

Japan's Official Development Assistance White Paper 2008

# Japan's International Cooperation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Notes on the cover photo

A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) and staff members creating pot seedlings on a model farm (Burkina Faso) (Source: JICA)

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# Foreword

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Over 2007 and the first half of 2008, the world faced a number of issues which have had major impacts on the lives of its people both in developed and developing countries, including climate change, African development, and rise in the prices of food and energy. The resolution of these global issues will lead to the peace and development of the international community, and also to the security and prosperity of Japan. With this philosophy, Japan hosted the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in order to address these issues proactively, and has set out its plan for the strategic use of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Amongst these issues, climate change is having a negative effect on the lives of people across national borders; in particular in developing countries, it is becoming a problem inseparable from development in that it obstructs their efforts of economic development. Recognizing this, Japan announced the Cool Earth Promotion Programme in 2008, a plan to provide a total of US\$10 billion to developing countries that are striving to contribute to climate stabilization by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and achieving economic growth in a compatible way. Agreement was also reached at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit to aim to adopt a long-term goal of global emission reductions through negotiations in the United Nations.

African development continues to be a major issue for the international community. At TICAD IV in May 2008, Japan announced various initiatives to support Africa, including the doubling of its ODA to Africa, and demonstrated powerful leadership in the discussions on African development. Similarly, at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, Japan held the outreach session with leaders of African countries, and also shared the outcomes of TICAD IV with the G8 countries.

This White Paper on Japan's ODA covers Japan's engagement with climate change and African development, which were the major agendas in the two above-mentioned conferences.

Since September 2008, the world has faced a financial and economic crisis stemming from the US financial crisis. Needless to say, we must respond urgently to this crisis: such responses, however, should not be an excuse to put the resolution of the above-mentioned issues on the backburner. It is crucial that developed countries steadily implement their pledges on international cooperation. Developing countries' efforts to bolster their growth potential and expand their domestic demand will also contribute to the reinvigoration of the global economy. Japan is responding to the current crisis, in particular, by proactively supporting self-sustaining growth in the countries of Asia, through the strategic use of ODA. We are going to take up issues in the period from the second half of 2008, including the responses to the financial crisis, in the next White Papers.

Governments and aid organizations are not the only actors of international cooperation. A wide range of partnerships with various actors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private-sector economy is necessary in order to further improve the effectiveness of Japan's ODA. This White Paper will present to you various examples of international cooperation, focusing on the activities of those involved in Japan's international cooperation on the ground in developing countries. We hope that such examples will help readers to understand the expanding sphere of Japan's development assistance.

We sincerely hope that this White Paper will help to enhance your interest in and understanding of Japan's international cooperation, and will stimulate further support for ODA.

February 2009



Hirofumi Nakasone  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

中曽根 弘文





# Abbreviations

## A

<b>ACEF</b>	Asian Clean Energy Fund
<b>ACFA</b>	Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with Asian Development Bank
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ADF</b>	Asian Development Fund
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement (France)
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AfDF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>AFSIS</b>	ASEAN Food Security Information System
<b>AFT</b>	Aid for Trade
<b>AICAD</b>	African Institute for Capacity Development
<b>AMIS</b>	African Union Mission in Sudan
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Mission in Somalia
<b>ANDS</b>	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
<b>AOTS</b>	Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>APO</b>	Asian Productivity Organization
<b>APRM</b>	African Peer Review Mechanism
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AusAID</b>	Australian Agency for International Development
<b>AVI</b>	African Village Initiative

## B

<b>BEGIN</b>	Basic Education for Growth Initiative
<b>BHN</b>	Basic Human Needs
<b>BMZ</b>	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Germany)

## C

<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community
<b>CAN</b>	Comunidad Andina
<b>CBRN</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>CDP</b>	UN Committee for Development Policy
<b>CER</b>	Certified Emission Reduction
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CPA</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<b>CPF</b>	Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>CSD</b>	Commission on Sustainable Development
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility

## D

<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (U.K.)
<b>DIAG</b>	Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups
<b>DOTS</b>	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
<b>DPA</b>	Darfur Peace Agreement
<b>DPL</b>	Development Policy Loan

## E

<b>E/N</b>	Exchange of Notes
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EAS</b>	East Asia Summit
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EcoISD</b>	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EEZ</b>	Exclusive Economic Zone
<b>EFA</b>	Education for All
<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership Agreement
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Program on Immunization
<b>EPSA</b>	Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa
<b>ESD</b>	Education for Sustainable Development
<b>ESDA</b>	Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia
<b>EU</b>	European Union

## F

<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FASID</b>	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development
<b>FTI</b>	Fast Track Initiative

## G

<b>GAD</b>	Gender and Development
<b>GAP</b>	Green Aid Plan
<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GFATM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product
<b>GRIPS</b>	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
<b>GSP</b>	Generalized System of Preferences
<b>GTZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (Germany)

## H

<b>HDI</b>	Health and Development Initiative
<b>HIPCs</b>	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
<b>HPC</b>	Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center

## I

**IAEA** International Atomic Energy Agency  
**IAIS** International Association of Insurance Supervisors  
**IAVI** International AIDS Vaccine Initiative  
**IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
**ICFF** Investment Climate Facilitation Fund  
**ICRC** International Committee of the Red Cross  
**IDA** International Development Association  
**IDEAS** Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School  
**IDGs** International Development Goals  
**IDI** Infectious Diseases Initiative  
**IEA** International Energy Agency  
**IF** Integrated Framework  
**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development  
**IFC** International Finance Corporation  
**IFF** International Finance Facility  
**IFFIm** International Finance Facility for Immunization  
**IIC** Inter-American Investment Corporation  
**IIRSA** Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America  
**ILO** International Labour Organization  
**IMF** International Monetary Fund  
**IOM** International Organization for Migration  
**IPCC** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
**IPPF** International Planned Parenthood Federation  
**ITC** International Trade Centre  
**ITTO** International Tropical Timber Organization

## J

**JANIC** Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation  
**JBIC** Japan Bank for International Cooperation  
**JDR** Japan Disaster Relief Team  
**JENESYS** Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths  
**JETRO** Japan External Trade Organization  
**JICA** Japan International Cooperation Agency  
**JMPP** The Japan-Mexico Partnership Programme  
**JOCV** Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers  
**JOICFP** Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning  
**JPF** Japan Platform

## K

**KfW** Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Germany)

## L

**LCG** Local Consultative Group  
**LDC** Least Developed Countries

## M

**MDGs** Millennium Development Goals  
**MDR-TB** Multidrug-resistant Tuberculosis  
**MEM** Major Economies Meeting  
**MERCOSUR** Mercado Común del Sur  
**MIF** Multilateral Investment Fund  
**MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency  
**MLF** Multilateral Fund

## N

**NATO** North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
**NEPAD** New Partnership for Africa's Development  
**NERICA** New Rice for Africa  
**NEXI** Nippon Export and Investment Insurance  
**NGO** Non-Governmental Organization  
**NIS** New Independent States

## O

**OAU** Organization of African Unity  
**ODA** Official Development Assistance  
**OECD** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
**OECD-DAC** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee  
**OOF** Other Official Flows

## P

**PA** Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority  
**PDD** Partnership for Democratic Development  
**PDEA** Philippines Drug Enforcement Agency  
**PIF** Pacific Islands Forum  
**PKO** Peacekeeping Operations  
**PPP** Puebla Panama Plan  
**PROMETAM** Proyecto de Mejoramiento de Enseñanza Técnica en el Área del Matemática  
**PRSP** Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper  
**PRT** Provincial Reconstruction Team

## S

**SAARC** South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  
**SADC** Southern African Development Community  
**SICA** Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana  
**SMASSE** Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education  
**SMESSE-WECSA** SMESSE-Western, Eastern, Central and South Africa  
**SPREP** South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme  
**STEP** Special Terms for Economic Partnership

## T

**TICAD** Tokyo International Conference on African Development

## U

<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAFEI</b>	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
<b>UNAMID</b>	United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur
<b>UNCED</b>	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
<b>UNDAW</b>	United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UN/ISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USP</b>	University of the South Pacific

## V

<b>VCT</b>	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
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## W

<b>WARDA</b>	West Africa Rice Development Association
<b>WASABI</b>	Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WID</b>	Women in Development
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

## X

<b>XDR-TB</b>	Extensively Drug-resistant Tuberculosis
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# Part I

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## CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

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Section 2. Japan's Leadership

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Section 1. Measures against Climate Change by Developing Countries

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# Chapter 1

## Japan's Commitment to Climate Change Issues



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

### Section 1. Discussions on Climate Change Issues in the International Community

#### 1. Climate Change Issues as Pressing Challenges

Climate change issues pose pressing challenges that threaten human security for both developed and developing countries, without regard for borders. The international community must urgently unite to cope with them. In November 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)<sup>1</sup> issued the Synthesis Report of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. The Report predicts a strong possibility that even if countries continue with existing mitigation policies and sustainable development measures, the worldwide volume of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will continue to rise in the next several decades. It further states that if greenhouse gas emissions rise faster than their current pace, it is highly likely that the 21st century will face more

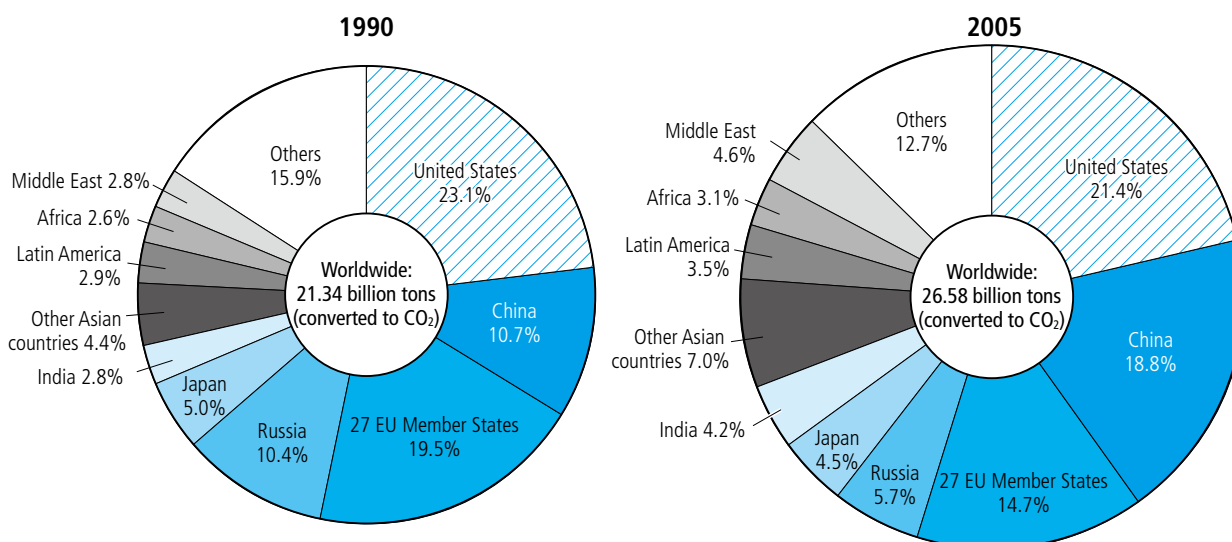
advanced warming, on a scale greater than that of the 20th century. It also illustrates the seriousness of these issues and the need to address them immediately.

It is said that the world is already undergoing apparent impacts caused by climate change due to global warming, through such phenomena as increased frequency of heavy rainfalls, rises in sea level, deaths from heat waves, spread of infectious diseases through intermediary organisms, and ecosystem changes such as shifts of animal and plant habitats toward higher latitudes and higher altitude lands. A greater range of phenomena is predicted to occur as global warming advances further. We are facing many challenges as we try to address these increasingly serious climate change issues. A major focus of the international community is placed on debates on the new framework beyond 2012, to succeed the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which will expire in 2012.

<sup>1</sup> IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

A global venue to assemble top-level experts from different countries to discuss and verify global warming issues, and give scientifically-based proposals to policy makers. It was jointly established in November 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Chart I-1. Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion



Source: OECD (2007), "CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, 1971-2005."

## 2. 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP13)

Major political momentum was seen in 2007 as climate change was discussed at the summit level as a significant issue faced by the international community, which meant a shift from the previous standard view that climate change was simply one of many global environmental issues. A specific step taken was agreement on the Bali Action Plan at COP13, held on Bali Island, Indonesia from December 3 to 15, 2007. This Action Plan called for the establishment of a new working group, to be joined by all COP members, aimed at long-term cooperation under the Convention and at completing the group's mission by 2009. This was a landmark agreement in the field of climate change negotiations as it set up an arena for negotiating the framework beyond 2012. Japan presented specific proposals at an early stage, greatly contributing to the agreement on the Plan. As a result, the structure of the negotiation process largely reflected what Japan had proposed.

## 3. G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit and Leaders' Meeting of Major Economies

The environment and climate change became one of the main agenda at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held from July 7

to 9, 2008. The following three points summarize the results of the discussions on climate change issues at the G8 Summit.

### (1) Long-term Goals

With respect to the goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050, the G8 leaders agreed to seek to share, negotiate and adopt it with all Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

### (2) Mid-term Goals

The G8 leaders agreed to implement ambitious, economy-wide mid-term goals, reflecting comparable efforts among



Prime Minister Taro Aso engaging in a general debate at the 63rd Session of the UN General Assembly  
(Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)



all developed economies, in order for each G8 country to recognize its leadership role and to achieve absolute emissions reductions. The leaders agreed, at the same time, that in order to ensure an effective and ambitious global post-2012 climate regime, all major economies will need to commit to meaningful mitigation actions.

### (3) Relations with Developing Countries

The G8 leaders welcomed and supported the establishment, on July 1, of the Climate Investment Funds administered by the World Bank to support the efforts of developing countries to cut greenhouse gases and seek adaptation measures. Recognizing that poorer countries are among the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, the leaders agreed to continue and enhance cooperation in

**Chart I-2. Results for the Environment and Climate Change**

#### G8 Heiligendamm Summit Outcomes

- (a) Consider seriously at least a halving of global emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050
- (b) Call for participation in COP13 to achieve a comprehensive post-2012 agreement that will include all major emitters.
- (c) Welcome the proposal by the United States to host the major emitting countries meeting later in 2007



#### Main Results of G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit on Climate Change

	<b>G8</b>	<b>MEM (Major Economies Meeting)</b> (G8+China, India, South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Australia, Republic of Korea)
<b>Long-term goal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek to share with all Parties to the UNFCCC the vision of, and consider and adopt in the UNFCCC negotiations the goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions.</li> <li>Desirable for the Parties to adopt a long-term global goal, taking into account the principle of equity.</li> </ul>
<b>Mid-term goal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledge G8's leadership role and implement ambitious economy-wide mid-term goals in order to achieve absolute emissions reductions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The developed major economies will implement economy-wide mid-term goals and take corresponding actions in order to achieve absolute emission reductions.</li> <li>The developing major economies will pursue, in the context of sustainable development, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, with a view to achieving a deviation from business as usual emissions.</li> </ul>
<b>Sectoral approaches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Useful tools for achieving national emission reduction objectives.</li> <li>Can be useful tools to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the exchange of mitigation information and analysis on sectoral efficiency.</li> <li>Consider the role of cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions, consistent with the Convention.</li> </ul>
<b>Others</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish an international initiative to develop roadmaps for innovative technologies.</li> <li>Welcome and support the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (G8 members have thus far pledged approximately US\$6 billion).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize that actions to increase removals by sinks in the land use, land use change and forestry sector can make a contribution to stabilizing GHG in the atmosphere.</li> <li>Work together to strengthen the ability of developing countries to adapt to climate change.</li> <li>Affirm the critical role of technology and the need for technological breakthroughs.</li> </ul>

their efforts to adapt to climate change including disaster risk reduction.

Furthermore, the MEM Leaders’ Meeting,<sup>2</sup> held on July 9, which served as the first venue for exclusive discussions on climate change issues, was joined by 16 leading economies including developing countries. MEM participants agreed, among other goals: (1) to share the vision of a long-term goal to reduce global GHG emissions and a desire that global long-term goals be adopted by the COP members through negotiations under its Convention, (2) that developing major economies will pursue nationally appropriate mitigation actions with a view to achieving a deviation from business as usual emissions, and (3) to jointly strive to help developing countries strengthen their adaptation abilities.

## Section 2. Japan’s Leadership

### 1. Announcement of the “Cool Earth Promotion Programme”

While climate change requires prompt actions, Japan is actively exhibiting its leadership on this issue.

In January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced the Cool Earth Promotion Programme, in his special address at the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum (commonly known as the “Davos Meeting”). The Programme reflected Japan’s determination that it would, along with other major emitters, set a quantified national target for GHG emissions reductions. In setting this target, the Programme called for the use of a bottom-up approach to ensure the equity of reduction obligations by compiling, on a sectoral basis, energy efficiency as a scientific and transparent measurement. It also proposed the tallying up of the potential reduction volumes that would be achieved based on the technologies that will be in use in the coming years.

Moreover, the Programme proposed the establishment of the “Cool Earth Partnership,” targeting those developing countries that are aiming to achieve both emissions reductions and economic growth simultaneously, and are working to contribute to climate stability. Through the provision of new funding for this Cool Earth Partnership on the scale of US\$10 billion, Japan would cooperate actively with developing countries to reduce emissions and conserve energy. Also through this Partnership, Japan aims at extending the hand of assistance to developing countries suffering severe

adverse impacts as a result of climate change, in order to strengthen solidarity with developing countries and work towards the reduction of greenhouse gases globally.

### 2. In Pursuit of “Japan as a Low-Carbon Society” – Presentation of the Country’s Targets

In June 2008, a month before the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, then Prime Minister Fukuda delivered a speech entitled “In Pursuit of ‘Japan as a Low-Carbon Society.’” In the speech, he called for the halving of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by the year 2050 to be a shared goal for the G8 and other major economies. Saying that developed countries should contribute more than developing countries, he presented Japan’s long-term goal to reduce its current level of emissions by 60-80% by 2050. He said Japan would step up the development of innovative technologies, taking the lead to create a low-carbon society. As mid-term goals, he said he would persuade other nations to analyze the actual extent of their reduction potentials by applying a sectoral approach and to report on the results at the Fourteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP14). He also said he would strive to gain the understanding of nations around the world to establish a common methodology, bearing in mind other countries’ assessments of the sectoral approach. As for Japan’s quantified national target, he said that Japan intended to announce it at an appropriate time in 2009. He presented Japan’s determination to lead the drive toward a low-carbon society by further accelerating its efforts to develop innovative technologies as essential tools for Japan to drastically cut emissions. He then laid out four main concrete measures: (1) developing innovative technologies while disseminating existing advanced technologies, (2) framework-building to move the entire country to lower carbon emissions, (3) active role of local regions, and (4) having each citizen act as a protagonist toward a low-carbon society. In line with the then Prime Minister’s previously mentioned speech and proposals made by the Council on the Global Warming Issue in June 2008, the Government of Japan formulated the Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society, which illustrated specific measures for each of the aforementioned policy plans.

<sup>2</sup> MEM: Major Economies Meeting

Attended by 16 countries including the G8 nations, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa. Its commencement was proposed by U.S. President George W. Bush in May 2007, which was welcomed in the Leaders’ Declaration issued at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit in 2007. Since then, the MEM was held on four occasions up to the time of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. At the Toyako Summit, the MEM held its first summit meeting.

## Chart I-3. Japan's Climate Change Policies

### Cool Earth 50 (May 2007)

#### 1. Long-Term Strategy

- Share global long-term goal of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 50% from the current level by 2050.
- Long-term vision of developing innovative technology and building a low-carbon society.

#### 2. Three Principles to Build a Framework beyond 2012

- (a) All major emitters must participate and reduce global emissions, moving beyond the Kyoto Protocol.  
(b) Adopt a flexible and diverse framework to meet the circumstances of each country.  
(c) Utilize energy saving and other technologies to achieve both environmental protection and economic growth.
- Build a new financing mechanism of an appropriate scale over the long term to support ambitious developing nations.

#### 3. Mobilize people to achieve the Kyoto Protocol target

- Call for reducing GHGs by "1 person, 1 day, 1 kg"; solicit new proposals.

### Cool Earth Promotion Programme (January 2008)

#### 1. Post-Kyoto Framework

- IPCC warning that global greenhouse gas emissions must peak within 10 to 20 years, and to be reduced by at least half by 2050.
- Establish quantified national emission reduction targets for each country with the major emitting countries toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Ensure fair the equity of reduction obligations when setting goals by calculating energy efficiency by sector and tallying up the reduction volume that will be achieved based on the technology to be in use in the future.

#### 2. International Environmental Cooperation

- Share a goal of improving global energy efficiency by 30% by 2020.
- Establish the Cool Earth Partnership, a new financial mechanism on the scale of US\$10.0 billion to support efforts by developing countries to combat global warming.

#### 3. Innovation

- Develop innovative technologies and shift to a low-carbon society. Invest about US\$30.0 billion over the next 5 years with an emphasis on R&D for the environment and energy.

### In Pursuit of "Japan as a Low-Carbon Society" (June 9, 2008)

#### 1. Japan's Mid-Term and Long-Term Goals

- 1) Long-Term Goals
  - Share a goal of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2050 with G8 and major emitters.
  - Japan, as a developed country, must contribute more than developing countries and will set a goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 60 to 80% from current levels by 2050.
- 2) Mid-Term Goals
  - In order to achieve the long-term goal of 50% reduction by 2050, it is necessary that global emissions peak in the next 10 to 20 years. Sectoral approaches will be effective tools to meet these goals.
  - Promote an establishment of international consensus on methodology to set national goals. Urge each country to report on outcomes of analysis for this subject in COP14. Japan will announce its national target at an appropriate time in 2009.

#### 2. Concrete Measures (Four Pillars)

- 1) Develop new innovative technologies and disseminate existing advanced technologies
  - Contribute a maximum of US\$1.2 billion to a new multinational fund to support efforts by developing countries to deal with climate change.
  - Propose International Partnership for Environment and Energy at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit to accelerate efforts toward innovative technologies.
  - Increase use of solar energy by 10 times by 2020 and by 40 times by 2030 in order to recover position as world leader in solar energy.
  - Convert all light bulbs from incandescent to low-energy bulbs by 2012.
  - Develop systems to oblige energy efficient homes and buildings, and promote housing which last 200 years.
- 2) Structure to move the entire country toward a low carbon society
  - Trial run integrated domestic market for emissions trading from the fall of 2008.
  - Implement a comprehensive review of the tax system including green taxation such as introduction of environmental taxes.
  - Implement trial carbon footprint system from FY2009 to promote visibility of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- 3) Regional activities
  - Select 10 environmental model cities, and provide government backing for bold breakthrough efforts.
- 4) Nation-led low-carbon society
  - Consider introduction of summer time system, and establish July 7 as Cool Earth Day.

## Column 1

## Strengthening Agriculture through the Three-Track Approach

### —The Wisdom of Japan to Protect Agriculture with Agroforestry in the Amazon—

The year of 2008 marked the 100th anniversary of the Japanese immigration to Brazil. Presently in Brazil, there are approximately 1.5 million Japanese-Brazilians, who account for more than half of Japanese descendants worldwide. Commemorative events have been held in both countries to mark the 100th anniversary, further deepening the friendly relations between Japan and Brazil.

As the Japanese immigrants progressed into various locations in Brazil, some of them established settlements in the Amazon River basin. In 1929, the Japanese immigration reached Tomé-Açu, located inland approximately 230km south of Belém in the State of Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon River. People in Tomé-Açu originally engaged in horticulture of mainly rice and vegetables. In the 1950s, the pepper, which was introduced from Asia to their region, became highly popular there. Some became successful in growing pepper and built gorgeous mansions, or “pepper castles.” However, a blight, which spread within the region in the 1960s, caused devastating damage to Tomé-Açu. Mr. Michinori Konagano, who immigrated to Tomé-Açu from Kagoshima Prefecture in Japan at the age of two, now works for the agricultural bureau in Tomé-Açu. “The entire crop of 2,000 pepper plants was destroyed. My family decided to go back to Japan and began preparations to leave. However, we ended up staying because we couldn’t sell our land. Also, I dropped out of elementary school after the fifth grade; it was very difficult for us,” he recalls. The following years, Mr. Konagano devoted his utmost to making the best out of a difficult situation.

His life began to change around 1980, when he heard a story about the “Three-Track Approach” from a Japanese agricultural expert. “I learned that if you plant three rows of anything, they can’t be knocked down as easily. I was convinced I had found a solution. So, I started planting a variety of crops—pepper, cacao, passion fruits—in my fields” he says. This style of agriculture, where various crops are planted together, is now known as ‘agroforestry,’ or an effective environmental preservation method. However, the agroforestry couldn’t truly flourish, with various failures in the first 10 years. He gradually established appropriate methods through trial and error.

The Government of Japan, through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), transferred agricultural techniques to the Japanese immigrants in Tomé-Açu and carried out research cooperation on agroforestry with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA<sup>1</sup>). In FY2006, JICA launched the Third Country Training Program with EMBRAPA to host seminars to expand agroforestry skills to neighboring countries such as Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. These seminars fixedly include a visit to his agroforestry fields in Tomé-Açu, which is part of the seminar’s fixed schedule, and provides a valuable opportunity for trainees from various countries to learn from the region’s success in agroforestry.

Mr. Konagano devotes himself to promoting agroforestry for augmenting the level of agricultural skills in Tomé-Açu.

He began sharing seeds with neighboring farmers since almost 15 years ago and now hosts seminars in various locations upon invitation. Hoping to transfer Tomé-Açu’s experience to other South and Central American countries and even

as far as Africa, Mr. Konagano dedicates his life everyday to spreading agroforestry techniques.



Mr. Konagano under a cacao tree. He works hard to popularize agroforestry. (Photograph: Hikaru Nagatake)



Third Country Training Program (TCTP): Mr. Konagano giving a lecture on agroforestry



1: Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária

# Chapter 2

## Promotion of the Cool Earth Partnership



Then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda holding a press conference at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (July 2008) (Source: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

### Section 1. Measures against Climate Change by Developing Countries

#### 1. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures

A characteristic of climate change countermeasures is that they cannot be addressed by a single country and require global-scale approaches. To take climate change countermeasures at such a level, individual countries must take international as well as domestic actions. Promoting climate change countermeasures is critical for developing countries in particular, as their rapid economic growth is expected to boost greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

As global warming goes on, climate change issues pose a new, major challenge for mankind. If we remain inactive, we may face a catastrophe that would engulf both the natural environment and socio-economic activities. Particularly in many developing countries, their possibility of facing negative impacts of climate change in the near future is increasing, for they are not able to cope with current climate conditions sufficiently.

#### (1) Adaptation – Response to Adverse Effects of Climate Change

In developing countries in particular, climate change and development are closely related and cannot be approached separately. The Human Development Report 2007/2008 of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) warned that climate change was hampering efforts to deliver on the promises of the Millennium Development Goals. According to the report, climate change stalls and reverses progress made in the eradication of extreme poverty, promotion of health, nutrition, and education, and work in other areas of human development.

An effective approach to climate change requires the organization of social and economic factors, including infrastructure, technology, information, financial resources, and management capabilities. Developing countries tend to lack these assets, and this situation results in delayed measures against climate change.

To avoid such adverse impacts, short-term, and fast-acting measures must be advanced through further enhancement of support in various areas that would suffer due to the impacts of climate change like water resources, forest



conservation, agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, and disaster countermeasures. In addition, mid- to long-term initiatives to strengthen social resilience are also necessary. Such initiatives should be based on the perspective of adaptation in developing countries through development policies carried out by themselves.

Some people identify climate change and development as separate issues. They regard climate change as a new problem which has arisen in addition to existing development themes such as poverty reduction. Based on this perspective, they argue that funding for climate change should not be diverted from that for poverty reduction. However, we cannot fundamentally separate climate change from development. No development project disregarding climate change issues can reach positive results. And vice versa, we need approaches based on a national-level perspective to advance climate change countermeasures.

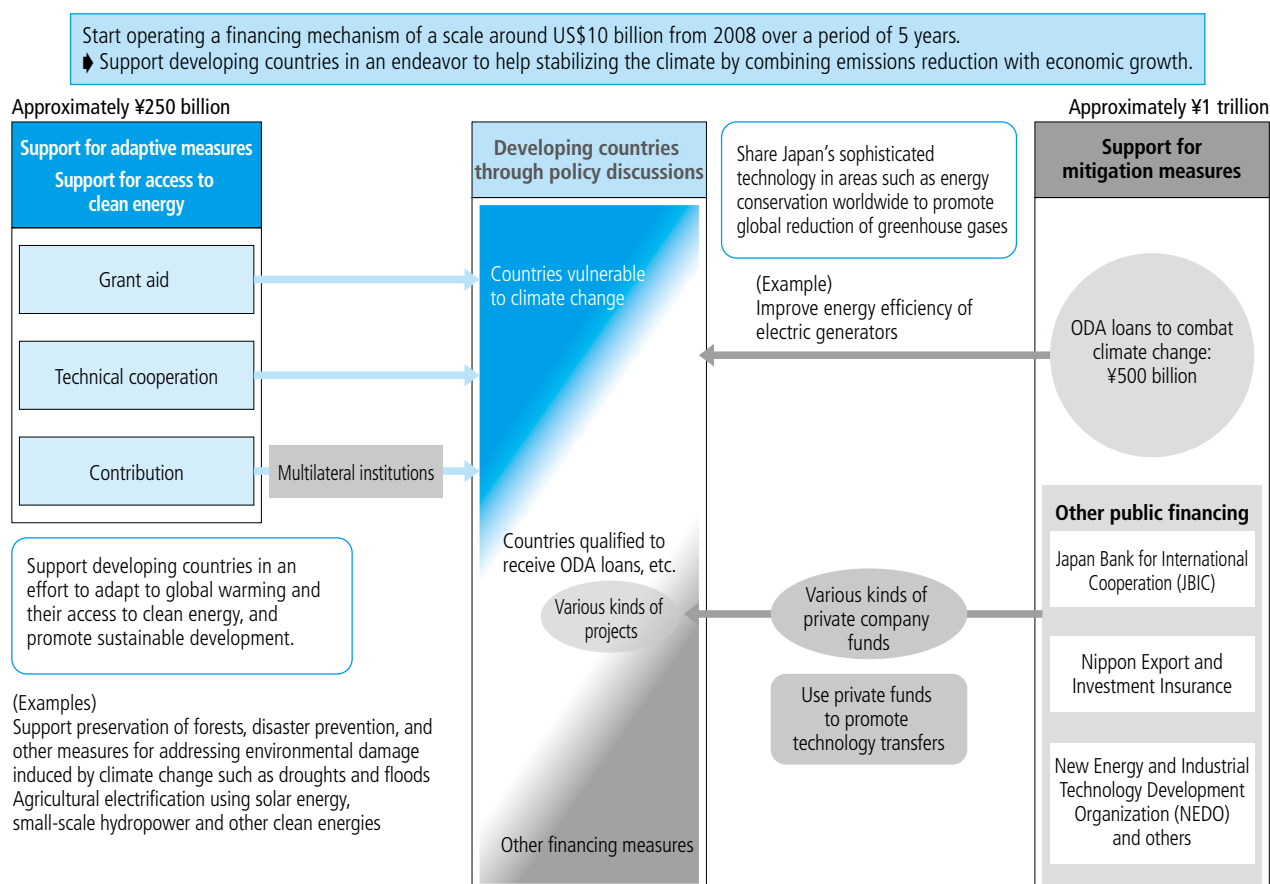
## (2) Mitigation – Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gases are not only emitted by developed countries. Today, about half of all GHG emissions come from developing countries that are not obliged to reduce GHG emissions under the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries, too, need to work on cutting their own GHG emissions.

On the other hand, developing countries often face shortages of expertise and funding to promote emissions reductions on their own, therefore they require active support from developed countries to advance reduction initiatives. Since greenhouse gases have various sources of emission and absorption, they require a comprehensive set of measures that include approaches targeting both GHG reductions and preventing environmental pollution (co-benefit approaches), while covering various fields such as energy, transportation and forest conservation.

Some developing countries are wary of addressing climate change issues as they believe that economic growth can be hampered by cutting GHG emissions. On

Chart I-4. Overview of Cool Earth Partnership (Image)



\* In addition to the above, Japan announced to contribute up to US\$1.2 billion in the Climate Investment Funds set up by the World Bank.

the contrary, however, the reality is that negative impacts on economic growth and development can be minimized by launching countermeasures for climate change at an early stage and continuing for a long period, which in the long run could cause grave impacts on the global economy.

## 2. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a scheme introduced under the Kyoto Protocol that helps developing countries address global warming. While developed countries are given goals for reducing their GHG emissions under the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM has these countries contribute to the sustainable development of developing countries, as developing and developed countries work together on projects that contribute to cuts and absorption of GHG emissions in developing countries. By joining in these efforts, developed countries are eligible to receive credit (cap) that represents the amount of reduction/absorption achieved through the country's commitment. The CDM affords developing countries additional investment for development in energy and other sectors. Japan, which has the potential to gain credit under the CDM, intends to promote support for developing countries to advance the CDM and actively register its ODA projects in the CDM. At the same time, Japan will use the co-benefit approach as a base to promote anti-pollution measures in developing countries.

However, the current CDM is seen to have a tendency to allow more funds to flow into those countries that have already achieved certain levels of economic development and that have greater potential to reduce emissions. This issue should be reviewed in order to ensure unbiased distribution of funds to its member countries without regional gaps. The CDM must also provide incentives to advance developing countries' efforts for reducing emissions.



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

## Section 2. Cool Earth Partnership

### 1. Strengthening of Ties with Developing Countries

Japan, during its period of rapid economic growth, experienced both industrial development and serious degradation of the environment. The country sought to advance energy-saving technologies through the years of the oil crisis that followed the economic boom. These experiences have turned Japan into a leader in energy conservation commitments. In particular, Japan's experiences have made it a model for energy-saving efforts. For example, with regard to consumer appliances, the latest refrigerators consume 50% less power than those manufactured a decade ago. Given the widespread use of refrigerators, this represents major energy saving effects. Furthermore, if the level of efficiency proved by Japan's coal power generation were adopted by the United States, China, and India, it would reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 1.3 billion tons, equivalent to the total amount emitted by Japan alone.

At the Davos Meeting in January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda laid out the Cool Earth Partnership fund on the scale of 1.25 trillion yen (about US\$10 billion) for a period of five years, as part of the Cool Earth Promotion Programme. Through this, he said, Japan would cooperate actively with developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions, such as efforts to enhance energy efficiency, while seeking economic growth, thereby contributing to climate stabilization.

Specifically, a total of about 250 billion yen in support over five years, starting from 2008, will be granted to developing countries which make efforts to both reduce GHG emissions and achieve economic growth in a compatible manner on the basis of policy consultations between Japan and those countries. These funds will be offered through grant aid, such as program grant aid for Environment and Climate Change, technical cooperation, and through international organizations such as UNDP. Japan has also established the Climate Change Japanese ODA Loan (Cool Earth Loan) which will be disbursed up to about 500 billion yen with special interest rates, for the purpose of supporting implementation of recipients' programs to address global warming. Furthermore, through capital contribution and guarantees by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), trade and investment insurance by the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), government subsidies, and private funds, up to 500 billion yen will be

provided over five years for projects to reduce GHG emissions in developing countries.

Through these initiatives, Japan will actively cooperate with developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions, and will also support developing countries suffering serious damage caused by climate change. In these ways Japan will strengthen solidarity with developing countries in order to tackle this global issue. Specific plans include projects to cope with climate change such as forest conservation and disaster prevention (droughts, floods, etc.), technical support for disaster prevention and planning adaptation measures, support for rural development through electrification by clean energy, yen loans for reductions of GHG levels through energy conservation measures, etc.

## 2. Cooperation with Individual Countries

Under these policies, Japan is currently working with about 60 countries to promote measures under the Cool Earth Partnership (as of October 2008).

Japan offered Indonesia the first yen loan scheme based on the Cool Earth Partnership in the amount of US\$300 million as a climate change program loan. Indonesia has evaluated highly the ideas laid out by Japan to cope with climate change issues, such as the Cool Earth Promotion Programme. Indonesia, which hosted COP13 on Bali Island, is actively committed to creating a framework beyond 2012. The country has also made efforts to tackle global warming internally by formulating its own national strategy to address climate change. By supporting Indonesia's measures against climate change through policy dialogue, this program loan will contribute to (1) mitigation of global warming by carbon absorption and emission control through the creation of

GHG emission reduction goals and roadmaps that reflect the ideas of the sectoral approach, (2) strengthening adaptability to the negative effects of climate change, and (3) responding to cross-sectoral issues of climate change.

Furthermore, in relation to Tuvalu, a country facing the negative impacts of climate change, Japan dispatched a mission to the country from February to March 2008 to seek out possibilities of cooperation in countermeasures for climate change issues. Based on the results of the investigation, Japan plans to promote cooperation with Tuvalu in three areas (seashore preservation, disaster prevention, and alternative energy).

Moreover, Japan promotes Cool Earth Partners meetings on occasions such as international conferences in order to help deepen their understanding of Japan's views regarding the negotiations for the next framework for climate change. Japan also seeks to offer information to these countries through embassies.

Japan expects that these efforts will enhance the global reduction of GHG emissions and help developing countries overcome their fragility regarding climate change. Japan moreover hopes these measures will promote the active commitment of all parties to make the next framework effective.

No matter how stringent the measures countries take to reduce GHG emissions are, and regardless of whether a country is developed or developing, the whole world is currently facing the inevitable risks of climate change over the next few decades. Climate change issues will continue to be part of the most urgent development agenda. Japan will continue to be committed to its Cool Earth Partnership and will further promote policy dialogue with developing countries to concurrently seek GHG reductions and economic growth.



# Part II

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## NEW APPROACHES TO AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

### Chapter 1 Africa Drawing Global Interest

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Section 2. Japan's Leadership and African Development

### Chapter 2 Support toward Africa's Ownership

Section 1. Specific Commitments to Issues of African Development

Section 2. Accelerating Growth

Section 3. Establishing "Human Security"

Section 4. Environmental and Climate Change Issues

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# Chapter 1

## Africa Drawing Global Interest



Then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda giving the closing address of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) (May 2008) (Source: Jiji)

Recently, the international community has been faced with new developmental challenges of global scale. One of them is the significant impact of climate change, which has been added to the previous list of issues that includes poverty and infectious diseases. Resolving these issues requires unified efforts by the international community, and development issues have thus been a key topic of discussion in recent years at major international meetings such as the Group of Eight Summit (G8 Summit).

Many development issues coincide with the various problems faced by Africa. The African continent has the largest proportion of poverty-stricken people in the world. The region also possesses a concentration of other difficult challenges including conflicts, famine, infectious diseases (particularly HIV/AIDS), climate change, and accumulating debt, which are seriously hindering development. In recent years, some African countries have displayed positive signs, such as strong economic growth and increasing direct overseas investments in response to political stability. However, in order to achieve sustainable development across the African continent in a true sense, it is becoming increasingly important that the international community works together on African development issues so as to encourage

efforts by African countries themselves.

The year 2008 was a tremendously important year for Japan. Japan's leadership was put to the test as it hosted both the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. This chapter will focus on the background of the international community's new emphasis on African development and go over concretely how the problems of African development were discussed at various meetings including TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

### Section 1. International Commitment to African Development

#### 1. The African Issue is a World Issue

At the beginning of the 1990s, the international community's interest in Africa relatively decreased due to such factors as the conclusion of the Cold War and the spread of so-called "aid fatigue."

Amidst these circumstances, Japan took initiative in proactively addressing African development assistance as the greatest donor country in the world at that time,

and thereupon appealed to the rest of the international community about the importance of the said assistance. In 1993, Japan worked together with such international organizations as the United Nations (UN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank in holding the First Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I). With the participation of 79 countries, including 48 from Africa, the European Commission (EC), and 26 multilateral organizations, TICAD I served to realign the international community's waning interest in Africa.

The issues of poverty, infectious diseases, food supply, and others faced by Africa are potential factors for instability within the international community. Moreover, it is not possible to resolve issues of global-scale, including climate change, terrorism, and energy security, without the participation of Africa. Just as then Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori said on the first visit by an incumbent prime minister of Japan to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001, "There will be no stability and prosperity in the world in the 21st century unless the problems of Africa are resolved."

The establishment of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2001 also raised the international community's interest in African development. The MDGs set numerical targets to be achieved by 2015. Thereupon, donor countries made efforts to focus assistance funds in a selective manner, contributing to an international momentum for prioritizing Africa where the achievement of the MDGs was thought to be difficult. Meanwhile, African countries have steadily engendered a posture of identifying and resolving development issues through ownership (self-help), such as represented by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).<sup>1</sup> They started to demand donor countries, mainly advanced nations, to act as partners in the international community.

As a result, official development assistance (ODA) from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to Sub-Saharan Africa increased from approximately US\$8,162.07 million in 2001 to approximately US\$20,772.58 million (provisional value) in 2007.

## 2. G8 Summit and African Development

African issues have been a key topic of discussion at the G8 Summit since 2000. That year, Japan invited the leaders of African countries (the presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, and South Africa) for the first time to the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit where they were able to hold discussions with the G8 leaders. This occasion helped to heighten concern by the G8 in African development.

At the G8 Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 Africa Action Plan was adopted. Later, at the G8 Gleneagles Summit in 2005, it was forecasted that development funds to Africa would be increased and the G8 agreed on reinforced assistance for Africa. Just before the G8 Gleneagles Summit at the Asia-Africa Summit, Japan announced that it would double its ODA to Africa in the ensuing three years. Then at the G8 Gleneagles Summit, Japan also stated that it would expand its ODA projects worldwide to US\$10 billion within five years. At the G8 Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, African issues were a major topic of discussion along with the global economy. At the discussions, the G8 acknowledged the importance of steady implementation of the previous commitments. The G8 leaders also shared the awareness that they should present themselves as trustworthy partners for African countries. In addition, the G8 indicated the importance of supporting the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), as well as holding dialogue to allow emerging donor countries such as China to play a constructive role. Agreement was thus made on having a high-level dialogue for two years ending in 2009 (Heiligendamm Process) on matters such as investment and development between the G8 and five major emerging countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa).

## 3. Japan's Leadership at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

### (1) World Economic Forum (Davos Meeting)

In his special address at the Davos Meeting held in Switzerland in January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda presented Japan's Cool Earth Promotion Programme declaring the issue of climate change to be the largest theme of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. With regard to another key issue, African development, he clarified Japan's

1 NEPAD: Created in 2001, the New Partnership for Africa's Development is the first comprehensive development plan drafted by African countries. With the aim of poverty reduction, sustainable growth and development, and of Africa's integration into the global economy, NEPAD emphasizes the principles of African ownership and responsibility, peace and democracy, human rights, good governance, sound economic management, and genuine partnerships with the international community (renunciation of aid dependence).

proposal to focus on health, water, and education from the perspective of human security.

## (2) G8 Development Ministers' Meeting

The G8 Development Ministers' Meeting was held in Tokyo on April 5-6, 2008. Emerging donor countries and major countries in Asia (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, and South Africa), UN organizations, the World Bank, and multilateral organizations from Asia and Africa also participated in the meeting. The G8 Development Ministers' Meeting has been held since 2002 in the preparatory process for the G8 summit, and this was the first year that Japan has hosted it. At the meeting, overall agreement was reached among the G8 on the direction of development issues for TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. The G8 also reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce respective development aid efforts. In addition, the G8 affirmed the importance of gaining participation of emerging aid donors mainly from Asia, in order that the entire international community, including emerging as well as developed countries, produces a higher level of development results.



Then Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura giving a press conference at the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting

## (3) Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)

TICAD IV was held on May 28-30, 2008 in Yokohama. The conference was attended by more than 3,000 people including representatives from 51 African countries (of which 41 were heads of state level representatives including

Jean Ping, African Union (AU) Commission Chairperson), representatives from 34 donor and Asian countries, 77 multilateral and regional organizations, as well as participants from the private sector, civil society, and celebrities.

During his keynote speech at the opening ceremony for TICAD IV, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced Japan's intention to double its ODA to Africa by 2012, which was agreed on by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, as well as assistance for doubling private investments in Africa.<sup>2</sup> Japan's commitment towards African aid was praised by leaders of various African countries, including AU Chairperson Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The leaders also expressed their expectations for expanded trade and investments with Japan.

At TICAD IV, the Yokohama Declaration was adopted as an outcome document for the conference, signifying the importance of orchestrating the knowledge and resources of the entire global community in achieving the objective of sustained, accelerated African development based on ownership (self-help) by African countries and the partnership of the international community. In addition, the Yokohama Action Plan, a roadmap outlining specific undertakings within the TICAD process, and the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism, a mechanism for verifying the implementation of the process, were announced.

[See Chapter 2 for details on TICAD IV discussions.](#)

Moreover, on the first day of the conference, May 28, the first Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prizes were awarded to Dr. Brian Greenwood for contributions in medical research and Dr. Miriam Were for contributions in medical service at a ceremony with the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan. The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize awards individuals who have made significant accomplishments in the fields of medical research and services for the control of infectious and other diseases in Africa. The prize was first announced by then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi during his visit to Ghana in 2006. TICAD IV participants also welcomed the prize as contributing to the promotion of medical research, and medical and healthcare services in Africa, expressing their expectations for the future development of the prize.

2 At the sixteenth meeting of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council on May 20, 2008, which was held under the title "Quantity and Quality of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)," it was agreed that Japan would draft a strong initiative for supporting African development at TICAD IV, which was to be held at the end of May, and the decision was made to double ODA to Africa, among other measures.

## Chart II-1. Yokohama Declaration (Outline) (May 30, 2008)

**1. Outline**

The Yokohama Declaration is a political document that describes policies for the future development of Africa adopted at TICAD IV. The Declaration calls for strengthening efforts by the international community for the development of Africa as described below in 2., in recognition of the signs of progress evident in both political and economic fields in Africa since TICAD III held in 2003.

**2. Major Items**

The structure and major items of the Yokohama Declaration are as follows:

**(1) Introduction****(2) Recent Trends and Challenges**

The Participants acknowledged the positive trends in Africa, and appreciated Africa's strengthened self-reliance. They welcomed enhanced cooperation between AU and TICAD. Meanwhile they took note of serious challenges that surfaced in recent years, including rapid population increase, unemployment in rural and urban areas and infectious diseases. They paid special attention to the issue of soaring rise of food prices.

**(3) Boosting Economic Growth**

They emphasized human resource development, accelerated industrial development, agricultural and rural development, trade and investment, promotion of tourism, and the role of the private sector. They welcomed the strengthening of Public-Private-Partnerships.

**(4) Achieving the Millenium Development Goals: Economic and Social dimension of Human Security**

While recognizing the need for further effort to achieve the MDGs, they confirmed the importance of community development, education, health and gender.

**(5) Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance: Political dimension of Human Security**

They reiterated that development and peace must work in tandem with each other and recognized the importance of backing the efforts of African countries themselves to establish peace and democracy as evident in recent years. They also emphasized the need for early reform of the main United Nations bodies including the Security Council.

**(6) Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change**

They took note of the significance of efforts through such initiatives a Japan's Cool Earth Partnership for the African continent, which is extremely vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, and the importance of access to safe water.

**(7) A Broadened Partnership**

They recognized that the TICAD Process has advocated the concepts of ownership and partnership since 1993, and contributed to promoting Asia-Africa cooperation. They acknowledged the importance of further broadening of the TICAD partnership and the need to achieve greater synergy and coordination between and among existing initiatives, as well as the active involvement of civil society organizations in the TICAD process.

**(8) The Way Forward**

They confirmed systematic follow up on the overall TICAD Process after TICAD IV. They also confirmed the importance for Japan, as the G8 Chair, to reflect the outcomes of TICAD IV at the discussions of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

#### (4) G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

The 34th Group of Eight Summit (G8 Summit) was held on July 7-9, 2008 in Toyako, Hokkaido under the chairmanship of then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda.

