries toward building a disaster-resilient society through institution building, human resource development, development of economic and social infrastructure and other measures. Japan has been actively implementing the initiative (FY2005: US\$840 million, FY2006: US\$820 million).

Furthermore, at the Asian-African Summit in 2005 Japan announced that it would be providing more than US\$2.5 billion in assistance over the next five years for the disaster prevention sector. Through the Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction, created to enhance disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction assistance, Japan in FY2007 decided to extend support for four regions and seven countries. The support includes, for example, a project for the construction of a

weather radar, a weather radar tower and other facilities in Moulvibazar of northeast Bangladesh.<sup>61</sup> The project aims at improving accuracy in flood forecasting and realizing appropriate announcements of forecasts and warnings on storms and flash floods. As for Bangladesh, Japan installed a weather radar in Cox's Bazar in FY2006. With these projects, the cyclone surveillance capacity of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department will be further enhanced. Meanwhile, a large cyclone hit Bangladesh in November 2007, and caused great damage mainly to the southern coastal area of the country. In response, Japan provided ¥426 million in Emergency Grant Aid for the cyclone victims. Emergency disaster relief aid in FY2007 included Emergency Grant Aid to the Solomon Islands (earthquake, tsunami) and Mexico (large-scale flood, landslide).

For Thailand, which suffered huge losses of about 8,500 dead and missing from the great Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004, Japan offered technical cooperation to the National Disaster Warning Centre and other institutions for two years from FY2006. The purpose of the cooperation is disaster response capacity building with enhanced collaboration among central ministries and agencies, local administrations and communities. The outcome of the cooperation includes the white paper on disaster prevention, published for the first time in Thailand, the revision of the National Disaster Prevention Plan, and the development of e-learning materials. At a village level, a community disaster prevention manual and other materials have been compiled, and used at workshops and other opportunities to build the disaster response capacity of villagers.

#### ● Japan Disaster Relief Team

Japan is prepared to swiftly extend emergency relief aid in response to requests from the government of a disaster-hit country or an international organization in case of a large-scale disaster overseas. There are four types of teams: Search and Rescue Team to search and rescue disaster victims; Medical Team to provide medical services for disaster victims; Expert Team to give advice and instruction on first aid measures, etc.; and SDF units to be dispatched when there is a particular need. As for material aid, Japan has emergency relief goods to be swiftly supplied to disaster-hit countries in case of a large-scale disaster. Specifically, warehouses located at four overseas points stockpile goods necessary for victims' livelihoods, such as tents, power generators and blankets.

61 The Project for the Establishment of the Meteorological Radar System at Moulvibazar.



Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDRT) carrying out rescue activities  
(Source: Jiji)

Recently, on May 2 and 3, 2008, a cyclone hit southern Myanmar, resulting in unprecedented damages (84,537 dead, 19,359 injured, 53,836 missing according to the press release by Myanmar's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs on June 24). Japan decided to offer initial emergency assistance up to US\$10 million on May 9. In addition, upon a request from the government of Myanmar, Japan decided to dispatch Japan's Disaster Relief Team from a humanitarian viewpoint. The Medical Team consisting of 23 personnel was sent to Labutta, Ayeyarwady Division in south Myanmar from May 29 to June 11. As for material aid, emergency relief goods worth approximately ¥108 million in total were provided on three different occasions. The leaders of Myanmar including Prime Minister General Thein Sein visited Japan's Medical Team in service at the site, giving words of encouragement and appreciation. As the activities of Japan's Medical Team went on, more patients who heard the high reputation of the team came to seek medical treatment from considerable distances.

[See Column 10 on page 88 on Japan's Medical Team activities in Myanmar.](#)

A violent earthquake of magnitude 8.0 shook the Sichuan Province of China on May 12, 2008, causing the devastating loss of around 70,000 lives. On the following day, May 13, Japan decided the provision of grant aid and emergency relief goods equivalent to ¥500 million as assistance for the time being. The government of Japan then responded to the Chinese government's request by sending a Search and Rescue Team of 61 personnel (May 15 – 21) and a Medical Team of 23 personnel (May 20 – June 2) to Sichuan Province. In addition, emergency relief goods worth about ¥60 million were provided. The Search and Rescue Team was engaged in search and rescue operations in Qingchuan County and Beichuan County of Sichuan Province, recovering the remains of 16 people. The Medical

Team, along with Chinese medical staff, offered medical services at West China Hospital, Sichuan University, giving treatment to 253 emergency outpatients and 283 inpatients. As the first-ever Search and Rescue Teams accepted by China in its history, Japan's Rescue and Medical Team were featured by Chinese and Japanese media. In addition to these, Japan decided to extend additional aid up to ¥500 million on May 30, based on Chinese requests for relief materials such as tents. Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi respectively came to see the activities of Japan's Medical Team, offering words of encouragement and thanks. Moreover, President Hu Jintao, who visited Japan to attend the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, directly thanked Japan's Disaster Relief Team for its efforts.

[See page 104 on relations with China.](#)

#### ● Collaboration with International Agencies

Japan provides cooperation for the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery established in 2006. This facility aims at supporting efforts like improving capacity for disaster prevention planning, policy, as well as damage rehabilitation. Its targets are low and middle income countries which are vulnerable to disasters. Japan has made financial contributions of US\$6.0 million to the facility during a three year period.

