

Section 3

Assistance for Each Region

Chart II-8. Bilateral ODA by Region (2008)

(Unit: US\$ million)

		Bilateral ODA						(Billion dollars)
Type	Grants			Total	Loan aid	Total	Percent of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
Region	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation					
Asia	1,342.45	79.71	866.44	2,208.89	-1,135.21 (5,298.68)	1,073.68 (7,507.58)	15.5 (50.4)	-34.3 (23.3)
East Asia	287.17	27.43	695.12	982.29	-953.11 (3,536.52)	29.18 (4,518.81)	0.4 (30.3)	-97.4 (-0.7)
Northeast Asia	55.47	2.03	338.17	393.64	-40.98 (937.21)	352.66 (1,330.85)	5.1 (8.9)	-27.4 (2.3)
Southeast Asia	231.56	25.26	350.96	582.52	-912.13 (2,599.31)	-329.61 (3,181.83)	-4.8 (21.4)	-152.7 (-2.0)
South Asia	1,022.20	40.80	103.70	1,125.90	-289.38 (1,608.95)	836.52 (2,734.85)	12.1 (18.4)	219.7 (177.7)
Central Asia and the Caucasus	23.07	1.46	33.44	56.51	107.27 (153.21)	163.78 (209.72)	2.4 (1.4)	-28.2 (-17.8)
Others	10.02	10.02	34.18	44.20	0.00 (0.00)	44.20 (44.20)	0.6 (0.3)	48.4 (48.4)
Middle East	2,239.85	164.22	118.96	2,358.81	12.92 (795.52)	2,371.73 (3,154.33)	34.2 (21.2)	149.9 (86.2)
Africa	894.30	474.11	260.70	1,155.00	240.70 (340.61)	1,395.70 (1,495.61)	20.1 (10.0)	-17.9 (-24.2)
Latin America	185.89	8.91	182.69	368.58	-99.13 (399.89)	269.45 (768.47)	3.9 (5.2)	19.4 (19.1)
Oceania	42.72	0.82	45.65	88.38	-15.44 (78.56)	72.93 (166.94)	1.1 (1.1)	3.8 (79.9)
Europe	31.02	0.68	22.40	53.42	96.51 (137.54)	149.93 (190.96)	2.2 (1.3)	37.3 (46.1)
Eastern Europe	3.45	0.39	7.32	10.77	82.51 (117.37)	93.28 (128.14)	1.34 (0.9)	54.5 (65.1)
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	44.46	2.45	1,560.97	1,605.44	0.00 (0.00)	1,605.44 (1,605.44)	23.1 (10.8)	39.3 (37.7)
Total	4,780.69	730.90	3,057.82	7,838.51	-899.66 (7,050.81)	6,938.85 (14,889.32)	100.0 (100.0)	18.8 (26.3)

*1 Includes debt relief.

*2 Technical cooperation assistance encompassing multiple regions includes technical cooperation regions for which is not possible to classify the region, such as the dispatch of survey teams to more than one region, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs, promotion of development awareness, etc.

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

*4 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*6 Numbers in parenthesis indicate values when calculated on a net disbursement basis.

1. East Asia

Bilateral ODA for East Asia in 2008

- Approximately US\$29.18 million (approximately US\$4,518.81 million)^(Note 38)
- Approximately 0.4% of total bilateral aid (approximately 30.3%)

East Asia consists of a variety of nations. Some, such as the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Singapore, have attained rapid economic growth and have already shifted from aid recipients to donors. On the other hand, there are still some least developed countries (LDCs) within East Asia, such as Cambodia and Laos. There are also countries such as China, which still has internal disparities even though its economy as a whole has grown dramatically in recent years, or Viet Nam, which is in the process of transitioning from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy. These countries have close relationships with Japan in all aspects including political, economical, and cultural, and the development and stability of this region has great significance for

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth in East Asia by combining ODA with trade and investments to provide infrastructure development, assistance for systems and human resource development, promote trade, and vitalize private investments. Currently, Japan aims to further enhance open regional cooperation and integration based on sharing basic values while also ensuring regional stability by promoting mutual understanding. For that reason, Japan has made efforts to respond to transnational problems such as terrorism and piracy, natural disasters, environment and climate change, and infectious diseases, in addition to working for the promotion of mutual understanding through large-scale youth exchanges, cultural exchanges, as well as Japanese language education and Japanese-style education.

In order to position Asia as a center of growth open

● Support for Southeast-Asia

Since April 2007, Japan has been implementing the Japan-Mekong Region Partnership Program, which rests upon the following three priority areas: (1) Integrate Economies of the Region and Beyond, (2) Expanding Trade and Investment between Japan and the Region, and (3) Pursue Universal Values and Common Goals of the Region. Under this program, Japan has been expanding its assistance to each CLV country (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam) as well as to the

the peace and prosperity of Japan.

In November 2009, which was the Mekong-Japan Exchange Year 2009, the first Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting between the Heads of Governments of Japan and the Mekong region countries was held in Tokyo. Prime Minister Hatoyama declared that Japan commits more than ¥500 billion of ODA in the next 3 years for the Mekong region to flourish further more.

- ▶ For Japan's efforts in the Mekong region, see also Part I, Chapter 1, Section 1.

In extending assistance, Japan fully takes into account such diversity in socio-economic conditions and changes in the respective assistance needs in East Asian countries.

to the world and to respond to the current financial and economic crisis, it is important to secure economic prosperity for Japan as well as other countries in the region. Japan thus provides assistance to enhance growth potential and to expand domestic demand in Asia. Moreover, in April 2009, Japan released the Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy. Thereupon, Japan announced that it would provide a maximum of two trillion yen in ODA. Through this undertaking, Japan provides assistance in sectors and for people that are easily impacted by the crisis, such as by supplying flexible funds for expanding domestic demand and for developing a safety net, while also providing assistance for developing infrastructure, constructing low-carbon societies, and promoting human resource development and exchanges.

region as a whole. Japan also contributed nearly US\$52 million to the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) to promote a comprehensive economic partnership between Japan and ASEAN, of which approximately US\$20 million would be to assist the "Development Triangle," parts of which is the area consisting of the three CLV nations. Furthermore, at the Japan-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting, held in January 2008 in Tokyo, approximately US\$20 million was

Notes: (38) Figures in parentheses are in an aggregate disbursement base.

declared for improving efficiency of logistics in the East-West Economic Corridor.

In November 2009, the First Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting between the Heads of the governments of Japan and the Mekong region countries was held, where they shared the recognition of giving priority to the following areas and of establishing a new partnership for the flourishing common future: 1) Comprehensive Development in the Mekong Region, 2) Environment, Climate Change/Overcoming Vulnerability, and 3) Expansion of Cooperation and Exchanges and establishing “A New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future.”. Japan continues the policy to expand its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to CLV countries respectively as well as to the Mekong region as a whole. Japan committed more than ¥500 billion of ODA in the next 3 years for the Mekong region to further flourish.

