

## Part IV

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### Statistics and Reference Materials

# Chapter 1

## Japan's ODA Budget

### Section 1. FY2008 ODA Budget (Original Budget)

Chart IV-1. ODA Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007		FY2008		
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
General account budget	7,293	▲4.0	7,002	▲292	▲4.0
Project budget (net)	8,903	▲21.7	9,350	447	5.0
Scale of projects (gross)	14,149	▲12.9	15,113	964	6.8
(Reference) Yen exchange rate	¥116	—	¥113	—	—

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

Chart IV-2. General Account Budget

(Reference) FY2008 General Account Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007		FY2008		
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
General expenditures	469,784	1.3	472,845	3,061	0.7
General expenditures that were allocated to ODA	7,293	▲4.0	7,002	▲292	▲4.0
Public works	69,473	▲3.5	67,352	▲2,121	▲3.1
Defense	48,013	▲0.3	47,796	▲217	▲0.5
Social security	211,409	2.8	217,824	6,415	3.0
Education and science	52,856	0.1	53,122	266	0.5
Others	359,304	7.8	357,768	▲1,536	▲0.4
Total	829,088	4.0	830,613	1,525	0.2

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(ODA General Account Budget)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007		FY2008		
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Bilateral grants	4,831	▲4.0	4,674	▲157	▲3.3
Economic development assistance, and others.	1,636	▲2.7	1,588	▲48	▲2.9
Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	25	▲47.9	24	▲1	▲4.5
Budget for JBIC	200	▲33.3	135	▲65	▲32.5
Total	1,861	▲8.3	1,747	▲114	▲6.1
Technical cooperation	2,970	▲1.0	2,927	▲43	▲1.4
Technical cooperation implemented by JICA	1,556	▲1.2	1,538	▲18	▲1.2
Contributions to multilateral institutions	872	▲4.1	833	▲39	▲4.4
International organizations including the UN, and others.	626	▲3.3	595	▲31	▲5.0
MDBs	246	▲5.8	238	▲8	▲3.1
Total grants	5,703	▲4.0	5,507	▲196	▲3.4
Loans (JBIC subscription)	1,591	▲4.1	1,495	▲96	▲6.0
Total	7,293	▲4.0	7,002	▲292	▲4.0

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* Budget for JBIC and loans provided by the JBIC include budget for new JICA.

Chart IV-3. Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007			FY2008			
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Proportion of total	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase	Proportion of total
Grants	6,317	▲25.2	44.6	7,301	984	15.6	48.3
Loans	7,833	0.3	55.4	7,812	▲20	▲0.3	51.7
Total scale of projects	14,149	▲12.9	100.0	15,113	964	6.8	100.0
(Reference) Repayments	▲5,246	—	—	▲5,764	—	—	—
Net	8,903	▲21.7	—	9,350	447	5.0	—

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* In addition to the above, the ODA project budget is expected to include projects that are implemented by special public corporations, etc., which have turned into independent administrative institutions.

(Grants)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007		FY2008		
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Bilateral grants	4,845	▲4.0	5,000	155	3.2
Economic development assistance, and others.	1,636	▲2.7	1,588	▲48	▲2.9
Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	25	▲47.9	24	▲1	▲4.5
Budget for JBIC	200	▲33.3	135	▲65	▲32.5
Total	1,861	▲8.3	1,747	▲114	▲6.1
Technical cooperation	2,984	▲1.0	3,253	269	9.0
Technical cooperation implemented by JICA	1,556	▲1.2	1,538	▲18	▲1.2
Contributions to multilateral institutions	1,471	▲56.7	2,301	830	56.4
International organizations including the UN, and others.	629	▲3.3	599	▲30	▲4.8
MDBs	842	▲69.3	1,702	860	102.1
Total	6,317	▲25.2	7,301	984	15.6

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* In addition to the above, the ODA project budget is expected to include projects that are implemented by special public corporations, etc., which have turned into independent administrative institutions.

\* Budget for JBIC includes budget for new JICA.

(Loans)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007		FY2008		
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Loans	7,833	0.3	7,812	▲20	▲0.3
Loans provided by JBIC	7,700	0.0	7,700	0	0.0
Repayment	▲5,246	7.4	▲5,764	▲517	9.9
Total	2,586	▲11.5	2,049	▲538	▲20.8

\* Loans provided by the JBIC include budget for new JICA.

**Chart IV-4. ODA General Account Budget (for the Entire Government)**

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2007			FY2008		
	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
I. Grants	5,703	▲236	▲4.0	5,507	▲196	▲3.4
1. Bilateral grants	4,831	▲199	▲4.0	4,674	▲157	▲3.3
(1) Economic development assistance, and others.	1,636	▲46	▲2.7	1,588	▲48	▲2.9
(2) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	25	▲23	▲47.9	24	▲1	▲4.5
(3) Budget for JBIC	200	▲100	▲33.3	135	▲65	▲32.5
(4) Technical cooperation, etc.	2,970	▲30	▲1.0	2,927	▲43	▲1.4
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	872	▲37	▲4.1	833	▲39	▲4.4
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	626	▲22	▲3.3	595	▲31	▲5.0
(2) MDBs	246	▲15	▲5.8	238	▲8	▲3.1
II. Loans	1,591	▲68	▲4.1	1,495	▲96	▲6.0
JBIC	1,591	▲68	▲4.1	1,495	▲96	▲6.0
III. Total	7,293	▲304	▲4.0	7,002	▲292	▲4.0

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* Budget for JBIC and loans provided by the JBIC include budget for new JICA.

**Chart IV-5. ODA Project Budget (for the Entire Government)**

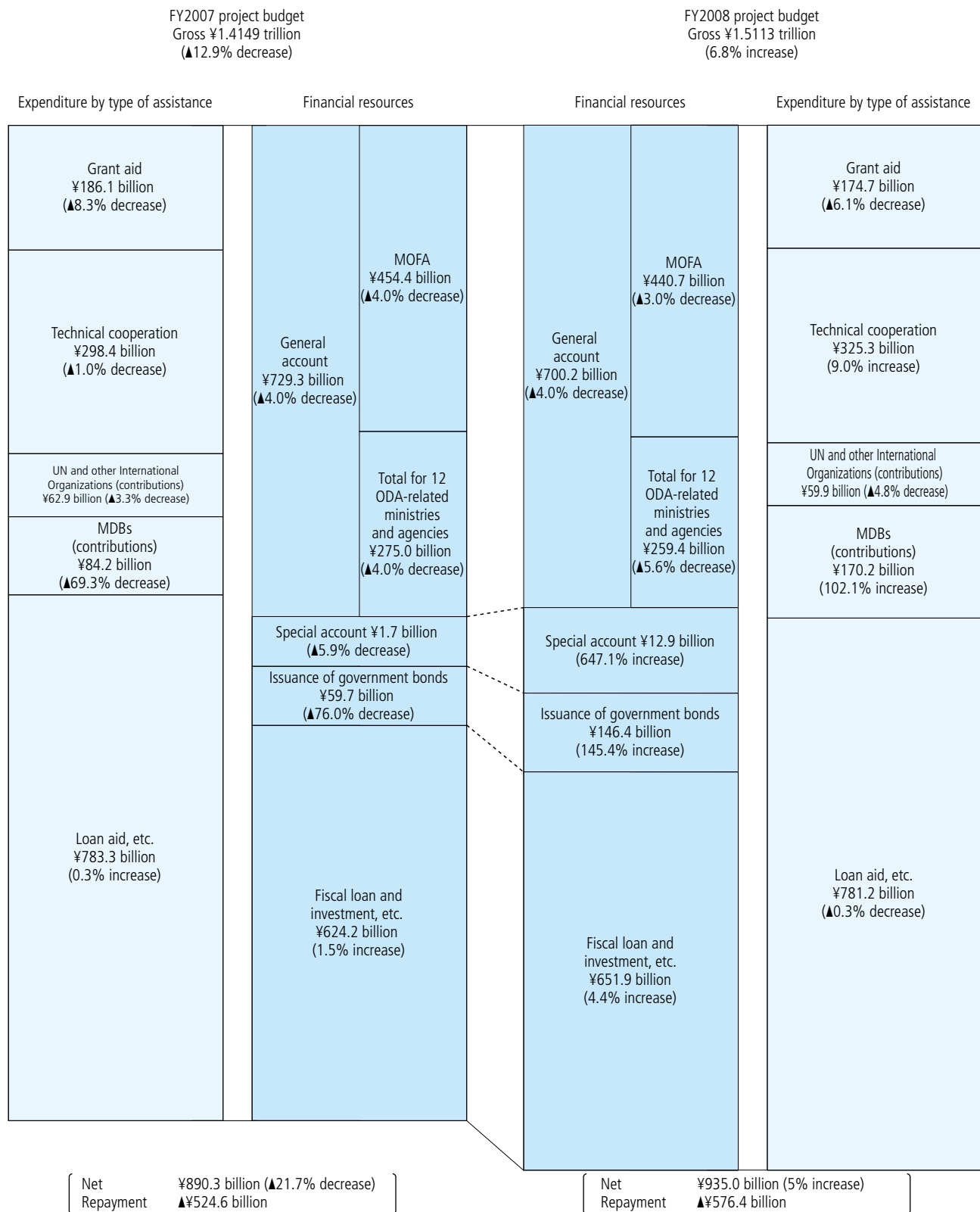
(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2007			FY2008		
	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
I. Grants	6,317	▲2,125	▲25.2	7,301	984	15.6
1. Bilateral grants	4,845	▲200	▲4.0	5,000	155	3.2
(1) Economic development assistance, and others.	1,636	▲46	▲2.7	1,588	▲48	▲2.9
(2) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	25	▲23	▲47.9	24	▲1	▲4.5
(3) Budget for JBIC	200	▲100	▲33.3	135	▲65	▲32.5
(4) Technical cooperation, etc.	2,984	▲31	▲1.0	3,253	269	9.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	1,471	▲1,925	▲56.7	2,301	830	56.4
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	629	▲22	▲3.3	599	▲30	▲4.8
(2) MDBs	842	▲1,903	▲69.3	1,702	860	102.1
II. Loans	7,833	24	0.3	7,812	▲20	▲0.3
(1) JBIC	7,700	0	0.0	7,700	0	0.0
(2) Others	133	24	22.4	112	▲20	▲15.2
III. Total (project scale)	14,149	▲2,101	▲12.9	15,113	964	6.8
(Reference) Repayment	▲5,246	—	—	▲5,764	—	—
Net	8,903	▲2,461	▲21.7	9,350	447	5.0

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* In addition to the above, the ODA project budget is expected to include projects that are implemented by special public corporations, etc., which have turned into independent administrative institutions.

Chart IV-6. Financial Resources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance



Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* In addition to the above, the ODA project budget is expected to include projects that are implemented by special public corporations, etc., which have turned into independent administrative institutions.

## Section 2. Project Budget for ODA-related Ministries and Agencies (Original Budget) and Project Outlines

**Chart IV-7. ODA Budget Changes for Ministries and Agencies (General Account Budget)**

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007	FY2008		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Cabinet Office	37	26	▲11	▲29.4
National Police Agency	30	30	▲0	▲0.1
Financial Services Agency	94	133	39	42.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	963	913	▲50	▲5.2
Ministry of Justice	342	225	▲117	▲34.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	454,359	440,729	▲13,631	▲3.0
Ministry of Finance	185,292	174,155	▲11,137	▲6.0
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	42,688	40,539	▲2,150	▲5.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	10,348	9,361	▲987	▲9.5
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	4,753	4,541	▲211	▲4.4
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	29,182	28,314	▲868	▲3.0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	834	801	▲32	▲3.9
Ministry of the Environment	417	406	▲11	▲2.7
Total	729,339	700,173	▲29,166	▲4.0

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

**Chart IV-8. ODA Budget Changes for Ministries and Agencies (Project Budget)**

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2007	FY2008		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Cabinet Office	37	26	▲11	▲29.4
National Police Agency	30	30	▲0	▲0.1
Financial Services Agency	94	133	39	42.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	963	913	▲50	▲5.2
Ministry of Justice	342	225	▲117	▲34.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	456,211	440,753	▲15,458	▲3.4
Ministry of Finance	854,067	961,177	107,111	12.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	42,688	40,539	▲2,150	▲5.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	11,873	10,848	▲1,026	▲8.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	17,971	15,759	▲2,211	▲12.3
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	29,384	38,758	9,374	31.9
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	834	801	▲32	▲3.9
Ministry of the Environment	417	1,376	959	230.0
Total (project scale)	1,414,911	1,511,339	96,428	6.8
(Reference) Recovered funds	▲524,624	▲576,366	—	—
Net	890,287	934,972	44,685	5.0

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

\* In addition to the above, the ODA project budget is expected to include projects that are implemented by special public corporations, etc., which have turned into independent administrative institutions.

**Chart IV-9. Project Budget (FY2008 Project Budget) and Project Outlines by Ministry and Agency**

## 1. Grant Aid

### (1) Bilateral Grants

#### (i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid for General Projects (65,531)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for the support of projects in areas such as basic human needs and human resource development (including construction of facilities and the provision of materials and equipment) in developing countries.
	Non-Project Grant Aid (20,400)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for the support of developing countries implementing economic and social reforms such as reforms for poverty reduction, to purchase materials and equipment overseas.
	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (10,000)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support grassroots projects based on the principle of human security such as those undertaken by local governments and NGOs in developing countries.
	Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (2,800)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects, emergency humanitarian assistance projects as well as other projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions.
	Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (4,200)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support development research projects using knowledge from Japan's institutions of higher education and academic research in developing countries as well as for the fostering of young administrative officials.
	Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement (6,000)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support security enhancement measures in areas such as terrorism and piracy, which are vital conditions for economic and social development in developing countries as well as leading directly to the peace and prosperity of Japan itself.
	Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction (3,600)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support the maintenance and restoration of facilities as prevention measures or post-disaster recovery assistance to developing countries vulnerable to natural disasters.
	Grant Aid for Community Empowerment (6,000)	Grant aid for the purpose of supporting the overall development of skills in communities facing poverty.
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy (600)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for financial support to specific developing countries that are implementing poverty reduction strategies.
	Grant Aid for Environmental Programs (1,500)	Grant aid from the viewpoint of strengthening measures for issues such as climate change, provided to partner countries in the formulation of policies and plans related to countermeasures for global warming as well as to concrete projects to implement these policies and plans as part of the "Cool Earth Partnership."
	Grant Aid for Fisheries (4,807)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries.
	Cultural Grant (2,000)	Grant aid to support equipment procurement and facility maintenance for the purpose of promoting culture and higher education as well as for the conservation of cultural assets. Cultural grants are administered through two schemes: "Cultural Grant Aids" for state institutions and "Grant Aid for Cultural Grassroots Projects" for NGOs and local public organizations conducting relatively small projects.
	Emergency Grant Aid (14,242)	Grant aid to provide the necessary emergency funds from a humanitarian viewpoint to support victims of natural disasters and conflicts as well as refugees and displaced persons overseas.
	Food Aid (12,337)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for developing countries facing food shortages to purchase grains (such as rice, wheat and maize) in accordance with the Food Aid Convention.
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers (4,783)	Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to purchase fertilizer, farm machinery, etc., in order to support the self-help efforts of developing countries to improve food self-sufficiency.
	<b>Total</b> 158,800	

## (ii) Technical Cooperation and Others

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Cabinet Office	(26)	(1) Conduct investigations related to basic policies for economic cooperation, and (2) research and analyze disaster prevention structures and review measures that should be taken in the future.
National Police Agency	(30)	Hold conferences to discuss how international cooperation for drug control should be managed between drug producing countries, transit countries and consumer countries.
Financial Services Agency	(57)	(1) Introduce the general financial market systems and share knowledge to financial administrators of emerging economies and implement financial administration training for human resource development in emerging market countries; and (2) conduct investigations and research to understand the conditions of the emerging economies in order to provide effective intellectual support in the future.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	(711)	(1) Hold policy dialogues related to the telecommunications field with other countries, aid international cooperation projects of presiding foundations (acceptance of trainees, dispatch of experts, research into overseas telecommunication plans, fostering of experts to dispatch overseas, management of international program libraries), exchanges with researchers and cooperation with Asia Pacific Telecommunications (APT). (2) Support the implementation of training as an invited government, at the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, which was established for the purpose of strengthening the statistical capabilities of developing countries in the Asia Pacific region through the training of government statistical staff.
Ministry of Justice	(225)	(1) Hold the Seminar on Immigration Control in order to improve the immigration control system of South East Asian countries, as well as provide aid for operational expenses to support the immigration and stay of foreign trainees and others. (2) Hold training sessions and seminars for criminal justice related professionals in the Asia Pacific region and others, as well as conduct research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (3) Hold training sessions and seminars for the purpose of drafting basic legislature, the maintenance of systems for justice related organizations that operate the established legislature, and the fostering of legal professionals in order to support the development of legislature in Asian countries, as well as conduct comparative research on legal systems in the Asia Pacific region.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (153,786)	(1) Technical cooperation based on treaties and other international commitments: Projects to foster the human resources that will lead the to the advancement of developing countries, transfer Japan's technologies and experience, and establish and maintain the various systems and organizations necessary to resolve the issues that hamper development, in order to enable the self-reliant and continuous economic and social development in developing countries. Examples include the "acceptance of technical trainees" in which administrative officials and technicians who will be responsible for the development of their countries will be accepted into Japan and other countries, and specialized knowledge and skills in various fields will be transferred; and the "dispatch of experts" in which Japan provides assistance for the preparation of development plans, investigation, research and development, education and training, promotion, advice, and instruction towards governmental organizations and others in developing countries. "Provision of equipment" necessary to achieve the above will also be organically combined with the above operations. (2) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots level technical cooperation in which altruistic people who hope to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries are dispatched to these countries, and live among the local people to share their knowledge and experience. The two pillars for this are the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers which dispatches people between the ages 20-39 and the Senior Volunteers which dispatches people between the ages 40-69. (3) Securing and developing human resources: Securing and developing human resources such as experts necessary to implement technical cooperation as well as conducting the necessary research and information sharing necessary to promote these operations. (4) Increasing public participation: Implementation of grassroots level cooperation operations, and development of education aid operations in order to expand and promote public participation in international cooperation. (5) Development studies: Various studies, proposals, and support necessary to promote the formulation of public policies and development plans for social and economic development in developing countries. (6) Disaster relief activities: Contribution to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and the provision of emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially developing regions victimized by natural disasters at the request of the affected country or international organizations.



## Project Budget for ODA-related Ministries and Agencies (Original Budget) and Project Outlines

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		(7) Country and issue based projects (project formulation, etc.): Gather various information and conduct ex-ante research, conduct proactive dialogues with the recipient country from the planning stage in order to formulate high quality plans, and gather information on the trend of international cooperation and act accordingly, in order to implement aid efficiently and effectively. (8) Operations evaluation: Conduct evaluations of implemented operations in order to learn and make useful proposals for future cooperation. (9) Others: Provide aid and instruction towards those living overseas.
	NGO project subsidies (36)	Subsidies mainly for the purpose of improving NGOs' operations implementation skills and expertise for project formulation, ex-post evaluation of projects, workshops and lectures related to economic and social projects undertaken by NGOs in developing countries.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,923)	The Japan Foundation conducts comprehensive and effective international cultural exchange operations in order to deepen understanding towards Japan, improve mutual understanding, and contribute to the world in the field of culture as well as in others.
	Others (59,824)	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, formulate country based aid plans, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make evaluations useful to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; and (3) report administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total 220,569	
Ministry of Finance	Financial and economic related research, etc. (20,956)	Implement technical cooperation relating to fields such as fiscal policy, fiscal finance, and others towards developing countries. Specifically, (1) hold seminars both in developing countries and in Japan, (2) dispatch experts to developing countries, (3) accept researchers from developing countries, (4) conduct research on the economic situation and economic policy conditions of developing countries and hold workshops. Additionally, form ODA loan financed projects and provide technical cooperation related to ODA loan financed projects.
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of the exchange of students (35,733)	Japan has made efforts to promote the exchange of students based on the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students" formulated in 1983, the Central Council for Education's report on the "Development of New Student Exchange Policy," and other proposals from various government committees. As a result, the number of foreign students studying in Japan, which was 10,000 in 1983 when the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students" was formulated, increased to approximately 110,000 in 2003, surpassing the target number of 100,000. In May 2007, the number rose to approximately 118,000. Prime Minister Fukuda set the direction for the future, stating in his policy speech on January 18, 2008, as part of a "Global Strategy" that makes Japan more open to the world, and expands flows of people, goods, money, and information to and from Asia and the world, that Japan would formulate and implement a "Plan for 300,000 Exchange Students." (Examples of actual measures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of the system for accepting foreign government-sponsored students: operations to invite promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher learning. The number of newly accepted foreign students in fiscal 2006 was 5,273.</li> <li>• Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: provide learning incentive benefits to support privately-sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher learning and students in Japanese language institutions, as well as give subsidies to schools that reduce or exempt fees for privately-sponsored foreign students.</li> <li>• Expand education and research frameworks for foreign students: implement activities such as the establishment of short-term overseas study programs, exchange programs with the local community and Japanese students, and expand opportunities for graduates including following up on students who have returned to their own countries, for the purpose of expanding education and research frameworks for foreign students. Additionally, new and reliable information is provided to students who wish to study in Japan and Study in Japan fairs are held in ten regions overseas to promote studying in Japan.</li> </ul>
	Others (4,772)	Cooperation through projects such as those that accept researchers and others from developing countries and the dispatch of experts to developing countries, as well as through international organizations in various fields such as Japanese education for foreigners, education, culture, and sports.
	Total 40,505	

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(2,641)	<p>(1) Develop human resources in the fields of health, medical and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conduct survey planning for waterworks.</p> <p>(2) Promotion of the international cooperation project to fight tuberculosis, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) and the Measles Initiative, promotion of international research cooperation for leprosy, promotion of international cooperation for the rehabilitation of disabled persons, promotion of international cooperation for primary healthcare, and projects such as those related to clinical studies of endemic diseases in developing countries.</p> <p>(3) An appropriate and smooth promotion of training programs.</p> <p>(4) Instructional aid to companies and organizations that accept foreign trainees.</p> <p>(5) Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students into Polytechnic University. Aid to create an appropriate skill evaluation system in developing countries.</p> <p>(6) Create stability in labor and establish a foundation for human resources in the labor sector.</p> <p>(7) Aid toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Regional Skills and Employability Programme (SKILLS-AP), and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and others.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(2,594)	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries implements the following activities that are meaningful for the Ministry to implement itself by utilizing the expertise in fields such as technology development, fundamental investigation, and technology transfer accumulated through the advance of administrative operations of the Ministry.</p> <p>(1) Contribution to global food security; (2) aid for the resolution of global environmental issues such as desertification and global warming; (3) cooperation conducive to the realization of Japan's initiatives in international negotiations related to the WTO, EPAs, and others; (4) the promotion of the preservation and creation of forests overseas and sustainable forest management; and (5) securing overseas fishing grounds in cooperation with related countries and the smooth promotion of fisheries agreements.</p>
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research for overseas development plans (2,800)	The development of industrial production is the foundation of economic development in developing countries. As the first step in the development of industrial production, a research team of experts is dispatched to compile reports and specifications to promote the formulation of development plans and project implementation plans through local research and domestic operations in developing countries.
	Operations to support economic and industrial human resource development (7,721)	Projects that contribute to the economic development of developing countries, by private companies accepting economic and industrial trainees from developing countries, developing human resources in the industrial field, and dispatching experts to give instruction and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques.
	Operations to promote research cooperation (953)	Conduct consistent research cooperation jointly with related countries not for technical cooperation for the purpose of transferring existing technologies, but to utilize Japan's technical and research development capabilities for technology development issues (technology needs) unique to a developing country that are difficult to resolve using only the developing country's research development capabilities. Examples include constructing factories at local sites and conducting operational research and analysis jointly with the partner country, and accepting researchers to Japan.
	Project for basic studies for joint resource development (1,145)	Conduct technical cooperation related to natural resource surveys, such as geological surveys, geophysical prospecting, land price surveys, and drilling surveys in developing countries possessing natural resources.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) (7,655)	The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) conducts activities to provide trade and investment opportunities for developing countries, basic foundation building for smooth trade and investment, and economic research in developing countries in order to contribute to an expansion of trade in Japan, the advancement of smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and the promotion of economic cooperation.
	Others (15,027)	Conduct research for feasibility study plans such as infrastructure building projects that utilize the technical capabilities and knowledge of Japanese companies as well as projects such as the dispatch of experts to promote the improvement of the trade and investment environment in order to support sustainable economic growth in developing countries. Conduct proven operations in developing countries for the dissemination of technologies such as those for energy conservation possessed by Japan.
	Total 35,301	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(653)	Conduct the following technical cooperation in various fields relating to the work of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) The promotion of human resource development and international exchange; (2) the promotion of information gathering, analysis, and cooperation planning; (3) the promotion of businesses for project formulation; (4) the promotion of international cooperation relating to the environment and security; (5) the promotion of technical development and technology transfer; (6) support for international cooperation in the private sector; and (7) the promotion of international contribution through overseas development by the construction industry and others.

## Project Budget for ODA-related Ministries and Agencies (Original Budget) and Project Outlines

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of the Environment	(1,034)	<p>(1) Promote various undertakings such as the gathering of information and maintenance related to the preservation of the environment in developing countries, countermeasures for desertification in developing countries, and measures to protect the ozone layer.</p> <p>(2) Exchange information and conduct policy dialogues on environmental issues, technical cooperation, and other issues through the Northeast Asian Conference on Environmental Cooperation (NEAC) and contribute to the promotion of regional environmental cooperation.</p> <p>(3) Strengthen environmental measures dialogues and review policy proposals towards China, which has a major effect on environmental issues on a global scale.</p>

## (iii) Debt Relief and Others

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (6,750)	Grants to secure JICA's fiscal health following the reexamination of the debt relief system for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. (Grants reported up to September 30, 2008 following the confirmation of the JBIC sector of Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations by JICA.)
	Grant for the Loan Aid Division of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (6,750)	Grants to secure JICA's fiscal health following the reexamination of the debt relief system for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. (Grants reported from October 1, 2008 following the confirmation of the JBIC sector of Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations by JICA.)
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (2,387)	Transfer capital to Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

(2) Contributions to Multilateral institutions  
(Contributions, Subscriptions, and donations of which are a part of ODA)

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, etc. (76)	Contributions toward funds necessary for technical assistance projects for emerging market countries undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and to promote establishment and implementation of programs.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (202)	Contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (2,481)	The UN engages in activities which aim to achieve international cooperation in areas such as maintaining world peace and international security, and solving global issues that have economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian characteristics.
	Assessed Contributions to the Trust Fund for Human Security (Contributions to the UN) (1,824)	Assist, through the fund established by the UN, UN-affiliated international organizations' projects that address issues threatening human survival, livelihood, and dignity in various ways from the standpoint of human security that focuses on individuals. Examples of issues which the international community currently face are poverty, environmental destruction, conflict, mines, refugee issues, drugs, HIV/AIDS, etc.,
	Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (5,251)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established with the aim of improving the global food problem, which initiates gathering of fundamental data, investigative research, providing policy advice to nations, and technical cooperation projects worldwide.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1,707)	UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to contribute to worldwide peace and security by promoting international collaboration among citizens through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (2,683)	UNIDO is an organization that aims to promote and accelerate industrial development in developing countries, making adjustments to the activities of the UN in that field, while also initiating related operations and various technical cooperation projects.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (764)	WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance toward victims, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., resulting from natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1,822)	UNICEF provides child-related long-term aid such as improvements in nutrition, drinking water supplies, mother-child welfare, education, etc., and short-term emergency aid related to natural disasters and conflicts, with a focus on healthcare. Aid recipient countries extend region-wide to almost all developing countries, and are not limited to UN member countries.
	Assessed Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (5,652)	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides protection and assistance to refugees, and aims to permanently resolve refugee issues by promoting voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country, as well as providing protection and relief in both legal and material aspects in emergency situations. In addition, the UNHCR provides assistance to internally displaced persons.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (3,465)	UNFPA assists in providing funds, etc., for family planning in developing countries, reproductive health, and population-related activities such as a national census. In terms of regions, funding is distributed with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region, which accounts for 60% of the world's population, as well as the African region, which is suffering from the effects of rapid population increase.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (322)	UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees in education, medical and healthcare relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of housing, etc.), welfare (conducting foster programs, operating public community halls, etc.), and assisting small-scale financial and entrepreneurship activities, through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to environmental issues (5,059)	Environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN—the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) being a prime example—and environment-related treaties conduct and assist various projects which deal with the earth environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, enactment of treaties and promotion of abundance.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (8,767)	As the central organization in the field of development in the UN system, UNDP assists the sustainable development of developing countries in a multitude of ways, by focusing activities in the four areas of democratic governance, reduction of poverty, crisis prevention and recovery, and energy and environment. Aside from contributions to the core fund, Japan assists in moving forward projects in developing countries by establishing specialized foundations that are in line with their particular purpose in each field.