Against a backdrop of intensifying recognition of the importance of disaster reduction, the establishment of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was approved at the UN General Assembly in 2006, and the first meeting was held in June 2007. Japan has been actively supporting the activities of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) Secretariat, which acts as the secretariat for the platform, and the Hyogo Office of the ISDR was set up in October 2007.

Japan also makes theme maps of disaster-hit areas, using Global Map data. The theme maps have been provided to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in the case of large-scale disasters. These maps enable geographic features to be identified across disaster-hit areas at the early stage of disaster outbreak for the use in disaster countermeasures, even in regions without sufficient maps such as developing countries. In FY2008, Japan supplied the maps of areas hit by disasters including the cyclone in Myanmar and the earthquake in the Sichuan Province of China. The supplied maps combined geographical information on roads, railways, land use, altitude and other relevant elements from the Global Map data.

## (7) Terrorism and Piracy

### <Current Status>

Terrorism occurs beyond national borders and is a major global issue that directly affects not only developing countries, but the entire international community including developed countries. As can be seen in the terrorist attacks taking place frequently across the world, the threat of international terrorism remains serious. Furthermore, the types of terrorists and their methods are diversifying, making it even more necessary to enhance international cooperation for counter-terrorism activities. The frequent occurrence of terrorism has a major impact on the economic activity of the affected country on tourism, foreign direct investment, trade, and other areas. For this reason, enhancing counter-terrorism measures and preventing terrorism is an important for the development of developing countries.

In addition, anti-piracy measures also have to be taken. Since Japan is largely dependent on maritime transport for the import of oil, minerals and other energy resources it needs, initiatives to deal with acts of piracy in neighboring countries are directly related to the peace and stability of Japan itself.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Fight against Terrorism

Japan has actively participated in counter-terrorism activities in the international community, recognizing that it is important for the international community to unite in its fight against international terrorism and to sustain a long-term approach in a wide range of fields. Particularly from the viewpoint of depriving terrorists of the means to commit terrorist acts or to seek safe haven and overcoming the vulnerability to terrorist attacks, Japan places emphasis on capacity building assistance in areas such as immigration control, transportation security, and combating terrorist financing.

In particular, Japan focuses its assistance on preventing terrorism and ensuring safety and stability in the Southeast Asian region, which has close ties with Japan, and is thus important for Japan as well. Specifically, for example, Japan has been holding seminars and accepting trainees in the areas of immigration control, aviation security, port and maritime security, customs cooperation, export control, law enforcement cooperation, combating terrorist financing, counter-CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological, and

nuclear) terrorism,<sup>62</sup> counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and others.

In July 2007, Japan held the Seminar on Prevention and Crisis Management of Chemical and Biological Terrorism in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in order to improve crisis management capabilities of Southeast Asian countries and others. Furthermore, Japan has held the Seminar on Immigration Control annually since 1987 in order to improve capacities of immigration personnel in Southeast Asian countries and other countries, and to promote mutual exchanges among them.

Since 2006, Japan has created Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement and has been strengthening support for developing countries on counter-terrorism. In January 2008, Japan offered technical cooperation to customs officials in Thailand, Viet Nam, and Cambodia for their capacity building including that related to anti-terrorism measures and illicit materials control. With this cooperation, large X-ray inspection devices provided to Cambodia through Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement are expected to be operated more effectively.

#### ● Maritime Security

Maritime security is indispensable for the prosperity of Japan that is surrounded by sea. In preventing piracy, it is important to improve the law enforcement capacity of littoral states, to enhance information sharing and to develop human resources. In FY2007, as a project to strengthen maritime security arrangements in waters around Malaysia including the Malacca Strait, one of the major international sea lanes, Japan reinforced security devices used by Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency such as laser



Member of the Japan Coast Guard giving guidance on the handling of charts and other matters to the Philippine Coast Guard (Source: JICA)

62 Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear weapons are referred to as CBRN weapons from their initials, and terrorism carried out using these weapons is called CBRN terrorism.

camera systems under the Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement,<sup>63</sup> while continuing to dispatch experts with a view to improving maritime law enforcement capacity.

With regard to the Philippines, Japan helped strengthen the Philippine Coast Guard during the period from FY2002 to FY2007 as an effort to tackle frequent maritime accidents, environmental pollution caused by stranded tankers and other factors, piracy, and drug deals on the sea. Specifically, Japan provided approximately 2,000 officers of the Philippine Coast Guard with opportunities such as training on methods of arrest, seminars on maritime rescue capacity building including combined exercises with the Japan Coast Guard, and exercises to clean up drained oil, to rescue the drowned, to evacuate ships and to extinguish a fire on either their own or others ships.