At the same time, economic partnership agreements (EPA) between Japan and Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, and the ASEAN as a whole went into effect in 2008. An agreement between Japan and Vietnam also entered into force in October 2009. With these EPAs, Japan has been working to expand trade and investments and enhance wide-ranging economic relations that include the harmonization of economic systems such as intellectual property systems and

competition policies. Through these efforts, Japan advances the sharing of basic ASEAN values, including democracy, the rule of law, and a market economy, works to reduce poverty, and supports regional integration by rectifying disparity within the ASEAN region.

In August 2008, Japan provided a Climate Change Program Loan to Indonesia in order to support climate change countermeasures in the country. Projects are also underway in Indonesia for supporting the investment environment, energy-related cooperation, disaster countermeasures, maritime safety in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, as well as improvement of ports security.

Japan reinforces its collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) which is engaged in a range of regional cooperation in the Asian region. For instance, in order to support efforts made by developing countries in Asia, Japan has established the “Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with ADB (ACFA),” which enhances cooperation between ADB and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) ^(Note 39), the “Investment Climate Financing Fund (ICFF),” and the “Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF),” under the “Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA),” on measures to promote investment and energy efficiency in the region.

● Relations with China

Since 1979, Japan’s assistance to China has helped the infrastructure development in coastal areas, environmental measures, improvement in the basic human needs sectors including health and medical care, and human resource development, among other efforts that contribute to the steady development of its economy. As such, Japan’s assistance has played a significant role in promoting and sustaining China’s reform and opening policy. Most of the assistance in these areas was provided to China in the form of loan aid. The assistance can be valued as having supported the development of economic relations between Japan and China as well as having functioned as one of the main pillars for the multilayered Japan-China relationship. Regarding this point, the representatives of China, including at the summit-level, have expressed their gratitude on many occasions. In light of China’s recent remarkable economic growth, Japan and China recognized that ODA loans for the country from Japan will come to a harmonious end by the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Therefore, new provision of loan aid was halted with the six Exchanges of Notes in December

2007.

Yet, the people of Japan and China face many common challenges to tackle, including global issues such as environmental issues and infectious diseases that affect Japan directly. During President Hu Jintao’s official visit to Japan in May 2008, in a Joint Statement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the People’s Republic of China regarding the Comprehensive Promotion of a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests, the leaders of both countries confirmed that cooperation will be undertaken mainly in the areas of energy and the environment, while a joint declaration was issued relating to climate change. Moreover, increasing the mutual understanding between the people of Japan and China is an important issue from the perspective of facilitating the sound development of Japan-China relations. In light of this situation, grant aid is currently being implemented with its focus narrowed on: (1) areas conducive to resolving common challenges faced by the people of Japan and China such as the environment and infectious diseases, and

Notes: (39) This activity has been carried on from an overseas economic cooperation operation of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) as part of the loan assistance cooperation of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (New JICA) since October 2008.

(2) areas conducive to promoting mutual understanding and increasing exchanges between Japan and China. Also, in terms of technical cooperation, Japan is particularly focusing on projects aiming for the transition to a market economy, observance of international rules, promotion of good governance, and energy conservation. Exchanges of

people can serve as an important means for transmitting Japanese values and culture to China. Based on the conditions surrounding bilateral relations, the cooperation will be conducted with appropriate deliberation from a comprehensive and strategic viewpoint.

Chart II-9. Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region



2008 (calendar year)

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

2000 (calendar year)		Grants				(net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)			
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Loan aid			Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions			Amount disbursement	Amount received		
1	Viet Nam	26.29	0.22	74.59	100.89	693.82	175.67	518.15	619.04
2	China	18.21	2.03	265.22	283.43	917.05	922.23	-5.18	278.25
3	Malaysia	3.98	—	21.28	25.26	194.97	102.69	92.27	117.53
4	Cambodia	70.21	0.39	39.73	109.95	4.82	—	4.82	114.77
5	Laos	32.56	3.03	23.83	56.38	11.75	1.84	9.91	66.29
6	Mongolia	37.26	—	17.44	54.70	20.17	14.17	6.00	60.70
7	Myanmar	23.77	14.74	18.71	42.48	—	—	—	42.48
8	Timor-Leste	21.20	4.72	5.24	26.45	—	—	—	26.45
9	Philippines	13.93	0.30	47.56	61.49	409.19	755.10	-345.91	-284.42
10	Indonesia	37.06	0.65	74.21	111.26	1,212.50	1,608.68	-396.18	-284.92
11	Thailand	2.56	1.21	44.16	46.72	72.25	867.46	-795.20	-748.48
	Multiple countries in East Asia	0.14	0.14	5.99	6.13	—	—	—	6.13
East Asia region total		287.17	27.43	695.12	982.29	3,536.52	4,489.63	-953.11	29.18
(ASEAN total)		210.35	20.54	345.72	556.07	2,599.31	3,511.44	-912.13	-356.06

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Including graduated countries in total.

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

*4 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit System Project (Indonesia)

Supported by robust domestic consumption and private investments, in the first half of 2008 Indonesia enjoyed an economic growth rate of over 6.3%. However, this growth is slowing down due to the impact of the financial and economic crisis that took place in the latter half of 2008. Therefore, it has become important challenges to maintain sustainable development and create employment opportunities are becoming important issues to be handled by implementing secure fiscal policies and developing economic infrastructure for improving the investment environment. Japan assists the construction of a mass rapid transit system through an approximately ¥48.1 billion ODA loan in order to ameliorate the escalating traffic congestion in the Jakarta metropolitan area. Once the railway is completed, the time necessary to travel from central to southern Jakarta is expected to reduce from the current two-hour trip to about 30 minutes. These efforts are anticipated to boost passenger transportation capacity and improve the investment environment.

2. South Asia**Bilateral ODA for South Asia in 2008**

- Approximately US\$836.52 million (approximately US\$2,734.85 million)
- Approximately 12.1% of total bilateral aid (approximately 18.4%)

The South Asian region includes countries that have high rates of economic growth and gigantic economic potential, particularly India, the world's largest democracy. Accordingly, this region's position in the international community is becoming more prominent. South Asia is located on the marine transport route linking Asia with the Middle East, and thus is strategically important to Japan. It is also an important region from the viewpoint of dealing with global environmental issues. In addition, the region is of great concern to the international community, including Japan, due to the issue of weapons of mass destruction possessed by India and Pakistan and of its role in international undertakings against terrorism and extremism.

However, the South Asian region still faces a large

number of issues to be addressed, including a serious lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads, railroads, and ports, growing populations, low school enrollment ratio in primary education, undeveloped water and sanitation facilities along with inadequate healthcare and medical facilities, insufficient maternal and child healthcare, and a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases and the rule of law. Poverty reduction is a particularly serious issue, where 500 million of the region's 1.5 billion population is living in poverty, making it one of the world's poorest regions. South Asia is the second most important region behind Africa in aim to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). (Note 40)

<Japan's Efforts>

For harnessing the economic potential of South Asia and alleviating the widening disparities between the rich and poor, Japan provides assistance to South Asia centered on developing socioeconomic infrastructure. Particularly in its relationship with India, a central presence in the region, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the Strategic and Global Partnership, an alliance sharing basic values. These include politics and security, economic cooperation, and academic exchanges. India is the largest recipient country for Japanese ODA loans, where Japan advances the development of economic infrastructure, including power and transport, as well as the development of the social sector aimed at reducing poverty by improving the rural environment.

