

## Addressing Gender Issues through ODA

Socially-accepted ideas and social systems in developing countries are often formed based on the perspectives of men, and women are given weak standpoints in a variety of aspects. In order to achieve sustainable development in developing countries, it is necessary to encourage both men and women to equally participate in and benefit from development.

Japan states its emphasis on gender perspectives in its ODA Charter and Medium-Term ODA Policy. Based on these statements, Japan announced the Gender and Development (GAD) Initiative in 2005, as a concrete guideline to promote gender equality in development. The GAD Initiative clarifies Japan's basic ODA approach for the mainstreaming of gender <sup>(Note 6)</sup>, and comprehensively shows specific efforts with gender perspectives on the priority issues in the ODA Charter, namely, poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues, and peace-building.

In terms of support that gives particular attention to gender equality, from 2005 through 2008, Japan cooperated with Afghanistan's provincial women's offices that are outposts of the Ministry of Women's Affairs located in each province, and supported organizations and establishment of business by women. In order to enable the Ministry of Women's Affairs to provide support for women through the women's offices in each province, Japan surveyed and grasped the needs of women in each region, and worked on environmental improvements in order to promote economic activities by women, in collaboration with the relevant government agencies and other affiliated organizations. Furthermore, Japan provides support that gives particular attention to gender equality in collaboration with an international organization, such as the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund which was established by Japan within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## Section 2

# Measures for Each of the Priority Issues

The four priority issues of poverty reduction, sustainable growth, approaches to global issues, and peace-building are listed in the ODA Charter. This section will introduce Japan's recent approaches to these issues.

## 1. Poverty Reduction

### (1) Education

Education plays an important role in socio-economic development for poverty reduction. It also enables individuals to develop their own talents and capabilities, as well as to live with dignity. However, approximately 72 million children are unable to attend school worldwide, 54% of which are

girls. The total number of adults who do not possess the minimum literacy ability is roughly 759 million people, of which two-thirds are women <sup>(Note 7)</sup>. The international community aims at realizing "Education for All (EFA)" to improve this situation <sup>(Note 8)</sup>.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing "nation building" and "human resource development," Japan provides developing countries with wide ranging educational supports, including basic education, higher education, and technical and vocational education and training. Japan announced the "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)" in 2002, based on which it provides assistance that combines both "hard" and "soft" aspects, such as building schools and teacher training,

with the emphasis on ensuring opportunities for education, raising its quality, and improving management as priorities. There is also the "Fast Track Initiative (FTI)" <sup>(Note 9)</sup>, a global framework to achieve universal primary education by 2015. As the G8 chair, Japan served as an FTI co-chair and member of its Steering Committee from January 2008, and was deeply involved in FTI debates and reformative efforts. Japanese contribution to FTI-related trust funds totaled

Notes: (6) Gender mainstreaming is a means of achieving gender equality in all areas. In the Initiative on GAD, "gender mainstreaming in development" is defined as "a 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."

(7) Source: UNESCO, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010, 2010.

(8) 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).

(9) 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.

US\$3.6 million in FY2007 and FY2008.

In April 2008 then Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura delivered a policy speech entitled “Education for All: Human Resource Development for Self-Reliance and Growth” at the International Symposium <sup>(Note 10)</sup> on Self-Reliance and Sustainability of EFA. His message stressed further improvement in basic education in both quality and quantity, strengthened support for diverse educational stages beyond basic education, coordination between education and other fields, and participatory efforts that involve all people concerned in and outside Japan. Specific initiatives during the five years from 2008 announced in his speech include: construction of about 1,000 schools comprised of roughly 5,500 classrooms in Africa; capacity development of about 300,000 science and mathematics teachers worldwide (including about 100,000 for Africa); and expanding initiatives of the improvement of school management for 10,000 schools in Africa. Furthermore, in the field of literacy, Japan has been carrying out literacy education for approximately 300,000 people in Afghanistan by providing Grant Assistance of roughly 1.5 billion yen, which is implemented through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2008 for a period of four years, thereby contributing to the

promotion of literacy education in the country.

In recent years, Japan has been supporting human resource development in developing countries through various measures such as promoting the transnational networking of institutes of higher education and joint research projects among neighboring regions and countries. Japan also accepts international students to Japanese institutes of higher education based on the “Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students.” Japan implements International Cooperation Initiative projects, which are designed to use Japanese universities’ knowledge (their research achievements and strong capacity to train experts) to improve the quality of international cooperation. Major activities under the initiative include formulating and publicizing teaching materials and guidelines that are useful or international cooperation based on the expertise possessed by Japanese educational academies. Moreover, Japan encourages in-service teachers to go overseas as JOCV under the Special Participation System for In-Service Teachers <sup>(Note 11)</sup>. The in-service teachers dispatched to developing countries contribute to the development of education and the society in the field, and make use of their experience in domestic educational activities.

### Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls’ Education Project (BRIDGE) in Taiz Governorate, Yemen

Yemen is one of the countries with the largest disparities in school enrollment rates between boys and girls. Japan developed a model to improve girls’ education through the leadership of schools and communities in Yemen. From 2005 to 2008, Japan strove to improve the administrative capabilities of the Taiz Education Office through technical cooperation, facilitate community participation in education, and improve the management capabilities of schools. As a result, the number of boys and girls attending school at the targeted schools increased (by 1.29 times for boys and 1.5 times for girls). In addition, when the cooperation began, only a mere 9.4% of school principals responded that “Boys and girls have an equal right to an education,” but three years later this had climbed to 96.6%.



Project character: Amal (Photo: JICA)

### Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) Project

The population of young people is increasing in Egypt as in other developing countries, and the country faces the problems of mass production of university education and improvement of its quality. In response to a request from the Egyptian government, Japan began providing support for the establishment of the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) via the dispatch of JICA experts through a technical cooperation project in October 2008. E-JUST is the national university, based on the concept of “providing graduate, research-centered, pragmatic, and international-standard education for a small number of students by using Japanese-style engineering education,” and it was opened in September 2009. The expectation is that this university will produce exceptional human resources who will take the lead in the economic and social development of Egypt, the Middle East, and African countries in the future.



Japanese and Egyptian staff standing in front of the planned construction site (Photo: JICA)

Notes: (10) A symposium that was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima University, and Waseda University as part of the Education for All working level meetings and related meetings held in Tokyo from April 21 to 25.

(11) 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.

## (2) Health, Welfare, and Population

A large number of people living in developing countries cannot access basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. As immunization and sanitation have not been set in place, more than 25,000 children under five years old die every day due to causes such as infectious diseases, nutritional disorders, and diarrhea <sup>(Note 12)</sup>. Moreover, more than 500,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year due to the lack of emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like midwives.

Conversely, in line with its continuing steady rise, the

### <Japan's Efforts>

At the G8 Kyushu Okinawa Summit in 2000, Japan took up the issue of infectious diseases as one of its main themes for the first time in the history of the summit meetings. In 2005 Japan formulated the Health and Development Initiative (HDI), which aims to contribute to the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Under HDI, Japan takes a comprehensive approach that includes fighting against infectious diseases, maternal, newborn and child health care, and strengthening health systems. It also provides support that takes into consideration coordination with sectors that are closely related to health, such as water and sanitation and also basic education. Moreover, Japan takes initiatives through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in order to tackle HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. As of March 2009, Japan has contributed about US\$1.04 billion to the Global Fund.

▶ See page 56 for details on infectious disease countermeasures.

Regarding maternal and child health, Japan supports the fostering of healthcare professionals working on the front lines, improves and provides equipment for obstetrics facilities, and carries out initiatives related to improving the quality of emergency obstetric care in order to improve the health of women during pregnancy or labor. It also works to improve access to medical institutions by developing infrastructure, disseminate Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

world's population is expected to reach 9.2 billion people by 2050 <sup>(Note 13)</sup>. In general, among the developing countries there continues to be a tendency for poor countries to have a higher population growth rate, which leads to poverty, unemployment, food shortages, underdeveloped education, and environmental deterioration. From this perspective, maternal, newborn and child health care reproductive health <sup>(Note 14)</sup> including family planning and HIV/AIDS control, which can have an enormous impact on population issues, have become pressing challenges.

Handbooks which incorporate the perspective of continuum of care, disseminate medical checkups for women during pregnancy and labor and support their health management, and reduce child mortality and morbidity. Regarding family planning, Japan provides support for efforts like educational activities and the distribution of contraceptives for preventing unwanted pregnancies and premature births, focusing on education for adolescents in particular. In terms of specific initiatives, Japan provided community education to prevent infectious diseases from unsanitary water, childbirth and postpartum care designed to reduce the mortality rate of women during pregnancy and labor and newborns, and support for reproductive health education such as family planning. These initiatives were carried out through the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) from March to November 2008, and targeted approximately 82,000 women in Ethiopia.

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, Japan raised the importance of this comprehensive approach and forged consensus among the G8. It also announced the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health <sup>(Note 15)</sup> by the G8 health experts. Japan also gave traction to international discussions in the health sector, such as holding an international conference on the three major communicable diseases in May 2008 and an international conference on strengthening health systems in November through public-

Notes: (12) Source: WHO, *World Health Statistics*, 2008.