## (8) International Organized Crimes

### <Current Status>

With the advancement of globalization, development of high-tech devices, and increased human mobility, among other factors, large-scale and systematic international organized crimes, which are committed across national borders, are having a serious impact on the maintenance of security. Such crimes include illegal trafficking of drugs and weapons, smuggling of stolen goods, corporate crimes and economic crimes such as fraud and usurpations, counterfeiting of currency and credit cards, corruption, financial crimes such as tax evasion and money laundering, prostitution, illegal immigration, as well as human trafficking of women and children. The methods of international organized crimes have become even more sophisticated than before. Regarding international organized crimes which transcend national borders, there is a limit to the countermeasures which can be achieved through the efforts of one country alone. It is necessary, along with each country's efforts to enhance its countermeasures, to provide capacity building and other supports in the area of justice and law enforcement for developing countries to eliminate legal loopholes.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Support for Drug Countermeasures

The drug problem is a serious global issue that poses a direct threat to people's lives and livelihoods, and inhibits sound socio-economic development. It is an issue that must

be addressed through coordinated efforts of the international community. In the interest of domestic concerns also, Japan must actively promote international cooperation for measures to combat drugs.

As for bilateral assistance, Japan is providing support to prevent drug-related crimes and enhance regulatory capabilities in regions where drugs that are supplied to Japan are being illegally manufactured. Projects for such support have been carried out through NGOs or in other forms. One example in FY2007 is Japan's cooperation to build treatment centers for drug addicts in Viet Nam. In Columbia, in Central and South America, Japan helped construct vocational training centers to introduce crops that substituted narcotics.

In addition, Japan annually contributes to the fund managed and operated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which was established to facilitate international cooperation in the fields of drugs and crimes. In FY2007, Japan contributed US\$1.95 million. Utilizing these funds, assistance was provided for projects such as enhancing crackdowns on illegal drug trafficking at national borders of Southeast Asian countries and developing the rural areas in Myanmar to reduce dependence on poppy cultivation.

#### ● Support for Human Trafficking Countermeasures

Japan has been implementing a variety of measures in accordance with Japan's Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted in 2004. So far, the government of Japan has held discussions with the relevant authorities of other countries, international organizations and NGOs toward the effective prevention and eradication of human trafficking, and consultations with Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Romania and other countries were held in FY2007.

Moreover, through the Trust Fund for Human Security and other means, Japan has provided assistance for various projects aimed at eradicating human trafficking. In FY2007, Japan supported Thailand's efforts for human trafficking victims, using part of US\$50,000 donated to the crime sector of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

#### ● Support for Human Smuggling Countermeasures

Forged or altered passports are frequently used in international organized crime. Japan aims at developing mutual

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63 Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement.

cooperative relationships, improving skills, and contributing to the proper and smooth administration of immigration across Southeast Asian and other countries and regions. In FY2007, Japan held seminars on document examination among examiners of immigration control authorities, which have taken place annually since 1995, thereby exchanging opinion on document examination skills and sharing information on trends in document forgery and other issues.

## 4. Peacebuilding

### <Current Situation>

Since the end of the Cold War, the international community has confronted numerous regional and internal/intrastate conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, or historical differences. The majority of victims who suffer from such conflicts are civilians including children. Such conflicts also generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons and easily become humanitarian and human rights issues. Moreover, such conflicts destroy many achievements gained through years of development efforts and cause massive economic loss, and thus should be avoided. Peace and stability are prerequisites to development and growth.

In consideration of the report by then UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council jointly adopted a resolution to establish the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2005. The PBC has been conducting its activities with the purpose of advising on and proposing integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery based on a consistent approach, beginning with resolution of conflicts and continuing to recovery, reconstruction, and nation-building.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan lists peacebuilding as one of its priority issues in the ODA Charter and in Japan's Medium-Term Policy on ODA, aiming at providing seamless assistance in its process to ensure peace and stability. Specifically, Japan provides assistance, beginning with refugee assistance and food aid in times of conflict and continuing with assistance in the area of the peace process, such as election assistance, toward resolving conflicts. Additionally, assistance is provided to ensure domestic security and safety following the resolution of conflicts, with the aim of consolidating peace. This assistance includes the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers and reconstruction

efforts in the security sector. At the same time, the road to national reconstruction is paved by pushing efforts for returning refugees and internally displaced persons and resettling them, as well as by restoring basic infrastructure. Furthermore, aiming for national, economic, and social reconstruction in order to establish consolidated peace and prevent the rise of future conflicts, efforts are made in the social sector such as in health and education, as well as toward improving economic infrastructure, and strengthening governmental, judicial, and police functions. Japan combines assistance provided via multilateral organizations with bilateral assistance, such as grant aid, technical cooperation, and loan aid, in order to provide this type of seamless assistance. In FY2007, Japan extended the Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding to Indonesia for the revitalization of conflict-devastated areas in Aceh. In that cooperation, Japan offered training, counseling and assistance to aid plan formulation through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by utilizing existing information, counseling and job placement service centers. At Naher El Bared refugee camp, a Palestine refugee camp in north Lebanon, Japan helped construct shelter housings and prefabricated schoolhouses for improvement in returning refugee's living environments and capacity building of local communities through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).<sup>64</sup>

Besides these, Japan has thus far taken specific measures for peacebuilding in Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Kosovo, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and others, and continue to address this issue actively by using official development assistance.

As a manifestation of the appreciation for Japan's overall efforts in the area of peacebuilding, Japan was elected as the chair of the PBC in June 2007. During the tenure of the chair until December 2008, Japan made efforts for the activities of the PBC to be strengthened and well established by making closer ties with the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations and other relevant organizations, calling for international attention and support to be given to the PBC's activities and its target countries.

### ● Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding

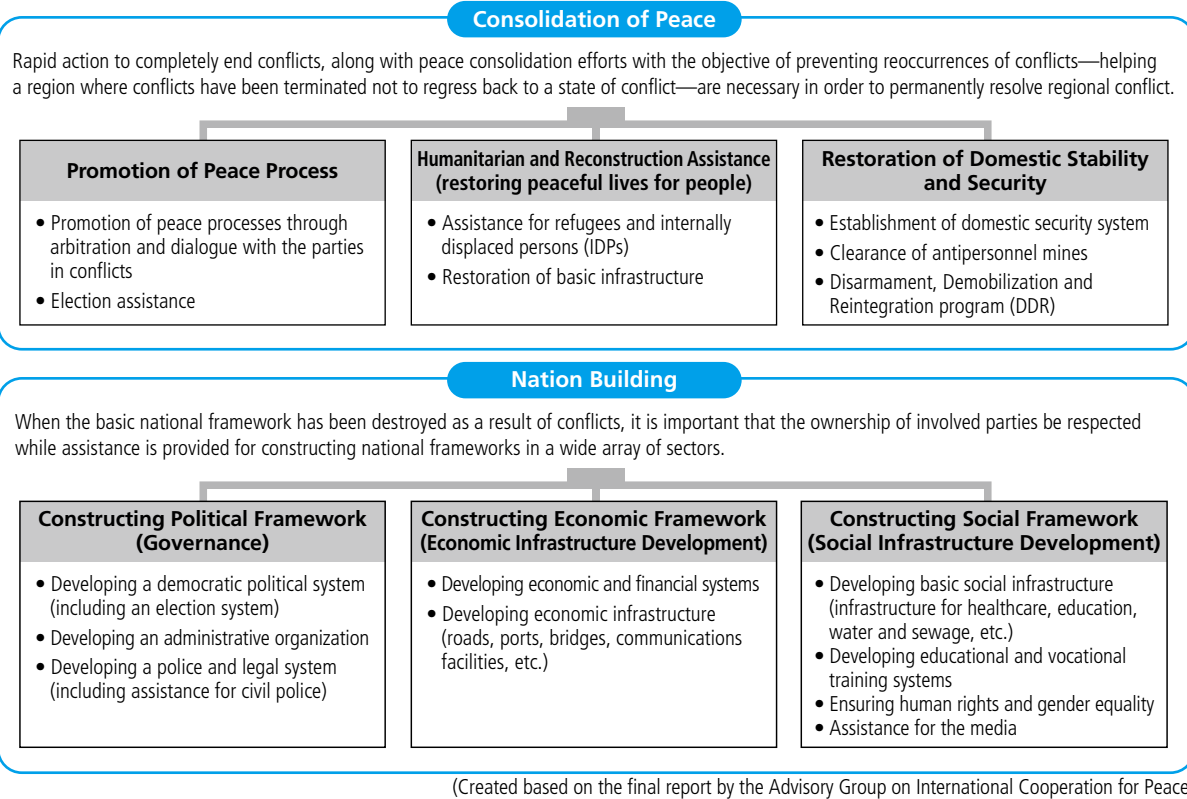
Responding to needs from the scene of peacebuilding becoming more diverse and complex, Japan launched the