An outreach session was held on the first day of the summit with African leaders. Seven African countries, the AU, and related multilateral organizations took part in the G8 discussions on development issues in Africa, the results of TICAD IV, and other global issues such as the MDGs and soaring food prices. At the exclusive G8 meeting on the second day, development and Africa were brought up and the participating leaders renewed their commitments to achieving the MDGs in the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration, as the year 2008 marks the mid-point toward the target year for the MDGs. The leaders reconfirmed their commitment made at the G8 Gleneagles Summit to increase ODA and mentioned the need to keep increasing ODA to Africa after 2011. They also discussed the importance of the approach emphasized by Japan, including ensuring human security, improving governance, private-led economic growth, and a participatory approach. Focus was put on health, water, and education during discussions for achieving the MDGs. In particular, the Toyako

Framework for Action on Global Health was released, which includes general principles for action in the health sector. The Leaders Declaration stated, “We welcome the important contributions of TICAD IV which adopted the Yokohama Declaration. In the spirit of partnership which characterizes our relations, we will reflect views of African partners in our future cooperation,” indicating that all G8 members share the same stance on the results of TICAD IV. [See Chapter 2 for details on discussion regarding African development at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.](#)



G8 Working Session at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit  
(Source: dpa/PANA)

## Chart II-2. G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Chair's Summary (Development and Africa - Main Points)

### 1. Development

- (1) We renew our commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as this year marks the mid-point of the target period. We reinvigorate our efforts, and at the same time encourage the developing countries to put forth their best efforts.
- (2) We are committed to working to fulfill our Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments made at Gleneagles (see Note)

Note: The following commitments were made at Gleneagles:

- (a) Increase ODA to Africa from the G8 and other donors by US\$25 billion a year by 2010.
- (b) According to OECD estimates, total ODA from the G8 and other donors to developing countries is expected to increase by around US\$50 billion a year by 2010 compared to 2004.

- (3) We mentioned the need to increase ODA for Africa after 2011 beyond the current commitment.
- (4) We promote private sector-led economic growth, improved human security, international cooperation involving participation by all key players and stakeholders and strengthening cooperation between new aid partners.
- (5) We particularly focus on health, water and education among MDGs.

### 2. Health

- (1) We welcome the G8 health experts report, submitted with tables on the implementation status of past G8 commitments. We set forth the 'Toyako Framework for Action,' which includes the principles for action in the health field. The Framework for Action also includes mechanisms to monitor the G8's commitments.
- (2) We agreed to strengthen health systems including fighting infectious diseases, improving maternal, newborn and child health and training health workers. In particular, we continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing US\$60 billion over 5 years to support healthcare as agreed upon at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit. Some countries will provide additional resources for health systems, including water.
- (3) We agreed to work to increase health workforce coverage towards the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people.
- (4) We reconfirm our commitment to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and polio. The G8 agreed to achieve the goal of providing 100 million mosquito nets in partnership with other stakeholders to fight malaria by the end of 2010, and to support the control or elimination of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

### 3. Water

- (1) Good water cycle management is crucial to address the water issue.
- (2) We revitalize our efforts to implement the Water Action Plan agreed upon at the G8 Evian Summit, and will review the Plan by the next G8 Summit based on a progress report prepared by G8 water experts.
- (3) We focus on resolving water issues in Africa and Asia Pacific region.

### 4. Education

- (1) We strive for universal primary education, and stated the need for striking a good balance between primary and post-primary education.
- (2) We continue efforts, with other donors, to address the shortfall of funds for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) estimated to be US\$1 billion in countries where it has been endorsed. The G8's progress to support FTI will be monitored through a report to be submitted at the G8 Summit in 2009.

### 5. Africa

- (1) We welcome the important contribution of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). We will reflect views of African countries in our future cooperation.
- (2) We discussed important practical measures to support Africa, including improvement of business environment, development of infrastructure, support for agriculture, spending on Aid for Trade, support for good governance, and promotion of peace and security in Africa.
- (3) We endorse the progress report on our cooperative efforts for African development submitted by the Africa Personal Representatives (APRs). We encourage them to discuss the possible evolution of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF).

## (5) Heightened Interest toward Achievement of MDGs

In response to these meetings, two separate meetings were held in September 2008 on African development and the MDGs. The first of these meetings was the High-Level Meeting on Africa's Development Needs, which was held to review the implementation status of various commitments made to Africa and to determine specific African development actions for achieving development objectives such as the MDGs. The second meeting, the High-Level Event on the MDGs, was held at the United Nations to discuss the current progress of MDGs in all developing countries as well as undertakings aimed at achieving the MDGs. In a report released prior to these meetings, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pointed out that while there are apparent improvements in terms of progress toward achieving the MDGs compared with the previous year, countries are still not implementing their commitments to a sufficient degree and are behind schedule for meeting the

target deadlines. The report went on to note the necessity for enhancing global partnerships. It is expected that discussions within the international community concerning the enhancement of global efforts for achieving the MDGs in Africa will continue to deepen in the future.











Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone giving a speech at the High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (UN Headquarters) (September 2008)



### Chart II-3. G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Summary)

1. We renew our commitment to address the multifaceted and structural crisis caused by the steep rise in global food prices. We are determined to take all possible measures, and since January 2008 have committed over US\$10 billion to support food aid.
2. The international community needs a fully coordinated response and a comprehensive strategy to tackle this issue in an integrated fashion. We welcome the outcomes of the FAO High-Level Conference on World Food Security and TICAD IV, and commend the leadership of the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions. We will cooperate with the international community to form a global partnership, including developing country governments, the private sector, civil society, donors, and international institutions.
3. In the short-term we are addressing urgent needs of the most vulnerable people. We welcome the contributions of other donors, and call on them to renew their commitments.
4. Food security also requires a robust world market and trade system.
5. It is imperative to remove export restrictions and expedite the current negotiations at WTO aimed at introducing stricter disciplines on trade actions which prolong and aggravate the situation, and hinder humanitarian purchases of food commodities.
6. We continue to support monitoring by relevant agencies of the functioning of agricultural and food markets to minimize the volatility of food prices and preempt future crises.
7. We call for countries with sufficient food stocks to make available a part of their surplus for countries in need in times of significantly increasing prices. In addition, we will explore options on a coordinated approach to stock management, including the pros and cons of building a virtual internationally coordinated reserve system for humanitarian purposes.
8. We recognize the need for a wide range of mid- to long-term measures, and to this end will take the following actions:
  - (1) Reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and significantly increase support for developing country initiatives in this sector;
  - (2) Support implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), and work toward the goal of doubling production of key food staples in African countries meeting CAADP criteria in 5 to 10 years;
  - (3) Promote agricultural research and development, dissemination of technologies, and the training of scientists and experts related to agriculture;
  - (4) Promote science-based risk analysis including the contribution of seed varieties developed through biotechnology;
  - (5) Support improvement of infrastructure (irrigation, transportation, supply chain, storage and distribution systems and quality control);
  - (6) Support development strategies of developing countries in adapting to the impact of climate change.
  - (7) Ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security, and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass.
9. We have tasked a G8 Experts Group to monitor the implementation of our commitments and to contribute to realizing the global partnership.
10. We ask our ministers of agriculture to hold a meeting.
11. We will review the progress on this issue at our next G8 Summit.

**Chart II-4. Progress Chart of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**  
(from UN MDGs 2008 Progress Chart and other sources)

Goal	Goals and targets Indicator written in parenthesis	Entire developing countries		North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
		Calendar year	Progress chart		
 <b>Goal 1</b> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Reduce extreme poverty by half (Proportion of population below \$1 per day [percentage])	1990 1999 2005	31.6 23.4 19.2 (2004)	3.5 3.8 3.8 (Includes Western Asia)	55.7 56.3 50.3
	2. Achieve productive employment and decent work for all (Employment-to-population ratio)	1997 2000 2007	64.8 64.1 63.2	43.6 43.2 45.9	67.8 67.1 66.8
	3. Reduce extreme hunger by half (Proportion of people consuming less than minimally required calories [percentage])	1990 1992 2001 2003	20 17	4 4	33 31
 <b>Goal 2</b> Achieve universal primary education	4. Universal primary schooling (Net enrolment ratio in primary education: Targeting school-age children who are not enrolled in primary or secondary education [percentage])	1991 2000 2006	79.6 83.3 87.5	82.8 91.3 95.0	53.5 58.0 70.7
 <b>Goal 3</b> Promote gender equality and empower women	5. Enrolment ratio in primary education (Ratio of girls to boys in primary education [percentage])	1991 2000 2006	0.87 0.92 0.94	0.82 0.91 0.93	0.83 0.85 0.89
	6. Share of woman in wage employment (Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector [percentage])	1990 2000 2006	35.5 37.7 39.0 (* worldwide)	20.9 19.3 21.3	25.3 28.5 30.8
	7. Women's equal representation in national parliaments (Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament [percentage]) * Data of 2008 are as of January 31, 2008	1990 2002 2008	10.4 12.1 16.5	2.6 2.2 8.3	7.2 12.0 17.3
 <b>Goal 4</b> Reduce child mortality	8. Reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate (Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births [number of children])	1990 2000 2006	103 88 80	82 48 35	184 167 157
	9. Measles immunization (Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles [percentage])	1990 2000 2006	71 69 78	84 93 96	56 55 72
 <b>Goal 5</b> Improve maternal health	10. Reduce by three quarters maternal mortality ratio (Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 pregnant women).	1990 2000 2005	480 450 450	250 130 160	920 920 900
	11. Universal access to reproductive health (Antenatal care coverage [percentage]) * women aged 15-49 who have had at least one visit	1990 2005	54 74	47 70	68 75
 <b>Goal 6</b> Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	12. Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS (HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years [percentage])	1990 2002 2007	0.3 1.0 0.9	0.1 less than 0.1 0.1 less than 0.1 0.1	2.1 5.4 4.9
	13. Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis (Prevalence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people [number of existing cases])	1990 2000 2006	150 150 151	54 50 44	157 253 291
 <b>Goal 7</b> Ensure environmental sustainability	14. Reverse the loss of environmental resources (Proportion of land area covered by forest [percentage])	1990 2000 2005	31.3 30.6 30.3 (* worldwide)	1.3 1.5 1.5	29.2 27.3 26.5
	15. Halve the proportion of people without safe drinking water (Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source [percentage])	1990 2006	71 84	88 92	49 58
	16. Halve the proportion of people without basic sanitation (Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility [percentage])	1990 2006	41 53	62 76	26 31
	17. Improve the lives of slum dwellers (Proportion of urban population living in slums [percentage])	1990 2001 2005	46.5 42.7 36.5	37.7 28.2 14.5	72.3 71.9 62.2
 <b>Goal 8</b> Develop a global partnership for development	18. Internet users (Internet users per 100 population)	1990 2000 2006	no data 2.0 10.8	0.0 0.8 10.4	0.0 0.5 3.4

Notes: (1) The eight MDG logos above are created as part of a campaign dubbed *Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa* (Don't let it be – World Poverty).

(2) For details of the statistics data above, please refer to a UN official site Millennium Development Goals Indicators (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx>).

## 3. (5) Heightened Interest toward Achievement of MDGs

Target already met or very close to being met.
  Target is expected to be met by 2015 if prevailing trends persist.
  Target is not expected to be met by 2015.
  No progress, or a deterioration or reversal.
  Insufficient data.

Eastern Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Southern Asia	Western Asia	Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States in Europe	Commonwealth of Independent States in Asia
56.0 35.5 17.8		48.9 42.2 38.6	3.5 3.8 (Includes North Africa) 3.8	—	9.7 10.8 8.0	1.9 6.8 5.4	
74.9 73.9 71.9	67.2 66.7 66.4	57.6 57.2 56.4	48.1 47.7 48.2	68.2 68.9 70.0	59.0 59.3 60.0	54.3 52.9 55.4	57.0 57.3 58.7
16 12	18 12	25 21	6 9	15 12	13 10	4 (1993-1995) 3	16 (1993-1995) 20
98.0 99.1 94.3	95.6 94.3 95.0	71.9 80.1 89.8	80.4 84.8 88.3	—	86.7 94.4 95.5	90.8 88.0 92.8	88.3 92.4 93.9
0.94 1.01 0.99	0.97 0.97 0.97	0.77 0.84 0.95	0.83 0.88 0.91	0.90 0.90 0.89	0.97 0.97 0.97	1.00 0.99 1.00	0.99 0.99 0.98
38.0 39.6 41.1	37.7 38.6 37.8	13.2 16.7 18.6	17.0 19.2 20.3	33.2 35.8 36.4	36.4 40.5 42.3	50.1 51.2 52.2	44.7 46.2 47.9
20.2 20.2 19.8	10.4 13.9 17.4	5.7 4.9 12.9	4.6 5.2 9.1	1.2 2.4 2.5	11.9 15.7 22.2	no data 8.4 13.9	no data 8.8 13.9
45 36 24	77 47 35	120 94 81	69 47 40	85 73 66	55 35 27	27 23 17	79 64 47
98 85 93	72 81 82	57 57 66	79 87 88	70 68 70	76 92 93	85 97 99	96 96 95
95 55 50	450 210 300	620 540 490	190 190 160	550 240 430	180 190 130	58 68 51	
no data	71 93	39 65	54 76	—	77 95	no data	89 98
0.1 less than 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.4 0.4	0.1 less than 0.1 0.3 0.3	0.1 less than 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 less than 0.1 0.4 1.3	0.2 0.5 0.6	0.1 less than 0.1 0.7 1.2	0.1 less than 0.1 0.1 less than 0.1 0.1
119 105 100	271 229 210	172 168 165	54 43 38	201 191 183	99 67 53	44 104 101	60 104 117
16.5 18.1 19.8	56.3 49.9 46.8	14.0 14.3 14.2	3.3 3.4 3.5	68.3 65.0 63.4	49.9 47.2 46.0	46.6 46.7 46.7	3.9 3.9 3.9
68 88	73 86	74 87	86 90	51 50	84 92	95 97	87 88
48 65	50 67	21 33	79 84	52 52	68 79	89 88	95 93
41.1 36.4 36.5	36.8 28.0 27.5	63.7 59.0 42.9	26.4 25.7 24.0	24.5 24.1 24.1	35.4 31.9 27.0	6.0 6.0 6.0	30.3 29.4 29.4
no data 3.3 12.5	0.0 2.4 9.9	0.0 0.5 9.7	no data 3.9 13.5	0.0 1.9 5.2	0.0 3.9 18.7	0.0 1.7 20.2	0.0 0.5 6.0

## Section 2. Japan's Leadership and African Development

### 1. Basic Philosophy of TICAD

#### (2) TICAD Process

Japan aggressively works towards African development utilizing the TICAD process as an axis. TICAD has been

held once every five years, but it is actually an ongoing process. Between conferences there are various ministerial meetings, preparatory meetings, and working-level talks held in relation to TICAD focused on individual sectors such as trade and investments, the consolidation of peace, and environment and energy. TICAD functions as a process where African countries and the international community come together to present policy for African development.



Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) (May 2008)  
(Source: AFP=Jiji)

#### (2) Ownership and Partnership

Through the TICAD process, Japan has asserted the importance of ownership (self-help) by African countries and partnerships (cooperation) with the international community to support that ownership for African development.

The aforementioned NEPAD was adopted as an independent initiative by Africa for African development at the July 2001 assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU; the predecessor of the current AU). The TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting held in December of the same year served as a first opportunity to introduce NEPAD to the international community. Since then, the TICAD process has strengthened collaborations with NEPAD to support independent undertakings by African countries.

Adhering to the belief that a large number of partners will be needed for African development, Japan has sought the participation of developed countries, the UN development aid organizations including UNDP and the World Bank, as well as from civil societies including NGOs in the TICAD process. In particular, TICAD IV invited private enterprises and foundations that are active in the field of African development from the perspective of further expansion of partnerships. Furthermore, speeches were made personally by Bono, lead singer of international rock group U2, and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Dr. Wangari Maathai.

#### (3) Asia-Africa Cooperation

The TICAD process also emphasizes the importance of South-South cooperation, mainly between Asia and Africa. Since the conclusion of World War II, Japan has worked together with other Asian countries to support economic development in Asia. In recent years developed Asian countries and African countries have been developing their economic relationship. TICAD advocates the importance of utilizing the development experience of Asia for Africa, and works to promote trade and investment between the two regions through human resources development projects including training programs in Asian countries as well as the Africa-Asia Business Forum.

### 2. Significance of Support for Africa

Based on the idea that global stability and prosperity are unattainable without first resolving problems in Africa, Japan believes it necessary to continue making appropriate contributions to various issues in Africa as a responsible member of the international community. Supporting the development efforts of developing countries is a peaceful and important means for realizing peace and prosperity in the global community. Support for African development is important from the viewpoint of international peace

cooperation as well. In particular, Africa possesses many serious problems related to development. As the international community is becoming more interdependent, it is not only impermissible, but also not in the national interest for Japan to pass over these development issues in Africa. Furthermore, Africa has 53 countries in the UN, comprising nearly 30% of the overall membership, and possesses a wealth of natural resources and a gigantic potential market. Deepening a friendly and cooperative relationship with Africa, thereby developing a stable economic relationship with the continent, would significantly contribute to enhancing Japan's diplomatic infrastructure as well as its economic prosperity.

### 3. Future Measures

In conducting discussions on African development in various international fora such as TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, Japan exercised leadership from the preparatory stages as it did in agenda-setting.

During the preparatory process for TICAD IV, Japan made great efforts to hear Africa's views before deciding the priority issues and agenda for the conference. Japan also consulted donor countries and aid organizations as well as multilateral organizations to a great extent in making outcome documents such as the Yokohama Declaration. It can be said that TICAD IV's success is owed to this scrupulous preparation process. The results from TICAD IV, crystallizing the opinions of African countries expressed at the

conference, were carried over into discussion held at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

Japan has exercised leadership in the field of African development in a variety of ways. Toward the MDGs target year of 2015, interest in development is expected to heighten within the international community, and greater effort will be required for concrete commitments and actions for Africa. From now on, the focus will be on how the outcomes agreed on at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit by the entire international community, including African countries, donor countries including the G8 members, and multilateral organizations, will be implemented. Japan will continue to lead the international community in providing support to Africa by steadily implementing various assistance programs, including the doubling of its ODA announced at TICAD IV.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasutoshi Nishimura talks with African Development Bank Group President Donald Kaberuka

## Box 1. The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and Related Activities in Yokohama City

The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama City in May 2008 was a highly successful event which included a diversity of activities sponsored by Yokohama, the host city, and by various organizations. Yokohama was the first city other than Tokyo to host the TICAD conference. Ahead of the conference, the city decided to immerse itself in African atmosphere. To encourage the people to familiarize themselves with Africa and to welcome the people visiting from Africa, the city designated the month of May as "African Month" and held a full array of activities relating to Africa. In total, more than 80 events were held related to TICAD, with more than 50 held during African Month alone, by various organizations other than Yokohama such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), international organizations, local organizations, NGOs and NPOs. The following reports feature some of the events that merit special mention.



### One School, One Country Project: A project for promoting understanding of Africa in elementary and junior high schools.

The One School, One Country Project, which was initiated in January 2008, is an effort to give elementary school students opportunities to look at Africa and other countries of the world and think about society by stimulating their interest in and their desire to learn about Africa. As one of the exchange activities, 35 countries with embassies in Japan were introduced in 55 municipal elementary schools in Yokohama, where embassy staff, MOFA officials, and people associated with JICA and the Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) spoke directly to students about those countries. Mayor Hiroshi Nakada of Yokohama participated in a teleconferencing session between elementary school students of both Ghana and Yokohama. In addition, one elementary school class welcomed a lesson provided by Mr. Baudouin Euloge Adogony, a native of Benin who appears on Japanese TV and is an official supporter of TICAD IV.



One School, One Country Project (Lesotho ambassador to Japan visiting an elementary school)



Teleconference

### One Station, One Country Project

To let the people become more familiar with Africa, the One Station, One Country Project was held during African Month aimed at giving quick introduction of African countries. National flags, introductory panels and PR posters for TICAD IV were set up at all of the forty municipal subway stations in Yokohama, in addition to which pictures drawn by students participating in the One School, One Country Project and posters publicizing a quiz on African countries were displayed in subway cars. Some stations featured performances of African music and dance.



Africa screening quiz



One Station, One Country Project (wall painting ceremony attended by the Prime Minister of Angola)





One Station, One Country Project (exhibition in the station yard)



African presentations in city subways

### **Africa Support Campaign**

Yokohama also held events aimed at supporting Africa. These included “Yokohama for Africa,” a fund-raising campaign aimed at contributing directly to people suffering from hunger and malnutrition, and “Saving the Hungry in Africa,” a campaign in which participating stores/restaurants contributed a portion of their sales of African foods (local cuisine or other menus featuring African products). In another campaign, bottles of Yokohama municipal water, named “Hamakko-Doshi for Africa” and bottled by the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau, were sold and a portion of the proceeds donated to support Africa. Another fund-raising campaign focused on afforestation in Africa. Thanks to these activities and the cooperation of many people and enterprises, contributions exceeding ¥7.5 million were raised (as of July 2008). The funds were donated through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and JICA to support the provision of school lunches and afforestation activities in Africa.



Hamakko-Doshi for Africa  
Campaign bottle

### **Transfer of Yokohama’s technology to Africa and other countries**

In collaboration with JICA, Yokohama will provide technical support to Africa using its technological know-how. In a variety of fields including livestock breeding and farming, port development and management, and water supply engineering and management, municipal employees will be dispatched and trainees accepted beginning in FY2008. As a model environmentally-friendly city, Yokohama also held a PR event called “Environmental Showcase” to inspire the world by introducing efforts by residents, companies and municipal administrative agencies for sustainable living. In addition, TICAD IV participants were introduced to some of the city’s environmental technologies through displays using panels and images and demonstrations of recycling activities.

In addition to these activities conducted directly by Yokohama City, further momentum was given to the conference PR activities by the TICAD Yokohama Promotion Committee set up by the city and local organizations, and by the Organizing Committee for TICAD IV-related events jointly established by MOFA, Yokohama City, and others. Also, in order to raise Japanese peoples’ awareness and deepen their understanding of African life and culture, vigorous PR activities were pursued through symposiums, seminars, concerts, African Festa, photography exhibits, and movie festivals.

(Source: all photos from Yokohama City)



# Chapter 2

## Support toward Africa's Ownership



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

### Section 1. Specific Commitments to Issues of African Development

#### 1. Africa's Current Situations with Bright and Dark Sides

Poverty remains a severe problem in Africa, particularly in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of the Sub-Saharan African countries (34 of the total 48 countries) are least developed countries (LDC), and approximately half of the population lives below the poverty line (US\$1 per day). Furthermore, many countries in the region face serious problems hindering development, including civil war and conflicts, displaced persons, famine due to drought, and spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. These countries need substantial assistance from the international community. At the same time, the region is blessed with a rich natural environment full of abundant natural resources and forests. Also, consolidation of peace is showing a progress in recent years, as well as democratization as is apparent in the holding of democratic elections. There are a number of countries achieving over 5% economic growth each year, spearheading Africa's move toward becoming a vibrant continent.

#### 2. Japan's Achievement of its Pledges

Japan has steadily carried out its pledges made in the TICAD process. At the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) held in 2003, Japan announced that it would provide grant aid of US\$1 billion over five years in the basic human needs sector of healthcare including for HIV/AIDS, education, water, and food assistance. As of March 2008, Japan had provided (on an Exchange of Notes basis) a total of ¥135.5 billion (about US\$1.2 billion). This grant aid has provided educational opportunities to approximately 400,000 schoolchildren, purchased over 10 million mosquito nets, and supplied 3.45 million people with safe drinking water. In addition, it extended approximately US\$100 million in assistance for poor farmers to raise food production as well as US\$380 million in emergency food aid. Regarding the promotion of investments, Japan pledged to extend approximately US\$300 million in investment promotion assistance to Africa, and as of 2006 Japan had already surpassed its pledge by reaching US\$360 million. Regarding debt relief, Japan announced that it would relieve a total of approximately US\$3 billion ODA loans, and by 2007 it

had already signed Exchange of Notes for relieving more than its pledge thus fulfilling this commitment. At the Asia-Africa Summit in April 2005, then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced a pledge to double ODA to Africa over the ensuing three years. Based on disbursements made in 2003, Japan aimed to disburse approximately US\$1.7 billion (approximately ¥180 billion) for Africa in 2007, and despite stiff circumstances surrounding the ODA budget, Japan was successful in meeting its commitment.

### 3. Key Agenda of African Development

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in May 2008, lively discussion was held on the direction of future African development in order to bolster the positive change in recent years. The conference was held under the basic theme of *Towards a Vibrant Africa: Continent of Hope and Opportunity*, and was focused on the priority topics of (1) boosting growth in Africa, (2) ensuring human security, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and consolidation of peace and good governance, and (3) addressing environmental issues and climate change.

“Boosting growth in Africa” aims at enhancing assistance for sustainable growth so that the robust economic progress in Africa can benefit a wide variety of people including those facing poverty. “Ensuring human security”



Ms. Wangari Maathai giving a speech  
(Source: AFP=Jiji)

consists of assistance for achieving the MDGs, the consolidation of peace, and assistance for good governance. “Addressing environmental issues and climate change” was discussed based on the recognition that Africa is the most vulnerable continent to climate change even though it is the smallest emitter of greenhouse gases. It was pointed out that assistance should be provided especially for efforts to adapt to climate change and to remove obstacles hindering growth. Accordingly, the conference aimed to combine the wisdom and resources of the international community in order to provide necessary assistance. At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, the G8 welcomed the important contributions of TICAD IV and all parties recognized the importance of improving the business environment, developing infrastructure, agriculture, governance, and peace and safety for achieving economic growth in Africa and the MDGs.

## Section 2. Accelerating Growth

### 1. Developing Infrastructure

In order to stimulate accelerated growth in Africa, it is important to develop regional infrastructure focused on road and power networks. The fourth annual meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), which is a major framework created from the G8 process for discussing infrastructure development in Africa, was held in Tokyo in March 2008. Japan led the discussions at the meeting, pointing out the importance of road and power networks as a regional infrastructure spread over the entire African continent. A common awareness was shared on the great importance of developing regional road networks for boosting growth in Africa, and participants acknowledged the importance of a “software-oriented” approach, including the streamlining of customs procedures (“one stop border posts”), in addition to “hardware-oriented” approaches. Moreover, there was a common view on the necessity for developing undeveloped roads (so-called “missing links”) and connecting them to road networks, and the need for setting an order of priority for development. Africa noted it is currently deliberating an appropriate criterion for deciding the order of priority.

Regarding the development of a regional power network, all participants expressed the common view of the need to develop a regional power network centered on the power pools located in southern, eastern, western, and central Africa, in order to address the current lack of sufficient

power. In addition, participants granted their basic approval of the six issues Japan presented for developing a regional power network: (1) development of power resources, (2) interconnected transmission lines within regions, (3) interconnected transmission lines between regions, (4) improving energy efficiency, (5) capacity building encompassing regional economic communities (RECs), and (6) partnerships and cooperation with regional power corporations and others.

The Yokohama Declaration, which was adopted at TICAD IV, also acknowledged the importance of developing regional infrastructure. Japan intends to cooperate by extending a maximum of US\$4 billion of ODA loans over the ensuing five years in order to develop regional infrastructure and irrigation and other facilities for improving agricultural productivity. Loans will be extended actively and flexibly in collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Japan also intends to proactively provide assistance for “one stop border posts” in order to allow road networks to smoothly transport people and goods and thereby stimulate trade and investments.

## **2. Promoting Trade and Investment**

The G8 and African countries agreed at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit on the importance of developing a business environment for achieving growth in Africa and the MDGs. As such, investments from Japanese companies and trade between Japan and African countries will encourage sustained growth in Africa by creating employment opportunities and transferring technology and expertise. Africa has high expectations for this, and Japan plans to implement various measures including those listed below in order to promote trade and investment so as to meet Africa’s expectations. First, from the perspective of promoting trade, Japan will provide technical assistance related to trade as well as assistance for improving access to the market for African products through the One Village One Product movement. In addition, from the perspective of promoting investments, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced at TICAD IV his intention to conduct joint efforts between the public and private sectors for doubling investments to Africa over the ensuing five years. Specifically, he produced a plan for financial assistance on the scale of US\$2.5 billion that included expanding trade insurance and creating the Facility for African Investment at the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). As a first step in taking concrete measures, a Joint Trade and Investment Promotion

Mission to Africa comprised of Japanese government officials, Diet members, and private companies was dispatched to 12 countries in southern, eastern, central, and western Africa between late August and September 2008. The mission surveyed and exchanged views on the investment environment and major industries in Africa.

## **Section 3. Establishing “Human Security”**

### **1. Support for Community Development**

#### **(1) Concepts of Support that Responds to the Community Needs**

Economic growth at the individual and community level is important to ensure that economic growth in Africa becomes sustainable and is shared widely among the people across regions at the grassroots level. Japan has provided various kinds of assistance in line with the community needs based on the principle of human security. The principle of human security involves creating a society that can protect the lives, the livelihood and dignity of its people from various threats, and allow individuals to realize their full potential through adequate training. In order to strengthen capacity in Africa’s rural farming villages, for example, Japan announced the African Village Initiative (AVI). This project helps construct schools while also providing healthcare services for all of society, involving the digging of wells and provision of school meals. Furthermore, Japan provides assistance via the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security for the African Millennium Village (AMV) project, which is being implemented mainly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Japan plans to coordinate these two community development projects to provide more effective assistance in the future. Furthermore, Japan will promote assistance in sectors that are directly related to achieving the MDGs, such as health and education, which carry great importance in ensuring human security.

#### **(2) Discussions at TICAD IV**

At TICAD IV, it was pointed out that (1) community development and community-level capacity development are vital factors in strengthening human security in both rural and urban areas, (2) the gender perspective is indispensable in community development as women play an important role in the field, and that (3) a community-based approach is essential for the consolidation of peace in transitional

## 1. (3) Development of the One Village One Product Movement

periods. Furthermore, the Yokohama Action Plan, which indicates concrete actions for the TICAD process in the ensuing five years, spelled out support for comprehensive community development utilizing experience from the aforementioned AVI and AMV projects. The action plan also included providing technical assistance, marketing skills, and microfinance in order to create a substantial degree of employment opportunities for the younger generation in particular, as well as expanding the One Village One Product project. Of these commitments, comprehensive community development includes provision of basic education, water, sanitation, school meals, first aid treatment, and referral services<sup>3</sup> at schools and other educational facilities within the community. Schools are therefore to provide comprehensive services encompassing literacy education and lifestyle improvement. Commitments also include promoting participation of community in school management for easier access to education achievements and for strengthened economic ties with the local communities including the supply of food for school meals.

### (3) Development of the One Village One Product Movement

Japan has a long experience of human and community development through the cultivation of local specialty goods called the One Village One Product movement. The movement, which respects the independent efforts of communities, is aimed at tapping their latent potential, where administrative authorities provide technical and other indirect support such as for marketing. Originated in Japan, it has spread mainly in Asian countries such as Thailand, Viet Nam, and Cambodia, and can be utilized in Africa to reduce poverty. Its objective is to combine community capacity building with income generation in order to link them to sustained economic growth based on community. In order to realize this objective, it is important to search the community's products and find promising items. It is also important to secure stable production and distribution, and, from the perspective of exporting what is exportable, to form partnerships with organizations that control trade. Moreover, for their smooth implementation, community development is necessary, as well as administrative capacity building and human resources development. In particular, since the One Village One Product movement does not stop

with the development of a single community, but is possibly linked to the economic growth of the entire country, human resources development for the entire government will ultimately be necessary to facilitate partnerships with related government agencies.

In Africa, there are already cases where Japan has provided cooperation in Malawi and Ghana. In Malawi, the One Village One Product movement is positioned as a national project for reducing poverty through economic development. Through the One Village One Product Office established within the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the central and regional governments join hands in selecting products, financing, spreading the campaign concepts, providing technical assistance, and promoting sales. JICA has provided technical cooperation for the Malawi Government's project since 2005. In Ghana, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers partnered with NGOs to provide technical assistance to female farmers who make shea butter, and conducted studies to promote local industries. In addition, JICA works together with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to promote commercialization by private corporations, and the products have been exhibited and sold at markets run by JETRO at Narita and Kansai Airports. There are high expectations for these examples from other African countries as a new development strategy that can be applied in their own countries.

As a specific undertaking by Japan, JICA focused on community empowerment and created a model for the One Village One Product movement by establishing a One Village One Product Office within the government of the recipient country and thereby providing assistance for the production group. From the perspective of exportable products, JETRO focuses its cooperation on shea butter, coffee, tea, and cut flowers. In the future, JETRO plans to introduce a new type of project by soliciting proposals from Japanese import companies.

Japan will utilize its experience of developing the One Village One Product movement for creating community products in Malawi and making shea butter in Ghana to spread the movement in the future to other African countries while working together with multilateral organizations. As part of its plan, Japan held the One Village One Product International Seminar in Malawi on January 22-24, 2008, with the purpose of introducing the philosophy and framework of the movement along with actual examples from

<sup>3</sup> For referral services, the staff will communicate with health centers, clinics, community hospitals, and other health related facilities to introduce and transport patients to an appropriate facility in a smooth manner.

Japan and Malawi, so as to help the movement's smooth deployment in other countries. A total of 120 people participated in the seminar including people from 12 African countries, one Asian country, Malawian officials, and donor affiliates such as from JICA, where they energetically exchanged views on deploying the One Village One Product movement in their own respective countries.

## 2. Health

### (1) Three Health-related Development Goals

International health issues can no longer be faced by a single country, but have now become global issues that must be tackled by the international community as a whole. If death and disabilities from disease increase, families that lose their workers will face economic burdens, and medical fees will pose significant burdens for families with sick members. This will engender further poverty and a vicious circle where illness and infectious diseases become widespread due to poor nutrition and sanitation. These circumstances lead to a reduced national work force and hinder national development. They are also tied to such problems as terrorism and conflict which impact regional peace and order.

In the MDGs, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases are listed as objectives in the health sector to be achieved by 2015. However, the objective of reducing child mortality is lagging the most in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 157 in 1,000 children cannot live to their fifth birthday (as of 2006). Moreover, 500,000 women die of treatable or preventable causes during pregnancy or childbirth every year. That number is particularly high in Sub-Saharan Africa, where it applies to one in every 22 women in labor while the number is one in 7,300 women in labor in developed countries (as of 2006). Furthermore, while the overall number of individuals infected with HIV in developing countries remains relatively unchanged, the number of individuals dying from AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa is rising.

### (2) Support of Comprehensive Medical Care

Amidst these circumstances, Japan raised the problem of infectious diseases in developing countries as one of the major agendas at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in July 2000, making the issue a main discussion topic at a summit for the first time. Moreover, Japan announced the

Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI). This summit led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2002.

In November 2007, then Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura gave a policy speech entitled *Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy: From Okinawa to Toyako* in light of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in the following year. In the speech, he asserted the necessity for comprehensive efforts for strengthening health systems, improving maternal and child health, and countermeasures for infectious diseases. He also called on the cooperation of all related parties including various countries, international organizations, the business sector, the academic community, and civil society in order to establish an action policy to be shared within the international community.

In response to the foreign minister's policy speech, the topic of health was brought up at TICAD IV in May 2008 where active discussion was conducted on the direction of African development. The Yokohama Action Plan, which clarifies concrete undertakings to be taken by related countries and organizations including Japan over the next five years, presents undertakings in the areas of strengthening health systems, improving maternal and child health, and countermeasures for infectious diseases. Immediate efforts by Japan include saving the lives of 400,000 children over the following five years, training 100,000 healthcare human resources, and contributing US\$560 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria starting in 2009.

### (3) Framework for Action on Global Health

Japan also raised global health as a major agenda at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, announcing the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health. This framework was created after three meetings in February, April, and June 2008 by the G8 Health Experts Group, which was established by Japan. The framework, which took the form of recommendations, was welcomed in the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration. The declaration includes the following points regarding the health sector:



## Column 2

### Working Together to Prevent AIDS!

—Malawi's Countermeasures to Infection: Partnership Makes a Difference—

"I don't want other people to have to suffer what I'm suffering." These are the words we often hear from HIV-infected people in Malawi. The threat of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is surging in Malawi in southeast Africa, with 930,000 people believed to be infected.<sup>1</sup> This represents around 7% of Malawi's population, a strikingly high rate by global standards. The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Malawi is an extremely serious issue for the country's sustainable development. The Government of Malawi is taking countermeasures to halt the epidemic, including setting up testing centers and healthcare centers. However, these countermeasures are not always within reach of rural areas. Against this backdrop, the national and local governments of Malawi, the Government of Japan, Malawians, Japanese and local non-government organizations (NGOs), and HIV-infected people, among others, are joining together to put their efforts into overcoming this issue. World Vision Japan (WVJ) is a Japanese NGO that has been participating in this initiative from the beginning.

To improve the serious state of HIV infections in rural areas, WVJ has set up AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan.<sup>2</sup> It has also carried out human resource development so that the centers can be run by Malawian people themselves.<sup>3</sup>

Ms. Yuki Nakamura of WVJ has been working on this project as a coordinator since May 2007. "WVJ puts a strong emphasis on assistance for children. Our focus was on the impact the epidemic has on children in the rural areas, where the government's measures are not necessarily within their reach. We felt that we really had to do something when we saw young children losing their parents to AIDS," says Ms. Nakamura, looking back over the early phase of the project.

To make up for the shortfall in testing centers set up by the Government of Malawi, WVJ has set up 13 VCT centers nationwide with facilities and equipments essential to their running. Meanwhile, the Malawian Ministry of Health was responsible for providing viral testing kits and securing counselors to run the centers, and the Malawi Aids Counseling and Resource Organization (MACRO), a local NGO, was in charge of training counselors.

As to where to set up the VCT centers, WVJ chose places with a potential for having a large number of HIV infections, such as alongside highways, or where the number of people infected with HIV is increasing. To secure the land for the centers, WVJ talked with health authorities of local governments and residents' organizations such as chiefs of local ethnic groups. "Working on this project, we had to negotiate with many different people concerned. There were some occasions where the involvement of Japanese people—who are outsiders—helped smooth negotiations," says Ms. Nakamura.

WVJ is also conducting outreach activities on HIV/AIDS and viral testing, using posters and textbooks. Yet, merely urging people "Come and get an antibody test! They're so important!" is not enough by itself. This is because for many Malawians, fear of a diagnosis of HIV infection is not only the fear of death, but also the fear of harsh discrimination from the people around them, even including their own families. To counter this situation, infected people themselves have formed HIV patients' groups at the VCT centers, and begun outreach activities which stress the importance of antibody testing to the general public. With Malawian songs and dance, the unique rhythm reaches into people's hearts. These outreach activities, conducted through the seemingly never-ending dances and songs, have had an unexpected result: they help those infected with HIV to maintain their physical strength. The HIV patients' groups are an indispensable part of outreach activities for the general population in Malawi.

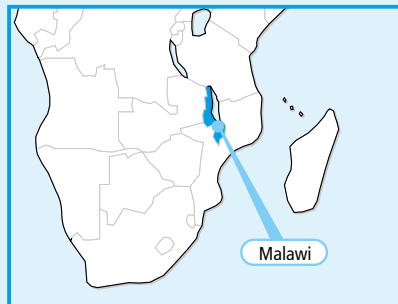
The cooperation of many people helped gradually increase the number of people visiting the VCT centers for HIV/AIDS testing and consultation. One such center saw more than 420 people in one month in July 2008.



Ms. Yuki Nakamura (far right) with a counselor and healthcare center staff in front of a VCT center (Source: World Vision)



A support group performs a traditional dance as part of AIDS outreach activities (Source: World Vision)



WVJ places a strong emphasis on ownership of projects by recipient

countries. It handed the VCT centers over to the Malawian Ministry in September 2008, entrusting the running of the centers to Malawian people. Through the partnerships of various people concerned, Malawi is now beginning to bring back the "light"—the meaning of the name "Malawi"—to its people.

1 Source: 2008 Report of the Global Epidemic (UNAIDS).

2 Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects.

3 VCT Scale-up Program in Malawi.



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

- 1) The G8 members welcomed the report by the G8 Health Experts that advocates the Toyako Action Plan, which indicates comprehensive efforts for combating infectious diseases, improving maternal and child health, and strengthening health systems.
- 2) A renewal of the commitment by the G8 members to continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected US\$60 billion over five years to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems, which was agreed at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit in 2007.
- 3) A pledge by the G8 members to cooperate with African countries in order to increase health workers in Africa to a ratio of 2.3 people for every 1,000.
- 4) Regarding countermeasures against malaria, the G8 members will aim to provide 100 million mosquito nets by 2010 with the cooperation of other countries.

### 3. Education

#### (1) Current Situations

Education comprises the foundation for self-reliance and development for all individuals and states. According to a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the number of out-of-school children throughout the entire world was reduced by 25% from 96 million in 1999 to 72 million in 2005, with a particularly notable progress in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as South and West Asia. Nevertheless, there are still 33 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa not attending school.

Furthermore, 18 million more teachers worldwide, of which 3.8 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, are needed in order to achieve universal primary education.

The international community continues working on the Education for All (EFA)<sup>4</sup> initiative which includes the achievement of MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women).

#### (2) Japan's Basic Ideas and Specific Support Measures

In an April 2008 policy speech entitled *Education for All: Human Resource Development for Self-Reliance and Growth*, then Foreign Minister Koumura noted that in order to achieve EFA and the MDGs it would be important to 1) further enhance basic education in both quality and quantity, 2) strengthen assistance on various education levels beyond basic education, 3) develop synergies between the education sector and other development sectors, and 4) create partnerships in which all people participate, both domestically and internationally. In addition, with regard to basic education, he announced the following concrete proposals for Africa over the next five years: 1) the construction of approximately 1,000 schools containing approximately 5,500 classrooms, 2) capacity building for 100,000 math and science teachers (approximately 300,000 worldwide), and 3) improvement of school management through community participation ("School for All" model).

#### (3) TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

Japan's basic ideas were reflected in the Yokohama Declaration and the Yokohama Action Plan issued at TICAD IV held in May 2008, which included improving access to and quality of basic education, assistance on various educational levels beyond basic education, and a cross-sectoral approach between education and other development sectors including school meals, safe drinking water, and toilets.

Education was brought up at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008 under Development and Africa which was one of main agendas. Japan noted the importance of continuing to focus on promoting universal primary

<sup>4</sup> EFA is an initiative that was first affirmed at the World Conference on Education for All held in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990. At the World Education Forum held in Dakar, Senegal in 2000, the Dakar Framework for Action was adopted listing six concrete goals in the educational sector with the aim of achieving EFA, including universal primary education and improving the adult literacy rate by 50% by 2015.



education while addressing primary and post-primary education in a well-balanced manner. Furthermore, with regard to the Fast Track Initiative (FTI),<sup>5</sup> it was confirmed that the G8 along with other donors would continue to make efforts to mobilize resources to meet the shortfall in FTI-endorsed countries estimated at US\$1 billion, while supporting the improvement of FTI's effectiveness through an external evaluation. The G8 will submit a report on G8 progress to support FTI at the next G8 summit. As G8 chair, Japan has worked as the co-chair of FTI since January 2008, deeply engaged in FTI discussion and management. In April 2008, the FTI Technical Meeting and other related meetings were held in Tokyo. Japan has also been providing a large amount of assistance to FTI-endorsed countries through bilateral and multilateral channels.

## 4. Consolidation of Peace

### (1) Visible Signs of Peace

Sub-Saharan Africa faces a complex range of factors such as poverty, ethnic and religious conflicts, economic interests, and independence issues that spawn from such causes as the artificial demarcation lines and the fragile national foundations. After the end of the Cold War, there has been an increase in struggles for power and resources between governmental and rebel forces, conflicts between tribes, and conflicts between states. These conflicts have not only spawned a vast number of casualties along with extensive refugees and internally displaced persons, but also have created a vicious circle of economic stagnation, dismantled infrastructure, and worsening poverty, while causing numerous human security problems including epidemics of infectious diseases.

However, in recent years Africa has displayed a trend for self-help efforts as it independently and proactively works to prevent and resolve conflicts. These efforts have been made by various states, the African Union (AU), as well as by regional economic communities (RECs) including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the South African Development Community (SADC). These efforts have resulted in signs of peace throughout regions, such as the conclusion of civil war in Sierra Leone (2002), the holding of a presidential

election in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2006), the establishment of the Ouagadougou Agreement in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (2007), and the holding of a parliamentary election in Angola (2008). Furthermore, post-conflict efforts to ensure the consolidation of peace and to prevent the recurrence of the conflicts are underway, including the return and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees, the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants, countermeasures for landmines (including clearance of unexploded mines), and the collection of small-arms.

### (2) Support to Enhance Africa's Own Peacekeeping Capabilities

In January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced that Japan would play a responsible role in the international community as a peace fostering nation that contributes to global peace and development. This statement indicates Japan's determination to continue to support the consolidation of peace in regions including Africa.

At the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) in 2003, Japan set assistance for the consolidation of peace as one of the Conference's pillars. Japan fulfilled all of its commitments made at TICAD III over a five-year period ending in May 2008, disbursing approximately US\$760 million worth of assistance for the consolidation of peace. At TICAD IV in 2008 as well, Japan raised the consolidation of peace in Africa as one of the priority issues, stressing the importance of the following points:

First, peacebuilding consists of numerous processes including conflict prevention, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, maintenance and recovery of public order, and the realization of democratic governance. It is important that donor countries and multilateral organizations work together on these processes in a seamless and irreversible manner.

Second, it is important to devise ways to prevent conflicts or minimize damage in the event of a conflict. From the perspective of conflict prevention, it is also important to eliminate potential causes for conflict, such as disparity in wealth and disputes over water, land, and resources.

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5 Fast Track Initiative: FTI is an international framework launched under the leadership of the World Bank in April 2002 with the objective of achieving one of the MDGs, "universal primary education by 2015." FTI aims to provide support to developing countries that have Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and educational sector plans, with priority given to countries that cannot achieve universal primary education by 2015 without external assistance.

Third, it is important that the people who were affected by conflicts regain independence at an early date in order to swiftly restore peace. From this viewpoint, consideration should be paid to individual and community empowerment as well as assistance for self-reliance via community rebuilding and vocational training, in addition to special consideration for the socially vulnerable. Consideration should also be paid to the social rehabilitation and reintegration of victims.

Finally, it is important to provide assistance for improving Africa's peacekeeping capacity. In particular, with regard to this final point, Japan worked together with UNDP in 2008 to start assistance for PKO Training Centers in African countries, and worked with UNESCO to commence NGO human resources development. Japan has also launched a human resources development project at home in the peacebuilding sector to foster civilian experts capable of engaging in global peacebuilding activities including those in Africa.

However, peace achieved through these measures will not last without good governance. In recent years, the importance of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the pillar of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), has been widely recognized across the African continent with more participating countries. Japan believes that it is important to put the resulting national action programs into action, and has thus commenced a project to support the implementation of the program in Ghana, which was the first country to complete the review in the APRM.

## Section 4. Environmental and Climate Change Issues

### 1. Climate Change

Africa is said to be one of the continents most susceptible to the impact of climate change. While Africa has the second largest tropical forest in the world, the Congo Basin, it also has the world's largest desert, the Sahara Desert. The continent is largely vulnerable to drought, reductions in food production, flooding from frequent torrential rain and rising sea levels, loss of biodiversity, and changes in the distribution of diseases such as malaria brought by climate change. Moreover, Africa is not equipped with adequate capacity to adapt to these changes.

Measures to adapt to climate change contribute to eliminating obstacles that hinder growth in Africa, and

these measures are becoming more and more important for African development. As discussed in Part I, Japan supports efforts for cutting emissions in developing countries including those in Africa. In addition it has announced the Cool Earth Partnership in order to support developing countries that are negatively impacted by climate change. Japan will strengthen partnerships with developing countries in order to reduce greenhouse gases on a global scale.