## Project Budget for ODA-related Ministries and Agencies (Original Budget) and Project Outlines

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (1,450)	The IAEA provides assistance through the establishment of a technical cooperation fund based on the request of the developing country, with the dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, acceptance of trainees and strengthening of nuclear non-proliferation, in the respective fields of nuclear physics; nuclear power engineering and technology; exploration of, mining, and disposal of nuclear material; nuclear power safety; and use of radiation in the agriculture, medical, industrial, etc. sectors.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (726)	The CGIAR aims for the development and spread of technology that contributes to the agreement to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, and conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers located around the world.
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (501)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, hostages, etc. through the promotion of abidance to the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), rescue (assistance in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food goods to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (spread of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality).
	Others (5,385)	Provides contributions and donations of various kinds to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Gross Amount 47,859	
Ministry of Finance	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (120,898)	The 15th replenishment contribution to the IDA, whose major activities are lending loans in relaxed conditions, providing technical assistance, etc., to developing countries.
	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (8,293)	Contributions to assist in the formulation of projects, technical assistance for policy improvement, and development of human resources in sectors of the environment-related division, private sector development, improvement of the financial system, etc., of the World Bank (IBRD and the IDA). (Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) and Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF))
	Contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (8,422)	A foundation which aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment, and acts as a funding mechanism for multilateral environmental treaties concerning biodiversity, climate change, etc. (prospective amount)
	Contributions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (283)	Contributions for IFC to provide technical assistance to private enterprises in developing countries worldwide, beginning with Asia and the South Pacific region.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (6,924)	Contributions to the Japan Special Fund for the ADB to conduct scholarship programs to take on the promotion of development in the region as well as to provide technical assistance in the formulation of projects, improvement of policies of the ADB, etc.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (15,832)	The 11th replenishment contribution to the AfDF which was established with the purpose of providing loans with relaxed conditions to impoverished countries in the African region.
	Contributions to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) (1,258)	The 2nd replenishment contribution to the MIF which was established with the purpose of providing technical assistance, etc., to micro and small-sized enterprises in developing countries in Latin America.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (394)	Contributions to support technical assistance and other activities to Central and Eastern European countries carried out by the EBRD.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (939)	Contributions for technical assistance and other activities necessary to promote formulation and implementation of projects carried out by the AfDB in developing countries of the region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (938)	Contributions for technical assistance and other activities necessary to promote formulation and implementation of projects carried out by the IDB in developing countries of the region. (The Japan Special Fund, and others.)
	Other Contributions (6,043)	Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, and other activities to developing countries that are related to finance, taxation system, customs duty, etc. Example organizations are the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Customs Organization (WCO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
	Gross amount 170,222	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (34)	Promotes related activities through donations of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.



Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (6,082)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN established with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (1,120)	Provides voluntary contributions toward WHO-run projects such as health measures in the tropical region, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to actively support international cooperation between multiple countries concerning health and medical services.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (1,004)	Assessed Contributions to the ILO. Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLS-AP).
	Gross total 8,206	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions and others (1,948)	Provides contribution and others to projects undertaken by the FAO, WFP, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), umbrella organizations of the CGIAR, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, etc. in order to achieve food security and advance solutions to global environmental issues through sustainable development of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industry, as well as mountain and fishing villages.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions and others (1,070)	Contributions to UNIDO, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Secretariat, APEC Business Advisory Council, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (148)	Provides contributions to international organizations (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, World Meteorological Organization) related to development and technical cooperation in the transport sectors such as tourism, weather, etc.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (342)	Contributions to UNEP, UNEP-International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI).

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

## 2. Loans and Others

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Development investment and loan (25)	Loans or investments through JICA. The necessary loans and investments for private Japanese companies conducting local social development operations or development operations contributing to the improvement of agriculture and forestry and industrial production in developing regions have been provided on loose terms. However, following the Reorganization and Rationalization Plan of Special Public Institutions formulated in December 2001, operations for development investment and loans have been terminated and since 2003 loans have been extended only to projects that have already been approved.
	Total 25	
Ministry of Finance (Note)	Yen loan and overseas investment and loans (770,000)	Funds loaned under moderate conditions for interest, repayment period, and others, through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), to contribute to the economic and social development of developing regions and economic stability. Note: JBIC's Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations are financed through capital contributions from the general budget, the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, and private funds. These operations have been succeeded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as of October 1, 2008.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loan for overseas fishery cooperation operations (11,218)	In order to achieve the smooth promotion of overseas fishery cooperation and contribute to the stable development of Japan's fisheries by securing fishing grounds, the necessary loans for Japanese companies to implement overseas fishery cooperation (for technical cooperation such as development feasibility studies in the partner country, and investment and loans for capital investment toward local corporations in the partner country jointly conducting overseas fishery cooperation) is extended through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF).

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

# Chapter 2

## Japan's ODA Disbursements

### Section 1. Flows to Developing Countries

Chart IV-10. Flows from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2006	2007	Percentage increase from the previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	7,723	6,046	-21.7
		Grant aid	5,050	3,416	-32.4
		Technical cooperation	2,672	2,630	-1.6
		Loan aid	-293	-206	—
	Total		7,430	5,840	-21.4
	Contributions to multilateral institutions		3,878	1,907	-50.8
	(ODA) total (% of GNI)		11,308 (0.25)	7,747 (0.17)	-31.5 —
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)		-1,248	-911	—
	Direct investment finances		4,671	1,183	-74.7
	Concessional lending to multilateral institutions		-294	441	—
	(OOF) total		3,129	713	-77.2
Private flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)		7,375	7,035	-4.6
	Direct investment		20,639	29,978	45.3
	Other bilateral securities investments		-2,002	2,466	—
	Concessional loans to multilateral agencies		-928	-1,896	—
	(PF) total		25,084	37,583	49.8
Grants by private voluntary agencies			315	446	41.5
Total resource flows (% of GNI)			39,835 (0.89)	46,489 (1.03)	16.7 —
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$100 million)			44,860	45,241	0.8

Notes: (1) The 2006 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥116.40; the 2007 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥117.80 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)). Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(2) Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries, DAC report basis, Units: US\$ million, %)

Item	Calendar year	2006	2007	Percentage increase from the previous year
Grants		7,650.3	5,982.8	-21.8
Technical Cooperation		1,847.6	1,812.6	-1.9

**Chart IV-11. Bilateral ODA by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Income group	2005 (Calendar year)	2006	2007	Number of countries (2007)
LDC	1,311.3 (12.6)	1,114.9 (15.4)	1,874.8 (32.4)	50
LICs	1,136.7 (11.0)	2,760.2 (38.0)	1,067.2 (18.5)	17
LMICs	6,632.5 (63.9)	1,783.9 (24.6)	1,336.4 (23.1)	47
UMICs	53.7 (0.5)	371.5 (5.1)	352.3 (6.1)	30
HICs	0.3 (0.0)	0.0 (—)	-154.0 (—)	1
Unclassifiable	1,250.7 (12.0)	1,231.3 (17.0)	1,301.4 (22.5)	
Total	10,385.2 (100.0)	7,261.8 (100.0)	5,778.1 (100.0)	

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)

Notes: (1) Least Developed Countries (LDC) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires consent from the country concerned.

Population	Average per capita GNI from 1999-2000	HAI (*1)	EVI (*2)
Greater than or equal to 75,000,000	Less than or equal to US\$750	Less than 55	More than 37

(\*1) The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) average calorie intake per capita as a percentage of the minimum requirement, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, and (c) educational standard (adult literacy rate, gross secondary school enrolment ratio).

(\*2) The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) export concentration, (b) instability of export earnings, (c) instability of agricultural production, (d) share of manufacturing and modern services in the country's gross domestic product (GDP), and (e) population size.

(2) Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$825 in 2004 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

(3) Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$826 but less than or equal to US\$3,255 in 2004 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2007, there were 47 countries and regions.

(4) Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,256, but less than or equal to US\$10,065 in 2004 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2007, there were 30 countries and regions.

(5) High Income Countries (HICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$10,066 in 2004 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2007, there was one country.

Source: World Bank Atlas, 2007 DAC Development co-operation Report



## Section 2. Japan's ODA Disbursements in 2007

Chart IV-12. ODA by Type

(Net disbursement basis)

ODA disbursements in 2007 (calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$1 million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)			Percent of total (%)
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	ODA total
Grant aid		3,416.10	5,050.26	-32.4	4,024.16	5,878.51	-31.5	44.1
debt relief		1,941.35	3,544.08	-45.2	2,286.91	4,125.31	-44.6	25.1
grants provided through multilateral institutions		395.45	376.82	4.9	465.84	438.62	6.2	5.1
grant aid excluding the above		1,079.30	1,129.36	-4.4	1,271.42	1,314.58	-3.3	13.9
Grant aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		3,413.91	5,047.10	-32.4	4,021.59	5,874.83	-31.5	44.5
debt relief		1,941.35	3,544.08	-45.2	2,286.91	4,125.31	-44.6	25.3
grants provided through multilateral institutions		395.03	376.50	4.9	465.35	438.25	6.2	5.1
grant aid excluding the above		1,077.53	1,126.52	-4.3	1,269.33	1,311.27	-3.2	14.0
Technical cooperation		2,630.01	2,672.24	-1.6	3,098.15	3,110.49	-0.4	33.9
Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		2,568.91	2,603.20	-1.3	3,026.17	3,030.13	-0.1	33.5
Total grants		6,046.10	7,722.51	-21.7	7,122.31	8,989.00	-20.8	78.0
Total grants (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		5,982.82	7,650.30	-21.8	7,047.76	8,904.95	-20.9	77.9
Loan aid		-206.06	-292.82		-242.74	-340.84		-2.7
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		159.46	248.72	-35.89	187.84	289.51	-35.12	
(amount disbursed)		5,747.36	5,706.61	0.71	6,770.39	6,642.49	1.93	
(amount received)		5,953.43	5,999.43	-0.77	7,013.14	6,983.33	0.43	
(amount received excluding debt relief)		5,587.90	5,457.89	2.38	6,582.55	6,352.98	3.61	
Loan aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		-204.67	-388.55		-241.10	-452.27		-2.7
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		160.85	152.99	5.14	189.48	178.08	6.40	
(amount disbursed)		5,682.67	5,539.66	2.6	6,694.19	6,448.16	3.8	
(amount received)		5,887.34	5,928.21	-0.7	6,935.29	6,900.44	0.5	
(amount received excluding debt relief)		5,521.82	5,386.67	2.5	6,504.71	6,270.09	3.7	
Total bilateral ODA		5,840.04	7,429.69	-21.4	6,879.56	8,648.15	-20.5	75.4
Total bilateral ODA (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		5,778.15	7,261.75	-20.4	6,806.66	8,452.68	-19.5	75.2
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		1,907.35	3,877.89	-50.8	2,246.86	4,513.87	-50.2	24.6
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (excluding contributions to the EBRD)		1,900.80	3,873.98	-50.9	2,239.14	4,509.32	-50.3	24.8
Total ODA (net disbursement)		7,747.39	11,307.58	-31.5	9,126.42	13,162.02	-30.7	100.0
Total ODA (net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe, graduated countries and the EBRD)		7,678.95	11,135.74	-31.0	9,045.80	12,962.00	-30.2	100.0
Total ODA (gross disbursement)		13,700.81	17,307.00	-20.8	16,139.56	20,145.35	-19.9	
Total ODA (gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe, graduated countries and the EBRD)		13,566.29	17,063.95	-20.5	15,981.09	19,862.43	-19.5	
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$1 billion, ¥1 billion)		4,524.08	4,486.03	0.8	532,936.30	522,174.00	2.1	
% of GNI		0.17	0.25		0.17	0.25		
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe, graduated countries and the EBRD)		0.17	0.25		0.17	0.25		

Notes: (1) Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 10 graduated countries and regions: Brunei, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Macao, Slovenia, Bahrain and the Bahamas.

(2) The 2007 exchange rate designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC): US\$1 = ¥117.8 (¥1.4 depreciation compared to 2006).

(3) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of each type of assistance.

(4) EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(5) Debt relief includes debt cancellation of yen loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

(6) Grants provided through multilateral institutions have conventionally been reported as "Contributions and subscriptions to international organizations, etc." However, since 2006, expenditures clearly addressing a country at the point of disbursement are considered as bilateral ODA and therefore newly reported as "Grant aid."

## Section 3. Disbursements by Region and Type

Chart IV-13. Bilateral ODA by Region and Type

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

Region \ Type	Bilateral ODA (2006)							
	Grants				Loan aid	Total	Percent of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total				
Asia	776.90	77.01	916.96	1,693.86	280.50	1,974.36	26.6	-48.6
East Asia	284.67	26.89	739.99	1,024.66	291.66	1,316.32	17.7	-57.1
Northeast Asia	52.20	—	382.31	434.51	173.55	608.06	8.2	-43.0
Southeast Asia	232.47	26.89	357.69	590.15	118.11	708.26	9.5	-64.6
South Asia	449.52	32.85	114.21	563.73	-46.07	517.66	7.8	-7.8
Central Asia and the Caucasus	25.53	0.08	32.28	57.81	34.92	92.73	1.2	-46.3
Others	17.19	17.19	30.47	47.66	—	47.66	0.6	24.3
Middle East	1,043.08	142.64	119.12	1,162.20	-113.31	1,048.89	14.1	-69.9
Africa	2,791.73	152.29	223.46	3,015.19	-482.22	2,532.98	34.1	122.7
Latin America	329.34	3.59	198.86	528.20	-96.78	431.41	5.8	5.6
Oceania	53.52	—	45.46	98.98	-22.81	76.17	1.0	-18.7
Europe	31.26	1.20	31.63	62.89	157.09	219.98	3.0	-28.9
(Eastern Europe)	(2.12)	(0.00)	(16.85)	(18.97)	(149.51)	(168.47)	(2.3)	26.8
Unclassifiable	24.44	0.10	1,136.75	1,161.19	-15.30	1,145.89	15.4	-4.1
Total	5,050.26	376.82	2,672.24	7,722.51	-292.82	7,429.69	100.0	-29.0

Region \ Type	Bilateral ODA (2006)							
	Grants				Loan aid	Total	Percent of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total				
Asia	568.13	56.34	868.60	1,436.73	196.40	1,633.13	28.0	-17.3
East Asia	245.31	17.92	698.75	944.05	169.48	1,113.54	19.1	-15.4
Northeast Asia	49.79	—	328.89	378.68	106.86	485.55	8.3	-20.1
Southeast Asia	195.52	17.92	367.04	562.56	62.62	625.18	10.7	-11.7
South Asia	289.10	30.82	113.78	402.88	-141.22	261.66	4.5	-49.5
Central Asia and the Caucasus	26.21	0.08	33.81	60.01	168.14	228.15	3.9	146.1
Others	7.51	7.51	22.27	29.78	—	29.78	0.5	-37.5
Middle East	1,057.88	147.87	114.52	1,172.40	-223.42	948.98	16.2	-9.5
Africa	1,547.67	183.13	237.39	1,785.06	-84.53	1,700.53	29.1	-32.9
Latin America	153.99	4.82	189.01	343.00	-117.39	225.61	3.9	-47.7
Oceania	45.93	0.84	46.89	92.82	-22.53	70.29	1.2	-7.7
Europe	22.69	0.50	27.86	50.55	58.62	109.17	1.9	-50.4
(Eastern Europe)	(0.90)	—	(12.03)	(12.93)	(47.45)	(60.38)	(1.0)	-64.2
Unclassifiable	19.82	1.95	1,145.73	1,165.55	-13.21	1,152.34	19.7	0.6
Total	3,416.10	395.45	2,630.01	6,046.10	-206.06	5,840.04	100.0	-21.4

Notes: (1) Includes debt relief.

(2) Unclassifiable technical cooperation includes technical cooperation for which is not possible to classify the region, such as the dispatch of survey teams to more than one region, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs, promotion of development awareness, etc.

(3) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(4) Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

(5) Grants provided through multilateral institutions have conventionally been reported as "Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions, etc." However, since 2006, expenditures clearly addressing a country at the point of disbursement are considered as bilateral ODA and therefore newly reported as "Grant aid."

## Section 4. Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-14. Breakdown of Disbursements by Country and Type

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

Country or Region	Japan's ODA (2007)							
	Grants				Loan aid			Total
	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received	Total	
Asia	568.13	56.34	868.60	1,436.73	4,654.58	4,458.18	196.40	1,633.13
	(430.79)	(56.34)	(868.60)	(1,299.39)	(4,654.58)	(4,331.62)	(322.96)	(1,622.35)
East Asia	245.31	17.92	698.75	944.05	3,605.90	3,436.42	169.48	1,113.54
Northeast Asia	49.79	—	328.89	378.68	921.97	815.11	106.86	485.55
China	15.48	—	263.62	279.10	912.09	755.53	156.56	435.66
* [Hong Kong]	—	—	1.88	1.88	—	—	—	1.88
* Republic of Korea (ROK)	—	—	45.25	45.25	—	48.85	-48.85	-3.60
* [Macao]	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	0.04
Mongolia	34.31	—	18.09	52.41	9.88	10.73	-0.85	51.55
Southeast Asia	195.52	17.92	367.04	562.56	2,683.93	2,621.31	62.62	625.18
(ASEAN)	187.69	15.96	361.80	549.49	2,683.93	2,621.31	62.62	612.11
* Brunei	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	—	—	0.21
Cambodia	62.35	2.44	39.84	102.19	15.37	4.01	11.36	113.56
Indonesia	39.21	9.04	81.68	120.89	937.22	1,280.57	-343.35	-222.46
Laos	46.28	—	22.4	68.67	14.40	1.62	12.79	81.46
Malaysia	0.28	—	25.70	25.99	287.75	90.77	196.98	222.97
Myanmar	11.68	3.80	18.84	30.52	—	—	—	30.52
Philippines	7.24	—	50.53	57.77	669.08	504.69	164.39	222.16
* Singapore	—	—	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	1.00
Thailand	2.17	0.60	47.74	49.91	87.45	614.71	-527.26	-477.35
Viet Nam	18.48	0.08	73.85	92.33	672.66	124.94	547.71	640.04
Timor-Leste	7.83	1.96	5.24	13.07	—	—	—	13.07
Multiple countries in East Asia	—	—	2.81	2.81	—	—	—	2.81
South Asia	289.10	30.82	113.78	402.88	853.56	994.78	-141.22	261.66
	(151.77)	(30.82)	(113.78)	(265.54)	(853.56)	(868.22)	(-14.66)	(250.88)
Bangladesh	147.15	6.34	19.18	166.33	25.78	198.69	-172.91	-6.59
	(23.66)	(6.34)	(19.18)	(42.83)	(25.78)	(84.62)	(-58.84)	(-16.01)
Bhutan	9.76	1.06	8.31	18.07	—	—	—	18.07
India	9.32	1.80	22.49	31.82	610.65	542.58	68.07	99.89
Maldives	1.70	—	2.19	3.89	—	—	—	3.89
Nepal	49.96	6.69	14.30	64.26	5.24	20.86	-15.62	48.64
	(36.12)	(6.69)	(14.30)	(50.42)	(5.24)	(8.38)	(-3.14)	(47.28)
Pakistan	49.59	13.89	19.25	68.84	16.23	31.83	-15.60	53.24
Sri Lanka	21.61	1.04	27.71	49.32	195.66	200.81	-5.15	44.16
Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	0.36	0.36	—	—	—	0.36
Central Asia and the Caucasus	26.21	0.08	33.81	60.01	195.12	26.98	168.14	228.15
Kazakhstan	0.94	—	7.31	8.25	47.14	12.08	35.05	43.31
Kyrgyz Republic	5.53	—	7.98	13.51	2.18	—	2.18	15.68
Tajikistan	4.78	—	4.65	9.43	—	—	—	9.43
Turkmenistan	—	—	0.38	0.38	—	0.93	-0.93	-0.54
Uzbekistan	6.25	—	8.75	15.00	55.29	13.97	41.32	56.32
Armenia	0.08	—	1.46	1.54	83.68	—	83.68	85.23
Azerbaijan	7.68	—	1.02	8.70	2.66	—	2.66	11.36
Georgia	0.94	0.08	1.89	2.83	4.18	—	4.18	7.01
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	—	—	0.37	0.37	—	—	—	0.37
Multiple countries in Asia	7.51	7.51	22.27	29.78	—	—	—	29.78
Middle East	1,057.88	147.87	114.52	1,172.40	522.10	745.52	-223.42	948.98
	(276.20)	(147.87)	(114.52)	(390.72)	(522.10)	(713.28)	(-191.18)	(199.54)
Afghanistan	79.23	11.10	21.78	101.01	—	—	—	101.01
Algeria	2.71	—	3.12	5.83	1.63	0.20	1.43	7.26
* Bahrain	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	0.08

Type  Country or Region		Japan's ODA (2007)						
		Grants			Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received	
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Egypt	10.59	1.86	12.33	22.92	82.00	131.97	-49.96	-27.04
Iran	1.45	1.00	5.80	7.25	—	19.34	-19.34	-12.09
Iraq	878.28	104.00	5.63	883.92	—	25.17	-25.17	858.75
	(104.14)	(104.00)	(5.63)	(109.78)	—	—	—	(109.78)
* Israel	0.42	0.42	0.13	0.54	—	—	—	0.54
Jordan	18.52	—	9.54	28.06	11.65	68.01	-56.36	-28.31
* Kuwait	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.02
Lebanon	2.52	1.48	0.17	2.69	19.08	5.98	13.11	15.80
Libya	—	—	0.43	0.43	—	—	—	0.43
Morocco	6.01	—	8.93	14.94	107.60	57.89	49.71	64.65
Oman	—	—	0.90	0.90	—	—	—	0.90
[Palestinian Authorities]	40.13	27.02	8.55	48.68	—	—	—	48.68
* Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	3.58	3.58	—	157.62	-157.62	-154.04
Syria	4.16	—	11.92	16.08	—	61.66	-61.66	-45.58
Tunisia	0.18	—	8.10	8.28	57.23	44.95	12.28	20.56
Turkey	0.20	—	7.69	7.89	242.90	164.24	78.66	86.55
* United Arab Emirates	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
Yemen	13.48	1.00	4.82	18.30	—	8.48	-8.48	9.82
	(5.93)	(1.00)	(4.82)	(10.76)	—	(1.41)	(-1.41)	(9.35)
Multiple countries in Middle East	—	—	0.94	0.94	—	—	—	0.94
Africa	1,547.67	183.13	237.39	1,785.06	188.22	272.75	-84.53	1,700.53
	(525.34)	(183.13)	(237.39)	(762.73)	(188.22)	(66.02)	(122.19)	(884.92)
Angola	20.17	11.73	2.94	23.10	—	—	—	23.10
Benin	1.67	—	5.13	6.81	—	—	—	6.81
Botswana	2.47	—	2.02	4.50	—	6.72	-6.72	-2.22
	(0.20)	—	(2.02)	(2.22)	—	(4.90)	(-4.90)	(-2.69)
Burkina Faso	14.70	—	5.73	20.43	—	—	—	20.43
Burundi	6.96	6.06	2.18	9.13	0.05	0.66	-0.62	8.52
	(6.21)	(6.06)	(2.18)	(8.39)	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	(8.43)
Cameroon	16.00	—	2.55	18.55	—	—	—	18.55
Cape Verde	1.44	—	0.44	1.89	—	—	—	1.89
Central African Republic	3.15	1.93	0.39	3.54	—	0.99	-0.99	2.55
	(1.99)	(1.93)	(0.39)	(2.37)	—	—	—	(2.37)
Chad	9.65	9.65	0.25	9.90	—	—	—	9.90
Comoros	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	20.25	16.82	2.68	22.93	—	—	—	22.93
Congo, Republic of	4.97	4.96	0.01	4.99	—	—	—	4.99
Côte d'Ivoire	5.48	5.42	1.06	6.54	—	—	—	6.54
Djibouti	2.58	—	1.09	3.67	—	—	—	3.67
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
Eritrea	6.60	—	1.78	8.37	—	—	—	8.37
Ethiopia	24.15	2.14	11.89	36.03	—	—	—	36.03
Gabon	0.04	—	2.31	2.35	—	2.10	-2.10	0.26
Gambia	5.81	—	0.58	6.39	—	—	—	6.39
Ghana	27.13	1.04	19.35	46.48	—	—	—	46.48
Guinea	14.54	3.24	1.56	16.10	—	4.08	-4.08	12.02
	(9.93)	(3.24)	(1.56)	(11.49)	—	—	—	(11.49)
Guinea-Bissau	0.99	0.93	0.09	1.08	—	—	—	1.08
Kenya	28.65	1.00	26.42	55.08	56.71	54.67	2.03	57.11
Lesotho	4.41	2.72	0.46	4.88	—	—	—	4.88
Liberia	12.21	11.97	0.25	12.46	—	—	—	12.46
Madagascar	103.04	—	9.05	112.09	—	0.90	-0.90	111.19
	(23.16)	—	(9.05)	(32.21)	—	(0.90)	(-0.90)	(31.31)
Malawi	209.35	2.34	12.47	221.82	—	181.52	-181.52	40.29
	(15.97)	(2.34)	(12.47)	(28.44)	—	—	—	(28.44)
Mali	6.89	—	2.76	9.65	—	—	—	9.65
Mauritania	22.13	—	1.32	23.45	—	—	—	23.45

Country or Region	Type	Japan's ODA (2007)						
		Grants			Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
Mauritius		0.06	—	0.61	0.67	4.75	2.65	2.77
Mozambique		17.71	1.05	10.07	27.77	—	—	27.77
Namibia		1.41	—	1.29	2.70	—	—	5.74
Niger		19.00	—	9.29	28.28	—	—	28.28
Nigeria		22.76	9.35	4.08	26.84	3.04	—	26.84
Rwanda		13.96	1.19	5.58	19.53	—	—	19.53
São Tomé and Príncipe		2.89	1.10	0.23	3.11	—	—	3.11
Senegal		18.59	—	13.36	31.95	—	—	31.95
Seychelles		—	—	0.76	0.76	—	—	0.76
Sierra Leone		42.70	9.74	4.02	46.72	—	16.62	30.11
		(9.86)	(9.74)	(4.02)	(13.88)	—	—	(13.88)
Somalia		3.85	3.85	0.01	3.86	84.97	—	3.86
Sudan		44.61	43.87	6.97	51.58	302.35	—	51.58
South Africa		0.81	—	4.65	5.47	—	0.80	4.67
Swaziland		2.01	1.87	0.51	2.51	4.75	—	7.26
Tanzania		667.66	3.63	20.04	687.70	33.96	—	721.66
		(25.90)	(3.63)	(20.04)	(45.95)	(33.96)	—	(79.90)
Togo		1.16	—	0.33	1.50	—	1.04	0.46
		—	—	(0.33)	(0.33)	—	—	(0.33)
Uganda		17.83	3.02	9.68	27.51	—	—	27.51
Zambia		74.14	1.67	20.48	94.61	—	—	94.61
		(9.62)	(1.67)	(20.48)	(30.10)	—	—	(30.10)
Zimbabwe		7.49	7.24	4.22	11.71	—	—	11.71
Multiple countries in Africa		13.60	13.60	4.42	18.02	84.97	—	102.99
Latin America		153.99	4.82	189.01	343.00	302.35	419.74	225.61
* Bahamas		—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda		—	—	0.21	0.21	—	—	0.21
Argentina		0.14	—	8.37	8.52	8.80	2.23	15.09
Barbados		—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10
Belize		0.06	—	1.49	1.55	—	—	1.55
Bolivia		22.74	—	15.24	37.98	—	1.04	36.93
Brazil		3.58	—	19.94	23.52	44.65	78.08	-9.91
Chile		1.03	—	9.22	10.25	—	1.50	8.75
Colombia		5.88	0.27	9.12	15.00	—	14.64	0.36
Costa Rica		2.18	—	5.83	8.00	19.94	10.63	17.32
Cuba		0.17	—	1.63	1.80	—	—	1.80
Commonwealth of Dominica		0.11	—	0.55	0.66	—	—	0.66
Dominican Republic		4.54	—	11.06	15.59	—	12.64	2.96
Ecuador		18.95	—	5.56	24.51	—	21.54	2.97
El Salvador		9.21	—	9.29	18.50	20.10	11.80	26.80
Grenada		—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	0.08
Guatemala		14.83	—	7.39	22.22	0.83	5.40	17.65
Guyana		3.93	0.54	0.30	4.23	—	—	4.23
Haiti		6.15	2.41	0.64	6.80	—	—	6.80
Honduras		10.86	—	9.90	20.76	—	—	20.76
Jamaica		0.17	—	2.19	2.36	10.15	20.52	-8.02
Mexico		1.14	—	14.85	15.99	20.21	81.41	-45.21
[Montserrat]		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua		21.63	1.02	9.00	30.64	—	—	30.64
Panama		0.63	—	7.30	7.92	—	5.94	1.98
Paraguay		8.43	—	13.41	21.83	44.08	37.02	28.90
Peru		11.01	0.08	8.94	19.95	133.57	113.71	39.81
Saint Christopher and Nevis		0.70	—	0.09	0.80	—	—	0.80
Saint Lucia		0.11	—	1.92	2.03	—	—	2.03
Saint Vincent		1.98	—	0.56	2.54	—	—	2.54
Suriname		2.60	—	0.31	2.91	—	—	2.91
Trinidad and Tobago		—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	0.08
Uruguay		0.54	—	3.69	4.23	—	1.64	2.59
Venezuela		0.22	—	2.15	2.37	—	—	2.37

Country or Region	Type	Japan's ODA (2007)							
		Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received		Total
Multiple countries in Latin America		0.50	0.50	8.58	9.08	—	—	—	9.08
Oceania		45.93	0.84	46.89	92.82	—	22.53	-22.53	70.29
[Cook Islands]		—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	0.10
Fiji		—	—	6.78	6.78	—	1.03	-1.03	5.75
Kiribati		11.97	—	1.08	13.05	—	—	—	13.05
Marshall Islands		0.33	—	1.78	2.11	—	—	—	2.11
Micronesia		5.51	—	3.85	9.36	—	—	—	9.36
Nauru		1.02	—	0.49	1.51	—	—	—	1.51
[Niue]		—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
Palau		3.87	—	2.79	6.66	—	—	—	6.66
Papua New Guinea		0.69	0.35	10.08	10.77	—	21.41	-21.41	-10.63
Samoa		2.60	—	5.86	8.46	—	—	—	8.46
Solomon Islands		12.06	0.49	3.35	15.41	—	—	—	15.41
Tonga		1.86	—	2.69	4.55	—	—	—	4.55
Tuvalu		2.30	—	0.64	2.94	—	—	—	2.94
Vanuatu		3.72	—	5.01	8.73	—	0.10	-0.10	8.63
Multiple countries in Oceania		—	—	2.36	2.36	—	—	—	2.36
Europe		22.69	0.50	27.86	50.55	80.12	21.50	58.62	109.17
Albania		—	—	1.28	1.28	—	2.88	-2.88	-1.60
* Cyprus		—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
* Malta		—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
Moldova		4.62	—	1.09	5.70	—	—	—	5.70
Ukraine		2.05	—	1.83	3.88	1.85	—	1.85	5.72
Belarus		0.27	—	0.11	0.37	—	—	—	0.37
* Estonia		0.42	—	0.11	0.52	—	—	—	0.52
* Latvia		—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07
* Lithuania		0.43	—	0.15	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
(former Yugoslavia)		14.01	0.50	10.87	24.88	13.58	1.38	12.20	37.08
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1.65	—	3.73	5.39	—	—	—	5.39
Croatia		0.58	—	0.35	0.92	—	0.74	-0.74	0.19
Macedonia		4.61	—	2.63	7.24	13.58	0.65	12.94	20.18
* Slovenia		—	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
Serbia		4.43	0.50	2.80	7.23	—	—	—	7.23
Montenegro		2.75	—	1.17	3.92	—	—	—	3.92
Multiple countries of the former Yugoslavia		—	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	0.13
Multiple countries in Europe		—	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	0.32
* Eastern Europe (6 countries)		0.90	—	12.03	12.93	64.69	17.23	47.45	60.38
Bulgaria		0.37	—	3.65	4.03	13.58	2.47	11.12	15.14
Czech Republic		—	—	0.22	0.22	—	—	—	0.22
* Hungary		—	—	1.93	1.93	—	—	—	1.93
* Poland		0.07	—	1.44	1.51	—	9.82	-9.82	-8.31
* Romania		0.08	—	4.51	4.59	34.27	—	34.27	38.86
* Slovakia		0.38	—	0.06	0.44	16.84	4.95	11.88	12.33
* Multiple countries in Eastern Europe		—	—	0.21	0.21	—	—	—	0.21
* Bilateral, unallocated, etc.		19.82	1.95	1,145.73	1,165.55	—	13.21	-13.21	1,152.34
Total		3,416.10 (1,474.75)	395.45 (395.45)	2,630.01 (2,630.01)	6,046.10 (4,104.76)	5,747.36 (5,747.36)	5,953.43 (5,587.90)	-206.06 (159.46)	5,840.04 (4,264.21)

Notes: (1) Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

(2) \* = graduated countries.