In regards to Pakistan, the Friends of Democratic

Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Pakistan Donors Conference were held in Tokyo in April 2009. At the Pakistan Donors Conference, assistance totaling over US\$5 billion from participating nations and organizations was announced for Pakistan to employ terrorism countermeasures and economic reform, whereupon Japan also announced that it would provide up to US\$1 billion in aid to Pakistan.

In May 2009 in Sri Lanka, the more than 25-year battle between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) came to an end. Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa announced that he would work to produce a political solution to ethnic reconciliation and work to develop the country. Japan provides aid to Sri Lanka while paying consideration to regional and ethnic balance in order

Notes: (40) According to the Millennium Development Goals Report 2009, the ratio of people in the South Asian region that live on approximately US\$1 a day is 39% (2005). This is the second highest figure behind Sub-Saharan Africa.

to assist in the promotion of the consolidation of peace and socioeconomic development.

In the South Asian Region, efforts aimed at aid coordination in the various countries are moving forward. In 2005, for instance, Japan started the “Joint Strategy for Bangladesh along with the World Bank, ADB and the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID), all of which are working toward collaboration in assistance under this strategy. In addition, the major traditional donor countries and agencies are forming a “Joint Assistance Strategy” in order to promote coordination and collaboration for the assistance of the poverty reduction strategy paper enacted



Education support and mental care project in Bangladesh (Photo: Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi NGO))

by the government of Bangladesh effectively.

Chart II-10. Japan’s Assistance in the South Asia Region



2008 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	India	3.53	2.06	19.80	23.33	1,231.70	655.22	576.48	599.81
2	Sri Lanka	48.53	19.73	20.72	69.25	261.04	233.61	27.44	96.69
3	Bangladesh	785.54 (36.27)	9.43 (9.43)	23.15 (23.15)	808.69 (59.42)	78.26 (78.26)	845.82 (101.40)	−767.56 (−23.13)	41.13 (36.28)
4	Pakistan	26.88	7.34	13.66	40.54	36.32	42.62	−6.30	34.24
5	Nepal	138.49 (25.53)	2.24 (2.24)	16.47 (16.47)	154.96 (42.00)	0.01 (0.01)	121.05 (8.70)	−121.03 (−8.69)	33.93 (33.31)
6	Bhutan	12.63	—	7.56	20.19	0.15	—	0.15	20.34
7	Maldives	6.60	—	1.26	7.86	1.46	—	1.46	9.32
	Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	1.07	1.07	—	—	—	1.07
South Asia region total		1,022.20 (159.97)	27.43 20.54	103.70 (103.70)	1,125.90 (263.67)	1,608.95 (1,608.95)	1,898.33 (1,041.55)	−289.38 (567.40)	836.52 (831.06)

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

*4 “Multiple countries” refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (India)

Environmental improvements in India are important in order to realize sustainable economic development in the country, as well as from the perspective of global-scale climate change countermeasures. In consideration of these circumstances, Japan provides the necessary mid- to long-term funding for energy conservation undertakings via ¥30 billion in ODA loans extended to micro, small, and medium enterprises in India. By utilizing a network of institutions including the issuer of the loan—the Small Industries Development Bank of India—as well as other intermediate financial institutions, Japan provides wide-spanning energy-saving assistance throughout all of India while also aiding the enhancement of financial screening skills of these financial institutions.

Solid Waste Management Project in Dhaka City (technical cooperation project) and the Programme for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Dhaka City toward the Low Carbon Society (grant aid) (Bangladesh)

Dhaka City, the capital of Bangladesh with a population of over 12 million people, has a low collection rate for household and other garbage and a large amount of garbage is left uncollected around the city. In addition, the amounts of garbage put out for collection continues to increase, creating serious sanitation and environmental problems. Through technical cooperation, Japan assists in the spread of garbage collection activities via resident participation, the creation of disposal sites that elicit little environmental burden, and the structural enhancement of Dhaka City Hall, which overseas waste countermeasures. As a result, voluntary collection activities by residents are advancing and the environment of disposal sites has been dramatically improved. In addition, grant aid was used to donate nearly 100 waste collection vehicles. Through the provision of collection vehicles that emit low amounts of CO₂, Japan has been able to simultaneously address greenhouse gas reduction measures as well.

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus**Bilateral ODA for Central Asia and the Caucasus in 2008**

- Approximately US\$163.78 million (approximately US\$297.2 million)
- Approximately 2.4% of total bilateral aid (approximately 1.4%)

Central Asia and the Caucasus regions are a geopolitically strategic area due to their proximity to Russia, China, South Asia and the Middle East. The regions are also strategically important to Japan as they have a large abundance of natural resources including oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals. Japan provides nation-building support to each

country in order to establish long-term stability and sustainable development in the regions, and in consideration of a broader regional perspective including regions that border Central Asian nations such as Afghanistan and Pakistan, hoping to help radiate basic values such as human rights, democracy, market economies, and rule of law.

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and realize economic development, Japan has provided a diverse range of assistance activities, including for social sector reconstruction such as for improvement of legal institutions and health and medical care, developing infrastructure for shifting to a market-based economy and economic development, and the development of human resources for institution-building. For example, Japan Center for Human Development (“Japan Center”) has been established in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Republic as bases for human resource development assistance. At these centers, business courses and other activities are provided based on Japan's experiences, through which they contribute to cultivation of human resources that can be ready for the introduction of the market economy in the

region. Also, dialogue and collaboration have been undertaken at various levels under the framework of the “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue—established with the aim of promoting cooperation within the region in 2004.

There are many oil fields boasting world-class reserves on the coast of the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, in which Japanese enterprises partially own their interests. The oil being exported from these fields runs through pipelines passing through Central Asia and the Caucasus. Therefore, stability and economic development in this region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing access to energy resources. Japan provides assistance to this region such as improving public services, cultivating human resources, and developing infrastructure, including power plants.