Japan will proactively support countermeasures against serious climate change in Africa by actively building this partnership with African countries. Before TICAD IV, Japan called on African countries to join the Japan-Africa Cool Earth Partnership. Thereafter, at TICAD IV, participants commented in the Chair's Summary that they welcome the Japan-Africa Cool Earth Partnership.

As a part of the specific assistance measures based on this partnership, Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a co-organizer of TICAD IV, announced at the conference that they will establish a Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa. This joint framework is meant to balance greenhouse gas reduction and economic growth, whereupon Japan and UNDP will jointly provide a total of at least US\$120 million for the climate change countermeasures of African countries working independently for climate stabilization. Specifically, the framework will provide assistance for national capacity building for adapting to climate change, reviewing poverty reduction strategies based on economic evaluations of climate change, and implementing training for climate change countermeasures.

As of October 2008, Japan had activated the Cool Earth Partnership in approximately 20 African countries. Specifically, Japan decided to extend ¥800 million in non-project grant aid to Senegal and ¥900 million to Madagascar. It will also contribute US\$400,000 for community-based projects for adapting to climate change in Namibia and Niger through UNDP. Japan anticipates that such assistance will help African countries overcome their vulnerability to climate change and promote their active involvement in making an effective future framework.

### 2. Support of Water and Sanitation

#### (1) Current Situations in Africa

The goal seven of the MDGs "ensure environmental sustainability" sets a target to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking

water and basic sanitation.” Progress in achieving this goal is particularly lagging in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the UNDP Human Development Report 2006 it is estimated that, if the situation remains the same, it will take Sub-Saharan Africa until 2040 to achieve the target with regard to access to safe drinking water and to 2076 for access to sanitary facilities.

Amidst these circumstances, Japan has focused on projects such as those for rural water supply. Its assistance in the sector of drinking water and sanitation accounted for approximately 19% (2001-2005) of bilateral assistance to Africa in the sector (second to Germany (about 23%)).

## (2) Japan's Basic Ideas and Specific Support Measures

In February 2008, then Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura gave a policy speech entitled *Global Water Governance: Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation*, where he called for a global response to the problems of water and sanitation, proposing the following five measures: 1) Pursuing the sustainable use of water resources through water cycle management, 2) sharing the sophisticated techniques and know-how of Japan in the water sector with the rest of the world, 3) access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities in order to ensure human security in addition to improving lifestyle practices such as washing hands, 4) enhancing global efforts for addressing water-related issues, and 5) a participatory approach to be promoted both domestically and internationally through partnerships between central and local governments as well as between public and private sectors.

## (3) TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

In light of these ideas, Japan announced at TICAD IV that it would dispatch a Water Security Action Team (W-SAT) comprised of water experts from Japan as technical cooperation to African countries that cannot provide a steady supply of safe water. Concretely, it is envisioned that this team will work with JICA to provide technical instruction on the proper maintenance and management of water-related facilities, including rural water facility management such as for deep wells and leakage control for existing drain pipes. The Yokohama Action Plan announced at TICAD IV includes improving access to water and sanitary facilities to combat infectious diseases and expand educational opportunities, as well as efforts to develop water-



(Source: dpa/PANA)

related infrastructure such as irrigation facilities. The action plan also includes assistance for drafting a water cycle management plan to effectively manage water resources, promoting the transfer of technology and know-how for water resource management, and capacity development assistance for the managers and users of water and sanitation systems. Through these efforts, Japan aims to provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people in Africa over the next five years, while also providing training for 5,000 water resource managers and users.

Water and sanitation were also discussed at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008, in the context of the summit leaders declaration *Development and Africa*. The importance of water cycle management was confirmed, and the leaders agreed to establish a G8 Experts Group Meeting on water and sanitation to discuss necessary actions with a particular focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, along with the Asia-Pacific region.

## Section 5. Rising Food Prices and Development of Agriculture and Rural Communities

The necessity of serious discussion on agricultural and rural development is increasing in response to the steep rise in global food prices. The issue was raised at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, just as the situation was becoming more severe, to discuss what measures should be taken by the international community to address the issue.

## 1. Importance of Poverty Reduction, Agriculture, and Rural Development

Three out of four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas, and most depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Considering these circumstances, it is vital to address agricultural and rural development in order to bolster the income of farmers, improve the living environment of agricultural communities, and ensure employment opportunities so as to reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth. The World Bank's *World Development Report 2008* points out the importance of agriculture, arguing that agriculture continues to be a fundamental instrument for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the 21st century.<sup>6</sup>

The MDGs list poverty reduction and the eradication of hunger as major objectives in stating its goal to "halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger." The situation is particularly serious in Africa. One-in-three of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa, or approximately 200 million people, suffer from famine.<sup>7</sup> The recent soaring price of food incites significant problems for developing countries, and Africa in particular.

## 2. Rising Food Prices and African Countries

In Sub-Saharan Africa, grains such as corn, rice, and wheat account for an average of 20% of overall food consumption, and these three grains alone account for approximately 30% of their calorie intake.<sup>8</sup> The international prices for these grains have shifted in an upward trend since autumn 2006 due to such factors as a decline in inventory ratios and an increase in overall demand for grains. This became especially significant beginning in October 2007, while rice, in particular, has soared more than three-fold between January and May 2007.

Prices are beginning to settle in response to a forecast for rich harvests in 2008. Nevertheless, prices remain high compared with 2006 and are expected to stay higher than normal for the time being. Furthermore, the

fundamental conditions of future food supply become gradually more volatile.

The demand for grains is expected to grow further due to the predicted population increase by 2.5 billion in developing countries by 2050, high economic growth in major developing countries, and increasing use for biofuel. Meanwhile, growth in agricultural productivity is currently slowing around the world, and it is predicted that expansion of new farmland will be limited. Forecasts show that the global supply and demand for food will be tighter and that prices will remain relatively high for the long-term.<sup>9</sup>

The governments of developing countries are responding to the remaining concerns for social and political unrest, such as the occurrence of backlash and insurgencies against price increases due to the steep rise in food prices and other factors. However, there is a noticeable vicious circle in place where food supply shortages in the international market are spawned by the export restrictions of some food exporting countries, which have incited further increases in food prices. These factors are hindering the procurement and transfer of food, while also obstructing food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP).

The recent skyrocketing price of food is seriously impacting efforts in Africa for addressing poverty and famine reduction. In October 2008, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced that there were 36 countries facing a food security crisis.<sup>10</sup> Twenty-one of those 36 were African countries. The World Bank has also reported that this hike in food prices would cause an increase in the world population struggling from famine to 44 million.<sup>11</sup> According to other research, it is forecasted that in Africa alone nearly 30 million additional people could possibly face poverty.<sup>12</sup>

It is reported that increasing food costs, for example, have caused an increase in the poverty rate in Liberia from 64% to 70%. In Somalia, where 2.6 million people are currently facing a nutrition crisis due to drought and conflict, it is predicted that the number of people required for humanitarian assistance will expand to 3.5 million by the end of 2008 due to rising food costs.<sup>13</sup>

6 Source: World Bank, *World Development Report 2008*, 2008.

7 Source: FAO, *Food security and agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa*, 2006.

8 Source: World Bank, *The Effects of High Food Prices in Africa - Q&A*, October 2008.

9 Source: OECD-FAO, *Agricultural Outlook 2008-2017*, 2008, etc.

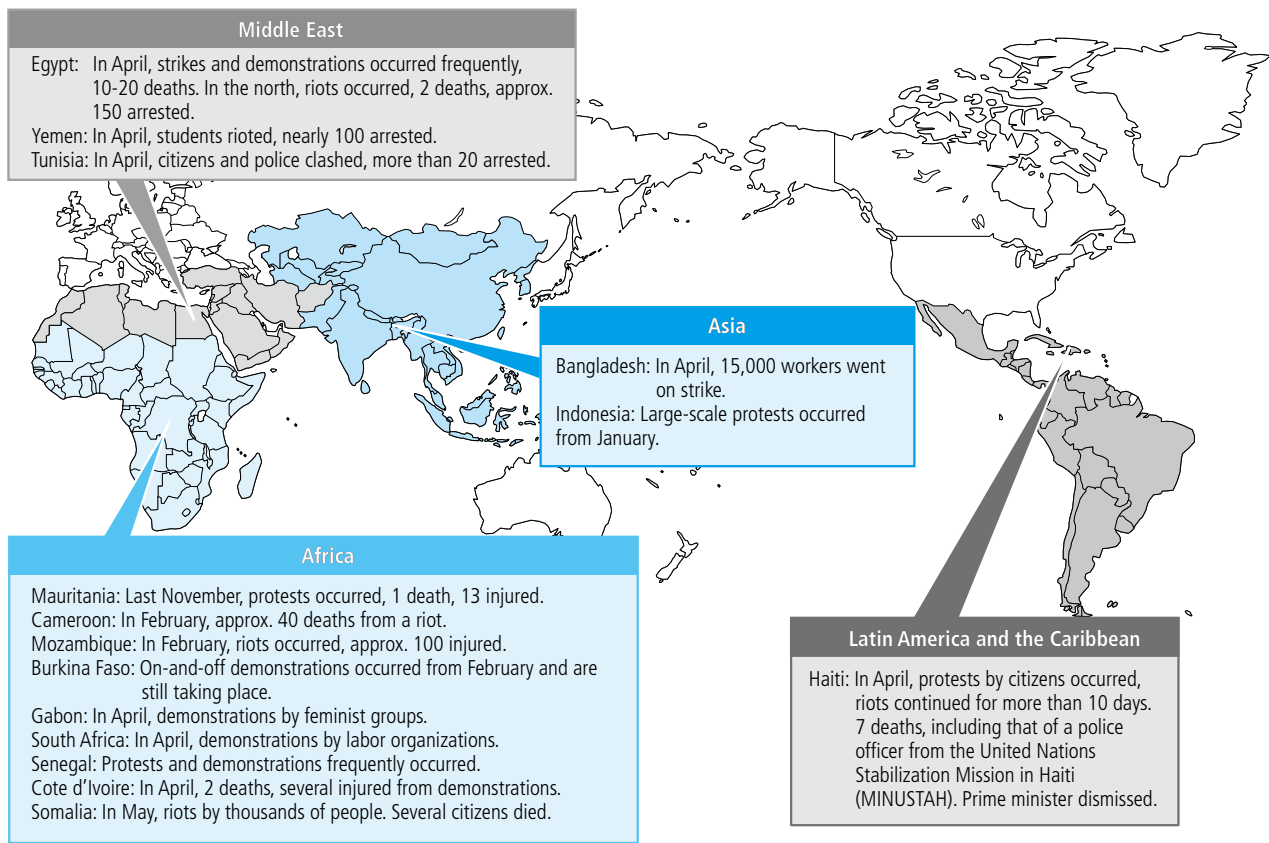
10 Source: FAO, *Crop Prospects and Food Situation No.4*, October 2008.

11 Source: World Bank, *Rising food and fuel prices: addressing the risks to future generations*, October 2008.

12 Source: World Bank, *Double Jeopardy: Responding to High Food and Fuel Prices*, July 2008. The same projection was also made in a speech by Robert Bruce Zoellick, president of the World Bank, on June 3, 2008 at the High-Level Conference on World Food Security hosted by the FAO.

13 Source: World Bank, *Addressing the Food Crisis: The Need for Rapid and Coordinated Action*, June 2008.

Chart II-5. Increasing Number of Riots Due to Rising Food Prices (as of 24 June 2008)



Concerted efforts by the international community have been called for in responding to this problem. On March 20, 2008, the WFP presented a letter to then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and other national leaders requesting US\$500 million in emergency aid to make up the shortage in their activity fund caused by the increase in food and fuel costs. On May 30, 2008, the World Bank group decided on the establishment of a new US\$1.2 billion emergency financing system in order to support efforts by

the international community for addressing the global food crisis. On April 29, the United Nations launched a high-level task force to tackle this problem, and thereafter in July drafted a framework for action for responding to the food crisis. Meanwhile, the High-Level Conference on World Food Security was held on June 3-5 by FAO. Moreover, food issues were discussed at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July, whereupon the G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security was released.



### “Japan and Africa: Always with Smiles”

—TICAD IV - Goodwill Ambassador Mayu Tsuruta—

Ms. Mayu Tsuruta, an actress and Goodwill Ambassador for the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) spoke in an interview on her experience as Ambassador.

**- As TICAD IV Goodwill Ambassador, you visited Kenya and southern Sudan in April 2008. What impressions did the tour leave you?**

The strongest impression was made on me when I spoke with a counselor at a camp for internally displaced persons in Kenya. She told me about children who were mentally hurt by the experiences they had had in riots. She said, “We must relieve the children of their trauma before their sadness turns to hatred. Otherwise, this negative history will repeat itself. Aid supplies such as food and clothes can be received quickly, but mental care is often late to reach the recipients. Even though children do not understand the situation they are placed in, they will be included into hatred as they grow up. And the hatred can end up triggering another conflict.” Listening to her accounts, I realized that mental care is something that touches the very core of preventing and solving conflicts. I am convinced that we need care for these invisible aspects as well as visible ones.

**- During your tour in Africa, you also visited sites for Japanese aid activities and met people working there. What impressions did you get in those places?**

In southern Sudan, I observed a training facility run by JICA, and realized the importance of technical cooperation. Currently, in southern Sudan the conflict has been overcome, and its reconstruction process has been in progress. So the facility offers job training for people to start up new lives, such as building houses with bricks and wiring of the electricity for households. I was impressed by the people trained there, who were concentrating in a straightforward and earnest manner on their training, at a time when they must be experiencing great hardship to confront surviving amidst these harsh realities.

When I spoke with the staff on the job training programs, I felt that they were working hand in hand with local residents based on the good relationships they had created there. In fact, wherever I visited, I was welcomed by smiles of the local people, and children spoke to me with cheerful expressions on their faces. I felt that the kindness and strength of African people had opened the hearts of the Japanese staff who were working on the ground.

**- Having served as TICAD IV Goodwill Ambassador, what do you think will be necessary to support Africa in the time ahead?**

During the time when TICAD IV was held, I had a chance to talk with Ms. Wangari Muta Maathai, a Nobel Peace Prize winner from Kenya. Ms. Maathai thinks and acts, keeping in perspective the whole of Africa, the world, and the planet where the natural environment is being destroyed. She made me feel that Africa was striving to rise on its own. At the same time, I came to see some of the gaps that have existed between the aid policies planned by developed countries and the aid expected by developing countries.

Immediately after conflicts and chaos have snatched away everything, the emergency assistance such as food aid is required. Once the confusion settles down, the community requires supports to build a base for individual lives. When assisting them, we should organize the “future-oriented help.” What I mean is that, even if people initially need

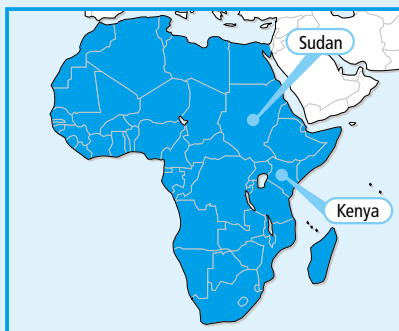
others' help to start their lives over, our support should aim to enable them to manage their lives on their own. That's where I believe we should be heading to. Also, I believe that what is most important to this end is interactive communication, which helps us clearly understand what our partners need now.



Talks with Ms. Naomi Shaban, Minister of Special Programs, Office of the President, Kenya



In the outskirts of Juba, Southern Sudan



### 3. Japan's Approach to Rising Food Prices

As food prices continue to soar into 2008, the need for emergency assistance such as food aid has become greater in developing countries. In April, Japan announced its intent to provide approximately US\$100 million in food aid by July, taking proactive steps for extending emergency assistance. As the G8 chair and host of TICAD IV, Japan has raised this issue on various diplomatic occasions, seeking a unified response by the international community.

At TICAD IV, Japan called to double rice production in Africa in ten years, positioning agriculture as an important pillar for achieving economic growth and reducing poverty. Assistance measures Japan announced for increasing food production and improving agricultural productivity in Africa include irrigation, breeding new plant species, and human resource development in agriculture. Moreover, then Prime Minister Fukuda and then Foreign Minister Koumura attended a panel discussion on rising food prices hosted by the World Bank, FAO, WFP, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), where they discussed how to address this issue with other African leaders.

Right after TICAD IV, at the High-Level Conference on World Food Security hosted by FAO in early June, then Prime Minister Fukuda, who attended the conference along with then Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Masatoshi Wakabayashi, expressed Japan's views on the issue of rising food prices and its intent to transmit a strong message to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Japan announced active contributions for developing countries,

including US\$100 million in emergency food aid, US\$50 million in aid for poverty-stricken farmers to increase food production, social relief measures for people suffering from famine, and aid for emergency planting of agricultural products. Japan also announced that it is prepared to release not less than 300,000 tons of rice that it has imported, and also called on other nations to release their reserves as well, while calling for restraint against restricting food exportation.

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G8 leaders reaffirmed the determination that the international community should come together in making a comprehensive and concerted response to the problem of rising food prices. The leaders expressed their intent to continue tackling the issue to the maximum extent possible. Besides emergency aid, they also concurred on mid- to long-term measures to be taken, such as reversing the overall decrease in agricultural aid and investments. The leaders agreed to greatly increase assistance for initiatives in the agricultural sector made by developing countries, abolish export restrictions on agricultural products, enhance the global market and trade systems for agriculture and food by such means as utilizing food reserves, and to balance biofuel and food security. Many of the views expressed by Japan since TICAD IV were reflected in these G8 leaders' commitments. In order to address rising food prices, it is important that all related parties, including both the private sector and civil society, construct a global partnership and work together. The G8 leaders have established an expert group and will conduct follow-ups. Japan aims to continue leading the discussion in the international community.

**Chart II-6. Japan's Food Aid to Developing Countries and Support for Increasing Agricultural Production**

Japan's Food Aid to Developing Countries and Support for Increasing Agricultural Production (Implemented and announced from January to July 2008)	
Food Support (2008)	Total US\$253.10 million
Agricultural Support	Total US\$841.25 million
Grant aid and technical cooperation for Africa	US\$230.00 million (Over the next 5 years)
Loan aid for Africa	Up to US\$480.00 million (Over the next 5 years)
Support for poor farmers	US\$60 million (for 2008)
Others (contributions to multilateral institutions and disbursements by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	US\$71.25 million (for 2008)



Prior to the G8 summit, Japan announced additional food aid worth approximately US\$50 million. Japan's assistance for food and agricultural production in developing countries extended or announced between January and July 2008 reached approximately US\$1.1 billion in total (approximately US\$250 million in food aid and approximately US\$840 million in agricultural assistance).



(Source: JICA)

# Part III

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## OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN FY2007

### Chapter 1 Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

### Chapter 2 Details about Japan's Official Development Assistance

- Section 1. Assistance Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter
- Section 2. Measures for Each of the Priority Issues
- Section 3. Assistance for Each Region
- Section 4. Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation
- Section 5. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

### Chapter 3 International Trends of Assistance and Japan's Commitments

- Section 1. Consolidation of the Result-Oriented Tendency in Aid
- Section 2. Collaboration among Donor Countries
- Section 3. Trends in the United Nations and Other Organizations and Japan's Commitments

# Chapter 1

## Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

Japan's net bilateral ODA disbursements<sup>1</sup> in 2007 totaled approximately US\$5,777.97 million (approximately ¥680.6 billion). Japan's contributions to international organizations totaled approximately US\$1,900.80 million (approximately ¥223.9 billion)<sup>2</sup> in 2007. These figures make for a 31% reduction to approximately US\$7,678.76 million in 2007, compared with overall ODA disbursements in the previous fiscal year (approximately a 30.2% decrease compared to the previous year on a yen base, to approximately ¥904.6 billion).<sup>3</sup>

With regard to gross disbursements excluding received loan aid, bilateral ODA disbursements<sup>4</sup> totaled approximately US\$13,566.11 million (approximately ¥1,598.1 billion). This represented a decline by roughly 20.5% (approximately a 19.5% decrease on a yen base) on the previous year.

### <Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2007 ODA net disbursements ranked fifth, behind the United States, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, amongst the members of OECD-DAC<sup>5</sup> member countries.<sup>6</sup> The main causes for the decrease included contributions to international organizations and a shrink in debt relief. Contributions to international organizations decreased due to decreased lending to international institutions. Decrease of debt relief is explained mainly by a lack of massive debt relief in 2007 as Japan did for Nigeria in 2006, for instance.

A breakdown of 2007 ODA disbursements (net base) shows that bilateral ODA accounted for roughly 75.2% of overall disbursements, while ODA via international organizations accounted for approximately 24.8%. Bilateral ODA is to contribute for strengthening of the relationship between Japan and developing countries, as assistance is

1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

2 Excluding contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

3 Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of the figures in the charts.

4 Excluding assistance to East Europe and graduated countries and contributions to the EBRD.

5 OECD-DAC: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee.

6 Figures from countries other than Japan are provisional.

Chart III-1. ODA by Type

ODA by Type (definite value)

(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."

provided after discussions are held with these countries. Provision of ODA via international organizations carries the benefits of being able to utilize specialized knowledge, to ensure political neutrality, and to allow for assistance for countries and regions that are difficult to deliver to on a governmental level. Therefore, Japan flexibly distinguishes between bilateral assistance and assistance via international organizations, while instituting collaborations between these two means and ensuring the manner of assistance is adequate.

#### <Bilateral ODA Disbursement>

##### ● Breakdown by method<sup>7</sup>

A breakdown of bilateral ODA indicates that disbursements calculated as grant aid totaled approximately US\$3,413.91 million, amounting to roughly 44.5% of overall net ODA disbursements. Of this amount, debt relief accounted for US\$1,941.35 million at roughly 25.3%; grant aid through international organizations accounted for around 5.1% at US\$395.03 million; and funds provided by Japan for grant aid excluding other aforementioned categories accounted for about 14% at US\$1,077.53 million.

Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for

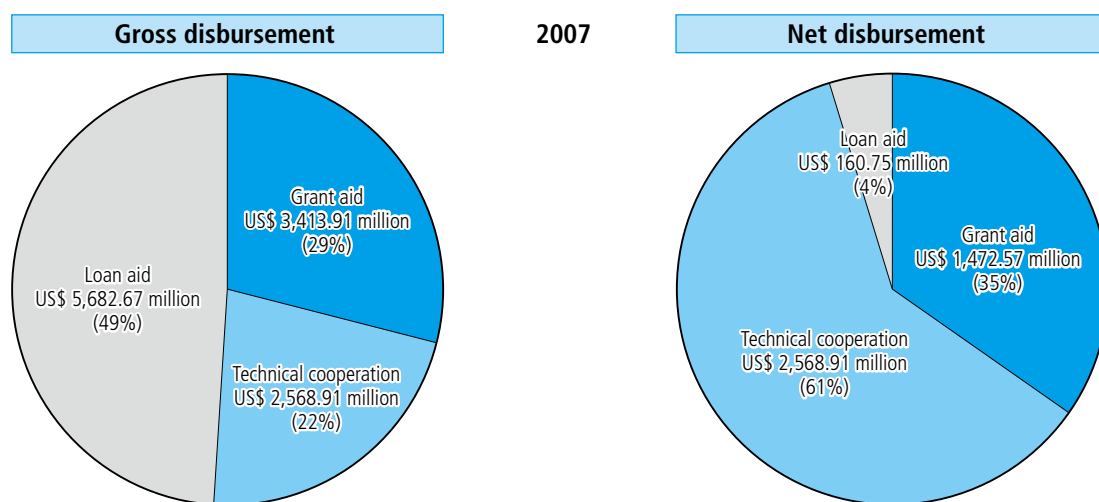
around 33.5% at roughly US\$2,568.73 million; loan aid amounted to approximately -US\$204.67 million;<sup>8</sup> and loan aid excluding debt relief amounted to approximately US\$160.85 million.

##### ● Breakdown by region

When looking at bilateral ODA by region, Asia<sup>9</sup> accounts for 28.3% at approximately US\$1,633.58 million (approximately ¥192.4 billion). Africa accounts for 29.4% at US\$1,700.53 million (approximately ¥200.3 billion) and the Middle East accounts for 16.4% at US\$948.28 million (approximately ¥111.7 billion). Latin America accounts for 3.9% at US\$225.60 million (approximately ¥266.6 billion); Oceania comprises 1.2% at US\$70.29 million (approximately ¥8.3 billion); and Europe 0.8% at US\$47.55 million (approximately ¥5.6 billion). Assistance covering multiple regions accounts for the rest, at about US\$1,152.32 million (approximately ¥135.7 billion).

Looking at debt relief by region, Asia<sup>10</sup> accounts for about US\$10.78 million (approximately ¥1.3 billion), Africa for US\$815.60 million (approximately ¥96.1 billion), and the Middle East for US\$749.44 million (approximately ¥88.3 billion).

Chart III-2. Japan's Bilateral Official Development Assistance by Type



Notes: (1) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of individual parts.  
(2) Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Notes: (1) Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of individual parts.  
(2) Excluding debt relief and assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

<sup>7</sup> Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

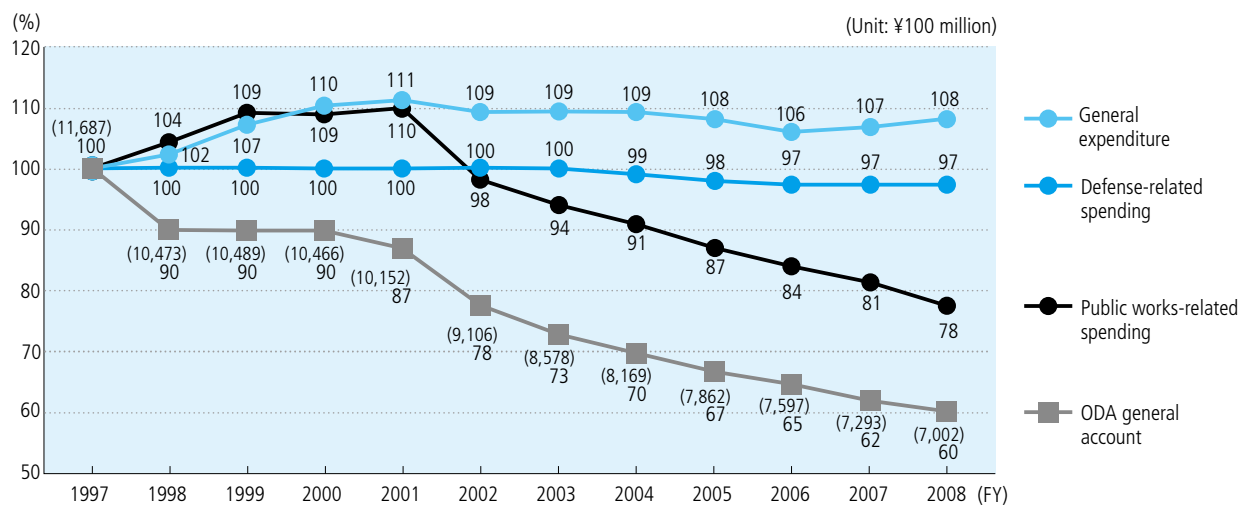
<sup>8</sup> Loan aid can be a negative figure due to the following calculation:

[(loans to developing countries (disbursed amount)) minus [repaid funds from developing countries (collected funds)]] plus [(past loan amounts to countries covered by debt relief] minus [funds balanced out for debt relief]).

<sup>9</sup> Including Central Asia and the Caucasus.

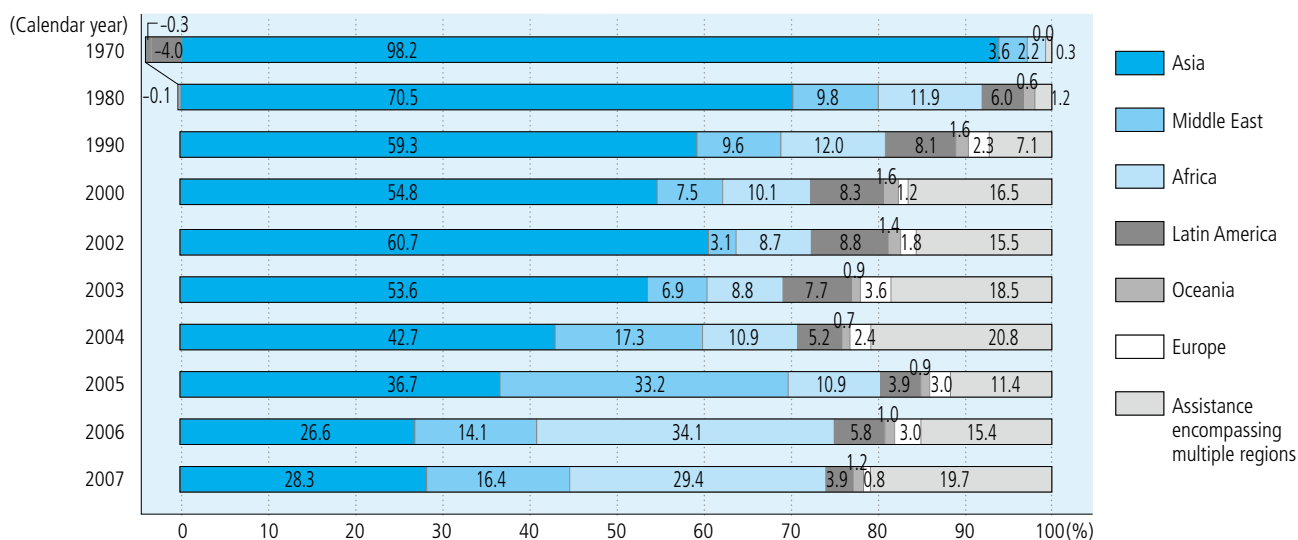
<sup>10</sup> South Asia only. No debt relief in other Asian regions.

Chart III-3. Trends in Japan's ODA Budget and Other Major Expenditures



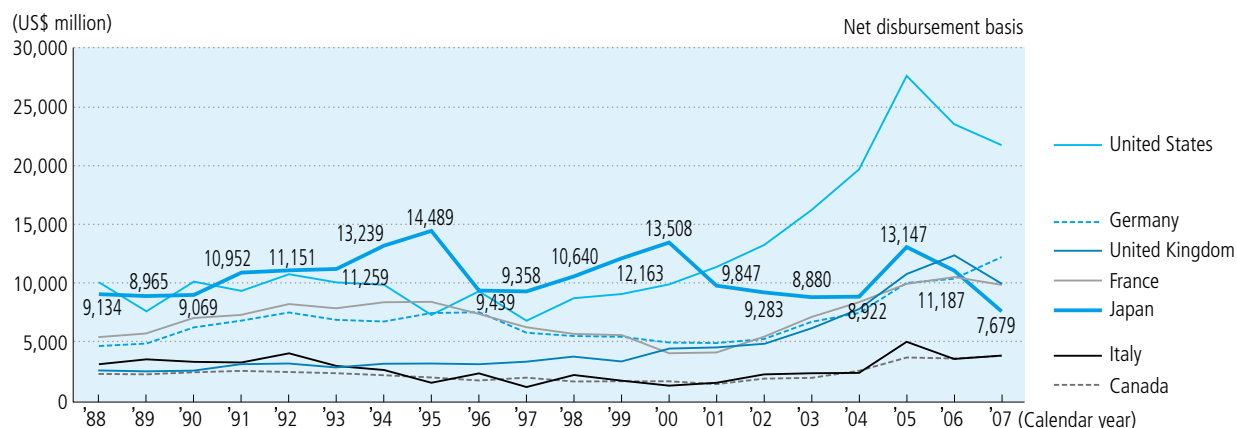
Note: Numbers in parentheses are budget figures.

Chart III-4. Trends in Bilateral ODA by Region (Net Disbursement)



Notes: (1) ODA to the European region from 1990-2006 includes aid to the Eastern Europe.  
 (2) If the amount received of loan aid exceeds its disbursements, the figure can be negative.  
 (3) Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

**Chart III-5. Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries (Net Disbursement)**



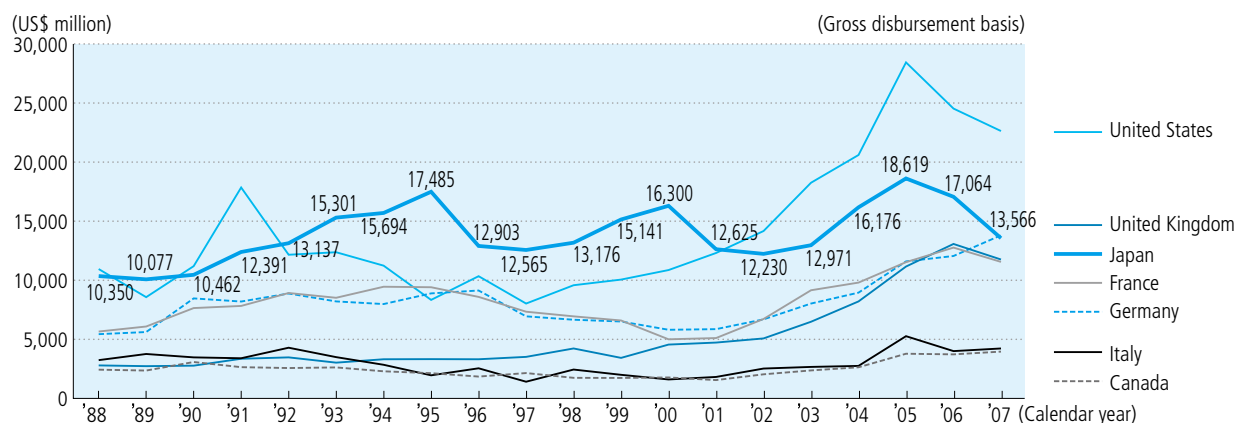
Source: DAC Press Release 2008; *Development Co-operation Report 2007*

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

(2) US figures for 1990-1992 exclude military debt relief.

(3) Provisional value for 2007, except Japan.

**Chart III-6. Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries (Gross Disbursement)**



Source: DAC Press Release 2008; *Development Co-operation Report 2007*

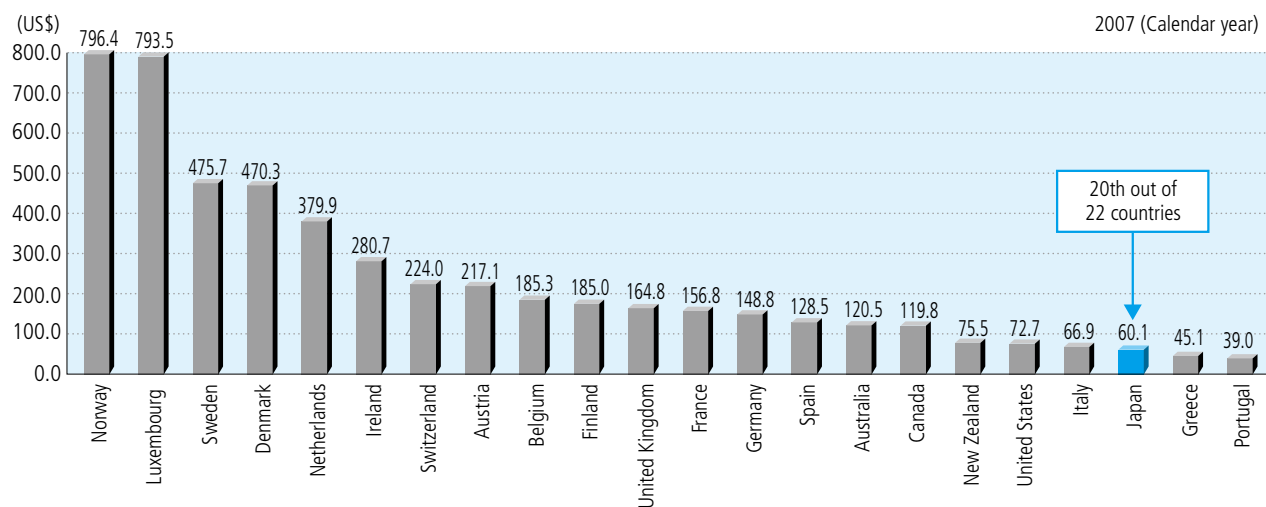
Notes: (1) Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

(2) US figures for 1990-1992 exclude military debt relief.

(3) Provisional value for 2007, except Japan.



Chart III-7. Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries

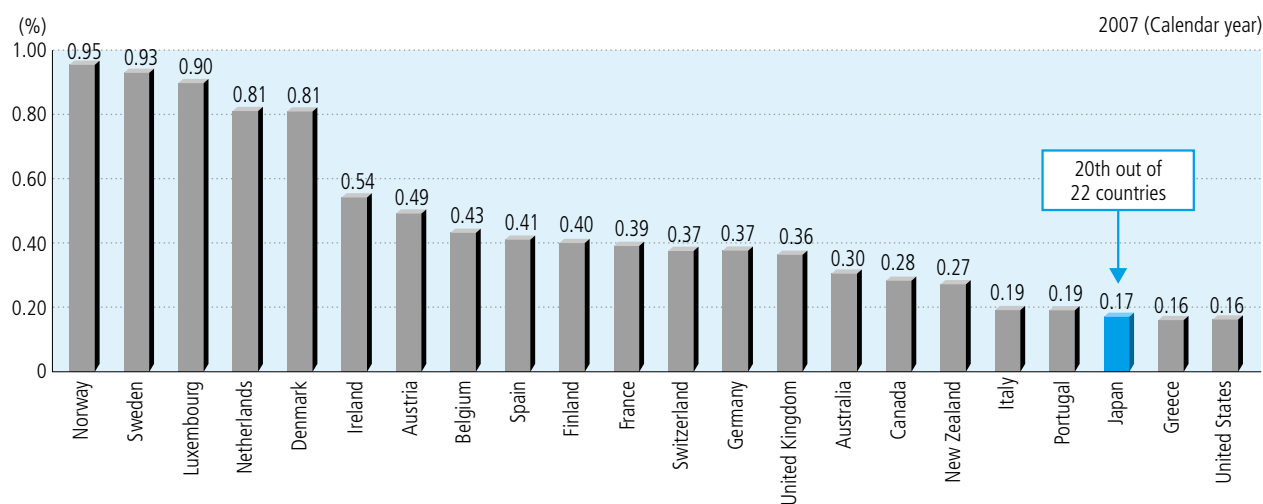


Source: DAC Press Release 2008 (2007 disbursements) was used for disbursement figures, and the *Development Co-operation Report 2007* (2006 figures) for the population figures.

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

(2) Provisional values, except for Japan.

Chart III-8. Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries

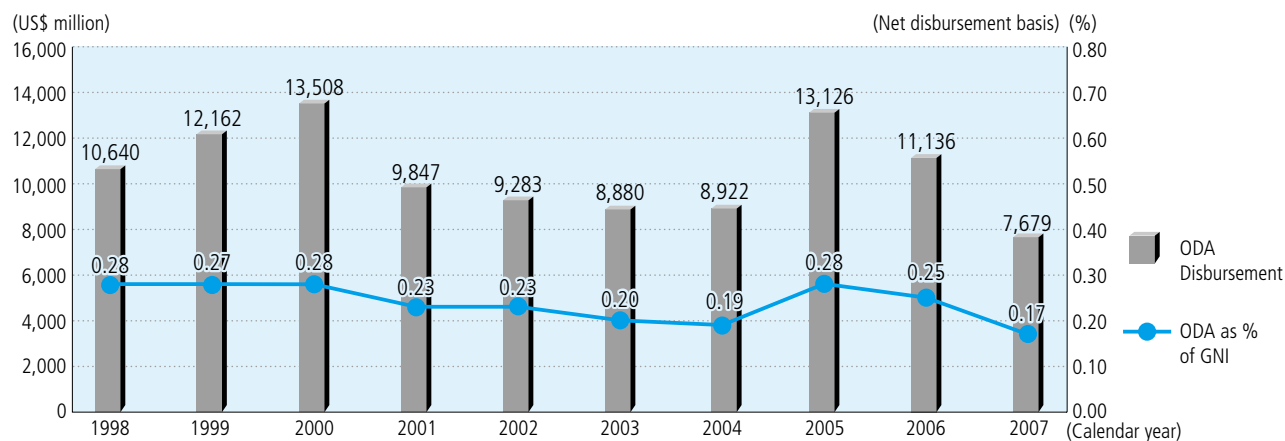


Source: DAC Press Release 2008; *Development Co-operation Report 2007*

Notes: (1) Countries are placed in descending order of their ratios of ODA to GNI in 2007.

(2) Provisional values, except for Japan

Chart III-9. Trends in Japan's ODA and as percent of GNI



Notes: (1) Up until 1998 the figures show ODA Disbursements as percent of GNP, from 1999 onward they show it as percent of GNI.  
 (2) Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart III-10. Amount of Assistance to Least Developed Countries in Japan's Bilateral Assistance

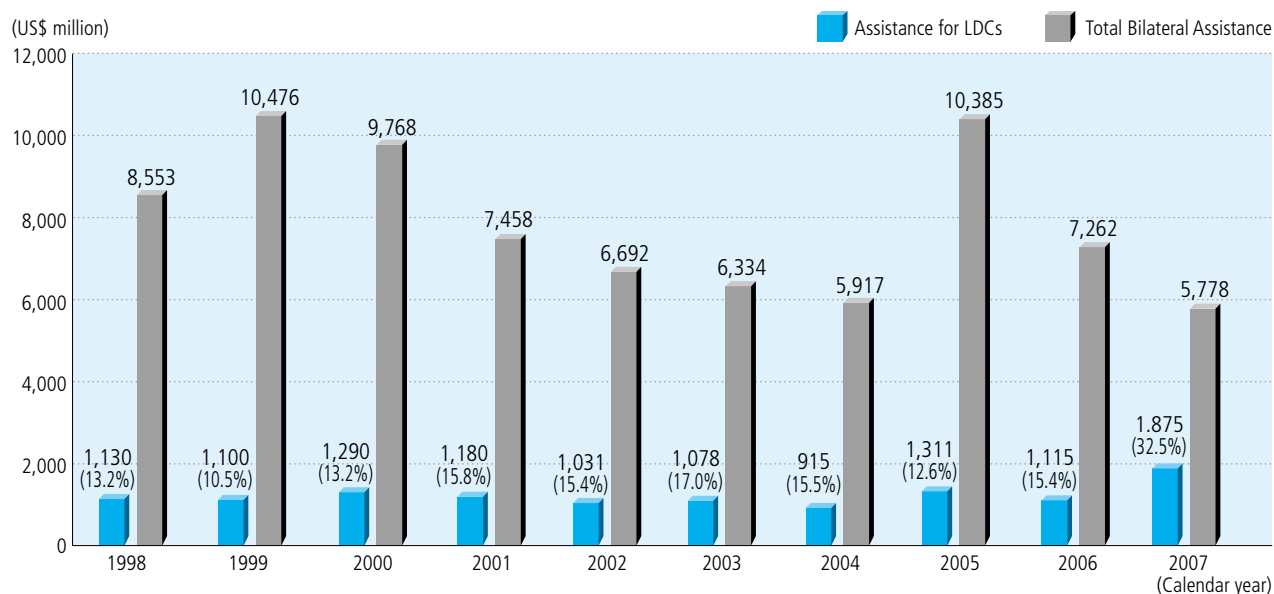
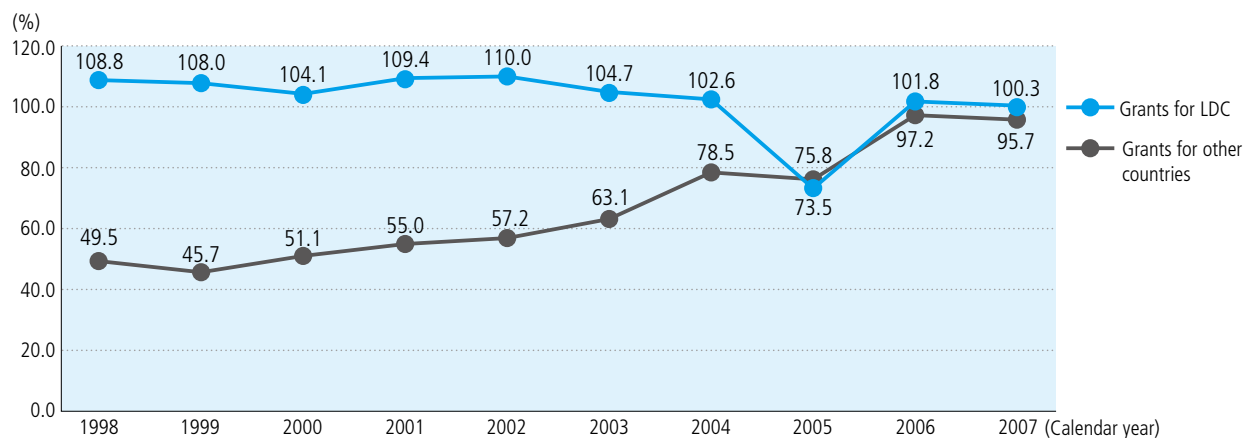


Chart III-11. Ratio of Grants to LDC in Japan's Bilateral Assistance



Notes: (1) Calculation for the ratio of grants:

$$\frac{\text{Total Grants}}{\text{Total Bilateral ODA}} \times 100 (\%).$$

If the repaid amount exceeds the value of ODA loans and other ODA credits, the grant rate is greater than 100%.

(2) Excluding debt cancellation.

(3) Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

# Chapter 2

## Details about Japan's Official Development Assistance



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer carrying out activities to combat AIDS (Malawi)  
(Source: Yoshiki Kaki)

### Section 1. Assistance Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter

The philosophy and principles regarding Japan's ODA policies are clearly laid out in the Official Development Assistance Charter (hereinafter referred to as the "ODA Charter"). Under this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (Medium-Term ODA Policy) has been set to define the basic policy related to medium-term assistance based on the ODA Charter. The Medium-Term ODA Policy is supplemented by Japan's Country Assistance Programs, which constitute the policies upon which assistance is implemented for each country, and sector-specific initiatives, which constitute guidelines for implementing assistance for each sector, giving additional framework to Japan's assistance. Furthermore, from FY2007, a list of priority issues of international cooperation and region-specific priorities is formulated every fiscal year. [See page 127 on formulation and implementation of assistance policies.](#)

### 1. The Official Development Assistance Charter

The ODA Charter, revised in August 2003, consists of "I. Philosophy (of ODA)," "II. Principle of ODA Implementation," "III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy," and "IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter."

In the "I. Philosophy" section of the ODA Charter, the objectives of ODA are defined as being "to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity." It indicates five basic policies for the achievement of these objectives. They are: (1) "supporting self-help efforts of developing countries" based on good governance; (2) the perspective of "human security" for the implementation of support focused on individuals; (3) the "assurance of fairness" with consideration given to the socially vulnerable, particularly for improving the status of women; (4) the "utilization of Japan's experience and expertise" to make full use of its own experience in economic and social

development when assisting the development of developing countries; and (5) “partnership and collaboration with the international community” with a view to pursuing collaboration with international organizations and other assistance providers including NGOs and the private sector. Based on these objectives and basic policies, Japan provides support for the peace and development of developing countries focusing on the following priority issues: (1) “poverty reduction,” (2) “sustainable growth,” (3) “addressing global issues,” and (4) “peacebuilding.”

The “II. Principle of ODA Implementation” section stipulates that ODA is to be provided with full attention paid to preventing any use of ODA for military purposes, as well as to promoting the democratization of the developing countries.

The “III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy” section states that for the implementation of ODA it is essential that the Government of Japan in its entirety draft and implement assistance policies in a unified and coherent manner to enhance the strategic value, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of ODA. Since ODA is funded by taxpayers, this section specifies the Government’s resolve to promote public understanding with respect to ODA.

The “IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter” section states that the Government will report the status of the aid implementation in this White Paper published every year. This is to clarify accountability of the implementation of ODA.