(3) Unallocated technical cooperation includes technical cooperation for which it is not possible to classify the region, such as the dispatch of survey teams to more than one region, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs, promotion of development awareness, etc.

(4) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(5) Country names are the "general names" derived from MOFA's "list of countries."

(6) Region classifications are determined by MOFA. Brackets indicate names of regions.

(7) The former Yugoslavia includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro.

(8) Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

(9) Debt relief includes debt cancellation of yen loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

(10) Grants provided through multilateral institutions have conventionally been reported as "Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions, etc." However, since 2006, expenditures clearly addressing a country at the point of disbursement are considered as bilateral ODA and therefore newly reported as "Grant aid."

Chart IV-15. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type

1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including the debt relief amount) in 2007 (calendar year)

Grant aid				Technical cooperation			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Iraq	878.28	25.71	1	China	263.62	10.02
2	Tanzania	667.66	19.54	2	Indonesia	81.68	3.11
3	Malawi	209.35	6.13	3	Viet Nam	73.85	2.81
4	Bangladesh	147.15	4.31	4	Philippines	50.53	1.92
5	Madagascar	103.04	3.02	5	Thailand	47.74	1.82
6	Afghanistan	79.23	2.32	6	Republic of Korea	45.25	1.72
7	Zambia	74.14	2.17	7	Cambodia	39.84	1.51
8	Cambodia	62.35	1.83	8	Sri Lanka	27.71	1.05
9	Nepal	49.96	1.46	9	Kenya	26.42	1.00
10	Pakistan	49.59	1.45	10	Malaysia	25.70	0.98
Ten-country total		2,320.74	67.94	Ten-country total		682.36	25.95
11	Laos	46.28	1.35	11	India	22.49	0.86
12	Sudan	44.61	1.31	12	Laos	22.40	0.85
13	Sierra Leone	42.70	1.25	13	Afghanistan	21.78	0.83
14	Palestinian Authorities	40.13	1.17	14	Zambia	20.48	0.78
15	Indonesia	39.21	1.15	15	Tanzania	20.04	0.76
16	Mongolia	34.31	1.00	16	Brazil	19.94	0.76
17	Kenya	28.65	0.84	17	Ghana	19.35	0.74
18	Ghana	27.13	0.79	18	Pakistan	19.25	0.73
19	Ethiopia	24.15	0.71	19	Bangladesh	19.18	0.73
20	Nigeria	22.76	0.67	20	Myanmar	18.84	0.72
Twenty-country total		2,670.68	78.18	Twenty-country total		886.10	33.69
21	Bolivia	22.74	0.67	21	Mongolia	18.09	0.69
22	Mauritania	22.13	0.65	22	Bolivia	15.24	0.58
23	Nicaragua	21.63	0.63	23	Mexico	14.85	0.56
24	Sri Lanka	21.61	0.63	24	Nepal	14.3	0.54
25	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20.25	0.59	25	Paraguay	13.41	0.51
26	Angola	20.17	0.59	26	Senegal	13.36	0.51
27	Niger	19.00	0.56	27	Malawi	12.47	0.47
28	Ecuador	18.95	0.55	28	Egypt	12.33	0.47
29	Senegal	18.59	0.54	29	Syria	11.92	0.45
30	Jordan	18.52	0.54	30	Ethiopia	11.89	0.45
Thirty-country total		2,874.26	84.14	Thirty-country total		1,023.95	38.93
Developing countries total		3,416.10	100.00	Developing countries total		2,630.01	100.00

Notes: (1) Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries in the developing countries total.

(2) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Loan aid, etc.				Bilateral ODA total			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Viet Nam	547.71	—	1	Iraq	858.75	14.70
2	Malaysia	196.98	—	2	Tanzania	721.66	12.36
3	Philippines	164.39	—	3	Viet Nam	640.04	10.96
4	China	156.56	—	4	China	435.66	7.46
5	Turkey	78.66	—	5	Malaysia	222.97	3.82
6	India	68.07	—	6	Philippines	222.16	3.80
7	Morocco	49.71	—	7	Cambodia	113.56	1.94
8	Romania	34.27	—	8	Madagascar	111.19	1.90
9	Tanzania	33.96	—	9	Afghanistan	101.01	1.73
10	Peru	19.87	—	10	India	99.89	1.71
Ten-country total		1,350.18	—	Ten-country total		3,526.89	60.39
11	Lebanon	13.11	—	11	Zambia	94.61	1.62
12	Macedonia	12.94	—	12	Turkey	86.55	1.48
13	Laos	12.79	—	13	Laos	81.46	1.39
14	Tunisia	12.28	—	14	Morocco	64.65	1.11
15	Slovakia	11.88	—	15	Kenya	57.11	0.98
16	Cambodia	11.36	—	16	Pakistan	53.24	0.91
17	Bulgaria	11.12	—	17	Sudan	51.58	0.88
18	Costa Rica	9.31	—	18	Mongolia	51.55	0.88
19	El Salvador	8.30	—	19	Palestinian Authorities	48.68	0.83
20	Paraguay	7.07	—	20	Nepal	48.64	0.83
Twenty-country total		1,460.34	—	Twenty-country total		4,164.96	71.32
21	Argentina	6.57	—	21	Ghana	46.48	0.80
22	Swaziland	4.75	—	22	Sri Lanka	44.16	0.76
23	Namibia	3.04	—	23	Malawi	40.29	0.69
24	Mauritius	2.10	—	24	Peru	39.81	0.68
25	Kenya	2.03	—	25	Romania	38.86	0.67
26	Ukraine	1.85	—	26	Bolivia	36.93	0.63
27	Algeria	1.43	—	27	Ethiopia	36.03	0.62
28	Vanuatu	−0.10	—	28	Senegal	31.95	0.55
29	Burundi	−0.62	—	29	Nicaragua	30.64	0.52
30	Croatia	−0.74	—	30	Myanmar	30.52	0.52
Thirty-country total		1,480.65	—	Thirty-country total		4,540.65	77.75
Developing countries total		−206.06	—	Developing countries total		5,840.04	100.00



2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding the debt relief amount) in 2007 (calendar year)

Grant aid				Technical cooperation			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Iraq	104.14	7.06	1	China	263.62	10.02
2	Afghanistan	79.23	5.37	2	Indonesia	81.68	3.11
3	Cambodia	62.35	4.23	3	Viet Nam	73.85	2.81
4	Pakistan	49.59	3.36	4	Philippines	50.53	1.92
5	Laos	46.28	3.14	5	Thailand	47.74	1.82
6	Sudan	44.61	3.02	6	Republic of Korea (ROK)	45.25	1.72
7	Sierra Leone	42.70	2.90	7	Cambodia	39.84	1.51
8	Palestinian Authorities	40.13	2.72	8	Sri Lanka	27.71	1.05
9	Indonesia	39.21	2.66	9	Kenya	26.42	1.00
10	Nepal	36.12	2.45	10	Malaysia	25.70	0.98
Ten-country total		544.36	36.91	Ten-country total		682.36	25.95
11	Mongolia	34.31	2.33	11	India	22.49	0.86
12	Kenya	28.65	1.94	12	Laos	22.40	0.85
13	Ghana	27.13	1.84	13	Afghanistan	21.78	0.83
14	Tanzania	25.90	1.76	14	Zambia	20.48	0.78
15	Ethiopia	24.15	1.64	15	Tanzania	20.04	0.76
16	Bangladesh	23.66	1.60	16	Brazil	19.94	0.76
17	Madagascar	23.16	1.57	17	Ghana	19.35	0.74
18	Nigeria	22.76	1.54	18	Pakistan	19.25	0.73
19	Bolivia	22.74	1.54	19	Bangladesh	19.18	0.73
20	Mauritania	22.13	1.50	20	Myanmar	18.84	0.72
Twenty-country total		798.96	54.18	Twenty-country total		886.10	33.69
21	Nicaragua	21.63	1.47	21	Mongolia	18.09	0.69
22	Sri Lanka	21.61	1.47	22	Bolivia	15.24	0.58
23	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20.25	1.37	23	Mexico	14.85	0.56
24	Angola	20.17	1.37	24	Nepal	14.30	0.54
25	Niger	19.00	1.29	25	Paraguay	13.41	0.51
26	Ecuador	18.95	1.28	26	Senegal	13.36	0.51
27	Senegal	18.59	1.26	27	Malawi	12.47	0.47
28	Jordan	18.52	1.26	28	Egypt	12.33	0.47
29	Viet Nam	18.48	1.25	29	Syria	11.92	0.45
30	Uganda	17.83	1.21	30	Ethiopia	11.89	0.45
Thirty-country total		993.97	67.40	Thirty-country total		1,023.95	38.93
Developing countries total		1,474.75	100.00	Developing countries total		2,630.01	100.00

Notes: (1) Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries in the developing countries total.

(2) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(3) Debt relief does not include debt rescheduling.

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Loan aid, etc.				Bilateral ODA total			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Viet Nam	547.71	343.49	1	Viet Nam	640.04	15.01
2	Malaysia	196.98	123.53	2	China	435.66	10.22
3	Philippines	164.39	103.09	3	Malaysia	222.97	5.23
4	China	156.56	98.19	4	Philippines	222.16	5.21
5	Armenia	83.68	52.48	5	Cambodia	113.56	2.66
6	Turkey	78.66	49.33	6	Iraq	109.78	2.57
7	India	68.07	42.69	7	Afghanistan	101.01	2.37
8	Morocco	49.71	31.17	8	India	99.89	2.34
9	Uzbekistan	41.32	25.91	9	Turkey	86.55	2.03
10	Kazakhstan	35.05	21.98	10	Armenia	85.23	2.00
Ten-country total		1,422.14	891.86	Ten-country total		2,116.84	49.64
11	Romania	34.27	21.49	11	Laos	81.46	1.91
12	Tanzania	33.96	21.29	12	Tanzania	79.90	1.87
13	Peru	19.87	12.46	13	Morocco	64.65	1.52
14	Lebanon	13.11	8.22	14	Kenya	57.11	1.34
15	Macedonia	12.94	8.11	15	Uzbekistan	56.32	1.32
16	Laos	12.79	8.02	16	Pakistan	53.24	1.25
17	Tunisia	12.28	7.70	17	Sudan	51.58	1.21
18	Slovakia	11.88	7.45	18	Mongolia	51.55	1.21
19	Cambodia	11.36	7.13	19	Palestinian Authorities	48.68	1.14
20	Bulgaria	11.12	6.97	20	Nepal	47.28	1.11
Twenty-country total		1,595.71	1,000.71	Twenty-country total		2,708.62	63.52
21	Costa Rica	9.31	5.84	21	Ghana	46.48	1.09
22	El Salvador	8.30	5.21	22	Sri Lanka	44.16	1.04
23	Paraguay	7.07	4.43	23	Kazakhstan	43.31	1.02
24	Argentina	6.57	4.12	24	Peru	39.81	0.93
25	Swaziland	4.75	2.98	25	Romania	38.86	0.91
26	Georgia	4.18	2.62	26	Bolivia	36.93	0.87
27	Namibia	3.04	1.91	27	Ethiopia	36.03	0.85
28	Azerbaijan	2.66	1.67	28	Senegal	31.95	0.75
29	Kyrgyz Republic	2.18	1.36	29	Madagascar	31.31	0.73
30	Mauritius	2.10	1.32	30	Nicaragua	30.64	0.72
Thirty-country total		1,645.86	1,032.16	Thirty-country total		3,088.11	72.42
Developing countries total		159.46	100.00	Developing countries total		4,264.21	100.00

Notes: (1) Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries in the developing countries total.

(2) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

Chart IV-16. List of Countries in which Japan is their Top Donor

2002	Amount	Share	2003	Amount	Share	2004	Amount	Share	2005	Amount	Share	2006	Amount	Share
Azerbaijan	141.84	61.1	Azerbaijan	79.82	50.4	Antigua and Barbuda	1.27	n.a.	Antigua and Barbuda	5.42	78.3	Antigua and Barbuda	1.99	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda	8.75	78.8	Antigua and Barbuda	2.74	90.1	Viet Nam	615.33	51.9	Indonesia	1,223.13	54.6	Viet Nam	562.73	43.1
India	493.64	62.9	Indonesia	1,141.78	73.6	Uzbekistan	99.75	48.5	Viet Nam	602.66	48.1	Oman	1.5	n.a.
Indonesia	538.30	46.3	Viet Nam	484.24	50.0	Oman	5.31	n.a.	Uzbekistan	54.44	44.8	Gambia	10.99	43.8
Viet Nam	374.74	50.2	Kazakhstan	136.27	59.8	Kazakhstan	130.76	64.3	Oman	3.72	n.a.	Cambodia	106.25	30.6
Uruguay	4.08	60.2	Gambia	8.86	45.0	Cambodia	86.37	29.0	Kazakhstan	66.17	44.8	Kiribati	9.88	n.a.
Oman	3.70	n.a.	Cambodia	125.88	39.4	Grenada	4.92	46.9	Gambia	4.38	29.0	Saudi Arabia	4.61	41.3
Gambia	8.20	46.8	Grenada	7.00	84.6	Sri Lanka	179.53	53.2	Cambodia	100.62	29.0	Samoa	16.81	43.9
Cambodia	98.58	36.1	Samoa	11.48	42.5	Swaziland	4.86	67.0	Kiribati	11.69	54.8	Sri Lanka	202.63	41.8
Kiribati	8.84	47.3	Sri Lanka	172.26	63.6	Saint Vincent	5.98	82.3	Democratic Republic of the Congo	376.26	36.3	Swaziland	11.62	94.6
Grenada	1.17	53.7	Saint Lucia	3.79	78.8	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.41	n.a.	Samoa	12.52	41.8	Saint Vincent	1.38	61.1
Saudi Arabia	9.04	67.3	China	759.72	66.7	China	964.69	60.9	Sri Lanka	312.91	36.5	Saint Christopher and Nevis	4.27	n.a.
Samoa	15.36	49.8	Tuvalu	2.28	41.5	Commonwealth of Dominica	14.21	n.a.	Swaziland	25.91	n.a.	Saint Lucia	1.95	80.2
Zambia	68.38	19.0	Dominican Republic	30.61	50.7	Trinidad and Tobago	1.90	26.2	Swaziland	3.20	55.7	China	561.08	48.1
Syria	15.78	63.2	Commonwealth of Dominica	2.29	67.8	Pakistan	134.11	35.1	China	1,064.27	62.9	Tuvalu	8.28	65.2
Sri Lanka	118.94	63.1	Trinidad and Tobago	2.23	44.0	Philippines	211.38	51.2	Trinidad and Tobago	1.97	32.5	Trinidad and Tobago	1.33	33.0
Swaziland	4.52	68.6	Turkmenistan	6.80	40.6	Malaysia	256.50	87.3	Tonga	11.24	45.4	Paraguay	25.92	41.7
Saint Christopher and Nevis	6.33	n.a.	Pakistan	266.22	49.6	Myanmar	26.81	32.9	Nepal	63.38	18.3	Philippines	50.7	50.7
Saint Lucia	8.72	69.9	Paraguay	20.22	36.5	Maldives	5.10	57.7	Paraguay	27.47	50.0	Bhutan	20.84	40.8
Thailand	222.43	79.6	Barbados	0.85	35.0	Mongolia	65.57	44.5	Philippines	276.43	52.7	Belize	1.61	43.5
China	828.71	68.4	Fiji	24.79	57.8	Laos	71.73	40.7	Honduras	103.47	22.7	Honduras	138.01	35.9
Tuvalu	8.04	72.0	Philippines	528.78	75.1				Myanmar	25.49	32.8	Malaysia	201.70	87.7
Dominican Republic	42.65	30.9	Bhutan	16.21	31.1				Mauritius	16.55	76.3	Myanmar	30.84	33.5
Commonwealth of Dominica	11.33	81.1	Brazil	92.21	50.0				Maldives	24.23	61.1	Mauritius	4.01	47.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.65	46.7	Malaysia	79.15	75.8				Mongolia	56.48	42.7	Maldives	4.81	30.1
Nepal	97.45	34.9	Myanmar	43.08	51.6				Laos	54.06	34.0	Mongolia	46.92	37.1
Pakistan	301.12	42.9	Mauritius	2.92	n.a.							Laos	64.05	34.1
Bahrain	0.58	51.3	Maldives	6.24	71.4									
Palau	16.57	53.6	Mongolia	67.27	45.5									
Paraguay	26.82	52.8	Laos	86.00	45.5									
Bangladesh	122.72	23.6												
Fiji	18.74	59.9												
Philippines	318.02	62.5												
Bhutan	15.33	35.8												
Brazil	117.60	59.5												
Malaysia	54.15	63.4												
Myanmar	49.39	62.4												
Maldives	9.12	71.0												
Mongolia	79.01	55.9												
Laos	90.09	50.7												
			(30 countries)			(21 countries)			(26 countries)			(27 countries)		

Source: DAC "2008 Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows"

Notes: (1) Net disbursement basis, units: US\$1 million, %.

(2) Excluding "regions" such as Macau.

(3) "Share" is marked as "n.a." in cases where the figures could not be calculated as the total amount of aid from DAC countries to the country was negative.

(4) Excluding Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: The countries for which Japan is their second donor are as follows (disbursements for 2006): Bolivia, Costa Rica, Commonwealth of Dominica, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mozambique, Nauru, Pakistan, Palau, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Uzbekistan (17 countries in total).

**Chart IV-17. Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA (disbursements up to 2007)**

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA: 187 (of which, the number of countries is 165)  
 (2) List of countries and regions

Regions indicated in parenthesis

East Asia	Indonesia, Cambodia, <b>Singapore</b> , Thailand, <b>Republic of Korea (ROK)</b> , China, Timor-Leste, Philippines, <b>Brunei</b> , Viet Nam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos, <b>(Hong Kong)</b> , <b>(Taiwan)</b> , <b>(Macao)</b> Total of 17 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 14)
South Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives Total of 7 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 7)
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan Total of 8 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 8)
Africa	Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gabon, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Swaziland, Seychelles, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Central Africa, Togo, Nigeria, Namibia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Mauritius, Mozambique, Liberia, Rwanda, Lesotho, <b>(Reunion)</b> , (Saint Helena) Total of 50 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 48)
Middle East	Afghanistan, <b>United Arab Emirates</b> , Algeria, Yemen, <b>Israel</b> , Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Oman, <b>Qatar</b> , <b>Kuwait</b> , Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, <b>Bahrain</b> , Morocco, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, (Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority) Total of 21 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 20)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Cuba, Guatemala, Grenada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, <b>Bahamas</b> , Paraguay, Barbados, Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico, <b>(Netherlands Antilles)</b> , <b>(Cayman Islands)</b> , <b>(Bermuda)</b> , <b>(Guadalupe)</b> , <b>(Martinique)</b> , <b>(French Guiana)</b> , (Montserrat), <b>(Aruba)</b> Total of 41 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 32)
Oceania	Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, <b>(New Caledonia)</b> , <b>(French Polynesia)</b> , (Cook Islands), (Niue), (Wallis and Futuna Islands), <b>(United States Minor Outlying Islands)</b> , <b>(Northern Mariana Islands)</b> Total of 19 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 12)
Europe	Albania, Ukraine, <b>Estonia</b> , <b>Cyprus</b> , <b>Greece</b> , Croatia, Kosovo, <b>Spain</b> , <b>Slovakia</b> , <b>Slovenia</b> , Serbia, <b>Czech Republic</b> , <b>Hungary</b> , <b>Bulgaria</b> , <b>Poland</b> , Bosnia and Herzegovina, <b>Portugal</b> , former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, <b>Malta</b> , Moldova, Montenegro, <b>Latvia</b> , <b>Lithuania</b> , <b>Romania</b> , <b>(Gibraltar)</b> Total of 25 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 24)

- Notes: (1) The number of countries/regions to which Japan provided ODA in 2007 was 167 (of which, the number of countries is 162, including Eastern Europe.)  
 (2) Geographical division is based on MOFA's classification.  
 (3) Sudan had conventionally been classified under the Middle East region by MOFA, however, due to the planned change to classify Sudan under the African region in the future review of geographical classifications, Sudan is included in the African region in this chart for disbursements in 2007.  
 (4) Eastern Europe, former Soviet Union and graduated countries/regions are indicated in bold text. Regions which have been classified as a developed country and that have been removed from the recipient country list are italicized.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (8):

[Asia] North Korea; [Africa] Mayotte; [Latin America] Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands; [Oceania] Tokelau.

- (5) Although Kosovo gained independence from Serbia in February 2008, Japan had provided assistance in 2007 to Kosovo Autonomous Province prior to its independence.

## Section 5. Disbursements by Sector

**Chart IV-18. Bilateral ODA by Sector**

2007 (calendar year) (Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries, commitment basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan aid	Bilateral ODA	(Share, %)
I. Social infrastructure & services		685.95	929.16	1615.11	1,913.71	3,528.82	(27.19)
1. Education		129.49	550.64	680.14	90.93	771.07	(5.94)
2. Health		197.94	103.28	301.22		301.22	(2.33)
3. Population and reproductive health			26.24	26.24		26.24	(0.20)
4. Water supply and sanitation		97.72	72.35	170.06	1,747.45	1,917.52	(14.83)
5. Government and civil society		229.39	39.89	269.28	21.22	290.50	(2.25)
6. Other social infrastructure & services		19.98	136.76	156.74	54.10	210.84	(1.63)
II. Economic infrastructure & services		231.09	155.87	386.96	2,669.27	3,056.23	(23.63)
1. Transport and storage		153.81	61.82	215.63	1,099.80	1,315.44	(10.17)
2. Communications		30.87	30.63	61.51	65.17	126.68	(0.98)
3. Energy		46.41	23.49	69.90	1,406.67	1,476.57	(11.42)
4. Banking and financial services			9.30	9.30		9.30	(0.07)
5. Business and other services			30.62	30.62	97.62	128.24	(0.99)
III. Production sectors		164.38	354.47	518.85	758.88	1,277.73	(9.88)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing		159.43	191.39	350.81	705.59	1,056.41	(8.17)
1) Agriculture		108.47	132.08	240.55	348.35	588.90	(4.55)
2) Forestry		1.99	28.97	30.96	348.44	379.40	(2.93)
3) Fishing		48.97	30.33	79.31	8.80	88.11	(0.68)
2. Industry, mining and construction		4.96	108.78	113.73	53.29	167.02	(1.29)
1) Industry			89.64	89.64	53.29	142.92	(1.11)
2) Mining			15.78	15.78		15.78	(0.12)
3) Construction		4.96	3.35	8.31		8.31	(0.06)
3. Trade and tourism		0.00	54.30	54.30	0.00	54.30	(0.42)
1) Trade			45.06	45.06		45.06	(0.35)
2) Tourism			9.24	9.24		9.24	(0.07)
IV. Multi-sector		53.60	78.33	131.93	919.40	1,051.33	(8.13)
1. General environmental protection		49.49	47.95	97.44	363.59	461.03	(3.56)
2. Other multi-sector		4.11	30.39	34.50	555.81	590.30	(4.56)
Subtotal		1,151.72	1,517.83	2,669.55	6,261.26	8,930.81	(68.81)
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		189.37	0.00	189.37	443.43	632.80	(4.89)
1. General budget support					443.43	443.43	(3.43)
2. Developmental food aid		189.37		189.37		189.37	(1.46)
3. Other commodity aid						0.00	(0.00)
VI. Action relating to debt		1,941.35		1,941.35	2.25	1,943.59	(15.03)
VII. Humanitarian aid		108.31		108.31	98.41	206.72	(1.60)
VIII. Administrative costs and others		142.40	1,121.68	1,264.08		1,264.08	(9.77)
1. Administrative costs			668.78	668.78		668.78	(5.17)
2. Unspecified		142.40	452.90	595.30		595.30	(4.60)
Total		3,533.14	2,639.52	6,172.66	6,805.34	12,978.00	(100.00)
BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)		1,143.05	1,120.55	2,263.60	2,717.72	4,981.32	(38.38)

Notes: (1) Grassroots assistance is classified as "VIII. 2. Unspecified" sector grant aid.

(2) "VI. Action relating to debt" does not mean that new financing has been provided; it means that changes are made to the terms of repayment, etc., of loan aid, etc., that has already been given.

(3) Administrative costs include promotion of development awareness.

(4) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

## Section 6. Overseas Disaster Assistance

**Chart IV-19. Disbursement for Overseas Disaster Assistance  
(implementation of the Law Concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams)**

Fiscal year	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team	Provision of Emergency Relief Goods	
	Number of teams dispatched	Number of cases	Aid amount
September, FY1987 – March, 1988	2 teams	3 cases	Equivalent to ¥70 million
FY1988	6 teams	12 cases	Equivalent to ¥465 million
FY1989	2 teams	7 cases	Equivalent to ¥189 million
FY1990	6 teams	14 cases	Equivalent to ¥604 million
FY1991	9 teams	19 cases	Equivalent to ¥474 million
FY1992	3 teams	19 cases	Equivalent to ¥363 million
FY1993	3 teams	18 cases	Equivalent to ¥519 million
FY1994	1 team	14 cases	Equivalent to ¥252 million
FY1995	1 team	16 cases	Equivalent to ¥425 million
FY1996	2 teams	24 cases	Equivalent to ¥370 million
FY1997	4 teams	19 cases	Equivalent to ¥433 million
FY1998	7 teams	30 cases	Equivalent to ¥547 million
FY1999	11 teams	22 cases	Equivalent to ¥498 million
FY2000	4 teams	11 cases	Equivalent to ¥268 million
FY2001	0 teams	9 cases	Equivalent to ¥135 million
FY2002	2 teams	22 cases	Equivalent to ¥254 million
FY2003	7 teams	15 cases	Equivalent to ¥244 million
FY2004	15 teams	29 cases	Equivalent to ¥388 million
FY2005	6 teams	19 cases	Equivalent to ¥298 million
FY2006	3 teams	15 cases	Equivalent to ¥211 million
FY2007	1 team	22 cases	Equivalent to ¥381 million
Total	95 teams	359 cases	Equivalent to ¥7.389 billion

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

Chart IV-20. Disbursements for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (sleeping pads) (FY2007)

Affected country	Disaster	Aid decision date	Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Solomon Islands	Tsunami	Apr. 4			Blankets, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Uruguay	Flood	May 11			Sleeping pads, blankets, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Myanmar	Cyclone	Jun. 5			Blankets, tents, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Pakistan	Flood	Jul. 6			Sleeping pads, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Sudan	Flood	Jul. 24			Tents, plastic sheets, blankets, generators	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Peru	Earthquake	Aug. 17			Tents, blankets, Sleeping pads	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Jamaica	Hurricane	Aug. 24			Blankets, water tanks, plastic sheets, generators, cord reels, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥15 million
Nicaragua	Hurricane	Sep. 6			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, generators, cord reels	Equivalent to ¥11 million
Ghana	Flood	Sep. 18			Water tanks, portable jerry cans, blankets, tents, water purifiers, generators, cord reels, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Uganda	Flood	Sep. 20			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Dominican Republic	Tropical storm	Nov. 1			Tents, Sleeping pads, blankets, water purifiers, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Mexico	Flood	Nov. 9			Tents, plastic sheets, blankets, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, generators, cord reels	Equivalent to ¥15 million
Bangladesh	Cyclone	Nov. 19			Tents, blankets, Sleeping pads, plastic sheets, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, generators	Equivalent to ¥35 million
Papua New Guinea	Cyclone	Nov. 22			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, Sleeping pads, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Republic of Korea	Oil spill accident	Dec. 14	Dec. 15-Dec. 23 (for 9 days)	Expert team (total of 6)	Oil-absorbing materials	Equivalent to ¥30 million
Sri Lanka	Flood	Dec. 27			Tents, Sleeping pads, water purifiers, water tanks, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥14 million
Bolivia	Flood	Jan. 30			Tents, Sleeping pads, blankets	Equivalent to ¥13 million
China	Heavy snowfall	Feb. 5			Generators, cord reels, blankets, Sleeping pads	Equivalent to ¥57 million
Afghanistan	Extraordinary heavy snowfall	Feb. 6			Blankets, Sleeping pads, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥21 million
Tajikistan	Cold wave	Feb. 7			Blankets	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Ecuador	Flood	Feb. 22			Tents, blankets, water tanks	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Madagascar	Cyclone	Feb. 27			Sleeping pads, water tanks, portable jerry cans, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥16 million
Disbursements in 2007				1 team	22 cases	Equivalent to ¥381 million

Note: Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

## Section 7. Assistance toward Development Aid-Related Programs by NGOs, etc.

**Chart IV-21. Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Partnership Projects<sup>(\*)</sup> (FY2007 disbursements)**

Region	Number of countries	Number of cases	Amount
Asia	14 countries	66 cases (51.1%)	¥1.108 billion (42.5%)
Middle East	6 countries	22 cases (28.7%)	¥550 million (21.2%)
Africa	8 countries	24 cases (12.4%)	¥788 million (30.2%)
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 countries	6 cases (4.7%)	¥90 million (3.5%)
Oceania	2 countries	4 cases (3.1%)	¥42 million (1.6%)
Europe, NIS	1 country	2 cases (1.6%)	¥30 million (1.2%)
Total	33 countries	124 cases (100.0%)	¥2.608 billion (100.0%)

Note: (\*) Includes funding provided through the Japan Platform (JPF).