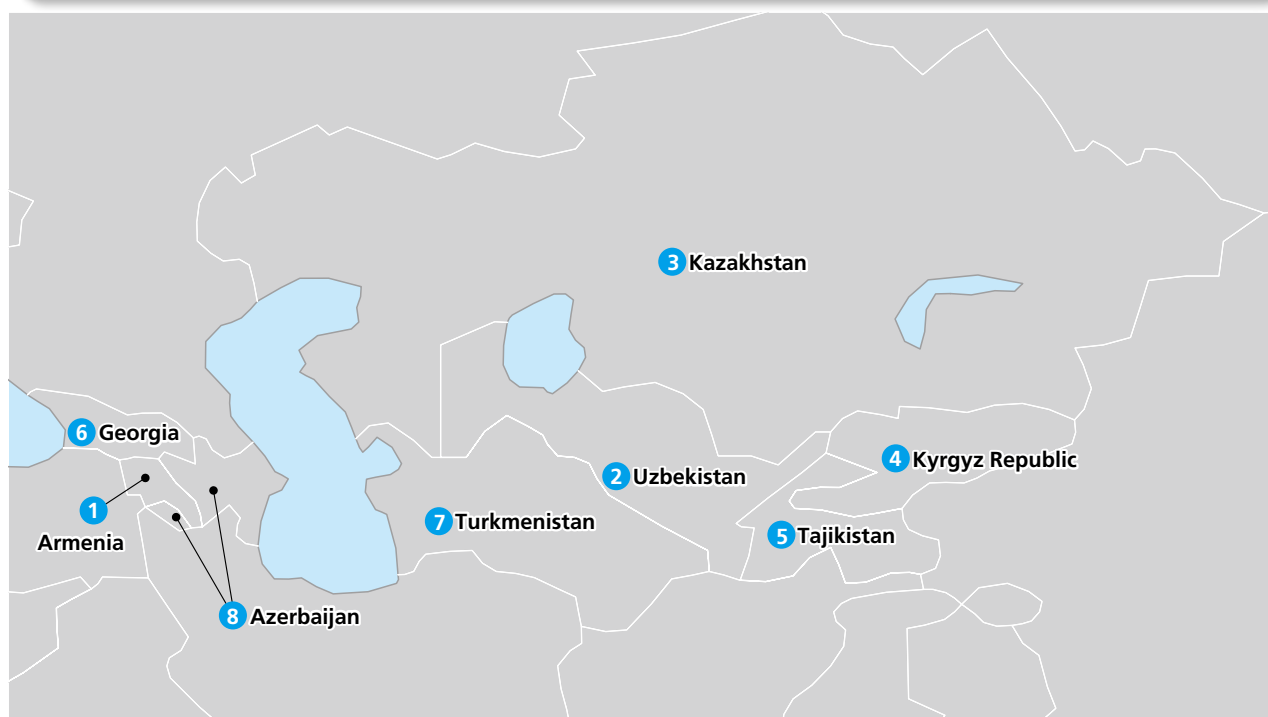
Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant Project (Armenia)

Many power plants in Armenia were constructed during the days of the former Soviet Union, and thus have been in operation for nearly 30 years. The facilities are aging and have suffered marked decline in power supply capacity and reliability. Therefore, there are concerns about the potential occurrence of serious power shortages in the future. Japan provides aid for new construction of a combined cycle co-generation ^(Note 41) power plant in an adjacent area to a thermal power plant in the suburbs of Armenia's capital of Yerevan, thereby assisting in the expansion of power supply capacity, mitigating power shortages, and contributing to stable and sustained socio-economic growth. Provision of the ODA loan commenced in 2005, and, in FY 2008, an additional ODA loan was provided in order to respond to increased project costs resulting from skyrocketing steel and turbine prices.



Complete view of the old power plant
(Photo: JICA)

Chart II-11. Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and the Caucasus Region



2008 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	Armenia	2.03	—	1.76	3.79	53.91	—	53.91	57.70
2	Uzbekistan	10.00	0.37	9.08	19.08	45.45	15.90	29.55	48.63
3	Kazakhstan	0.43	—	6.20	6.63	50.00	18.72	31.28	37.90
4	Kyrgyz Republic	2.24	—	7.94	10.18	2.31	0.14	2.17	12.35
5	Tajikistan	3.39	—	4.66	8.06	—	—	—	8.06
6	Georgia	2.19	1.09	1.24	3.43	1.51	2.51	-1.01	2.42
7	Turkmenistan	—	—	0.57	0.57	—	2.11	-2.11	-1.54
8	Azerbaijan	2.78	—	0.93	3.71	0.04	6.55	-6.51	-2.80
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	—	—	1.06	1.06	—	—	—	1.06
	Central Asia and the Caucasus region total	23.07	1.46	33.44	56.51	153.21	45.94	107.27	163.78

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

Notes: (41) An energy supply system that utilizes exhaust heat simultaneously generated from electrical power generation for thermal demand.

4. Africa (Sub-Sahara)

Bilateral ODA for Africa (Sub-Sahara) in 2008

- Approximately US\$1,398.7 million (approximately US\$1,495.61 million)
- Approximately 20.1% of total bilateral aid (approximately 10%)

Africa, in particular the Sub-Saharan African region located in the south of the Sahara Desert, continues to face serious poverty problems. The majority (33 of the 48 countries) of countries in this region are considered least developed countries (LDC), where nearly half of the population lives below the poverty line (US\$1 per day).^(Note 42) In addition, many countries in the region cradle serious problems that hinder development, including civil war and conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, and epidemics of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, requiring a significant amount of aid from the international community. Even when looking at discussion taking place in venues such as the United

Nations Security Council and G8 Summits, it is apparent that these types of problems in Africa are of critical interest to international society.

At the same time, Africa boasts copious natural resources and a beautiful natural environment, and thereby possesses great potential for economic growth through trade and investments as well as the promotion of tourism. Japan must continue to make appropriate contributions as a responsible member of the international community in order to assist Africa in achieving sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has proactively cooperated in undertakings led by African countries to address development issues through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which bases itself on the fundamental principle of self-help efforts (ownership) conducted by African countries and cooperation by the international community (partnership). In May 2008, marking 15 years since TICAD was launched in 1993, the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) was held in Yokohama. In addition, in March 2009, a ministerial-level

meeting was held in Botswana to confirm how TICAD IV assistance measures were implemented. Japan also presented a strong message on African assistance at the G20 London Summit held in April 2009. For the sustainable development of Africa, the advancement of public companies and resource development are also important. Japan implements researches to support those movements.

▶ See Part I, Chapter 1, Section 2 for more information on assistance to Africa.

Dispatch of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)