## 2. Japan's Medium-Term ODA Policy and Country Assistance Plans

The Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance details Japan’s positions, approaches, and specific actions toward more strategic implementation of ODA, giving practical mapping to the philosophy and measures outlined in the ODA Charter. The policy is to be revised after evaluating the implementation status, while giving consideration to the situation at home and overseas. The latest revision took place in February 2005, listing specific items to be addressed under the three categories of (1) “perspective of human security”; (2) four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues,” and “peacebuilding”; and (3) “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.”

Furthermore, since 2003 Japan has been formulating the Country Assistance Plans for major recipient countries

to implement ODA in a more consistent, efficient, and effective manner. Each of the Country Assistance Plans sets out Japan’s assistance timetable for next five years or so, based on developmental needs of the target country and its current developmental plans. It also outlines the significance of Japan’s assistance to that country, the direction in which Japan should aim in extending cooperation, priority areas, major challenges, and points of consideration in implementing aid. The plan is formulated after thoroughly hearing opinions from the local ODA Task Force comprised of the Japanese diplomatic missions and JICA overseas offices in developing countries. Target countries are selected based on the volume of assistance, strategic importance, relevance to global developmental issues, regional balance, international aid cooperation, and other trends, all of which should be weighed in a comprehensive manner.

## 3. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

From FY2007, Japan is formulating a set of the Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation for every fiscal year. To supplement the Country Assistance Plans, which lay out five-year aid policies for major recipient countries, the Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation are spelt out to clarify priority issues in swiftly responding to the recent development of Japan’s diplomacy and arising developmental issues. They are duly reflected in the project formulation of the year.

For FY2007, the following items were set as priority issues, with consideration to Japan’s expected leadership in hosting the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, and in particular to the weight that



Representatives of African countries at the Ministerial-level Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) (Source: Jiji)

climate change countermeasures and African development took in these meetings.

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

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

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

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

### 1. Sustainable Growth

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

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

##### <Record for FY2007>

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

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

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

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

Energy sector: Approx. ¥5.6 billion

Communication sector: Approx. ¥3.1 billion

##### <Current Status>

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

##### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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



Ho Chi Minh International Airport, constructed with Japanese cooperation

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

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

## (2) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

### <Current Status>

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



(Source: JICA)

### (3) Human Resource Development

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

<p>Technical cooperation<sup>3</sup></p> <p>31,015 trainees accepted<sup>4</sup></p> <p>6,422 experts dispatched<sup>5</sup></p> <p>4,199 members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) dispatched</p> <p>1,295 other volunteers dispatched</p>
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3 The number of personnel does include only those of JICA unless noted otherwise.

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

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

### <Current Status>

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

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

### <Japan’s Efforts>

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

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



(Source: JICA)

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

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

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

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

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

## Keeping in Touch

—Nursing Care for the Elderly in Gabon—

Gabon, a country located in the West Central Africa, relying on abundant natural resources for revenues, is diversifying its industries for sustainable economic growth. This economic transition is bringing about substantial social changes, such as widening income gaps, growing new urban population, and raising the number of nuclear families. In this social situation, elderly care issues have become serious particularly in urban areas, where more than a few cases of neglect have been observed.

To improve this situation, the Government of Gabon reorganized Estuaire-Mélen Regional Hospital, a national hospital located in the suburbs of the capital city of Libreville, and established an elderly division\* there. However, due to insufficient equipment and poor know-how of the staff, it was rather impossible to provide adequate care to the incoming elderly patients. Therefore, upon the request by Gabon, Japan has been dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) for nursing care to this hospital since 2005. One such volunteer is Ms. Mizue Morishima, who started working for the Elderly Division at the hospital in January 2008. Ms. Morishima studied nursing care at a vocational college, then acquired professional experience in this field as a careworker for five years in Kagoshima city. Wishing to make full use of her expertise in developing countries, she applied for the JOCV program.

At the beginning, for Ms. Morishima, the elderly did not seem very lively at the hospital. Applying her techniques and know-how that she had learned in Japan, she took various initiatives to make their lives more enjoyable. While teaching the staff how to assist the inmates in meals and other activities, Ms. Morishima tried to encourage them to join various recreational activities such as coloring, quitoes, and piano. Although initially her colleagues just stood by watching her doing these activities, they, as time went by, began to follow her example; they started understanding her ways of thinking towards care taking. Eventually, her colleagues absorbed the essence of nursing skills and ingenuity that Ms. Morishima brought from Japan.

One example of Ms. Morishima's performance can be illustrated when she assisted one of the inmates, Jean, who has difficulty in sight, to enjoy playing the piano. For his convenience, she put stickers on "C" keys, taking a hint from the method used in Japanese nursing homes. Knowing the position of the proper keys, Jean gradually improved his skills and now enjoys playing it every day. "I enjoy singing to music I play by myself. I want to learn more new songs." said Jean. Another inmate, Lembé, who used to shut herself away from others, gradually started talking with Ms. Morishima, after she began to carry matches with her to light a cigar for Lembé any time she wants. She began to enjoy coloring that she had initially hesitated to join in, and stopped wandering out of the hospital as frequently as she used to, which had been of great concern among the careworkers.

Ms. Morishima takes care that all inmates can look forward to their life by always keeping in touch with them.

Moreover, she never forgets kindness. "In general, compared to Japanese, Gabonese tend to express themselves more frankly, which perhaps explains why both inmates and careworkers seem to have relatively lower stress. We, however, tend to overlook the fact that

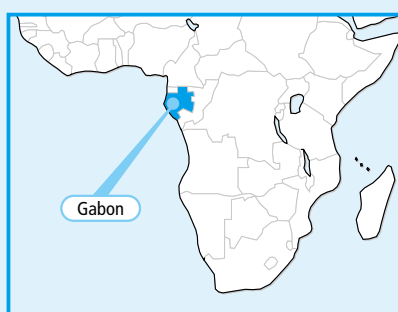
elderly inmates can be in vulnerable position. I think we can provide better service by balancing kindness with frankness." Ms. Morishima is striving to realize better nursing care, by sharing what she has learned in Japan and Gabon with her colleagues.



Ms. Morishima giving a piano lesson to Jean who has impaired vision (Source: Ms. Morishima)



Ms. Morishima (far right) and the staff at L'Hopital de Mélen (Source: Ms. Morishima)



\* Japan also provided Grant Assistance for Grassroots and Human Security Projects for newly establishing the Elderly Division within the hospital.

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

#### ● Japanese Methods Accepted Internationally

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

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



(Source: JICA)

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

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

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan’s record in FY2007 is as follows:

Grant aid: ¥3.1 billion (to five countries)

Technical cooperation

449 trainees accepted<sup>7</sup>

113 experts dispatched<sup>8</sup>

Three JOCV and other volunteers dispatched

##### <Current Status>

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

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

##### <Japan’s Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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



## Developing Human Resources for Mass Media in Mongolia

### —A Senior Volunteer Giving Training in Broadcast Techniques—

Mr. Kenki Oshima applied for JICA's Senior Volunteer Program hoping to share with young people overseas the expertise and knowledge acquired through 30 years of experience in producing TV commercials and programs at a Japanese private TV station. He has been working in radio and television services at Mongolia's state-run college in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, since January 2008. This college is the only institution in Mongolia that is specialized in developing human resources for mass media and journalism. While the college's level seemed to be relatively high, there were no textbooks. Instead, students had to note down what instructors said or wrote on the blackboard during the class.

Mr. Oshima was assigned to classes for third-year students. In Mongolia, textbooks in fields such as TV production are expensive and difficult to find, and not all students can purchase a copy. Therefore, Mr. Oshima decided to create his own textbook by compiling all his knowledge of TV production.

Mr. Oshima's classes have now become so popular that the attendance rate of his classes has reached over 91%; one of the highest among all the courses at the college. Many of his fellow teachers are influenced by his class. "It's not only students that come to my classes," said Mr. Oshima. "A number of teachers also come to observe my class each time. Some teachers have even asked me for my textbook to use in their own classes."

In Mongolia, the media industry is only just getting started. To help students better understand the influence of journalism on society, Mr. Oshima started a class in which students study about campaigns by producing their own TV commercials to catch people's attention. With Mongolia's vast grasslands and extensive nature, people have not taken environmental issues so seriously. "One of my students said that although everyone wants to do something about the rubbish scattered all over the place, nobody believed they could actually improve the situation. This opinion sparked debate in the class." Taking this opportunity, Mr. Oshima launched a "Don't Spoil the Town" campaign with the students, producing TV commercials that appeal to the people to help them examine their morals, increase their self awareness, and stop destroying the environment.

His students are enthusiastic about providing an opportunity for the whole society to think about environmental issues through their TV commercials.

"I hope that my classes will help Mongolia's media industry step up a level," said Mr. Oshima, "and that in the future students will continue to develop themselves as journalists and the resources to support the country's mass media."



Mr. Oshima conducting a class on creating TV commercials (Source: Mr. Oshima)



Mr. Oshima with his students during a class (Source: Mr. Oshima)





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

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

## (5) Facilitating Trade and Investment

### <Current Status>

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

### ● Cooperation to Strengthen the Multilateral Trading System

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

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

### ● Development Initiatives for Trade

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

9 Project on Informatics Curricula Modernization in BiH





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

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

#### ● Promotion of Economic Partnerships

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

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

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

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

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

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

### <Current Status>

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

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

## Column 6

### Turning Thailand into Asia's Detroit

—A JICA Expert Playing a Crucial Role in Public-Private Cooperation—

"Let's make Thailand Asia's Detroit." With strength and enthusiasm, the Government of Thailand is invigorating the country's auto industry. Thailand produced 1.29 million automobiles in 2007, making it the world's 15th largest automobile manufacturer. And by 2011, Thailand endeavors to rank among the world's top 10 by raising their annual unit production to two million. Thailand has also embarked on the production of an environmentally-friendly "eco-car." But soon after beginning, problems arose such as an insufficient number of local engineers and human resource development issues.

During discussions held in 1999 on the development of Thailand as an auto production base, industry support through human resource development rose to the forefront as the most urgent issue to address. Accordingly, various meetings were held among the Thai Ministry of Industry, the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI), the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), the Human Resource Development Committee of the Automobile Division of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok (JCCB) – with principal members including Denso, Honda, Nissan, and Toyota in an alphabetical order – and Japanese and Thai private sector companies. Subsequently, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on the Automotive Human Resource Development Project was concluded between JETRO, JCCB, the Thai Ministry of Industry, and the FTI. Based on this, public-private cooperation for human resource development has begun with the participation of the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) from Japan.

Currently, the Government of Thailand is tasked with the formation of a human resource development system that integrates the skills required in the workplace with systems such as proficiency testing. Thailand requested the assistance of the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to establish the human resource development system. This request initiated the Automotive Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP), which began in December 2006 for public-private cooperation in Japan and Thailand utilizing Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). This project was unique in that ODA was used with the backing of the Government of Japan, the private sector, and their respective counterparts in a developing country.

Mr. Toshiro Kameya is a JICA expert who is an advisor on this project. Having served at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry—now the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry—after working in the design division of an automobile manufacturer, Mr. Kameya was deemed to be the right person to be dispatched as an advisor.

Mr. Kameya advised the Government of Thailand on policies and qualification systems so that it could, with the help of local instructors with previous experience working with Japanese companies, provide people in supporting industries with training in a sustainable manner. Decision-making authority is held by the steering committee of the project. However, those attending the meeting were not particularly outspoken, so the discussions were not very lively. It occurred to Mr. Kameya that in order to sincerely understand the Thai people's mentality, he must expand his experiences outside of the meetings, so he started attending various gatherings of local companies and visiting parts plants in Thailand. He would then present the information he obtained to the steering committee members as well as the ideas he learned from the Thais on these occasions for further discussion. Very frequently, the Thai people told Mr. Kameya how much they appreciate his efforts by saying "I'm glad to hear you said that."

The Thai and Japanese seem to have different views on human resource development. For example, Mr. Kameya once took officers of the Thai Ministry of Industry and parts manufacturers to a plant in Japan. Mr. Kameya recalls that the Thais, after talking with the Japanese workers there, were so eager to know why the Japanese people do not just switch jobs when they are given the opportunity to improve their skills by human resource development projects.

His comprehensive understanding of the differences between the Japanese and Thai ways of thinking as shown above allows Mr. Kameya to answer questions from the local people insightfully, affirming that he is an adequate advisor for the Thai people.

Mr. Kameya is confident that the Thai people will increasingly play a larger role, as public-private cooperation between Japan and Thailand progress, in their dreaming of becoming Asia's Detroit.



The steering committee (JICA expert Mr. Kameya is second from the left from the viewer's perspective)



Mr. Kameya checks the condition of equipment for training



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

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

### ● Expectation for Public-Private Cooperation

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

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

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

### ● Collaboration with the Private Sector

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

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

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

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

## (7) Response to Debt Issues

### <Current Status>

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

Such debt issues must be resolved by the indebted countries themselves by putting forward reforms and other efforts. However, their excessive debt must not stand in the way of their development path. At G8 Gleneagles 2005, the G8 countries agreed on the proposal to reduce 100% of the debts that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) owe to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Development Association (IDA), and African Development Fund (AfDF).<sup>10</sup> As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 33 HIPCs have become eligible for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative<sup>11</sup> so far, and 23 of them had received comprehensive debt cancellation as a result of their achievement of economic and social reforms as of the end of FY2007.

Some low-income and middle-income countries, other

10 MDRI: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

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

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

### (8) Cultural Rehabilitation and Promotion

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

#### <Current Status>

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

12 The Paris Club is an informal group of creditor countries to discuss the rescheduling of public debts. The name of the Paris Club derives from the fact that France has chaired meetings and invited creditor countries to Paris upon requests from indebted countries.

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

14 Breakdown: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology 19.



Bolivia is improving educational techniques of teachers, as a part of the nationwide education reform, to transform the current style of class centered on teachers and rote learning into the one centered on children. To support this endeavor, Japan has carried out *Proyecto de Mejoramiento de la Calidad de la Enseñanza Escolar*\* (PROMECA) through JICA since 2003. In this project, teachers are given guidance in educational techniques to learn teaching styles that enable the children to think for themselves while promoting effective communication in the classroom. Currently, a total of 8,500 teachers at 475 elementary schools in Bolivia are taking part in the project.

Mr. Yasuhiro Hori has been dispatched from the Kyoto City Board of Education to the project as a long-term expert. After working as an elementary school teacher, Mr. Hori undertook research into education at a graduate school as well as at Kyoto City Educational Research Institute. He was teaching educational theory at a university up until he was posted to Bolivia. He got involved with Bolivia when preparing for PROMECA in 2002. After working as a JICA short-term expert, he was assigned to this project as a long-term expert in August 2005.

As an educational expert, Mr. Hori began training teachers inside and outside schools. He now cooperates on developing training materials and educational guidance plans. At the start of his assignment, Mr. Hori felt rather lost at how the Bolivian education situation differed from Japan. However, after a while, a turning point came that made him feel more confident about the education reform in Bolivia. It was when he happened to give guidance to a certain teacher during the training provided in the Cochabamba Prefecture in central Bolivia.

Mr. Vicente works as an elementary school teacher in the Cochabamba Prefecture, and was rather too confident of his own teaching technique. However, while preparing for a Spanish class open to the public, as part of PROMECA, he received much criticism from other participants about the teaching plan he drafted. Mr. Hori encouraged Mr. Vicente to keep trying, saying “When you’re drafting the plan, why don’t you try to think about the way children would act?”

On the day of the open class, large numbers of observers came from the municipal and department boards of education. Although Mr. Vicente was nervous, the children responded proactively as set out in the guidance plan, which enabled him to incorporate into the lesson. When the class was over, the children and observers broke into applause, and one of the children said, “We want to have lessons like this all the time.” Overcome by this comment, Mr. Vicente said, “Mr. Hori, I’ve never been so excited about teaching. I’m so glad that I had the chance to do this lesson.”

That moment truly convinced Mr. Hori that the project had not been wrong and that Bolivian education was really going to change. Since then, Mr. Vicente worked hard to improve his teaching. Moreover, the following year, with his colleagues’ recommendations, he was assigned to a research director at the school. He also took part in a training in Japan, recommended by the department board of education. He now continues to strive for the best in his teaching every day.

Mr. Hori says, “Bolivian teachers are working really hard to improve their teaching. By sharing appropriate teaching methods with them, we can improve the quality of education and can bring out potentials of the children, who will carry on Bolivia’s

future.” Mr. Hori looks forward to such a future while continuing traveling around to one school after another all over Bolivia.



Mr. Hori observing a maths class (Source: Mr. Hori)



Mr. Hori taking part in school research (Source: Mr. Hori)



\* Project for the Quality Improvement of Primary School Education in the Republic of Bolivia

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

## 2. Support for Social Development

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

### (1) Education

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

#### <Current Status>

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

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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



### ● Efforts in Basic Education

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

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

### ● Education towards Independence and Development

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## ● Support for Education in Post-conflict Nation

### Building

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (2) Health and Welfare

### <Record for FY2007>

Japan’s record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

### <Current Status>

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

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

### <Japan’s Efforts>

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

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

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

23 Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2003.

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

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

### ● Support for Maternal and Child Health

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

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

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

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

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

### ● Collaborations with Relevant Entities

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

24 Project for Strengthening District Health Services in Morogoro Region.

25 Project for Strengthening District Health Service Systems.

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



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

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

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

### (3) Water and Sanitation

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan’s record in FY2007 is as follows:

Loan aid: ¥254.3 billion (to 10 countries)  
Grant aid: Approx. ¥24.6 billion  
Technical cooperation  
257 trainees accepted  
127 experts dispatched

#### <Current Status>

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

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

#### <Japan’s Efforts>

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

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

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

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



## Wells that Draw Happiness

—Construction of 100 Wells in Myanmar—

There is a saying “water is more precious than gold.” The central dry region in Myanmar is home to around 15,000 villages with about 6 million residents. Many struggle on a daily basis to get enough water to live and survive.

Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that has been supporting the local communities to dig wells since 1999, helped in part by the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, a program provided by the Government of Japan. BAJ's program manager Akiko Mori moved into the region in 2006, and has been promoting activities on site since then. “The water situation is worst between January and May, toward the end of the dry season. The reservoirs for rain water dry up, leaving the residents of villages without wells with no choice but to go to distant water sources either on foot or by ox carriage. This burden mainly falls to women and children. What's more, they must often rely on moonlight to make the journey, and cattle used to carry water must be away from their crucial job of cultivating the field. The residents dearly wish for the realization of ‘one well for one village’” said Ms. Mori.

One particular difficulty for digging wells in this region is the depth of the water table, which sometimes makes it necessary to dig as deep as 200 to 300 meters to reach the water. It requires a large-scale excavator and preliminary surveys on the underground water, along with significant financing. At the beginning, BAJ utilized its existing excavator only, but in 2006 a donation from Watabe Wedding, a private company in Japan, brought the site a new excavator.

By the end of 2008, BAJ is expected to have dug a total of 100 new wells, as well as restoring another 100 old wells. Relieved from the arduous task of fetching water, the local people are overjoyed to be able to spend more time with their families.

BAJ also promotes opportunities for the local people to engage in technical training and to share opinions, in order to encourage their participation in maintaining the wells, and this has resulted in a growing awareness among the residents that they own the well.

For example, in order to keep their well available for use, the residents need to cover the costs of the fuel to run the pump engine as well as maintenance. The residents of each village have organized their own water management committees, with cooperation from BAJ, to handle these matters. The committee collects fees from the users of the well and jointly manages the money. Some villages were even able to use some surplus proceeds to carry out repairs to their schools.

“We hope to create a foundation for the residents to reach their maximum potential, rather than aiming for a Japanese organization to continue offering aid,” said Ms. Mori. “A growing number of communities are now able to operate and maintain their wells without the help of BAJ.”



Ms. Mori (left) attending an opinion sharing meeting  
(Source: Ms. Mori)



Children overjoyed at having water (Source: Ms. Mori)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

##### <Current Status>

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

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

##### <Japan's Efforts>

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

30 Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project in India.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

### ● Combating Desertification in Agricultural Areas

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

### ● Development and Dissemination of NERICA

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



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

35 Irrigation Association Strengthening Support Technical Cooperation Project.

36 Project for strengthening Capacity Building on Water Management.

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

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

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

#### ● Measures in the Area of Fisheries

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

## (5) Gender

### <Current Status>

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

## Independence through “Awareness”

—Supporting Women in India—

Years of drought have worn out the land in Hospet in the state of Karnataka, Southern India, limiting its agriculture to cereal crops such as maize, pearl millet, and foxtail millet, while entrapping its people in a cycle of poverty. The status of women in this region has been traditionally low. They perform back-breaking labor in fields and mines, just like men, for contributing to their struggling household incomes.

Since October 2006 Live with Friends on the Earth (LIFE), a Japanese NGO, has been working to improve the status of women in such villages with financial assistance from the Government of Japan\*. Reflecting back on the implementation of these activities, Mr. Hiroshi Bingo, a LIFE member stationed in India, said, “In societies where the status of women has traditionally been low, there is strong resistance to the prospect of women’s active roles in society. As such, we began by engaging in trust building activities with villagers.” LIFE formed Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which resembled the women’s groups in Japan. SHGs are mutual assistance organizations, usually made up of around 20 women, and the number of such groups in India has been steadily increasing since the 1990s.

Mr. Bingo and other LIFE members believed that, in order for women to become more independent, it was essential to hold meetings regularly and to gain awareness of the issues facing women. In order to promote women’s participation in SHGs, LIFE staff members moved into various villages to stay. While engaging in work such as the repair of drinking water facilities, the staff encouraged women to take part in the groups. “At first, there was a lot of opposition even from the women themselves or their families who asked who would take care of the housework while the women were out. However, as people began to realize that the SHG’s activities would help women become more independent and also contribute to the household income, they began to accept the idea of women’s participation in SHGs,” recalls Mr. Bingo.

After electing a chairperson to ensure that the meetings were being held regularly, SHG members set out rules such as starting the meetings on time and engaged in discussions for leading a better life. Being in a female-only environment allows women in this male-dominated society to confide in each other and speak freely about their concerns. Understandably, money is the biggest concern for them. In these impoverished villages, some lack even the basic necessities for survival, while others, aiming at improving their lifestyles, seek advice about their financial plans. With an ultimate goal of economic self-sufficiency, the LIFE program includes technical guidance on matters such as bookkeeping skills, which would enable them to utilize microloans from SHGs and Indian financial institutions, account settlement methods, and actual work for which funds will be disbursed such as manufacturing incense sticks and tailoring. The loans have provided start-up funding for vegetable stores and even tea shops.

Ms. Annapoorna installed a public telephone in her tea shop in a village where telephone access was rare, and using the revenues she earned from the telephone, she was able to expand her business. She now owns a restaurant, which she manages together with the rest of her family. Ms. Annapoorna is extremely grateful for all that the SHG has provided her, in addition to financial assistance, remarking, “For us, the SHG is like a family.”

The results of the LIFE efforts, which place a strong emphasis on ownership, have given a fresh impetus to the SHGs to try to overcome a variety of issues through their own efforts and aim towards better lives. Furthermore, cooperation among SHGs has begun on activities to improve the people’s quality of life, such as the introduction of improved stoves requiring less firewood as well as the installation and use of toilets and drainage facilities.

“‘Awareness’ is essential for people to become independent. Everyone wants to make improvements to

their lives, but sometimes they lack the ‘awareness’ that is necessary to translate such ambitions into action. We believe in the latent strength that exists in us all,” stresses Mr. Bingo.



Women being trained in the manufacture of incense sticks  
(Source: LIFE)



Lively discussions taking place at an SHG meeting  
(Source: LIFE)



\* JICA Partnership Program (Partner Type)

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

### 3. Addressing Global Issues

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

#### (1) Environmental Issues

##### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

##### <Current Status>

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

major themes.

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

##### <Japan's Efforts>

##### ● Actions against Global Warming

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

##### ● Pollution Control

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

##### ● Conservation of the Natural Environment

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

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

41 Project for Improvement of Waste Management in Ulaanbaatar City.

## Box 2. Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Addressing Global Issues

In April 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) established a new framework for international cooperation entitled "Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues." Under this framework, universities, research institutes, and other research-oriented organizations in Japan and developing countries conduct joint scientific research with a view to technical development and practical application, as well as the acquisition of new knowledge.

Global issues in areas including the environment, energy, natural disaster prevention, and infectious diseases control cannot be solved by Japan alone. The solution requires cooperation with the international community including developing countries. Japan has therefore established new programs under the above framework aimed at overcoming these issues to operate scientific and technical research and dispatch researchers. They basically cover countries that are subject to receiving Japan's ODA, mainly in Asia and Africa.

### Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development

This program, established in 2008, becomes a new form of technical cooperation provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Projects through this program promote joint research between Japan and developing countries in fields including the environment, energy, natural disaster prevention, and infectious diseases

#### Projects Selected in FY (Scientific and Technical Cooperation)

Country Name	Project Name	Principal Research Institutes	
		Overseas	In Japan
Environment/Energy			
Brazil	Research on Ethanol Production from Sugarcane Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federal University of Rio de Janeiro</li><li>• Federal University of Santa Catarina</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biomass Technical Research Center, National Institute of Advanced Science and Technology</li></ul>
Egypt	Sustainable System for Food and Bio-energy Production under Water-saving Irrigation in the Egyptian Nile Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cairo University</li><li>• Water Management Research Institute, National Water Research Center</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graduate School of Life and Environmental Science, University of Tsukuba</li></ul>
Gabon	Etudes des Maladies Infectieuses (Zoonoses) Communes aux Hommes et aux Primates dans et autour du Parc National de Moukalaba Doudou (Gabon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Research Institute of Tropical Ecology, National Center of Scientific Research and Technology, Ministry of Scientific Research and Technological Development, Gabon</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University</li></ul>
Indonesia	Wild Fire and Carbon Management in Peat Forest in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia</li><li>• National Standardization Agency of Indonesia</li><li>• Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space</li><li>• Research of Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</li><li>• University of Palangka Raya</li><li>• Bogor Agriculture University</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graduate School of Agriculture / Research Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University</li></ul>
Thailand	Water Environment Integration System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kasetsart University</li><li>• Royal Irrigation Department</li><li>• Thai Meteorological Department</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo</li></ul>
Thailand	Research and Development Center for Tropical Water Reuse Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Research and Training Center, Thailand</li><li>• Chulalongkorn University</li><li>• Kasetsart University</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Science Center, University of Tokyo</li></ul>
Tuvalu	Project for Eco-technological management of Tuvalu against sea level rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Tuvalu</li><li>• Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission</li><li>• South Pacific University</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• School of Science, University of Tokyo</li></ul>
Disaster Prevention			
Bhutan	Study on GLOFs (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods) in the Bhutan Himalayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Department of Geology and Mines, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bhutan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University</li></ul>
Croatia	Risk Identification and Land-use Planning for Disaster Mitigation of Landslides and Floods in Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• University of Split</li><li>• University of Rijeka</li><li>• University of Zagreb</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Center for National Hazards and Disaster Recovery, Niigata University</li></ul>
Indonesia	Multi-disciplinary Hazard Reduction from Earthquakes and Volcanoes in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia</li><li>• Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology, Indonesia</li><li>• Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation</li><li>• Institute of Technology, Bandung</li><li>• Indonesian Institute of Sciences</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo</li></ul>



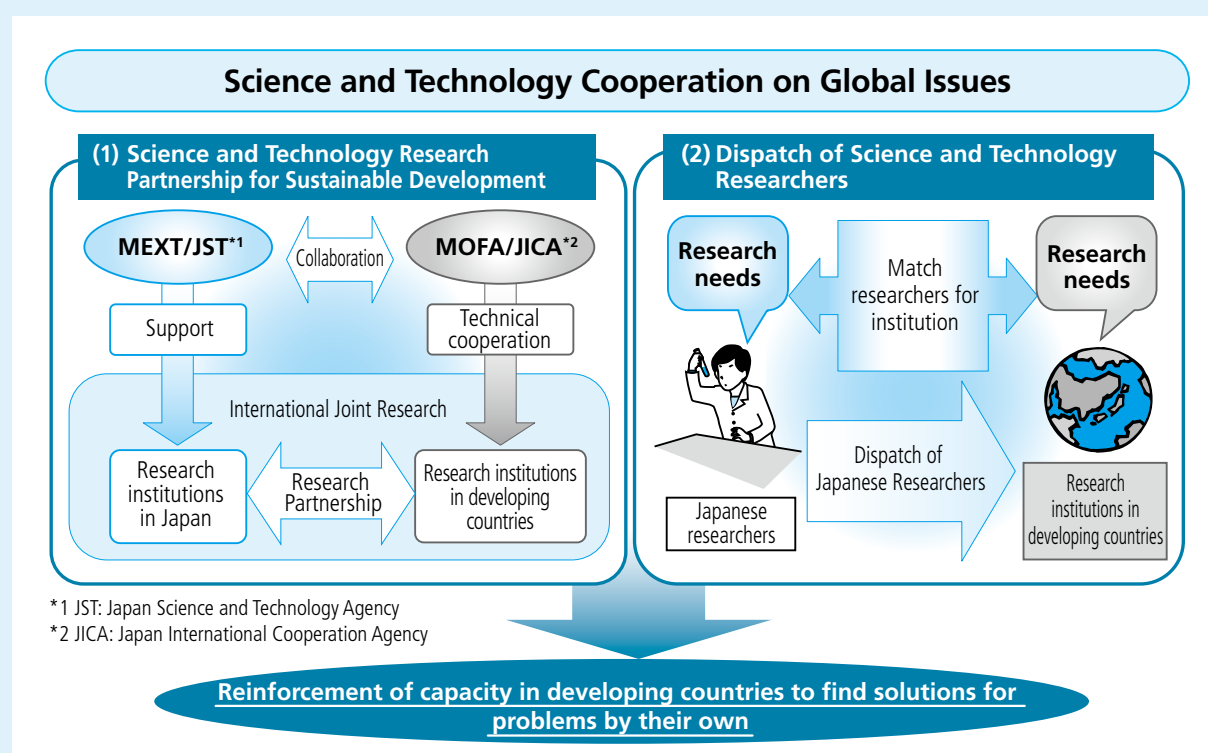
Country Name	Project Name	Principal Research Institutes	
		Overseas	In Japan
Infectious Diseases			
Thailand	Establishment of Therapeutic Products and Technologies for Preventive Application for Emerging and Re-emerging Infections Envisaging Clinical Trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University</li></ul>
Zambia	The Project for Development of Control Strategies against Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Zambia Health Ministry</li><li>University of Zambia</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Research Center of Zoonosis Control, University of Hokkaido</li></ul>

control through joint assistance of JICA and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), which is directed toward research institutions on both sides. Another objective of this program is to build developing countries' human resources at universities and other research institutes through performing joint research. To carry out the joint research with developing countries, JICA executes technical cooperation that combines the dispatch of researchers from Japan, the acceptance of trainees from developing countries, and the provision of equipment to developing countries. Meanwhile, JST selects joint research proposals submitted by research institutes throughout Japan and shoulders the research expenses in Japan.

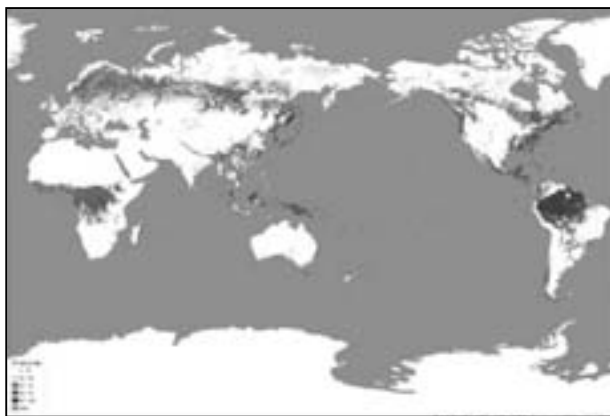
Since the beginning of FY2008, MOFA and JICA have approached the governments of developing countries and have worked to ascertain their local needs. Meanwhile, MEXT and JST have solicited joint research proposals from Japanese universities and research institutes. As a result, 12 projects were chosen for this program in September 2008.

### Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers

This form of Japan's ODA involves the dispatch of Japanese outstanding researchers to developing countries as JICA experts, who jointly conduct research at local universities and research institutes in fields including the environment, energy, disaster prevention, and infectious diseases control. This process enables these institutions to improve the research capabilities in developing countries. As well, successful performance on the research requires the needs and interests of research institutes in developing countries matched with the ones by Japanese researchers. Therefore, to facilitate appropriate matching, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science compiles a database that combines the needs and interests of both Japanese researchers and the research institutes overseas ascertained by MOFA and JICA.







World map showing areas of vegetation created through projects

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

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

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

### ● Cooperation with the International Community

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

## (2) Infectious Diseases

### <Record for FY2007>

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

### <Current Status>

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

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

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

#### ● HIV/AIDS

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

#### ● Tuberculosis

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

43 UNAIDS: 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic.

44 UNAIDS: 07 AIDS epidemic update.

45 Source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis Control 2008.

46 WHO World Malaria Report 2008.

47 Project for HIV/AIDS Control.

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

#### ● Malaria

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

#### ● Polio

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

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

#### ● Parasitic Diseases

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

#### ● Emerging Infectious Diseases and Pandemic

##### Influenza

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



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

### Box 3. Fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The three infectious diseases—HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria—claim the lives of approximately 5 million people worldwide each year.\* The spread of such infectious diseases represents a grave threat to the safety of humankind, and it is one of the biggest issues facing the international community. Developing countries in particular hold some regions where 30-40% of the working population is already infected with HIV. As well, the rapid increase in AIDS orphans and mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) impedes developing countries' growth. However, it can be sufficiently prevented and medically treated; it may be said that the issues for developing countries lie in the inadequacy of funding, human resources, and healthcare infrastructure.

Against this background, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) was set up in Geneva, Switzerland in 2002, to provide grant aid for prevention, treatment, and caring support work for HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria in developing countries. Discussions at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 that took up countermeasures against infectious diseases as one of the main agendas for the first time at such Summits had led to the establishment of the Global Fund. The above backgrounds grant the reason why Japan has been acknowledged as "birthparent" of the Global Fund. The establishment of the Global Fund becomes one of the major examples to observe Japanese leadership in the international community.

One of the major uniqueness of the Global Fund is derived from its system where a diverse range of bodies including governments, private entities in donor countries and developing countries participate in the formulation, approval, and implementation of projects. Governments, multilateral and bilateral aid organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private foundations, communities of infected people, religious organizations, research institutes, and the private sector participate in the principal bodies designed to carry out the project formulation and application process known as the Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCM) in developing countries. The board of CCM that carries out the approval process consists of various sectors such as governments, NGOs, the private sector, foundations, and communities of infected people. As well, a variety of organizations play a role in the Principal Recipients that implement projects. In addition, the Global Fund does not implement projects but transfers funds to support countermeasures against infectious diseases. Governments of developing countries, international organizations, and NGOs mainly take responsibility for executing projects. In terms of project formulation, applications, and monitoring, projects should be designed in line with recipient countries' plans to encourage self-help efforts, with respect for their ownership.

As of the end of November 2008, the Global Fund has approved a total of US\$14.6 billion for 621 projects in 140 countries. Approximately 60% of this amount is being used to assist Sub-Saharan Africa, which suffers serious problems in this issue. Around 61% of the approved financing has been used for countermeasures against HIV/AIDS, approximately 25% and around 14% for malaria and TB respectively.

The Global Fund's activities have saved the lives of approximately 2.5 million people up to the end of 2007.

As a leader in establishing the Global Fund, Japan plays a crucial role in the administration and management of the fund, serving a member of the Board, or the highest decision making authority. Japan has contributed to the Global Fund US\$850 million, and decided to add US\$560 million from 2009 onward for the foreseeable future. In March 2004, political, government-administrative, business, and academic circles within Japan jointly launched "Friends of the Global Fund, Japan," consisting of 20 members. The group was formed for the first time in the international community as a supporting organization for the fund. As well, for developing countries to pursue their development plans with the Global Fund, JICA as well as Japanese NGOs take part more frequently. In order for the assistance by the Global Fund to be provided more effectively, Japan is being engaged in various types of cooperation.

#### Goals and achievements of the Global Fund to 2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
HIV: Treatment with ARV <sup>1</sup> therapy (Number of people)	Goal	125,000	350,000	600,000	875,000	1,200,000	1,600,000
	Achievement	130,000	384,000	770,000	1,400,000	2,000,000	
TB: Treatment with DOTS <sup>2</sup> (Number of people)	Goal	300,000	700,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	2,600,000	3,500,000
	Achievement	385,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,300,000	4,600,000	
Malaria: Distribution of ITNs <sup>3</sup> (Number of nets)	Goal	2,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	100,000,000
	Achievement	1,350,000	7,700,000	18,000,000	46,000,000	70,000,000	

1. Anti-retroviral medication: medication that is effective in impeding the multiplication of the AIDS virus.

2. Treatment with directly observed treatment-short course; a method in which patients go to a hospital for taking medication, rather than the medication simply being handed over to the patient.

3. Insecticide-treated nets: mosquito nets that are infiltrated with insecticidal material.

\* UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic; WHO, Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2008; WHO, World Malaria Report 2008

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

### (3) Population

#### <Current Status>

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

### (4) Food

#### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

#### <Current Status>

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

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

49 The Project to Enhance Surveillance System for Avian Influenza.

50 Source: UNFPA, state of world population 2006.

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

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



school at all.

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

### ● Issue of Rising Food Prices

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



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

## (5) Resources and Energy

### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

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

### <Record for FY2007>

Japan's record in FY2007 is as follows:

#### Aid methods

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

Grant aid: Approx. ¥22.6 billion

#### Technical cooperation

338 trainees accepted<sup>59</sup>

34 experts dispatched<sup>60</sup>

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

Total value: Approx. ¥381 million

One team dispatched

22 emergency relief goods provided

### <Current Status>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

#### ● Japan Disaster Relief Team

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

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

On May 2-3 2008, a major cyclone hit the southern coast of Myanmar, resulting in the death or disappearance of approximately 140,000 people and damage on the scale of approximately US\$10.6 billion. Having received a request from the Government of Myanmar, the Government of Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team of 23 members, as well as providing emergency grant aid. The members of Team consisted of four medical doctors (including the team leader), seven nurses (including one midwife), six medical coordinators (including a pharmacist, two medical laboratory technicians, a radiological technician, a nutritionist, and an emergency life-saving technician), and six logistical coordinators (including a team sub-leader from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The team's operation has been highly appreciated with its work on traumas caused by the disaster, diarrhea, malaria, and dengue fever, etc. Dr. Kaname KANAI, who has been making great efforts as the team leader, spoke with us about the medical activities in Myanmar and lifestyle aspects of the work undertaken by the people on the medical team.

### Dr. Kaname KANAI

Team Leader, Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team, dispatched to Myanmar  
Principal, Emergency Life-Saving Technique Academy of Kyushu (Contributor)

On May 25, I left Japan for Myanmar to gather information from related organizations for conducting a preliminary study, but I was barely able to collect it sufficiently. In the afternoon of May 27, prior to departure for Labutta, I asked an officer at the Myanmar Ministry of Health about Labutta, – the site where the dispatch was planned. There, I was casually told “There are no problems with security, but there’s no accommodation. We cannot guarantee the safety of drinking water and food; Soon it will be rainy season, there will be a lot of mosquitoes; You need mosquito nets to avoid a risk to be infected with malaria.” and finally, “There’s no electricity, so I guess you’ll be staying in tents.” All this implicitly suggested how hard this assignment was going to be. In spite of our anxiety, I managed to negotiate a roofed accommodation for the team with camp beds packed tightly inside, after we arrived in Labutta, indeed.

It was in the evening of May 30 that the team arrived in Labutta, a township in Myanmar’s southern delta, which had suffered from the cyclone devastatingly. In the morning of the next day, May 31, we set up medical tents in one of the camps for disaster affected people, where approximately 6,400 displaced people stayed temporarily. We began our medical examinations in the afternoon of the same day. Under the brilliantly blue sky in the tropical dry season, the temperature reached 38 degrees Celsius in the morning, the coolest time of the day. It easily went over 40 degrees Celsius during the day time. With very little fresh air, the temperature in our medical tents was even higher than the outside. This caused us to feel our physical strength taken away. It was in this tough natural condition that we carried out our missions.

During our mission, everyday we examined between 110 and 170 patients who suffered from a variety of ailments including diarrhea, dehydration, colds, skin complaints, and traumas. The medical examinations took place with limited numbers of personnel and equipment. The team’s fame had apparently spread throughout the Labutta region. For instance, we saw a female patient who walked all the way from her village, where she left at 5:00 AM.

For those who imagine that everyone on a medical team is a doctor or a nurse, the number of logistical coordinators seems too many. For



A medical examination (from right to left: Dr. Kanai, the medical team leader; Mr. Sonny, an interpreter; a patient) (Source: JICA)

operating the mission successfully, it is inevitable to re-direct 3.5 tons of a burden, arrange over 40 staff including interpreters and chauffeurs instantly, and hire ten vehicles such as buses and trucks. Subsequently, loading all the burden and people must be successfully carried out. On top of that, immediately after reaching the venue, various operations must be needed; unloading the necessary equipment, establishing medical tents, and setting up our accommodations. Managing all of the above duties cannot be achieved successfully without leadership by logistical coordinators, with their highly accumulated knowledge and experience. Pushing our mission forward and taking off smoothly, surely relies on their abilities.

During our stay, we obtained drinking water in Yangon, and kept eating preserved food such as instant rice, noodles, and canned foods, bought from Japan and acquired in Yangon. It was fairly tough to eat dried foods reconstituted with hot water, boil-in-the-bag foods, and canned foods everyday. I got a real sense of how “health management starts with the food you eat.” Food is linked with the team's health and morale. This moment was when the coordinators can display their full abilities. While the medical personnel carried out examinations, the logistical coordinators arranged items we needed, including water and food. Whenever I took a mouthful of drink cooled by ice, acquired by them, somewhere, I felt it was like a little piece of civilized life given back to me.

About a week after we started our missions, they made some vegetable soup for the team members. This severe natural environment was taking quite a heavy physical toll on us, and some of us even began to lose balance of physical conditions. In such time, the soup with cooked cabbage and potatoes tasted so delicious, that the members were all impressed by their special task.

We examined a total of 1,202 people during a nine-day period that ended in the morning of June 8. Our logistical coordinators unquestionably played an important role for smooth operations as they ran back and forth on various tasks. When we withdrew from the camp, the mother of a child, whom we had diagnosed with severe malaria and died after being taken to a local hospital, came out to see us off to show her gratitude for our team's good faith.



A camp for disaster affected people in torrential rain during the rainy season (Source: JICA)



The medical examination camp and the disaster affected people (Source: JICA)



Group photograph after the delivery ceremony (June 8) (Source: JICA)





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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ● Collaboration with International Agencies

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

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

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

## (7) Terrorism and Piracy

### <Current Status>

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

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Fight against Terrorism

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

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

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

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

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

#### ● Maritime Security

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



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

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



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

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

## (8) International Organized Crimes

### <Current Status>

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Support for Drug Countermeasures

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

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

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

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

#### ● Support for Human Trafficking Countermeasures

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

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

#### ● Support for Human Smuggling Countermeasures

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

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63 Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement.

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

#### 4. Peacebuilding

##### <Current Situation>

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

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

##### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

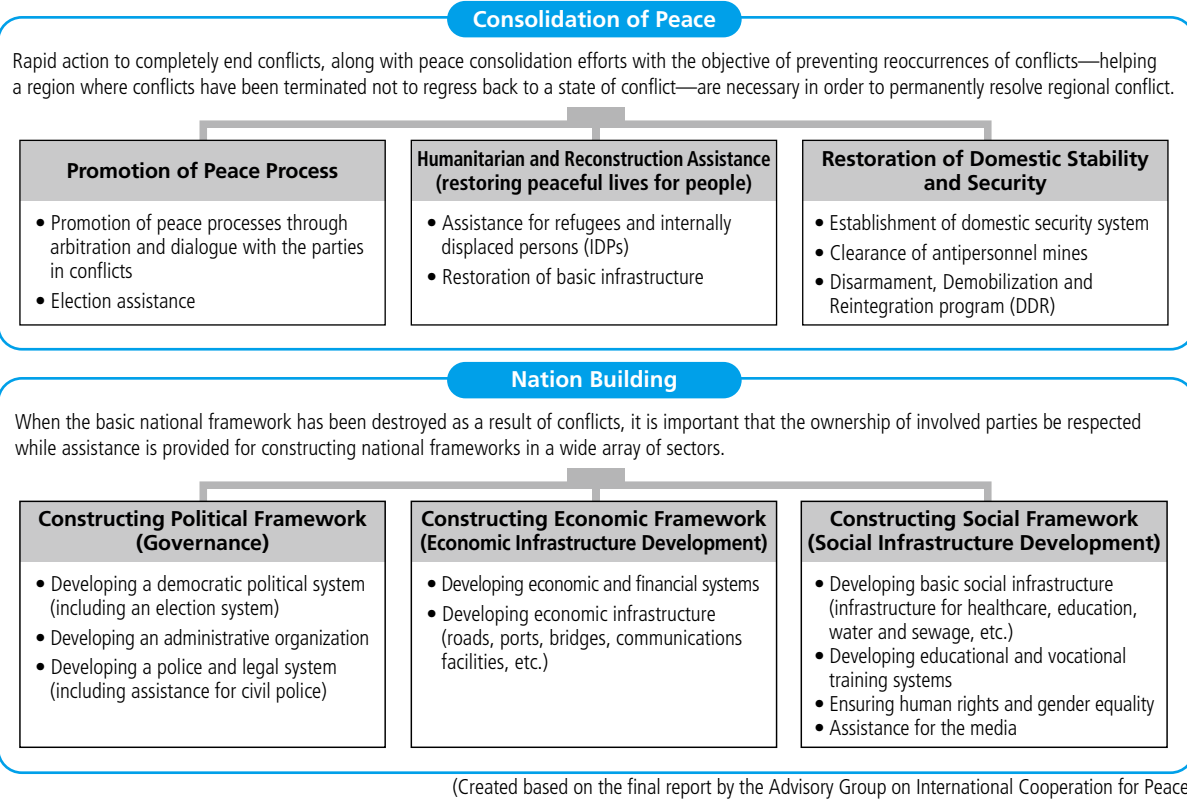
#### ● Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding

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

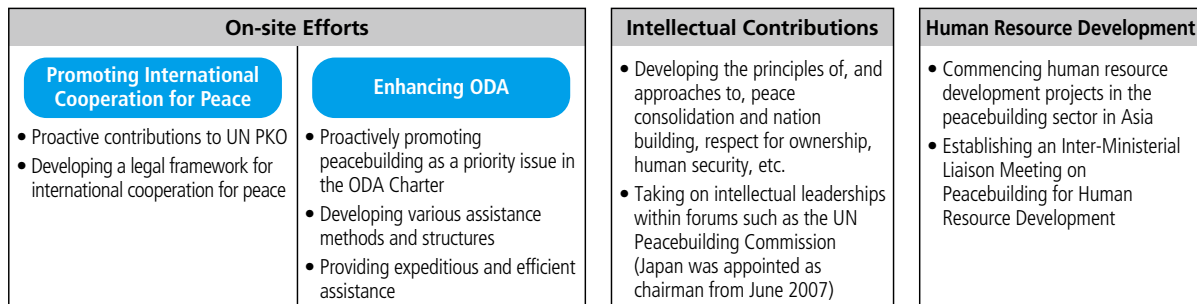
64 The Programme for Reconstruction of Palestine Camp in Lebanon.