**Chart IV-22. Performance of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Partnership Projects<sup>(\*)</sup> by Sector (FY2007 disbursements)**

Sector	Number of cases	Amount
Educational cooperation	35 cases (28.2%)	¥742 million (29.0%)
Medical and Health	21 cases (17.0%)	¥447 million (17.5%)
Public welfare and the environment	11 cases (8.9%)	¥183 million (7.2%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	2 cases (1.6%)	¥30 million (1.2%)
Water and Sanitation	17 cases (13.7%)	¥727 million (27.2%)
Research	28 cases (22.6%)	¥72 million (2.0%)
Landmines	4 cases (3.2%)	¥351 million (13.7%)
Monitoring	3 cases (2.4%)	¥8 million (0.3%)
Others	3 cases (2.4%)	¥28 million (1.9%)
Total	124 cases (100.0%)	¥2.608 billion (100.0%)

Note: (\*) Includes funding provided through the Japan Platform (JPF).



Chart IV-23. Aid Disbursements by NGOs of DAC Countries

Classification	NGO-owned funds (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements (US\$ million)		Ratio of NGO-owned funds to ODA disbursements		Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)		Share of support to NGOs in ODA (%)		NGO aid disbursement per capita (US\$)		Share of government subsidy in NGO aid disbursement (%)	
Calendar year Country	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Australia	615	825	2,123	1,680	1 : 3.5	1 : 2.0	1	4	0.0	0.2	30.0	40.8	0.1	—
Austria	119	139	1,498	1,573	1 : 12.6	1 : 11.3	0	0	0.0	0.0	14.4	17.0	0.3	0.3
Belgium	251	249	1,978	1,963	1 : 7.9	1 : 7.9	21	20	1.1	1.0	25.8	25.8	7.7	7.4
Canada	1,100	973	3,684	3,756	1 : 3.3	1 : 3.9	27	31	0.7	0.8	34.4	31.0	2.4	3.1
Denmark	73	81	2,236	2,109	1 : 30.7	1 : 26.1	122	56	5.4	2.6	35.7	25.1	62.5	41
Finland	25	16	834	902	1 : 33.3	1 : 55.3	9	7	1.1	0.8	6.6	4.4	27.3	30.3
France	—	—	10,601	10,026	—	—	42	40	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	—	—
Germany	1,348	1,523	10,435	10,082	1 : 7.7	1 : 6.6	—	—	—	—	16.3	18.5	—	—
Greece	10	1	424	384	1 : 43.9	1 : 768.4	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.0	—	—
Ireland	339	308	1,022	719	1 : 3.0	1 : 2.3	100	130	9.8	18.1	103.5	109.4	22.9	29.7
Italy	123	94	3,641	5,091	1 : 29.5	1 : 54.3	10	53	0.3	1.0	2.3	2.5	7.2	36.0
Japan	315	255	11,136	13,126	1 : 35.3	1 : 51.4	102	129	0.9	1.0	3.3	3.0	24.5	33.5
Luxembourg	8	8	291	256	1 : 35.3	1 : 31.5	3	33	1.1	12.9	25.0	91.6	28.5	80.3
Netherlands	277	422	5,452	5,115	1 : 19.7	1 : 12.1	977	674	17.9	13.2	76.6	67.1	77.9	61.5
New Zealand	48	94	259	274	1 : 5.3	1 : 2.9	15	14	5.7	5.1	15.2	26.4	23.4	12.9
Norway	—	—	2,954	2,786	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—
Portugal	4	6	396	377	1 : 110.7	1 : 58.2	7	6	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.2	66.9	46.9
Spain	—	—	3,814	3,018	—	—	6	7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—
Sweden	12	29	3,955	3,362	1 : 327.7	1 : 116.1	152	134	3.8	4.0	18.0	18.0	92.6	82.3
Switzerland	402	332	1,646	1,772	1 : 4.1	1 : 5.3	49	47	3.0	2.7	60.1	50.9	10.9	12.5
United Kingdom	543	726	12,459	10,772	1 : 23.0	1 : 14.8	365	394	2.9	3.7	15.1	18.7	40.2	35.2
United States	9,037	8,629	23,532	27,935	1 : 2.6	1 : 3.2	—	—	—	—	30.2	29.1	—	—
DAC Total (Average)	14,648	14,712	104,370	107,078	1 : 7.1	1 : 7.3	2,008	1,779	1.9	1.7	18.8	18.8	12.1	10.8

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007 and others

Note: NGO aid disbursements = NGO-owned funding + Government subsidies

## Section 8. ODA Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions

**Chart IV-24. Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions  
among Gross ODA of Major Donor Countries**

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country	2000/2001 Average	2001/2002 Average	2002/2003 Average	2003/2004 Average	2004/2005 Average	2005/2006 Average
Japan	26.2	26.0	28.3	31.2	26.0	27.3
United States	26.6	23.7	14.8	14.2	12.3	9.2
France	34.7	35.9	30.7	31.4	30.8	26.5
Germany	44.7	40.1	39.0	44.9	36.0	29.4
Italy	72.7	63.4	56.6	63.9	60.6	51.1
United Kingdom	41.3	35.5	34.3	35.0	27.6	27.3
Canada	28.0	23.7	29.4	27.9	24.1	27.9
DAC Average	33.0	31.5	28.9	29.9	26.7	24.6

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

Note: Excludes contributions and subscriptions to the EBRD.

**Chart IV-25. Trends in ODA Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Multilateral Institution	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Grant aid to multilateral institutions	697.0	813.3	1,598.4	1,025.2	1,047.80	1,152.2	1,523.9	1,378.4	807.1	1,208.8
(1) United Nations agencies	627.9	727.7	1,304.3	844.1	832.1	865.7	1,242.8	1,070.8	587.7	566.7
(2) Other agencies	69.1	85.6	294.1	181.1	215.7	286.5	281.1	307.6	219.4	642.1
2. Contributions, etc. to Multilateral Institution	1,428.6	913.6	2,180.2	1,422.8	1,585.50	1,472.3	1,541.2	1,420.5	3,070.8	698.5
(1) World Bank group	806.9	268.0	1,152.9	871.0	1,123.5	916.5	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7
(2) Others	621.7	645.6	1,027.3	551.8	462.0	555.8	506.3	523.6	495.2	525.9
Total	2,125.6	1,726.9	3,778.7	2,448.1	2,633.3	2,624.5	3,065.1	2,798.9	3,877.9	1,907.3
Ratio to total ODA	19.8	13.9	27.7	24.3	27.9	28.7	33.7	20.8	34.3	24.8

Notes: (1) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(2) Includes disbursements toward the EBRD.

(3) The Ratio to total ODA excludes assistance toward Eastern Europe and the EBRD.

**Chart IV-26. Disbursements for Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)**

	Multilateral Institution	2006				2007			
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	22.0	85,118	1	United States	22.0	85,118
		2	Japan	19.9	76,831	2	Japan	19.9	76,831
		3	Germany	8.8	34,183	3	Germany	8.8	34,183
		4	United Kingdom	6.3	24,181	4	United Kingdom	6.3	24,181
		5	France	6.2	23,798	5	France	6.2	23,798
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	41.5	1,123,447	1	United States	43.6	1,183,239
		2	EC	9.8	265,762	2	EC	9.2	250,437
		3	Canada	5.5	149,373	3	Canada	6.0	160,377
		4	United Kingdom	3.7	100,372	4	Japan	4.4	118,710
		5	Netherlands	3.0	79,985	5	Netherlands	2.8	75,630
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)(*)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	22.0	67,100	1	United States	22.0	67,100
		2	Japan	19.6	59,780	2	Japan	16.7	50,935
		3	Germany	8.7	26,535	3	Germany	8.6	26,230
		4	United Kingdom	6.2	18,910	4	United Kingdom	6.7	20,435
		5	France	6.1	18,605	5	France	6.3	19,215
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (EUR 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (EUR 1,000)
		1	Japan	22.0	16,586	1	Japan	22.00	17,009
		2	Germany	12.6	9,503	2	Germany	11.9	9,217
		3	United Kingdom	8.9	6,722	3	United Kingdom	9.3	7,137
		4	France	8.8	6,616	4	France	8.8	6,771
		5	Italy	7.1	5,360	5	Italy	7.1	5,458
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	27.0	125,730	1	United States	23.4	125,730
		2	Sweden	12.5	57,948	2	Sweden	12.5	67,491
		3	Norway	10.1	46,948	3	Norway	11.1	59,872
		4	Netherlands	7.9	36,632	4	United Kingdom	7.9	42,340
		5	United Kingdom	7.6	35,547	5	Netherlands	7.1	38,000
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	30.4	329,340	1	United States	28.9	367,115
		2	EC	7.4	79,570	2	Japan	7.1	89,703
		3	Japan	7.0	75,149	3	Sweden	6.7	85,166
		4	Sweden	6.0	68,059	4	EC	6.7	84,649
		5	Netherlands	6.0	66,671	5	Netherlands	5.8	74,170
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	Netherlands	20.9	75,242	1	Netherlands	19.3	79,970
		2	Sweden	15.3	55,174	2	Sweden	14.7	60,715
		3	Norway	11.3	40,830	3	Norway	14.2	58,689
		4	United Kingdom	10.5	37,739	4	United Kingdom	9.7	40,308
		5	Japan	9.2	33,257	5	Japan	8.0	33,257

	Multilateral Institution	2006				2007			
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	EC	25.1	143,253	1	United States	23.9	154,150
		2	United States	24.0	137,000	2	EC	20.7	133,526
		3	Sweden	7.2	41,188	3	Sweden	6.9	44,713
		4	Canada	4.9	27,727	4	Norway	5.6	36,345
		5	United Kingdom	4.8	27,088	5	United Kingdom	4.8	30,648
		8	Japan	2.4	13,864	8	Japan	2.3	15,122
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	Netherlands	12.3	113,771	1	Norway	11.8	131,606
		2	Sweden	11.8	108,969	2	Netherlands	11.2	124,885
		3	Norway	11.7	107,988	3	Sweden	10.7	119,933
		4	United States	11.4	105,173	4	United Kingdom	9.8	109,931
		5	United Kingdom	9.9	91,007	5	United States	9.6	106,870
		6	Japan	8.1	75,013	6	Japan	6.7	75,013
10	World Health Organization (WHO)(*)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (US\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	22.0	101,421	1	United States	22.0	79,393
		2	Japan	19.5	86,937	2	Japan	19.5	70,371
		3	Germany	8.7	38,682	3	Germany	8.7	31,396
		4	United Kingdom	6.1	27,361	4	United Kingdom	6.1	22,013
		5	France	6.0	28,287	5	France	6.0	21,653

	Multilateral Institution	2007			
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	16.8	31,965
		2	Japan	8.1	15,321
		3	Germany	4.6	8,734
		4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372
		5	France	4.4	8,372
12	International Development Association (IDA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	13.8	1,947
		2	United Kingdom	13.2	1,862
		3	Japan	12.2	1,729
		4	Germany	8.2	1,163
		4	France	7.1	1,005
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	17.1	37,149
		2	Japan	6.1	13,313
		3	Germany	6.0	13,008
		4	France	4.9	10,739
		4	United Kingdom	4.9	10,739

	Multilateral Institution	2007			
		Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 1,000)
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1	Japan	16.0	3,330,793
		1	United States	16.0	3,330,793
		3	China	6.6	1,375,239
		4	India	6.5	1,351,172
		5	Australia	6.0	1,234,940
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	Japan	35.0	1,178,100
		2	United States	13.7	461,000
		3	Australia	6.5	218,453
		4	United Kingdom	6.0	201,960
		5	Germany	5.8	194,555
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	South Africa	10.4	905,327
		2	United States	9.2	801,234
		3	Japan	8.3	722,125
		4	Germany	6.2	542,083
		5	France	5.6	493,806
		5	Canada	5.6	493,806
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 1,000)
		1	France	9.2	494,895
		2	United States	8.2	439,477
		3	United Kingdom	7.5	403,447
		4	Japan	6.7	359,437
		5	Germany	6.6	355,563

Notes: (\*1) Referring to major allotments, and excludes contributions to foundations.

( 2 ) Referring to major contributions.

(\*3) Allotment figures of shares of each country may change according to WHO financial rules.

# Chapter 3

## List of Bilateral Assistance Projects in FY2007

### Section 1. Bilateral Grants

#### 1 List of Grant Assistance Projects (general grant assistance projects)

FY2007, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Indonesia	The Project for Bridge Construction in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur (government loan 3/4)	August 29, 2005	3.21
	The Project for Bridge Construction in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (government loan 2/3)	July 25, 2006	3.86
	The Project for Water Supply in Gunungkidul Regency of Yogyakarta Special Territory (II)	July 6, 2007	6.35
	The Project for Expansion of Radio Broadcasting Coverage in the Remote Areas		3.57
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in the Provinces of Nusa Tenggara Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur		2.45
	The Project for Improvement of Animal Health Laboratories for Diagnoses of Avian Influenza and Other Major Diseases of Animals	September 13, 2007	17.81
Cambodia	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Kandal Stung Irrigation System (government loan 3/3)	June 10, 2005	2.55
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Bridges along the Main Trunk Roads (government loan 3/3)		0.15
	The Project for the Rural Electrification on Micro-Hydropower in Remote Province of Mondul Kiri (government loan 2/2)	June 12, 2006	6.45
	The Project for the Improvement of the National Road No. 1 (government loan 2/3)		22.73
	The Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Municipality of Phnom Penh, Phase II (government loan 1/3)	June 14, 2007	3.75
	The Project for Improvement of Kampong Cham Hospital in Kampong Cham Province (detailed design)	December 3, 2007	0.60
Timor-Leste	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Same and Ainaro (government loan 3/3)	May 13, 2005	3.22
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Dili Port (government loan 2/3)	May 18, 2006	3.65
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Maliana I Irrigation System	August 27, 2007	7.37
	The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (through UNICEF)	March 4, 2008	1.09
Philippines	The Project for Rural Electrification in Northern Luzon	October 10, 2007	7.28
Viet Nam	The Project for the Groundwater Development in Central Highland Provinces (government loan 1/3)	June 12, 2007	4.08
Myanmar	The Project for the Afforestation in the Dry Zone (V)	June 28, 2007	0.61
	The Project for Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care Services (Phase VIII) in the Union of Myanmar (through UNICEF)	January 14, 2008	2.04
Mongolia	The Project for Construction of the Eastern Arterial Road and Improvement of the Related Equipments (government loan 2/4)	May 30, 2006	8.00
	The Project for Improvement of Primary Education Facilities, Phase III (IV)	June 26, 2007	5.26
	The Project for Improvement of Waste Management in Ulaanbaatar City		10.14
Laos	The Project for Vientiane Water Supply Development (government loan 2/3)	June 2, 2006	16.96
	The Project for the Construction of Hinheup Bridge (government loan 1/3)	May 16, 2007	2.55
	The Project for the Improvement of District Hospitals (III)	June 14, 2007	6.58
	The Project for Expansion of Immunization in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (through UNICEF)	January 21, 2008	2.92
South Asia			
India	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in India (through UNICEF)	August 31, 2007	2.12

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Sri Lanka	The Project for the Construction of a New Highway Bridge at Manampitiya (government loan 3/3)	May 27, 2005	2.54
	The Project for Construction of New Mannar Bridge and Improvement of Causeway (government loan 1/3)	May 23, 2007	3.36
	The Project for Improvement of Anuradhapura Teaching Hospital (detailed design)	February 29, 2008	1.04
Nepal	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section II: Sindhuli Bazar – Khurukot) (III) (government loan 3/3)	June 9, 2005	10.56
	The Project for the Construction of New Kawasoti Substation	June 8, 2007	8.47
	The Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu–Bhaktapur Road (detailed design)	September 5, 2007	0.48
Pakistan	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Gates of Taunsa Barrage (government loan 3/4)	April 30, 2005	13.62
	The Project for the Improvement of Kararo–Wadah Section of National Highway N-25 (government loan 2/4)	May 24, 2006	9.99
	The Project for the Enhancement of Training Capabilities of Construction Machinery Training Institute (government loan 2/2)		7.61
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (through UNICEF)	December 3, 2007	4.43
Bangladesh	The Project for the Improvement of the Storm Water Drainage System in Dhaka City, Phase II (government loan 1/2)	June 12, 2007	1.25
	The Project for the Provision of Portable Steel Bridges on Upazila and Union Roads (III)	August 15, 2007	6.11
Bhutan	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges, Phase II (government loan 3/3)	May 27, 2005	2.95
Maldives	The Project for Construction of the Second Girls Secondary School in Malé	June 3, 2007	6.74
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Uzbekistan	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Obstetrics and Gynecology Research Institute	August 17, 2007	3.67
Kyrgyz	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in Chui Oblast	October 3, 2007	4.76
Tajikistan	The Project for the Improvement of Dusti – Nizhniy Pyandzh Road (II)	July 26, 2007	7.37
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Mir Saiid Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (detailed design)	December 21, 2007	0.49
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube – Dusti Road (detailed design)	December 21, 2007	0.63
Azerbaijan	The Project for Improvement of Emergency Medical Equipment in Baku City	March 5, 2008	2.22
Middle East			
Afghanistan	The Project for Construction of the Terminal of Kabul International Airport (government loan 3/3)	May 18, 2005	1.49
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (through UNICEF)	June 10, 2007	4.95
Yemen	The Project for Construction of School Facilities of Basic Education in Sana'a (I)	September 1, 2007	8.22
Egypt	The Project for Upgrading of El Mahala El Kobra Water Treatment Plant (government loan 2/3)	June 20, 2006	12.21
	The Project for Modernization of Agricultural Mechanization Center in Damanhour (government loan 1/2)	June 4, 2007	2.33
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Floating Pump Stations in Upper Egypt, Phase IV (II)	July 8, 2007	3.08
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Monshat El Dahab Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal (detailed design)	December 16, 2007	0.76
Syria	The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Solid Waste Treatment in Local Cities (II)	June 26, 2007	4.49
Palestinian Authorities	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Palestinian Children (through UNICEF)	August 7, 2007	1.33
Jordan	The Project for the Improvement and Expansion of the Water Supply Networks in North/Middle Jordan Valley (government loan 3/3)	June 30, 2005	8.11
	The Project for Improvement of the Water Supply for the Zarqa District, Phase II (II)	July 25, 2007	6.68
Africa			
Angola	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in Angola (through UNICEF)	May 31, 2007	5.69
	The Project for Emergency Rehabilitation of Port Facilities at the Port of Lobito and the Port of Namibe (detailed design)	January 15, 2008	0.49

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Uganda	The Project for Improvement of the Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	July 5, 2007	11.12
	The Project for Rural Electrification, Phase II (I)	August 23, 2007	7.13
Ethiopia	The Project for Rehabilitation of Trunk Road, Phase III (government loan 3/4)	May 27, 2005	16.29
	The Project for Water Supply in Afar Region (government loan 1/2)	May 23, 2007	3.16
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (through UNICEF)	August 20, 2007	1.25
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region (detailed design)	December 4, 2007	0.26
	The Project for Urban Water Supply in Debub Region (government loan 1/3)	May 28, 2007	3.16
Eritrea	The Project for Improvement of Regional Medical Service of the State of Eritrea	September 5, 2007	2.96
	The Project for Rural Electrification (II)	August 21, 2007	4.10
Ghana	The Project for Infectious Disease Prevention for Children in the Republic of Ghana (through UNICEF)	August 10, 2007	1.22
	The Project for Rural Water Supply, Phase IV (II)	August 10, 2007	4.78
Cameroon	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Radio Broadcasting		9.17
Guinea	The Project for Strengthening Malaria Control in the Republic of Guinea (through UNICEF)	August 23, 2007	1.54
	The Project for the Improvement of Drinking Water Supply in the Capital	November 26, 2007	7.45
	The Project for Improvement of District Hospitals in the Western Region of the Republic of Guinea (government loan 1/2)	May 30, 2007	1.68
	The Project for Rural Water Supply (II)		5.30
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	September 18, 2007	3.65
Côte d'Ivoire	The Project for Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Phase III) in the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire (through UNICEF)	December 28, 2007	1.93
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (through UNICEF)	June 4, 2007	1.51
Zambia	The Project for Infectious Diseases Control, Phase III	November 13, 2007	3.45
	The Project for Improvement of Ndola and Kitwe City Roads (I)	November 13, 2007	7.66
	The Project for the Groundwater Development in Luapula Province (detailed design)	February 5, 2008	0.70
Sierra Leone	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Electric Power Supply System in Freetown (I)	August 1, 2007	5.70
	The Project for Infectious Disease Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	November 28, 2007	2.58
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Electric Power Supply System in Freetown (II) (detailed design)	January 15, 2008	0.18
Djibouti	The Project for Reinforcement of Maritime Transport Capacity in the Gulf of Tadjoura (detailed design)	January 16, 2008	0.15
Zimbabwe	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Zimbabwe (through UNICEF)	January 9, 2008	2.27
Sudan	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control for Children in the Republic of Sudan (through UNICEF)	August 28, 2007	5.96
Tanzania	The Project for Widening of Kilwa Road (II)	May 29, 2007	14.97
	The Project for Zanzibar Urban Water Supply Development (II)	June 28, 2007	8.47
	The Project for Water Supply Development around the Metropolitan Area (I)	July 3, 2007	8.18
	The Project for the Improvement of Masasi-Mangaka Road (I)		6.92
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	September 18, 2007	3.52
	The Project for Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation (detailed design)	December 4, 2007	0.20
Nigeria	The Project for Rural Electrification in Cross River and Akwa Ibom States (II)	August 16, 2008	8.99
	The Project for Improvement of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network (I)		6.42
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Federal Republic of Nigeria (through UNICEF)	June 8, 2007	11.01
	The Project for Water Supply Development in Yobe State	October 18, 2007	2.65
Burkina Faso	The Project for Malaria Control	February 22, 2008	1.80
Burundi	The Project for Strengthening Malaria Prevention in the Republic of Burundi (through UNICEF)	March 4, 2008	2.80
Benin	The Project for the Improvement of Lagune Mother-and-Child Hospital (government loan 1/2)	May 30, 2007	1.96
Madagascar	The Project for Expansion and Improvement of Equipments of the Agricultural Machine Training Center in Antsirabe	November 14, 2007	5.78
	The Project for Construction of Access Roads in the South Area of the Capital (detailed design)		0.33



Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Malawi	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Bwanje Valley Irrigation System (government loan 2/2)	June 8, 2006	6.91
	The Project for the Groundwater Development in Lilongwe West (III)	July 18, 2007	2.87
	The Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Road (I)		8.54
Mali	The Project for Construction of Primary Schools, Phase III (II)	June 27, 2007	9.83
	The Project for Construction of a Teacher Training Center in Kati	August 14, 2007	5.93
	The Project for Construction of Bridges along the Mali–Senegal Southern Corridor Road (detailed design)	January 17, 2008	0.26
	The Project for Drinking Water Supply in the Sikasso Region (detailed design)		0.77
Mauritania	The Project for Construction of School Facilities of Basic Education in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou (III)	August 9, 2007	6.20
Mozambique	The Project for Reinforcement of Dredging Capabilities for Beira Port (government loan 3/3)	May 30, 2005	5.31
	The Project for Construction of Bridges on Rural Roads in Zambezia and Tete Provinces (government loan 1/3)	May 28, 2007	0.12
	The Project for the Construction of the Cuamba Teacher Training Center	June 21, 2007	9.98
	The Project for Improvement of Infrastructure and Equipment of Training Schools for Health Personnel (detailed design)	November 19, 2007	0.48
Liberia	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Liberia (through UNICEF)	March 10, 2008	2.00
Rwanda	The Project for Rural Water Supply (II)	June 20, 2007	6.92
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Ecuador	The Project for Improvement of the Water Supply System in the cities of Huaquillas and Arenillas (government loan 2/3)	May 10, 2006	8.04
	The Project for Construction of New Macará International Bridge (government loan 1/3)	June 22, 2007	1.40
El Salvador	The Project for Construction of the Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge (government loan 1/3)	June 12, 2007	1.91
Guyana	The Project for Water Supply in Corriverton (II)	June 25, 2007	7.25
Nicaragua	The Project for the Construction of Boaco General Hospital (government loan 2/2)	May 4, 2006	10.75
	The Project for Reconstruction of Main Bridges of NIC-7 (government loan 1/2)	June 13, 2007	3.79
Haiti	The Project for the Reinforcement of the Immunization Programme in the Republic of Haiti (through UNICEF)	December 3, 2007	1.94
Paraguay	The Project for Relocation and Improvement of National University Hospital of Asunción (II)	August 16, 2007	4.19
Peru	The Project for Construction of New Macará International Bridge (government loan 1/3)	December 13, 2007	1.40
Bolivia	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Irrigation System of the Department of Cochabamba (II)	June 15, 2007	3.74
Honduras	The Project for the Construction of the Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge (government loan 1/3)	May 23, 2007	1.91
	The Project for the Improvement of San Felipe Hospital (government loan 1/2)		1.52
	The Project for Urgent Water Supply in Tegucigalpa (I)	June 20, 2007	4.86
	The Project for Urgent Water Supply in Tegucigalpa (II) (detailed design)	February 27, 2008	0.30
Oceania			
Solomon Islands	The Project for Construction of Market and Jetty in Auki (detailed design)	March 12, 2008	0.33
Vanuatu	The Project for Improvement of Sarakata River Hydroelectric Power Station (II)	June 6, 2007	7.07
	The Project for Improvement of Port Vila Main Wharf (detailed design)	January 28, 2008	0.47
Palau	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Arterial Roads in the Metropolitan Area (government loan 1/2)	May 22, 2007	4.26
Fiji	The Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific (detailed design)	February 1, 2008	0.75
Micronesia	The Project for Improvement of Pohnpei International Airport (detailed design)	January 25, 2008	0.58
Europe			
Ukraine	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Children's Hospitals (II)	February 12, 2008	4.85
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Road Maintenance	September 4, 2007	8.44
Moldova	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for the National Training Center for Agricultural Mechanization	November 12, 2007	5.30

## Section 2. Bilateral Loans

### 1 List of Loan Aid Projects

FY2007, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Indonesia	Participatory Irrigation Rehabilitation and Improvement Management Project	March 28, 2008	123.10
	Small Scale Irrigation Management Project (V)		89.67
	Railway Double Tracking on Java South Line Project (III)		188.19
	Development of World Class University at University of Indonesia		146.41
	Denpasar Sewerage Development Project (II)		60.04
	Development Policy Loan, Phase IV	March 18, 2008	220.80
	Disaster Recovery and Management Sector Program Loan	December 4, 2007	231.82
Cambodia	Sihanoukville Port Special Economic Zone Development Project	March 27, 2008	36.51
	Poverty Reduction Growth Operation	October 9, 2007	10.00
Thailand	Mass Transit System Improvement Project in Bangkok (Purple Line) (I)	March 26, 2008	624.42
China	Gansu Province Lanzhou City Atmospheric Environmental Improvement Project	December 1, 2007	74.00
	Qinghai Ecological Environmental Improvement Project		63.00
	Xinjiang Environmental Improvement Project (II)		38.02
	Henan Province Nanyang City Environmental Improvement Project		115.00
	Hunan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Project		105.00
	Anhui Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Project		68.00
Philippines	The Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project (additional loan)	March 27, 2008	171.06
	Pinatubo Hazard Urgent Mitigation Project (III)	December 3, 2007	76.04
	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project (III)		118.02
Viet Nam	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Ho Chi Minh City – Dau Giay Section) (I)	March 26, 2008	166.43
	Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Line 1) (Engineering Services)		46.83
	Hanoi City Ring Road No.3 Construction Project		280.69
	Power Transmission and Distribution Network Development Project		109.06
	Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project (II)		131.69
	Hue City Water Environment Improvement Project		208.83
	Poverty Reduction Support Credit, Phase VI (PRSC6)	January 28, 2008	35.00
Mongolia	New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project	March 3, 2008	288.07
Laos	Poverty Reduction Support Operation, Phase III (PRSO3)	February 22, 2008	5.00
South Asia			
India	Haryana Transmission System Project	March 10, 2008	209.02
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase II) (III)		721.00
	Kolkata East-West Metro Project		64.37
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase I)		418.53
	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project		133.45
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project		223.87
	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project		85.51
	Maharashtra Transmission System Project	August 14, 2007	167.49
	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project		228.06
Bangladesh	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation Project	February 25, 2008	69.60
	New Haripur Power Plant Development Project	December 11, 2007	177.67
	Dhaka-Chittagong Railway Development Project		129.16
	Small Scale Water Resources Development Project		53.13
Bhutan	Rural Electrification Project	April 24, 2007	35.76
Middle East			
Iraq	Basrah Water Supply Improvement Project	July 31, 2007	429.69
	Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project in Kurdistan Region		147.47
	Khor Al-Zubair Fertilizer Plant Rehabilitation Project	April 9, 2007	181.20
	Crude Oil Export Facility Reconstruction Project		500.54
	Engineering Services for Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project		20.79
	Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project		325.90

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Tunisia	Greater Tunis Flood Control Project	March 28, 2008	68.08
	Integrated Reforestation Project (II)		31.28
Morocco	Rural Road Improvement Project	March 26, 2008	84.39
	Rural Water Supply Project (III)		136.15
Africa			
Uganda	Bujagali Interconnection Project	October 5, 2007	34.84
Cape Verde	Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Capacity-Building Project on Santiago Island	March 18, 2008	44.68
Kenya	Mombasa Port Development Project	November 20, 2007	267.11
Sierra Leone	Debt Relief Measure	August 1, 2007	38.69
Tanzania	Poverty Reduction Support Credit, Phase V (PRSC 5)	September 18, 2007	20.00
Central Africa	Debt Relief Measure	March 10, 2008	2.59
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Panama	Panama City and Panama Bay Sanitation Project	June 25, 2007	193.71
Oceania			
Samoa	Power Sector Expansion Project	December 10, 2007	45.98
Europe			
Bulgaria	New Container Terminals Development Project at the Port of Varna and Bourgas	March 28, 2008	369.32

# Chapter 4

## Reference Material on Japan's ODA

### Section 1. History of Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (1945 to October 2008)

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
		1945	Dec. 1945 Bretton Woods Convention comes into effect. Dec. 1945 International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, "World Bank") are founded.
Jul. 1946	Provision of food and medical supplies to Japan under the Government Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) plan begins.	Dec. 1946	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is founded. * It started as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
		Mar. 1947	United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) is founded.
Aug. 1948	Provision of material supplies to Japan under the Economic Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas (EROA) plan begins.	Jun. 1947	European Recovery Program ("Marshall Plan") is announced.
		Jan. 1949	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) is established by the Soviet Union and five countries of Eastern Europe.
		Dec. 1949	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is founded.
		1950	Jan. 1950 Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia is inaugurated.
		Jun. 1950	Korean War begins.
Dec. 1950	Export Bank of Japan is founded (renamed Export-Import Bank of Japan in April 1952)	Dec. 1950	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is founded.
		Sep. 1951	San Francisco Peace Treaty and Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States of America are signed.
Aug. 1952	Japan joins the World Bank and the IMF.		
Aug. 1952	A basic reparations policy is formulated.	1955	Apr. 1955 Conference of African and Asian Nations is held in Bandung.
Jan. 1953	World Bank makes its first loans to Japan.	Sep. 1955	Japan joins the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
Apr. 1954	Asian Cooperation Foundation is founded.	Dec. 1956	Japan is granted membership to the United Nations.
Oct. 1954	Japan participates in the Colombo Plan.		
Nov. 1954	Japan-Burma Peace Treaty and the Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation are signed.	Apr. 1958	1st Conference of Independent African Nations is held.
Jul. 1955	Agreement between Japan and Thailand concerning Settlement of "Special Yen Problem" is signed.		
May 1956	Japan-Philippines Agreement on Reparations is signed.	Dec. 1959	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is founded.
Jan. 1958	Japan-Indonesia Peace Treaty and the Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation are signed.	Jan. 1960	Development Assistance Group (DAG) is founded.
Feb. 1958	Yen Loans begin (Japan-India Exchange of Notes is signed).	Sep. 1960	International Development Association (IDA, "Second World Bank") is founded.
Oct. 1958	Japan-Laos Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation is signed.		
Mar. 1959	Japan-Cambodia Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation is signed.	Sep. 1961	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is founded.
May 1959	Japan-Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam) Agreement on Reparation is signed.	Oct. 1961	Development Assistance Committee (DAC, formerly DAG) is established.
Mar. 1960	Japan joins Development Assistance Group (DAG) of Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) (later the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)).		
Dec. 1960	Japan joins the IDA		
Mar. 1961	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) is founded.		
Jun. 1961	Council of Foreign Economic Cooperation is established.		