64 The Programme for Reconstruction of Palestine Camp in Lebanon.

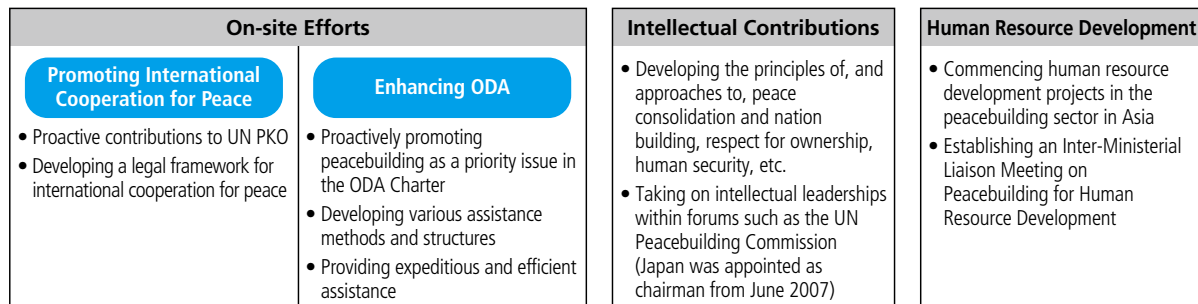


Chart III-12. Conceptual Diagram of Peacebuilding

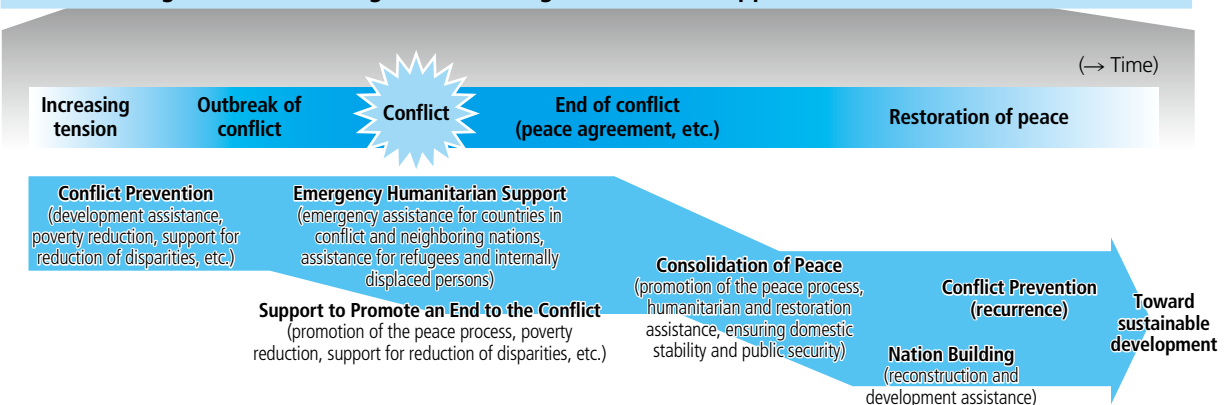
**Peacebuilding = Consolidation of Peace + Nation Building**



**Japan's Effort in the Peacebuilding Sector**



**Peace Building Assistance through ODA -Aiming for Seamless Support-**





Training taking place in Japan for human resources development projects in the area of peacebuilding (Hiroshima)

Pilot Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding in FY2007 to foster civilian experts with practical skills needed at the site of peacebuilding from a long-term perspective. In FY2007, the initiative had 29 trainees from Japan and other Asian countries and offered three types of programs: (a) domestic training; (b) overseas training; and (c) job placement. Many trainees who completed the programs are now actually working in the field of peacebuilding.

[See Column 11 on page 95 on human resource development for peacebuilding.](#)

## (1) Iraq

### <Overview>

The international community, including Japan, has been extending assistance for Iraqi nation building to restore and well establish a peaceful and stable Iraq. It is extremely important not only for the people of Iraq, but also for the peace and stability of the Middle East and the international community that Iraq rebuild itself as a peaceful democratic country while ensuring its sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. This is also a matter of direct concern to the national interest of Japan.

[See page 114 on assistance for the Middle East.](#)

In Iraq, an official government was inaugurated in 2006 as a result of the Iraqi National Assembly election held in 2005. In May 2007, a ministerial-level meeting on the establishment of the International Compact with Iraq—a compact that stipulates the cooperative roles of the Iraqi government and international society in a wide range of sectors, including politics, safety, economics, and society—was held in Egypt with the attendance of 74 national delegates and organizations. It is expected that the international community lend assistance so as to allow the Iraqi government

to have more independent and autonomous efforts under such broad endorsement.

### <Japan's Assistance>

To date, Japan has conducted the reconstruction assistance of Iraq by combining the human contribution of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and development assistance as an “inseparable pair.” Regarding assistance by the SDF, the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force engaged in humanitarian reconstruction assistance including the reconstruction and development of public medical, water provision, and school facilities centered in Samawah from the beginning of 2004 until July 2006. Transport assistance for personnel and goods from the UN and allied forces by the Japan Air Self-Defense Force continues to be provided as of September 2008.

As for official development assistance, Japan’s direct assistance through grant aid has reached approximately US\$1.69 billion in total as of the end of March 2008. Among the aid projects to date, nine projects for the provision of equipment including police vehicles, fire trucks and equipment for solid waste management in Samawah as well as another seven projects including those for the provision of a mobile transformer substation and for the rehabilitation of general hospitals in northern and central regions in Iraq were completed. Results of these assistance projects are beginning to be felt on the ground. In FY2007, Japan decided to implement a project to improve health services for 500,000 mothers and children around Fallujah by providing medical devices for the establishment of the Maternity and Children’s Hospital in Fallujah and other means such as the Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).<sup>65</sup>

Human resource development is important in advancing steady reconstruction efforts in Iraq. Japan has been assisting capacity building of Iraqi administrative officials and engineers through training programs in various areas. As of the end of FY2007, approximately 2,400 Iraqis received training in Japan and in Iraq’s neighboring countries such as Egypt and Jordan. Moreover, Japan has been holding the National Reconciliation Seminar with the participation of representatives from Iraq’s various religious and ethnic groups in order to promote national reconciliation, which is currently an outstanding issue in Iraq. In addition, Japan accepted seven Iraqi students at the expense of the Iraqi government in FY2007.

<sup>65</sup> The Project for Establishment of a Maternity and Children’s Hospital in Fallujah

Regarding loan aid, after discussion with the Iraqi side and conducting various studies, Japan decided the provision of approximately US\$2.1 billion of funds necessary to implement 10 projects in the sectors of power, transportation, petroleum, irrigation, and others, by the end of FY2007. Furthermore, in order to address Iraq's debt problems, an agreement was reached in 2004 at the Paris Club that 80% of Iraq's total Paris Club debt of US\$36.2 billion be reduced over three stages. Based on this agreement, an Exchange of Notes took place in November 2005 between Japan and Iraq, which would reduce Iraq's total debt owed to Japan of approximately US\$7.6 billion (Japan is the number one creditor nation to Iraq) by 80% in total over the three stages. The debt reduction schedule works in tandem with International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance programs, and as of March 2008, has progressed to the second phase.