Chart III-12. Conceptual Diagram of Peacebuilding

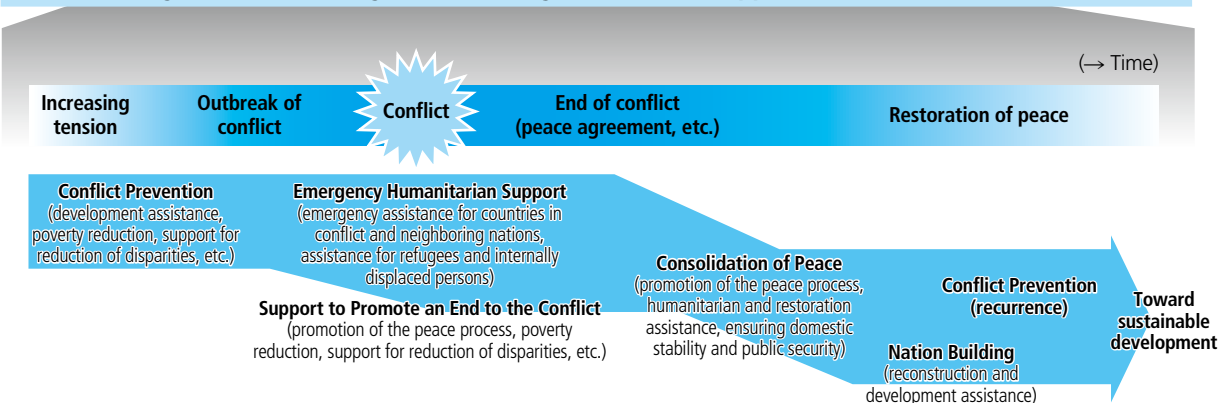
**Peacebuilding = Consolidation of Peace + Nation Building**



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



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



## Column 11

### Peacebuilding through Improving People's Lives

—Japan's Assistance for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding—

In fiscal 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) initiated the "Pilot Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding" to cultivate Japanese as well as Asian civilian personnel in the field of peacebuilding.

Hiroshima University, commissioned by MOFA, established Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center (HPC), to implement this program. This program consists of a six-week intensive coursework on peacebuilding and an overseas attachment at field offices of international organizations or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) being engaged in peacebuilding.

Ms. Ayako Higuchi is one of the participants of this program, who completed an overseas attachment at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Timor-Leste (East Timor). As Ms. Higuchi successfully demonstrated her outstanding performance, she acquired a post at the office to work as a program officer after the program. Ms. Higuchi shares her story below, describing her dreams and ambitions as a peacebuilder and her diverse experiences in the field.\*<sup>1</sup>

**Ayako HIGUCHI**

Dili, UNDP Timor-Leste

Children run barefoot through streets lined with dilapidated huts roofed with banana leaves. Broken utility poles that have long ceased to pass electricity and newly-built cemeteries can be seen here and there – These are some of the sights I witnessed in Oecusse\*<sup>2</sup>, which was one of the poorest districts in Timor-Leste, about 50 minutes by helicopter from the capital.

In November 2007, I joined UNDP Timor-Leste to gain practical work experience as one of the first program associates of the "Pilot Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding." As I had resigned from my previous job to pursue post-graduate education overseas, wishing to contribute to the conflict prevention and to work for people suffering from conflict, the program indeed provided the very gateway for my professional career in peacebuilding.

At UNDP Timor-Leste, I was assigned to the Pro-Poor Policy Unit, which puts forward policy recommendations and conducts various research related to poverty reduction. My main assignment was to prepare the National Human Development Report and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report of Timor-Leste and Oecusse. Some may associate human development and the MDGs more with the field of development than with peacebuilding. However, I believe that human development and achievement of the MDGs, including poverty reduction, are vital for the success of the peace consolidation process in Timor-Leste. Although Timor-Leste gained its long-sought independence from Indonesia in 2002, some Timorese say that living conditions during Indonesian time was better than that of today. In fact, the electricity that used to be ensured in many places, including Oecusse, is not stable after the independence.

Moreover, the end of conflict did not necessarily lead to a significant improvement of people's lives. According to the latest Human Development Report (2007/2008), Timor-Leste ranked 150 out of 177 countries in the Human Development Index, indicating Timor-Leste as one of the poorest countries in Asia. Without enhancement in the quality of people's lives, we cannot deny the possibility of people resorting to violence. For example, the high unemployment rate among the youth can become a source of social instability in Timor-Leste. In other words, human development and the MDGs such as poverty reduction, greater access to education, gender equality, and political participation can help enhance people's lives in Timor-Leste, which can lead to the stabilization of society, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding.

In villages of Oecusse, I met many people who had lost their fathers, husbands and brothers in Timor-Leste's struggle against Indonesia. For the people of Timor-Leste, memories of the conflict still remain fresh, and yet to be

overcome. At the same time, I heard hopeful stories from people that they were now able to send their children to high school or to earn cash income by selling vegetables. I hope to continue working in Timor-Leste, so that these stories of hope expand even further, and contribute to consolidating peace in this country.



Inspecting an afforestation project in Ainoro District (the writer is on the right)  
(Source: Ms. Higuchi)



Coworkers at the office (the writer is on the far right) (Source: Ms. Higuchi)



\*1 The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

\*2 A detached district in Timor-Leste



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

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

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

## (1) Iraq

### <Overview>

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

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

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

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

### <Japan's Assistance>

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

#### ● Assistance through Various Collaborations

The promotion of international cooperation is important in

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

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

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



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

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



## (2) Afghanistan

### <Overview>

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

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

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

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

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

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

### ● Wide Ranging Collaboration

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

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

## (3) Sudan

### <Overview>

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

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

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

## ● **Darfur Conflict**

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



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

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

### *<Current Situation>*

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

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

### *<Japan's Efforts>*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Section 3. Assistance for Each Region

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

#### 1. East Asia

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

##### <Features of East Asia>

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

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

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

##### <Japan's Efforts>

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



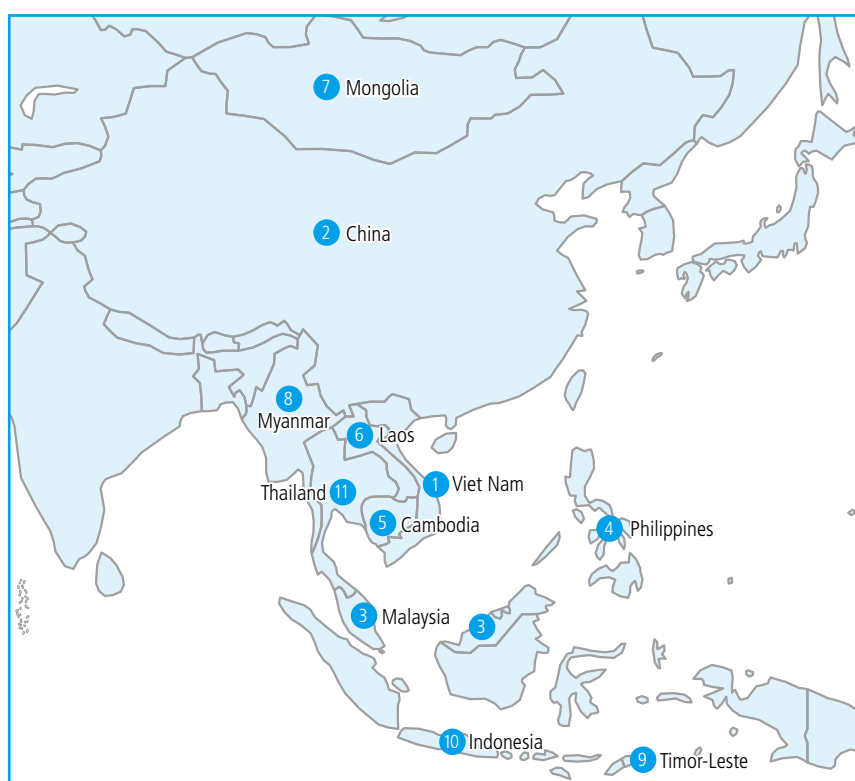
(Source: AFP=Jiji)

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

disaster prevention and infectious diseases are essential. In addition, exchanges between people can significantly facilitate furthering mutual understanding between Japan and these countries. In 2007, the Japanese government announced the “JENESYS Programme,”<sup>71</sup> inviting

approximately 6,000 young people to Japan each year for five years. It is hoped that this will foster a pro-Japanese sentiment among the younger generation. A total of 6,150 young people visited Japan in 2007, the first year of the program, consisting in part of 2,000 from China, 1,200 from the

Chart III-13. Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region



2007 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	Viet Nam	18.48	0.08	73.85	92.33	672.66	124.94	547.71	640.04
2	China	15.48	—	263.62	279.10	912.09	755.53	156.56	435.66
3	Malaysia	0.28	—	25.70	25.99	287.75	90.77	196.98	222.97
4	Philippines	7.24	—	50.53	57.77	669.08	504.69	164.39	222.16
5	Cambodia	62.35	2.44	39.84	102.19	15.37	4.01	11.36	113.56
6	Laos	46.28	—	22.40	68.67	14.40	1.62	12.79	81.46
7	Mongolia	34.31	—	18.09	52.41	9.88	10.73	-0.85	51.55
8	Myanmar	11.68	3.80	18.84	30.52	—	—	—	30.52
9	Timor-Leste	7.83	1.96	5.24	13.07	—	—	—	13.07
10	Indonesia	39.21	9.04	81.68	120.89	937.22	1,280.57	-343.35	-222.46
11	Thailand	2.17	0.60	47.74	49.91	87.45	614.71	-527.26	-477.35
	Multiple countries in East Asia	—	—	2.81	2.81	—	—	—	2.81
East Asia region total		245.31	17.92	698.75	944.05	3,605.90	3,436.42	169.48	1,113.54
(ASEAN total)		187.69	15.96	361.80	549.49	2,683.93	2,621.31	62.62	612.11

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

(2) Including graduated countries in total.

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

(4) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

71 JENESYS Programme: Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths Programme.



Republic of Korea (ROK), and 1,900 from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In May 2008, in a speech entitled “The Future of Asia,” then Prime Minister Fukuda declared that Japan and the Japanese people will work to create a network of never-ending expansion and development in the Asia Pacific region, with the Pacific Ocean becoming an “inland sea.” He declared his intention to further strengthen “heart to heart” trust between the peoples of the Asia Pacific region, and forge bonds “acting together.” To this end he promised five concrete actions.<sup>72</sup>

#### ● Support for Southeast-Asia

Moreover, correcting disparities in the East Asian region through promoting integration of ASEAN and development of the Mekong region will lead to stability in the region and by extension benefit Japan. Through cooperation with ASEAN in the Mekong region, spanning parts of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam (CLV countries), Japan focuses on assistance in developing a socio-economic base, building institutions, and creating a regional network with a view to promoting integration and collaboration in the regional economy by raising standards. Furthermore, in 2007 Japan signed an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia; EPA negotiations with Viet Nam too are advancing, and efforts aiming to strengthen wider economic relations including trade and investment, as well as building good labor relations, are in progress. By means of such efforts, Japan is supporting interregional integration through sharing of basic values, such as those of democracy, market economy, the rule of law and order, and promoting poverty reduction, as well as the lessening of disparities within the ASEAN region.

In November 2007, then Prime Minister Fukuda attended the 3rd East Asia Summit and the 11th Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in Singapore, and declared that he will proactively tackle the global issues of energy, avian influenza and the environment.

With the most ambitious goal being the formation of an ASEAN community by 2015, ASEAN is taking steps to reduce intraregional development disparities. Japan, in its relations with ASEAN, is giving priority to assisting the underdeveloped Mekong region. Thus, since April 2004 it has been implementing the Japan-Mekong Region Partnership Program, which rests upon the following three



Opening ceremony of the 3rd East Asia Summit (Source: EPA=Jiji)

pillars: (1) integrating economies of the region and beyond, (2) expanding trade and investment between Japan and the Mekong region, and (3) sharing universal values and common goals of the region. Under this program, Japan has been expanding assistance to each CLV country as well as to the region as a whole, and will continue for three years until the end of 2009. In addition, Japan made a new contribution to the ASEAN Secretariat of US\$52 million to promote Japan-ASEAN economic partnership, of which approximately US\$20 million would be to assist the “Development Triangle,” the CLV border region, which is one of the poorest parts of the Mekong Region.

At the January 2008 Japan-Mekong Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, held in Tokyo, a document<sup>73</sup> was signed for cooperation in the Development Triangle, in addition to which a further US\$20 million was declared for supporting the streamlining of logistics in the East-West Economic Corridor. Japan is also reinforcing ties with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which is engaged in a range of regional cooperation in the Asian region. It has created new schemes to support sustainable development by promoting investment in “Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA)” and energy conservation, the “Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with ADB (ACFA),” the “Investment Climate Financing Fund (ICFF)” and the “Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF).”

In July 2008, Japan decided to provide a Climate Change Program Loan to Indonesia, as the first step in development loans based on the “Cool Earth Partnership.” Projects to improve the investment climate and energy-related cooperation are also in progress with Indonesia, and joint work is being carried out in areas such as disaster countermeasures, maritime safety in the Strait of Malacca

72 Firm support of the realization of an ASEAN community, strengthening the Japan-U.S. alliance, efforts for “Peace Fostering Nation,” fostering and strengthening infrastructure of intellectual and generational exchanges in Asia and the Pacific countries, tackling climate change, and the realization of a low-carbon society.

73 A memorandum for cooperation pertaining to the “Development Triangle” of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam, using Japanese support through the Japan-ASEAN Integrated Fund.



near Singapore, climate change and protection of the environment. This includes cooperation in science and technology relating to global-scale issues.

In September 2007, monks protested against the authorities in Myanmar. There was pressure from the security authorities towards the protest and participants. Japan, in October, decided more stringent cooperation policies to Myanmar, which had previously been limited. However, because of the humanitarian necessity, it implemented grant aid in the form of the Project for Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care Services (Phase VIII), through UNICEF. In 2008, in response to the major cyclone in May, Japan dispatched an international emergency relief and medical team of 23 to give humanitarian aid. Also, it provided financial support totaling around US\$3,300 for food, health and education in July.

Recently, more and more of the countries of East Asia are becoming donors. Japan is promoting South-South Cooperation based in Malaysia and Thailand. Japan is also advancing the Japan-Singapore Partnership Program in which Japan extends technical cooperation to developing countries jointly with Singapore—a country that received assistance in the past. In April 2008, Japan, together with the Republic of Korea (ROK), invited major non-DAC donor countries as well as traditional DAC countries to Bangkok, Thailand, to hold the “Dialogue on Expanding Partnership for Development.” It contributed to a comprehensive framework of aid coordination including these donors. At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in May 2008 too, the move toward expansion of partnership was confirmed through promoting interpersonal exchanges between Africa and the East Asian region to help the transfer of technology, along with trade and investment.

## ● Relations with China

Since 1979, Japan’s assistance to China has helped the infrastructure development in coastal areas, environmental measures, improvement in the basic human needs sectors including health and medical care, and human resource development, among other efforts that contribute to the steady development of its economy. As such, Japan’s assistance has played a significant role in promoting and

sustaining China’s reform and opening policy. Most of the assistance in these areas has been provided to China in the form of loan aid. The assistance can be valued as having supported the development of economic relations between Japan and China as well as having functioned as one of the main pillars for the multilayered Japan-China relationship. Regarding this point, the representatives of China, including at the summit-level, have expressed their gratitude on many occasions.<sup>74</sup> In light of China’s recent remarkable economic growth, Japan and China recognized that ODA loans for the country from Japan will come to a harmonious end by the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Therefore, new provision of loan aid was halted with the six Exchanges of Notes in December 2007.

Yet, the people of Japan and China face many common challenges to tackle, including global issues such as environmental issues and infectious diseases that affect Japan directly. During Hu Jintao’s official visit to Japan in May 2008, in a Joint Statement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the People’s Republic of China, the leaders of both countries confirmed that cooperation will be undertaken mainly in the areas of energy and the environment, while a joint declaration was issued relating to climate change. Moreover, increasing the mutual understanding between the people of Japan and China is an important issue from the perspective of facilitating the sound development of Japan-China relations. In light of this situation, grant aid is currently being implemented with its focus narrowed on: (1) areas conducive to resolving common challenges faced by the people of Japan and China such as the environment and infectious diseases, and (2) areas conducive to promoting mutual understanding and increasing exchanges between Japan and China. Also, in terms of technical cooperation, Japan is particularly focusing on projects aiming for the transition to a market economy, observance of international rules, promotion of good governance, and energy conservation. Exchanges of people can serve as an important means for transmitting Japanese values and culture to China. Based on the conditions surrounding bilateral relations, the cooperation will be conducted with appropriate deliberation from a comprehensive and strategic viewpoint.

One of the major events in 2008 was the large

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74 For example, a joint Japan-China press announcement made upon the visit to Japan by Prime Minister Wen Jiabao in April 2007 included a statement to the effect that both China and Japan share the recognition that Japanese ODA loans to China, which are scheduled to end in 2008, have played a positive role in building China’s economy and in China-Japan cooperation in economic development, and that China expresses its gratitude for this assistance. In May 2008, at a summit-level meeting during his official visit to Japan President Hu Jintao stated to then Prime Minister Fukuda that “The Japanese government and people, through ODA, have supported the modernization of China, and for this I give my heartfelt thanks.”

earthquake which occurred in Sichuan Province on 12 May, causing vast amounts of damage. On 13 May, following the earthquake, the Japanese Government decided to provide emergency relief amounting to ¥500 million, and granted emergency supplies corresponding to approximately ¥60 million. Moreover, an international emergency relief team of 61 and a medical team of 23 were dispatched to the region. As additional support, on 30 May, the Government of Japan announced further support of up to a total of ¥500 million. This was the first time that China had admitted foreign Search and Rescue Teams into the country. Yet, the teams were welcomed with high esteem and a great sense of gratitude. In July 2008, President Hu Jintao, who had come to Japan for participating in the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, expressed his country's thanks to the international emergency relief team of Japan. Also, at the top-level meeting that took place on the occasion of the above Summit, both leaders agreed that Japan would promote various forms of cooperation to transfer Japanese experience, knowledge, and technology for post disaster rehabilitation.

## 2. South Asia

Japan's bilateral assistance to South Asia in 2007 was approximately US\$261.66 million, 4.5% of total bilateral ODA.

### <Features of South Asia>

The South Asian region includes countries that have high rates of economic growth and gigantic economic potential, particularly India, the world's largest democracy. Accordingly, this region's position in the international community is becoming more prominent. South Asia is located on the marine transport route linking Asia with the Middle East, and thus is strategically important to Japan. It is also an important region from the viewpoint of dealing with global environmental issues. In addition, the region is of great concern to the international community, including Japan, due to the issue of weapons of mass destruction possessed by India and Pakistan and of its role as the front line in the "fight against terrorism."

However, the South Asian region suffers from a serious lack of infrastructure essential to sustainable socio-economic development. For instance, India, with its continued high

economic growth, needs basic infrastructure development, including roads, railroads, and ports. Moreover, South Asia, possessing a population of 1.4 billion, is one of the world's poorest regions with more than 500 million people living in poverty. The region includes such LDCs<sup>75</sup> as Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan, and even in India, despite its rapid economic growth, about 30% of the population lives in poverty. Thus, poverty in the region is a serious issue.

The countries of South Asia are beset by social and political problems due to the diversity of religion and ethnicity. In addition to development of basic infrastructure and poverty reduction, the region faces problems that must be dealt with. These include growing populations, low enrolment ratio in primary education, inadequate healthcare facilities, insufficient measures against infectious diseases, and the unestablished rule of law. Thus, in order for MDGs to be achieved globally, South Asia, alongside Africa, is a crucial region.<sup>76</sup>

### <Japan's Efforts>

For harnessing the economic potential of South Asia and achieving well-balanced economic growth in order to ease the widening disparities between the rich and poor, Japan recognizes that assistance to South Asia for developing socio-economic infrastructure is important. Particularly in its relationship with India, Japan is promoting cooperation and disseminating its expertise in a wide range of fields, based on the Strategic and Global Partnership, an alliance sharing basic values. This includes security, economic partnership, and exchange of people. In addition, Japan will promote India's economic growth by strengthening Japan-India economic relations. As well, Japan will support infrastructure development to catch up with its rapid economic growth, as well as social development for poverty reduction. For five successive years since FY 2003, India has been the largest recipient country for Japanese ODA loan. Japan provides support to India for improvement of economic and social infrastructure such as electricity and transport for the trade and investment climate, as well as water and sewerage.

Furthermore, Japan intends to deepen cooperation with India and Bangladesh in the areas of the environment, climate change, and energy. Japan's support can tackle issues that may lead to increased emissions of greenhouse gases

<sup>75</sup> LDCs: Least Developed Countries.

<sup>76</sup> According to the 2007 MDGs Report, the percentage of the population living on less than one dollar a day is 29.5% (in 2004), which is the next highest percentage after sub-Saharan Africa.

that affect global warming.

For Bhutan, assistance is being given through grant aid and technical cooperation, with a focus on basic human needs such as agriculture, health and medical care, and education. Furthermore, the first Exchange of Notes for Japan's ODA support for this country took place in April 2007 in order to improve the power distribution grid for

rural electrification.

In Bangladesh, the damage by major flooding and the direct hit of Cyclone "Sidr" in 2007 has resulted in more than 20 million casualties. Japan provided emergency support and implemented Emergency Grant Aid worth a total of ¥470 million through international organizations. The subsequent support has continued through into 2008. Japan

Chart III-14. Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region



2007 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	India	9.32	1.80	22.49	31.82	610.65	542.58	68.07	99.89
2	Pakistan	49.59	13.89	19.25	68.84	16.23	31.83	-15.60	53.24
3	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)
4	Sri Lanka	21.61	1.04	27.71	49.32	195.66	200.81	-5.15	44.16
5	Bhutan	9.76	1.06	8.31	18.07	—	—	—	18.07
6	Maldives	1.70	—	2.19	3.89	—	—	—	3.89
7	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)
	Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	0.36	0.36	—	—	—	0.36
South Asia region total		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)

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

(3) Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

(4) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

## Column 12

### A Boy's Inspired Dream

—A New Start from an Orphanage with the Help of Japan—

Kolkata, a central city of eastern India formerly known as Calcutta, is facing an increase in the number of street children, many of whom were separated from their family due to poverty and other reasons.

Mr. Suman Das grew up at Don Bosco Asharam, an NGO operated orphanage built with aid from Japan called Grant Assistance for Grassroots and Human Security Projects. He is now working as an official driver at the Consulate-General of Japan in Kolkata.

Mr. Das left his home in Bangladesh after being repeatedly abused by his mother and uncle. He eventually ended up in India where he lived on the street, exposed to the risks of abuse and human trafficking, and was sometimes forced to join gangs loitering around train stations.

Mr. Das's life drastically changed one day, when he met a nun who kindly let him stay at Don Bosco Ashalayam, an orphanage run by a non-governmental organization.

"The life at the orphanage was rather boring at first, as there were no movies, no TV, and no music. My life had been totally free on the street. But I was told to give up that lifestyle at the orphanage, and accept a responsible family life," recalls Mr. Das.

When Mr. Das first came to the orphanage, the building was literally in ruins; it did not have electricity or a proper toilet, and working spaces for the staff were miserably cramped. The walls were so eroded that poisonous snakes crept inside.

Things changed in 1999, when a major renovation took place, financed by Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots and Human Security Projects, disbursed through the Consulate-General of Japan in Kolkata. The program afforded facilities such as a new clean dormitory that enabled children to live safely; study rooms that allowed them to concentrate on studying; vocational training rooms for manufacturing of candles and chalk as well as bookbinding; and a dining room where nutritious meals were served.

For young Suman Das, this was his first encounter with Japan. He became increasingly interested in the country from then on. "When the then Japanese Consul-General arrived at the orphanage with a huge vehicle, all of us ran up to it. I was truly excited and dreamt of becoming an occupational driver one day, to drive such a cool vehicle one day," says Mr. Das. He studied hard and achieved excellent results at elementary school, even winning awards from UNICEF and Mother Teresa. "Thanks to Japan's support, I was able to learn reading, writing and other basics of living in society. I even learned Karate."

After leaving the orphanage, Mr. Das went abroad to be trained as a chef, but he could not give up his dream of becoming an occupational driver. He finally realized his dream and became a driver for one of Kolkata's finest hotels. When then-Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Kolkata in August 2007, Mr. Das was one of the drivers who served the Prime Minister's delegates. This encounter made Mr. Das once again strongly interested to be involved and in touch with Japan. The following month, he applied for the post of official driver at the Consulate-General of Japan in Kolkata. At the job interview, he deliberately refrained from referring to his past association with Japan. He simply demonstrated his driving skills and personality, and won the post over more than 50 other candidates.

Mr. Das got married with a woman from the same orphanage in April 2008, being congratulated by his colleagues at the Consulate. The couple now enjoy a happy family life. Mr. Das, who quit the street life with the



Mr. Suman Das at the orphanage where he grew up



Mr. Das, with a consulate vehicle



dream of becoming an occupational driver. He is now a staff member of the Consulate-General of Japan. As a driver, Mr. Das hopes to become a bridge between the peoples of Japan and India.

provided ¥958 million of grant aid to Bangladesh for disaster prevention and disaster reconstruction measures. This includes construction of multipurpose cyclone shelters in the affected regions.<sup>77</sup> At the same time, Japan implemented an ODA loan and joint financing with ADB for infrastructure revival projects.

In Nepal, in 2007 an interim government was inaugurated, as it reached a comprehensive peace accord with the Maoists in 2006. In 2008, holding the National Constituent Assembly election in April indicates mounting hope among the people. With a goal of promoting the move toward democratization and development of the peace process, Japan has been providing support focusing on the reduction of rural poverty, democratization, and infrastructural improvement.

In Sri Lanka, progress can be seen in the process of political resolution of the ethnic issue; the provincial elections held in the Eastern Provinces in March 2008, for instance. Japan has been providing support for socio-economic development from the perspective of “peace dividends,” for local communities that have been impoverished by conflict. Also, it continues to pay due consideration to the regional and ethnic balance.

In regard to relations with Pakistan, then Foreign Minister Koumura visited the country in May 2008. There, he declared his intention to provide Pakistan, as a Peace Fostering Nation, with as much support as possible for the

efforts of the newly established Pakistani administration, extending an ODA loan to the sum of ¥48 billion. Pakistan expressed its deep gratitude for the Japanese support including development of social infrastructure, such as education and healthcare in the tribal areas. It also conveyed its hope for continued cooperation by Japan.

In the South Asian Region, efforts aimed at aid coordination in the various countries are moving forward. Progressive measures are being implemented in Bangladesh in particular. In March 2005, Japan enacted the Joint Country Strategy for Bangladesh along with the World Bank, ADB and the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID), all of which are working toward collaboration in assistance under this strategy. In addition, the major traditional donor countries and agencies are promoting coordination and collaboration in order to assist the poverty reduction strategy paper enacted by the government of Bangladesh effectively.

### 3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

Japan’s bilateral assistance to Central Asia and the Caucasus in 2007 was approximately US\$228.15 million, 3.9% of total bilateral ODA.

#### <Features of Central Asia and the Caucasus>

Under the new international circumstances that have emerged since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Central Asia and the Caucasus regions have taken on geopolitical strategic importance by dint of their proximity to Russia, China, South Asia and the Middle East. The regions are also of considerable significance to Japan in its foreign policy on natural resources and energy since this region produces natural resources including oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals. Although the Soviet Union built economic and social infrastructures, subsequently they have deteriorated seriously. Therefore, Japan is providing nation-building support to each country in order to establish long term stability and sustained development in the regions, hoping to help install basic values such as human rights, democracy, market economies, and rule of law, which will take root in the societies.

#### <Japan’s Efforts>

##### ● Central Asia

In order to facilitate the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, Japan assisted in establishing legal



(Source: PANA)

77 The Programme for the Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in the Area Affected by the Cyclone Sidr

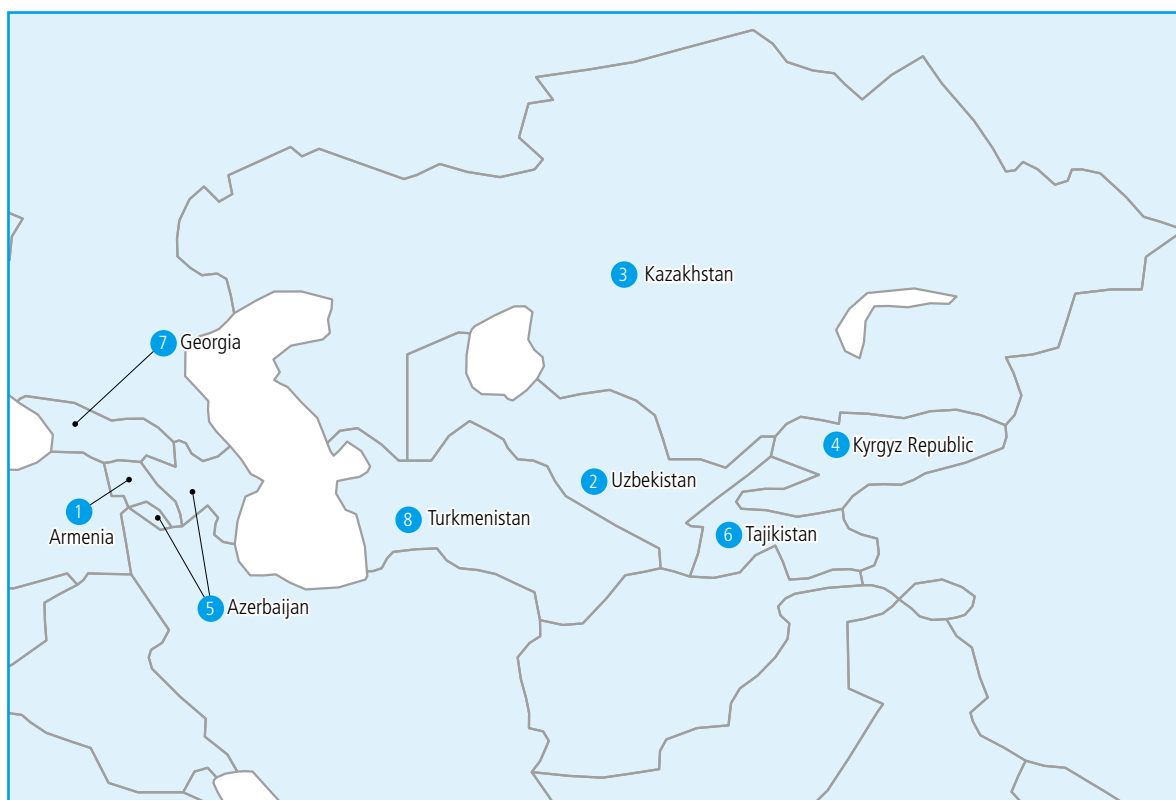


institutions for the rule of law, human resources development for shifting to a market-based economy, rebuilding of social sectors such as health and medical care, and infrastructure development for promoting economic development. It is especially vital for these regions to receive assistance in “software” such as human resources development and institution building. In Uzbekistan, Japan has been cooperating in the improvement of civil and administrative laws for fostering business activities. In addition,

Japan Centers for Human Development (Japan Centers) have been established in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Republic as bases for human resource development assistance. Experts are dispatched to these centers from Japan to offer business courses based on Japan’s experiences, through which they contribute to developing human resources that can respond to the introduction of the market economy in the region.

With respect to infrastructure development, in order to

Chart III-15. Japan’s Assistance in the Central Asia and the Caucasus Region



2007 (calendar year)

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

2007 (calendar year)		Grants				Loan aid			
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Armenia	0.08	—	1.46	1.54	83.68	—	83.68	85.23
2	Uzbekistan	6.25	—	8.75	15.00	55.29	13.97	41.32	56.32
3	Kazakhstan	0.94	—	7.31	8.25	47.14	12.08	35.05	43.31
4	Kyrgyz Republic	5.53	—	7.98	13.51	2.18	—	2.18	15.68
5	Azerbaijan	7.68	—	1.02	8.70	2.66	—	2.66	11.36
6	Tajikistan	4.78	—	4.65	9.43	—	—	—	9.43
7	Georgia	0.94	0.08	1.89	2.83	4.18	—	4.18	7.01
8	Turkmenistan	—	—	0.38	0.38	—	0.93	-0.93	-0.54
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	—	—	0.37	0.37	—	—	—	0.37
Central Asia and the Caucasus region total		26.21	0.08	33.81	60.01	195.12	26.98	168.14	228.15

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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



promote wider regional cooperation encompassing Central Asia and the region to the south, improvement of the roads linking Tajikistan with Afghanistan has been supported. In Kyrgyz Republic too, technical cooperation to improve the ability for the country's road maintenance and management has commenced, while as a part of the social sector reconstruction support for areas such as health and medical care, improvements are being made to medical equipment for gynecology and obstetrics departments and hospitals in Uzbekistan.

Since 2004, dialogue and collaboration has been undertaken at all levels between Japan and the nations of Central Asia, under the framework of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue—established with the goal of promoting cooperation within the region. Based on its "Action Plan" adopted at the Second Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Tokyo 2006, Japan has supported promoting regional cooperation based on the five pillars of the framework. These pillars include political dialogue; cooperation on terrorist and drugs countermeasures, environmental protection, energy and water, transport, and trade and investment; business promotion; intellectual dialogue; and cultural and interpersonal exchanges that include sightseeing.

#### ● The Caucasus Region

In the Caucasus, the common challenges shared by former Soviet States include human resources development to facilitate the transition from planned economies to market economies, rebuilding social sectors such as health and medical care, and infrastructure development for promoting economic development. Located on the coast of the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan are oil fields boasting world-class reserves, in which Japanese enterprises have been partially engaged in business. The oil being exported from these fields runs through a pipeline passing through this region. Therefore, the stable economic development in this region is important for stabilizing the international energy situation as well as Japan's energy security. In order to increase the region's income as well as to improve public services, Japan has supported the promotion of small and medium businesses, along with the health care and water sectors, by dispatching technical experts and holding trainings. In Armenia, an additional ODA loan was provided for a thermal power plant construction project to counter the increasing fuel costs for gas turbines. Japan has cooperated in establishing digital topographic maps in Georgia and in installing emergency medical equipment in Azerbaijan.

## 4. Africa (Sub-Sahara)

Japan's bilateral assistance to the sub-Saharan African region in 2007 was approximately US\$1,753 million, 29.1% of total bilateral ODA.

[See Part II \(page 14\) for Japan's efforts in the African region.](#)

### <Features of Africa>

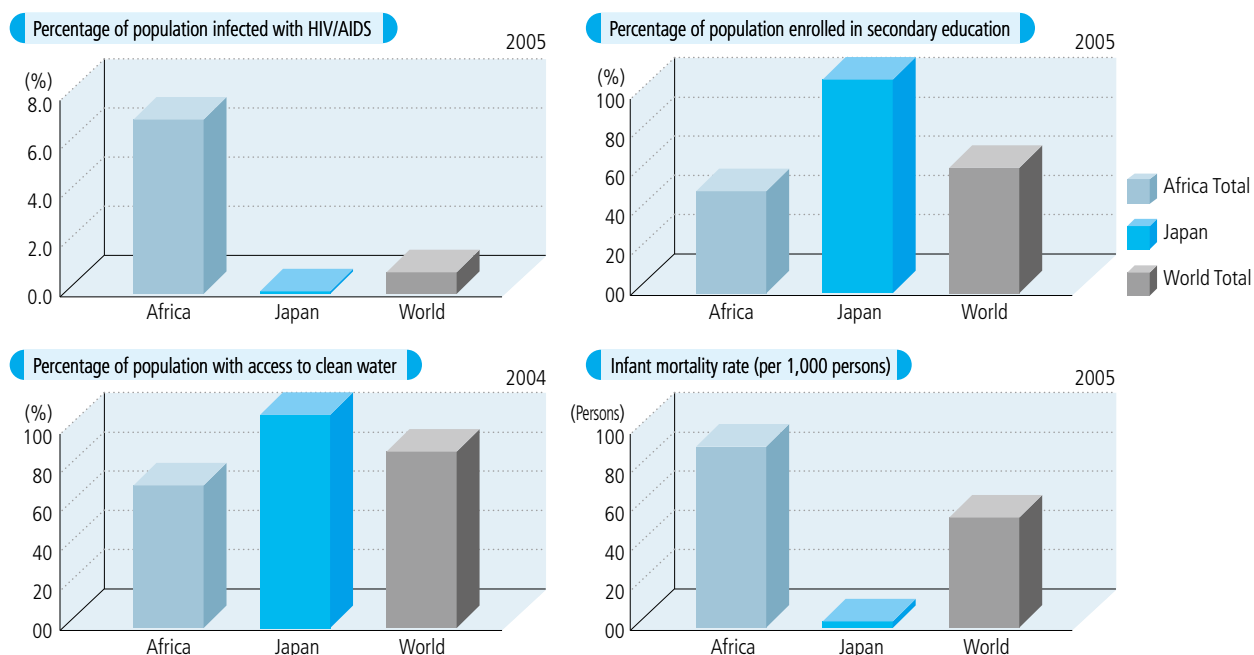
Africa is a region in which issues such as poverty, food shortage and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria continue to pose a serious threat to the human security. The international community as a whole is working hard to achieve its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but in this region in particular, the achievement is nearly in doubt. Urgent measures are required to combat the spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, and to fight against high child and maternal mortality rates. In the African region, there is no shortage of countries facing issues like conflict, political instability, human rights, and democratization. For promotion of sustainable growth, further stability is vital, with improved social infrastructures, peace establishment through African countries' own efforts, progress in democratization, and good governance.

On the other hand, Africa's forward-facing signs of growth can be positively seen, with its high annual economic growth of over 5% as well as advancing political stability. Also, there exist a large number of countries that benefit from abundant underground resources. In order to use these resources effectively and realize sustainable economic growth, it is also necessary to target the promotion of investment in private funding, through the improvement of economic infrastructure and enhancement of systems.



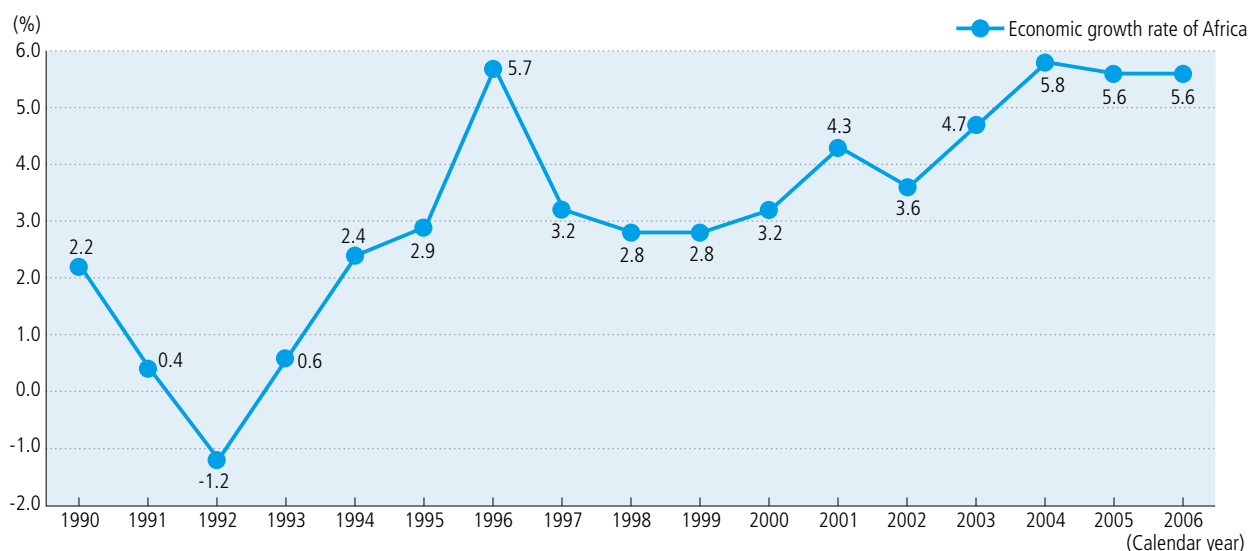
(Source: EPA=Jiji)

Chart III-16. Current State of Africa



Source: World Bank *World Development Indicators* 2007

Chart III-17. Economic Growth Rate of Africa



Source: International Monetary Fund *World Economic Outlook Database* 2007

#### <Japan's Efforts>

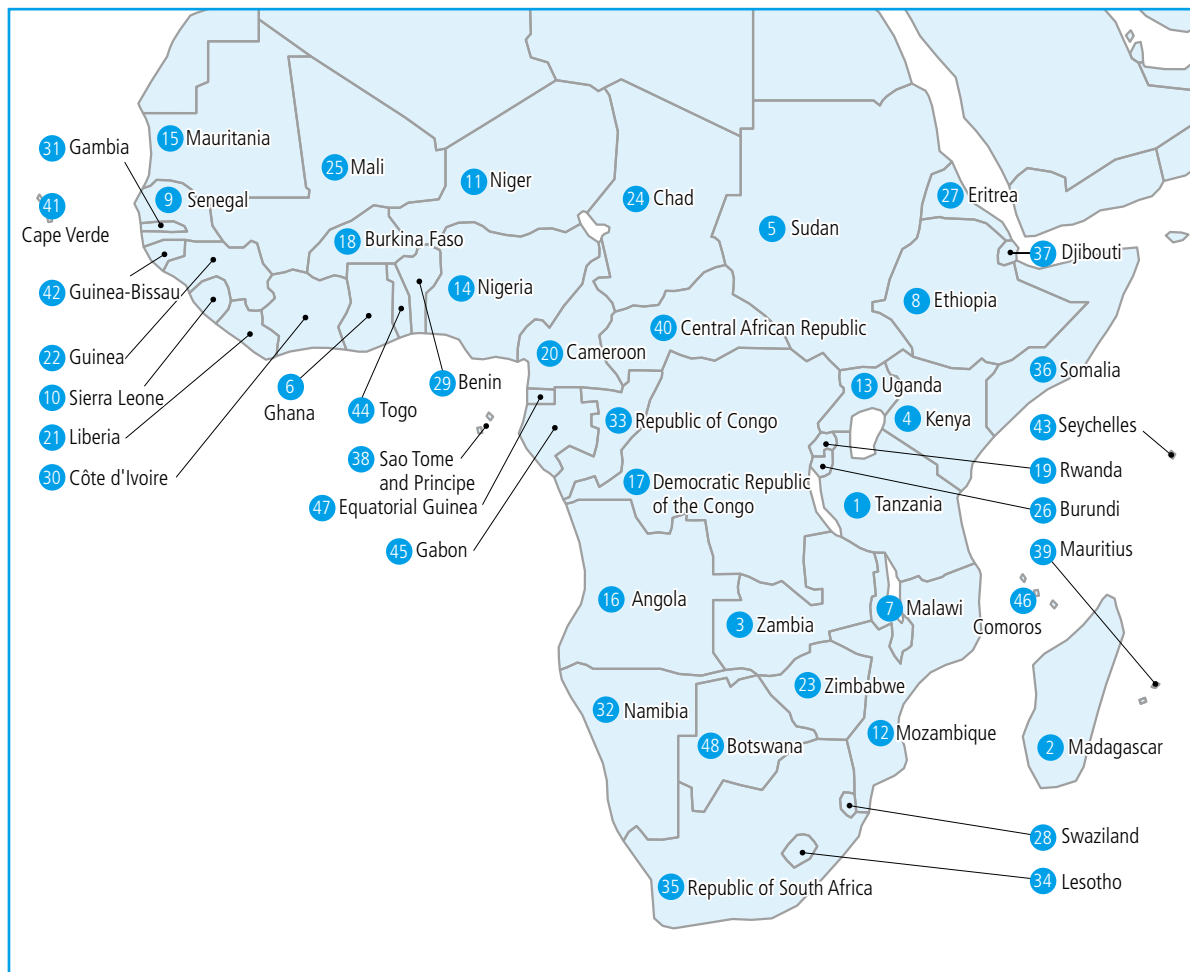
The key to boosting economic growth in the African region and furthering efforts toward development is the self-help efforts, or ownership of developing countries. This can be achieved by stable systems and policies, human resources development, good governance, sound macroeconomic policy management, and the mobilization of domestic funding.

Every five years since 1993, Japan has held the Tokyo

International Conference on African Development (TICAD), and has carried out efforts based on the dual necessities of ownership by African countries and partnership with the international community. In May 2008, the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) was held in Yokohama.

See Part II Chapter 1 (page 24) for the TICAD process and Japan's achievement for Africa.

Chart III-18. Japan's Assistance in the African Region



(Source: JICA)

2007 (calendar year)

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

2007 (calendar year)		Grants				(net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)			
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Loan aid		Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions					Total	
1	Tanzania	667.66 (25.90)	3.63 (3.63)	20.04 (20.04)	687.70 (45.95)	33.96 (33.96)	— —	33.96 (33.96)	721.66 (79.90)
2	Madagascar	103.04 (23.16)	— —	9.05 (9.05)	112.09 (32.21)	— —	0.90 (0.90)	-0.90 (-0.90)	111.19 (31.31)
3	Zambia	74.14 (9.62)	1.67 (1.67)	20.48 (20.48)	94.61 (30.10)	— —	— —	— —	94.61 (30.10)
4	Kenya	28.65	1.00	26.42	55.08	56.71	54.67	2.03	57.11
5	Sudan	44.61	43.87	6.97	51.58	—	—	—	51.58
6	Ghana	27.13	1.04	19.35	46.48	—	—	—	46.48
7	Malawi	209.35 (15.97)	2.34 (2.34)	12.47 (12.47)	221.82 (28.44)	— —	181.52 —	-181.52 —	40.29 (28.44)
8	Ethiopia	24.15	2.14	11.89	36.03	—	—	—	36.03
9	Senegal	18.59	—	13.36	31.95	—	—	—	31.95
10	Sierra Leone	42.70 (9.86)	9.74 (9.74)	4.02 (4.02)	46.72 (13.88)	— —	16.62 —	-16.62 —	30.11 (13.88)
11	Niger	19.00	—	9.29	28.28	—	—	—	28.28
12	Mozambique	17.71	1.05	10.07	27.77	—	—	—	27.77
13	Uganda	17.83	3.02	9.68	27.51	—	—	—	27.51
14	Nigeria	22.76	9.35	4.08	26.84	—	—	—	26.84
15	Mauritania	22.13	—	1.32	23.45	—	—	—	23.45
16	Angola	20.17	11.73	2.94	23.10	—	—	—	23.10
17	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20.25	16.82	2.68	22.93	—	—	—	22.93
18	Burkina Faso	14.70	—	5.73	20.43	—	—	—	20.43
19	Rwanda	13.96	1.19	5.58	19.53	—	—	—	19.53
20	Cameroon	16.00	—	2.55	18.55	—	—	—	18.55
21	Liberia	12.21	11.97	0.25	12.46	—	—	—	12.46
22	Guinea	14.54 (9.93)	3.24 (3.24)	1.56 (1.56)	16.10 (11.49)	— —	4.08 —	-4.08 —	12.02 (11.49)
23	Zimbabwe	7.49	7.24	4.22	11.71	—	—	—	11.71
24	Chad	9.65	9.65	0.25	9.90	—	—	—	9.90
25	Mali	6.89	—	2.76	9.65	—	—	—	9.65
26	Burundi	6.96 (6.21)	6.06 (6.06)	2.18 (2.18)	9.13 (8.39)	0.05 (0.05)	0.66 —	-0.62 (0.05)	8.52 (8.43)
27	Eritrea	6.60	—	1.78	8.37	—	—	—	8.37
28	Swaziland	2.01	1.87	0.51	2.51	4.75	—	4.75	7.26
29	Benin	1.67	—	5.13	6.81	—	—	—	6.81
30	Côte d'Ivoire	5.48	5.42	1.06	6.54	—	—	—	6.54
31	Gambia	5.81	—	0.58	6.39	—	—	—	6.39
32	Namibia	1.41	—	1.29	2.70	3.04	—	3.04	5.74
33	Republic of Congo	4.97	4.96	0.01	4.99	—	—	—	4.99
34	Lesotho	4.41	2.72	0.46	4.88	—	—	—	4.88
35	Republic of South Africa	0.81	—	4.65	5.47	—	0.80	-0.80	4.67
36	Somalia	3.85	3.85	0.01	3.86	—	—	—	3.86
37	Djibouti	2.58	—	1.09	3.67	—	—	—	3.67
38	Sao Tome and Principe	2.89	1.10	0.23	3.11	—	—	—	3.11
39	Mauritius	0.06	—	0.61	0.67	4.75	2.65	2.10	2.77
40	Central African Republic	3.15 (1.99)	1.93 (1.93)	0.39 (0.39)	3.54 (2.37)	— —	0.99 —	-0.99 —	2.55 (2.37)
41	Cape Verde	1.44	—	0.44	1.89	—	—	—	1.89
42	Guinea-Bissau	0.99	0.93	0.09	1.08	—	—	—	1.08
43	Seychelles	—	—	0.76	0.76	—	—	—	0.76
44	Togo	1.16 —	— —	0.33 (0.33)	1.50 (0.33)	— —	1.04 —	-1.04 —	0.46 (0.33)
45	Gabon	0.04	—	2.31	2.35	—	2.10	-2.10	0.26
46	Comoros	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
47	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
48	Botswana	2.47 (0.20)	— —	2.02 (2.02)	4.50 (2.22)	— —	6.72 (4.90)	-6.72 (-4.90)	-2.22 (-2.69)
	Multiple countries in Africa	13.60	13.60	4.42	18.02	84.97	—	84.97	102.99
African region total		1,547.67 (525.34)	183.13 (183.13)	237.39 (237.39)	1,785.06 (762.73)	188.22 (188.22)	272.75 (66.02)	-84.53 (122.19)	1,700.53 (884.92)

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

(3) Figures in parentheses do not include debt relief.