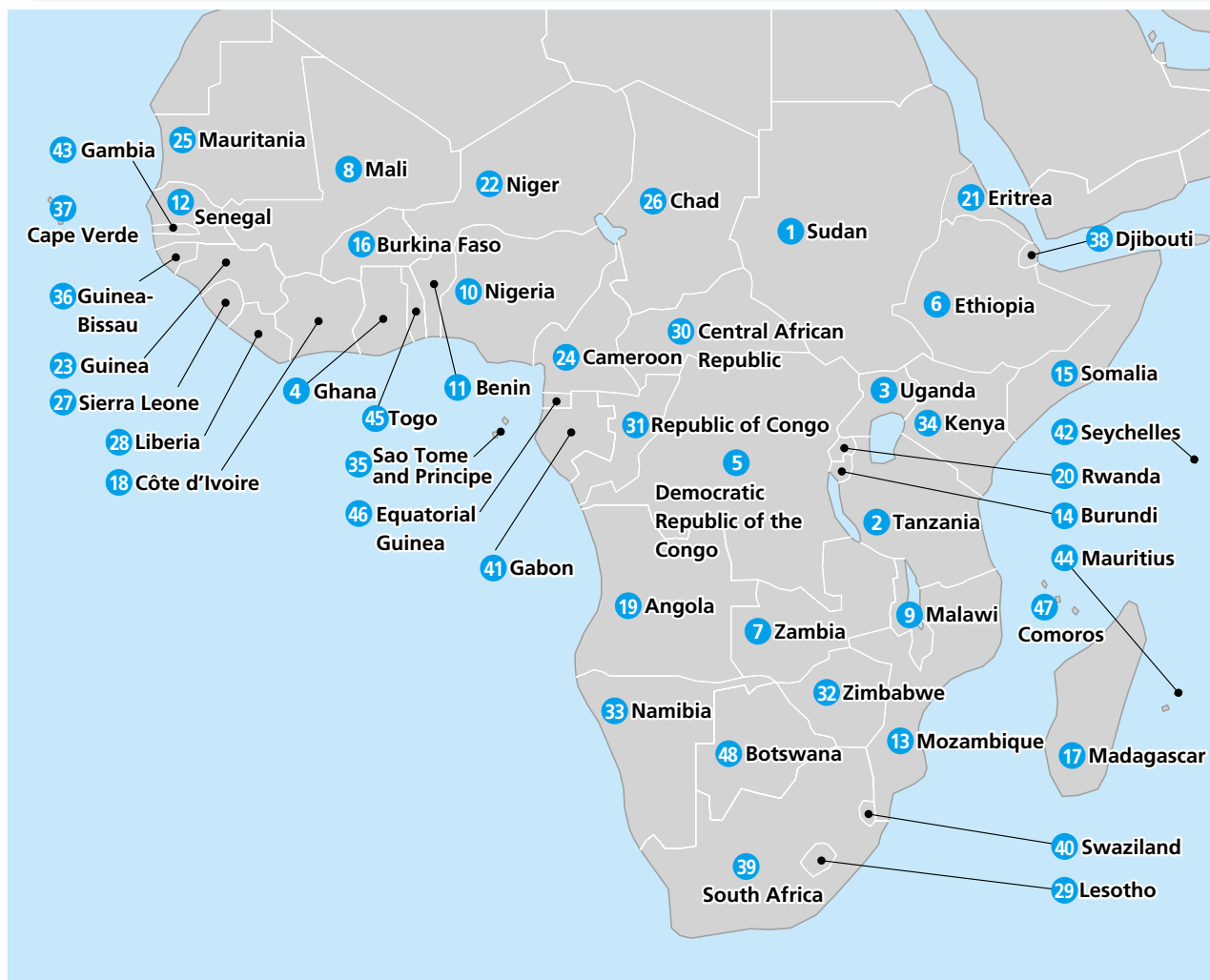
Japan announced the dispatch of the W-SAT at TICAD IV in 2008. The W-SAT is a framework where technical experts and other personnel from Japan are dispatched to African countries that cannot receive a stable supply of safe water to provide technical guidance. A wide range of currently active and retired technical experts in water-related fields such as water distribution management, groundwater drilling, pumping technology, water and sewage, and vegetable cultivation are recruited from domestic waterworks bureaus, NGOs, and private enterprises, and then dispatched as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers or Senior Volunteers. In the past, these volunteers have been dispatched to Ethiopia, Senegal, Tanzania, and South Africa. Over a five-year period ending in 2013, Japan plans to dispatch technical experts from various sectors to an even larger number of African countries to cooperate with local people in delivering safe water to people.



Residents drawing unsanitary water that is unsuitable for drinking because access to safe water is limited (Photo: JICA)

Notes: (42) Approximately 51% of the entire population of Sub-Saharan Africa lives on less than US\$1.25 per day.

Chart II-12. Japan's Assistance in the African Region



Project for the improvement of water sanitation at schools in Sudan
(Photo: JEN)

2008 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	Sudan	100.51	97.81	9.14	109.64	—	—	—	109.64
2	Tanzania	43.36	2.95	22.23	65.59	5.40	—	5.40	70.99
3	Uganda	39.75	23.57	12.64	52.39	4.62	—	4.62	57.01
4	Ghana	33.86	1.00	20.18	54.03	—	—	—	54.03
5	Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.32	33.07	5.89	51.22	—	—	—	51.22
6	Ethiopia	32.88	3.78	14.24	47.12	—	—	—	47.12
7	Zambia	18.57	6.31	18.57	37.14	—	—	—	37.14
8	Mali	32.01	2.74	2.52	34.52	—	—	—	34.52
9	Malawi	16.71	4.06	14.08	30.79	—	—	—	30.79
10	Nigeria	25.21	8.08	3.75	28.96	—	—	—	28.96
11	Benin	21.07	—	6.14	27.21	—	—	—	27.21
12	Senegal	7.89	—	14.05	21.94	3.19	—	3.19	25.13
13	Mozambique	17.58	6.00	6.15	23.72	—	—	—	23.72
14	Burundi	20.83	19.98	3.28	24.10	—	0.77	−0.77	23.34
		(19.98)	(19.98)	(3.28)	(23.26)	—	(0.01)	(−0.01)	(23.25)
15	Somalia	23.24	23.24	0.03	23.27	—	—	—	23.27
16	Burkina Faso	11.39	3.95	9.58	20.98	—	—	—	20.98
17	Madagascar	11.47	—	9.38	20.85	—	0.48	−0.48	20.37
18	Côte d'Ivoire	18.88	12.17	0.62	19.51	—	—	—	19.51
19	Angola	15.40	13.76	2.35	17.75	—	—	—	17.75
20	Rwanda	10.26	1.25	7.49	17.75	—	—	—	17.75
21	Eritrea	17.24	—	0.47	17.71	—	—	—	17.71
22	Niger	5.56	0.60	11.38	16.93	—	—	—	16.93
23	Guinea	14.72	1.01	2.37	17.09	—	0.24	−0.24	16.86
		(14.45)	(1.01)	(2.37)	(16.82)	—	—	—	(16.82)
24	Cameroon	12.50	—	3.08	15.58	—	—	—	15.58
25	Mauritania	10.75	2.15	3.73	14.49	—	—	—	14.49
26	Chad	14.33	14.33	0.06	14.39	—	—	—	14.39
27	Sierra Leone	10.13	2.51	4.00	14.13	—	—	—	14.13
28	Liberia	12.54	4.72	1.43	13.98	—	—	—	13.98
29	Lesotho	12.37	3.53	0.80	13.16	—	—	—	13.16
30	Central African Republic	12.57	11.75	0.17	12.74	—	0.57	−0.57	12.18
		(11.93)	(11.75)	(0.17)	(12.10)	—	—	—	(12.10)
31	Republic of Congo	10.49	10.31	0.13	10.62	—	—	—	10.62
32	Zimbabwe	7.69	7.69	2.27	9.97	—	—	—	9.97
33	Namibia	0.61	—	1.90	2.51	7.15	—	7.15	9.66
34	Kenya	41.59	23.10	20.25	61.84	12.95	66.01	−53.06	8.79
35	Sao Tome and Principe	7.15	—	0.07	7.22	—	—	—	7.22
36	Guinea-Bissau	5.07	5.02	0.76	5.83	—	—	—	5.83
37	Cape Verde	3.66	—	1.64	5.29	—	—	—	5.29
38	Djibouti	2.24	0.26	1.50	3.74	—	—	—	3.74
39	South Africa	0.66	—	3.92	4.58	—	0.91	−0.91	3.67
40	Swaziland	2.31	2.16	0.87	3.18	—	—	—	3.18
41	Gabon	0.37	—	4.11	4.48	—	2.73	−2.73	1.75
42	Seychelles	0.36	—	1.26	1.62	—	—	—	1.62
43	Gambia	0.61	—	0.47	1.08	—	—	—	1.08
44	Mauritius	0.08	—	0.17	0.25	3.13	3.02	0.11	0.36
45	Togo	0.80	0.05	0.13	0.92	—	0.59	−0.59	0.33
		(0.14)	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.27)	—	—	—	(0.27)
46	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	0.09
47	Comoros	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
48	Botswana	20.52	—	1.95	22.47	—	24.60	−24.60	−2.14
		—	—	(1.95)	(1.95)	—	(4.36)	(−4.36)	(−2.41)
	Multiple countries in Africa	121.19	121.19	9.39	130.59	304.17	—	304.17	434.76
	African region total	894.30 (871.37)	474.11 (474.11)	260.70 (260.70)	1,155.00 (1,132.07)	340.61 (340.61)	99.91 (77.52)	240.70 (263.09)	1,395.70 (1,395.16)