(13) Source: UNFPA, *2008 State of World Population*, 2008.

(14) Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of reproductive disease or infirmity. Reproductive health deals with the reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life.

(15) This document is a proposal to G8 leaders from the G8 health experts. It was hailed in the outcome document of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

private cooperation (Note 16). In January 2009, experts in Japan formulated recommendations for strengthening health systems (Note 17), on which Japan has been working together with domestic and foreign stakeholders.

Since 2002, Japan has been coordinating with the United States Agency for International Development

(USAID) under the USAID-Japan Partnership for Global Health. Based on the results of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, Japan formulated a new action plan in June 2009, and has been working to promote more effective and efficient assistance.

### Clean Hospitals Program in 15 African Countries

The "5S" (*Seiri* meaning organize, *Seiton* meaning arrange, *Seisou* meaning clean up, *Seiketsu* meaning neat, and *Shitsuke/Shukanka* meaning discipline) is a quality control technique that was developed in Japan's manufacturing industry and used in medical settings. Japan has begun to support representatives of health administration and hospitals in 15 African countries to acquire this technique through training, and to improve work environments through the participation of all staff members at hospitals that serve as models in each country. Initiatives through the "5S" are well received because they allow workers to improve the work environment around them through their own creative ingenuity, as well as the medical services provided to people. For example, in Tanzania this initially started at one hospital, but at present it has expanded to hospitals in ten locations.



Photo: JICA

### Project for Regional Health Planning to Improve Maternal and Child Health under Decentralization (Third Country Training in Indonesia)

The health of women during pregnancy had become a significant challenge in Indonesia. Trainees who had learned about the MCH Handbook activities and had returned home to Indonesia took the lead in developing an Indonesian language version of the MCH Handbook. A trial run was undertaken in 1994 with the cooperation of the Japanese government, and it was formally acknowledged as a national institution in 2004. At present, these have come to be used by many pregnant women and children in all 33 provinces around the country. Currently, Japan and Indonesia have begun an initiative to share its experiences in disseminating MCH Handbooks via training for the people of countries and regions which are considering introducing MCH Handbooks in the future. To date, trainees from places like Afghanistan and the Palestinian territories have taken part in this.



Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

Notes: (16) The International Symposium--From Okinawa to Toyako: Dealing with Communicable Diseases as Global Human Security Threats was held in Tokyo from May 23 to 24, 2008 through joint sponsorship. In addition, the International Conference on Global Action for Health System Strengthening was held in Tokyo from November 3 to 4, 2008 as a follow-up to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

(17) Based on the aforementioned international conferences, the Working Group on Challenges in Global Health and Japan's Contributions organized an international taskforce and compiled the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Follow-Up--Global Action for Health System Strengthening: Policy Recommendations to the G8. The report gave specific recommendations concerning health human resources, health financing, and health information.

### (3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are serious issues that concern all people's lives. Approximately 884 million people worldwide in 2006 had no access to safe drinking water, including piped water or wells, and approximately 2.5 billion people

around the world have no access to basic sanitation facilities such as sewage systems <sup>(Note 18)</sup>. The problem of water and sanitation claims the lives of approximately 1.5 million young children every year <sup>(Note 19)</sup>.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

At the Fourth World Water Forum in 2006, Japan announced the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI). Japan has the largest aid disbursements in the water and sanitation sector in the world, and provides comprehensive support for both "soft" and "hard" aspects by utilizing its wealth of experience, knowledge, and technology concerning this sector. Such support includes promotion of integrated water resource management, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation support, water use for promotion of increasing food production, water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation, and mitigating damage from water-related disasters. At TICAD IV in May 2008, Japan announced support measures such as the fostering of human resources related to the development of water supply and sanitation facilities and water resource management. It also announced the dispatch of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT) <sup>(Note 20)</sup>. Moreover, Japan took up the water and sanitation issue for the first time in about five years at

the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008. It affirms the importance of circulatory water cycle management, and facilitates the sustainable use of water resources by promoting it.



Water tower in Senegal (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

#### Iquitos Sewerage Improvement and Expansion Project (Peru)

Iquitos in Loreto Province is a major city in the Amazon region which is expected to undergo an increase in its amount of sewage due to an increase in its amount of water supply used. The city has no sewage treatment plant, and its sewage connection rate remains at roughly 70%. Because of this, not only does untreated wastewater flow into the Amazon River, but the situation is such that during the rainy season rain water mixed with wastewater overflows into the city area. Japan aims to contribute to improving the sanitary conditions and living environment for the residents in this region by providing support for the development of a sewage plant through an ODA loan worth approximately ¥6.6 billion. The loan funds involved in this project have been appropriated for things like a sewage treatment plant, the construction of a pump station, the development of a sewer network, and consulting and service fees.

#### Baghdad Sewerage Facilities Improvement Project (Iraq)

Basic infrastructure functions like water supply and sewage have declined substantially in Iraq owing to repeated conflicts. What is more, the deterioration of facilities and equipment has proceeded because proper operation and maintenance has not been carried out for many years. Therefore, Japan provides support for basic design through an ODA loan worth approximately ¥2.1 billion, for the expansion of sewage treatment plants and the repair of old pump station equipment in the Karkh District of Baghdad. Japan aims at improving the sanitary environment in the city area by improving the water quality of the Tigris River and mitigating flooding.

Notes: (18) Source: WHO/UNICEF, *Progress on Drinking-water and Sanitation*, 2008.

(19) UNICEF, *Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation*, 2006.

(20) See "Disbursements to the African (Sub Saharan) Region" (page 82) for details on W-SAT.



## 2. Sustainable Growth

### (1) Socio-economic Infrastructure

For poverty reduction in developing countries, 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. For this reason, it is important to improve socio-economic infrastructure that provides the foundation for the improvement of developing countries.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

On the basis of the development policies of developing countries, Japan supports infrastructure development and fosters the human resources to develop, manage, and operate this infrastructure. In terms of specific infrastructure development, development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and so on. Such infrastructure contributes to expanding exchange between urban and rural areas, ensures security

against disasters, and promotes trade and investment from overseas. Social infrastructure development which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water and sanitation, housing, and better access to hospitals and schools is also carried out. So too is the development of agricultural and fishery markets and fishery ports in order to vitalize local economies.

#### Project for Reinforcement of the Capacity of Marine Transport inside The Gulf of Tadjoura (Djibouti)

Major cities like the capital city Djibouti City, Tadjoura, and Obock are situated on the shore of the Gulf of Tadjoura, and ship transport has traditionally been the means of transportation for the people. However, the mid-sized ferryboats that had been at the center of their transport operations deteriorated, and finally in 2004 they became un-operational. Therefore, Japan provided grants to replace these ferry boats and for rubber fenders. Through this, the public sea transport lanes connecting the capital of Djibouti City with the two major cities in the north has been improved. This will enable the transport of 26,000 passengers, 1,150 automobiles, and roughly 1,500 tons of cargo per year.

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

The dissemination of ICT contributes to sustainable economic development through advancement of industries and improvement of productivity. The active utilization of ICT is very important as it facilitates information disclosures by

the government and improvement of governance through improved broadcast media, which is a cornerstone of democratization, and strengthening civil society by improving the availability and the quality of services

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides active support in order to eliminate the disparities in ICT between regions and nations. ICT is a sector that can be basically developed through private sector initiatives. Because ICT is a field which is advanced by leadership in the private sector, the main focus of support centers around sectors which the private sector is not well

suited to, such as the establishment of communication and broadcasting infrastructure in developing countries, as well as introducing legislation and fostering human resources. In addition, Japan works to promote the Japanese style of digital broadcasting system abroad, which has technical advantages.

### Strengthening the Capacity of ITSS Education at Hanoi University of Technology (Vietnam)

Vietnam has positioned its IT sector as a promising industrial sector with a high rate of growth, and is actively moving forward with education and the fostering of human resources for this sector. However, the development of the human resources sought by this industry has not been adequately carried out due to factors like a lack of equipment and funds at universities and research institutions, as well as a dearth of teaching staff and technical professionals who are well versed in the latest technologies. Therefore, Japan has been carrying out a technical cooperation project aimed at Hanoi University of Technology since October 2006 <sup>(Note 21)</sup>. Through the dispatch of experts and the acceptance of trainees, Japan creates learning plans and educational materials and provides intensive courses aimed at working adults. Through this Japan contributes to the fostering of exceptional human resources for educational institutions for Vietnam's IT sector and its IT industry, as well as strengthening the industrial competitiveness of the country through the development of IT skills <sup>(Note 22)</sup>. Also, this project promotes education for IT technical experts in a Japanese language environment based on the Japanese IT Skill Standard (ITSS) <sup>(Note 23)</sup>. This is expected to foster human resources who can connect the IT industries of Japan and Vietnam (Bridge SE <sup>(Note 24)</sup>: bridges connecting the IT industries of Japan and Vietnam).