(4) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

## 5. Middle East

Japan's bilateral assistance to the Middle East in 2007 was approximately US\$948.98 million, 16.3% of total bilateral ODA.

### <Features of the Middle East>

Peace and stability of the Middle East is crucial for the peace and stability of the entire international community since it is the world's major energy supplying region. It also supplies more than 90% of Japan's imported crude oil. The reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan as well as the progress in the Middle East peace process bear vital importance in achieving peace and stability in the region.

In this region, economic conditions vary, ranging from the high-income oil-producing countries to least developed countries. In the low and middle-income countries, the building of socio-economic infrastructure and measures against poverty is vital. Meanwhile, even in the ODA graduated and high-income oil-producing countries, challenges such as the development of human resources still exist. It is a vitally important challenge to ensure and manage valuable water resources that may influence the stability of the region.

The Maghreb countries, such as Tunisia and Morocco, play an important role for security and terrorist counter-measures. From their geographic positions, these countries also serve as a bridge between European and the Arab and Islamic countries culturally, religiously, and politically.

### <Japan's Efforts>

For linking with the peace and stability of the entire international community, both the achievement of peace and stability in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as the realization of peace in the Middle East that hinges on the Palestine track are significant. Japan recognizes the great significance of achieving "human security" and "peace building"—the basic principles of Japan's ODA Charter—and continues to cooperate with the rest of the international community for proactive engagement.

Japan continues to view support for the management of water resources, improvement of socio-economic infrastructure and human resources development as important, and as such is engaged in providing support to help with social stability and economic development in the Middle East. For the Maghreb Countries too, in 2007, Japan steadily applied a range of support including the decision to extend ODA loans for projects such as the Greater Tunis Flood

Control Project and the Integrated Reforestation Project (II) in Tunisia, and the implementation of grant aid in the form of providing machinery and equipment<sup>78</sup> for flood counter-measures in Morocco.

### ● Support to Iraq and Afghanistan

Japan's proactive support for Iraq includes assistance for humanitarian rehabilitation provided by the Self-Defense Forces, a maximum US\$5 billion in ODA, approximately US\$6 billion in debt relief, and assistance for promoting harmony among citizens. For Afghanistan, Japan declared that it would provide US\$450 million at the London Conference on Afghanistan held in January 2006. While in 2008, at the International Conference in Support of Afghanistan, it pledged an additional US\$550 to help in the implementation of successful national development strategies in the country, through which the total amount pledged has reached US\$2 billion. Of the amount pledged for support, US\$1.45 billion had been implemented by the end of July 2008.

[See page 96 for peace building support for Iraq and Afghanistan.](#)



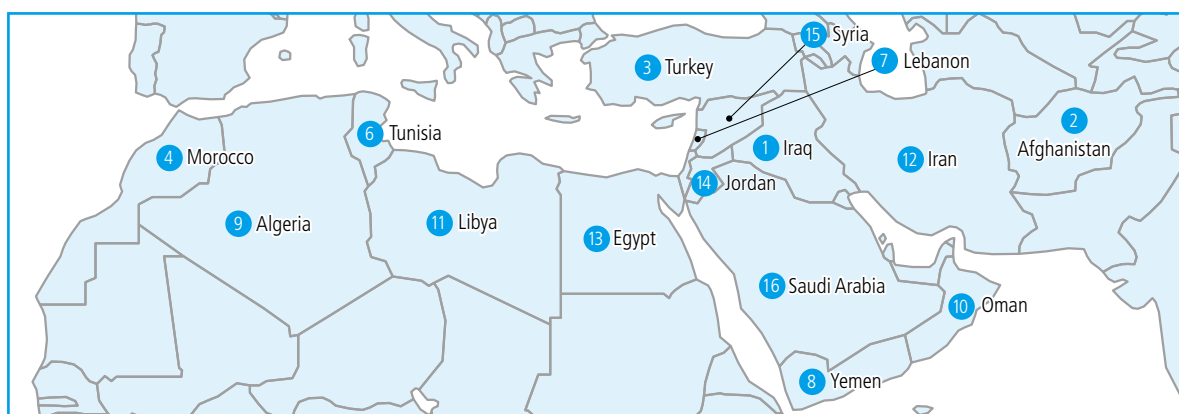
Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Shibayama participating in a ceremony to commemorate the foundation of Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), and opening ceremony of the commemorative symposium

### ● Support for Peace in the Middle East

Japan's support for peace in the Middle East has included approximately US\$900 million in assistance to the Palestinian Territory provided between 1993, when the current peace process was initiated, and the end of 2007. It has also included support for realizing the two-state solution, and consistent support of the peace efforts of President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority (PA). At the International Conference of the Donors for Palestinian State held in December 2007

<sup>78</sup> Projet d'aménagement des équipements de protection contre les inondations.

Chart III-19. Japan's Assistance in the Middle East Region



2007 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Iraq	878.28 (104.14)	104.00 (104.00)	5.63 (5.63)	883.92 (109.78)	—	25.17	-25.17	858.75 (109.78)
2	Afghanistan	79.23	11.10	21.78	101.01	—	—	—	101.01
3	Turkey	0.20	—	7.69	7.89	242.90	164.24	78.66	86.55
4	Morocco	6.01	—	8.93	14.94	107.60	57.89	49.71	64.65
5	[Palestinian Authorities]	40.13	27.02	8.55	48.68	—	—	—	48.68
6	Tunisia	0.18	—	8.10	8.28	57.23	44.95	12.28	20.56
7	Lebanon	2.52	1.48	0.17	2.69	19.08	5.98	13.11	15.80
8	Yemen	13.48 (5.93)	1.00 —	4.82 (4.82)	18.30 (10.76)	—	8.48 (1.41)	-8.48 (-1.41)	9.82 (9.35)
9	Algeria	2.71	—	3.12	5.83	1.63	0.20	1.43	7.26
10	Oman	—	—	0.90	0.90	—	—	—	0.90
11	Libya	—	—	0.43	0.43	—	—	—	0.43
12	Iran	1.45	1.00	5.80	7.25	—	19.34	-19.34	-12.09
13	Egypt	10.59	1.86	12.33	22.92	82.00	131.97	-49.96	-27.04
14	Jordan	18.52	—	9.54	28.06	11.65	68.01	-56.36	-28.31
15	Syria	4.16	—	11.92	16.08	—	68.01	-61.66	-45.58
16	Saudi Arabia	—	—	3.58	3.58	—	157.62	-157.62	-154.04
	Multiple countries in Middle East	—	—	0.94	0.94	—	—	—	0.94
	Middle East region total	1,057.88 (276.20)	147.87 (147.87)	114.52 (114.52)	1,172.40 (390.72)	522.10 (522.10)	745.52 (713.28)	-223.42 (-191.18)	948.98 (199.54)

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA. Brackets indicate names of regions.

(2) Including graduated countries in total.

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

(4) Figures in parentheses do not include debt relief.

(5) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

in Paris to raise support for Palestine, Japan declared that it will provide immediate support to the sum of US\$150 million, and as a part of that it will give emergency support of US\$10 million in the form of provision of medical equipment and machinery for public medical facilities.

Regarding Japan's independent medium to long-term effort toward peace in the Middle East—the so-called

"Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" concept—as of April 2008, quadrilateral talks (between Japan, Israel, Palestine and Jordan) have been held at ministerial level twice, and at working level four times, to help work toward advancement of the concept.





(Source: EPA=Jiji)

### ● Cooperation with Countries that have Graduated from ODA

Japan is a country poor in mineral and energy resources, and securing such resources is one of the important foreign policy agenda items. Japan must build long-term stable bilateral relationships with countries that have graduated from ODA, such as the oil-producing nations. The study of what sort of cooperation, aimed at building a multi-tiered partnership focused on the use of Other Official Flows or on the private sector, can be extended to these countries is a task for Japan.

## 6. Latin America and the Caribbean

Japan's bilateral assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2007 was approximately US\$225.59 million, 3.9% of total bilateral ODA.

### <Features of Latin America and the Caribbean>

Many of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean constitute for Japan important partners with which it shares values such as democracy and market economy. The Latin American and Caribbean region is geographically remote from Japan. However, with immigrants from Japan and their descendants serving as a "bridge," it is a region that has traditionally forged friendly relations with Japan. In addition, the region has a population of 550 million, nearly

the same as ASEAN, and comprises a large market with a regional gross production of US\$2.95 trillion (2.8 times as large as that of ASEAN). It is now expanding its presence through moves toward regional integration such as SICA,<sup>79</sup> MERCOSUR,<sup>80</sup> CARICOM,<sup>81</sup> and CAN<sup>82</sup> and the conclusion of free trade agreements with other countries. Moreover, as a result of the sharp rise in metal and energy prices in recent years, the region is attracting attention as an important supplier of mineral resources and energy (e.g. iron, copper, silver,<sup>83</sup> crude oil, natural gas, and biofuels), and food. One characteristic of the region is that while there are many countries whose average income level is comparatively high and a free economy is being maintained, the poverty and gap between the rich and poor are striking. Due to the presence of abundant nature represented by the rainforests spanning the Amazon Basin, efforts targeting the global-scale challenges of environment and climate change have become important.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Through ODA, Japan is providing support for challenges such as strengthening economic relations, region-wide support (including the promotion of regional integration), and South-South Cooperation.

As for strengthening of economic relations, in order to support sustainable economic development in the Latin American and Caribbean region, Japan has extended cooperation in various sectors, such as development of infrastructure, promotion of supporting industries, development of small and medium-scale enterprises, and provision of vocational training. In 2007, Japan adopted a technical assistance project for the purpose of enhancing vocational training in Ecuador, and is also supporting small and medium-scale enterprises and supporting industries in connection with the Japan-Mexico Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) which entered into force in April 2005. In order to improve poverty and income disparity, the historical problems of the region, support is being given in social

79 SICA: Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, which was established in December 1991 for the purpose of achieving socio-economic integration of the region and includes Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, and Belize (the Dominican Republic is an associate member country).

80 MERCOSUR: Mercado Común del Sur. MERCOSUR comprises Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay (Venezuela is currently completing membership procedures). Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia are associate members. It was inaugurated in 1995 as a tariff alliance for the purpose of removing tariffs within the region.

81 CARICOM: Caribbean Community. CARICOM expanded the Caribbean Free Trade Alliance (CARIFTA), which was established in 1968 for the purpose of liberalizing intraregional trade, and was established in 1973 for the purpose of promoting functional cooperation concerning the coordination of economic integration and foreign policy, health care, and education. The members currently comprise 14 countries and one region.

82 CAN: Comunidad Andina de Naciones.

83 In recent years, Japan has relied entirely on the Latin American and Caribbean region for silver ore imports.

development sectors including healthcare, education, water and sanitation, and agricultural development.

As well as deforestation in the Amazon, other environmental problems are worsening in Latin America and the Caribbean; the growing hole in the ozone layer, natural disasters such as hurricanes, and declining glaciers in the Andes, which are caused by climate change.

Japan is expanding its support in the areas of antipollution measures, protection of the natural environment and disaster prevention in order to put a brake on these problems and ease the environmental impact. For instance, support is being given in the form of Projects to Intensify Ozone Layer Studies in South America, to reinforce the ability to control and monitor unlawful logging in the

Amazon (using data from Japanese observation satellites), and to improve community disaster prevention abilities in Latin America. In Panama, Japan is supporting the cleanup of the Gulf of Panama, an antipollution measure of the large cities.

There continues to be political unrest and domestic armed conflicts in countries such as Haiti and Colombia. Support for peace building therefore is being carried out in other areas, such as community development and food assistance, and vocational training for internally displaced persons and the families of surrendered soldiers.

#### ● Region-wide Support

The formulation of region-wide projects of benefit to

Chart III-20. Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region (continued overleaf)

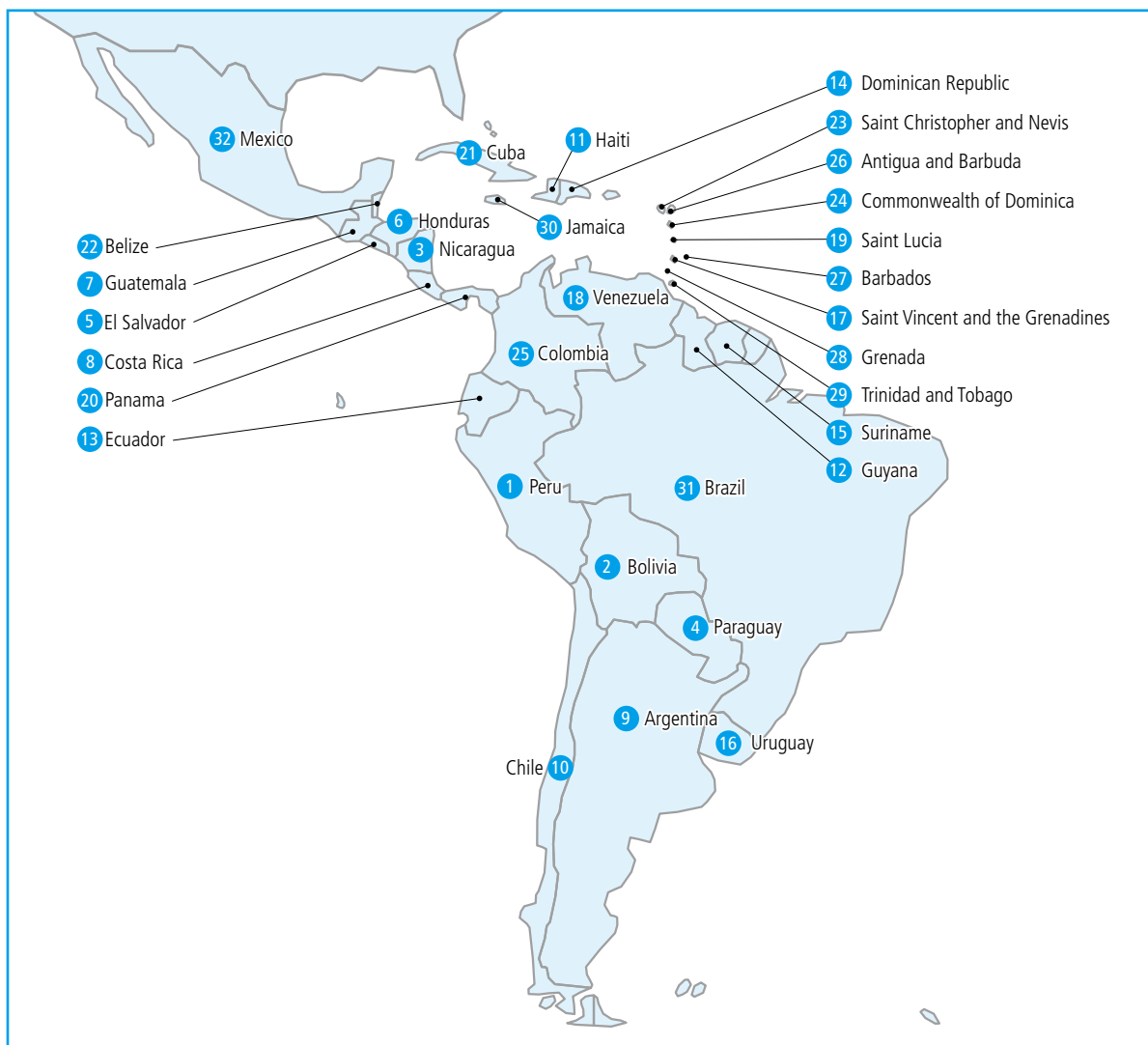


Chart III-20. Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

2007 (calendar year)

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

2007 (calendar year)		Grants				Loan aid			
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Peru	11.01	0.08	8.94	19.95	133.57	113.71	19.87	39.81
2	Bolivia	22.74	—	15.24	37.98	—	1.04	-1.04	36.93
3	Nicaragua	21.63	1.02	9.00	30.64	—	—	—	30.64
4	Paraguay	8.43	—	13.41	21.83	44.08	37.02	7.07	28.90
5	El Salvador	9.21	—	9.29	18.50	20.10	11.80	8.30	26.80
6	Honduras	10.86	—	9.90	20.76	—	—	—	20.76
7	Guatemala	14.83	—	7.39	22.22	0.83	5.40	-4.57	17.65
8	Costa Rica	2.18	—	5.83	8.00	19.94	10.63	9.31	17.32
9	Argentina	0.14	—	8.37	8.52	8.80	2.23	6.57	15.09
10	Chile	1.03	—	9.22	10.25	—	1.50	-1.50	8.75
11	Haiti	6.15	2.41	0.64	6.80	—	—	—	6.80
12	Guyana	3.93	0.54	0.30	4.23	—	—	—	4.23
13	Ecuador	18.95	—	5.56	24.51	—	21.54	-21.54	2.97
14	Dominican Republic	4.54	—	11.06	15.59	—	12.64	-12.64	2.96
15	Suriname	2.60	—	0.31	2.91	—	—	—	2.91
16	Uruguay	0.54	—	3.69	4.23	—	1.64	-1.64	2.59
17	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.98	—	0.56	2.54	—	—	—	2.54
18	Venezuela	0.22	—	2.15	2.37	—	—	—	2.37
19	Saint Lucia	0.11	—	1.92	2.03	—	—	—	2.03
20	Panama	0.63	—	7.30	7.92	—	5.94	-5.94	1.98
21	Cuba	0.17	—	1.63	1.80	—	—	—	1.80
22	Belize	0.06	—	1.49	1.55	—	—	—	1.55
23	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.70	—	0.09	0.80	—	—	—	0.80
24	Commonwealth of Dominica	0.11	—	0.55	0.66	—	—	—	0.66
25	Colombia	5.88	0.27	9.12	15.00	—	14.64	-14.64	0.36
26	Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	—	—	0.21
27	Barbados	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	0.10
28	Grenada	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	0.08
29	Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	0.08
30	Jamaica	0.17	—	2.19	2.36	10.15	20.52	-10.38	-8.02
31	Brazil	3.58	—	19.94	23.52	44.65	78.08	-33.43	-9.91
32	Mexico	1.14	—	14.85	15.99	20.21	81.41	-61.20	-45.21
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.50	0.50	8.58	9.08	—	—	—	9.08
Latin America and the Caribbean region total		153.99	4.82	189.01	343.00	302.35	419.74	-117.39	225.61

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

(2) Including graduated countries in total.

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

(4) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

multiple countries is advancing to implement effective and efficient aid in tackling the shared developmental challenges of the region. Moreover, Japan cooperates in activities aiming for regional integration to assist strengthening economic cooperation. The cooperation also includes the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project (formerly the Puebla-Panama Plan) as well as Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America,

which are regional integration initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Meanwhile, as grant aid to promote region-wide development, Japan has decided to implement the Project for the Construction of the Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge for the governments of El Salvador and Honduras, and Project for the Construction of the New Macara International Bridge for the governments of Ecuador and Peru.

In addition, cooperation for combating infectious diseases which transcend national borders is also underway. Japan is proactively working on countermeasures for the tropical disease Chagas disease. After the cooperation started in Guatemala in 2002, the target region expanded to include El Salvador and Honduras as well in 2004. Another example of region-wide cooperation is the highly acclaimed Project for the Improvement of Teaching Methods in Mathematics (PROMETAM<sup>84</sup>), which was implemented in Honduras in 2003 for raising the basic academic ability of the region, and has been expanded to more countries such as Guatemala and Nicaragua.

For the Caribbean Community, Japan has implemented the first region-wide development study<sup>85</sup> (with the Caribbean Community as the partner agency) into the fishing and aquaculture industries, while support is being provided for MERCOSUR within the tourism sector.<sup>86</sup>

Japan takes a region-wide approach in its assistance system. Concerned parties within Japan are added to the membership of local ODA taskforces in Central America to perform activities aiming for the formation of region-wide projects that clarify priority areas of region-wide cooperation.

### ● South-South Cooperation

Japan strengthens ties and implements South-South Cooperation with donor countries of the region. It has entered into partnership with Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico and is providing third-country training and dispatching experts from third countries to other major countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region. For example, in cooperation with Brazil, Japan has dispatched Japanese-descended Brazilians to hospitals in the African country of Angola (where Portuguese is spoken as in Brazil), and



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

implemented projects for improving the quality of nursing services, developing human resources and so on. Also, in a joint arrangement with the Government of Mexico it is extending technical cooperation in Central America and other countries.

## 7. Oceania

Japan's bilateral assistance to Oceania in 2007 was approximately US\$70.29 million, 1.2% of total bilateral ODA.

### <Features of Oceania>

Japan and the Pacific countries, which share the Pacific Ocean, have strong historical ties and maintain friendly relations. Countries in this region have an immense Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The region provides an important fishing ground for Japan's deep-sea fisheries industry, as well as strategic stops for maritime transportation. As such, peace and prosperity in this region are extremely important for Japan. Many Pacific Island countries have achieved independence relatively recently and the priority issues are to establish socially and economically self-reliant states. In addition, these countries face a number of common difficulties peculiar to island nations, such as small-scale economies, dependence on primary industries, geographic dispersion, lack of access to international markets, vulnerability to natural disasters, and the risk of losing land territory. Furthermore, the region faces many problems deriving from conflict based mainly on ethnicity. This includes political disruption in Fiji and political instability in the Solomon Islands, and problems relating to democratization, such as riots in Tonga. Based on such circumstances, and as a friendly partner in Oceania, Japan provides assistance taking into account the individual situation of each country, and common problems of the region.

### <Japan's Efforts>

To achieve political stability and economic development in Oceania, it is essential to overcome social and economic weaknesses and pursue regional cooperation. Japan has promoted cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), a framework for regional cooperation composed of the leaders of the Pacific countries. The Japan-Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Summit Meeting, a leaders' meeting of Japan and the PIF countries, was held a total of four times, once in

84 PROMETAM: Proyecto de Mejoramiento de Enseñanza Técnica en el Área del Matemática.

85 Development Study for the Formulation of a Master Plan for Development and Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Caribbean.

86 MERCOSUR Tourism Promotion Project.

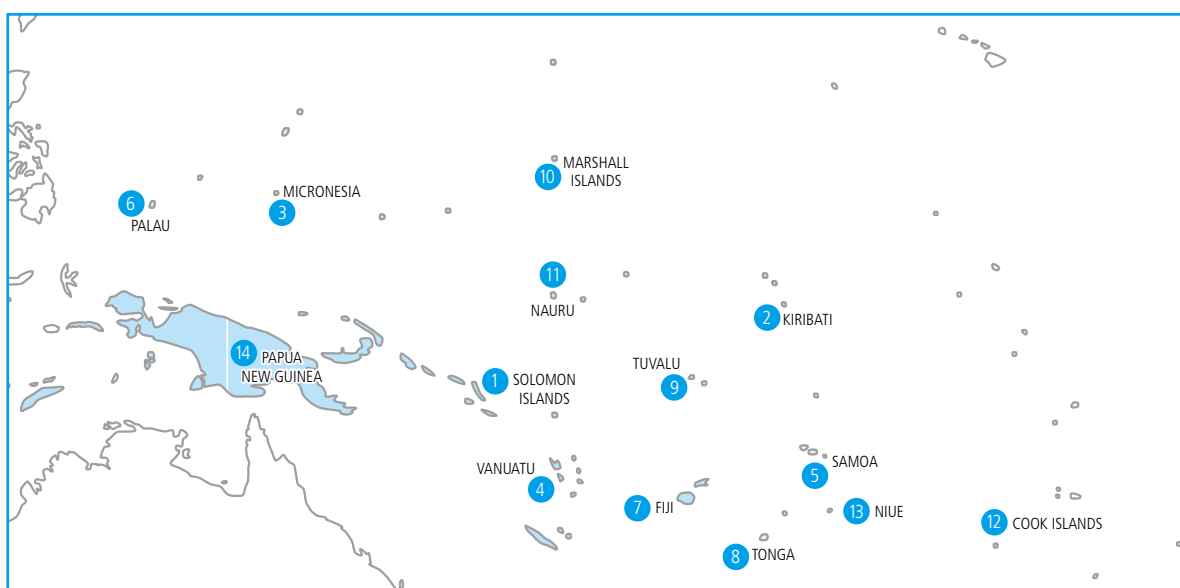
every three years since 1997.

In 2006, the 4th Japan-PIF Summit Meeting was held in Okinawa, which shares common characteristics with the island countries of the Pacific such as climate and oceanic environment. This summit adopted the Okinawa Partnership, the framework for new cooperation between Japan and the PIF. Within this framework, assistance by Japan is based on five priority policy objectives. That is namely Economic Growth; Sustainable Development; Good Governance; Security; and People to People Communication

and Exchange. Japan determined to provide cooperation primarily through provision of a total of ¥45 billion over a three-year period beginning in 2006, aiming to assist the self-help efforts of the Pacific island nations.

Based on the above five priority policy objectives, Japan is providing assistance giving consideration to the national development plans of each country, to its demand, and to circumstances related to its stage of development. The island nations of the Pacific are made up of a great number of islands, and since marine transportation is vital

Chart III-21. Japan's Assistance in the Oceanian Region



2007 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Loan aid		Total	Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions			Amount disbursement	Amount received		
1	Solomon Islands	12.06	0.49	3.35	15.41	—	—	—	15.41
2	Kiribati	11.97	—	1.08	13.05	—	—	—	13.05
3	Micronesia	5.51	—	3.85	9.36	—	—	—	9.36
4	Vanuatu	3.72	—	5.01	8.73	—	0.10	-0.10	8.63
5	Samoa	2.60	—	5.86	8.46	—	—	—	8.46
6	Palau	3.87	—	2.79	6.66	—	—	—	6.66
7	Fiji	—	—	6.78	6.78	—	1.03	-1.03	5.75
8	Tonga	1.86	—	2.69	4.55	—	—	—	4.55
9	Tuvalu	2.30	—	0.64	2.94	—	—	—	2.94
10	Marshall Islands	0.33	—	1.78	2.11	—	—	—	2.11
11	[Nauru]	1.02	—	0.49	1.51	—	—	—	1.51
12	[Cook Islands]	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	0.10
13	[Niue]	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
14	Papua New Guinea	0.69	0.35	10.08	10.77	—	21.41	-21.41	-10.63
	Multiple countries in Oceania	—	—	2.36	2.36	—	—	—	2.36
Oceania region total		45.93	0.84	46.89	92.82	—	22.53	-22.53	70.29

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA. Brackets indicate names of regions.

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

(3) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.



for maintaining economic activity and the lives of the inhabitants, Japan is backing up the economic growth, by supporting improvement efforts for Port Vila, which serves as the gateway to Vanuatu. Meanwhile, to help improve the economic structure of Nauru, whose economy is in trouble due to the exhaustion of its phosphate reserves, Japan has provided support such as non-project grant aid, in building foundations for the daily lives of inhabitants.

The island nations in this region are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Japan conducted a survey in Tuvalu in March 2008, for evaluating the possibility of cooperation for the problem of climate change based on the Cool Earth Partnership. The three areas—coastal protection measures, disaster prevention, and alternative energy—have been considered based on factors including the results of this survey.

See Part I Chapter 2 (page 8) on the “Cool Earth Partnership.”

#### ● Region-wide Assistance and Cooperation with Other Agencies

While Japan provides assistance tailored to each country, region-wide support is what is most effective against the shared challenges of the region. The island countries of the Pacific face common development problems in the education, environment, and health care sectors. In order to achieve the sustainable development of these countries, not only must cooperation be extended to each individual country, but regional cooperation encompassing the entire Pacific region, taking into account region-wide benefits, must also be provided. For instance, for the University of the South Pacific (USP) it was decided to help build a center (to carry out research into areas such as information and communications technology at the university), and provide the related machinery and equipment, with grant aid from Japan.<sup>87</sup> However, through assistance for developing distance learning network facilities for USP, based in the university, Japan gives the opportunity for a wide range of island nation inhabitants to receive secondary education. Region-wide support for waste disposal measures is also being carried out. For example, Japan has dispatched experts to the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), a regional international agency in Samoa, and provided training in waste countermeasures, through which it has contributed to solving the region’s environmental problems by assisting in the preparation of a waste countermeasures master plan.

In measures against infectious diseases, Japan has extended cooperation together with the World Health Organization and UNICEF in implementing the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) focused on safe inoculations, including provision of vaccines, maintenance of cold chains, and safe disposal of medical waste. In order to strengthen immunization programs in the region, assistance aimed at improving the rate of immunization against measles and Type-B hepatitis, eradicating filariasis, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Regarding its collaboration with international organizations, “Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with ADB (ACFA),” established in 2007, initiated the first projects in Samoa. This framework is based on the “Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA)” launched with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), for promoting investment and energy conservation. Japan has established a common agenda for promoting these areas, and intends to extend a five year ODA loan of US\$2 billion, primarily targeting the Pacific and Central Asia. In December 2007, Japan opted to furnish the Oceanic nation of Samoa, which suffered from an unstable power situation due to power cuts caused by cyclones as well as rising electricity rates resulting from soaring oil prices, through an ODA loan. The



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

<sup>87</sup> The Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific.



loan can tackle challenges such as building and repairing efficient power plants, disaster countermeasures by laying power lines underground, and upgrading to high-efficiency power lines.

## 8. Europe

Japan's bilateral ODA to the European region in 2007 was approximately US\$109.17 million, 1.9% of total bilateral ODA.

### *<Features of Europe>*

The Baltic countries and the Central and Eastern European countries have shed the former socialist system and are moving toward market-based economies and democratization. The degree of development varies greatly among these countries. Ten of them already acceded to the EU (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Bulgaria). A continuing trend of moving from being a recipient to a donor has been largely seen in these countries, as the DAC list excluded them as recipients and the countries showed increased GNI per capita. Of these countries, Japan does not provide any types of aid to the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Estonia, Slovakia, and Latvia. The others too are generally set to graduate from ODA by the end of 2008.

Croatia and Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic of,) are aiming to accede to the EU as soon as possible, and as such are tackling the issue of reform, while Ukraine, Moldova, and Albania appear to be lagging in their move toward a market economy. As well, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro are in a transition stage of reconstruction from the conflict of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s and Kosovo only recently gained independence in February 2008.

### *<Japan's Efforts>*

As the Baltic countries and the Central and Eastern European countries have rapidly developed, the role of Japan's assistance in this region is also changing. For the ten nations that have attained EU membership, Japan has provided continuous and wide-ranging assistance for stable transitions by improving citizen's living standards that experienced economic and social difficulties.

For the Western Balkan region and former Soviet states such as Ukraine and Moldova on the other hand, it is necessary to continue providing support.

Although the Western Balkan countries suffered

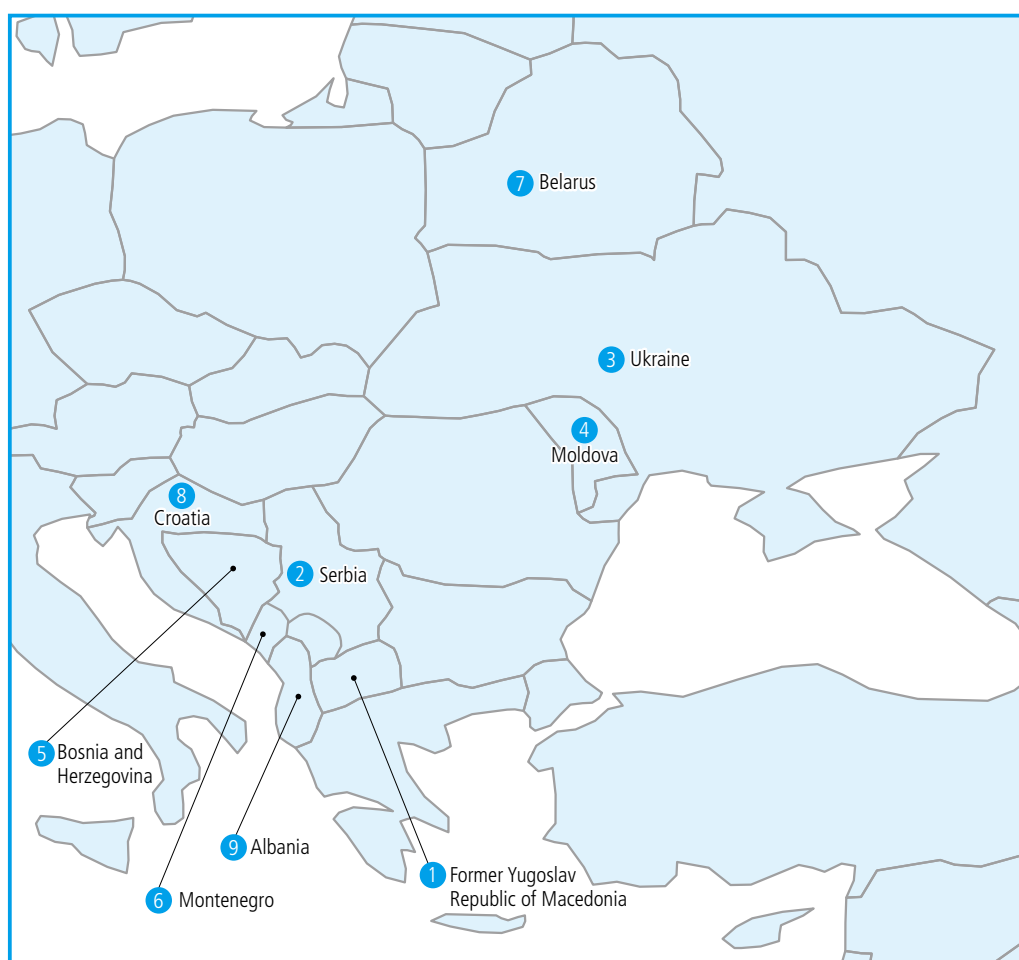
considerable damage as a result of the conflict of the former Yugoslavia, they presently move from a stage of restoration and reconstruction to one of sustained economic development with a view toward EU accession in the future. For the region, Japan has been rebuilding infrastructure that had been damaged during the conflicts and has been providing assistance focused on the health and medical care sectors. Recently, in line with the progress towards a market economy in each country, Japan has been dispatching experts to promote investment, small and medium businesses and trade, and providing training. It has also been providing assistance for ethnic reconciliation as well as assistance for returnees and landmine victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to help establish peace. Japan continues to support the efforts of Ukraine and Moldova for further democratization and transition to a market economy, and it works to raise the standard of living for the people through improvements to medical and agricultural equipment and machinery, and other such assistance.

### ● Cooperation with Countries that have Graduated from ODA

Japan intends to share its experience as a donor to assist countries that are transitioning away from being target countries for Japan's ODA to donors. As such, the individuals responsible for economic cooperation in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia were invited to Tokyo in February 2008 to attend the "V4+1 Workshop on Development Assistance." This workshop provided these new EU member states with a good opportunity to strengthen their cooperation in improving their own aid policies and implementation systems, and third country cooperation with Japan.

[See page 151 for collaboration between Japan and new aid promoting countries.](#)

Chart III-22. Japan's Assistance in European Region



2007 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4.61	—	2.63	7.24	13.58	0.65	12.94	20.18
2	Serbia	4.43	0.50	2.80	7.23	—	—	—	7.23
3	Ukraine	2.05	—	1.83	3.88	1.85	—	1.85	5.72
4	Moldova	4.62	—	1.09	5.70	—	—	—	5.70
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.65	—	3.73	5.39	—	—	—	5.39
6	Montenegro	2.75	—	1.17	3.92	—	—	—	3.92
7	Belarus	0.27	—	0.11	0.37	—	—	—	0.37
8	Croatia	0.58	—	0.35	0.92	—	0.74	-0.74	0.19
9	Albania	—	—	1.28	1.28	—	2.88	-2.88	-1.60
	Multiple countries of the former Yugoslavian countries	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	0.13
	Multiple countries in Europe	—	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	0.32
European region total		22.69	0.50	27.86	50.55	80.12	21.50	58.62	109.17

Notes: (1) Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

(2) Including graduated countries and Eastern Europe in total.

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

(4) "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

## Section 4. Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

The main objective of ODA is to contribute to the economic development and improvement of welfare of developing countries.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, since Japan's ODA is sourced by tax revenues, aid must be used in accordance with this objective from the perspective of appropriate disbursement of public funds. Furthermore, Japan's assistance intends ultimately to contribute to the peace and development of the international community through which Japan ensures its own security and prosperity. Therefore, when providing assistance, concern should not be given solely to the demand for assistance by developing countries, but also be given to the overall state of bilateral relations, including such elements as the trends in military expenditures, the efforts to promote democracy and market-based economies, and the state of basic human rights and freedoms extended by these developing countries. Based on the assistance principles of the ODA Charter (Objectives, Basic Policies, Priority Issues, Priority Regions) Japan is providing support by comprehensively taking into account the developing countries' need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and bilateral relations with the recipient country. It is furthermore provided in accordance with the principles of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in internal affairs), as well as the following points:

### Principles of ODA implementation

- (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 developing countries.

### <Specific Operations>

For specific operation regarding the principle of ODA implementation, it is vital that judgments are made not by mechanically adhering to a series of set standards, but by comprehensive evaluation on a case-by-case basis that considers the various conditions in the recipient country, such as the background of the need for ODA and past conditions of the country.

In addition, humanitarian considerations for the people in the developing country must also be taken into account. In the event that development aid is suspended or minimized according to the principle of ODA implementation, it is the ordinary people of these developing countries, in particular the impoverished people, that suffer from the most serious impact. Consequently, even in cases in which it has been decided to suspend or minimize development aid, it is necessary to combine such judgment with measures that give special consideration to the implementation of emergency or humanitarian assistance.

### ● Consideration on the Environment and Society

In promoting economic development, consideration is needed toward environmental burdens and the effects on the local community. Environmentally speaking, Japan has experienced numerous instances of pollution in the history of its own development such as Minamata disease. Based on this experience, Japan implements development aid carefully in order to minimize adverse impacts on the environment. It is also important to give particular consideration on undesirable effects on the socially disadvantaged, such as the poor and minorities. From this perspective, the implementing agencies, formerly JICA and JBIC, established guidelines for addressing impacts on the environment and society.<sup>2</sup> Equally New JICA, inaugurated in October 2008, maintains vigilance through the use of procedures for preliminary surveys, environmental reviews, as well as monitoring at the implementation stage.

[See page 147 for environmental guidelines.](#)

1 According to OECD-DAC definitions, ODA refers to the flow of funds that meet the following three requirements: (1) that the funds be provided by an implementing agency of government, (2) that the main purpose of the funds is to contribute to the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and (3) that the terms of provision of fund assistance do not place a heavy burden on developing countries and that the grant element constitutes at least 25%.

2 Former JICA, "JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Concern" (April 2004) and former JBIC, "The Japan Bank for International Cooperation Guidelines for Verifying Environmental and Social Concern" (April 2002).

### ● Avoidance of Military Uses and of Encouragement of International Conflict

The use of assistance for military purposes or for encouraging international conflict must be strictly avoided. Therefore, Japan does not directly assist the military or military personnel of developing countries through official development assistance. Furthermore, Japan has actively contributed to the fight against terrorism and peace building through development assistance in recent years. However, given that materials provided through assistance by Japan must not be used for military purposes, it is also necessary that the principle of ODA implementation should be considered when assistance is provided for anti-terrorism activities for example.

In granting aid for counter-terrorism, Japan, in 2007, decided upon the implementation of The Project for Enhancement of Communications System for Maritime Safety and Security to supply and install communications equipment at the Philippine Coast Guard. Similarly, Japan supported Malaysia, in enabling the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency and the Malaysian Maritime Police to strengthen overall sea surveillance ability in the Straits of Malacca and the Malaysian territorial waters through the “Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement.” Regarding equipment and machinery supplied through these cooperative efforts, it is ensured that all support is implemented in accordance with the “Three Principles on Arms Exports.”

### ● Response for Promoting Democratization for Ensuring Basic Human Rights and Freedoms

In dealing with political turmoil in developing countries, there are instances where doubt exists concerning the democratic legitimacy of administrations established after conflict, and where a constitution, which guards against infringements of human rights, is suspended. What is more, there is fear that the basic human rights of the citizens may be infringed by such administrations under undemocratic processes. Japan is cautious and prudent when implementing ODA in such instances. Through this approach, Japan ensures that development assistance is used appropriately and conveys to the recipient country its strong concern

regarding the state of democratization.

Myanmar, for example, is under the tight rule of a military government. Ever since the 2003 incident where Miss Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and others detained by the military authorities, humanitarian projects and other high-urgency human resources development and region-wide democratization projects have been selectively implemented cautiously, with thorough interest and attention being paid to its political situation. However, after the oppression that followed by demonstrations principally by Buddhist monks against the Myanmar authorities, Japan has been much more stringent regarding further consideration of projects. For instance, it announced that it would cease its grant aid program, the Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development. As pertaining to requesting for national reconciliation as well as rapid progress in the democratization process, Japan considers for economic cooperation with Myanmar in the future.

The human rights situation in Uzbekistan is a source of concern, especially since the Andijan incident that occurred in May 2005.<sup>3</sup> However, Uzbekistan positively demonstrated effort in collaboration and partnership with the international community, such as optimistic trends relating to the human rights situation, including releasing of human rights activists as well as ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the progress in dialogues with Japan and EU on human rights issues. As a result, EU partially relaxed sanctions imposed on Uzbekistan after the Andijan incident in 2007, and a number of international organizations that halted financial support for the country began to gradually recommence their support. Japan too, has engaged in dialogue with Uzbekistan and continues to encourage efforts to improve human rights in the country, while the future course of economic cooperation is going to be considered.

With regard to the so-called “political killings” issue<sup>4</sup> in the Philippines, Japan has continuously conveyed its concerns to the Government of the Philippines at various opportunities. President Arroyo strengthens measures aimed at improving the situation, and Japan tries to promote these measures. While closely observing actions by the Filipino government and paying full attention to the

3 In May 2005, a prison and others in Andijan, a city in the eastern district of Uzbekistan, were attacked by force of arms, and a demonstration broke out demanding the administration resign. When security forces tried to suppress the demonstration, they opened fire on the demonstrators, leading to the death of several hundred people (the Uzbekistan government denied the occurrence of a civil demonstration and indiscriminate shooting, and announced that 187 persons had died).

4 In recent years, there have been frequent occurrences of the murder of left-wing activists and journalists. Since there is suspicion of involvement by the military and the police in this series of incidents, these murders are generally referred to as “political killings.”

situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the country, Japan considers the provision of assistance that contributes to the stability and development of the Philippines based on the ODA Charter.

In Fiji, the first ethnic Indian prime minister was elected in 1999, but in May 2000, the assembly was occupied by force of arms by those claiming the political predominance of Fijians. Government Forces Commodore Frank Bainimarama (an ethnic Fijian) declared martial law and temporarily seized administrative authority in order to restore law and order. In July of the same year, a provisional civilian administration was inaugurated headed by an ethnic Fijian Laisenia Qarase and in July of the following year, Qarase was appointed Prime Minister following a general election. He then commenced promoting policy measures advantageous to ethnic Fijians. Amid this situation, Commodore Bainimarama, in December 2006, once again seized administrative authority and achieved a bloodless coup d'état after issuing a declaration of emergency. Subsequently, administrative authority was transferred from the military to the president, and then, Commodore Bainimarama was appointed as Prime Minister, and a provisional cabinet was established.

In order to promote the peace and stability of Pacific island countries, Japan, which considers the establishment

of democratic political institutions and good governance to be important, will closely observe the situation until democratic elections are held in light of these conditions. Japan approached the provisional administration of Fiji on various occasions urging swift restoration of democratic political institutions. With regard to development assistance, Japan, while monitoring the progress of the democratization process, has adopted a policy of giving careful consideration for the time being to the possibilities for implementation of each individual project: (1) projects that contribute to improving the lives of citizens such as aid for education, healthcare, and the socially disadvantaged; (2) projects that help to improve or solve global environmental problems; and (3) region-wide projects that benefit other Pacific island countries.

As well, in July 2008, the Japanese government dispatched a governmental election observation mission, comprising 23 members, for the Cambodian National Assembly Election. Prior to the election, Japan contributed US\$3 million as assistance for National Election Committee of Cambodia of the counterpart funds of the Japanese non-project grant aid. Also, Japanese assistance expanded to training the electorate via the Grant Assistance for Human Security Projects.



Election observation in Cambodia

## Section 5. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

The ODA Charter specifies three sets of reform measures so that the assistance can be provided more efficiently and effectively. That is, the system for formulating and implementing aid policy, increasing public participation, and matters essential for effective implementation. The following describes ODA reform efforts implemented in FY2007 in accordance with the ODA Charter structure.

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

#### (1) Coherent Formulation of Aid Policy

In Japan, the Cabinet Office and the 12 ministries and agencies<sup>5</sup> are involved in development assistance. When implementing aid, it is important that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—a nucleus for policy planning and overall policy coordination—works closely with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council—a strategic decision making body. The collaboration ensures that ODA from each government agency is designed and executed coherently for strategic values and yields the maximum results.

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, established by the Cabinet Office in April 2006, is chaired by the Prime Minister, while the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry flexibly and practically deliberate important matters pertaining to overseas economic cooperation. The council has carried out discussions on issues including ODA policy, amounts and quality, relating to Asia, Africa, China, Iraq, India, and Afghanistan as well as resources, energy, the environment, support for legal systems, and peace building.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Cooperation Bureau, set up in August 2006,

comprehensively plans and drafts policies relating to bilateral as well as multilateral assistance, while also playing a central role in coordination in the government. Collaboration with related government ministries and agencies is also of importance. Thus, the government carries out a series of discussions such as the Inter-Ministerial Meeting on ODA, the Experts Meeting on Technical Cooperation, and the Experts Meeting on ODA Evaluation, at which information is shared and opinions exchanged with the government ministries and agencies concerned, and their knowledge is subsequently put to use. The International Cooperation Planning Headquarters, established under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the International Cooperation Bureau and other Bureaus including regional bureaus have consultations, plan and formulate effective assistance policy for formulating priority objectives and regional priority issues for international cooperation for each fiscal year. Furthermore, in 2007 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) established the “Advisory Council on International Cooperation,” comprised of specialists in international cooperation<sup>6</sup> from various sectors (e.g. scholars, the fourth estate, business circles, and NGOs). Wide-ranging debate is carried out within the council to ensure that the opinions of the experts in response to questions<sup>7</sup> they have fielded from the Minister for Foreign Affairs are reflected in policies. In January 2008, the Interim Report on these discussions was submitted to then Foreign Minister Koumura. Additionally, sectoral discussions by special taskforces are ongoing in MOFA, to ensure sector-specific challenges too, are adequately addressed. For example, the healthcare taskforce held repeated discussions on events such as TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit with the concerned ministries and agencies and JICA, and this contributed to Japan's leadership in these international conferences.