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

*4 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

5. Middle East

Bilateral ODA for the Middle East in 2008

- Approximately US\$2,371.73 million (approximately US\$3,154.33 million)
- Approximately 34.2% of total bilateral aid (approximately 21.2%)

The Middle East is the world's major energy supplying region, providing nearly 90% of Japan's imported crude oil. Peace and stability of the Middle East is an important issue that might directly affect the peace and prosperity of the international community as a whole including Japan. Therefore, the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan as well as the progress in the Middle East peace process are of tremendous importance. Japan aims to construct multi-layered partnerships centered around the private sector,

utilizing ODA and other public funding.

As the Middle East includes high-income oil-producing countries as well as least developed countries (LDC) the economic situation of each country is diverse. While tasks such as socioeconomic infrastructure development and poverty countermeasures are vital in low- and mid-income countries, oil-producing nations that have graduated from the need for ODA possess other issues such as human resource development.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan attaches great importance to the Middle East with regards to achieving "human security" and "peace building"—which are basic principles and priority issues, respectively, of Japan's ODA Charter—and securing resources and energy. Japan contributes to the social stability and economic development of the Middle East by working together with the international community to focus assistance on sectors such as water resource management, infrastructure development, and human resource development.

Japan's proactive support for Iraq includes assistance of a maximum US\$5 billion in ODA and approximately US\$6.7 billion in debt relief. As for Afghanistan, at the International Conference in Support of Afghanistan (Paris Conference) in June 2008, Japan pledged an additional US\$550 million, which has made the aggregate total of pledged donations reach US\$2 billion. In addition, in March

2009, nearly US\$300 million in funds was provided as necessary assistance to successfully implement the August 2009 presidential election.

▶ See Part II, Chapter 2, Section 1 for more information on assistance to Afghanistan.

Japan's support for Middle East peace has included approximately more than US\$1 billion in assistance to the Palestinians provided since 1993. Recognizing the importance of realizing peace through the establishment of a Palestinian state (the two-state solution) which could maintain coexistence and co-prosperity with Israel, Japan has provided consistent support to the peace efforts of President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority (PA). As part of these undertakings in recent years, efforts have been made to realize the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity"^(Note 43) initiative with the participation of Israel, PA, and Jordan.

Strengthening of Teacher Education Program (Afghanistan)

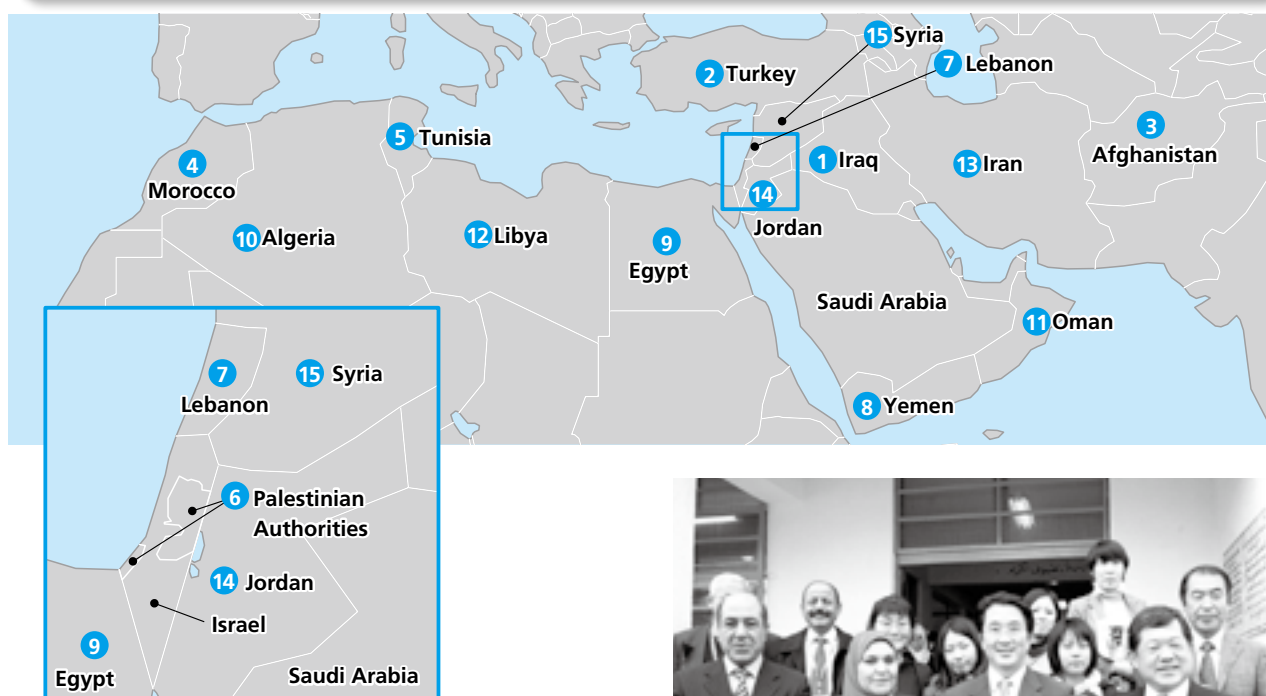
In Afghanistan, the number of students in elementary and middle schools is rapidly increasing, as children that were once unable to attend school under the Taliban regime are now able to attend. Accordingly, the number of teachers is also significantly increasing, but there are still many teachers that enter the classroom without having received adequate training. Thereupon, Japan is assisting in creating instruction manuals for teachers that teach subjects for first to sixth graders. These manuals provide concrete explanations on teaching methods and are created so that teachers can promptly employ them in classes. Manuals are currently distributed to schools throughout Afghanistan and teacher training is also being conducted. Also, partnerships with other donors and NGOs allow for distributing the manuals and providing training in a wider range of areas. These manuals are anticipated to lead to higher quality classes.