## (3) Cooperation Between Trade, Investment, and Other Official Flows (OOF)

It is key that the private sector play a leading role for sustainable growth in developing countries, and therefore it is important to promote industry and vitalize private sector activities such as trade and investment. Yet in developing

countries beset by numerous challenges it can sometimes be difficult to set in place an environment for attracting private investment, and so support from the international community is essential.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF) to support efforts like promoting small and medium-scale enterprises in developing countries, transferring industrial technology, and economic policies. Moreover, it also supports the improvement of trade and investment environments and economic infrastructure in order to improve the export capabilities and competitiveness of developing countries. The WTO Doha Round Negotiations (The Doha Development Agenda) which started in 2001 emphasizes the promotion of development through participation in the multilateral trading system. Japan has contributed to the trust fund set up within the WTO in aiming for the implementation of the WTO agreements for developing countries and to improve their capacity to participate in negotiations.

Regarding access to Japanese markets, Japan carries out the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which adopts lower tariff rates than general rates for exports of products from developing countries. Duty-Free and Quota-Free measures <sup>(Note 25)</sup> are also implemented for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Japan also actively promotes Economic

Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and strives to facilitate economic growth in developing countries through these EPAs.

In recent years, discussions have been intensifying over Aid for Trade (AFT) at various international fora as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. Japan announced its unique contribution measure of the Development Initiative for Trade 2009 at the WTO's Second Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade in July 2009. This initiative includes support for trade-related ODA totaling approximately US\$12 billion over the three-year period from 2009 to 2011, and has garnered high praise from numerous countries. In terms of specific initiatives, it donates trade-related infrastructure and provides technical cooperation, while also offering support, which relates to the One Village, One Product Campaign. In addition, Japan supports developing countries to facilitate private sector investment by finding common challenges among developing countries and recommending several measures to promote investment.

Notes: (21) Phase I lasted from 2006 to 2008, Phase 2 has been ongoing since March 2009.

(22) Japan has been supplying equipment for IT education, dispatching Japanese language teaching personnel, and providing support for the dispatch of foreign students to Japan through an ODA loan project (authorized in FY2005).

(23) ITSS: Information Technology Skill Standard. Refers to IT standard skills formulated by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan.

(24) SE: System Engineer.

(25) The goods covered by the Duty-Free and Quota-Free measures for LDCs are expanding. The goods that can be imported duty-free and quota-free has increased to about 98% in terms of number and more than 99% in terms of trade value (as of December 2009).

## Box 2

# Aid for Trade

World trade has been sluggish since the global financial and economic crisis in September 2008. In order to overcome this serious situation, it is essential that developed countries and emerging economies make efforts to maintain the free trade system, while refraining from protectionism, and provide support for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDC), to be further integrated into the multilateral trading system. Aid for Trade (AfT) is a way of assisting the above efforts from various aspects. It can be said that trade liberalization and "Aid for Trade" are "two wheels" of one "cart" to revitalize world trade.

AfT is aimed at supporting developing countries to help them achieve economic growth through trade under the multilateral trading system, in which the World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a central role. AfT enables these countries to work on capacity building and infrastructure development related to trade.

Japan announced the "Development Initiative for Trade"<sup>\*1</sup> in 2005 as a comprehensive approach which incorporated the assistance methods of Japan from the perspective of making an active contribution to AfT. Based on this initiative, Japan, as a major donor<sup>\*2</sup> of AfT, provided several types of distinctive support, such as assistance to Africa in the field of trade and investment as a step toward doubling ODA, as announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), and assistance through the "One Village, One Product Campaign" for the purpose of helping developing countries enter into foreign markets. All of the initial targets were achieved during the planned three year period. These accomplishments

were highly appreciated in regional review meetings in Africa as well as in Asia.<sup>\*3</sup>

Taking into consideration the current international economic situation, Japan announced the "Development Initiative for Trade 2009" as a new strategy when the Second Global Review Meeting of Aid for Trade<sup>\*4</sup> was held in Geneva, Switzerland in July 2009, co-organized by the WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Under this new Initiative, the Government of Japan plans to provide the following assistance over a three-year period between 2009 and 2011.

(1) Japan will provide a total sum of US\$12 billion in bilateral assistance related to AfT, which exceeds the target set under the previous Initiative. Japan will also implement technical assistance by dispatching and accepting a total of 40,000 experts and trainees in response to the demand for enhanced human capacity development.

(2) With regard to efforts to enhance open market economies, Japan will overhaul the Generalized System of Preference (GSP).

(3) As for the issue of trade finance, Japan will steadily implement its commitments promised at the G20 London Summit meeting and on other occasions.

Japan's leadership was highly praised at the above mentioned Global Review Meeting (which featured the participation of representatives from the Government, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japanese banks). It is expected that Japan and other developed countries will provide AfT for developing countries steadily and promote their participation in world trade

\*1 Under this initiative, during the three-year period between 2006 and 2008, financial cooperation totaling US\$ 10 billion was extended through a combination of assistance on "knowledge/technology," "financial resources" "human resources" and "institutions" in each of the three areas of "production," "distribution/sales" and "purchase." In addition, a total of 10,000 experts and trainees were dispatched and accepted as part of technical cooperation in these areas. Furthermore, market access under tariff-free quotas, was given to LDC countries through this initiative.

\*2 In 2006, Japan ranked first in terms of the amount donated (approximately US\$4.6 billion). In 2007, Japan ranked third (approximately US\$4.4 billion) behind the US and the World Bank. In 2008, Japan donated approximately US\$7.8 billion.

\*3 A review meeting in the African region was held in Lusaka, Zambia in April 2009, and another review meeting in the Asia-Pacific region was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia in May 2009.

\*4 The first meeting was held in November 200

### One Village, One Product Campaign

This is an initiative that supports raising exports of products from developing countries by unearthing appealing products such as handicrafts, textiles, and toys that are brimming with the folk character of developing countries in places like Asia and Africa, and making more people aware of them. The aim is to vitalize local regions through the refinement of production methods, product development, and the expansion of sales channels, as well as by striving to cultivate world-class products. One Village, One Product Markets are run at major international airports in Japan to sell products from developing countries and introduce them to Japanese consumers.



### Investment Promotion (The Philippines)

Japan dispatches an investment promotion advisor to the Board of Investments (BOI) in the Philippine Department of Trade and Industry. This advisor makes proposals regarding issues like organizational and service improvements to the chairman of the BOI. The advisor also offers advice and guidance related to revision work on the investment promotion plans of the government of the Philippines, and offers guidance for improving the BOI's marketing capabilities in overseas markets. In light of the fact that investments by Japanese companies are of great significance in the Philippines, the advisor also works to promote dialogue and strengthen partnerships between BOI and Japanese companies entering the Philippines. The advisor also works to improve the business investment environment through project formulation support in order to foster particular industries.

## (4) Agriculture

In developing countries, three out of four poor people live in rural areas, and most of them make a living on agriculture. The MDGs set the reduction of poverty and eradication of

hunger as its main objectives. Agricultural and rural development is essential in reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan emphasizes cooperation in the agricultural sector for reducing poverty, and actively works to address food problems as a global issue. Japan promotes food assistance for developing countries which are faced with food shortages over the short-term, as well as efforts to support ownership of developing countries for the development of sustainable agriculture in the medium to long-term.

Specifically, Japan uses its experience and expertise in providing support for rice cultivation techniques and for the organization of farmers, while also developing infrastructure such as irrigation facilities. Moreover, it also supports the dissemination of production techniques and research and development, such as New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in Africa. In addition, it also provides support through international organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development

(IFAD), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), World Food Programme (WFP), etc.). Furthermore, the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was announced at a side event to TICAD IV, which was held in 2008. CARD is a consultative group wherein donor countries, African regional organizations, international organizations, and others participate in partnership with rice producing countries in Africa that are interested in promoting rice cultivation. It aims to double the volume of rice produced in Sub-Saharan Africa from the current 14 million tons to 28 million tons in ten years.

Moreover, at the expanded meeting on food security at the G8 L'Aquila Summit in July 2009, Japan announced that it was prepared to provide assistance of at least US\$3 billion or so over three years from 2010 to 2012 in agriculture-related sectors, including infrastructure.

### The Project for Construction of Rice Research and Training Center (Uganda)

Developing agriculture is a priority issue for assistance to Uganda, and so Japan has supported the development of NERICA, a new type of rice for Africa, through technical cooperation. However, about 60 years have passed since the construction of the National Crops Resources Research Institute in Uganda, which serves as the research and training center for this, and its facilities and equipment are deteriorating. As such, Japan has donated facilities like practice facilities, training buildings, irrigation facilities for training, and dormitories, as well as equipment like agricultural machinery, equipment for repairing agricultural machinery, and tractors for training to the research institute free of charge. This support aims to improve the quality of rice cultivation research and training, and the expectation is that this will facilitate the fostering of human resources related to rice cultivation and the promotion of rice cultivation in Uganda, and will also contribute to improving rice productivity.



Photo: JICA

### Punjab Irrigation System Improvement Project (Pakistan)

Improving agricultural productivity has come to be a challenging issue in Punjab Province, which produces about 80% of the wheat and cotton produced in Pakistan as a whole. As such, through an ODA loan of about ¥11.4 billion Japan supports the repair of irrigation facilities and water resource management facilities in this region, as well as the improvement of irrigation services and the establishment and fostering of farmer organizations. It aims to increase the efficiency of water use, improve agricultural productivity, and raise the income of small-scale farmers, many of whom are poor, through such support.