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
		Nov. 1961	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is established.
		Dec. 1961	UN Decade of Development is adopted at the 16th UN General Assembly.
		Dec. 1961	UN World Food Programme (WFP) is founded.
Jan. 1962	US-Japan agreement on the repayment of GARIOA and EROA debts is signed.		
Jan. 1962	Agreement between Japan and Thailand concerning the Settlement of "Special Yen Problems" is signed.		
Jun. 1962	DAC conducts the first annual review of assistance to Japan.		
Jun. 1962	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is founded.		
Mar. 1963	Japan-Burma Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation is signed.		
Jul. 1963	Japan Emigration Service is founded.		
		May. 1963	Organization of African Unity (OAU) Charter is signed.
		Feb. 1964	Prebisch Report entitled "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development" is published.
Apr. 1964	Japan joins the OECD.	Mar. 1964	1st United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is held.
Apr. 1964	Provision program of equipment and materials begins.		
Apr. 1965	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program is inaugurated.	Nov. 1964	African Development Bank (AfDB) is founded.
		Jul. 1965	DAC adopts new recommendations on Financial Terms and Conditions, which suggest measures related to aid tying.
		Jan. 1966	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is founded.
		Aug. 1966	Asian Development Bank (ADB) is founded; Japan becomes a founding member.
		Jan. 1967	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is founded.
		Aug. 1967	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is founded by the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.
		Feb. 1968	UNCTAD 2nd Session declares an ODA target of 1% of GDP.
Jul. 1968	Food Aid starts.		
Jul. 1968	Acceptance of trainees reaches 10,000.		
1969	General Grant Aid starts.		
Apr. 1969	Japan announces a two-fold increase in aid to Asia within a period of five years at the 2nd ADB Annual Meeting.		
		Oct. 1969	Pearson Report entitled "Partners on Development" is announced.
		Oct. 1970	UN adopts the Tinbergen Report and a resolution on the 2nd UN Development Decade.
Apr. 1971	MOFA launches subsidy program for local governments and communities.		
		Aug. 1971	US announces a new economic policy ("Nixon Shock").
		Dec. 1971	Meeting of finance ministers from 10 countries agrees to multilateral currency alignment, establishing the Smithsonian System.
Apr. 1972	Japan declares an ODA target of 0.7% of GDP at UNCTAD.		
May 1972	Introduction of untied loans is approved by the cabinet.	Jun. 1972	UN Conference on Human Environment is held in Stockholm.
Sep. 1972	Joint announcement that diplomatic relations are normalized between Japan and the People's Republic of China.		
Oct. 1972	Japan Foundation is founded.	Oct. 1972	DAC adopts new Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid (Definition of ODA).
Jun. 1973	Emergency grant aid/emergency disaster assistance started.		
Oct. 1973	Grant Aid for Fisheries starts.	Oct. 1973	Ministerial meeting of OPEC decides to raise posted price of crude oil, triggering the first oil crisis.
		May. 1974	UN General Assembly Special Session on Raw Materials and Development adopts a declaration to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO) and a special project to support Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAC) by the oil crisis.
		May. 1974	UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) renamed the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).
Aug. 1974	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is founded (as a combination of OCTA and the Overseas Emigration Operation Group).		
		Feb. 1975	Lomé Convention is signed.
Mar. 1975	3rd Country Training Program starts.		
Mar. 1975	Japan-Saudi Arabia Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation is signed.		
Jul. 1975	Cultural Grant Aid starts.		
Jul. 1975	Ministerial Council for External Economic Cooperation is established.		
Jul. 1975	Yen Loan activities are transferred to the OECE.		

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid
Jul. 1976 Jul. 1976 Apr. 1977 Aug. 1977	Japan joins the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Japan completes reparations to the Philippines. Grant Aid for Increase of Food Production starts. Fukuda Doctrine for the countries of South East Asia is announced.
Feb. 1978	DAC further strengthens recommendations on Terms and Conditions.
Apr. 1978 Jul. 1978	Grant Aid for Debt Relief starts. 1st Medium-Term target of ODA (a plan to double ODA in three years) is announced at the G7 Summit in Bonn.
Aug. 1978	Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship is signed.
Dec. 1979	Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visits China and announces the first round of Yen Loans to China.
Jan. 1981 Jan. 1981	2nd Medium Term Target of ODA (a plan to double ODA in five years) is announced. Economic Cooperation Evaluation Committee is established.
Sep. 1982 Feb. 1983	Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues the "Annual Evaluation Report on Japan's Economic Cooperation." Japan joins the AfDB.
Mar. 1985 Sep. 1985	Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces the "Japan's Official Development Assistance." 3rd Medium-Term Target of ODA is announced.
Jul. 1986 May 1987	Structural Adjustment Loans (SAL) with the World Bank start. Japan announces the "Financial Recycling Scheme."
Jul. 1987 Sep. 1987 Oct. 1987 Jun. 1988 Jul. 1988	Non-project grant aid for structural adjustment support starts. Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team is founded. International Cooperation Day is established. 4th Medium-Term Target of ODA is announced. Management and Coordination Agency issues a report for the Administrative Inspection Concerning ODA.
Apr. 1989 Sep. 1989	Grant Aid for Grassroots Projects and NGO Project Subsidies start. Management and Coordination Agency issues a report on the 2nd Administrative Inspection Concerning ODA.
Dec. 1989	Japan becomes the top ODA donor among DAC countries for the first time.
Apr. 1990 Jul. 1990	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) is founded. Japan completes repayment of World Bank loans.

1980

1985

1990

Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
Aug. 1975	UN World Population Conference is held in Bucharest.
Sep. 1975	UN General Assembly Special Session on Development and International Economic Cooperation is held.
Nov. 1975	1st Summit Meeting is held (Rambouillet Summit).
Feb. 1976	1st ASEAN Summit is held in Bali.
Nov. 1977	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is founded.
Feb. 1978	DAC further strengthens recommendations on Terms and Conditions.
Mar. 1978	At 9th Trade and Development Board of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCTAD), the resolution on such measures as adjusting bilateral ODA loan arrangements for developing countries facing serious difficulty in repaying their debts adopted.
Aug. 1978	World Bank publishes the first "World Development Report."
Feb. 1979	Iran Revolution and the 2nd Oil Shock.
May. 1979	Brandt Commission's report entitled "North-South: A Program for Survival" is published.
Mar. 1980	World Bank approves the first structural adjustment loan to Turkey.
Dec. 1980	UN General Assembly adopts the International Development Strategy for the 3rd UN Development Decade.
Oct. 1981	North-South Summit, the International Meeting on Cooperation and Development, is held in Cancun.
Aug. 1982	Mexico declares a moratorium on debt repayments, beginning of debt crisis.
Jun. 1984	1st meeting of Latin American debtor countries is held in Cartagena.
Aug. 1984	United Nations International Conference on Population adopts the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development.
Sep. 1985	Finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Five countries agree on the Plaza Accord.
Apr. 1987	Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future," by Gro Harlem Brundtland is announced.
Jun. 1989	Tiananmen Square incident occurs in Beijing.
Nov. 1989	Collapse of the Berlin Wall.
Nov. 1989	International Organization for Migration (IOM) is founded.
Mar. 1990	World Conference on Education for All is held in Jomtien.
May. 1990	"UNDP Human Development Report" is published for the first time.
Aug. 1990	Iraq invades Kuwait.
Oct. 1990	Unification of Germany.
Dec. 1990	International Development Strategy in Fourth 10 Year of UN Development is adopted.

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
Jan. 1991	Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid Program starts.	Feb. 1991	Gulf crisis ends.
Apr. 1991	Four key principles for implementing ODA are formulated.	Apr. 1991	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is founded; Japan is one of the founding members.
		Jul. 1991	17th G8 Summit (G8 London Summit) (decision reached on emergency assistance for the Soviet Union.)
		Dec. 1991	Soviet Union collapses; Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is established.
		Dec. 1991	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) were founded.
Jun. 1992	Japan participates in the Earth Summit (UNCED) and announces that Japan's environmental ODA will increase to between ¥900 billion and ¥1 trillion in the five years from fiscal year 1992.	Jun. 1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, "Earth Summit") is held in Rio de Janeiro.
Jun. 1992	Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter is approved by the cabinet.		
Mar. 1993	Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America is held in Tokyo.		
Jun. 1993	5th Medium-Term Target of ODA and the funds for Development Initiative are announced.		
Oct. 1993	Japan co-hosts the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II).	Sep. 1993	Japan co-sponsors the 1st Meeting of International Committee on Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC) in Paris.
Oct. 1993	Plaza for International Cooperation is established.		
Feb. 1994	Japan announces the Global Issues Initiative (GII) on Population and AIDS.	Nov. 1993	Treaty on European Union (EU) enters into force.
		Nov. 1993	1st APEC Summit Meeting is held in Seattle.
		Sep. 1994	International Conference on Population and Development is held in Cairo.
		Nov. 1994	UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF) is founded.
Feb. 1995	Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Comprehensive Development of Indochina is hosted by Japan in Tokyo.	Jan. 1995	World Trade Organization (WTO) is founded.
May. 1995	Emergency Grant Aid for Democratization is commenced.	Mar. 1995	World Summit for Social Development is held in Copenhagen.
Aug. 1995	Grant Aid to China is suspended because of its nuclear tests.		
Sep. 1995	WID (Women in Development) Initiative is announced.	Sep. 1995	4th World Conference on Women is held in Beijing.
Nov. 1995	3rd APEC Senior Officials Meeting Tokyo and 7th Ministerial Meeting Osaka are held.	Dec. 1995	Bosnia Peace Agreement is signed in Paris.
		Mar. 1996	1st Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is held in Bangkok.
Apr. 1996	MOFA-NGO Regular Meetings start.	May. 1996	DAC Development Partnership Strategy is adopted at the DAC High Level Meeting.
May 1996	Japan-China Comprehensive Forum on Environmental Cooperation is inaugurated.	Jun. 1996	22nd Summit Meeting (Lyon Summit) is held and the HIPC Initiative is agreed upon.
Jun. 1996	Release of the Partnership for Democratic Development (PDD) at Lyon Summit.		
Aug. 1996	"Report on the Strategies for Development of Greater Mekong Area" is released.	Nov. 1996	World Food Summit is held in Rome.
Mar. 1997	Grant Aid to China is recommenced.		
Apr. 1997	Council on ODA Reforms for the 21st Century is launched.	Jun. 1997	Special Session of the UN General Assembly to Review and Appraise the Implementation of Agenda 21 (Earth Summit + 5) is held.
		Jul. 1997	Thai Baht plunges in value, triggering the Asian currency and financial crisis.
Sep. 1997	Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto visits China, where he proposes a bilateral agreement on environmental cooperation toward the 21st century.		
Oct. 1997	1st Japan-SPF Summit Meeting (Pacific Islands Forum) is held in Tokyo.	Dec. 1997	Signing Conference of Mine Ban Convention is held in Ottawa.
Dec. 1997	Minister for Foreign Affairs Keizo Obuchi announces "10 billion yen in landmine-related assistance over the next five years."	Dec. 1997	3rd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Kyoto.
Dec. 1997	Japan announces the Kyoto Initiative (Assistance to Developing Countries for Combating Global Warming).	Dec. 1997	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is founded.
Dec. 1997	Fiscal Structural Reform Act is enacted, which provides that the ODA budget will be reduced over the next three years.		
Jan. 1998	Council on ODA Reforms presents its final report.		
Feb. 1998	Emergency economic stabilization measures for Southeast Asia are announced.		
May 1998	Suspension, in principle, of new grant aid and yen loans to India and Pakistan because of their nuclear tests.		
Jun. 1998	Enactment of the Basic Law on the Administrative Reform of the Central Government.		
Oct. 1998	2nd Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) is held.		
Oct. 1998	New Miyazawa Initiative is announced.		



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Jan. 1998	Council on ODA Reforms presents its final report.			
Feb. 1998	Emergency economic stabilization measures for Southeast Asia are announced.			
May 1998	Suspension, in principle, of new grant aid and yen loans to India and Pakistan because of their nuclear tests.			
Jun. 1998	Enactment of the Basic Law on the Administrative Reform of the Central Government.			
Oct. 1998	2nd Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) is held.			
Oct. 1998	New Miyazawa Initiative is announced.			
Nov. 1998	Japan dispatches an SDF unit to hurricane-devastated Honduras in its first overseas deployment as a Japan Disaster Relief Team.			
Nov. 1998	Overseas Economic Cooperation-related ministries and agencies agree on the promotion of transparency and efficiency of ODA.			
Nov. 1998	Japan-China summit meeting is held. A joint announcement is issued on Japan-China Environmental Cooperation Toward the 21st Century, and agreement is reached on the “latter two-year” portion of the fourth round of Yen Loans to China.			
Dec. 1998	Special Yen Loan facility to assist economic structural reform is announced.			
Mar. 1999	Trust Fund for Human Security is established in the United Nations.	Jun. 1999	Cologne Debt Initiative is announced at the Cologne Summit.	
Jul. 1999	LDP Special Committee on External Economic Cooperation announces its proposal for strategic implementation of economic cooperation toward the 21st century.	Jun. 1999	UN General Assembly Special Session on the International Conference on Population and Development is held in New York.	
Aug. 1999	Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance is announced.			
Aug. 1999	House of Councillors Committee on Oversight of Administration adopts a resolution on ODA.			
Sep. 1999	1st group of ODA Citizen-Monitors is dispatched.	Sep. 1999	World Bank/IMF Development Committee decides a concrete plan of action under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.	
Oct. 1999	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is established.			
Oct. 1999	The Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations implementation guidelines for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) are formulated and announced.			
Apr. 2000	Japan announces additional debt-relief measures for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.	2000	Apr. 2000	World Education Forum is held in Dakar.
Apr. 2000	Cultural Aid for Cultural Heritage and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects start.			
Apr. 2000	Start of Grant Assistance for NGOs’ Emergency Relief Projects (combined with NGO grant assistance in April of fiscal year 2000).			
Apr. 2000	Measures to prevent improper and inappropriate activities that pertain to ODA projects are introduced.	Jun. 2000	UN General Assembly Special Session: Social Summit + 5 is held.	
Jul. 2000	2nd Japan-South Pacific Forum Summit Meeting is held in Miyazaki.	Jun. 2000	UN General Assembly Special Session: Women 2000 is held in New York.	
Jul. 2000	“Action from Japan on ‘Conflict and Development,’” “Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society,” “Japan’s Comprehensive Cooperation Package to Address the International Digital Divide,” and “Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative” are announced at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit.	Jul. 2000	26th Summit Meeting (Kyushu-Okinawa Summit) is held. Leaders of Developing Countries are invited to meet with G8 leaders.	
Aug. 2000	Japan Platform is established.	Sep. 2000	UN Millennium Summit and UN Millennium Assembly are held.	
Oct. 2000	Ceremony to commemorate 20 years of Japan-China economic cooperation is held in Beijing.			
Nov. 2000	“A New Framework for Japan-CARICOM Cooperation for the Twenty-first Century,” announced at the 1st Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference in Tokyo.			
Dec. 2000	Okinawa International Conference on Infectious Diseases is held.			
Jan. 2001	Amendments to the MOFA Establishment Law take effect.	Apr. 2001	Commission on Human Security is established.	
May 2001	1st Meeting of the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform is held.	Apr. 2001	OECD-DAC agrees on the recommendation on untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries, to be implemented starting in January 2001.	
		May 2001	3rd UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries is held. UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS is held.	



Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
		Jun. 2001	UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS is held.
		Jul. 2001	Genoa G8 Summit is held and the Foundation of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria is agreed upon.
		Jul. 2001	Ceremonies are held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Colombo Plan.
		Jul. 2001	United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects is held in New York (the Programme of Action adopted).
Aug. 2001	Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform issues its interim report.	Sep. 2001	Terrorist attacks in the United States.
Aug. 2001	ODA Town Meeting is commenced.	Sep. 2001	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are announced by the UN Secretary General.
		Oct. 2001	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is established.
Oct. 2001	Economic Cooperation Program for China is formulated and announced.		
Oct. 2001	Japan decides to lift economic sanctions imposed in response to the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan.	Nov. 2001	4th WTO Ministerial Conference is held in Doha (Doha Development Agenda is adopted).
Nov. 2001	1st Tokyo Workshop on ODA Evaluation is held.	Jan. 2002	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria is founded.
Dec. 2001	TICAD ministerial-level meeting is held in Tokyo.		
Jan. 2002	International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan is held in Tokyo. Assistance of up to US\$500 million over the next two and a half years is announced.	Mar. 2002	International Conference on Financing for Development is held in Monterrey.
Mar. 2002	Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform issues its final report.		
Apr. 2002	JBIC announces its Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations.	May 2002	UN General Assembly Special Session on Children is held in New York.
		Jun. 2002	World Food Summit: Five Years Later is held in Rome.
Jun. 2002	Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy holds its first meeting.	Jun. 2002	G8 Kananaskis Summit is held and the G8 Africa Action Plan is announced.
Jun. 2002	Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN) is announced.		
Jun. 2002	Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects is launched.		
Jun. 2002	Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) introduced into yen loans.		
Jun. 2002	USAID-Japan Partnership for Global Health is issued.		
Jun. 2002	Fifteen Specific Measures for ODA Reform are announced.		
Jun. 2002	Final Report of the Advisory Board for the reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is announced.		
Jul. 2002	Task Force on Foreign Relations for the Prime Minister (chaired by Special Advisor to the Cabinet Yukio Okamoto) issues "Japan's ODA Strategy".		
Jul. 2002	Initiative for Development in East Asia (IDEA) Ministerial Meeting is held in Tokyo.	Aug. 2002	African Union (AU) is formed (reorganization from OAU).
Aug. 2002	Japan decides to provide Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects for the procurement of anti-personnel landmine removers and detectors.	Aug. 2002	World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) is held in Johannesburg.
Aug. 2002	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD) is announced.		
Sep. 2002	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GAGP) starts.		
Nov. 2002	NGO-MOFA Regular Meeting, "partnership promotion committee" is commenced.		
Dec. 2002	"ODA Reform: Implementation of Three Measures" is announced.		
Dec. 2002	NGO-MOFA Regular Meeting "ODA Policy Council" is commenced.		
Dec. 2002	Suspension of grant aid for debt relief and conversion to implementing debt waivers.		
Feb. 2003	Tokyo Conference on 'Consolidation of Peace' in Afghanistan (DDR Conference) is held.	Feb. 2003	High Level Forum on Harmonization is held in Rome.
Mar. 2003	Cabinet-level World Water Forum is held in Tokyo and announced "Japan Water Cooperative Initiative."		
Apr. 2003	"Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Projects" is renamed "Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid."		
May 2003	Japan's Initiative for Cooperation for Africa is announced.	May 2003	Final Report of the Commission on Human Security is announced.
May 2003	3rd Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting is held in Okinawa (Pacific Islands Summit.)		
Jun. 2003	Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka is held.		
Aug. 2003	Cabinet adopts Revised ODA Charter.	Aug. 2003	International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation is held in Almaty.
		Sep. 2003	Advisory Board on Human Security established.
Sep. 2003	3rd Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) is held in Tokyo. TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration is adopted.		

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
Oct. 2003	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Foundation turn into an "Independent Administrative Institution."	Oct. 2003	International Donors' Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq is held in Madrid.
Dec. 2003	ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting is held in Tokyo ("Tokyo Declaration," and "The Japan-ASEAN Plan of Action," are announced).		
Feb. 2004	1st Japan Education Forum is held in Tokyo.	2004	
Apr. 2004	Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans is held in Tokyo.	Mar. 2004	International Conference on Afghanistan is held in Berlin.
Apr. 2004	JICA's "Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations" are put into effect.		
Aug. 2004	"Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue/Foreign Ministers Meeting is held in Astana.	Jul. 2004	UN Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation is held in New York.
Nov. 2004	50th Anniversary of Japan's International Cooperation Symposium co-sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN University, and JICA is held in Tokyo.	Nov. 2004	Agreement to implement debt relief for Iraq reached at Paris Club.
Nov. 2004	TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC) is held in Tokyo.		
Jan. 2005	US\$500 million in grant aid, and the maximum possible assistance for the damages caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia is announced.	2005	
Jan. 2005	Release of "Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA" at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction.	Dec. 2004	Hamid Karzai inaugurates as president of Afghanistan.
Feb. 2005	New Medium-Term Policy on ODA is formulated.	Dec. 2004	Occurrence of large-scale earthquake off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia and the resulting tsunami in India.
Mar. 2005	"Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD)" is announced (at 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women).	Jan. 2005	Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting is held in Jakarta and attended by Prime Minister Koizumi.
Mar. 2005	"Japan-US Strategic Development Alliance" agreed upon.	Jan. 2005	Ministerial-level Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance to Tsunami-Affected Communities is held in Geneva.
		Jan. 2005	UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction is held in Kobe.
Apr. 2005	At the Japan-China Foreign Ministers' Meeting is held in Beijing, both Japan and China came to a shared understanding regarding ending the provision of new yen loans by the start of the 2008 Olympic Games.	Mar. 2005	London Meeting on Supporting the Palestinian Authority is held.
Apr. 2005	Announcement of doubling of ODA to Africa over the next three years and more than US\$250 million in aid for disaster prevention and emergency restoration at the Asia-African Summit Meeting is held in Jakarta.	Mar. 2005	Paris High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness is held in Paris.
Apr. 2005	"Grant Aid for Increased Food Production" is renamed "Poor Farmer Assistance."	Mar. 2005	Paris Club agrees to freeze debts owed to them by countries stricken by the Indian tsunami for 2005.
Apr. 2005	"Cultural grant aid cooperation" and "Cultural heritage grant aid cooperation" consolidated and renamed "General grant aid cooperation."	Apr. 2005	Asian-African Summit is held in Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia.
Jun. 2005	"Health and Development Initiative" is announced at the High Level Forum on the Health MDGs in Asia and the Pacific held in Tokyo.	Apr. 2005	Oslo Donors' Conference on Sudan is held in Oslo.
Jun. 2005	Announcement of immediate contribution of US\$500 million to Global Fund at the 5th Anniversary of the Framing of the Global Fund at the Kyushu/Okinawa G8 Summit Special Symposium held in Tokyo.		
Jul. 2005	Plan to increase the amount of comprehensive assistance of Japan's ODA by US\$10 billion over the next five years (compared to 2004) is announced at 31st G8 Gleneagles Summit.	Jun. 2005	Iraq International Conference is held in Brussels.
Aug. 2005	Tokyo Proclamation and Action Plan, the guidelines for Japan-Central America cooperation, are adopted at the 2nd Japan-Central America Summit Meeting held in Tokyo.		
Nov. 2005	UNDP/Japan WID Fund's 10th Anniversary Symposium is held in Tokyo.	Jul. 2005	31st G8 Gleneagles Summit is held (agreement of the entire international community to double ODA for Africa).
Dec. 2005	Announcement of Japan's Development Initiative prior to the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference is held in Hong Kong.	Jul. 2005	7th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific is held in Kobe.
Dec. 2005	1st Meeting Concerning Overseas Economic Cooperation (due to be held a total of 10 times by October 2007).	Jul. 2005	Establishment of United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF).
		Sep. 2005	UN World Summit (Outcome Document on MDGs and peacebuilding is issued).
		Dec. 2005	6th WTO Ministerial Conference is held in Hong Kong (Hong Kong Development Agenda is adopted).
		Dec. 2005	UN Peacebuilding Commission is founded.
		2006	
Feb. 2006	3rd Japan Education Forum (JEF III) is held in Tokyo.	Jan. 2006	Japan-WHO Joint Meeting on Early Response to Potential Influenza Pandemic is held in Tokyo.
Feb. 2006	LDP Report on Overseas Economic Cooperation is submitted.	Jan. 2006	International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza is held in Beijing.
Feb. 2006	Report on Meeting Concerning Overseas Economic Cooperation is submitted.		
Feb. 2006	TICAD Conference on the Consolidation of Peace is held in Addis Ababa.		