[See page 64 on Japan's efforts for developing countries' debt issues.](#)

#### ● Assistance to the Province of Al-Muthanna

In the Province of Al-Muthanna, the central city of which is Samawah, the Government of Japan has provided assistance of more than US\$200 million in total through development assistance in the forms of Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and Emergency Grant Aid in coordination with the activities of the SDF. In particular, the Government has placed priority on the following issues: provision of safe drinking water, stabilization of the electricity supply, provision of basic medical services, improvement of sanitary conditions, improvement of the educational environment, maintenance of community roads, creation of employment opportunities, restoration of public safety for people's lives, and development of human resources. Furthermore, loan aid was provided to help build a new bridge and reconstruct two bridges and to help rebuild irrigation facilities in Al-Muthanna Province.

Some specific examples of cooperation with the SDF through development assistance are that SDF medical officers provided instruction on the use of the medical equipment provided, and that the roads graveled by the SDF were paved with asphalt.

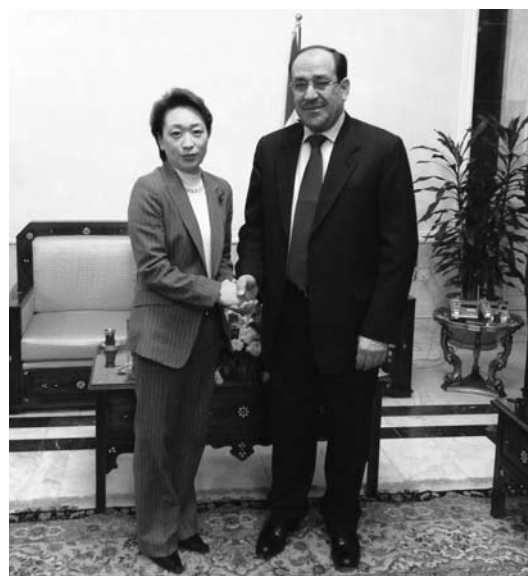
#### ● Assistance through Various Collaborations

The promotion of international cooperation is important in

the reconstruction assistance to Iraq. Based on this perspective, Japan extended US\$490 million to the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI), whose establishment was agreed upon at the Madrid Conference for Reconstruction of Iraq. Through this contribution, Japan supports various reconstruction projects implemented by UN organizations and the World Bank.

Japan also provides assistance through NGOs in fields like medical care, education, and water supply, the total of which is approximately US\$26 million as of the end of FY2007. Through this contribution, a total of 22 projects have been implemented via NGOs comprising the Japan Platform (JPF). The projects include three emergency reconstruction projects for internally displaced persons and returnees in the northern part of Iraq, a project for the restoration of primary and secondary schools in Baghdad, and assistance for medical care in the northern region.

Aside from this, Japan provides assistance to Japanese NGOs which are not under the JPF as well as to international NGOs.<sup>66</sup> Initiatives implemented through Japanese NGOs to date include the provision of medical equipment like incubators for newborns to Samawah Maternal Hospital and the provision of educational materials for the Samawah Nursing High-School. Examples of Japan's assistance through international NGOs include the provision of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to Baghdad's Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital and supplying water by renting water tank trucks in the Province of Al-Muthanna.



State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Seiko Hashimoto talking with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki

<sup>66</sup> The Japanese NGOs that Japan provides assistance to are the Japan Iraq Medical Association (JIMA), the Tokyo Foundation, and the International Nursing Foundation of Japan. The international NGOs that it provides assistance to are Jordan's Hashemite Charity Organization, CARE International, and France's Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED).

## (2) Afghanistan

### <Overview>

In Afghanistan, its basic system of governance and economic and social infrastructures remain destroyed due to conflicts that lasted over 20 years. Since the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001, international cooperation in the country has been underway, as part of the efforts and responsibilities of the international community as a whole to eradicate terrorism. In 2004, the new constitution was established, and the presidential election took place. However, the development of basic infrastructure, the abolition of the drug-dependent economy and the expansion of assistance for rural areas, which are indispensable for reconstruction and development, are challenges yet to be overcome. The Government of Afghanistan and the international community have been working together to revitalize the country.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan continues to provide consistent assistance for Afghanistan, based on the idea that efforts for peace and reconstruction in Afghanistan lead to the peace and stability of the world as a whole, as well as the eradication and prevention of terrorism. Japan hosted the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (Tokyo Conference) in 2002. Here, Japan ensured assistance of over US\$4.5 billion from the international community, and announced that Japan, for its part, would provide assistance of up to US\$500 million. At a number of succeeding conferences, Japan announced additional aid, and, as of the end of FY2007, US\$1.38 billion worth of assistance had already been implemented. In FY2008, Japan announced an additional US\$550 million of aid for the time being at the Paris Conference in June 2008, bringing Japan's total pledge to US\$2 billion.

Japan's assistance to Afghanistan is built upon three pillars: political processes and governance, improvement of security, and reconstruction. Support for the political process and governance aims at restoring the basic systems that form the framework of the country. Examples of this type of support include administrative expenses support to the interim government and support for election monitoring of the presidential election in October 2004 and the subsequent parliamentary election. In order to help to improve security, Japan provides assistance for the restoration of security needed for the consolidation of peace, including Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of ex-soldiers (DDR), landmine removal measures, and police



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

support. In particular, Japan cooperated as a lead country in the DDR process, completing support for the disarmament and demobilization of approximately 60,000 former soldiers in 2005, and for the reintegration of demobilized ex-soldiers in 2006. Japan is currently providing assistance for the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), which were beyond the DDR framework.