## (5) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

For the sustainable growth of developing countries, not only is the establishment of economic and social infrastructure important, but so too is policy formulation, institution building, and human resource development. In order to realize it,

### <Japan's Efforts>

As part of its assistance for policy formulation and institution building, Japan promotes assistance for legal and judicial system development. Legal and judicial system development serves to develop countries through self-help efforts that are based in good governance. Support for this sector is a typical example of person-to-person cooperation, and plays a part in Japanese assistance with a visible face. Moreover, if the legal and judicial systems of developing countries can be developed through it, then this will lead to facilitating the activities of Japanese companies. The Basic Policy of the Assistance for Legal and Judicial System Development <sup>(Note 26)</sup> was formulated at the Director-General level meeting of related ministries in April 2009, and approved at the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council. This policy compiles the basic philosophy regarding legal and judicial system development and describes the current situation, challenges, and the future direction of assistance to different countries, especially those in Asia. Japan's assistance for developing legal and judicial systems is assistance that comes through its "soft power," and plays an important role in underpinning the strengthening of Asia's growth potential.

Japan also carries out a variety of efforts to assist with establishing democracy, including institution building such as for legal, judicial, administrative, civil service, and police systems. Other efforts include support for strengthening organizations, electoral assistance, strengthening civil society, and support for empowering women. It also provides support to combat corruption, and to improve statistical

support is necessary for efforts like eradicating corruption, legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local governments.

competence and local administration capacity. Japan has provided assistance to Asian countries like Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Pakistan; Latin American and Caribbean countries such as Paraguay and Honduras; as well as African countries including Tanzania and Zambia.

Moreover, Japan has extended policy formulation and institution building assistance not only to specific projects, but to financing developing countries' national accounts. For example, Japan has provided Indonesia with Development Policy Loans (DPL) since FY2004. This DPL is co-financed with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The DPL focuses on 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.

In the area of improving the capability of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintaining domestic order, Japan has been transferring the knowledge, experience, and technology of the Japanese police while also developing facilities and providing equipment. The National Police Agency dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia and the



Photo: JICA

Notes: (26) It was affirmed at the thirteenth meeting of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council held in January 2008 that assistance for legal and judicial system development should be strategically promoted as one of the priority fields of its overseas economic cooperation, with the basic policy having been created in light of this.

Philippines, through which the Agency attempts to transfer the trustworthy attitude of Japanese policy and its techniques regarding inspections and crime identification. In addition, Japan provides equipment as grant aid for wireless communication systems, Koban, and equipment for criminal

investigation activities. This has contributed in terms of ensuring safety for citizens by enabling the authorities to respond rapidly to calls from citizens, and the technology has been improved in the inspection based on physical evidence.

### Legal and Judicial Development Project (Cambodia)

After the 20-year civil war, fundamental legal structures had not been adequately developed, and legal human resources were also extremely scarce in Cambodia. Japan began the Legal and Judicial Development Project in 1999. Drafting a civil code and code of civil procedure, enacting these as law with promulgation of the code of civil procedure in July 2006 and the civil code in December 2007, and drafting affiliated laws and ordinances by a combined Japanese-Cambodian drafting team were assisted in the project. Since 2008, developing affiliated laws and ordinances, strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Justice and activities to disseminate new laws in the aim of appropriately applying both of these codes have been assisted. Japan is also supporting the fostering of legal human resources like judges and public prosecutors, and is working toward the realization of a fair judiciary in an integrated manner.



Cambodian civil code and code of civil procedure  
(Photo: JICA)

## (6) Response to Debt Issues

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.

### <Japan's Efforts>

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. As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 35 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) have become eligible for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative <sup>(Note 27)</sup> so far, and 24 of them had received comprehensive debt cancellation as a result of their achievement of economic and social reforms as of the end of FY2008. At G8 Gleneagles 2005, the G8 countries agreed on the proposal to reduce 100% of the debts that the HIPC countries owe to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Development Association (IDA), and African Development Fund (AfDF) <sup>(Note 28)</sup>.

Some low-income and middle-income countries, other than HIPC countries, may owe heavy debts. To properly respond to such issues, in 2003 the Paris Club <sup>(Note 29)</sup> adopted the Evian Approach (a new Paris Club approach to debt restructuring). The Evian Approach examines measures that correspond to respective situations of low-income and middle-income indebted countries other than HIPC countries, with focusing more on debt sustainability. The approach takes comprehensive debt relief measures for a country that has difficulties sustaining its debt, as long as the country meets certain criteria. Japan provides cooperation for debt relief measures through debt rescheduling <sup>(Note 30)</sup>, cancellation, and reduction measures that were agreed upon at the Paris Club and other international frameworks.

Notes: (27) The HIPC Initiative developed to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative (Cologne Debt Initiative) when the G8 agreed at the G8 Cologne Summit in 1999 to take further debt-relief measures, including 100% reduction of bilateral ODA loans.

(28) MDRI: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

(29) 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.

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

## (7) Cultural Rehabilitation and Promotion

There is a growing interest in developing countries in promoting their culture. For example, cultural heritage that is symbolic of the country can be effectively utilized not only as tourist resources for the social development of the local community, but it can also foster national pride. However, there are many cultural heritages that are in danger in

developing countries. Cooperation in protecting such cultural heritage appeals directly to the hearts of the people, and has long-term effect. The protection of such invaluable cultural heritage for all mankind, is a challenge that should be addressed not only to developing countries, but also to the international community as a whole.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan's cultural grant assistance (cultural grant assistance and grant assistance for cultural grassroots projects), which is aimed at project assistance for the promotion of culture and higher education, is almost unique in the world. Through such aid, Japan donates the projects for the procurement of equipment and the construction of facilities which are used in Japanese language education, the promotion of Japanese martial arts such as judo and karate, and projects to introduce Japanese culture. Through such efforts, Japan aims to support human resource development through the sound fostering of the young people who are responsible for the future of developing countries, promote exchange in cultural areas between Japan and the partner country, and promote mutual understanding through person-to-person exchanges.

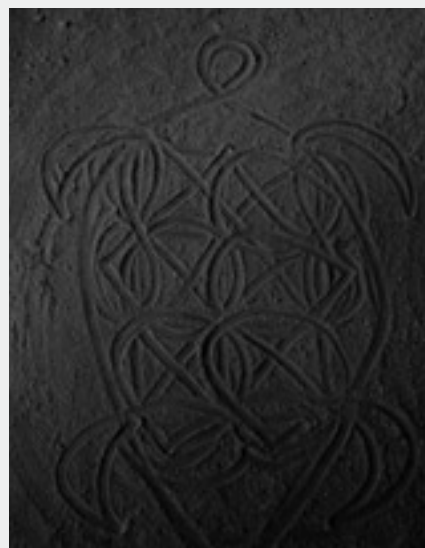
Also, Japan has established the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage to assist preserving and restoring cultural heritage, through arranging the necessary international experts and equipment, carrying out preliminary investigations, and fostering local human resources in particular. In addition, Japan provides assistance to projects not only for tangible cultural heritage, but also for intangible cultural heritage such as traditional dances, music, arts and crafts, and oral folklore. Such projects include raising successors and preserving documents through the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, which Japan has similarly established within UNESCO.

### Human Resource Development through Assistance for Japanese Traditional Martial Arts

Japanese traditional martial arts such as judo, karate, and kendo are widely beloved in many countries throughout the world as sports which are beneficial for the sound nurturing of young people's minds and bodies. But it is often the case that a lack of equipment like mats and training uniforms interferes with such activities in developing countries. In FY2008, Japan implemented cultural grant assistance and a grant assistance for cultural grassroots project to support such activities. This aid contributed to the promotion of exchange in the field of sports between Japan and partner countries, and also to developing the human resources who are responsible for the future of developing countries. Through this cooperation, Japan has contributed funds totaling approximately ¥64.5 million for sports organizations to purchase needed equipment and materials in eight countries altogether, including Zambia and the Solomon Islands.

### The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Vanuatu Sand Drawings are merely just a form of artistic expression; they are also a means of correspondence between tribes and of communication for passing down information like knowledge and skills. At present, successors for this art are decreasing and it is in danger of dying out. For this reason, Japan is cooperating with UNESCO to record sand drawings and to develop a system for their legal protection, and is currently incorporating research on sand drawings into school education.



(Photo: UNESCO)

## 3. Addressing Global Issues

### (1) Environment Issues

Environmental issues have been discussed at the international level since the 1970s. 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, their importance has been increasingly recognized.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

In the area of pollution control, Japan has accumulated a great amount of experience and technology and made use of such experience and technology for the pollution issues in developing countries. Particularly, Japan supports pollution control in urban areas and improving the living environment (air pollution, water contamination, waste management, etc.), mainly in the Asian countries achieving rapid economic growth.