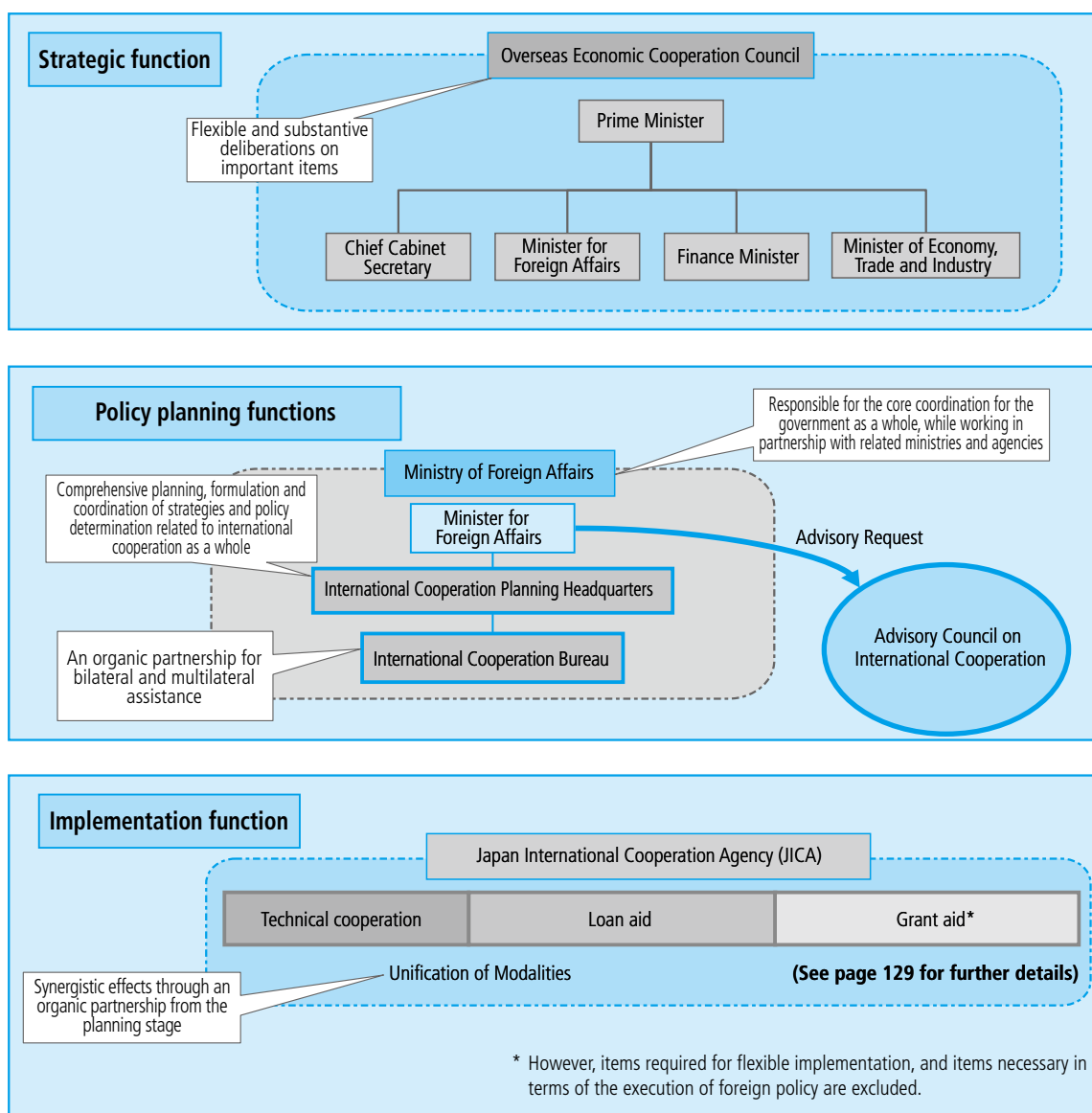
5 The Cabinet offices and 12 ministries and agencies mentioned here include the Cabinet Office; the National Police Agency; the Financial Service Agency; the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; and the Ministry of the Environment.

6 Based on the report (dated February 2006) of the Study Group on Overseas Economic Cooperation convened under the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Advisory Council was established to expand discussions following the closure in June 2006 of the Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy initiated in 2002.

7 The specific matters of inquiry include: (1) the basic approach of international cooperation policies concerning priority issues and regions, (2) the role to be played by citizens' participation (e.g. development and training of human resources to play a role in international cooperation), and (3) issues involved in the formulation of ODA projects and their implementation (improving the efficiency and speed of assistance, collaboration between government and the private sector and with NGOs, etc.).



## Efforts aimed at ensuring the cohesion of strategies, policy planning, and implementation



## (2) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Organizations

The government provides clear strategies for each country and region as well as sector through discussions held in the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, and it formulates strategic programs of international cooperation through the establishment of country-based assistance programs. Implementing agencies carry out actual assistance projects based on the ODA policies formulated by MOFA and other government ministries. MOFA informs the implementing agencies of the priority objectives formulated for each fiscal year based on the results of discussions by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, and it collaborates with the implementing agencies so that these objectives can be

reflected in the prompt implementation of assistance.

In October 2008, the former JICA, which carried out technical cooperation and promotion of executing grant aid, merged with the Overseas Economic Cooperation operation in the former JBIC, which was in charge of providing ODA loans, to establish New JICA. Some of the actual implementation duties for grant aid that had previously belonged to MOFA were also transferred to New JICA. This enables New JICA to perform three aid modalities (technical cooperation, grant aid, and ODA loan) together, so that it can exhibit synergy between these assistance modalities, based on the policies established by the government, and carry out projects efficiently and effectively.

### Box 4. Inauguration of New JICA: A New Era of International Cooperation

On October 1, 2008, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), an executing agency for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), was reborn. JICA has hitherto focused its operations on the implementation of technical cooperation and promotion of grant aid disbursement. Through amendment of the JICA law, JICA is now responsible for, in addition to these operations, the provision of ODA loans and other loan aid, which was previously handled by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) as part of its overseas economic cooperation operations. Furthermore, JICA will be responsible for the implementation of grant aid which was formerly dispersed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), although MOFA will continue to handle grant aid that requires quick and flexible responses as well as diplomatic consideration. Thus, new JICA will be a comprehensive aid to implement the three assistance schemes of ODA loans, grant aid, and technical cooperation.

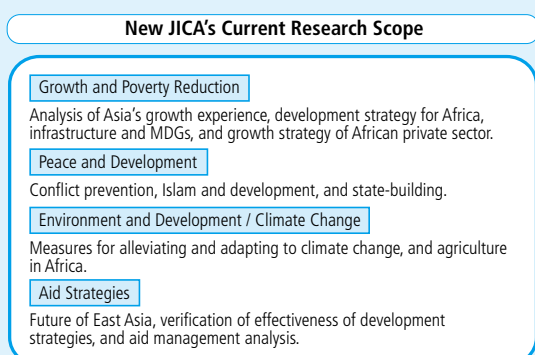
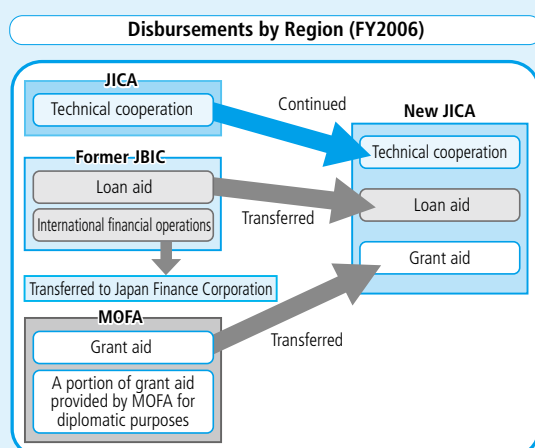


Combining these assistance schemes can allow swift and efficient implementation of ODA, by increasing effective assistance. For example, ODA loans and grant aid to finance the construction of infrastructure such as roads and ports can be followed up by technical cooperation to facilitate the development of human resources that are capable of operating and maintaining the resulting infrastructure. Although efforts to coordinate three assistance schemes have already taken place in the past, the new JICA's system enables more organized operation from the initial planning stage of each project. Previously, separate development studies were conducted respectively for different assistance schemes when formulating a project. "Preparatory Surveys"—newly adopted survey studies applied uniformly to the three schemes—can conduct development studies without being tied to a particular assistance scheme. "Preparatory Surveys" would accelerate project formulation more promptly.

New JICA also regards surveys and research on international cooperation as one of its key operations. Accordingly, it established JICA Research Institute, reorganizing the research functions of both the former JICA and JBIC. The institute will carry out policy-oriented researches, placing emphasis on gaining public understanding of and support for Japan's ODA. Another aim is to establish a knowledge base concerning international cooperation within Japan, capitalizing on the wealth of experience and know-how in the area acquired by the former both JICA and JBIC.

New JICA will continue to conduct its traditional operations. This includes the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and Senior Overseas Volunteers to assist in developing countries' social and economic enhancement. As well, regarding prompt actions against major disasters in the world, New JICA will continuously dispatch Japan Disaster Relief Teams and provide emergency relief goods in the wake of major disasters.

The inauguration of the new JICA would enhance the quality of Japan's ODA and thereby allow more efficient, effective, and rapid implementation.



### Disbursements of STEP (Special Terms for Economic Partnership)

Grant Aid	New JICA	MOFA
Grant Aid for General Projects	●	
Grant Assistance for Human Resources Development Scholarship	●	
Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction	●	
Grant Aid for Community Empowerment	●	
Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	●	
Grant Aid for Environmental Program	●	
Grant Aid for Fishery	●	
Cultural Grant Aid	●	
Food Aid (KR)	●	
Grant Aid for Unprivileged Farmers (2KR)	●	
Non-Project Grant Aid		○
Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects		○
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects		○
Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement		○
Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects		○
Emergency Grant Aid		○

### (3) Enhancing Functions at the Field Level

In order to increase the strategic strength, transparency and efficiency of ODA, and ensure thoroughness in accountability, it is necessary to strengthen its position at field level, in the formulation of country-specific aid strategies. To improve development assistance in terms of its strategy, transparency, efficiency, and accountability, it is indispensable to strengthen the role of the field level in the development of country-specific aid strategies. To achieve this enhancement, country-based ODA task forces (ODA-TFs) consisting primarily of officers of Japanese embassies and the local offices of implementing agencies such as JICA are playing a leading role in the establishment of aid policies and the implementation process.

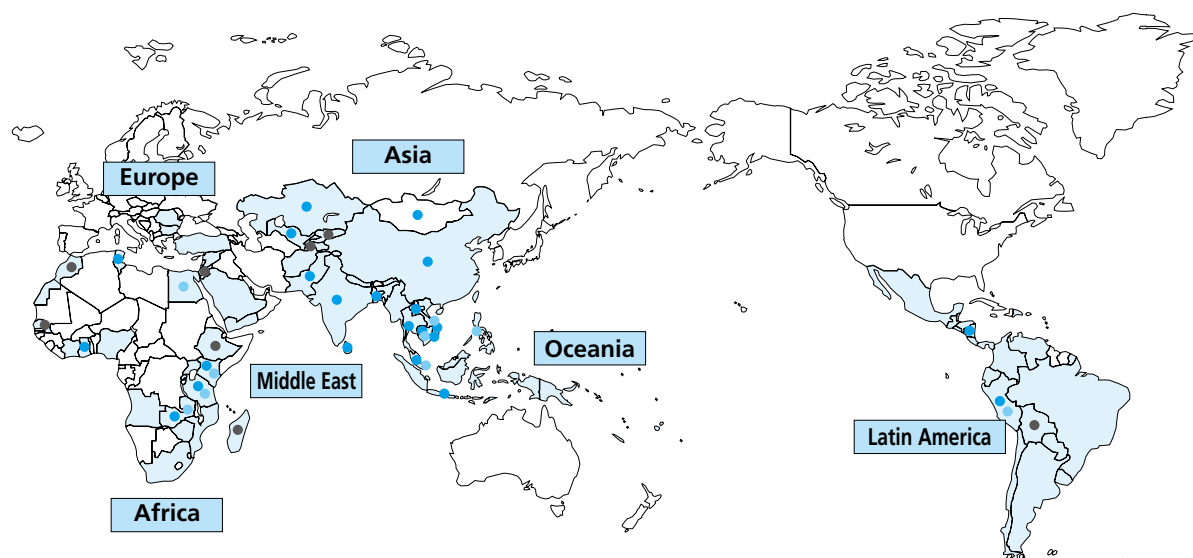
ODA-TFs grasp comprehensive and accurate answers to the question of what development issues are of highest priority for each recipient country and what Japan can do to address these issues. Further, the ODA-TFs are working on a daily basis to gain a deep understanding of the socio-economic status of each country and to systemize it by appointing staff with extensive knowledge and experience of the country in question.

ODA-TFs fulfill a wide range of roles in addition to clarifying the needs of each recipient country. These roles include participating in the formulation of Country

Assistance Programs that specify the direction and prioritized sectors of Japan's assistance, undertaking policy consultations with developing countries, strengthening cooperation with other donor countries and international organizations, and offering suggestions on possible collaboration and review of aid schemes as well as selecting candidate projects for development assistance. For instance, under the ownership of developing countries, the concerned entities including donor countries work together and proceed to put aid coordination at the field-level, as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are now in the process of being formulated and revised in cooperation with donors and other related entities. Japan is also actively participating in such activities. In Central America, the ODA-TFs of each country are joining forces in their efforts to advance region-wide collaboration.

Furthermore, in order to respond appropriately to such movements, promising external human resources are being proactively used in diplomatic missions, enabling more efficient and effective efforts to be implemented. For example, a post of "coordinator for economic cooperation" was established in 2006 to provide at Japanese embassies a system for collecting information and implementing studies, as well as for disseminating information overseas concerning Japan's aid coordination policies and making relevant recommendations.

Chart III-23. List of Country Assistance Programs and Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces



#### [Country Assistance Programs (As of November 2008)]

(1) Countries with formulated programs (24 countries)

2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangladesh (March) (revised in 2006)</li> <li>• Thailand (March) (revised in 2006)</li> <li>• Egypt (June)</li> <li>• Philippines (August)</li> <li>• Viet Nam (June) (revised in 2004)</li> <li>• Ghana (June) (revised in 2006)</li> <li>• Tanzania (June)</li> <li>• Kenya (August)</li> <li>• Peru (August)</li> </ul>
2001
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China (October)</li> </ul>
2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malaysia (February)</li> <li>• Tunisia (October)</li> <li>• Cambodia (February)</li> <li>• Nicaragua (October)</li> <li>• Zambia (October)</li> </ul>
2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sri Lanka (April)</li> <li>• Mongolia (November)</li> <li>• Viet Nam (April)*</li> <li>• Indonesia (November)</li> </ul>
2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan (February)</li> </ul>
2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India (May)</li> <li>• Laos (September)</li> <li>• Thailand (May)*</li> <li>• Uzbekistan (September)</li> <li>• Bangladesh (May)*</li> <li>• Kazakhstan (September)</li> <li>• Ghana (September)*</li> </ul>

(2) Countries the programs of which are being formulated/revised (16 countries)

Currently being formulated (7 countries)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jordan</li> <li>• Morocco</li> <li>• Bolivia</li> <li>• Senegal</li> <li>• Kyrgyz Republic</li> <li>• Tajikistan</li> <li>• Madagascar</li> </ul>
Currently being revised (8 countries)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viet Nam</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> <li>• Cambodia</li> <li>• Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Malaysia</li> <li>• Nicaragua</li> <li>• Peru</li> <li>• Zambia</li> <li>• Kenya</li> </ul>

\* revised programs.

Formulated: ● Under formulation: ● Under revision: ●

#### Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces

Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulgaria</li> <li>• Romania</li> </ul> <p>Total: 2 countries</p>
Middle East
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afghanistan</li> <li>• Morocco</li> <li>• Egypt</li> <li>• Jordan</li> <li>• Saudi Arabia</li> <li>• Yemen</li> <li>• Syria</li> <li>• Iran</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> <li>• Turkey</li> </ul> <p>Total: 10 countries</p>
Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angola</li> <li>• Democratic Republic of the Congo</li> <li>• Zimbabwe</li> <li>• South Africa</li> <li>• Uganda</li> <li>• Senegal</li> <li>• Mozambique</li> <li>• Ethiopia</li> <li>• Tanzania</li> <li>• Rwanda</li> <li>• Eritrea</li> <li>• Nigeria</li> <li>• Botswana</li> <li>• Ghana</li> <li>• Madagascar</li> <li>• Kenya</li> <li>• Cote d'Ivoire</li> <li>• Zambia</li> </ul> <p>Total: 18 countries</p>
Asia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India</li> <li>• Nepal</li> <li>• Viet Nam</li> <li>• Indonesia</li> <li>• Pakistan</li> <li>• Malaysia</li> <li>• Uzbekistan</li> <li>• Bangladesh</li> <li>• Myanmar</li> <li>• Kazakhstan</li> <li>• Timor-Leste</li> <li>• Mongolia</li> <li>• Cambodia</li> <li>• Tajikistan</li> <li>• Laos</li> <li>• China</li> <li>• Philippines</li> <li>• Bhutan</li> </ul> <p>Total: 21 countries</p>
Oceania
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kiribati</li> <li>• Vanuatu</li> <li>• Samoa</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea</li> <li>• Solomon Islands</li> <li>• Fiji</li> <li>• Tuvalu</li> <li>• Tonga</li> <li>• Nauru</li> </ul> <p>Total: 9 countries</p>
Latin America
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argentina</li> <li>• Colombia</li> <li>• Paraguay</li> <li>• Mexico</li> <li>• Ecuador</li> <li>• Chile</li> <li>• Venezuela</li> <li>• Uruguay</li> <li>• El Salvador</li> <li>• Dominican Republic</li> <li>• Peru</li> <li>• Guatemala</li> <li>• Nicaragua</li> <li>• Bolivia</li> <li>• Costa Rica</li> <li>• Panama</li> <li>• Honduras</li> </ul> <p>Total: 18 countries</p>

Total: 78 countries (including countries under shared jurisdiction)

#### (4) Enhancing Policy Consultation

For many years, Japan's assistance has worked on the "request-oriented principle" whereby assistance was implemented based on requests from developing countries. However, in order to derive full benefits from development assistance, a common awareness and understanding must be acquired through close policy consultations with the developing country. For this reason, while Japan still places emphasis on requests from developing countries from the perspective of supporting their self-help efforts, it carries out policy consultations with governmental parties from the partner country, at a stage prior to the receipt of a request. The aim of these consultations is to allow the developing countries' development policies and assistance needs to be clearly ascertained and to achieve coordination with Japan's assistance policies.

One of the measures aimed at strengthening policy consultation is the work carried out by the country-based ODA task forces (ODA-TFs). Through lively policy consultations between ODA-TFs and the governments of developing countries, shared awareness with the developing country can be achieved in relation to priority issues and policy and system-related challenges, seen from a medium-term perspective. Furthermore, Japan seeks to make its assistance policies compatible with the development policies of developing countries and thereby achieve efficient and effective assistance.

#### (5) Cooperation with Aid-Related Entities within and outside of Japan

Japan is implementing international cooperation in collaboration with various groups including private sector enterprises, universities, local governments, NGOs<sup>8</sup>, international organizations, and other donor countries.

##### (a) Collaboration with Private Sector Enterprises

The role of private sector enterprises in attaining sustained growth in developing countries is indispensable. The activities of such enterprises are capable of bringing about developmental effects in those countries that are beyond reach with ODA alone, as they can promote employment, transfer vocational skills, and expand trade and investment. Thus, cooperation between ODA and private sector enterprises is



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

of great importance, and as such, the government has been actively engaged in a variety of efforts.

The Special Term for Economic Partnership (STEP)<sup>9</sup> system has been in place since 2002. Its goal is to disseminate the advanced skills and expertise of Japanese businesses. In FY2007, ODA loans under STEP were offered to Kenya, Mongolia, and Viet Nam. Regarding grant aid too, Japan is working hard to realize the "visibility of Japanese aid" by making use of its advanced skills. In January 2008, the Advisory Council on International Cooperation submitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs its Interim Report, wherein it proposed the further necessity and effectiveness of collaboration between the public and private sectors. As a result of reports such as this, the "Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth" was announced in April 2008 as a new measure for strengthening cooperation between these two sectors.

[See page 62 for sustainable growth through government and private sector partnership.](#)

##### (b) Collaboration with NGOs

With various forms of support, Japan's NGOs provide assistance tailored to development needs in a wide range of fields including healthcare, education, and water supply, and as a result have earned high praise in Japan and in developing countries. NGOs are important organizations when considered from the following perspectives: (1) they conduct activities at the community level with local residents of developing countries and regions and they are capable of providing fine-tuned assistance that meets the diverse needs of developing countries and regions; (2) they are able to implement emergency humanitarian assistance activities in the case of large-scale natural disasters promptly and flexibly; (3) they give Japan a visible

<sup>8</sup> Non-Governmental Organization.

<sup>9</sup> STEP is a loan system introduced in 2002, to promote the "visibility of Japanese aid" by making use of advanced Japanese technology and expertise, and transferring technology to developing countries. Contractors under this system are limited to Japanese businesses.

### Box 5. Working to Raise “Visibility of Japanese Aid” through ODA Loans

In order for developing countries to achieve self-sufficient and sustainable growth, it is essential to develop infrastructure, such as electricity, gas, water and sewerage systems, roads, railways, ports, airports, and communications, necessary for creating a trade and investment environment that will attract private-sector investment, while promoting activities by the private sector. Moreover, the importance of “Visibility of Japanese Aid” and financial aid utilizing Japan’s advanced technology and know-how are stipulated in Japan’s Official Development Assistance Charter, the February 2006 report of the Review Meeting on Overseas Economic Cooperation, and recommendations of private-sector groups such as Nippon Keidanren (the Japan Business Federation). By making use of its knowledge and expertise in infrastructure, Japan has been working towards realizing technical transfers to developing countries through ODA loans (Japanese ODA Loans).

In July 2002, Japan introduced STEP\*, an ODA Loan system that enables Japan to make use of its advanced technology and know-how. Through this system, Japan aims to transfer various types of advanced technology to ODA yen loan recipient countries, whose prime contractors are limited exclusively to Japanese companies in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regulations. For projects financed with ODA loans through the STEP system, more than 30% of equipment, work and services must be procured from Japan, and developing countries can expect transfers of state-of-the-art Japanese technological capabilities. Furthermore, interest rates and loan repayment periods under the STEP system are more advantageous to developing countries than conventional ODA loans.

Japan has implemented a total of 20 projects in nine countries (as of the end of FY2007) using ODA loans under this system. In FY2007, exchanges of notes were concluded for three projects: the Mombasa Port Development Project, Kenya (loan amount: approximately ¥26.71 billion), the New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project, Mongolia (loan amount: approximately ¥28.81 billion) and the Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Line 1), Viet Nam (loan amount: approximately ¥4.68 billion) (total loan amount for all three projects: approximately ¥60.2 billion).

#### Disbursements of STEP (Special Terms for Economic Partnership)

As of the end of FY2007

Fiscal Year	E/N Date	Country	Item	Amount (Unit: ¥ million)		Interest Rate	Repayment Period (grace period)
2003	Mar. 31	China	Public Broadcasting Infrastructure Improvement Project	Gross Amount	20,202	0.75	40 (12)
	Mar. 31	Viet Nam	Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railway Line Bridges Safety Improvement Project	Gross Amount	8,222	0.75	40 (12)
	Mar. 31	Indonesia	Lahendong Geothermal Power Plant Project	Gross Amount	5,866	0.75	40 (12)
2004	Aug. 26	Uzbekistan	Tashguzar-Kumkurgan New Railway Line Construction Project	Gross Amount	16,359	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 29	Indonesia	North Java Corridor Flyover Project	Gross Amount	4,287	0.40	40 (10)
			Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project (Phase I)	Gross Amount	26,306	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 31	Viet Nam	Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port Construction Project	Gross Amount	36,364	0.40	40 (10)
2005	Jun. 22	Tunisia	Photovoltaic Rural Electrification and Water Supply Project	Gross Amount	1,731	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 24	Sri Lanka	The Galle Port Development Project (Phase I)	Gross Amount	14,495	0.30	30 (10)
	Mar. 28	Indonesia	Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project (Phase II)	Gross Amount	26,620	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 29	Viet Nam	Nhat Tan Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) Construction Project (Phase I)	Gross Amount	13,698	0.40	40 (10)
2006	Nov. 28	Indonesia	Engineering Services For Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit System Project	Gross Amount	1,869	0.40	40 (10)
	Dec. 9	Philippines	Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase II)	Gross Amount	8,529	0.75	40 (12)
	Mar. 12	Tunisia	National Television Broadcasting Center Project	Gross Amount	4,075	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 28	Indonesia	National Geo-Spatial Data Infrastructure Development Project	Gross Amount	6,373	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 30	Viet Nam	Ho Chi Minh City Urban Railway Construction Project (Ben Thanh-Suoi Tien Section (Line 1)) (Phase I)	Gross Amount	20,887	0.40	40 (10)
	Mar. 30	Viet Nam	Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railway Line Bridges Safety Improvement Project (Phase II)	Gross Amount	11,737	0.40	40 (10)
2007	Nov. 20	Kenya	Mombasa Port Development Project	Gross Amount	26,711	0.20	40 (10)
	Mar. 3	Mongolia	New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project	Regarding Consultants		0.01	40 (10)
				Regarding Consultants		0.01	40 (10)
	Mar. 26	Viet Nam	Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Line 1) (Engineering Services)	Gross Amount	4,683	0.01	40 (10)
Total				Amount	287,821	Projects	20

\*STEP: Special Terms for Economic Partnership



presence; (4) they are able to conduct activities in regions the government cannot reach. In recent years, NGOs have carried out various activities not only in the fields of development assistance and emergency humanitarian relief, but also in the fields of environment, human rights, trade, disarmament and non-proliferation.

As a result, they have come to fill a larger role in the international community. The necessity of promoting cooperation with NGOs has been detailed in the ODA Charter as well as in medium-term policies, and Japan is engaged in a variety of activities for reinforcing the abilities of its NGOs.

Since 2007, in order to apply the expertise of private organizations such as NGOs at the project formulation stage, JICA has carried out Project Formulation Study (Proposal Type),<sup>10</sup> with proposals being widely accepted regarding the details of investigation. Further, in 2007, Technical Cooperation Projects Based on Operation Implementation Contracts were used to proactively utilize private sector vitality, entrusting 188 projects to NGOs. In these Technical Cooperation Projects Based on Operation Implementation Contracts, cases are now seen where they are implemented with NGOs and universities serving as contractors, and so there is a positive move towards the use of know-how from various organizations.

#### *i. Financial Cooperation for NGO Activities*

Japan is engaged in various forms of cooperation for enabling NGOs to carry out aid activities smoothly. One of the sources of funds for Japanese NGOs to implement economic and social improvement in developing countries originates from the Japanese government via the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. In 2007, for 64 projects by 43 organizations in 26 countries and regions, and for 60 projects by 18 organizations in 12 countries through the Japan Platform (JPF), a total of approximately ¥2.6 billion in funding was provided. Moreover, JICA has directly contributed to the improvement of the lives of local inhabitants of developing countries for projects proposed by NGOs and local governments. It is also engaged in the JICA Partnership Program to contract projects relating to issues that arise in accordance with the Country Assistance Plans set up by the government. In particular, in the form of grassroots partnership within these cooperation systems, support is being given for developing countries applying the experience and skills accumulated by organizations such as NGOs that have a certain track record in international cooperation.

#### *ii. Enhancing the Environment for NGO Activities*

In recent years, Japanese NGOs have conducted remarkable international cooperation activities, and as such they have received high praise and a wealth of expectations relating to the role of NGOs. Thus, it is important to strengthen their specialties and project implementation systems. In this regard, organizations such as MOFA, JICA, and the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) have enhanced various programs and training systems through government financing in order to cooperate in the capacity building and human resource development of NGOs.

As well, MOFA establishes the NGO Advisor Program. Under this program, MOFA, contracted with Japanese NGOs, dispatches personnel with a track record and experience in the area of international cooperation at these NGOs for consultancy work as well as participation in various events and seminars on international cooperation. They respond to consultations and inquiries from citizens with ties with NGOs and NGO personnel on issues pertaining to the establishment, organization management, and operation of NGOs.

Furthermore, the NGO Researcher Program has been set up to increase NGO abilities through the dispatch for a fixed term of personnel with high-level knowledge, techniques, and expertise to improve skills in special areas and work, and strengthen organization functions. MOFA also holds the NGO Study Groups which works to strengthen NGO organization and improve abilities. In this group study groups and symposiums related to the shared issues faced by NGOs are held. In 2007, it was engaged in three areas: “Research on NGO networks,” “cooperation between NGOs and international organizations in the field of health,” and “protection in the assistance for Human Security.”

As well, JICA has traditionally operated NGO human resources development to help train NGO staff. The training aims at acquiring project management skills at local sites in developing countries as well as domestic organizational management skills for publicity and fundraising.

#### *iii. Dialogue and Cooperation with NGOs*

Japan works to reinforce its cooperation with NGOs. Since 1996, it has held the NGO-MOFA Regular Meetings and engaged in active debate regarding areas such as Japan’s assistance policies and the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. Meanwhile, from 2002, as a forum for

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10 Project Formulation Study: A study that is carried out in cases where the necessity of development has been confirmed, but there has been no concrete request from the government of the recipient country, to formulate good projects and assign the course of cooperation.

## 1. (5) Cooperation with Aid-Related Entities within and outside of Japan

exchanging ideas and opinions with field-level NGOs it opened the NGO Embassy Meeting often called the “ODA Embassies.” Embassy officials, aid implementing agencies, and NGO-related parties have thus far carried out discussion into the efficient and effective implementation of ODA in 13 countries such as Nepal and Sri Lanka. In 2007 for instance, the discussion covered various issues on security in Afghanistan and safety measures against it.

Implementing agencies, such as formerly JICA and the overseas economic cooperating operation of JBIC, have carried out regular conferences with NGOs to promote understanding and participation among citizens for effective international cooperation.

As well, JICA holds various related committee meetings. The meetings include the NGO-JICA Cooperation Review Meeting for exchanging ideas and opinions on cooperative projects with NGOs as a whole, the Development Education Subcommittee to promote effective development and education with NGOs, and the Evaluation Methodology Subcommittee as sharing information with NGOs as well as selecting training and proposals through project evaluation.

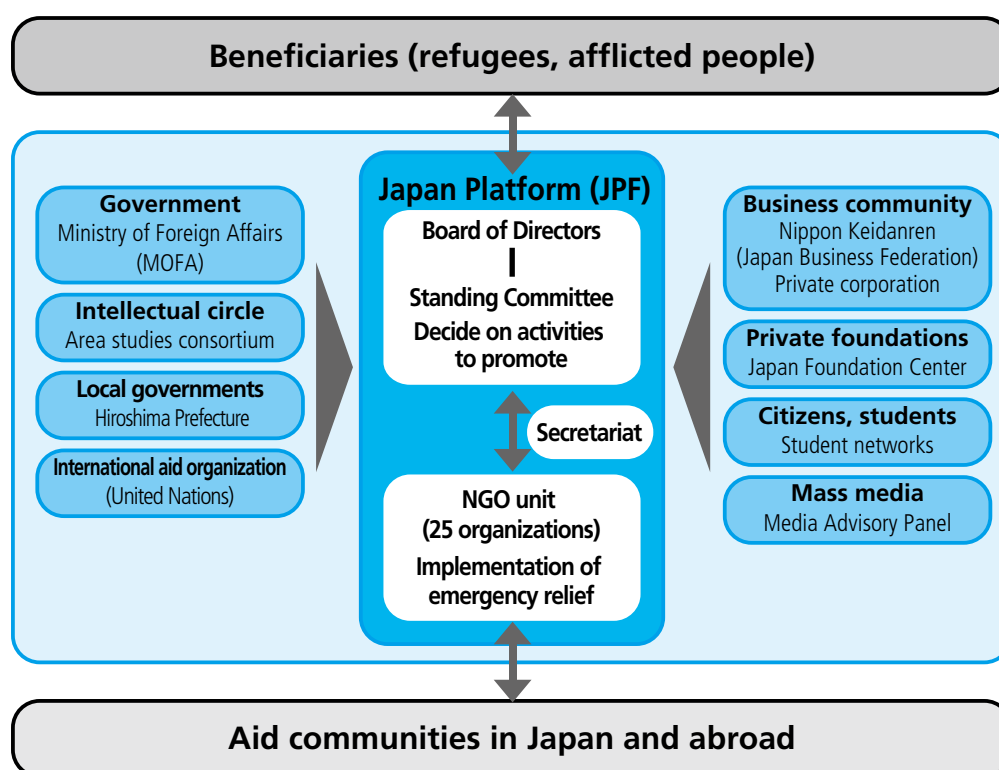
In addition to this collaboration with NGOs, both at home and abroad, as of August 2008, as many as 30 Japanese NGOs participate in the Japan Platform (JPF) established in 2000 through the cooperation of NGOs and

the governmental and business sectors. When emergency humanitarian relief is required, ODA funded in advance as well as contributions/donations made by enterprises and people are used to implement prompt assistance. For example, JPF assisted casualties of Cyclone Nargis (Myanmar) and Sidr (Bangladesh). It also supports for refugees and internally displaced persons from or in Southern Sudan and as well as Iraq. Further effort is to be made for increasing dialogue with NGOs for enhancing and diversifying cooperation and collaboration, while considering NGOs’ difficulty and needs.



Assistance for victims of Cyclone Sidr (Bangladesh)  
(Source: JPF/KnK)

Chart III-24. Structure of Japan Platform



### **(c) Collaboration with Academia and Local Governments**

The use of know-how accumulated by academia and local government in international cooperation can lead to the beneficial and effective implementation of ODA. In this matter, JICA executes various areas such as qualitative project improvement, development of human resources for aid, and vitalization of regional project deployment. Cooperation with academia and local governments has come to the fore in a variety of project areas, including expert dispatch, acceptance of trainees and exchange students, partnership programs, and assorted lectures.

[See also Box 6 on page 138 on collaboration with local governments through JICA partnership programs.](#)

Moreover, in recent years, universities and institutes have increasingly contracted for comprehensive implementation of technical cooperation projects. The aid community, on one hand, hopes to utilize the intellectual assets that individual universities have accumulated for vitalizing and improving the quality of projects as well as developing human resources for aid. For universities, on the other hand, collaboration may facilitate accessing to developing countries and gaining opportunities for practical experience. To this end, a comprehensive collaborative framework has been introduced with academia (comprising agreements and memoranda relating to cooperation and collaboration). Nine agreement memoranda have thus far been concluded with 13 institutions, with the objective of building organized cooperative relationships and increasing the synergy of projects. These institutions, which have already entered into this framework, include Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University, and Hiroshima University. Projects in international cooperation can be increasingly executed with utilizing the knowledge possessed by universities further.

For advancing in the form of public participation, the advanced expertise and experience of bodies, such as Japanese universities and local governments, have incorporated with Japanese ODA loan projects. In 2007, as many as 23 research projects were contracted to academic institutions, including a study for measures for less privileged students in China as well as natural rubber industry in Cambodia. Collaboration with academia also helps in regards to other areas of research, ex-post evaluation of projects and the acceptance of exchange students and trainees from developing countries as part of human resource

development projects. Furthermore, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Waterworks demonstrated its experience and expertise at the design stage of the Water Supply and Sewerage Project in India as assisting the concerned Indian organizations.

Japan, as well, organized the “ODA Partnership Seminar” with the discovery of cooperation opportunities with Japanese organizations as one of its objectives. In 2007, 17 organizations from all over Japan visited Indonesia to participate in this seminar. The participants, even after returning, make lively discussion and exchange opinions among the involved groups regarding the possibility of continued cooperation and others.

Also, cooperation agreements have been concluded with 12 universities for reinforcing collaborative relationships in ODA performance. Japan aim at wide-ranging cooperation with academia and local governments for efficient and effective implementation of ODA projects.

[See also Box 2 on page 78 on scientific cooperation for global issues utilizing the expertise of academia, etc.](#)

### **(d) Collaboration with Local Governments and NGOs of Developing Countries**

Working together with the local governments in developing countries and international and local NGOs is also important. Japan supports economic and social development through Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects. This cooperation is highly admired even among developing countries as careful, detailed, and rapid support with direct benefit at the grassroots level. The collaboration can strengthen NGOs and local civil societies, in addition to benefiting improving various situations in developing countries. In 2007, as inhabitants of the Qiyas Village, Fara’a, District, Ibb Governorate, a steep mountainous region in Yemen, suffered from an unhygienic water supply system that can cause spread of Malaria, Japan assisted the Fara’a Local Council in Ibb Governorate for implementing a water network improvement project.<sup>11</sup> Specifically, the assistance set up water pumps and laid water supply pipelines to improve its communal water supply. It also comprehensively enhanced the living conditions in the village such as education and healthcare.

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11 “The Project for Providing Water Supply System in Qiyas Village, Fara’a, Ibb Governorate.”

**(e) Collaboration with International Organizations and Other Countries.**

In the past few years, the tendency on development assistance has shifted to results-oriented both domestically and internationally. Consequently, various aid-related organizations accelerate themselves to collaborate with other entities for attaining shared international community targets such as the MDGs. Taskforces have already been formed in many developing countries to engage in aid cooperation in each sector, such as healthcare and education. As well, program-type support has been given in accordance with the sectoral development strategies in those countries. Japan too, participates in many of these programs, including education in Bangladesh, agriculture in Tanzania, and water in Bolivia.

Furthermore, with a focus on the regions of Africa and Indochina, joint assistance strategies and framework papers on assistance cooperation have been drawn up. Japan is involved in these framework papers in Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos, amongst others.

In enlivening efforts for aid coordination in this way, Japan positions coordinators for economic cooperation in its diplomatic missions in the countries of Africa that are particularly active in aid coordination (Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia, Sudan, Senegal, Madagascar, and Mozambique) to carry out specialized aid coordination. The coordinators are engaged in work for strengthening ties with the governments of other countries, aid implementing agencies, and NGOs. The duties include information gathering, exchanging opinions, and outgoing correspondence.

[See page 150 for collaboration between Japan and other donor countries.](#)



A water pump supplied by the Government of Japan (Yemen)

## Box 6. Aiming at the Expansion of Citizen Participation — JICA Partnership Project

To overcome issues faced by developing countries, active commitments to international cooperation by civil societies are important, in addition to government initiatives. In Japan, too, a growing number of citizens are participating in international cooperation. In response to the rising awareness of the people, JICA has been implementing the JICA Partnership Project since FY2002, to support citizen-level grassroots activities. This Project caters to cooperation activities that use experiences and techniques nurtured by Japan's non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, local municipalities, and public interest corporations, etc. The activities are implemented under the support of or jointly with JICA. Applicant organizations present their plans to support developing countries to JICA, which subsequently screens the plans, in light of whether they are appropriate to be carried out as part of ODA and whether they directly contribute to the lives of the local residents. Having cleared these conditions, the plans will be launched, with JICA entrusting them to the entities that proposed the plans.

The JICA Partnership Project is divided into three categories of: Grassroots Cooperation Support Type, Grassroots Partner Type, and Local Government Type.

### Grassroots Cooperation Support Type

- Budget ceiling: total of ¥10 million or less
- Duration: three years maximum

This type of support caters to those NGOs and public interest corporations that are experienced in activities within Japan, but less so in developing countries. JICA supports these entities to pursue international cooperation activities. Support activities in developing countries can be different from those carried out in Japan. JICA uses its know-how in assisting developing countries and thereby joins the applicant organizations in creating their projects, by offering advice from the planning stage and utilizing the expertise of its overseas offices.

### An example of the Grassroots Cooperation Support Type and the Grassroots Partner Type

Miyazaki International Volunteer Center (MIVC), a Japanese NGO, has been implementing a JICA Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project (Support Type) since FY2005. The Center collaborates with a local NGO, Dr. Graham's Homes, which runs a school in the District of Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. Until 2003, MIVC by itself had engaged in horticulture Projects in India as part of its educational activities, and it received many requests for technical instruction from farming households in the neighborhood of the Dr. Graham's Homes School.\* The center therefore has responded since 2005 by building a horticulture technical center as well as giving instruction on the latest technologies for flower and vegetable farming. As a result of these activities, the neighboring farmers have increased the varieties of flower and vegetable they grow. Now they cultivate flowers such as gladiolus, sweet pea, statice, and delphinium. As well, they plant vegetables such as Chinese cabbage, sweet potato, tomato, and even Japanese rice. Furthermore, the farmers have also tried to establish their own sales channel. As a result, their products are now being sold in various places in India including Kolkata, Sikkim, and Delhi.

Thus far, MIVC has built greenhouses for flowers, with assistance of Miyazaki Prefecture, as well as a postal saving system to use interest for international cooperation. The Center has also participated in Miyazaki Prefecture's project to accept technical trainees from overseas. Having experiences with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in India in the 1960s, Ms. Sakuyo Sugimoto, MIVC's chief director, plays central roles in the Center's projects. She has promoted the cultivation of flowers and agricultural products, by launching the Japan committee for Dr. Graham's Homes School and setting up the horticulture department in the school.

In FY2008, acknowledging those various achievements, the Center was approved as an eligible promoter for Grassroots Partner Type. Ms. Sugimoto is now aiming at the further spread of flower production technologies in the neighboring farm villages, organizing shipments by producers, and further expansion of their sales channels.



Ms. Sugimoto and a local leader at their horticultural farm

\* Dr. Graham's Homes School: a school run by NGO Dr. Graham's Homes in India



**Grassroots Partner Type**

- Budget ceiling: total of ¥50 million or less
- Duration: three years maximum

This type of support caters to those including Japanese NGOs, universities, and public interest corporations that are well-experienced in international cooperation activities. JICA supports the activities they propose based on its experiences and techniques that it has cultivated in assisting developing countries. After participant organizations further accumulate experience in this system, they are expected to contribute to the growth of developing countries, along with the efforts of JICA and other government aid organizations.

**Local Government Type**

- Project budget: total of approximately ¥4.5 million per year
- Duration: three years maximum

This type of support caters to projects led by local municipalities, taking advantage of their local communities' knowledge and experiences to be applied to international cooperation and assistance for developing countries. This type aims at the maximum use of various know-how and broad channels nourished by local municipalities to contribute to the economic and social growth of developing countries. Expected effects include finely tuned cooperation combining the acceptance of developing countries' manpower into local communities in Japan and on-site technical guidance. Local municipalities can also contribute through international exchange of their local residents. They are also able to cooperate with NGOs and private entities when implementing projects.

**An example of the Local Government Type**

Fruit growing is an active industry in areas including Date City, Fukushima Prefecture. To use fruit growing technologies nourished in this area, Date City began activities to disseminate its outstanding home-grown fruit growing technologies in a developing country in 2005. The city chose the central Asian country of Uzbekistan, in particular the Fergana Province that has rich soil and a favorable climate for growing fruit.

This project is carried out by the Fukushima Uzbekistan Culture Economy Exchange Association, which also works as the liaison office for the project. Mr. Toshio Shishido, the association's chief director, formerly set up the Fukushima branch, the Japan-Soviet Goodwill Association, in the 1970s. Since 1979, he has focused his main activities on exchange and cooperation with Uzbekistan. Since the country's independence, Mr. Shishido has promoted mutual goodwill visits every year and accepted trainees in the medical and agricultural sectors in the region. In this fruit growing project, he serves as the project manager, planning and executing, and coordinating the whole project. In the project, specifically, a model orchard was set up in Fergana Province of Uzbekistan. There, a number of cooperation activities have been underway, such as dispatching fruit-growing experts and accepting trainees. These Projects aim at breed improvements of peaches and apples, modernization for farming machinery, and prevention of blights and insects. In this way the Projects contribute to technical cooperation that conforms to the Fergana Province's climate, soil, environment, and experience. As a result, local people have grown young trees sent from Date City, begun breed improvement work, and nourished peaches and apples for regular harvesting. As these activities gained such significant appraisals in Fergana, the project commenced the second phase from FY2008. This second phase aims at the generation of adequate incomes through broader technical enhancements such as the prevention of blight and insect damage, breeding and soil improvements, and frost damage countermeasures.

This project not only contributes to the transfer of significant fruit-growing technologies from Date City to Fergana, but also to the international exchange of local residents. The exchange Projects involve its whole community, and include annual visits to a primary school near public-run orchards as well as participation in the school's athletic meeting by trainees from Fergana.

The relationship between Date City, Japan and Fergana, Uzbekistan has been certainly strengthened. To illustrate, another organization for agricultural cooperation, Date Uzbekistan Agricultural Exchange Association, was newly established. The organization promotes agricultural cooperation activities such as granting machines to spray agricultural chemicals, called speed-sprayers.



Mr. Sato showing how to prune an apple tree



## 2. Increasing Public Participation

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

As Japan's ODA is mainly financed by taxes, sustaining ODA indispensably requires efforts to gain public understanding and support from Japanese citizens toward ODA through promoting public relations and development education. As well, encouraging citizens for wide-ranging participation in international cooperation can expand human resources on international cooperation.

To expand the participation of the Japanese public on the basis of this concept, the government institutionally promotes public involvement in the formulation and implementation of international cooperation at various levels. For example, Country Assistance Programs, drafted with exchanging ideas and opinions with NGOs, the economic sector, and experts, are put up on the MOFA website for public comments to gather views from a wide spectrum.

#### ● Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and Senior Volunteers

Concerning participation of Japanese citizens from all walks of life in ODA, there are programs like the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers. The JOCV is a citizen-participation instrument which dispatches the youth between the ages of 20 and 39 for two years to volunteer for the people of developing countries, which may lead to assisting social and economic development. JOCV has a long history, spanning more than 40 years, and it is one form of visibility of Japanese aid that has been highly praised overseas. As of June 2007, the cumulative total of dispatched members surpassed 30,000. By the end of FY2007, Japan dispatches 31,371 JOCV to 82 countries.

The corresponding project for seniors is a public participatory project under which the government supports the activities of senior citizens between ages 40 to 69 who possess a wide range of skills and abundant experience and wish to contribute to the development of developing countries on a volunteer basis. Launched as "Senior Cooperation Experts" in FY1990, "Senior Volunteer", renamed in FY1996, is a volunteering system serving as the senior version of JOCV. By the end of FY2007, a total of 3,373 senior volunteers were dispatched to 56 countries.

To diversify the forms of participation in JOCV and



Shintaro Ito, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, giving a speech to mark the concluding ceremony of the training for the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and Senior Overseas Volunteers prior to their dispatch (Nihonmatsu, Fukushima)

Senior Volunteer, a system for on-job participation by teachers and short-term dispatches of less than one year were introduced, setting in place an environment which is easier for the people to take part in.

#### ● Increasing Civilian Interest in International Cooperation Activities and NGO Activity

As a form of citizen's participation in international cooperation, one of the most easily accessible areas is supporting and participating in NGOs being active internationally. The number of Japanese NGOs has increased rapidly particularly after enacting the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities (the "NPO Law") in 1998. The figure now reaches 34,941 organizations.<sup>12</sup> Of these, it is said that around 400 are engaged in international cooperation activities. As well, the number of people wishing to take part directly in international cooperation projects locally in developing countries has also been rising year by year. Japanese NGOs have found themselves as a receptacle for such people, and they are expected to work in helping to expand ODA application and develop top level human resources in the field of international cooperation. By operating the above activities, Japanese NGOs can be aid entities to transmit Japanese way of thinking in addition to development itself.