Japan provides reconstruction assistance based on recommendations of the then Special Representative of the Prime Minister, Sadako Ogata, (the Ogata Initiative), which was created upon her visit to Afghanistan in 2002. At present, Afghanistan has passed through the stages of requiring emergency humanitarian assistance, recovery, and reconstruction, and it is now shifting to the stage of full-scale development assistance. Japan is steadily assisting nation-building efforts for a new Afghanistan, based on the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). In order to support Afghanistan's sustainable development, Japan carries out comprehensive rural development and infrastructure development to stimulate the agricultural sector, which is the mainstay of Afghanistan's economy, and the sector that employs the most people. Moreover, in pursuit of revitalizing national education systems, Japan has strengthened literacy education through JICA since FY2006. In FY2007, Japan offered cooperation under the Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding, in which Japan supported the development of education materials for enhanced literacy, the construction of literacy centers and other facilities, and the training of trainers for literacy in nine Afghan provinces through UNESCO. In addition, Japan accepted 46 students at the expense of the Afghan government in FY2007.

Security in Afghanistan is not guaranteed yet, as demonstrated by the murder of Japanese staff belonging to a Japanese NGO in August 2008. Even in such a situation, Japan has been extending various aid activities while carefully

ensuring the safety of those engaged in assistance in order to fulfill its responsibility in the international community.

[See 148 on the security of those engaged in assistance.](#)

### ● Wide Ranging Collaboration

Japan also provides assistance for infrastructure development, including the construction of highways and airports, human resource development for Afghanistan's administrative bodies, along with medical and educational assistance aimed at the country's medium- to long-term development. Furthermore, emphasis is being placed on community development for countries surrounding Afghanistan, based on the essentiality of development focused on collaborations with the neighboring Central Asian countries.

Japan has established the framework of Japanese Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects to be provided to NGOs and others engaged in aid activities in the areas of primary education, vocational training, health and medical care, and water and sanitation, while securing collaboration with the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)<sup>67</sup> of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries. By March 2008, 19 projects in collaboration with seven PRTs have been implemented. In December 2007, a liaison officer to the Office of the NATO Senior Civilian Representative in Kabul, a contact point on the NATO side, was designated to strengthen the aforementioned efforts that were carried out in collaboration with NATO. Moreover, in February 2008, Japan hosted the meeting of the Afghanistan Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in Tokyo, and announced assistance for Afghanistan worth US\$110 million in total, which would be used for the stabilization of border areas between Afghanistan and Pakistan, literacy education, border control, and other relevant purposes.

## (3) Sudan

### <Overview>

Sudan has national borders with nine countries and the largest territorial land area in Africa. It also has control over water supply from the Nile River and influence over free navigation in the Red Sea. The stability of Sudan is thus important for the whole of Africa.

[See Part II \(page 35\) on consolidation of peace in the whole African region.](#)

In January 2005, the North-South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was concluded to end the north-south civil war in Sudan since 1983, and a tentative constitution was promulgated. With these, a full-fledged process toward peace has begun. Nevertheless, there remain scars of the civil war, such as internally displaced persons amounting to as many as around 5 million, devastated economic and social infrastructure, arms proliferation, landmines and many ex-soldiers. In addition, anti-government groups have been active in Sudan's western region of Darfur, obstructing government operations to take control of the region as well as the development and stability of the region.

### <Japan's Efforts>

At the Oslo Donors' Conference on Sudan held in 2005 in Norway to discuss assistance in the first half of the CPA implementation period (2005 – 2007), Japan pledged assistance in the amount of approximately US\$100 million for the near term. Japan offered assistance of US\$200 million by the end of FY2007.

Japan proactively works together with multilateral organizations and Japan's NGOs to provide assistance for returning and reintegrating refugees. The efforts include the removal of, and education on, landmines and unexploded ordinances, the development of facilities related to water supply, the provision of medical assistance for counteracting pediatric infectious diseases, and the supply of food aid. As for assistance for Sudan in FY2007, besides bilateral food aid extended twice, Japan repaired roads in southern Sudan to facilitate the returning of internally displaced persons and distribution of commodities. In addition, Japan carried out measures against pediatric infectious diseases to provide polio vaccines and mosquito nets through UNICEF across the country. Furthermore, in the Darfur region, Japan assisted the protection and returning of refugees and internally displaced persons by constructing temporary housing facilities (shelters), wells, and elementary schools, for example. Moreover, Japan has extended aid through UNHCR for improving the educational environment, constructing elementary schools and pedagogical schools to facilitate the returning of internally displaced persons and others to southern Sudan, procuring equipment for schools, and other purposes.<sup>68</sup>

67 PRT consists of military personnel and civilian staff dispatched from NATO countries, and promotes security and reconstruction simultaneously in a specified area in Afghanistan, thereby supporting the Afghan Government efforts to expand its control over the area.

68 The Programme for Construction of Educational Facilities in South Sudan for Integrating Returnees and Empowering the Host Communities.