In the area of 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 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, in which Japan participates, the 2010 Biodiversity Target has been set to significantly reduce the biodiversity

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 the major themes. The international community as a whole must address environmental issues for the prosperity of humankind in future.

loss rate by 2010. Further efforts are being made towards the realization of this goal.



Progressing destruction of the environment such as illegal dumping in brackish water where mangroves are growing (Tonga) (Photo: JICA)

▶ For Environment and Climate Change Measures, see Part I, Chapter 3 on page 17.

#### Environment Development Plan (Philippines)

In the Philippines, the population is increasing and economic activities are expanding centering on the capital city of Manila, but the deterioration of the living environment, including water shortages, water pollution, air pollution, and the increasing generation of waste, is a serious problem. The promotion of capital investments in order to improve the environment generally does not generate much revenue, and the medium to long-term provision of funds by private-sector financial institutions has been progressing very little. In response to this situation, Japan lends the medium to long-term funds needed for capital investments in order to conserve the environment through an ODA loan of approximately ¥24.8 billion to local private companies, local governments, and government-financed companies. The funds that were lent are appropriated to loans for, and the cost of consulting services regarding: (1) water supply and the conservation of water quality (the development of water supply and sewerage facilities), (2) renewable energy, (3) preventing industrial pollution, and (4) disposal of solid, medical, and hazardous waste.



## Box 3

## Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues

With regards to urgent issues of a global scale, such as climate change and infectious diseases, it is not enough for Japan to take action alone. It is vital that Japan help developing countries improve their capacities for tackling these issues. Science and technology play a significant role in such capacity building. Furthermore, developing countries have high expectations for the advanced science and technology of Japan. From these points of view, Japan is implementing "Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues" as part of "science and technology diplomacy" utilizing them as diplomatic assets and tools.

The scheme of "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development," established in April 2008, is implemented among the universities and research institutes of Japan and those of developing countries as joint research to acquire new knowledge leading to the solution of global issues and advancement of science and technology. With regards to global issues, including the environment, energy, natural disaster prevention and infectious disease control, Japan and the research institutes of developing countries are conducting international joint research through assistance provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). The objective is to obtain results which will lead to solutions for these issues and to advance technological standards as well as to improve the technological standards and capacity

of the research institutions of developing countries. In addition, Japan aspires to find a win-win situation where the joint research will become assets to both Japan and developing countries, instead of just being simple technical cooperation.

Since 2008, Japanese research teams, which include those from the University of Tokyo and the Department of Environment of Tuvalu and the University of the South Pacific (USP), have been engaged in efforts to increase the resilience of the Tuvalu coast against sea level rise by global warming in Funafuti atoll of Tuvalu. Tuvalu is a small island with low altitude which will be greatly affected by global warming. In this research, the objective is to evaluate the current situation of Tuvalu and to predict the situation the island will face after the rise in sea levels, as well as to aim for long-term maintenance of the island through encouraging the production and banking of sand made of coral reefs and microbes (foraminiferans) along the seashore, based on the mechanism of formation and sustainment of the atoll island.

● Breakdown of the projects adopted in 2009 by area and region

	Asia	Africa	Others	Total
<b>Environment/Energy</b>	5	4	3	12
<b>Disaster Prevention</b>	3	1	1	5
<b>Infectious Diseases Control</b>	2	1	1	4
<b>Total</b>	10	6	5	21

Note: "Environment/Energy" includes bioresources.

## (2) Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria are a major problem not only to individuals, but also to the economic and social development of developing countries. In April 2009, there was an outbreak of novel influenza A (H1N1), which spread around the world. There is still a threat of a novel influenza that could emerge from the highly-pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) which

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan works to address the three major infectious diseases of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) and thus far has contributed US\$1.04 billion to the Global Fund. Japan has high-level research, testing, and treatment technologies in regard to tuberculosis. Based on the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006 - 2015, Japan provides anti-tuberculosis drugs and testing tools to TB affected countries, such as those that the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated as high burden countries. In July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the NGO Stop TB Partnership Japan made an announcement that they would collaborate to fight in international cooperation regarding measures against tuberculosis. The Action Plan that they announced includes medical support and human resources development by making use of the experience and technologies that were accumulated in national tuberculosis program since the end of World War II and public-private collaboration through promotion of international cooperation making use of the Global Fund.

As for malaria, which is one of the major causes of infant mortality, Japan gives support such as providing Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLITN) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In regard to HIV/AIDS, Japan offers support for the development of medical systems for prevention, voluntary counseling and testing services (VCT)<sup>(Note 32)</sup>, and treatment. As for influenza, Japan provided emergency grant aid of approximately

continues to affect the Asia region and Egypt. Furthermore, parasitic diseases such as Chagas' disease, Guinea Worm disease, filariasis, and schistosomiasis which are referred to as "neglected tropical diseases" have caused approximately 1 billion people infected worldwide<sup>(Note 31)</sup>, and these diseases are causing major social and economic losses in developing countries.

¥1.1 billion through the WHO in September 2009 in order to carry out immunizations in developing countries with the H1N1 influenza vaccine. In addition, in order to prepare for pandemic influenza, Japan is stockpiling and providing antiviral medicines in cooperation with ASEAN and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), promoting raising awareness and capacity building in collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF, and strengthening the outbreak surveillance systems through bilateral cooperation. Moreover, as it is important to contain avian influenza epidemics before they reach humans, Japan is providing supports to measures against highly pathogenic avian influenza for the Asian region through the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE: Office International des Epizooties). As global polio eradication is an issue, Japan supports the provision of polio vaccines through UNICEF to mainly four countries that have been designated as countries of prevalence: Nigeria, India, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Japan also takes the leading role in engaging in measures against Chagas' disease in Latin America. Specifically, Japan contributes to decreasing the risk of infection by supporting the establishment of systems for measures against the vector insect. In regard to filariasis, Japan provides antiparasitic drugs and educational materials, and carries out education and prevention activities via Japan overseas cooperation volunteers (JOCVs), and thus aims to achieve a drastic reduction of the number of new patients and maintain the non-epidemic status.

Notes: (31) Source: WHO and The Carter Center "Integrated Control of the Neglected Tropical Diseases" (2008)  
(32) VCT: Voluntary Counseling and Testing

### AIDS Education Project through Mass Media (Ghana)

Ghana has an HIV infection rate of 1.9% (2007). However, as the rate for youth is on the rise at 2.6%, the prevention of HIV/AIDS became an important issue. Since 2005, Japan has carried out education and awareness raising concerning HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases in ten districts in two provinces in Ghana, has improved access to services such as the provision of condoms, and therefore has promoted behavioral changes for young persons. Through these activities, knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases has increased among young people, and the percentage of youth who would like to receive Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) in regard to HIV/AIDS has risen to close to 90%. Opportunities for the provision of services have increased, including the number of testing facilities increasing to 23, and a social environment is developing that is decreasing behaviors among young people that carry a risk of infection.



(Photo: JICA)

### National Tuberculosis Control Project (Cambodia)

Infectious diseases are a major cause of death in Cambodia, and tuberculosis infections are among the most prevalent. From 1999, Japan supported the spread of the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOTS) strategy, and DOTS is currently adopted at about 750 health centers around the country (Phase I). From 2004, Japan provided support such as incorporating DOTS through private-public center collaboration and communities, responding to issues such as superinfections of tuberculosis and AIDS, and improvement of DOTS service, which expanded rapidly (Phase II). As a result, the detection rate of tuberculosis patients reached 70% and the rate of treatment success reached 85%, and the international objectives were achieved.



(Photo: JICA)

### (3) Food

Accompanying rising food prices in 2008, the threat of starvation and poverty grew in many developing countries, and social unrest spread. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the number of undernourished people is estimated to reach about 1,020 million in 2009, and the goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 set forth in the

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Based on the current situation, Japan provides food assistance. In FY2008, Japan gave support totaling ¥16.34 billion in 24 bilateral food assistance projects. In terms of multilateral food assistance, Japan provides food mainly through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) moved farther away. The need for food supplies is increasing due to factors such as conflicts, natural disasters, and the occurrence of the financial and economic crisis. Furthermore, there is a need for multifaceted policies, such as ensuring social safety nets, improving nutrition, and improving the supply and demand balance through increasing food production.

for emergency food assistance, the promotion of education opportunities, and supporting regional social independence. In FY2008, Japan contributed a total of approximately ¥26 billion to WFP projects.

▶ For Japan's efforts in regard to agriculture, see page 47.

#### Project to Support Strengthening the Development of Information on Food Security in Asia

Japan in the past has contributed to food security in the ASEAN region through the development of information networks among ASEAN countries and the improvement of statistical data on food and agriculture. Currently Japan holds regional training and regional workshops in regard to the development of production forecast information and so forth. Japan also promotes technical support for least developed countries by relatively advanced developing countries of the region in order to reduce disparities within the region. Japan has abundant experience and know-how in regard to the development of production forecast information and so on, and these efforts can be expected to lead to the faster and more accurate grasping and monitoring, and strengthening of food security in the ASEAN region.