12 As of 30 June 2008.

### ● Programs for Promoting Citizens' Participation

The government's programs for promoting citizens' participation include the following (see also [Information Disclosure and Transmission](#) on page 142 for further details):

#### *“Global Festa JAPAN”*

Held annually in Hibiya Park (Tokyo) in commemoration of International Cooperation Day, October 6.

#### *“Let's talk about International Cooperation”*

A dialogue with citizens pertaining to international cooperation.

#### *“The ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture”*

Gives lectures by officials from MOFA to schools, local government, and NGOs regarding international cooperation.

#### *“ODA Citizen Monitoring Program”*

Offers opportunities for the general public to observe actual implementation in developing countries.

## (2) Human Resources Development and Development Research

### (a) Human Resource Development

Due to the increasing diversity and complexity of development issues, recruiting and developing personnel with sophisticated knowledge, abundant experience, and communication skills in foreign languages is essential today for effective and efficient implementation of international cooperation. In 1990, the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) was established to serve as an organization for promoting the concept of an international development university. FASID provides various types of training for capacity building relating to development theory, policy, and operation to a broad segment of society including government-related persons, NGOs, and persons associated with private sector enterprises. It also conducts research concerning important topics in the development assistance field and widely publishes the results of this research.<sup>13</sup> In April 2000, in cooperation with the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), FASID established a joint international development program in the master's course of this university. Furthermore, FASID dispatches experts for giving lectures to development cooperation related university departments.

Since before its merger with the former JBIC, JICA has expanded training for assistance personnel, ranging from the junior specialists system for the development of young



National Graduate Institute For Policy Studies (GRIPS) implementing an international development program in English  
(Source: GRIPS (Photographer: Masao Nishikawa))

specialists who possess a certain degree of expertise yet lack experience and an international cooperation specialists system for those who already possess a certain degree of specialization and experience. These efforts can promote human resource development for Japanese ODA projects, and meet the immediate staffing needs of NGOs, international agencies, and other organizations.

In addition, the JICA International Cooperation Personnel Registration System has been established to provide an effective means of recruiting and utilizing motivated personnel with specialized skills. This system provides information on job openings, staff registration, information on various types of training and seminars, and career development consultations for international cooperation-related bodies such as JICA, NGOs, and international organizations. Furthermore, the Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School (IDEAS) of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) provides training aimed at developing highly-skilled development experts, so as to contribute to the economic and social development of developing countries. The activities of this school are broad and diverse in scope, with training provided to foreigners as well as Japanese people.

### (b) Development Research

In order to provide effective and efficient assistance, it is essential to ascertain the needs of developing countries and assistance trends in the international community. For this reason, Japan is engaged in proactive efforts directed toward research studies and application of the knowledge acquired through such studies.

JICA's former Institute for International Cooperation has organized study groups that consisted primarily of

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.fasid.or.jp>

people affiliated with JICA. As the institute obtained knowledge from external experts from universities and research institutes depending on the study content, it carried out project strategy research, providing analysis and advice for the establishment of project strategies in new fields relating to international cooperation and analysis of assistance trends and conceptualization of development theory. Furthermore, the institute was engaged in research on assistance methods, which systematized project experience and considered assistance management methods. In 2007, it conducted a study with other donor and recipient countries and international organizations, “Effective Technical Cooperation for Skill Development.” A report on this research was made at the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra, Ghana, in 2008, and other vital activities were carried out.

As part of assistance to ensure that the development policies and projects of developing countries are formulated and implemented effectively and efficiently and that more significant results are achieved, formerly JBIC Institute (JBICI), which had been in place in the former JBIC until October 2008, carried out surveys and research into various issues relating to the economies of developing countries, development policy, institutions, and projects by using the knowledge of researchers in Japan and abroad, giving rise to a number of results including offering policy advice through diverse publications, field-level seminars, and international conferences.

In the founding of New JICA in October 2008, separate clauses were stipulated in the law regarding survey and research projects, as a result of the recent ODA reforms, trends in the international community, and the growing necessity for survey and research work. In line with this, a development institute has been established in New JICA. This institute is to examine and make suggestions for improving aid effectiveness, while it is to carry out research that can send a strong message on Japan’s efforts abroad and that can expand the value of Japan’s development assistance. The target of study in the developmental research of New JICA extends to the wide-ranging developmental challenges and policies of developing countries, and it is not limited solely to concerned parties at home. While allowing consideration for transmission to the governments of developing countries and the international donor community, empirical and policy-oriented research that relies on a theoretical framework is to proceed. The present scope of

research spans the four areas of (1) peace and development; (2) growth and poverty reduction; (3) global issues such as climate change; and (4) aid strategies.

[See Box 4 on page 129 for details on the founding of New JICA.](#)

At the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) run by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), researchers take the initiative in collaborative studies on politics, economy, and society of developing countries, jointly carried out by experts at Japanese and overseas universities and research institutions. In FY2007, for instance, IDE promoted studies with emphasis on four areas of: China and India; regional integration of East Asia; poverty reduction; and development strategies.

### (3) Information Disclosure and Transmission

As a source for ODA is mainly derived from the taxes, it is necessary to gain wide understanding and support from the general public in order to sustain projects. For that reason, publicity and development training are being tackled in MOFA and the aid implementing agencies. These activities can expand the pool of human resources to work in international cooperation.

#### (a) Public Relations and Information Disclosure

Concrete measures to provide information on international cooperation and opportunities to gain information about Japan’s cooperation projects include the issuance of government publications such as the ODA White Paper and the Diplomatic Blue Book, as well as the following:

#### ● Websites, E-mail Magazines, and Newspapers

Designed to enhance disclosure of information relating to ODA, the websites of MOFA, JICA, and the Plaza for International Cooperation,<sup>14</sup> as well as other organizations relay timely information concerning international cooperation and provide introductions to international cooperation in easy-to-understand formats.

In addition to the websites, MOFA also issues the e-mail magazine. The magazine relays information relating to economic cooperation and includes episodes written by officials on overseas diplomatic missions, JOCVs, and Senior Volunteers about their actual experiences in the fields. Anyone can receive the magazine by registering on the ODA website, and as many as 14,800 people have now

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14 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda> (MOFA).  
<http://www.jica.go.jp> (JICA).  
<http://www.apic.or.jp/plaza> (Plaza for International Cooperation).



"Kokusai Kyoryoku Newspaper" published each month

registered (as of April 2008).

MOFA also issues the *Kokusai Kyoryoku Newspaper* (International Cooperation Newspaper) that contains the latest information regarding international cooperation on a monthly basis. The newspapers are distributed to educational institutions, libraries, and similar locations around the country.

#### ● Dialogue with the Public

As part of efforts to promote dialogue with the public, symposiums named "*Kokusai Kyoryoku ni Tsuite Katara* (Let's talk about International Cooperation)" are held twice per year (in Tokyo and Osaka) to inform the public about trends relating to ODA and introduce Japanese efforts. At these symposiums, with a goal of listening directly to the opinions of the general public, question and answer sessions relating to development assistance are held between experts, staff members of MOFA, and the general public.

As a more flexible way to promote dialogue with the public, MOFA began the ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture in 2005. In the lecture series, personnel from the International Cooperation Bureau of MOFA visit junior and senior high schools, universities, local governments, NGOs, and similar venues to describe various topics on international cooperation. The lecture series has now been held 40 times (as of March 2008).

#### ● ODA Citizen Monitoring Program

The ODA Citizen Monitoring Program, commenced in 1999, is a project that enables the general public who are interested in international cooperation opportunities to visit actual ODA project sites and observe Japan's ODA projects firsthand in developing countries. Through this



Participants working as monitors, inspecting work training of local residents (Honduras)

(Source: APIC)

program, participants can deepen the understanding of the significance and importance of international cooperation, as seeing the projects in developing countries with their own eyes. It can promote Japan's ODA and international cooperation via the opinions and reports by the participants. By FY2007 a total of 704 monitors had viewed 479 ODA project sites in 28 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Participants have reported, for example, that they have deepened their understanding of the role that ODA plays in the development and stability of developing countries and of the need for such assistance.<sup>15</sup> Even more, some of the participants decided to take part in international cooperation such as becoming a member of JOCV and Senior Volunteers, as highly motivated by the observance during the monitoring program.

#### ● Television Programs for Public Relations in Japan

Since FY1997, a series of regular programs have been televised for promoting the understanding of international cooperation to the general public. Using footage showing Japanese people and local inhabitants working hard in developing countries, they introduce to viewers the conditions that exist in developing countries and the need for assistance, along with the implementation and results of projects.

In 2007, four-minute programs called "*Chikyu Supporter* by Tomohiro Sekiguchi" were televised on TV Tokyo. With Tomohiro Sekiguchi as presenter, the programs featured Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Ghana, China, Brazil, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. The average viewing figures reached 5.4%. Due to the great number of requests received, an omnibus edition was broadcast nationwide on satellite.

<sup>15</sup> The ODA Citizen Monitoring Report can also be found on the MOFA website (Japanese Only). The URL is <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shimin/monitor.html>.

## ● Global Festa JAPAN

Since 1990, the International Cooperation Festival has been held annually on International Cooperation Day (October 6)<sup>16</sup> as Japan's largest international cooperation event. In order to encourage participation by the younger generation and others who are less familiar with international cooperation, the name of the event changed to Global Festa JAPAN in 2005. Cosponsored by MOFA, New JICA, and JANIC (Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation), the event is held on Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo. Over 200 organizations including NGOs, international agencies and embassies of various countries present exhibits at the festival. In order to deepen the familiarity with international cooperation of visitors and promote their understanding of the state and necessity of international cooperation, including ODA, and of cooperation between governments and NGOs, presentations are given in the tents of exhibiting organizations, and many enjoyable events are held, including dances, music, quiz contests, charity runs, and workshops. In 2007 the theme of "Family and Earth" was adopted, with a view to promoting understanding of international cooperation and developing countries by encouraging visitors to think about relations in the family, which is the center of our daily lives, through to the neighboring region, the environment, and the world. The 2007 festival was the first to attempt to gain the support of private sector enterprises. Exhibits and attractions were also presented at company booths, showing visitors that Japan's international cooperation is supported by private enterprises as well as government, international agencies and NGOs. In all, approximately 80,000 visitors attended the event over its two day duration.

### (b) Development Education

Development education encourages interest and understanding among children towards international cooperation and global development issues, and it can foster motivation for international cooperation. Development education and issues faced by developing countries are taught as part of the learning objectives for the "Period for Integrated Study," a course implemented nationwide at schools of all three levels of elementary, junior high, and senior high school.

In order to promote development education, MOFA has a variety of proactive efforts in place. For instance, it launched a website to promote development education in compulsory education at elementary and junior high



"ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture" which staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs going out to universities and high schools

schools, "*Tanken Shiyo! Minna no Chikyū* (Let's Explore Our Planet)" on its own website, while video and other materials are often provided on the Plaza for International Cooperation website. Since 2003, the "Contest of Development Education / International Understanding" has also been held annually.

In the ODA Citizen Monitoring Program, a "high school student framework" has been in place since 2007 to complement the "teacher framework" that already existed, and the participation of pupils themselves is now being promoted. Moreover, with the "ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture," officials from MOFA are dispatched to schools. Directly hearing people who are actively participating in development assistance talk about ODA policies and international cooperation is useful as a learning resource for pupils.

JICA too, disseminated development education since before the inauguration of New JICA. For example, in response to the requests of local governments that promote regional internationalization and from schools themselves, "lectures on international cooperation," where JOCVs are sent to schools as teachers, are held along with essay contests and so on targeting nationwide junior and high school students. Support is also now provided for educational specialists, or teachers, in the form of the "Practical Development Education Seminar" and "Development Education Study Tour for Teachers." In 2006, the "JICA Global Plaza" opened its doors as a base point for public participatory cooperation work, attracting approximately 89,000 visitors in 2007.

The former JBIC also held group learning occasions for students on school trips and dispatched personnel. As well, it carried out the "ODA Loan Partnership Seminars"

16 On 6 October 1954, Japan's participation in the Colombo Plan was given cabinet approval, and economic cooperation began. 6 October was set as "International Cooperation Day" in 1987, via cabinet approval.



and “Student Thesis Contests” for undergraduate and graduate students.

### (c) Enhancing Dissemination of Information to the International Community

In addition to public relations within Japan, it is also important that Japan’s active international contribution through ODA is correctly understood and supported overseas. Traditionally, with the objective of having Japan’s assistance and contribution in individual projects overseas evaluated correctly, Japan has participated in interviews with the local press in addition to offering press releases at signings and handover ceremonies, attaching Japanese flag stickers (in English and Arabic) and the Japanese ODA logo (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Portuguese, and Chinese) to goods supplied through assistance, and setting up signboards next to buildings completed through assistance.

Japanese overseas diplomatic missions have arranged visits to Japan’s ODA project sites for the local press and created opportunities for the local media to gather information on Japan’s cooperation projects. Furthermore, Japanese embassies disseminated information via various lectures, websites, e-mail bulletins in both English and local languages. Various pamphlets concerning Japan’s international cooperation are also produced. To other donor countries and organizations, Japan takes active measures to disseminate information through daily diplomatic efforts and international conferences, as well as through various symposiums, seminars, and websites.



Japanese flag sticker  
(in Arabic)



Japanese ODA logo  
(in Portuguese)

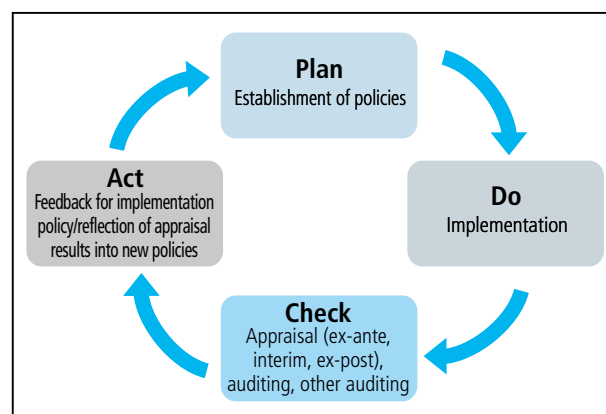
## 3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

### (1) Enhancement of Evaluation

In order to implement ODA more effectively and efficiently, it is important to get appropriate and accurate knowledge of the implementation process and the effects in order to improve them when necessary. It is also important to explain to taxpayers how ODA is used and how effective it is. To this end, relevant ministries and agencies including MOFA as well as implementing agencies such as JICA conduct monitoring and evaluation.

ODA evaluation is positioned in the framework of PDCA Cycle (Plan → Do → Check → Act). The evaluation results provide feedback to the departments in charge and Japanese embassies overseas, so as to contribute to improving the formulation and implementation of ODA policy. The results are also conveyed to the parties concerned in recipient countries and released to the general public through websites and other resources to ensure accountability.

Further, the ODA Evaluation Workshop is held each year to improve the evaluation capability of developing countries and systematize results-oriented evaluation, with the participation of various Asian countries and international organizations. In 2007 it was jointly held in Kuala Lumpur with the government of Malaysia (with MOFA and the former JICA and JBIC as the Japanese side).



PDCA cycle

### ● Policy-level and Program-level Evaluations

Evaluations conducted by MOFA focus particularly on policy-level evaluations (country policy evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and program-level evaluations (sectors and aid modalities). In 2007, country evaluations verified the assistance for Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China,



Mongolia, Nicaragua, and Tunisia. The main focus of the evaluation included consistency with the aid demands of these countries, the effects of assistance, and the appropriateness of the implementation process.

The evaluation for the assistance for Indonesia, for instance, confirmed that as some of Japan's aid policies were established through close policy dialogues with Indonesian government-affiliated parties and experts, not only were Japan's policies of a high level with a great deal of consistency with Indonesia's medium-term development plan, but also evaluation effects highlighted facts such as that they complemented the support from other donor countries, and thus were suitable. Efforts such as the Supporting Development of Eastern Indonesia Program were reported to have appropriate aid implementation processes. As a forward-facing proposal, based on the changing development needs of Indonesia and the fact that bilateral relations have entered a new phase, the precedence of support for the country has been highlighted as requiring reconsideration.

Priority issues evaluations were also implemented, targeting the "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)" and "Japanese Assistance to Africa through the TICAD Process." These evaluations assessed relevance of Japan's policy with the undertakings of the international community, the effectiveness of the ODA projects, and the appropriateness of the process. In the evaluation of "Japanese Assistance to Africa through the TICAD Process," not only was it confirmed that consistency in the support with leading international frameworks and Japan's high-level policies was being well maintained and that it was being effectively realized in the area of debt relief, but also that various wide-ranging successes had been recognized in region-wide and South-South cooperation, and as such the support process was generally viewed as being suitable. As a forward-facing proposal, the evaluation concludes that it is desirable to further promote comprehensive support incorporating the provision of infrastructure, an area where Japan puts particular effort among major donor countries, with "software" such as skills transfer and human resources development.

In program-level evaluations, a joint evaluation with USAID, the US-Japan Partnership for Global Health, was implemented. As well, as evaluations by the governments and organizations of developing countries, "Japanese Development Assistance to Malaysia Project," "Japanese ODA on Consolidation of Peace and Security in Africa,"

and "Japanese Cooperation in El Salvador's Eastern Region" were executed.

### ● Project Level Evaluations

Evaluation of individual projects is one of the areas to be enhanced, as it is important for publicly accountable, effective, and efficient aid. For all Japanese ODA loan projects, the former JBIC conducted ex-ante evaluations at the preparatory stage of all the projects. Two years after the completion of projects JICA, formerly JBIC, conducts ex-post evaluations by external evaluators in accordance with international standards for evaluation of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. In order to develop a more thorough evaluation system, JBIC conducted mid-term reviews since FY2004 to verify the appropriateness and effectiveness of the project plan five years after the conclusion of loan agreements, along with ex-post monitoring seven years after the completion of projects to verify effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

Furthermore, impact assessments that quantitatively analyze the effect of ODA loan projects on local residents were conducted. For example, in addition to the ex-post evaluation of "Social Sector Development Project in Amazon Area / Social Sector Development Project in Sierra Area" in Peru, thematic evaluation concerning the Improvement of Living Environment and Livelihoods in Poor Communities was conducted. This evaluation, which employed econometric techniques, analyzed the impact of small-scale infrastructure projects (e.g., water supply, roads, small-scale electrification) on residents financed by a social investment fund<sup>17</sup> established under the Fujimori administration. As a result, the evaluation confirmed that water drawing time was reduced and the incidence of diarrhea among children under six declined in beneficiary households in regions in which water supply projects were implemented in comparison with regions in which they were not. It also suggests that small-scale electrification projects led to an increase in business start-ups among beneficiary households.

In technical cooperation, JICA had worked consistently to conduct evaluations at each project stage: prior to commencement, during implementation, at the time of conclusion and following completion. In addition, the recommendations and lessons learned through these evaluations were systematically fed back to inform project planning and implementation. Furthermore, in order to enhance

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17 FONCODES: Fondo de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Social.

the transparency and objectivity of evaluations, the participation of outside experts in evaluations has been expanded through, for example, secondary evaluations by outside experts of the results of evaluations at the time of conclusion and the inclusion of comments by outside experts in the results of ex-post evaluations.

MOFA, as well, has conducted ex-post evaluations of projects since FY2005 to check how facilities and equipment are used and how effective they are in identifying problems and difficulties of each project. The projects subject to evaluation until 2006 were only those in excess of ¥1 billion, but in 2007 the scope was enlarged to target all general grant aid projects and grant aid for fisheries for which four years has passed since completion. In 2007, ex-post evaluation was conducted for 115 projects in 55 countries. For 98 of these, MOFA carried out primary assessment subsequent to third-party secondary evaluations to verify the validity and appropriateness of primary evaluations. Furthermore, project-level ex-post evaluations by sector, country, and region have been conducted through third-party entrustment. The lessons obtained from those ex-post evaluations are reflected in the development and implementation of new projects.

#### ● Seeking a Comprehensive Evaluation System Suited to the Inauguration of the New JICA

Under the New JICA inaugurated in October 2008, study is now underway to establish a monitoring and evaluation system suitable for all assistance instruments, be it technical cooperation, loan aid, or grant aid. With respect to the program-level evaluations performed respectively by MOFA and New JICA, it has been decided to set up an effective and efficient division of roles that eliminates overlap, with both offices performing coordination at the stage of evaluation plan formulation.

### (2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

Development without consideration for impacts on the environment or local societies may produce positive effects in the short-term, but in the medium-and long-term it can impede the socio-economic development of the country, and it therefore is contrary to the concept of sustainable development that Japan has traditionally promoted. Also, aid must be performed with a suitable and efficient procurement process, particularly in terms of its quality and cost.

In procedures for which adequate care is paid to effects exerted on the environment and society by implementation

of ODA, it is necessary for implementing agencies to formulate and utilize guidelines that give consideration to the environment and society. They must confirm that the ODA project gives proper consideration to the impact on the environment and to social impacts such as involuntary displacements of residents and the violation of rights of indigenous peoples regarding land and resources when implementing ODA. The formulation and utilization of guidelines serve to avoid negative effects from Japanese assistance on the environment and local communities to the extent possible. Moreover, the guidelines can lead to enhancing the transparency, predictability, and accountability of considerations for the environment.

Japan implements ex-ante confirmation of measures taken by developing countries in accordance with the various environmental and societal guidelines. In recent years, it has been working to further enhance those guidelines. Concerning loan aid, Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations have been in force since October 2003, after public consultations with a broad range of voices from academic experts, NGOs, and others. The new guidelines stipulate consideration of not only environmental factors, but also social aspects such as the resettlement of and the impact on indigenous groups and women. Concerning technical cooperation, similarly Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations were put into force in April 2004 after obtaining a broad range of views from outside JICA, including those of external specialists and NGOs. With regard to grant aid too, since 2006 support has been based on the “Guideline for Grant Aid Assessment.” In New JICA, inaugurated in October 2008, based on the specifics of each aid modality (technical cooperation, ODA loans, and grant aid), the consolidation of the systems for Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations has advanced through advisory councils comprised of academic experts and NGOs.

In addition, a meeting of the Committee for the Appropriate Implementation of Grant Aid is held for grant aid projects to ensure the appropriate procedures for ODA. The meeting consists of specialists from the fields of international finance, development economics, law, accounting and information, as well as NGO-related parties. The opinions of these third parties are incorporated into the selection processes for grant aid projects. These committee meetings discuss extensively to aim at increasing the efficiency and transparency of grant aid projects, and the suggestions and recommendations at these discussions are reflected in aid operations.

As well, for the effective and efficient implementation of aid, much effort is exerted for appropriate and efficient procurement particularly on equipment and consulting services.

### (3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

Japan's ODA has the goal of contributing to the socio-economic development and the welfare of the developing countries and, given that taxpayers' money supports ODA projects, fraudulent use of the funds provided for assistance must be avoided. Accordingly, the government and the implementing agencies take steps to enhance the transparency and simplicity of procurement procedures.

During the procurement stage for ODA projects, tenders have been submitted by developing countries in accordance with guidelines for grant and loan aid. The results of these are verified by the implementing agencies, and steps taken to ensure transparency; not only is the name of the business receiving the order made public, but so too is the contract amount. For technical cooperation, JICA procures equipment, services, and so forth for implementing projects in accordance with provisions pertaining to procurement. In case improprieties are discovered relating to grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation, a mechanism has been set in place whereby firms that commit improprieties are disqualified from bidding or receiving contracts for projects for a certain period.

Efforts are also underway to increase the efficacy of auditing. External audits are being expanded and spot audits have been introduced, with the recommendations obtained from these audits being used to further measures aimed at improving the use of assistance. With regard to improving external audits of loan aid, a review by an external expert on the procedures for procurement is now being applied. For grant aid, external audits for Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects worth ¥3 million or more are obligatory in principle and are steadily implemented. JICA also uses external audits for technical cooperation to serve as accounting audits. With respect to the implementation of spot audits of loan aid, a mechanism has been introduced for audits that can be conducted where necessary for projects agreed upon by the governments after FY2002 in principle. For grant aid, "spot check without prior notice" was introduced from FY2004 to determine whether or not contract verification, which is the process of checking that all the contacts related to the projects are in line with the agreements between the governments concerned, has been carried

out pursuant to a set of standards. Meanwhile, for technical cooperation, internal audits are conducted through sampling.

Along with fraudulent acts related to bidding carried out within Japan for the purpose of participating in ODA projects, other improper conduct such as the inappropriate granting of funds to persons affiliated with foreign governments cannot be acceptable. Japan ratifies the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and as such it is strict in its handling of fraudulent business with foreign government parties, including application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Law, in order to ensure trust toward ODA projects, which use taxpayers' money as their main resource.

Improprieties were revealed in ODA loan projects in Viet Nam, and concerned parties in Japan were arrested. As a result, from the perspective of strict and appropriate execution not to lose trust in ODA projects, in August 2008, MOFA and the former JBIC announced measures to disqualify the applicable firm as a tenderer for loan and grant aid projects for a period of 24 months (by that point though, JICA had already taken it off the list of registered consultants). The government has also alertly warned the industrial associations covering major Japanese consultant firms involved in ODA projects against its members' possible misconducts. As for the inter-government relations, both of the governments of Japan and Viet Nam have seriously regarded the incident and confirmed the policy in a fresh light that the Vietnamese government would take stern measures against any corruption associated with ODA. Both governments have further set up Japan-Vietnam joint committee for Preventing Japanese ODA related Corruption, to discuss feasible preventive measures aimed at blocking recurrence of similar misconducts and winning back trust on ODA for Viet Nam.

### (4) Securing the Safety of Personnel Engaged in Development Assistance

Japan currently provides assistance using ODA to over 160 countries and regions, and the public order in the developing countries where ODA personnel involved in development operations varies considerably and changes constantly. In addition, since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, tensions in the Middle East and South Asia have increased. As well, frequent global terrorist activities still exist. In implementing peace building activities, it is considerably critical how to

safeguard ODA personnel around the world. In Japan, the government examines the domestic security situation in the country through mainly Japanese embassies, provides safety and security information, and exchanges and shares information among people engaging in ODA. JICA takes measures such as providing particular training and seminars before they leave Japan, ensuring communication means in emergency situations in the destination, deploying safety officers,<sup>18</sup> and installing security equipment in the living quarters of ODA personnel. In addition, JICA prepares security manuals tailored to the security conditions of the various countries and regions by exchanging information with Japanese embassies and local offices of international organizations, and it implements other appropriate and timely security measures. As well, joint training for emergency and risk management is conducted with JICA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The training offers the security maintenance skills of ODA personnel involved in peace building, and it tackles the strengthening of abilities in security management. In terms of grant aid, JICA operates briefings for consultants on safety measures, while also improving the system for communication during emergencies. As for loan aid, the government and implementing agencies make effort to provide safety information constantly to the Japanese firms that are to operate ODA projects.

### (5) Safety Management in ODA Projects

On 26 September 2007, an accident occurred at the site of the Can Tho Bridge Construction Project, a Japanese ODA loan project in Viet Nam, where the beams collapsed during construction. It killed as many as 55 people and injured 79 casualties (as of end of August 2008). Japan launched the “Review Meeting on Prevention of the

Recurrence of the Can Tho Bridge Collapse” in November 2007 to investigate measures for preventing a similar incident from occurring in future ODA projects, based on the investigation into the accident conducted by Viet Nam’s State Committee for Investigation into Can Tho Approach Bridge Collapse.

In 2008, Viet Nam’s State Committee for Investigation into Can Tho Approach Bridge Collapse publicized the details of the final report on the causes of the accident. Subsequently, the Review Meeting adopted the “Proposals to improve project monitoring and supervision and to prevent the reoccurrence of accidents in Japanese ODA loan projects” in July.

The proposals, based on the lessons learned from the Can Tho Bridge incident, highlighted the necessity to strengthen the safety measures by the implementing agencies, the government of borrowing countries, consultants, and contractors, as well as to build up mechanisms to support any insufficiencies. The Japanese government and aid implementing agencies are to take the measures incorporated in this proposal swiftly. Based on these developments, JBIC, as it then was, set up a Safety Measures Technical Advisory Group for ODA loan projects. The advisory group ensures that large-scale and complicated construction work can receive adequate technological advice from experts in a range of fields.

Furthermore in May 2005, Japan dispatched experts on safety management and quality maintenance for public work projects, at the request of the government of Viet Nam as part of its response to the collapse of the Can Tho Bridge. The experts introduced Japanese safety management and quality maintenance in its public projects to the Ministers of Transport of Vietnam as well as Construction of Vietnam. Thereby, they shared the recognition for the importance of these efforts.

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<sup>18</sup> In order to strengthen safety measures in local areas, since before the merger JICA has employed as safety officers those people who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned. In this way, JICA seeks the capabilities of collecting and offering information and around-the-clock response to a wide range of tasks from housing security to traffic accidents.

# Chapter 3

## International Trends of Assistance and Japan's Commitments

### Section 1. Consolidation of the Result-Oriented Tendency in Aid

In recent years, the tendency on international development assistance has shifted to results-oriented. As providing development aid continuously for extensive period of time, developed countries had often succumbed to “aid fatigue,” stemming from the sense that tangible results of aid had not necessarily been achieved.

Based on these experiences, the international community has shifted towards emphasizing on performance and achievement in development assistance such as the introduction of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), agreed at the Annual Meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1999, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), compiled by the United Nations in 2001. The international community is accelerating efforts to establish common goals for development and to coordinate various aid entities to achieve the goals.

The PRSP is a concrete action plan formulated by the involved developing country itself, based on close dialogue with donor countries and international organizations, aiming at poverty reduction and premised on a certain amount of aid funds. The PRSP consists of actual targets, action guidelines, and methodology.

The MDGs, which are internationally common and quantitatively measurable, have contributed to enhancing the consciousness and motivation for development assistance, under the banner of poverty reduction as a theme that can be shared by each one of us. The MDGs have also helped spur on a results-oriented approach in development assistance. In the past, measures generally used as the targets of assistance were largely based on the discussion on “input”—the total amount of assistance or the percentage of Gross National Income (GNI). Such discussion often missed effects made by assistance, which were only made among few experts, such as how much the income of

developing countries have increased and how literacy rates have augmented.

In contrast, the MDGs focus on the effect and achievement of assistance as establishing eight comprehensive indicators and goals, such as “to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger” and “to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.” According to the latest Millennium Development Goals Report released by the UN in August 2008, the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 remains within reach in the world as a whole, while it is hardly achievable in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2008, the UN held a high level MDGs meeting in September 2008 to review the progress of the MDGs and discuss future approaches. The international community including Japan makes various efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

### Section 2. Collaboration among Donor Countries

#### 1. International Trends and Japan

Aid coordination in the past tended to emphasize on coordination and adjustment among donors on each single project. However, recent international trends of development aid emphasize the ownership of developing countries. A mainstream idea is that donor countries and organizations jointly support developing countries' own development plans and priority issues, with donors and recipients working together to achieve the development goals of the recipient countries.

In order to achieve common development challenges such as the MDGs and country-based PRSP, it is necessary not only to increase the amount of aid but also to provide more effective aid by improving the quality of assistance. The effective use of aid by recipient countries themselves, based on an awareness of their ownership, is the most

fundamental factor. Nonetheless, as the number of donors has increased, an excessive burden has been placed on recipient countries. To the greatest extent possible, donors need to provide aid in a coordinated manner in line with the priorities of recipient countries' development strategies and thereby reduce the burden on recipient countries. Awareness concerning the need to improve aid effectiveness has increased, and in Paris in 2005 the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (Paris Declaration)" was adopted. The Paris Declaration is equipped with five principles necessary to enhance the quality of aid (1. ownership, 2. alignment, 3. harmonisation, 4. managing for results, and 5. mutual accountability), as well as monitoring indicators and 56 commitments to be adhered to/by donors and developing governments. In 2008, the international community held a meeting, the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-3) in Accra, Ghana (Accra High Level Forum), as an interim evaluation of efforts based on the Paris Declaration. It also adopted an action plan through 2010 (AAA: Accra Agenda for Action). Japan contributes to the international commitment to enhancing aid effectiveness, responding to the new environment of aid and improving the methods of implementing assistance, although applying a single set of principles to all countries is difficult as different developing countries face different situations individually.

At local sites of developing countries, groups specialized in respective issues such as health and education have been often formulated to implement assistance in the form of programs in line with the developing strategies of respective fields and participated in by various entities. In response to these trends, Japan has participated in programs of 40 fields in 18 countries. The above effort includes program-based approaches for educational development in Bangladesh and for agricultural development in Tanzania.

While efforts for aid collaboration are being stepped up, Japan has been allocating coordinators for economic cooperation since FY2006 in African countries, where aid coordination is active: Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Sudan, and Mozambique. The coordinators amass relevant information, exchange opinions, and present views on Japan's development assistance among foreign governments, implementing agencies, and NGOs. In FY2007, Japan began to dispatch the coordinators to Zambia, Madagascar, Senegal, and Kenya.

## 2. Collaboration with New Donor Countries

The international community in the past carried out aid generally on the initiative among members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Recent years have however seen remarkable trends by non-DAC member countries, such as countries in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Russia, China, and Southeast Asian countries such as Singapore and Malaysia. These new donors have enhanced their presence in the international community, having shifted from aid recipients to aid providers. In order to enhance the development achievement of donors as a whole, it is very important for traditional donor countries including Japan to collaborate with new donors, sharing past aid experiences when necessary and cooperating with each other.

Japan finds it vital to enhance partnership with these new donors in various aspects such as (1) information exchange concerning aid policies and policy dialogue, (2) sharing of experiences in and support for implementing aid (for example, enhancing abilities to organize statistics; evaluate/monitor and consider the environment, society, and debt sustainability), and (3) strengthening of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.

For example, with China, Japan held their first bilateral dialogue on third-country assistance in FY2007 with the theme of the sharing of information on aid policies and possibilities of cooperation between Japan and China for external aid. As a trend in FY2008, Japan and China confirmed, at the time of their bilateral summit held when President Hu Jintao visited Japan in May, that the two countries would continue working-level dialogue on third country assistance.

Regarding the Republic of Korea (ROK), the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF), in charge of the ROK's official loan aid, advanced the Joint Initiative by Development Banks for Sustainable Urban Development, the Joint Statement by Development Finance Institutions for Sustainable Debt Management, and other subjects. In FY2008, Japan and the ROK held the Aid Policy Consultation in June, in response to the agreement made at their bilateral summit in April to hold closer dialogue on the theme of development. At the consultation, the two countries discussed cooperation aimed at getting the viewpoints of Asia that emphasize growth reflected in the activities of DAC, on the premise that the ROK is to be admitted into the DAC in 2010. The two countries also



agreed to advance deliberations at local sites to realize collaboration projects in Asia and Africa.

As for relations with new donors in Europe, Japan held an aid cooperation workshop in February 2008, having invited bureau-chief level officials in charge of economic cooperation from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. The workshop took place at MOFA and JICA, as well as the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS). At these venues, participants received lectures on Japan's development cooperation, exchanged opinions, and monitored various related facilities.

Thus far, Japan has collaborated with 13 countries, including Singapore and Indonesia, as development partners. Under this partnership, Japan and its partners established frameworks to offer support for economic and social development to developing countries, especially those in Africa, ASEAN member countries, and the Southern Pacific. Japan and its partners thereby assist South-South cooperation. Specific measures to this end include third country training, dispatch of third country experts, and hosting of joint seminars, with costs shared by the governments of both sides.

### Section 3. Trends in the United Nations and Other Organizations and Japan's Commitments

#### 1. Trends in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC)

The recent agenda of the Development Assistance Committee under the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC) include issues associated with the enhancement of aid efficiency, and creation of cooperative relations with donors of non-DAC members. In April 2007, OECD-DAC held a high level meeting for cabinet member class officials. The meeting focused on state governance (vulnerability, and corruption prevention), enhancement of aid effects, and use of ODA funds for security, among other issues. A day before the high-level meeting, a global forum on development was held to discuss on increase of principal players associated with development and how to respond to resultant complications. This forum included a session of opinion exchanges, participated in by invitees from countries such as BRICS.



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

The opinion exchanges provided a major roadmap for the progress of development cooperation between traditional donors and these new economies.

In 2007, the OECD-DAC continued the preparations started in the previous year for a new round of the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-3) (Accra High Level Forum). Japan stands the position that the forum should exploit the opinions and experiences of not only traditional donors and developing countries but newly industrialized countries, whose volumes of aid have been increasing in recent years. Based on the above idea, Japan, together with Russia, a non-DAC member, served the co-chair of a private working group for dialogue with emerging economies during the preparations for the forum. Moreover, international joint surveys had been conducted on technical cooperation effective for aid effects in infrastructure fields, which Japan has traditionally emphasized, as well as capacity building of developing countries. The results of these surveys were introduced at the Accra High Level Forum.

## 2. Trends in the United Nations

### (1) The United Nations General Assembly and Related Meetings

In 2007 the UN General Assembly promoted the Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR) for the UN Development System. This time, evaluations and review were made on the adequacy and efficiency of aid offered for developing countries by UN development organizations. Specifically, themes of the discussions included development of financial functions and state capacities and development effects, and enhancement of the functions of the UN Development System. Moreover, in December 2007, it was decided to hold a meeting aimed at the confirmation of the state of progress in aid for African countries, identification of new issues, and clarification of the future roadmap. In response, the international community held a high-level meeting on Africa's development needs in September 2008. At this meeting, Japan presented to the international community the results of TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

### (2) The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Development Cooperation Forum

ECOSOC enhances its functions as a major organization to implement international development goals agreed at UN meetings and G8 Summits. ECOSOC decided to hold the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) every second year in response to the resolution to enhance ECOSOC functions at UN Summit in 2005 and the General Assembly in 2006. This forum is aimed at reviewing the development strategies, policies, and loan situations of respective countries. The forum's major goals are to enhance the consistency of activities by various development partners and strengthen the overall connections among operations of UN organizations. In July 2008, the forum was held for essentially the first time following preparatory meetings. Areas discussed in the forum include results-oriented development goals, such as the modality of assistance to achieve the MDGs, enhancement of aid efficiency, and in particular South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation. Japan introduced to the international community its successful methods such as third country training and the South-South Cooperation Partnership Program. Japan also expressed its opinions concerning support for Africa, including the TICAD process, through third country training.

## 3. Trends in the World Bank

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund held their Joint Development Committee in October 2007. The committee presented a long-term strategy vision dubbed "An Inclusive & Sustainable Globalization" that takes into consideration impoverished groups. The committee furthermore presented six themes to achieve the vision: (1) Helping to overcome poverty and spur sustainable growth in the poorest countries, especially in Africa; (2) Addressing the special challenges of states coming out of conflict; (3) Developing a competitive menu of "development solutions" for middle income countries, involving customized services as well as finance; (4) Playing a more active role with regional and global "public goods" on issues crossing national borders, including climate change, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and aid for trade; (5) Supporting those advancing development and opportunity in the Arab world; and (6) Fostering a "knowledge and learning" agenda across the World Bank Group to support its role as a "brain trust" of applied experience.

The World Bank was credited as one of the co-promoters of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in May 2008. The Bank in this way cooperated at the conference in concentrating the wisdom and capitals of

the international community into aid for Africa. Moreover, Japan and the World Bank agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the African region, specifically in the fields of infrastructure, private investment, agriculture, education, and health.



World Bank Group President Robert B. Zoellick giving a press conference at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) (second from the left)  
(Source: Jiji)

# 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)**

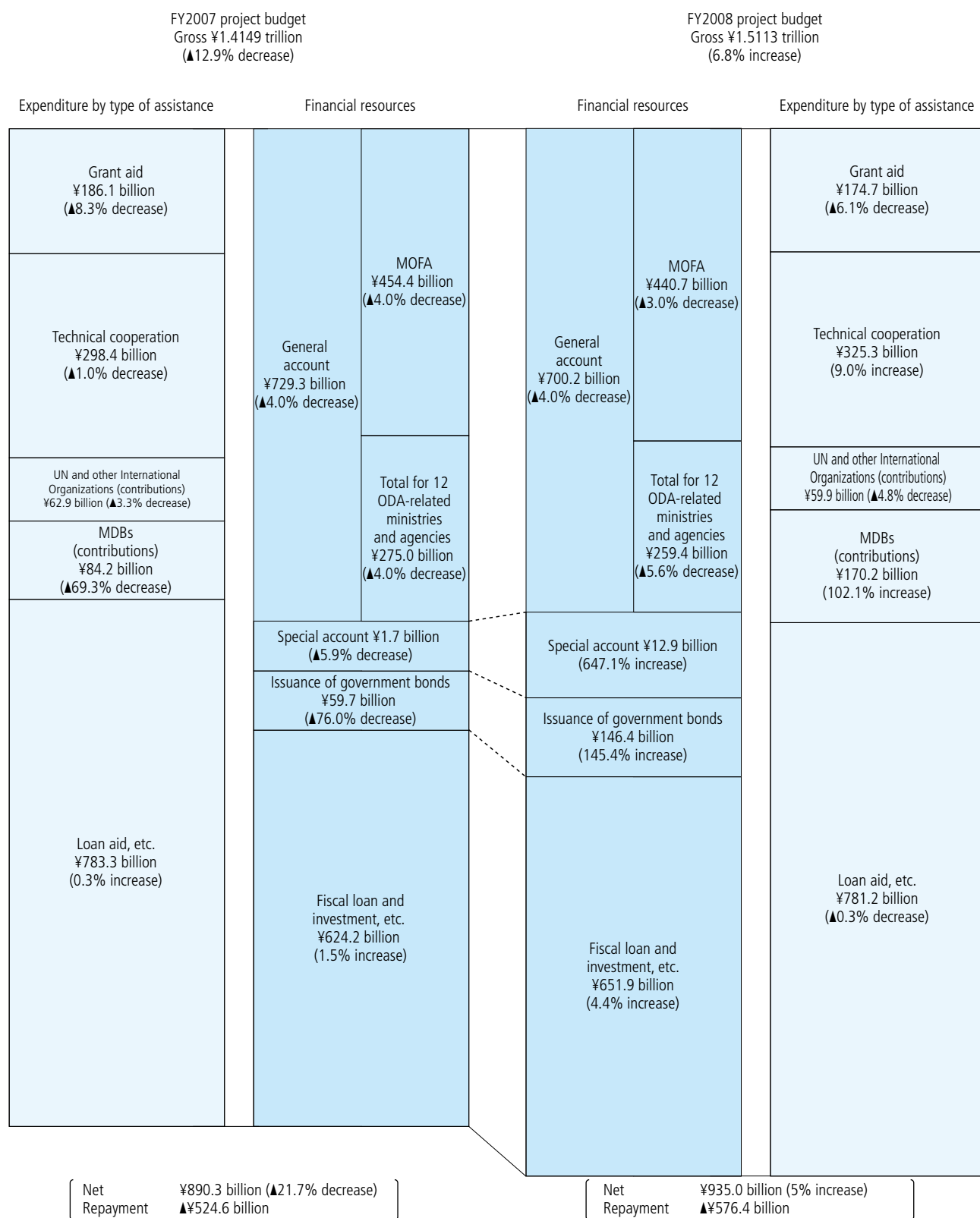
(Units: ¥100 million, %)

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.
	Total 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
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
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.		

Month/Year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/Year	International Developments in Aid	
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.		
Jul. 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".	Aug. 2002	African Union (AU) is formed (reorganization from OAU).
Aug. 2002	Initiative for Development in East Asia (IDEA) Ministerial Meeting is held in Tokyo.	Aug. 2002	World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) is held in Johannesburg.
Aug. 2002	Japan decides to provide Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects for the procurement of anti-personnel landmine removers and detectors.		
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.	Jul. 2005	31st G8 Gleneagles Summit is held (agreement of the entire international community to double ODA for Africa).
Nov. 2005	UNDP/Japan WID Fund's 10th Anniversary Symposium is held in Tokyo.	Jul. 2005	7th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific is held in Kobe.
Dec. 2005	Announcement of Japan's Development Initiative prior to the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference is held in Hong Kong.	Jul. 2005	Establishment of United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF).
Dec. 2005	1st Meeting Concerning Overseas Economic Cooperation (due to be held a total of 10 times by October 2007).	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 (AHLCC) 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

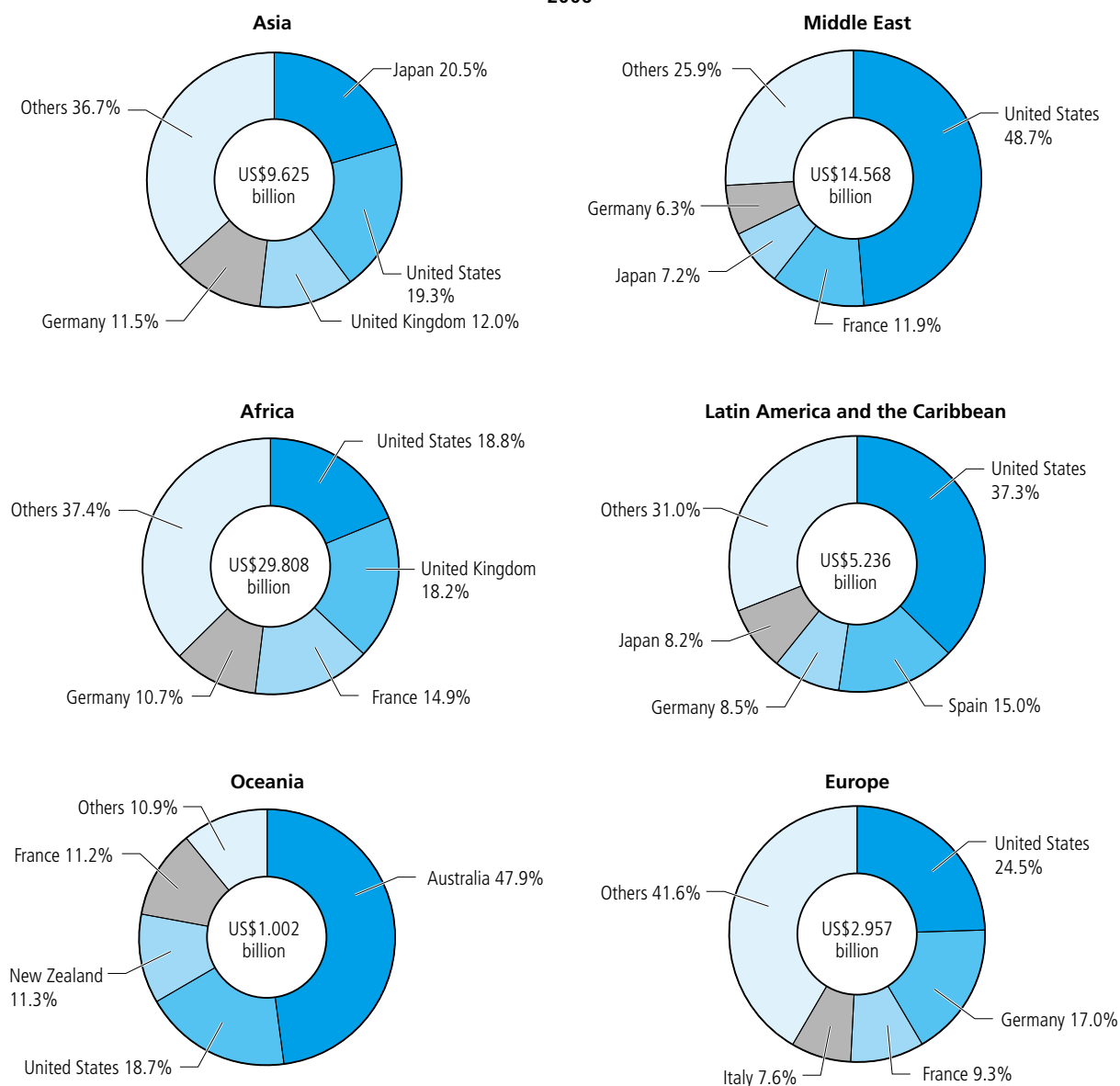
Notes: (\*) Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

( 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.