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
Mar. 2006	Announcement of Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI) at the 4th World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference.	Mar. 2006	Asia 2015 is held in London.
Apr. 2006	Overseas Economic Cooperation Council established. Council of Overseas Economic Cooperation-Related Ministries is abolished following a Cabinet decision to establish Overseas Economic Cooperation Council.	Mar. 2006	Ministerial Conference of the 4th World Water Forum is held in Mexico.
May 2006	1st Meeting of Overseas Economic Cooperation Council.	Apr. 2006	G8 International Conference on Infectious Diseases is held in Washington D.C.
May 2006	Law about Promotion of Administrative Reform to Realize a Simple yet Efficient Government approved (provided that the JICA Law will be revised and JICA will succeed affairs of overseas economic assistance of JBIC in FY2008).	May 2006	Special Summit of African Union on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (ATM) is held in Abuja.
Jun. 2006	2nd Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the "Central Asia plus Japan" dialogue is held in Tokyo. "Action Plan" signed.	May 2006	Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE) is held in Tokyo.
Jun. 2006	Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue/First foreign ministers' meeting is held in Tokyo.	May-Jun. 2006	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) is held in New York.
Jun. 2006	4th Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting is held in Okinawa (Pacific Islands Summit).	Jul. 2006	32nd G8 Summit (Saint Petersburg Summit).
Jul. 2006	2nd Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan.	Aug. 2006	International Donor Conference for Lebanon is held in Stockholm.
Jul. 2006	Prime Minister Koizumi visits the Middle East and announces "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity."	Sep. 2006	UNITAID (a new funding mechanism for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis drugs) launched.
Aug. 2006	International Cooperation Bureau established within MOFA.	Oct. 2006	1st Meeting of "Friends of Human Security" is held in New York.
Aug. 2006	Reinforcement of project planning, formulation capacity, implementation system, bilateral and multilateral cooperation regime of ODA.		
Oct. 2006	2006 Asian Regional Forum on Aid Effectiveness is held in Manila under cosponsorship.		
Nov. 2006	Enactment of the law to revise the law for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).		
Dec. 2006	International Symposium on Human Security is held in Tokyo.		
Dec. 2006	Ceremony for the 20th anniversary of the first dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to China is held in Beijing.		
Mar. 2007	1st meeting of the Advisory Council on International Cooperation (five meetings are held through November 2007).	2007	
Jun. 2007	Japan's inauguration as chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (one-year term).	Mar. 2007	TICAD Ministerial Conference on Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development is held in Kenya.
Jun. 2007	Conference on DIAG for the Stabilization of Afghanistan: Coordination with Police Reform is held in Tokyo.	Apr. 2007	Meeting of the World Bank/IMF Development Committee is held in Washington.
Sep. 2007	Start of the Pilot Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding.	May 2007	High-level Launch of the International Compact with Iraq.
Oct. 2007	Opening of United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) Hyogo Office in Kobe.	May 2007	Asian Development Bank 40th Annual Meeting is held in Kyoto.
Nov. 2007	Policy Speech by Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura: Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy - From Okinawa to Toyako (in Tokyo).	Jun. 2007	33rd G8 Summit, Heiligendamm, Germany.
Dec. 2007	Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza is held in New Delhi.	Sep. 2007	Ministerial-level conference by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Assistance to the Palestinian People (AHLC) is held in New York.
Dec. 2007	End of new ODA loans to China.	Oct. 2007	Paris Pledging Conference on aid to the Palestinians is held in Paris.
Jan. 2008	Keynote speech by Prime Minister Fukuda at the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting in Davos (announcing the policy speech for the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit and the Cool Earth Initiative including countermeasures against global warming by developing countries)	Dec. 2007	Paris Pledging Conference on aid to the Palestinians is held in Paris.
Feb. 2008	Policy speech by Minister for Foreign Affairs Koumura: Global Water Governance – Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation	2008	
Mar. 2008	4th annual meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) is held in Tokyo		
Apr. 2008	Policy speech by Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura: Education for All: Human Resource Development for Self-Reliance and Growth	Apr. 2008	G8 (G8 Development Ministers' Meeting) is held in Tokyo
		Apr. 2008	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) XII is held in Ghana
		Apr. 2008	10th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF) is held in Tokyo
		Apr. 2008	The Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) technical meeting and related meetings is held in Tokyo

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid
May 2008	4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) is held in Yokohama (Yokohama Declaration, Yokohama Action Plan issued)
May 2008	Announcement that the Government of Japan will contribute 560 million dollars in the coming years to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) at the International Symposium: From Okinawa to Toyako: Dealing with Communicable Diseases As Global Human Security Threats
May 2008	Supply of emergency grant aid and disaster relief supply goods for the earthquake disaster in Sichuan Province, China. Dispatch of disaster relief teams (Japan Disaster Relief Team, Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team)
Jun. 2008	Extension of the term of Japan's assumption of the chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (to December 2008)
Jul. 2008	Announcement of Stop TB Japan Action Plan, a five-party plan on international cooperation on countermeasures against tuberculosis, drawn up by MOFA, MHLW, JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA) and Stop TB Partnership Japan, at the International Tuberculosis Symposium is held in Tokyo
Aug. 2008	Climate change Program Loan for Indonesia is signed as the first case of yen loan based on the "Cool Earth Partnership"
Oct. 2008	Inauguration of New JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

Month/Year	International Developments in Aid
May 2008	Ministerial meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) on assistance to the Palestinians is held in London
May 2008	3rd Sudan Consortium Conference is held in Oslo
Jun. 2008	Pledging conference for Myanmar's cyclone disaster is held in Myanmar
Jun. 2008	High-Level Conference on World Food Security is held in Rome
Jun. 2008	International Conference in Support of Afghanistan is held in Paris
Jul. 2008	34th G8 Summit (G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit)
Sep. 2008	3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness is held in Ghana
Sep. 2008	High-level Meeting on Africa's Development Needs is held in New York
Sep. 2008	Side-event on water and sanitation at the UN High-level Event on the MDGs is held in New York
Sep. 2008	Meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee is held in New York

## Section 2. Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

### 1. The ODA Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in August 2003)

#### Revision of Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

August 29, 2003  
Cabinet Decision

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter, approved by the Cabinet in 1992, has been the foundation of Japan's aid policy for more than 10 years. The world has changed dramatically since the Charter was first approved, and today there is an urgent need for the international community, including Japan, to address new development challenges such as peace-building. Faced with these new challenges, many developed countries are strengthening their ODA policy, to deal with the serious problems that developing countries face. At the same time, not only governments and international organizations, but many other stakeholders are also assisting developing countries. All stakeholders engaged in development assistance are strengthening their mutual collaboration.

In line with the spirit of the Japanese Constitution, Japan will vigorously address these new challenges to fulfill its responsibilities commensurate with its national strength and its standing in the international community. In this regard, it is important to have public support for ODA. It is essential to effectively implement ODA, fully taking into account the domestic economic and fiscal situation as well as the views of the Japanese people.

Against this background, the Government of Japan has revised the ODA Charter, with the aim of enhancing the strategic value, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of ODA. The revision also has the aim of encouraging wide public participation and of deepening the understanding of Japan's ODA policies both within Japan and abroad.

#### Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

#### I. Philosophy: Objectives, Policies, and Priorities

##### 1. Objectives

The objectives of Japan's ODA are to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity. Taking advantage of Japan's experience as the first nation in Asia to become a developed country, Japan has utilized its ODA to actively support economic and social infrastructure development, human resource development, and institution building. Consequently, Japan has significantly contributed to the economic and social development of developing countries, especially in East Asia.

Amid the post-Cold War advancement of globalization, the international community presently finds itself in a new environment, grappling with a multiplicity of problems such as the gap between the rich and the poor; ethnic and religious conflicts; armed conflicts; terrorism; suppression of freedom, human rights, and democracy; environmental problems; infectious diseases; and gender issues.

In particular, humanitarian problems, such as extreme poverty, famine, refugee crises, and natural disasters, as well as global issues such as those related to the environment and water, are important issues that need to be addressed in order for the international community as a whole to achieve sustainable development. These problems are cross border issues that present a grave threat to each and every human being.

Furthermore, conflicts and terrorism are occurring more frequently and they are becoming even more serious issues. Preventing conflicts and terrorism, and efforts to build peace, as well as efforts to foster democratization, and to protect human rights and the dignity of individuals have become major issues inherent to the stability and development of the international community.

Japan, as one of the world's leading nations, is determined to make best use of ODA to take the initiative in addressing these issues. Such efforts will in turn benefit Japan itself in a number of ways, including by promoting

friendly relations and people-to-people exchanges with other countries, and by strengthening Japan's standing in the international arena.

In addition, as nations deepen their interdependence, Japan, which enjoys the benefits of international trade and is heavily dependent on the outside world for resources, energy and food, will proactively contribute to the stability and development of developing countries through its ODA. This correlates closely with assuring Japan's security and prosperity and promoting the welfare of its people. In particular, it is essential that Japan make efforts to enhance economic partnership and vitalize exchange with other Asian countries with which it has particularly close relations.

Japan aspires for world peace. Actively promoting the aforementioned efforts with ODA, and manifesting this posture both at home and abroad is the most suitable policy for gaining sympathy and support from the international community for Japan's position. Therefore, Japan's ODA will continue to play an important role in the years to come.

## 2. Basic Policies

In order to achieve the objectives outlined above, Japan will carry out ODA even more strategically, in accordance with the following basic policies.

### *(1) Supporting Self-help Efforts of Developing Countries*

The most important philosophy of Japan's ODA is to support the self-help efforts of developing countries based on good governance, by extending cooperation for their human resource development, institution building including development of legal systems, and economic and social infrastructure building, which constitute the basis for these countries' development. Accordingly, Japan respects the ownership by developing countries, and places priorities on their own development strategies.

In carrying out the above policy, Japan will give priority to assisting developing countries that make active efforts to pursue peace, democratization, and the protection of human rights, as well as structural reform in the economic and social spheres.

### *(2) Perspective of "Human Security"*

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, infectious diseases, it is important not only to consider the global, regional, and national

perspectives, but also to consider the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Accordingly, Japan will implement ODA to strengthen the capacity of local communities through human resource development. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all stages, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction and development stages, Japan will extend assistance for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

### *(3) Assurance of Fairness*

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, Japan will take steps to assure fairness. This should be achieved by giving consideration to the condition of the socially vulnerable, and the gap between the rich and the poor as well as the gap among various regions in developing countries. Furthermore, great attention will be paid with respect to factors such as environmental and social impact on developing countries of the implementation of ODA.

In particular, the perspective of gender equality is important. Japan will make further efforts to improve the status of women, giving full consideration to the active participation of women in development, and to ensuring that women reap benefits from development.

### *(4) Utilization of Japan's Experience and Expertise*

Japan will utilize its own experience in economic and social development as well as in economic cooperation when assisting the development of developing countries, fully taking into account the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries. Japan will also utilize its advanced technologies, expertise, human resource, and institutions.

Implementation of ODA will be coordinated with key Japanese policies to ensure policy coherence, taking into consideration implications for Japan's economy and society.

### *(5) Partnership and Collaboration with the International Community*

Mainly with the initiative of international organizations, the international community is sharing more common development goals and strategies and various stakeholders are increasingly coordinating their aid activities. Japan will participate in this process, and endeavor to play a leading role. In parallel with such efforts, Japan will pursue collaboration with United Nations organizations, international financial institutions, other donor countries, NGOs, private companies, and other entities. In particular, Japan will enhance collaboration with international organizations that

possess expertise and political neutrality, and will endeavor to ensure that Japan's policies are reflected appropriately in the management of those organizations.

In addition, Japan will actively promote South-South cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in Asia and other regions. Japan will also strengthen collaboration with regional cooperation frameworks, and will support region-wide cooperation that encompasses several countries.

### 3. Priority Issues

In accordance with the objectives and basic policies set out above, the following are Japan's priority issues.

#### *(1) Poverty Reduction*

Poverty reduction is a key development goal shared by the international community, and is also essential for eliminating terrorism and other causes of instability in the world. Therefore, Japan will give high priorities to providing assistance to such sectors as education, health care and welfare, water and sanitation and agriculture, and will support human and social development in the developing countries. At the same time, sustainable economic growth, increase in employment, and improvement in the quality of life are indispensable for realizing poverty reduction and Japan places importance on providing assistance for these issues accordingly.

#### *(2) Sustainable Growth*

In order to invigorate developing countries' trade and investment, as well as people-to-people exchanges, and to support sustainable growth, Japan will place importance on providing assistance for the development of the socioeconomic infrastructure—a key factor for economic activity, and also for policy-making, the development of institutions, and human resource development. This will include (i) cooperation in the field of trade and investment including the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights and standardization, (ii) cooperation in the field of information and communications technology (ICT), (iii) the acceptance of exchange students, and (iv) cooperation for research.

In addition, Japan will endeavor to ensure that its ODA, and its trade and investment, which exert a substantial influence on the development of recipient countries, are carried out in close coordination, so that they have the overall effect of promoting growth in developing countries. To that end, Japan will make efforts to enhance coordination

between Japan's ODA and other official flows such as trade insurance and import and export finance. At the same time, private-sector economic cooperation will be promoted, making full use of private-sector vitality and funds.

#### *(3) Addressing Global Issues*

As for global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs, and international organized crime, further efforts must be given immediately and in a coordinated manner by the international community. Japan will address these issues through ODA and will play an active role in the creation of international norms.

#### *(4) Peace-building*

In order to prevent conflicts from arising in developing regions, it is important to comprehensively address various factors that cause conflicts. As part of such undertakings, Japan will carry out ODA to achieve poverty reduction and the correction of disparities, as referred to above. In addition to assistance for preventing conflicts and emergency humanitarian assistance in conflict situations, Japan will extend bilateral and multilateral assistance flexibly and continuously for peace-building in accordance with the changing situation, ranging from assistance to expedite the ending of conflicts to assistance for the consolidation of peace and nation-building in post-conflict situations.

For example, ODA will be used for: assistance to facilitate the peace processes; humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance, such as assistance for displaced persons and for the restoration of basic infrastructure; assistance for assuring domestic stability and security, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR), and the collection and disposal of weapons, including demining; and assistance for reconstruction, including social and economic development and the enhancement of the administrative capabilities of governments.

### 4. Priority Regions

In light of the objectives stated above, Asia, a region with close relationship to Japan and which can have a major impact on Japan's stability and prosperity, is a priority region for Japan. However, Japan will strategically prioritize assistance to Asian countries, fully taking into account the diversity of the Asian countries' socioeconomic conditions and changes in their respective assistance needs. In particular, the East Asian region which includes ASEAN is expanding and deepening



economic interdependency and has been making efforts to enhance its regional competitiveness by maintaining economic growth and strengthening integration in recent years. ODA will be utilized to forge stronger relations with this region and to rectify disparities in the region, fully considering such factors as the strengthening of economic partnership with East Asian countries.

Also, Japan will give due consideration to the large population of impoverished people in South Asia. With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus region, assistance will be provided to promote democratization and transition to market economies.

Japan will prioritize its assistance for other regions on the basis of the objectives, basic policies, and priority issues set out in this Charter, giving consideration to the needs for assistance and the state of development in each region.

Africa has a large number of least developed countries, and is affected by conflicts and serious development issues, amid which self-help efforts are being stepped up. Japan will provide assistance for these efforts.

The Middle East is an important region for energy supply and for the peace and stability of the international community, but it has destabilizing factors including the situation of Middle East peace process. Japan will provide assistance towards social stability and the consolidation of peace.

Latin America includes countries that are relatively well developed, but also island nations with fragile economies. Taking into consideration the disparities arising within the region as well as within countries, Japan will extend the necessary cooperation.

With respect to Oceania, assistance will be provided, as there are numerous vulnerable island nations.

## II. Principle of ODA Implementation

In line with the philosophy set out above, Japan's ODA will be provided by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and Japan's bilateral relations with the recipient country, and ODA will be provided in accordance with the principles of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the following points:

- (1) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
- (2) Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided.

- (3) Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, including the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and from the viewpoint that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development.
- (4) Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

## III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

### 1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

#### *(1) Coherent Formulation of ODA Policy*

In order to ensure that the government in its entirety implements ODA efficiently and effectively in a unified and coherent manner pursuant to this Charter, medium-term ODA policies and country assistance programs will be formulated, taking into account the partnership and collaboration with the international community referred to in the Basic Policies and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them. Country assistance programs will be drawn up for major recipient countries, and will set out explicitly the points to which priority is to be given, based on Japan's aid policy, and reflecting the recipient countries' true assistance needs.

In accordance with these medium-term ODA policies and country assistance programs, various methods of assistance—financial cooperation in the form of loans and grants, and technical cooperation—will be linked together effectively so as to take full advantage of the characteristics of each method. At the same time, Japan will be mindful of the balance between hardware type cooperation such as construction and provision of equipment, and software type cooperation such as technical cooperation and institution building. Each method will be reviewed appropriately.



**(2) Collaboration among Related Government Ministries and Agencies**

In order to ensure that the government as a whole formulates and implements policies in a unified and coherent manner, under the auspices of the Council of Overseas Economic Cooperation-Related Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will play the central coordinating role in strengthening broad collaboration between the ODA-related government ministries and agencies, including by means of personnel exchanges and by utilizing the expertise of those related ministries and agencies. For this purpose, the government ministries and agencies will actively use consultation fora such as the Inter-Ministerial Meeting on ODA.

**(3) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Agencies**

While making clear the roles of the government and the implementing agencies (the Japan International Cooperation Agency\* and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation) and the apportionment of responsibilities among them, collaboration will be strengthened, including by means of personnel exchanges to ensure an organic linkage between the government and the implementing agencies. In addition, implementing agencies will strengthen their mutual collaboration.

**(4) Strengthening of Policy Consultation**

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, it is essential to fully grasp the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries by engaging actively in policy consultation before requests are made by developing countries. At the same time, Japan will set out its assistance policies to the developing countries through dialogue, and the development policies of developing countries and Japan's assistance policy will be reconciled in order to maximize the effect of Japan's aid within those developing countries' development strategies.

Furthermore, Japan will support efforts by developing countries to improve their policies and systems, including the ability to formulate and implement assistance projects. Japan will also take into consideration whether such efforts by the developing countries are sufficient in the formulation and implementation of ODA.

**(5) Strengthening of the Functions of Field Missions in the Policy-making Process and Implementation**

The functions of field missions (primarily overseas

diplomatic missions and offices of implementing agencies) will be strengthened, so that they will be able to play a leading role in the policy-making process and in implementation. In particular, steps will be taken to develop a framework for strengthening the system, including through the use of outside personnel. Japan will also make efforts to make comprehensive and accurate assessments of developing countries' development policies and assistance needs, primarily at the local level. Japan will comprehensively identify local socioeconomic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties.

**(6) Collaboration with Aid-related Entities**

Collaboration with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, economic organizations, labor organizations, and other related stakeholders will be strengthened to facilitate their participation in ODA and to utilize their technologies and expertise. Japan will also seek to collaborate with similar entities overseas, particularly in developing countries. In addition, in the implementation of ODA, appropriate use will be made of the technologies and expertise of Japanese private companies.

**2. Increasing public participation**

**(1) Broad Participation by Japanese Citizens from All Walks of Life**

The government will take measures to foster participation in assistance activities by Japanese citizens from all walks of life, and to promote these citizens' interaction with developing countries. Such measures will include providing sufficient information, listening to public opinion, soliciting proposals for ODA activities, and extending cooperation to volunteer activities.

**(2) Human Resource Development and Development Research**

The government will make efforts to foster aid personnel with the necessary expertise and to increase the opportunities for aid personnel to be active both within Japan and overseas. In parallel with these efforts, high-quality personnel, such as persons with considerable overseas experience and extensive knowledge, will be widely sought and be encouraged to participate in ODA activities.

In addition, the government will encourage regional studies relating to developing countries and research on development policy, to promote accumulation of Japan's intellectual assets in the development sphere.

### *(3) Development Education*

Development education is important for promoting public understanding with respect to international cooperation including ODA, and for fostering people that will be engaged in international cooperation in the future. In this perspective, the government will take measures in schools and on other occasions to carry out more widespread education on development issues, such as the problems that face developing countries, relations between Japan and developing countries and the role that development assistance should play. Necessary educational materials will be distributed and teachers will be trained.

### *(4) Information Disclosure and Public Relations*

It is important for information on ODA policy, implementation, and evaluation to be disclosed widely and promptly to ensure the sufficient transparency, and for it to be publicized actively. Therefore, the government will use a variety of means to provide information in easy-to-understand formats, and to create opportunities for Japanese citizens to come into contact with ODA activities that Japan is undertaking.

In addition, the government will make enhanced efforts to disseminate information regarding Japan's ODA to developing countries as well as other donors.

## **3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation**

### *(1) Enhancement of Evaluation*

The government will carry out consecutive evaluations at all stages, i.e. ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post, and evaluations at each level, i.e. policy, program, and project. Furthermore, in order to measure, analyze and objectively evaluate the outcome of ODA, third-party evaluations conducted by experts will be enhanced while the government undertakes policy evaluations. The evaluation results will be reflected in subsequent ODA policy-making and efficient and effective implementation.

### *(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures*

The government will adopt procedures to ensure that full consideration is given to the environmental and social impact of implementation of ODA. The government will make efforts to conduct appropriate and efficient procurement with regard to quality and price. At the same time, while ensuring these aspects, the procedures will be simplified and accelerated.

### *(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption*

The government will implement appropriate measures to ensure the transparency of the activity-selection and implementation process, and to prevent fraud, corruption, and improper diversion of aid. In addition, the government will make efforts to assure the appropriate use of funds by enhancing auditing, including through the introduction of external audits.

### *(4) Ensuring the Safety of ODA Personnel*

Safeguarding the lives and personal safety of ODA personnel is a prerequisite for the implementation of ODA. The government will fully obtain security related information and will take appropriate measures.

## **IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter**

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter in the "White Paper on Official Development Assistance (ODA)," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

August 29, 2003

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\* On October 1, 2003, the Japan International Cooperation Agency is due to be reorganized as an independent administrative institution, changing its status from that of a special public institution.

## 2. Japan's Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance

February 4, 2005

### 1. Introduction

- (1) The Official Development Assistance Charter (“ODA Charter”) approved by the Cabinet in August 2003 states that “Pursuant to this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy and Country Assistance Programs will be formulated, and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them.” The previous Medium-Term Policy on ODA was formulated in August 1999 under the previous ODA Charter, and five years have passed since its formulation. Accordingly, the previous Medium-Term Policy has been reviewed thoroughly and the new Medium-Term Policy on ODA (hereafter referred to as the “New Medium-Term ODA Policy”) is set forth herein.
- (2) In order to address development challenges such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and global issues, to prevent frequent outbreaks of conflicts and terrorism, and to build peace, the international community is strengthening its actions urgently and in concert. Furthermore, it is an important priority for Japan to pursue sustainable growth in developing countries, including through promoting economic partnership with those developing countries that have close relations with Japan. The ODA Charter defines the purpose of ODA as being “to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan’s security and prosperity.” In line with this purpose, Japan is determined to play a role appropriate to its position in the international community in addressing these urgent issues confronting the international community through strategic and effective use of its ODA.

Based on the above, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy sets forth Japan’s positions and actions, focusing mainly on issues that Japan needs to present its position at home and abroad with a view to implementing ODA more strategically in accordance with the ODA Charter. More specifically, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy describes Japan’s positions, approaches and specific actions in the following areas: the “perspective of human security,” which is one of the basic policies stipulated in the ODA Charter, the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,”

“addressing global issues,” and “peace-building,” and “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.”

- (3) Country Assistance Programs will be formulated on the basis of the ODA Charter and the New Medium-Term ODA Policy, which fleshes out the ODA Charter. Whether or not a matter included in the ODA Charter is referred to in the New Medium-Term ODA Policy does not affect its importance or necessity. The New Medium-Term ODA Policy will be effective during the next three to five years and will be revised at an earlier stage if necessary bearing in mind the domestic and international situation after evaluation of its implementation.
- (4) In order to gain public understanding and support for ODA, efforts will be made to ensure sufficient transparency and to actively promote public information regarding Japan’s ODA as well as to promote public participation in aid activities. In addition, evaluation will be enhanced and efforts will be made to ensure the effective implementation of ODA.

### 2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

#### (1) Japan’s Position on “Human Security”

- i. Growing globalization in recent years has resulted in the international community becoming interdependent to an unprecedented degree. At the same time, there has been an increase in humanitarian crises resulting from transnational threats such as terrorism, environmental destruction, the spread of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, international organized crime, sudden economic crises and civil war. In order to address these threats, the perspective of “human security” that places the focus on individual human beings needs to be introduced, in addition to global, regional and national perspectives.
- ii. “Human security” means focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats. In concrete terms, this means protecting individuals from “fears”, such as conflict, terrorism, crime, human-rights violation, displacement, disease

epidemics, environmental destruction, economic crises and natural disasters, and “wants,” such as poverty, hunger and lack of educational and health services, and empowering people so that they can choose and take action against these threats.

- iii. Japan will address the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues” and “peace-building” described in the ODA Charter bearing in mind the perspective of “human security,” in order to reduce the vulnerabilities faced by people, communities and countries.

## ***(2) Approaches on Assistance to Achieve “Human Security”***

The “human security” perspective should be adopted broadly in development assistance. The approaches such as the following are important.

- i. Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people  
Japan will seek to achieve assistance that effectively reaches the people by accurately identifying the needs of the residents of target areas, and engaging as far as possible in a dialogue with residents and other interested parties throughout the process from policy and project formulation and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. To this end, collaboration and co-ordination with aid-related entities, donor countries, NGOs and others will be pursued.
- ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities  
In the case that a government is not functioning fully, Japan will support improvements in the administrative capacity of the government. But since, in such a case, there is a risk that assistance through the government may not reach the people directly, assistance to local communities and projects based on a participatory approach shall also be combined. The local community’s ability to protect its members from “want” and “fear” will be improved by reinforcing community bonds and strengthening the functions of the local community.
- iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering of people  
People will be regarded not just as a target of assistance but also as the “promoters of development” in their societies. Importance will therefore be placed on empowering people to become self-reliant. In concrete terms, this means providing vocational training and necessary services such as health and educational services, and improving institutions and policies

conducive to realizing the potential of people’s ability in order to foster self-help.

- iv. Assistance that emphasizes benefiting people who are exposed to threats

Assistance based on the “human security” perspective requires addressing as comprehensively as possible the threats confronting the people bearing in mind both “freedom from want” such as poverty, and “freedom from fear” such as fear of conflict.

When assistance is provided, priority will be given to assisting people whose lives, livelihoods or dignity are currently or are highly likely to be endangered, through identifying the location of such people and their needs.

- v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity

Assistance will be provided to build societies in which cultural diversity is respected and people are not discriminated against due to their cultural backgrounds. At the same time, attention will be paid so that human rights and the dignity of individuals are not threatened in the name of culture.

- vi. Cross-sectoral assistance that mobilizes a range of professional expertise

People in countries subject to poverty and conflict face structurally complex problems. In order to address these problems, analyses will be made of their causes and structure, and specialist expertise in various fields will be mobilized as necessary so as to provide cross-sectoral assistance.

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\* Two concrete examples of projects are presented to help understanding of human security in the appendix. Examples of the “human security” perspective are not limited to those projects. Japan will make an effort to reflect the perspective in its ODA.

## **3. Priority Issues**

Priority issues will be addressed in line with the following basic principles outlined in the ODA Charter: provision of support for the self-help efforts (“ownership”) of developing countries, adoption of the “human security” perspective, ensuring equity (including the perspective of gender and consideration of socially vulnerable people), utilization of Japan’s experience and expertise (including ensuring overall policy coherence), and action in concert with the international community (including South-South Cooperation).

### ***(1) Poverty Reduction***

- i. Japan’s position on poverty reduction
  - (a) In developing regions, around 1.1 billion people live in poverty on less than US\$1 a day. To deal with this

situation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted following the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, establishing targets to be achieved by 2015 relating to poverty reduction, gender equality, health and education, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and environmental sustainability. MDGs are goals that the international community should work in concert to achieve in order to build a better world. Japan will contribute actively to achieving the MDGs, including through effective use of ODA.

- (b) Poverty has not only an economic dimension, such as low income and expenditure, but also social and political dimensions exemplified by lack of access to basic social services such as education and public health services, gender inequality, and lack of opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The MDGs consist to a large extent of targets relating to the social sector, such as education and public health. At the same time, as the experience of development in East Asia demonstrates, sustained economic growth is a necessary condition for reducing poverty. Therefore, poverty reduction should be pursued comprehensively through actions that address both the economic and social dimensions.
- (c) The factors that constitute poverty in each country are a complex combination of elements of economic structure, politics, culture, society, history and geography specific to that country. Therefore, assistance needs to be implemented taking fully into consideration the particular circumstances of each country. From this viewpoint, Japan will contribute to the poverty reduction strategies formulated by developing countries, and provide assistance in line with such strategies.

ii. Approach to poverty reduction and specific actions

- (a) Cross-sectoral assistance that is tailored to the stages of development

The underlying causes of poverty are diverse, and the poor face a range of problems. Therefore, in order to effectively reduce poverty, there is a need for cross-sectoral assistance. Prior to the formulation of projects, efforts will accordingly be made to determine the poverty situation of each country and region and to analyze the needs of the poor. In order to collect a wide range of information on the poor, networking with governments, NGOs, universities, research institutions and private enterprises will be strengthened. Based on the results of analyses, assistance will then be provided, according to the situation in each country and region

and the stage of development of the recipient country, by effectively combining various schemes such as bilateral loan aid, grant aid, technical cooperation and assistance through international agencies.

For example, HIV/AIDS will be tackled not simply as a medical problem; instead, a cross-sectoral approach utilizing a variety of schemes will be adopted. More specifically, priority will be placed on strengthening prevention and voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), while at the same time paying attention to reinforcing the regional health care system as a whole. Employment support will also be provided to people living with HIV/AIDS, along with medical treatment and care, and social support for sufferers, their families and HIV/AIDS orphans. Consideration will also be given to incorporating, as necessary, HIV/AIDS measures into development assistance programs in view of the risk of HIV/AIDS epidemics caused by the movement and concentration of populations which accompany economic development, trafficking in children and women, and the growing risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS through drug use.

- (b) Direct assistance to the poor

Direct assistance to the poor occupies a significant position in efforts to reduce poverty. From the “human security” perspective, this requires strengthening the capabilities of the poor and communities so as to enable the poor to participate in the formulation of aid policies, and the project planning and implementation process that affect their own lives. In particular, cooperation with NGOs and other entities capable of responding to diverse needs at the grassroots level will be pursued.

- (i) Enhancing basic social services

In order to improve the quality of life of the poor, Japan will actively assist in the enhancement of basic social services, such as education, health services, safe water supply, shelter, and electrification, while encouraging improvements in governance in the recipient country. For example, Japan will seek to improve hygiene conditions and raise awareness by providing wells and latrines in its school construction projects in poor areas, and to improve children's nutrition through school meals. With a view to strengthening the delivery of basic social services, assistance will be provided to build the capacity of central and local governments, and to improve health and medical systems. At

the same time, the establishment of transport, communications and electric power infrastructure will be assisted with the objective of improving access to hospitals and schools. Support will also be provided for training and development of educational materials in order to improve the quality of services. In addition, assistance that will contribute to women and children's health and reproductive health will be provided, addressing infectious diseases and women's capacity building.