Photo: WFP

# Box 4

## Food Security and Efforts by Japan

### The Promotion of Foreign Direct Investments in Agriculture through a Public-Private Partnership Model

In 2008, the prices of food hit a historic high due to tightened food demand and supply, and the influx of speculative funds and other factors. Some of the food exporting countries imposed export restrictions in order to secure food supply in their own countries, which led to further surges in food prices. Consequently, the number of hungry people increased in many developing countries, and riots even occurred in some countries due to growing concerns of not being able to secure a sufficient food supply. Currently, food prices have declined compared to the peak levels, but they continue to fluctuate at a high level. As such, a food crisis still persists in developing countries, and the number of undernourished people in the world is expected to soon exceed one billion.

As a fundamental solution to such circumstances, the increase of food production by promoting investment in agriculture has grown in importance. The enhancement of global agricultural productivity will also lead to ensuring the stable supply of food to Japan, which relies on imports for approximately 60% of its food supply. At the same time, in recent years, while companies in food importing countries as well as American and European investors are actively making large-scale investments to farmland in developing countries, voices of criticism are being raised against this development, calling it "neo-colonialism" or "land grabs."

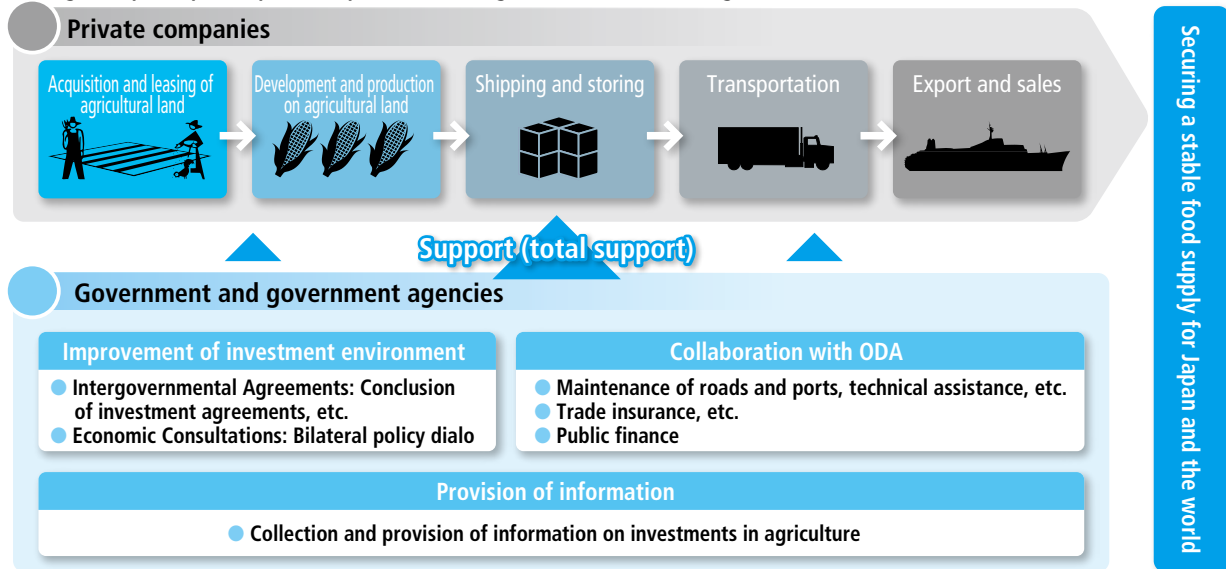
Investments in agriculture, international investments in particular, must be conducted in a manner where both investors and recipients can benefit. On the occasion of the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in July 2009, Japan proposed the development of principles and an international framework to promote international investment in agriculture in a responsible

manner. In order to realize this, Japan has been taking initiatives in the international community, such as hosting the roundtable "Promoting Responsible International Investment in Agriculture" in association with the World Bank and the United Nations (UN) at the UN General Assembly convened in New York in September 2009.

Furthermore, Japan formulated a Guideline on the Promotion of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) for Food Security in August 2009, and announced Japan's principles in promoting FDIs in agriculture. They include ensuring sustainable agriculture and transparency in receiving countries, complying with legislation, giving appropriate consideration to farmers and local communities, giving adequate consideration to the environment, and paying attention to the food situation in receiving countries. The Guideline encourages Japan to pursue FDIs in agriculture by comprehensively utilizing ODA to develop infrastructure for production and transportation, including the maintenance of roads and ports, as well as technology transfer and trade insurance, among others, based on the above stated principles.

The agricultural sector is not an area which can effectively draw in private capital as there are extremely high investment risks, including the possibility of export restrictions by exporting countries at times, in addition to weather risks, such as droughts and floods. Moreover, another drawback is high transportation costs as infrastructures necessary for the transportation of agricultural products are not well established in developing countries. Japan is aspiring to promote international investments in agriculture in a responsible manner under a public-private partnership model, while utilizing official assistance tools.\*<sup>1</sup>

#### ● Image of a public-private partnership model for foreign direct investments in agriculture



\*1 Japan, as one of the world's major ODA donor countries in the agricultural sector (providing approximately 20% of the total assistance amount of OECD/DAC countries), is actively engaging in measures to increase the amount of food production and to improve the productivity of the agricultural sector in the world.

(See Section 2, Chapter 2, Part II (page 47) for details on the measures of Japan in the agricultural sector.)



## (4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, there are approximately 1.5 billion people who have no access to electric power <sup>(Note 33)</sup>. The lack of energy services leads to problems including a lack of industrial development, the loss of employment opportunities, poverty, and limited chances to receive medical

services and education. It is expected that the world's energy demand will increase centering on developing countries in Asia and other regions in the future, and the steady supply of energy and appropriate consideration for the environment is essential.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In order to secure sustainable development and energy for developing countries, Japan works for the stable supply of electric power in order to provide modern energy services and to nurture industry. Japan provides support for environmentally-friendly infrastructure development, such as boosting the efficiency of energy usage and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy. For example, Japan is contributing to improving the living environment for residents through the development of power distribution networks and small hydroelectric generation facilities in Zambia (Increased Access to Electricity Services Project).

Recently, Japan began to provide infrastructural support including power plant equipments and ports in cooperation with the private sector. In Vietnam, Japan supported the establishment of infrastructural services such as the formulation of an electricity generation plan and the establishment of electric generation facilities through ODA loans, which

promoted the participation of independent power producers (IPP) including Japanese private enterprises (Phu My Thermal Power Plant Construction Project)

When it comes to resource abundant countries, Japan assists with the independent development of the country by obtaining foreign currency through resource development. Japan also works to establish and strengthen comprehensive and strategic relations by providing them with assistance including infrastructural supports centering on mines according to their needs. It is important to use ODA in addition to assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), in order to secure the supplies of resources, energy, and metal resources through smooth resource development, production and transport by private enterprises.

### Project for Urgent Improvement of Electricity Supply System in Freetown (Sierra Leone)

The electric power supply to capital city Freetown and the surrounding areas is extremely fragile as a result of civil war and the aging of power plant equipment in Sierra Leone. As a result, there are planned outages on a day-to-day basis, and general households are able to receive very little electric power (electricity supply for about a few hours one day a week). Through grant aid, Japan provides the necessary funds to improve the facilities that are needed to maintain the functions of capital Freetown and provide a steady supply of electricity to the people in the surrounding areas.

## (5) Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, and floods, which occur frequently in countries around the world, lead to the extensive loss of human life and property, and have a serious impact on economic and social systems overall. In particular, in developing countries that are

vulnerable to disasters, where impoverished people are often affected and become disaster refugees, prolonged secondary damages such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortage are major problems.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes its advanced expertise and technology acquired through past experiences with disasters and

proactively provides support in the areas of disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction sector as well as

Notes: (33) Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) "World Energy Outlook 2009" (2009)

emergency assistance. At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe in 2005, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 was adopted as a basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community. Japan promotes its worldwide implementation in cooperation with the United Nations and so forth.

At the conference, Japan announced its Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, which represents Japan's basic policies regarding cooperation for disaster risk reduction through official aid. Japan 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. 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 and mitigation, and reconstruction measures, and has been steadily implementing support.

### Humanitarian Support in Bangladesh

The cyclone "Sidr" that hit Bangladesh on November 15 and 16, 2007 left 3,363 people dead and 871 people missing. In response, Japan provided emergency relief goods. Through grant aid, based on a request from the government of Bangladesh, Japan provided a cyclone shelter whose effectiveness was reaffirmed in this disaster. As a result of the development of the multipurpose cyclone shelter, it can be expected that 61,000 people will newly be ensured an area for evacuation.

### Flood Control Sector Loan (Indonesia)

The major local cities of Indonesia are frequently damaged by floods, and the challenge is how to deal with this problem. In response, Japan supports the improvement of river and flood control infrastructure. Furthermore, Japan provides various types of support for capacity building for watershed management offices while keeping in mind measures to cope with climate change, and formulation of a comprehensive water resource management plan. Through this support, Japan contributes to lessening the damage from floods in these regions, and economic development.

## ● Japan Disaster Relief Team

Japan is prepared to swiftly extend emergency relief aid in response to requests from the government of a disaster-affected 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 particularly necessary. As for material aid, Japan has emergency relief goods to be swiftly supplied to disaster-affected 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.