Children observing plants in a group study (Photo: JICA)

Notes: (43) This is an attempt to develop the Jordan Valley through intraregional cooperation between Japan, Palestine, Israel, and Jordan via unique Japanese mid- to long-term undertakings aimed at the coexistence and prosperity between Israel and Palestine. Currently, efforts are being made to plan the construction of a processed agriculture complex in the outskirts of Jericho.

Chart II-13. Japan's Assistance in the Middle East Region



State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Koichi Takemasa
with associates of the United Nations Relief and
Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
(UNRWA) and Japanese associates doing activities in
the field (at Palestinian refugee camp)
(Photo: JICA)



2008 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	Iraq	1,915.91 (19.78)	18.78 (18.78)	3.98 (3.98)	1,919.89 (23.76)	— —	164.66 —	-164.66 —	1,755.23 (23.76)
2	Turkey	2.90	—	8.84	11.74	445.34	171.16	274.17	285.92
3	Afghanistan	180.43	111.38	27.60	208.03	—	—	—	208.03
4	Morocco	16.85	—	6.16	23.01	119.97	37.14	82.83	105.84
5	Tunisia	0.03	—	5.92	5.94	97.54	49.50	48.04	53.98
6	[Palestinian Authorities]	20.45	19.08	9.85	30.30	—	—	—	30.30
7	Lebanon	6.57	5.68	0.15	6.72	13.87	6.80	7.07	13.79
8	Yemen	29.60 (9.71)	1.45 (1.45)	3.74 (3.74)	33.33 (13.45)	— —	21.31 (1.60)	-21.31 (-1.60)	12.02 (11.85)
9	Egypt	33.22	—	16.73	49.95	113.70	152.01	-38.32	11.64
10	Algeria	1.99	—	1.57	3.55	0.47	—	0.47	4.03
11	Oman	—	—	0.45	0.45	—	—	—	0.45
12	Libya	—	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	0.19
13	Iran	2.31	1.45	5.01	7.32	—	23.97	-23.97	-16.65
14	Jordan	21.47	—	10.42	31.89	4.64	86.61	-81.97	-50.08
15	Syria	1.72	—	11.04	12.76	—	69.45	-69.45	-56.68
	Multiple countries in Middle East	5.94	5.94	1.39	7.33	—	—	—	7.33
	Middle East region total	2,239.85 (323.83)	164.22 (164.22)	118.96 (118.96)	2,358.81 (442.79)	795.52 (795.52)	782.61 (598.24)	12.92 (197.28)	2,371.73 (640.07)

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA. Brackets indicate names of regions.

*2 Including graduated countries in total.

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

*4 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

*5 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

Bilateral ODA for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2008

- Approximately US\$269.45 million (approximately US\$768.47 million)
- Approximately 3.9% of total bilateral aid (approximately 5.2%)

Latin America and the Caribbean boast a population of 560 million with a large market of US\$3.54 trillion in regional gross production. The region is also increasing its presence within the international community through the establishment of democracy and continuing stable growth, in addition to its role as a provider of minerals and energy resources, such as steel, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, biofuel, as well as food resources. The average

income level of nations in the region is comparatively high compared to other ODA recipient countries; however, a characteristic of this region is the marked domestic disparity between the rich and poor classes and continued existence of poverty. Moreover, efforts to address climate change have also become important as the region has an abundance of nature, including the Amazon Rainforest.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan and the nations of Latin America have traditionally created a friendly relationship, and through ODA, Japan provides support for challenges such as creating a foundation for sustainable growth in these countries, assistance for reducing poverty and redressing disparity, the consolidation of peace, and South-South Cooperation. Japan's assistance for sustainable growth in the region consists of activities such as infrastructure development and cultivating small- to medium-sized enterprises. In addition, Japan also provides assistance in such social development sectors as health and medical care, education, and community development in order to tackle poverty and income disparity, which are historical issues of the region. Japan also provides assistance in the consolidation of peace in areas such as Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, and Colombia, which faces the issue of maintaining peace with antigovernment forces.

As for common development issues throughout the Latin America and the Caribbean region, Japan creates region-wide projects while working together with regional communities such as the Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in order to implement more effective and efficient assistance policies. Many years of continued economic cooperation disbursements by Japan have also allowed it to partner with Chile, Brazil, Argentina,

and Mexico—which have all reached a level where they can provide assistance to third-countries—to conduct such efforts as third-country training and dispatching third-country experts in Latin American and African nations.

As well as deforestation and degradation in the Amazon, other environmental problems are worsening in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the growing hole in the ozone layer, declining glaciers in the Andes caused by climate change, and frequent natural disasters such as hurricanes. Japan provides assistance in such areas as natural environment conservation and disaster prevention in order to restrain these problems and mitigate their impacts.

Japan works to spread the Japanese standard of digital broadcasting (ISDB-T^(Note 44)) in cooperation with the Japanese private sector. Particularly in Latin America, this standard has been spreading as Brazil adopted the standard in 2006, and then, as the result of the collaboration with Brazil on this matter, Peru, Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela made the decision to introduce this standard in 2009. The promotion of digital broadcasting helps to improve regional broadcasting media, and the diffusion of Japanese standards can help Japanese enterprises enter overseas markets. Japan supports these countries through technology transfer and human resource development.

Notes: (44) Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial

The Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic

In Central America and the Caribbean, improving the quality of nurses is a major challenge in aim to reduce the region's constantly high infant and maternal mortality rates. Japan has established a nurse training system and has been providing assistance since August 2007 for a planned period of three years, undertaking efforts to improve the quality of nurses. Senior nursing teachers from Guatemala, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic that received training in El Salvador, which is the base for the project, have returned to there own countries and are providing training. By March 2009, a total of nine training sessions were conducted in these countries, allowing for training 257 senior nurse teachers.

Chart II-14. Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region





Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Shuji Kira meeting with President Evo Morales of Bolivia

2008 (calendar year)