(ii) Strengthening livelihoods

To enable the poor to break out from poverty, it is important to strengthen capacity to sustain their livelihoods and to enable them to earn income through their own productive activities. Japan will provide assistance for the development of small-scale infrastructure that will benefit the poor, such as rural markets, fishing ports, rural roads and irrigation, as well as microfinance and unemployment programs targeted at the poor. In tandem with these measures, action will be taken to develop the capabilities of the poor, such as through skills training.

(iii) Protection from sudden threats

As the poor tend to be highly vulnerable to threats such as economic crises social problems, such as drugs and crime, and natural disasters, it is important to protect the poor against such threats and strengthen their ability to withstand such threats. For this purpose, Japan will assist in establishing "safety nets" for the poor, such as relief measures for the unemployed, nutritional improvement programs and delivery of social services. With respect to the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004, Japan will promote cooperation in the area of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in a comprehensive and coherent manner based on the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA. Japan provides assistance for policy proposals, institution building, human resources development and steady implementation of plans that are necessary for making disaster prevention an integral part of national policy, city planning and rural planning. In addition, Japan will also make efforts to rapidly deliver assistance to the disaster victims in the aftermath of disaster and to reduce

the vulnerability to disasters of the poor by ending the vicious circle of disaster and poverty in the reconstruction phase.

(c) Assistance to reduce poverty through economic growth

To reduce poverty, it is important to promote the economic growth of a country or a region as a whole, including poverty-concentrated areas, along with direct assistance to the poor. In particular, consideration should be given to generating growth that benefits the poor.

(i) Employment creation

Raising incomes through employment is an important means of raising the living standard of the poor. A particular focus will therefore be on the development of labor-intensive medium, small and micro enterprises. Assistance will also be provided for the development of economic infrastructure fundamental to business activity, reform of institutions, and improvement of labor conditions to promote the participation of micro enterprises and expand domestic and foreign investment. Promoting tourism by making use of cultural attractions will also contribute to employment creation.

(ii) Balanced development

Countries that are achieving economic growth also face the problem of regional disparities. These disparities occur in many cases between poor rural areas and comparatively affluent urban areas. For the development of rural areas, raising agricultural productivity is important. Japan will support the formulation of agriculture related policy, improvement of infrastructure such as irrigation and farm roads, dissemination and research/development of production technologies such as NERICA (New Rice for Africa), and strengthening of community organizations. Assistance will be provided to foster economic activities in rural areas, such as processing of agricultural products, development of market distribution and sale of foodstuffs.

In addition, basic infrastructure such as transport, energy and communications will be provided to link urban and rural areas where regional disparities exist. In providing such assistance, attention will be paid to ensure that infrastructure helps the poor to participate in economic and social activities by, for example, connecting feeder roads to national roads.

Pockets of extreme poverty exist also in urban

areas due to population growth and migration from rural areas. Assistance will therefore be provided to labor-intensive medium, small and micro enterprises, with a particular focus on technical assistance to contribute to the development of micro-finance in urban areas.

As the poor often depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods and are therefore particularly vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation, full attention will be paid to ensuring sustainable development in reducing poverty through economic growth.

(d) Assistance for institutions and policies to reduce poverty

- (i) In order to reduce poverty, it is important to establish institutions and policies that protect the rights of the poor based on the principle of equality under the law, and to enable the poor to participate in political activities and to exercise their capabilities. Assistance will therefore be provided to contribute to the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the promotion of democratization.
- (ii) Assistance will be provided for capacity building to enable governments of developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate development strategies.
- (iii) In order to minimize the impact on the poor of economic crises, inflation and similar events, macroeconomic stabilization through appropriate fiscal and monetary policy is essential. To this end, assistance such as dispatching experts will be provided to build the capacity of government officials.

## (2) Sustainable Growth

i. Japan's position on sustainable growth

- (a) In order to reduce poverty and to ensure that the results of development are sustained, sustainable growth is essential for developing countries. As the leading role of the private sector is key to sustainable economic growth, it is important to promote private sector activities, including trade and investment through ODA. In addition, it is important that ODA be provided to help developing countries participate in the multilateral free trade system.
- (b) As a country that receives benefits from international trade and that is heavily dependent on other countries for resources, energy and food, Japan will actively

contribute to the sustainable growth of developing countries through ODA. This is highly relevant for ensuring Japan's security and prosperity, thus promoting the interests of the Japanese people.

- (c) It is important to analyze the impediments to sustainable growth on a country basis and to assist in the provision of socio-economic infrastructure, policy formulation, institution building, and development of human resources in a comprehensive manner according to the specific circumstances and stage of development of each country. Through the provision of such comprehensive assistance, improvements in the investment climate and the attainment of sustainable economic growth in recipient countries will be pursued.
- (d) The increasing number of economic partnerships in recent years play an important role in facilitating cross-border flows of people, goods, capital and information, and these have contributed to the overall growth of the countries concerned by liberalizing trade and investment and by promoting the harmonization of economic systems. Japan is working toward strengthening economic partnerships with other countries beginning with countries in the East Asia region. For those developing countries with which Japan is seeking economic partnership, Japan will make strategic use of ODA to assist in establishing a trade/investment environment and economic infrastructure that will make such partnership more effective.

ii. Approach to sustainable growth and specific actions

- (a) Development of economic and social infrastructure  
Infrastructure is of fundamental importance in promoting private sector activities. Japan has actively supported the provision of economic and social infrastructure underpinning economic growth through such means as yen loans, and has played a particularly major role in providing the basis for economic growth mainly in the Asia region. Promoting the development of economic and social infrastructure requires appropriate levels of medium- to long-term funding, and there are still only a limited number of developing countries that can secure sufficient levels of funding from their own revenues and private capital. From this standpoint, Japan will assist in the provision of economic and social infrastructure that contributes to improvement of trade and investment climates, such as roads, ports and other transport infrastructure, energy related infrastructure such as power generation and transmission facilities and oil and natural gas facilities,

telecommunications and IT infrastructure, and infrastructure for improving the living environment, while paying particular attention to the institutional and policy environment and debt management capacity of developing countries. Assistance with infrastructure will be complemented by assistance in intangible areas of infrastructure, such as the promotion of sector policy formulation and dialogue, and development of human resources, so as to ensure that infrastructure is sustained and properly maintained.

As infrastructure sometimes benefits wide areas crossing national borders, assistance will be provided taking into account the perspective of the development of the region as a whole. In order to facilitate cross border movement of people and goods, Japan will provide assistance for capacity building on transport security and security measures. In the light of the importance of sources of funding other than ODA to developing countries, emphasis will be placed on coordinating the roles played by private capital and “other official flows” (OOF), and encouraging the participation of the private sector through “public-private partnership” (PPP). In the construction of infrastructure, full attention will be given to social and environmental considerations.

(b) Policy formulation and institution building

In addition to assisting in the development of economic and social infrastructure, assistance in areas such as macroeconomic stabilization, development of policy and institutions on trade and investment, and development of policy and institutions for information and communication society, is indispensable for promoting private-sector led sustainable growth.

To promote macroeconomic stability, Japan will assist in the formulation and implementation of appropriate and sustainable fiscal and monetary policy, public debt management, and economic policy, and will place an emphasis on assisting the formulation of industrial policy designed to expand trade and investment, and of rural and regional development policy in the light of decentralization. In concrete terms, assistance will be provided for institution building in the fields of economic management, finance, tax, customs and the development of human resources, and the development of local and supporting industries. To developing countries that are in transition to a market economy, particular support will be provided for policy formulation, institution building, development of legal systems, and the fostering of human resources to

facilitate such transition.

In order to develop institutions to promote trade and investment, Japan will assist the improvement of systems and institutions that are in accordance with international economic rules taking into account each country’s economic situation. This includes, for example, assistance with government procurement standards and certification systems, protection of intellectual property, and improvement and operation of physical distribution networks. Eradicating corruption, implementing legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local government are important to building a fair and democratic society and also to improving the investment climate. For this purpose, Japan will assist the capacity-building of governments to improve governance.

(c) Assistance in human resources development

Developing human resources improves the quality of labor force and provides an impetus for yielding technological innovations. In view of Japan’s own experience of economic development, development of the human resources necessary for national economic and social development and for science and technology in both the government and private sectors played a major role in economic growth. Support will be provided to improve basic education, higher education and vocational training in developing countries, and to assist the development of human resources in a wide range of fields by, among other things, providing scholarships to study at higher education institutions in Japan. Through the dispatch of experts to developing countries and training programs, Japanese technology, knowledge and human resources will be utilized for the development of human resources in a range of fields, such as industrial development including the development of small and medium enterprises and information and communications.

(d) Support to strengthen economic partnerships

Promoting trade and investment at the regional level contributes directly to the economic growth of countries in a region, and contributes to mobilizing finance required for development and raising technical standards in the private sector. In addition to providing support for the development of infrastructure that spans countries and regions, the capacity development of institutions and human resources in the areas of trade and investment will be assisted. In the case of



countries and regions with which Japan is promoting economic partnerships, support will be provided to improve legal systems relating to the protection of intellectual property and competition policy, and to improve and strengthen enforcement of customs and immigration control, and in fields such as information and communications technology (ICT), science and technology, small and medium enterprises, energy, agriculture and tourism.

### *(3) Addressing global issues*

Global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs and international organized crime pose a threat to humanity around the world, irrespective of national borders. In order to achieve the stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan will play an active part in addressing these issues by using its ODA. Of these issues, the Medium-Term Policy will focus particularly on environmental problems that are inextricably and comprehensively related to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable growth. The Medium-Term policy also addresses measures against natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in view of the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004.

- i. Japan's position on addressing environmental problems and natural disasters
  - (a) Making development compatible with the environment and promoting sustainable development are challenges that face the entire world. Progressing global warming, severe environmental pollution accompanying economic growth in developing countries, and rapid deterioration of the natural environment against the background of population growth and poverty threaten the lives of people in developing countries. In order to solve these environmental problems, broad-reaching and coherent action is required. Disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis continue to threaten human life and economic and social development for a further period following the immediate aftermath. Therefore it is essential to support self-help efforts by developing countries and to take coherent measures corresponding to each phase of disaster including emergency response, reconstruction and prevention.
  - (b) Japan will actively address environmental problems and natural disasters by making use of its ODA based

on initiatives such as the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), the Kyoto Initiative, and the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA.

- ii. Approach to addressing environmental problems and specific actions

Japan will give high priority to cooperation in the following three fields: (1) actions against global warming, such as controlling and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through the use of renewable energy sources and energy saving measures (including assistance regarding use of the Kyoto Mechanism) and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change (including measures against meteorological disasters); (2) pollution control through measures on air pollution, water contamination, and waste management, etc.; and (3) conservation of the natural environment by means such as the management of nature reserves, conservation and management of forests, measures against desertification, and natural resource management. Cooperation will be provided based on the following approaches and specific actions.

- (a) Capacity development of developing countries to address environmental problems

In order to enhance the overall capacity of the authorities, research institutes and other agencies in developing countries to address environmental problems, Japan will support human resource development and provide cooperation to assist accurate environmental monitoring, policy making, institution building, and equipment provision suited to the actual situations in individual countries.

- (b) Active integration of environmental elements

Japan will incorporate environmental elements into its development plans and programs, and cooperate in projects in developing countries in which appropriate environmental and social considerations are implemented or confirmed.

- (c) Japan's guiding role

Japan will seek to raise environmental awareness and encourage efforts to address environmental problems in developing countries through policy dialogues, various forums, and other appropriate cooperation schemes.

- (d) Cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks

In order to solve regional and global environmental problems, Japan will implement its cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks that

effectively combine various methods of cooperation.

(e) Application of Japanese experience and scientific technology

Japan will provide support to developing countries by making use of its experience and know-how in overcoming environmental problems and its scientific technology in combating complex environmental problems. Such experience, know-how and technology for pollution monitoring, data analysis and counter approaches have been accumulated by a broad range of organizations outside government in Japan, including local governments, private enterprises, research institutes, NGOs, and others. Thus Japan will actively collaborate with such organizations in assisting developing countries. Collaboration will also be pursued with international organizations that have specialist knowledge and means of implementation.

iii. Approach to address disasters and specific actions

Japan will cope with disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis through a similar approach to that mentioned above (ii), by utilizing its own experiences, technology (including scientific technology related to observation) and human resources in which it has international comparative advantage.

#### **(4) Peace-building**

i. Japan's position on peace-building

(a) Since the end of the Cold War, numerous regional and domestic conflicts have occurred. Not infrequently, conflicts have recurred after hostilities had once ceased. Conflicts bring about various problems, such as the creation of refugees and internal displaced persons, destruction of the social and economic infrastructure, and malfunctions in the governing structure. As a result, it becomes extremely difficult for people to maintain their lives, livelihoods and dignity, and development at the national and regional level is impeded. In this sense, peace and stability are prerequisites for development.

(b) The purpose of peace-building is to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, alleviate the various difficulties that people face during and immediately after conflicts, and subsequently achieve long-term stable development. Assistance for the prevention of conflicts and in their closing stages, post-conflict emergency humanitarian assistance, and medium- to long-term reconstruction development assistance are essential to allow peace to take root. For example,

employment generation and reconstruction of hospitals and schools through ODA enable people to sustain their livelihoods and gain access to education and health services. This in turn brings home to them the "dividends of peace," leading to peace and stability in a society. Assistance in peace-building needs to fully take into account and give consideration to promoting processes for peace, such as dialogue between opposing groups. The individual circumstances—political, social, historical and cultural—of each country and region must also be fully taken into account.

(c) Japan is determined to make an active contribution to peace-building in concert with international organizations, other donors, the domestic private sector, and NGOs.

ii. Approach to peace-building and specific actions

It must be borne in mind that Japanese assistance for peace-building may be hindered by a variety of obstacles, such as the local security situation and malfunction of government. Therefore, in providing assistance for peace-building, Japan's stance should be to steadily implement what is possible while paying maximum consideration to the safety of those involved in providing assistance.

(a) Assistance corresponding to various stages before and after conflict

The following forms of support will be provided corresponding to the stage that a country or region is at, ranging from prevention of conflict or its recurrence, the immediate post-conflict stage to restoration, reconstruction, and mid to long-term development.

(i) Assistance to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts

In countries at risk of conflict and in countries that are socially unstable in the aftermath of conflict, it is especially important to provide development assistance that gives full consideration to conflict prevention. Target regions and aid recipients should be selected after first accurately analyzing the causes of the conflict taking into account the historical and cultural background, and care should be taken to avoid fomenting conflicts, for example through biased selection of aid recipients. Furthermore, dialogue and cooperation between opposing groups can be fostered through, for example, the implementation of regional cooperation projects in non-political fields, such as environmental protection and infrastructure

development. In order to prevent conflicts, it is also important to prevent arms proliferation. Japan will therefore provide assistance to enable developing countries to strengthen import and export controls, prevent illicit traffic of weapons, and develop their legal systems, etc.

(ii) Emergency humanitarian assistance required in the immediate aftermath of conflicts

In order for victims of conflict, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, to protect their own lives and livelihoods in the immediate aftermath of conflicts, emergency humanitarian assistance needs to be delivered rapidly and effectively so as to meet minimum requirements for food, clothing and shelter. Japan will therefore provide emergency humanitarian assistance for the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and provide assistance in areas such as shelter, food, water, sanitation, public health, and education.

(iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance

The reconstruction assistance should develop the conditions to bring social and economic activities back on track by rebuilding social capital destroyed by conflict, such as hospitals, schools, roads, public transport, water supply and sewerage systems and energy facilities, while assisting the development of human resources. Japan will therefore support the rebuilding of social capital, give electoral assistance so as to restore the administrative functions of government, provide support for the development of legislation, and give media support to foster democratization.

(iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance

Medium- to long-term development assistance is required to keep development on track. Japan will therefore provide a wide range of assistance designed to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable growth.

(b) Coherent assistance

It is essential that assistance for peace-building be implemented in a seamless and coherent manner corresponding to needs at each stage before and after conflict. It is therefore necessary to accurately analyze the needs that arise from the immediate post-conflict stage to the stage of medium- to long-term assistance. Japan will accordingly strive to have adequate communication with interested parties such as the government

and aid agencies in recipient countries, determine concrete needs, formulate projects, and share Japan's philosophy and other matters related to its ODA. Japan will undertake emergency development surveys that formulate both reconstruction programs and immediate reconstruction projects, and be prepared to make use of information that has been gained from such surveys at the necessary time. Japan will in addition work to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to subsequent reconstruction development cooperation, and to eliminate as far as possible the gap that tends to occur between the two.

(c) Rapid and effective assistance

Conflict gives rise to a variety of problems, such as the generation of large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, destruction of infrastructure, collapse of the governing structure, food shortages, poverty, and epidemics. At such times of crisis, rapid action is required to protect human lives and livelihoods. Japan will therefore work in collaboration with international and regional organizations, domestic and international NGOs, and others in order to deliver aid more effectively.

For Japan to engage actively and effectively in peace-building in the years ahead, developing the human resources needed to provide peace-building assistance is crucial. Various kinds of training will therefore be provided for JICA personnel and specialists, consultants, NGOs, and other personnel involved in the provision of ODA. In addition, flexible use will be made of forms of cooperation suited to the security situation. Security training will be provided to persons dispatched to provide peace-building assistance. Systems will be developed to enable personnel to be dispatched swiftly when required, and the capacity of overseas establishments and JICA offices will be strengthened.

(d) Combination of assistance to governments and to local communities

In the aftermath of conflicts, central and local governments can frequently become dysfunctional. In order to urgently fill the resulting void, Japan will work to achieve the revival of local communities by providing basic social services, such as health and medical services, education, food and water, through assistance at the grassroots level to local communities. At the same time, Japan will strive to restore the functions of government and enable countries to become self-reliant swiftly by assisting in the development of human resources and

institution building at the levels of central and local government.

- (e) Assistance to achieve domestic stability and law and order

Even after conflicts have ended, governments often lack the ability to maintain law and order. This can threaten people's safety and impede development activities, and can even lead to the recurrence of conflicts. Therefore, in parallel with humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, Japan will provide assistance with the objective of strengthening law and order and preventing the recurrence of conflicts, for strengthening the police, for social integration of discharged soldiers through job creation, for recovery and destruction of weapons (including landmines and small arms) and for reform of the judicial system. Such assistance will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the ODA Charter.

- (f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people

Rapid protection will be provided to people who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of conflict, such as people with impaired health, women and children, and to people who are direct victims of conflicts. Particular consideration will be given to capacity building for the socially disadvantaged, including mine victims.

- (g) Assistance that includes neighboring countries in its scope

Neighboring countries of conflict may face problems and fall into serious difficulties that arise from such problems as influx of refugees and adverse impact on trade and investment. Neighboring countries may also have close ties with a country in a conflict situation, giving them a political influence and enabling them to act as intermediaries, thus contributing to the resolution of conflicts. Trade and exchanges of people between the country in conflict and neighboring countries often play an important role in regional stability and conflict prevention. On the other hand, it is also common for neighboring countries to support particular parties to a conflict, and the power relations between neighboring countries are often reflected in the rivalries between the factions involved. In light of this, consideration will also be given to providing assistance to neighboring countries with a view to resolving and preventing conflicts and ensuring regional stability.

#### 4. Measures to Ensure the Efficient and Effective Implementation of Assistance

##### *(1) Position on Strengthening Systems for ODA Policy Formulation and Implementation*

For efficient and effective implementation of assistance, it is important to strengthen systems for policy formulation and implementation of ODA so that a coherent approach can be applied from the policy planning stage through to the implementation stage. In the case of the main recipients of Japanese ODA, Japan formulates Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and/or specific sectors in a manner compatible with the development plans of recipient countries and international development goals. In the years ahead, Japan will strengthen policy-making capacity and systems for reflecting policy in the formulation, selection and implementation of concrete projects, while enhancing collaboration with other actors, such as international organizations and other bilateral donors. For this purpose, it is crucial to strengthen the functions of agencies in the field, such as Japanese embassies abroad and the overseas offices of aid agencies, which are in a position to most directly analyze the development needs and aid situation bearing in mind the bilateral relations between the recipient country and Japan, and the political, economic and social situation in the recipient country. The Medium-Term Policy identifies concrete actions and systems for strengthening functions at the field level.

##### *(2) Concrete Actions to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level*

Japan has made efforts to strengthen functions at the field level mainly through the use of country-based ODA Task Forces (hereafter ODA-TFs). ODA-TFs consist primarily of Japanese embassies and the local offices of aid agencies such as JICA and JBIC. In order to further enhance functions at the field level, the following concrete actions will be promoted in the ODA-TFs and in Tokyo. In order for ODA-TFs to play a leading role in the process of policy-making and implementation of ODA, they will actively participate and will make proposals in relation to the following concrete actions. For its part, Tokyo will respect the proposals made by ODA-TFs.

Concerning recipient countries in which ODA-TF does not exist, similar efforts will be made by Japanese embassies abroad as much as possible by using communication tools such as IT in cooperation with Japanese aid agencies located in other countries that look after the recipient country concerned. Tokyo respects proposals made by the

Japanese embassies.

- i. Research and analysis of development needs ODA-TFs will scale up their functions in research and analysis of development needs and the recipient countries' own development efforts bearing in mind the political, economic and social situation in these countries. Japan will fully analyze local socio-economic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties. In such efforts, external human resources will be relied upon where necessary, and information will be exchanged with the local aid community, including other major bilateral donors and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

Tokyo will support such actions in the field by making more flexible use of policy-support studies and dispatching policy advisers.

- ii. Formulation and consideration of assistance policy

- (a) Participation in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs

Country Assistance Programs specify the direction, priority sectors and priority issues of Japan's ODA for a period of about the next five years based on an accurate understanding of the development needs of the recipient countries as described in (2) (i) above, bearing in mind the perspective of Japan's foreign policy. ODA-TFs will actively participate in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs making maximum use of their knowledge and experience obtained at the field level, and will seek to align assistance programs with the development plans and development goals of recipient countries, as well as with the international development goals. Consideration will also be given to how best to collaborate with the local aid community, including other major donor countries and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

- (b) Participation in the formulation of assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors

ODA-TFs will actively make proposals in the formulation of assistance policies for more concrete priority issues and specific sectors in line with the priorities specified in the Country Assistance Programs described in (2) ii. (a) and those clarified through policy consultations mentioned in (2) ii. (c) below so as to formulate and implement projects that reflect the true development needs of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs.

- (c) Undertaking of policy consultation

ODA-TFs along with participants from Tokyo as

necessary will undertake policy consultations with recipient countries in order to share perspectives regarding medium term priorities and policy/institutional issues, as well as to iron out differences, so that the position on the medium-term measures specified in Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors are reflected in the actual formulation, request and implementation of projects.

In the case of countries for which no Country Assistance Programs have been formulated, ODA-TFs will play a leading role in identifying the direction, priority issues and sectors of Japanese assistance through policy dialogues in accordance with the ODA Charter and Medium-Term Policy.

- iii. Formulation and selection of candidate projects for ODA

- (a) Leading role of ODA-TFs

ODA-TFs will play a leading role in examining in detail the formulation and selection of ODA projects. In concrete terms, ODA-TFs will make proposals to Tokyo regarding the order of priority of candidate projects when forwarding the requests of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs in the selection of projects.

- (b) Proposals regarding combination of different ODA schemes and their revision

In order to maximize the effect of Japanese ODA as a whole, it is important to combine ODA schemes effectively. ODA-TFs will therefore make efforts to form concrete model projects for combining different ODA schemes in recipient countries where all three schemes—grant aid, yen loans and technical cooperation—are implemented to a considerable extent, while clarifying the appropriate division of roles between the three. In addition, ODA-TFs will make concrete proposals on the need and possibility of revising ODA schemes in the recipient country concerned bearing in mind international trends, such as aid coordination among international agencies and other donors. Tokyo will consider the combination and revision of ODA schemes taking into account the proposals proposed by ODA-TFs.

- iv. Strengthening of collaboration with the local donor community

Common development goals and development strategies, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are increasingly being adopted by the international donor community. Taking into account this trend,

ODA-TFs will participate actively in donor coordination in a manner consistent with Japanese ODA policy, in close collaboration with the local donor community, such as international agencies and other bilateral donors, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of Japanese aid. Such efforts can enhance Japan's presence at the field level. In the case that aid coordination is being promoted in Japan's priority sectors, Japan will participate actively, including playing a leading role, in the process of formulation and implementation of development policy of a recipient country while encouraging self-help efforts by that country.

v. Strengthening of collaboration with Japanese relevant parties in recipient countries

In view of the importance of making use of Japan's high-quality technologies, knowledge, human resources and institutions, ODA-TFs will engage in active dialogue with Japanese relevant parties that are active in recipient countries, such as NGOs, academia and economic organizations including private enterprises based in the recipient country.

vi. Review of Japan's ODA

Taking into account the results of ODA evaluations at the policy and program level of recipient countries, ODA-TFs will review whether the intended goals and purposes of Japanese aid to recipient countries have been achieved, whether the direction of assistance was appropriate, whether the prioritization of sectors and issues was effective, and whether the points to be borne in mind in the implementation of aid were properly dealt with. Based on these reviews, ODA-TFs will seek appropriate improvements through participation in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs and policies on priority issues and sectors.

vii. Information disclosure and public information

In order to ensure the transparency of ODA, ODA-TFs will work with support from Tokyo to actively publicize, via websites and other means, information on the activities of ODA-TFs, Country Assistance Programs, policy consultations with recipient countries, and other issues.

**(3) Promoting Systems to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level**

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs described in (2) above, it is important to strengthen institutional capacity both in Tokyo and at the field level. For this purpose, Japan will take concrete measures such as the

following to the extent possible.

i. Appropriate allocation of personnel and development of human resources (including active use of external human resources)

Personnel will be appropriately allocated to both ODA-TFs and Tokyo making active use of qualified human resources both within and outside the government, such as personnel with experience in delivering development aid and with high level of practical work ability, and personnel with thorough knowledge of local political, economic and social conditions. Since there may arise cases requiring urgent assistance, timing and flexible allocation of personnel will also be made.

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs, it is essential to have personnel with broad experience and knowledge of international trends regarding, for example, aid coordination, overall Japanese aid policy and implementation. Japan will therefore seek to develop the range of people engaged in Japanese aid through the development of human resources involved in assistance at field missions and in Tokyo by reinforcing training including through the use of information technology.

ii. Promoting the sharing of information and knowledge including through the use of information technology

Tokyo will actively present and share with ODA-TFs relevant information and knowledge considered to be of use to ODA-TFs, particularly in the formulation of assistance policies for specific issues and sectors as described in (2) ii. (b).

**Appendix**

Examples of projects that have achieved results by incorporating the "human security" perspective (projects ongoing as of 2004)

***Water Supply Development with Community Participation in Senegal***

Due to lack of proper water supply facilities such as wells in rural areas of Senegal, many women and children must routinely travel long distances to draw water. In addition, due to the unavailability of safe water, many areas suffer from extremely poor sanitation.

In order to protect local people from the threat of "want" of water, Japan provided grant aid to develop water supply facilities. In addition to the development of water supply facilities, assistance was also provided in the form of technical cooperation to empower local residents so that they can realize and sustain a better livelihood through

their own efforts. In concrete terms, Japan provided support to form a resident organization and training in methods of maintenance, inspection and collection of rates so as to enable the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities at the village level. Assistance was also provided to educate the health and sanitation by relating it to water sanitation so as to improve the lives of women and other residents. Following such assistance, the residents took their own initiative to raise household incomes by means such as poultry farming projects with surplus funds from the management of water supply facilities. These activities have supported people's empowerment and rural development. At the same time, they combine a variety of forms of assistance, including support to vulnerable groups such as women and children, cross-sectoral assistance spanning fields such as health, sanitation and education, and collaboration with other agencies through the use of a resident organization model that other countries' aid agencies are working to propagate.

As a result of this Japanese assistance, a large number of women and children in rural areas have been freed from the work of drawing water, and local residents have been able to realize a more sanitary living condition.

#### *Protection from HIV/AIDS in Cambodia*

Cambodia has a high HIV/AIDS rate. The movement and concentration of people resulting from increased economic activity create a risk of further spread of HIV/AIDS. As a result, residents and workers may be exposed to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

In the Sihanoukville Port Reconstruction Project in Cambodia, a project funded with Japanese loan assistance, Japan made efforts to incorporate the "human security" perspective, including programs to protect people from the threat of HIV/AIDS and better equip them to protect themselves.

In concrete terms, in order to protect the people including local residents from the threat of HIV/AIDS, workers were required to undergo health checks, measures were taken to change people's behavior by combining distribution of condoms and educational activities, workers' leaders were trained to help promote knowledge of health and sanitation in workers' meetings, and a wide range of public information activities were undertaken to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS. To ensure that these activities reached those concerned, activities were undertaken in collaboration with local NGOs.