The magnitude 7.6 earthquake that hit Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia on September 30, 2009 was a major disaster that left approximately 1,100 people dead and 2,900 people injured. Japan received a request from the government of Indonesia on October 1 and decided to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief Team and provide emergency relief goods. Search and rescue teams, medical teams, and

SDF units were dispatched. Also, Japan has provided emergency relief goods to Mexico (novel influenza), Burkina Faso (flood), the Philippines (typhoon), Papua New Guinea (infectious diseases such as cholera), Samoa (earthquake and tsunami), Vietnam (typhoon), Indonesia (earthquake [previously mentioned]), Laos (typhoon), and Bhutan (earthquake).



Japan Disaster Relief Team carrying out medical activities  
(Photo: JICA)

### Major Earthquake in Sichuan Province, China

The magnitude 8.0 earthquake that hit Sichuan Province, China on May 12, 2008 was a major disaster that left approximately 70,000 people dead. Japan provided a total of ¥500 million in emergency grand aid and emergency relief goods such as tents. In response to a request from the government of China, Japan dispatched search and rescue team of 61 people and a medical team of 23 people.

The search and rescue team carried out search and rescue activities every day from May 16 through 19. As a result of discussions with the Chinese side, the medical team carried out medical activities together with Chinese medical personnel at West China Hospital next to Sichuan University where there was an urgent need for emergency medical services. For 10 days starting on May 21, the medical team split into eight groups and worked in the emergency room, ICU, and X-ray unit, and altogether the team provided medical care to about 1,500 patients.

### ● Collaboration with International Agencies

Japan provides cooperation for the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery established in the World Bank 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.

Under the increasing recognition of the importance of disaster risk reduction, it was agreed in the United Nations

General Assembly in 2006 to establish the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to facilitate discussions on this issue, with participation from international organizations including the United Nations and the World Bank and their member countries. This led to the first meeting of the Global Platform in July, 2007. Japan actively supports the activities of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN/ISDR), which assumes the role as the secretariat of this Global Platform. In October 2007, the Hyogo Office of the UN/ISDR opened.

### The First World Landslide Forum

The First World Landslide Forum was held in November, 2008 in Tokyo, bringing together participants engaging in measures against landslides from around the world. Japan provided assistance of US \$150,000 to UN/ISDR to hold this forum, thereby contributing to the international cooperation on measures against landslide disasters, in which Japan has been playing the leading role with its expertise and technologies.

## (6) Transnational Crime and Terrorism

With globalization, the progress of high-tech devices, and the increasing movement of people, international organized crime and terrorism have become threats to the international community as a whole. International organized crime, including the illicit trade of narcotics and firearms, illegal immigration, trafficking in women and children, smuggling of cash, forgery of currencies, and money laundering, has been becoming increasingly diverse and sophisticated in its methods in recent years. As for terrorism, the power of international terrorism organization Al Qaeda and related organizations cannot yet be disregarded, and extremist

activities by organizations that have been influenced by the ideas and terrorism methods of Al Qaeda have become a new threat. In effectively responding to international organized crime and terrorism that are advancing across national borders, efforts by a single country would be limited. Thus, in addition to the strengthening of measures by each country, it is necessary for the international community as a whole to eliminate all legal loopholes through efforts such as support for capacity building in the justice and law enforcement fields in developing countries.

## <Japan's Efforts>

As for measures against narcotics, Japan proactively participates in international meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and supports developing countries centering on Asian countries, through contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In FY2008, Japan contributed approximately US\$4.89 million to the UNDCP Fund, and has carried out a project to strengthen crackdowns in the Asian region, a project to control narcotic substances, support for capacity building regarding criminal justice in Afghanistan, support for border management in western and southwestern Afghanistan, and support for communities of refugees in order to reduce demand for narcotics in southern Afghanistan and the border areas of Pakistan.

In regard to measures against human trafficking, Japan focuses on efforts for the social reintegration of victims, their safe return to their country, and support for them after they return to their country. In FY2008, Japan contributed US\$100,000 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) of the UNODC and provided support for various projects. Japan also provides support for the project by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to assist victims of human trafficking to return to their country and the Bali Process, which is a framework for the Asia-Pacific region concerning illegal immigration, human trafficking, and transnational crime.

Japan invites officials in charge of the immigration control authorities of various countries, in particular Southeast Asian countries, and holds the Seminar on Immigration Control every year since 1987. Japan strengthens mutual understanding and partnership through information sharing, improves capacities of immigration personnel in each country. Moreover, Japan has held Seminars on Document Examination since 1995. The purpose has been to promote administrative technology transfer and information sharing among participatory countries by providing Japanese document examination skills and information about other developed countries.

As for measures against terrorism, Japan extends support to developing countries that do not necessarily have sufficient capacity for measures against terrorism to help them build their counter-terrorism capabilities. This is done from the perspective of depriving terrorists of the means to commit terrorism and any safe havens and overcoming

vulnerabilities to terrorism. 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 providing equipment, dispatching experts, 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-terrorism conventions and protocols, and others. Japan established Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement in 2006 and has been strengthening its support for measures against terrorism in developing countries.

In May 2005, Japan held a workshop together with the United States, Australia, and Malaysia focusing on information sharing and collaboration between relevant organizations in the area of measures against bioterrorism. In November, Japan, ASEAN countries' ministries in charge of transportation, and relevant organizations held the third Japan-ASEAN Port Security Collective Training on communication, assuming a terrorist attack in Vietnam. Furthermore, Japan contributed US\$66,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch and provided support for the development of counter-terrorism laws in ASEAN countries centering on Indonesia.

It is also necessary to address the issue of piracy. Since Japan depends on maritime transport for a large part of its imports of oil, minerals and other energy resources, tackling piracy on important sea lanes has a direct link to the peace and security of Japan. In order to solve this issue, measures such as strengthening maritime policing capacity of coastal states, stabilizing the situation in Somalia, enhancing information sharing, and developing human assistance are important, and Japan is providing various assistance in these fields.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pamphlet "Japan's Actions to Combat Trafficking in Persons"

### Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement in Malaysia

Approximately one in three large global-shipping vessels pass through the Straits of Malacca, and there are many incidents of piracy there. Strengthening the security system for the waters off the coast of Malaysia including the Straits of Malacca has become an issue. Through Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement, Japan has provided small speed boats, night-vision equipment, and other items that the Malaysian Marine Police Force needs for maritime security.

### Project of Art Therapy for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2008, Japan held an art camp in Thailand through the UNODC to provide psychological care for victims of human trafficking. The art camp provides opportunities for people to learn how to express themselves through stage performance, singing, water-color painting, and clay modeling based on art therapy, and it is aimed at healing the emotional scars of victims and reintegrating them back into society. The young brothers who participated from a victim rehabilitation center in Chiang Mai had not smiled very often, but they smiled a lot as they took part in this program.



## 4. Peacebuilding

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. Such conflicts 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. In light of this, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council jointly adopted a resolution to establish the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2005. The PBC makes advice and proposals based on a consistent approach, beginning with resolution of conflicts and continuing to recovery, reconstruction, and nation-building.

### <Japan's Efforts>

As for specific efforts, Japan has provided assistance, including refugee assistance and food aid in times of conflict, and assistance in the area of the peace process, such as election assistance. Assistance is provided in the aftermath of conflicts, to ensure domestic security and safety, with the aim of consolidating peace, including assistance to the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers and reconstruction efforts in the security sector. Additionally, Japan has supported reconstruction by promoting efforts for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and their resettlement, as well as by restoring basic infrastructure.

Furthermore, in order to establish consolidated peace and prevent the rise of another conflict, 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 June 2007, Japan was selected as the chair of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission due to its efforts in the area of peacebuilding to date. During its term as the chair until December 2008, Japan made efforts to strengthen and consolidate the activities of the Commission, including strengthening collaboration with the United Nations Security Council, enhancing relations with the World Bank, IMF, and regional organizations, and spurring interest in and calling for support for target countries.