## ● **Darfur Conflict**

The Darfur conflict is being dealt with in the United Nations Security Council and the International Criminal Court (ICC), and is a great concern of international society. Concern was also voiced at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit in 2007. Japan encouraged parties concerned, including the Sudanese government, to make efforts toward its solution in line with the UN Security Council. In addition to providing humanitarian aid, Japan provided US\$85 million by the end of FY2007 to support the activities of the African Union (AU), which plays a leading role in solving this problem.



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

## (4) **Anti-Personnel Landmines and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

### *<Current Situation>*

Anti-personnel landmines buried in regions once in conflict and small arms and light weapons (SALW) illicitly spread in such regions indiscriminately kill and injure even non-combatants including children. They are a grave humanitarian issue, sometimes hinder reconstruction and development activities by citizens, and can cause the recurrence of conflicts. Assistance with special consideration given to domestic stability and security, such as the removal of landmines, the collection and destruction of SALW, and

capacity building for landmine victims, is required from the perspective of peacebuilding.

### *<Japan's Efforts>*

#### ● **Assistance for Mine Action Projects**

Since the first Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) held in 2004, Japan has been providing assistance for mine action, with an emphasis on Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. The assistance follows three principles: (1) contribution to peacebuilding; (2) valuing the perspective of human security; and (3) close cooperation with the government, civil societies, the private sector, and academia, to promote technological development.

In March 2008, Japan decided to assist with a survey on areas with buried mines, mine removal in residential areas, and mine risk education, with a view to promoting the safety of residents and the reconstruction of regions in the three countries of Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Chad, located in central or east Africa, by providing approximately US\$9.24 million from the Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding. Japan is also working on mine detection and removal technology that utilizes Japan's advanced technology in order to improve the safety and effectiveness of demining activities. In Angola, Japanese companies and NGOs are cooperating in the demining endeavor. In FY2007, Japan supported the Cambodian Mine Action Center in its certification test on mine clearance devices that utilized Japanese advanced technology.<sup>69</sup> This assistance is expected to develop mine clearance devices suitable for the circumstances in which mines are buried in Cambodia, thereby drastically reducing risks associated with manual demining work and realizing more swift and extensive mine clearance activities.

#### ● **Support for Measures against Small Arms and Light Weapons**

In terms of locally-based efforts aimed at curtailing illicitly traded SALW, Japan has supported projects to facilitate the collection of weapons with development, in which Japan provides the repair and construction of infrastructure such as roads, wells, and schools to communities that have totally surrendered weapons. For example, in Cambodia, more than 28,000 SALW had been collected during the period from 2003 to the end of September 2007. In addition,

69 Project for Research and Development of Mine Clearance Related Equipment (Phase II).

Japan decided to donate more than US\$300 million of the Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding through the UNDP to the training program of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center in Ghana in February 2008, reinforcing assistance to Africa where SALW problems were particularly serious.

Additionally, as for measures against SALW, Japan also provides assistance for developing legal structures and capacity building of law enforcement organizations, which secures the effectiveness of regulations on the detection and prevention of the illegal inflow of weapons; implements projects for disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants and child soldiers; and conducts seminars held by SALW specialists. In FY2007, Japan extended assistance for dismissed soldiers with disabilities in Rwanda, which had experienced civil wars for many years, with a project to facilitate their economic and social independence as well as reintegration to a community through the acquisition of skills, and to strengthen skill training centers.<sup>70</sup> Japan's contribution to efforts to tackle SALW totaled approximately ¥41.1 billion by the end of 2007.

### Section 3. Assistance for Each Region

The ODA Charter designates Asia as a priority region since it has a close relationship to Japan and can have a major impact on Japan's national stability and prosperity. At the same time, Japan also advances effective and efficient cooperation to other areas by selecting and concentrating the assistances based upon the objectives, basic policies, and priority issues of the ODA Charter. The status of Japan's assistance in each region is outlined below.

#### 1. East Asia

Japan's bilateral ODA to East Asia in 2007 was approximately US\$1,113.36 million, 19.1% of total bilateral ODA.

##### <Features of East Asia>

East Asian countries have a close relationship with Japan in all aspects including politics, economy, and culture. As such, the development and stability of the East Asia region has great significance for the safety and prosperity of Japan itself. Japan has supported infrastructure development and human resource development in the region through ODA,

and facilitated private sector investment and trade through means such as enhancing economic partnerships. Through these measures Japan has thus far contributed to the remarkable economic development in the East Asia region by advancing economic cooperation that coordinates ODA with investment and trade. For providing assistance, Asia is continuously designated as a priority region.

East Asia has attained rapid economic growth, and some countries, such as the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Singapore, have already been transformed from aid recipients into donors. On the other hand, there are still some least developed countries (LDCs) within East Asia, such as Cambodia and Laos. There are also countries like China, which still has internal disparities even though its economy has grown dramatically in recent years, or Viet Nam, which is in the process of transitioning from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy. In extending assistance, Japan fully takes into account such diversity in socio-economic conditions and changes in the respective assistance needs in each country.

##### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan's assistance activities in the East Asia region are aimed at advancing interregional cooperation and integration in line with shared basic values, promoting mutual understanding, and ensuring stability. To meet these objectives, cooperation is needed in establishing a stable process of democratization; reinforcing protection of human rights; building legal institutions; and developing infrastructure in order to promote economic growth. Also, various types of functional cooperation in fields such as finance, energy,



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

70 "Skills Training for the Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers with Disabilities" Project.