The outcome of these activities was to increase awareness about routes of transmission and means of preventing HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and to strengthen the ability of workers and local residents to better protect themselves from the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

### 3. List of Current Sector-Specific Initiatives

Sectors	Sector-Specific Initiatives	Outline of the Initiative
Gender	Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD): Announced at the 49th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (2005) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/wid/gad_o.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/wid/gad_o.html</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Strengthening integration of gender equality perspective in ODA policies</li> <li>(2) Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation</li> <li>(3) Assistance for policies and institutions that promote gender equality</li> <li>(4) Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs</li> <li>(5) Organizational and institutional capacity building</li> </ul>
Education	Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN): Announced at G8 Kananaskis Summit (2002) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education3.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education3.html</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Emphasis on a commitment by the governments of developing countries and support of ownership</li> <li>(2) Recognition of cultural diversity and promotion of mutual understanding</li> <li>(3) Assistance based on collaboration and cooperation with the international community (partnership)</li> <li>(4) Promotion of community involvement and the utilization of local resources</li> <li>(5) Linkages with other development sectors</li> <li>(6) Utilization of Japan's experience in education</li> </ul>
Healthcare	Health and Development Initiative (HDI): Announced at the High-level forum on Health MDGs in Asia and the Pacific (2005) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/forum0506/hdi.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/forum0506/hdi.pdf</a>	<p>Comprehensive cooperation with projected worth of US\$5 billion for five years from 2005 to 2009 to fulfill MDGs for the health sector by means of enhancing healthcare services for infants and children, countermeasures for infectious diseases, and strengthening the healthcare system, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Assistance for strengthening institutional capacity development in the health sector</li> <li>(2) Assistance in areas that reinforce the health sector and cross-cutting approaches</li> <li>(3) Actions toward achieving MDGs</li> <li>(4) Strengthening Japan's aid implementation capacity</li> </ul>
Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI): Announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/water/wasabi0603.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/water/wasabi0603.html</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM)</li> <li>(2) Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation</li> <li>(3) Support for water use for food production and other purposes</li> <li>(4) Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation</li> <li>(5) Mitigation of damage from water-related disasters</li> </ul>



Sectors	Sector-Specific Initiatives	Outline of the Initiative
Environment	The Kyoto Initiative (Assistance to Developing Countries for Combating Global Warming) Announced at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3, Kyoto Conference) (1997) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/kyoto_init/kyoto_full.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/kyoto_init/kyoto_full.html</a>	Japan announced the "Initiatives for Sustainable Development Toward the 21st Century" (ISD) as its comprehensive medium- and long-term plan for environmental cooperation with its ODA playing the central role. Based on this plan, the Kyoto Initiative sets forth assistance measures to further strengthen aid for developing countries to cope with global warming: (1) Cooperation in Capacity Development (2) ODA loans at the most concessional conditions (3) Exploitation and transfer of Japanese technology and know-how
	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoSD): Announced prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative3-2.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative3-2.html</a>	(1) Human resources development totaling 5,000 persons in the environmental field over a five-year period from FY2002 (2) Provision of yen loans with the most concessional terms for projects in environmental fields (3) Enhancement of Japan's grant aid for global environment to promote cooperation for resolving the issue (4) Promotion of wide-ranging collaboration with international organizations (5) Further improvement of evaluation methods in order to make the ex-post evaluation of Japan's environmental ODA more effective
	Cool Earth Partnership Announced at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting (Davos Conference) 2008 <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/mechanism.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/mechanism.html</a>	Provide assistance of approximately US\$10 billion over a five-year period in the area of climate change, to developing countries that are aiming to achieve both emissions reductions and economic growth and working to contribute to climate stability. (1) Adaptation to climate change (2) Assistance for access to clean energy (3) Mitigation of climate change
Governance	Partnership for Democratic Development (PDD): Announced at G8 Lyon Summit (1996) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/democratiz/1999/partner.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/democratiz/1999/partner.html</a>	(1) Assistance for building various institutions (2) Assistance for elections (3) Intellectual assistance (4) Strengthening of civil society (5) Enhancement of women's statuses
Trade and Investment	Development Initiative for Trade: Announced at WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference (2005) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2006/ODA2006/html/box/index.htm">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2006/ODA2006/html/box/index.htm</a>	Comprehensive assistance through the following measures in the three stages of trade from developing countries: "produce," "sell," and "buy." A total of US\$10 billion in funding assistance for three years from 2006 to 2008: (1) Knowledge and technology: technical cooperation; information exchange among farmers; and use of private-sector know-how (2) Financial assistance: concessional loans for infrastructure and grant aid (3) People: dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees (4) Systems: introduction of preferential tariffs and trade/investment insurance and coordination with Integrated Framework (IF)
Disaster Reduction	Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA: Announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/conf0501-2.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/conf0501-2.pdf</a>	(1) Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction (2) Perspective of human security (3) Gender perspective (4) Importance of assistance regarding software (5) Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology (6) Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology (7) Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders

## 4. List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

As of the end of May 2008

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point(*1) (23 countries)	Africa	19	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Cameroon, Malawi, Sierra Leone, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gambia
	Latin America and the Caribbean	4	Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua
Countries which have reached the Decision Point(*2) (10 countries)	Africa	8	Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Burundi, Republic of Congo, Central Africa, Liberia
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1	Haiti
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point(*2) (8 countries)	Africa	6	Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Eritrea
	Asia	2	Nepal, Kyrgyz

Notes: (\*1) Debt relief will be provided to HIPCs that reached the Decision Point as a mid-phase relief. Then a new economic and social reform program will be implemented as a second phase. If the country is acknowledged as having demonstrated favorable achievements, it means it reached the Completion Point of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and comprehensive debt relief measures will be provided.

(\*2) In order to reach the Decision Point, as a first phase, HIPCs are required to formulate their national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) describing the policies on use of financial resources that will become available as a result of debt relief, and obtain approval by the World Bank and the IMF Executive Board. The approval of the Initiative will be decided based on the PRSP, the HIPC's actual achievement on the economic and social reform program the IMF has demanded, and the analysis on debt repayment capacity of the indebted country.

# Reference

## Other Countries' ODA Disbursement

### Section 1. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart IV-27. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

Calendar year Country	2007				2006			
	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
United States	1	21,753	21.0	-7.6	1	23,532	22.5	-15.8
Germany	2	12,267	11.8	17.6	5	10,435	10.0	3.5
France	3	9,940	9.6	-6.2	4	10,601	10.2	5.7
United Kingdom	4	9,921	9.6	-20.4	2	12,459	11.9	15.7
Japan	5	7,679	7.4	-31.0	3	11,136	10.7	-15.2
Netherlands	6	6,215	6.0	14.0	6	5,452	5.2	6.6
Spain	7	5,744	5.5	50.6	8	3,814	3.7	26.4
Sweden	8	4,334	4.2	9.6	7	3,955	3.8	17.6
Italy	9	3,929	3.8	7.9	10	3,641	3.5	-28.5
Canada	10	3,922	3.8	6.5	9	3,684	3.5	-1.9
Norway	11	3,727	3.6	26.2	11	2,954	2.8	6.0
Denmark	12	2,563	2.5	14.6	12	2,236	2.1	6.0
Australia	13	2,471	2.4	16.4	13	2,123	2.0	26.4
Belgium	14	1,953	1.9	-1.2	14	1,978	1.9	0.7
Austria	15	1,798	1.7	20.0	16	1,498	1.4	-4.8
Switzerland	16	1,680	1.6	2.1	15	1,646	1.6	-7.1
Ireland	17	1,190	1.1	16.5	17	1,022	1.0	42.1
Finland	18	973	0.9	16.7	18	834	0.8	-7.5
Greece	19	501	0.5	18.1	19	424	0.4	10.4
Portugal	20	403	0.4	1.6	20	396	0.4	5.1
Luxembourg	21	365	0.4	25.4	21	291	0.3	13.4
New Zealand	22	315	0.3	22.0	22	259	0.2	-5.4
DAC Countries Total		103,643	100.0	-0.7		104,370	100.0	-2.5

Sources: DAC Press Release 2008, *DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007*

Notes: (1) Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA gross disbursement.

(2) Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

(3) Provisional value for disbursements in 2007, except Japan.

Chart IV-28. DAC Countries' ODA by Type

Rank	Country	ODA net disbursement	Bilateral ODA				Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	ODA net disbursement	Bilateral ODA				(Share in ODA net disbursement, %)		
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid	Total	Grant aid	Contributions to Multilateral Institutions
1	United States	23,532	21,162	12,727	9,278	-843	2,370	100.0	89.9	54.1	39.4	-3.6	89.9	54.1	10.1
2	United Kingdom	12,459	8,718	7,949	860	-92	3,741	100.0	70.0	63.8	6.9	-0.7	70.0	63.8	30.0
3	Japan	11,136	7,262	5,803	1,848	-389	3,874	100.0	65.2	52.1	16.6	-3.5	65.2	52.1	34.8
4	France	10,601	7,919	5,617	2,805	-503	2,681	100.0	74.7	53.0	26.5	-4.7	74.7	53.0	25.3
5	Germany	10,435	7,034	4,460	3,116	-542	3,401	100.0	67.4	42.7	29.9	-5.2	67.4	42.7	32.6
6	Netherlands	5,452	4,282	3,951	464	-133	1,169	100.0	78.5	72.5	8.5	-2.4	78.5	72.5	21.5
7	Sweden	3,955	2,852	2,707	132	14	1,103	100.0	72.1	68.4	3.3	0.3	72.1	68.4	27.9
8	Spain	3,814	2,092	1,574	438	80	1,722	100.0	54.9	41.3	11.5	2.1	54.9	41.3	45.1
9	Canada	3,684	2,531	2,043	530	-42	1,153	100.0	68.7	55.4	14.4	-1.1	68.7	55.4	31.3
10	Italy	3,641	2,001	1,976	171	-146	1,640	100.0	55.0	54.3	4.7	-4.0	55.0	54.3	45.0
11	Norway	2,954	2,198	1,754	366	79	756	100.0	74.4	59.4	12.4	2.7	74.4	59.4	25.6
12	Denmark	2,236	1,464	1,414	110	-61	772	100.0	65.5	63.3	4.9	-2.7	65.5	63.3	34.5
13	Australia	2,123	1,796	914	860	23	327	100.0	84.6	43.0	40.5	1.1	84.6	43.0	15.4
14	Belgium	1,978	1,357	785	580	-7	620	100.0	68.6	39.7	29.3	-0.4	68.6	39.7	31.4
15	Switzerland	1,646	1,254	1,080	161	13	392	100.0	76.2	65.6	9.8	0.8	76.2	65.6	23.8
16	Australia	1,498	1,092	939	162	-9	407	100.0	72.9	62.7	10.8	-0.6	72.9	62.7	27.1
17	Ireland	1,022	632	613	20		389	100.0	61.9	60.0	1.9		61.9	60.0	38.1
18	Finland	834	455	360	81	13	380	100.0	54.5	43.2	9.7	1.6	54.5	43.2	45.5
19	Greece	424	189	100	89		235	100.0	44.6	23.7	21.0		44.6	23.7	55.4
20	Portugal	396	211	81	117	14	185	100.0	53.3	20.3	29.6	3.4	53.3	20.3	46.7
21	Luxembourg	291	205	199	6		86	100.0	70.5	68.6	1.9		70.5	68.6	29.5
22	New Zealand	259	203	154	49		56	100.0	78.4	59.5	18.9		78.4	59.5	21.6
DAC total		104,370	76,909	57,198	22,242	-2,531	27,461	100.0	73.7	54.8	21.3	-2.4	73.7	54.8	26.3
DAC average		4,744	3,496	2,600	1,011	-115	1,248								

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Notes: (1) Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA net disbursement.

(2) Grant aid includes administrative costs, promotion of development awareness, grants for supporting NGOs, and debt relief.

(3) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(4) Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart IV-29. ODA as Percent of GNI in DAC Countries

(Unit: %)

Country <sup>(*1)</sup>	Rank	2007	Rank	2006
Norway	1	0.95	2	0.89
Sweden	2	0.93	1	1.02
Luxembourg	3	0.90	3	0.89
Netherlands	4	0.81	4	0.81
Denmark	5	0.81	5	0.80
Ireland	6	0.54	6	0.54
Australia	7	0.49	9	0.47
Belgium	8	0.43	8	0.50
Spain	9	0.41	14	0.32
Finland	10	0.40	11	0.40
France	11	0.39	10	0.47
Switzerland	12	0.37	12	0.39
Germany	13	0.37	13	0.36
United Kingdom	14	0.36	7	0.51
Australia	15	0.30	15	0.30
Canada	16	0.28	16	0.29
New Zealand	17	0.27	17	0.27
Italy	18	0.19	20	0.20
Portugal	19	0.19	19	0.21
Japan	20	0.17	18	0.25
Greece	21	0.16	22	0.17
United States	22	0.16	21	0.18
DAC average		0.28		0.31

Sources: DAC Press Release 2008, *DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007*

Notes: (\*1) Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA as percent of GNI in 2007.

( 2 ) Provisional values are used for 2007, except Japan.

**Chart IV-30. Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries**

(Unit: US\$)

Country(*)	Rank	2006	Rank	2005
Luxembourg	1	632.0	2	569.8
Norway	2	631.2	1	600.4
Sweden	3	434.1	4	371.5
Denmark	4	410.3	3	388.4
Netherlands	5	333.2	5	313.0
Ireland	6	241.0	9	179.7
Switzerland	7	219.5	6	237.8
United Kingdom	8	207.0	10	179.5
Belgium	9	187.6	8	188.2
Austria	10	181.0	7	191.2
France	11	167.2	12	165.1
Finland	12	158.6	11	171.5
Germany	13	126.6	13	122.2
Canada	14	112.6	14	116.0
Australia	15	103.5	18	82.6
Japan	16	87.2	15	102.9
Spain	17	85.3	19	69.9
United States	18	78.6	16	94.2
New Zealand	19	62.0	20	66.9
Italy	20	62.0	17	87.0
Portugal	21	38.3	21	36.5
Greece	22	38.2	22	34.6
DAC total		117.7		121.9

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Note: (\*) Countries are placed in descending order of their per capita ODA in 2006.

Chart IV-31. Grant Share of ODA in DAC Countries

(Commitments, average of two years, unit: %)

Country <sup>(*1)</sup>	Rank	2005/2006	Rank	2004/2005
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	8	99.9	9	99.9
Sweden	9	99.7	10	99.8
Australia	10	99.4	1	100.0
Denmark	11	99.2	14	98.3
Finland	12	98.6	11	98.9
Switzerland	13	98.2	12	98.6
Belgium	14	98.1	12	98.6
United Kingdom	15	95.7	16	95.7
Portugal	16	94.5	15	96.7
Italy	17	87.9	17	91.8
Spain	17	87.9	19	85.1
France	19	86.9	18	86.3
Norway	20	86.3	20	83.8
Germany	21	82.4	21	82.6
Japan	22	54.1	22	54.1
DAC average		89.4		89.0

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Note: (\*1) Countries are placed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2005/2006 average.

( 2 ) Excluding debt relief.

**Chart IV-32. Grant Aid in Absolute Amounts by DAC Countries**

(Disbursements from grant aid, average of two years, unit: US\$ million)

Country	Rank	2005/2006	Rank	2004/2005
United States	1	26,380	1	24,434
Japan	2	11,719	2	11,025
France	3	10,799	5	9,734
Germany	4	10,930	4	9,554
United Kingdom	5	11,699	3	9,315
Netherlands	6	5,356	6	4,940
Italy	7	4,411	7	3,823
Canada	8	3,751	8	3,203
Sweden	9	3,647	9	3,033
Spain	10	3,455	10	2,720
Norway	11	2,799	11	2,440
Denmark	12	2,216	12	2,081
Belgium	13	1,984	13	1,749
Switzerland	14	1,690	15	1,640
Australia	15	1,890	14	1,571
Austria	16	1,547	16	1,145
Finland	17	859	18	786
Ireland	18	870	17	664
Greece	19	405	19	353
Portugal	20	372	20	349
Luxembourg	21	274	21	246
New Zealand	22	267	22	243
Total		107,316		95,040

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007



**Chart IV-33. Grant Element of Total ODA by DAC Countries**

(Commitments, average of two years, unit: %)

Country	Rank	2005/2006	Rank	2004/2005
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	1	100.0	1	100.0
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	1	100.0	15	99.9
Belgium	16	99.5	16	99.7
Germany	17	97.4	19	95.8
Portugal	18	97.3	21	91.4
Italy	19	97.1	18	97.3
Spain	20	95.0	17	97.7
France	21	94.8	20	95.2
Japan	22	88.4	22	88.1
DAC average		97.5		97.2

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Notes: (1) Countries are placed in descending order of their grant element of 2005/2006 average.

(2) Excluding debt relief.

(3) Grant Element (G.E.): a measure of the concessionality of a loan; it is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 percent; it is 100 percent for a grant. The percentage of GE increases in accordance with the softness of interest rate, maturity and grace period.

**Chart IV-34. Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries**

(Commitments, unit: %)

Country	Untied		Partially Untied		Tied	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	0.0	—	0.0	—
Ireland	100.0	100.0	0.0	—	0.0	—
Luxembourg	100.0	99.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.9
Sweden	100.0	98.3	0.0	—	0.0	1.7
Netherlands	100.0	96.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.9
Norway	99.8	99.6	0.0	—	0.2	0.4
Switzerland	96.3	97.4	0.0	—	3.7	2.6
France	95.6	94.7	-0.7	0.2	5.1	5.1
Japan	95.6	89.6	0.0	6.0	4.4	4.4
Denmark	95.3	86.5	0.0	—	4.7	13.5
Germany	93.3	93.0	0.0	—	6.7	7.0
Belgium	90.7	95.7	0.0	—	9.3	4.3
New Zealand	90.2	92.3	0.0	—	9.8	7.7
Australia	89.5	88.7	0.0	—	10.5	11.3
Finland	86.5	95.1	0.0	—	13.5	4.9
Spain	82.8	86.6	0.0	—	17.2	13.4
Italy	77.0	92.1	2.5	—	20.5	7.9
Canada	62.9	59.4	0.2	0.3	36.9	40.3
Portugal	61.3	60.7	20.5	14.3	18.3	25.1
Greece	39.1	73.6	0.0	—	60.9	26.4
Australia	0.0	71.9	0.0	—	0.0	28.1
United States	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—
DAC total (average)	94.5	91.8	0.1	1.8	5.4	6.5

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Notes: (1) The total may not amount to 100% due to rounding.

(2) Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

Chart IV-35. Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

	Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total
	Net ODA disbursements (US\$ 100 million)									
Quantitative comparison	2006 (nominal base)		111.4	235.3	124.6	106.0	104.4	36.4	36.8	1,043.7
	2007 (nominal base)		76.8	217.5	99.2	99.4	122.7	39.3	39.2	1,036.4
	As percent of GNI (%)	(2006)	0.25	0.18	0.51	0.47	0.36	0.20	0.29	0.31
		(2007)	0.17	0.16	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.19	0.28	0.28
	Share in DAC countries total (2007, %)		7.4	21.0	9.6	9.6	11.8	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Nominal change from the previous year (2006→2007, %)		-31.0	-7.6	-20.4	-6.2	17.6	7.9	6.4	-0.7
	Commitments in 2006 (including debt relief) (US\$ 100 million)		172.9	266.8	130.8	150.3	132.3	41.4	38.3	1,312.1
	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2005 and 2006, %)		27.3	9.2	27.3	26.5	29.4	51.1	27.9	24.7
	Distribution (average of 2005 and 2006, %)	LDCs	27.4	28.9	34.1	26.9	26.8	29.4	46.1	32.7
		LICs	25.9	9.3	44.9	34.6	28.8	28.9	21.6	24.2
Qualitative comparison	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2005 and 2006, excluding debt relief)		88.4	100.0	100.0	94.8	97.4	97.1	100.0	97.5
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2005 and 2006, excluding debt relief)		74.8	69.5	0.0	55.1	63.6	60.3	0.0	70.8
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2005 and 2006, excluding debt relief)		98.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	84.4	100.0	99.3
	Grant share of total ODA (average of 2005 and 2006, excluding debt relief)		54.1	99.9	95.7	86.9	82.4	87.9	100.0	89.4
	Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2005 and 2006, excluding debt relief)		41.5	99.9	93.2	81.2	71.8	59.0	100.0	86.2
	Tying status of bilateral ODA <sup>(*)</sup>	Untied	95.6	0.0	100.0	95.6	93.3	77.0	62.9	(94.5)
		Partially Untied	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	(0.1)
		Tied	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.7	20.5	36.9	(5.4)

Sources: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007, DAC Press Release 2008

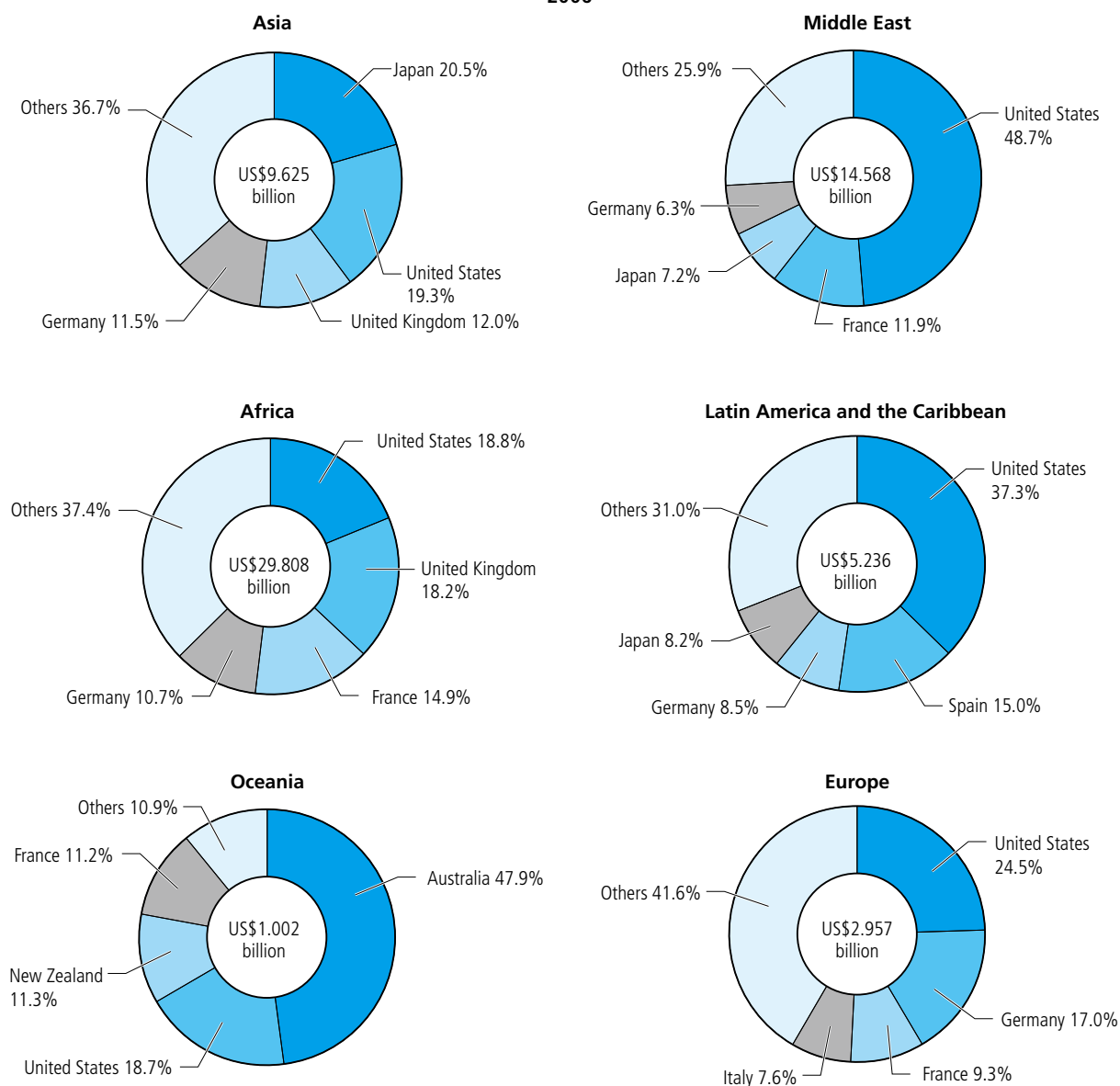
Notes: (\*) Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

( 2 ) Figures in parentheses are DAC estimates.

( 3 ) Provisional values, except for Japan.

**Chart IV-36. Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region**

**2006**



Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.  
(2) Figures inside the charts are total disbursements by DAC countries.  
(3) Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart IV-37. Aid by Major Sector in 2006

(Commitments, unit: %)

Sector \ Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	Australia	Sweden	DAC average
Social infrastructure	22.0	44.1	30.5	29.5	34.5	12.1	44.6	53.2	35.2	34.9
Economic infrastructure	25.4	13.4	2.4	6.5	14.6	10.5	2.8	3.4	5.3	11.4
Agricultural infrastructure (excluding food aid)	4.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	5.5	4.1	3.8	2.9
Industry and other production sectors <sup>(*)</sup>	7.8	9.3	3.0	9.7	7.2	5.3	8.7	8.0	9.9	7.7
Emergency aid (including food aid)	2.4	11.4	9.8	0.6	3.7	3.0	11.7	10.7	11.1	6.9
Program assistance, etc. <sup>(*)</sup>	38.0	19.2	52.7	52.0	36.2	67.9	26.7	20.6	34.7	36.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Notes: (\*) "Share of industry and other production sectors" includes multi-sectors.

( 2 ) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual sectors.

( 3 ) Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

(\*) Program assistance, etc. includes debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.

## Section 2. The Flow of Financial Resources

**Chart IV-38. The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total	ODA to GNP ratio
United States	23,532	-4,017	9,037	62,345	90,897	0.69
United Kingdom	12,459	-187	543	14,127	26,941	1.11
Japan	11,136	2,438	315	12,290	26,179	0.58
France	10,601	-1,388	0	13,116	22,329	0.99
Germany	10,435	-5,728	1,348	21,149	27,203	0.93
Netherlands	5,452	343	277	22,544	28,616	4.23
Sweden	3,955	-2	12	210	4,175	1.08
Spain	3,814	0	0	7,333	11,146	0.92
Canada	3,684	356	1,100	9,093	14,234	1.14
Italy	3,641	-957	123	2,705	5,512	0.30
Norway	2,954	5	0	1,345	4,304	1.29
Denmark	2,236	-77	73	454	2,686	0.96
Australia	2,123	308	615	6,074	9,120	1.27
Belgium	1,978	-434	251	3,514	5,309	1.34
Switzerland	1,646	17	402	9,241	11,306	2.69
Austria	1,498	-448	119	2,045	3,215	1.01
Ireland	1,022	0	339	3,877	5,237	2.77
Finland	834	0	25	553	1,413	0.67
Greece	424	8	10	2,454	2,896	1.18
Portugal	396	-20	4	286	666	0.36
Luxembourg	291	0	8	0	299	0.91
New Zealand	259	7	48	24	338	0.35
<b>DAC total</b>	<b>104,370</b>	<b>-9,774</b>	<b>14,648</b>	<b>194,779</b>	<b>304,022</b>	<b>0.89</b>

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

Notes: (1) Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

(2) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

(3) Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA amount.

## Section 3. ODA from Non-DAC Donors

Chart IV-39. ODA from Non-DAC Donors

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

Donor country, region	Calendar year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Non-DAC OECD Countries						
Czech Republic		45	91	108	135	161
Hungary		—	21	70	100	149
Iceland		13	18	21	27	41
Republic of Korea (ROK)		279	366	423	752	455
Poland		14	27	118	205	297
Slovakia		7	15	28	56	55
Turkey		73	67	339	601	714
Arab countries						
Kuwait		20	138	161	218	158
Saudi Arabia		2,478	2,391	1,734	1,005	2,095
United Arab Emirates		156	188	181	141	249
Other donors						
Taiwan		—	—	421	483	513
Israel		131	112	84	95	90
Thailand		—	—	—	—	74
Other		3	4	22	86	121
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,218</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>5,172</b>
Of which: bilateral						
Non-DAC OECD Countries						
Czech Republic		31	80	63	64	78
Hungary		—	14	35	40	84
Iceland		5	14	16	20	28
Republic of Korea (ROK)		207	245	331	463	376
Poland		9	19	25	48	119
Slovakia		4	9	11	31	25
Turkey		27	26	292	532	643
Arab countries						
Kuwait		20	114	99	218	157
Saudi Arabia		2,146	2,340	1,691	883	2,050
United Arab Emirates		156	188	181	141	249
Other donors						
Taiwan		—	—	410	465	494
Israel		125	104	75	80	75
Thailand		—	—	—	—	65
Other		0	1	2	23	43
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,728</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>4,484</b>

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report 2007

## Section 4. DAC List of Aid Recipients for 2007

Chart IV-40. DAC List of Aid Recipients for 2007

Least Developed Countries (LDC) (50 countries)		Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < US\$825)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI US\$826-3,255)		Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI US\$3,256-10,065)
Afghanistan Angola Yemen Uganda Ethiopia Eritrea Cape Verde Gambia Cambodia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kiribati Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe Zambia Sierra Leone Djibouti Sudan Equatorial Guinea Senegal Somalia Solomon Tanzania Chad Central Africa	Tuvalu Togo Niger Nepal Haiti Vanuatu Bangladesh Timor-Leste Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Benin Madagascar Malawi Mali Myanmar Mauritania Mozambique Maldives Laos Liberia Rwanda Lesotho	India Uzbekistan Ghana Cameroon North Korea Kyrgyz Republic Kenya Côte d'Ivoire Republic of Congo Zimbabwe Tajikistan Nigeria Nicaragua Pakistan Papua New Guinea Viet Nam Moldova Mongolia	Azerbaijan Algeria Albania Armenia Iraq Iran Indonesia Ukraine Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Guyana Kazakhstan Cuba Guatemala Georgia Colombia Jamaica Syria Suriname Sri Lanka Swaziland Serbia Thailand China Tunisia Tokelau Islands	Dominican Republic Turkmenistan Tonga Namibia Niue Paraguay Palestinian Authorities Fiji Philippines Brazil Belarus Peru Bosnia and Herzegovina Bolivia Honduras Marshall Islands Macedonia Micronesia Morocco Montenegro Jordan Wallis and Futuna Islands	Argentina Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Uruguay Oman Gabon Cook Islands Grenada Croatia Costa Rica Saudi Arabia(*2) Seychelles Saint Helena Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Vincent Saint Lucia Turks and Caicos Islands Chile Dominica Trinidad and Tobago Turkey Nauru Panama Palau Barbados Venezuela Belize

(Applied to 2007 disbursements)

Source: DAC Sources

Notes: (1) GNI values are from 2004.

(\*2) Saudi Arabia passed the high income country threshold in 2004. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008 if it remains a high income country in 2005 and 2006.