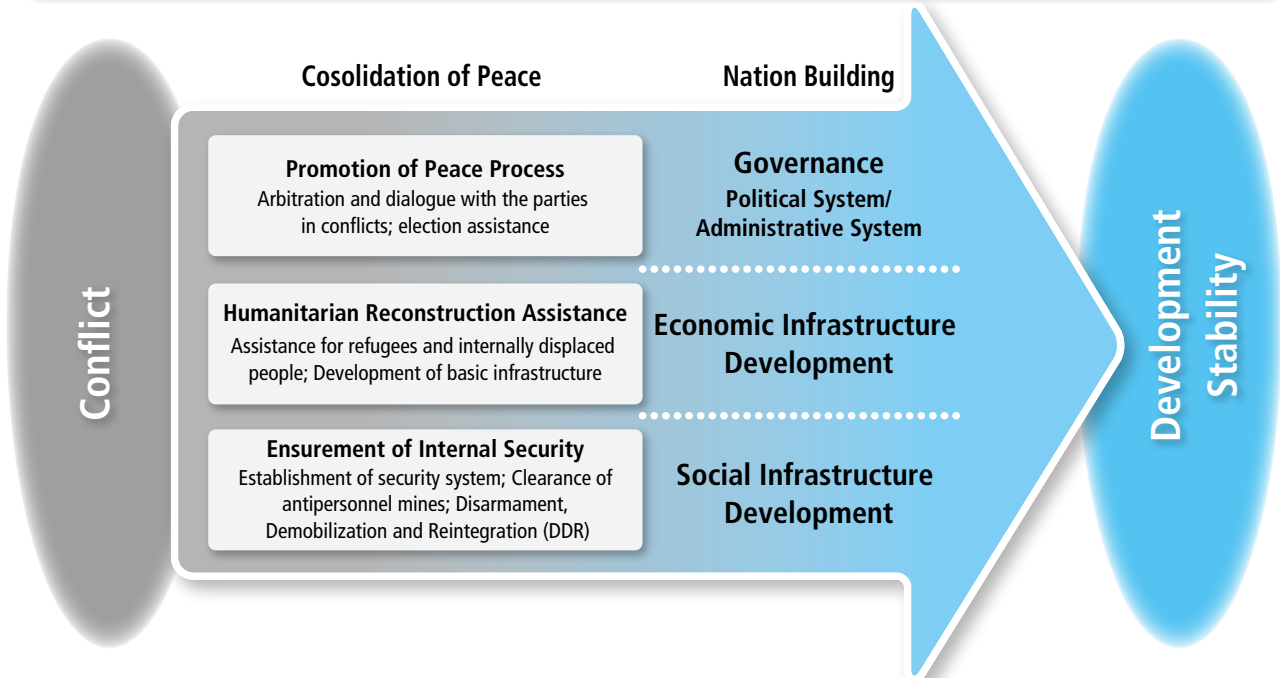


### ● Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding

In light of the needs from the scene of peacebuilding becoming more diverse and complex, Japan launched the Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding in FY2007 to foster experts needed at the site of peacebuilding. In FY2008, like the previous year, the initiative had approximately 30 program associates from Japan and other Asian countries and offered three pillars as follows: (1) Coursework in Japan; (2) Overseas attachment; and (3) Career development support. Many program associates

who completed the programs are now actually working in the field of peacebuilding, in locations such as Sudan and Timor-Leste. A Senior Specialist Course was conducted in FY 2009 to enhance the program from the perspective of using the vitality of seniors in both the public and private sectors in peacebuilding. Senior experts with specialized knowledge that can be of use in places where peacebuilding is taking place are given the necessary training and are dispatched to actual fields.

Chart II-7. Conceptual Diagram of Peacebuilding



## (1) Iraq

The international community has been extending assistance for Iraqi nation building to restore and establish peace and stability in Iraq. It is extremely important for the peace and stability of the international community including the people of Iraq, the Middle East and Japan to rebuild Iraq as a peaceful democratic country. A new government was inaugurated in 2006 as a result of the Iraqi National Assembly election held in 2005. In May 2007, a ministerial-level meeting was

### <Japan's Efforts>

To date, Japan has conducted the reconstruction assistance of Iraq by combining the humanitarian activities of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and official development assistance as an "inseparable pair." Regarding assistance by the SDF, the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force engaged in humanitarian reconstruction activities including the rehabilitation and development of public medical, water provision, and school facilities centered in Samawah from the beginning of 2004 until July 2006. Transport support for personnel and goods of the UN and the multinational forces by the Japan Air Self-Defense Force ended in December 2008.

As for official development assistance, Japan's direct assistance through grant aid has reached approximately US\$1.7 billion in total as of the end of FY2008. Japan has also been assisting capacity building of Iraqi administrative officials and engineers through training programs in various areas. As of the end of FY2008, approximately 3,100 Iraqis have received training in Japan and in Iraq's neighboring countries such as Egypt and Jordan. Regarding loan aid, after discussion with the Iraqi side and conducting various studies, Japan decided the provision of approximately US\$2,430 million of funds necessary to implement 12 projects in the sectors of power, transportation, petroleum, irrigation, and others, by the end of FY2008.

Furthermore, in order to address Iraq's debt problems,

held in Egypt to conclude 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, security, economy, and society—74 nations and organizations affected. It is expected that the international community will lend assistance so as to allow the Iraqi government to have more self-reliant and autonomous efforts.

an agreement was reached in 2004 at the Paris Club that 80% of Iraq's total Paris Club debt of US\$37.2 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. Then, the debt reduction was completed for a total of approximately US\$6.7 billion with the final reduction in December 2008.

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.

## (2) Sudan

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. 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.

### <Japan's Efforts>

At the Oslo Donors' Conference on Sudan held in 2005 in Norway to discuss assistance, 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. Furthermore, at the Third Sudan Consortium Conference held in Oslo in 2008, Japan stated that it would carry out support for the return and social reintegration of internally displaced persons and offered immediate assistance of US\$200 million centering on the area of basic human needs including health care, water and sanitation, education, and transportation. For example, Japan is supporting the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)<sup>(Note 34)</sup> of a total of 180,000 former soldiers were involved in the north-south civil war that continued for over 20 years, and it contributes to the consolidation of peace and assistance for democratization in Sudan. 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 avoiding, 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.

Furthermore, Japan provides contributions in personnel

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.

for peacebuilding in Sudan. Japan dispatched two officials of the Self-Defense Forces to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) as headquarters personnel in October 2008. Approximately 30 Japanese people are active as personnel at United Nations agencies and about 25 are active as personnel at NGOs in Sudan.

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.<sup>(Note 35)</sup> Japan encouraged parties concerned, including the Sudanese government, to make efforts toward its solution in line with the UN Security Council, in order to achieve both peace and justice in Darfur. As part of support to promote the peace process in Sudan, Japan has been holding seminars to consolidate the voices of local residents in regard to the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue<sup>(Note 36)</sup> which has been established based on the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)<sup>(Note 37)</sup>. Assistance for Sudan was mentioned as one of the priority areas at TICAD IV, and it is an example of support emphasizing "the consolidation of peace" which serves as an important pillar for Japan's policy for Africa. It is important for the people of Sudan to equally enjoy peace, and based on this idea, Japan intends to continue work for the consolidation of peace in the country.

Notes: (34) Major efforts in the future include the general election scheduled for 2010, the referendum on southern independence scheduled for 2011, and the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of the northern and southern armies.

(35) In the Darfur region in western Sudan, there have been increasing acts of violence against African residents, particularly women and children, accompanying a conflict since around 2003. To date, approximately 300,000 people have died, and it is said that there are around 2.7 million refugees and internally displaced persons.

(36) This is a system in the peace process between the government of Sudan and the antigovernment forces of Darfur to reflect the opinions of local residents in regard to problems related to their interests, such as compensation for property that was taken and the return of land.

(37) In May 2006, the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) was signed between the government of Sudan and a portion of the antigovernment forces, but the main antigovernment forces refused to sign it, and the conflict continued. Human rights and the humanitarian situation in the region are of strong interest to the international community.

### (3) Unexploded Ordinance, Anti-Personnel Landmines, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Etc.

In regions that were once in conflict, anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordinance such as cluster munitions still remain, and illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) are widespread. These indiscriminately kill and injure even non-combatants including children. They not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but

#### <Japan's Efforts>

In regard to cluster munitions, Convention on Cluster Munitions was adopted in 2008, and in December that year it was signed by 94 countries, including Japan. Japan has been continuously providing the international cooperation and support stipulated in this convention. For example, Japan has provided assistance of approximately ¥338 million over about three years starting in 2007 (scheduled to end in December 2009) to a project carried out by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Lebanon. This project is supported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. It aims to achieve economic rehabilitation and the removal of unexploded ordinances through activities such as job training in regions affected by cluster munitions.

As for anti-personnel landmines, 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 society, the private sector, and academia, to promote technological development. As part of cooperation with the government, civil society, the private sector, and academia, Japan has been supporting verification tests of Japanese-made landmine removal machines in Cambodia and Afghanistan. Japan provided the government of Cambodia three Japanese-made landmine removal machines that had passed verification tests in the country in January 2009.

they can also cause the recurrence of conflicts. Assistance with consideration given to domestic stability and security, such as the removal of unexploded ordinance and landmines, the collection and destruction of SALW, and capacity building for landmine victims, is important.

In regard to measures against small arms and light weapons (SALW), Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate stockpile management of SALW in combination with development assistance. Furthermore, Japan contributes to the improvement of relevant legal systems and capacity building for law enforcement agencies aimed at strengthening the control of the import and export of weapons, boosting the ability to carry out crackdowns, and improving public security. Japan also carries out disarmament and social reintegration projects for former soldiers and former child soldiers and awareness raising activities related to SALW, and holds seminars by experts. For example, Japan is carrying out development projects along with the reduction of SALW through the UNDP in Liberia. Japan is giving assistance for the development of social infrastructure and the self-sustainability and rehabilitation of communities, combined with the support for ensuring domestic security through capacity building of the national police in Liberia.



Antipersonnel landmine removal machine that was demonstration tested onsite in Afghanistan (Photo: Komatsu)