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

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
1	Brazil	3.90	—	17.66	21.56	159.68	87.97	71.72	93.28
2	Nicaragua	34.38	—	9.39	43.77	—	—	—	43.77
3	Honduras	31.05	—	9.80	40.86	—	—	—	40.86
4	Bolivia	22.65	—	14.81	37.46	—	1.98	-1.98	35.48
5	Paraguay	9.03	—	13.18	22.21	51.63	42.98	8.65	30.85
6	El Salvador	6.97	—	8.68	15.65	31.11	16.18	14.92	30.57
7	Haiti	11.36	6.40	0.35	11.72	—	—	—	11.72
8	Guatemala	5.97	—	8.24	14.21	2.54	6.15	-3.61	10.60
9	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8.77	—	0.70	9.47	—	—	—	9.47
10	Guyana	7.33	—	0.42	7.75	—	—	—	7.75
11	Chile	1.04	—	8.24	9.28	—	2.68	-2.68	6.60
12	Argentina	0.14	—	8.27	8.41	—	2.52	-2.52	5.89
13	Panama	0.70	0.41	7.39	8.09	2.79	6.76	-3.98	4.11
14	Cuba	2.25	0.88	1.76	4.01	—	—	—	4.01
15	Suriname	3.86	—	0.06	3.93	—	—	—	3.93
16	Venezuela	0.71	—	2.04	2.75	—	—	—	2.75
17	Dominican Republic	2.54	—	11.07	13.62	—	12.02	-12.02	1.59
18	Saint Lucia	0.10	—	1.38	1.47	—	—	—	1.47
19	Belize	0.10	—	1.37	1.47	—	—	—	1.47
20	Commonwealth of Dominica	0.38	—	0.82	1.20	—	—	—	1.20
21	Uruguay	0.59	—	2.28	2.87	—	1.87	-1.87	1.00
22	Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	0.63	0.63	—	—	—	0.63
23	Grenada	—	—	0.43	0.43	—	—	—	0.43
24	Barbados	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	0.09
25	Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.02
26	Saint Christopher and Nevis	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.02
27	Costa Rica	1.26	—	4.93	6.18	19.78	27.12	-7.34	-1.16
28	Jamaica	0.45	—	2.67	3.12	16.87	23.73	-6.86	-3.74
29	Ecuador	10.90	—	7.29	18.20	—	23.93	-23.93	-5.73
30	Colombia	3.50	0.18	6.28	9.78	—	16.66	-16.66	-6.89
31	Peru	15.43	0.50	8.53	23.97	97.87	139.75	-41.88	-17.91
32	Mexico	—	—	14.39	14.39	17.63	86.71	-69.08	-54.69
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.53	0.53	9.48	10.01	—	—	—	10.01
	Latin America and the Caribbean region total	185.89	8.91	182.69	368.58	399.89	499.02	-99.13	269.45

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

7. Oceania

Bilateral ODA for Oceania in 2008

- Approximately US\$72.93 million (approximately US\$166.94 million)
- Approximately 1.1% of total bilateral aid (approximately 1.1%)

Japan and the Pacific island countries are neighbors sharing the Pacific Ocean. They have strong historical ties. Having an immense Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the region provides strategic sea lanes for maritime transportation and an important ground for Japan's deep-sea fishery industry. Therefore, sustainable peace and prosperity in this region are extremely important for Japan.

Many Pacific island countries have achieved independence relatively recently. It is crucial for them to become socially and economically self-reliant states. There are a

number of difficulties which island nations face in particular, such as small-scale economies, dependence on primary industries, geographic dispersion, lack of easy access to international markets, vulnerability to natural disasters, and the risk of losing land territory. Furthermore, the region faces problems relating to democratization, such as the political change in Fiji.

Based on such circumstances, and as a friendly partner of Oceania, Japan provides assistance taking into account the individual situations of each country.

<Japan's Efforts>

To achieve political stability and independent economic development in Oceania, it is essential to overcome social and economic weaknesses and pursue regional cooperation. Japan has promoted cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), a framework for regional cooperation composed of the leaders of the Pacific countries. The Japan-Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Summit Meeting, a leaders' meeting of Japan and the PIF countries, has been held once every three years since 1997.

In May 2009, the 5th Japan-PIF Summit Meeting was held in Tomamu, Hokkaido, where Japan pledged assistance totaling approximately ¥50 billion over the ensuing three years. In the sectors of environmental and climate change, Japan proposed the Pacific Environment Community (PEC), which is a framework where Japan and Pacific island nations work together to cooperate via international negotiations and other efforts.

- ▶ For more information on assistance for environmental and climate change in the Pacific region, see Part I, Chapter 3, Section 3.

Japan also provides assistance to Pacific island states from the perspective of human security in order to aid them in overcoming vulnerabilities. Specifically, Japan has provided assistance to improve basic living conditions—such as through human resources training for 2,000 people and the construction of schools and hospitals—as well as aid for sustainable agriculture and fisheries. Moreover, in order to enhance human exchanges Japan will implement the

“Kizuna Plan,” which includes youth exchanges between Japan and Pacific island countries of over 1,000 people over the ensuing three years.

The island countries of the Pacific face common development problems in the education, environment, and health care sectors. In order to achieve the sustainable development of these countries, Japan provides regional cooperation not only to each individual country, but also the entire Pacific region, taking into account region-wide benefits. For instance, Japan provides grant aid to help build a center at the University of the South Pacific (USP) in Fiji that carries out research on areas such as information and communications technology, and provides the related machinery and equipment for the center. In addition, through assistance for developing distance learning network facilities for USP,



Japan provides a wide range of island nation inhabitants with the opportunity to receive secondary education. Japan also contributes to resolving the region's environmental problems through such efforts as dispatching experts to the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), a regional international agency in Samoa, providing training for waste countermeasures, and assisting in the preparation of a waste countermeasures master plan.

Japan also takes part in various regional undertakings in measures against infectious diseases. For instance, in order to strengthen vaccination projects in the region, Japan has extended cooperation together with the World Health Organization and UNICEF in implementing the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) focused on safe inoculations, including provision of vaccines, maintenance of cold chains, and safe disposal of medical waste. Therein, assistance is provided to improve the rate of immunization against measles and Type-B hepatitis, eradicating filariasis, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Regarding its collaboration with international

organizations, under the framework of the “Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with ADB (ACFA),” Japan provided Samoa with an ODA loan in December 2007, which encompassed the building and repairing of efficient power plants, disaster countermeasures by laying power lines underground, and upgrading to high-efficiency power lines.



Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

The Project for Improvement of Funafuti Port (Tuvalu)

Funafuti Port is the only port in Tuvalu where large-sized vessels can come alongside the pier. However, problems such as aging piers, lack of equipment for loading and unloading, and container yards with inadequate space cause a decrease in loading and unloading efficiency. Through grant aid totaling ¥930 million, Japan works to develop the port's piers and yards, improve bonded warehouses, and ameliorate loading and unloading efficiency. These efforts have allowed Japan to contribute to the economy of Tuvalu by boosting cargo transport capacity, cutting transport costs, and ensuring that cargo handling and ship navigation is conducted safely.

Chart II-15. Japan's Assistance in the Oceanian Region



2008 (calendar year)

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

2000 (calendar year)		Grants				Loan aid			Total
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Vanuatu	9.92	—	4.15	14.07	—	0.16	−0.16	13.91
2	Palau	9.09	—	3.64	12.73	—	—	—	12.73
3	Solomon Islands	5.75	—	3.74	9.48	—	—	—	9.48
4	Kiribati	5.81	—	1.86	7.68	—	—	—	7.68
5	Fiji	1.93	0.72	5.56	7.49	—	1.17	−1.17	6.31
6	Tuvalu	4.90	—	0.87	5.76	—	—	—	5.76
7	Micronesia	1.51	—	3.72	5.23	—	—	—	5.23
8	Samoa	0.35	—	4.45	4.80	—	—	—	4.80
9	Tonga	1.12	—	2.63	3.75	—	—	—	3.75
10	Marshall Islands	0.45	—	1.98	2.43	—	—	—	2.43
11	Nauru	1.12	—	0.37	1.49	—	—	—	1.49
12	[Niue]	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
13	[Cook Islands]	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.02
14	Papua New Guinea	0.78	0.10	9.31	10.09	—	92.67	−92.67	−82.57
	Multiple countries in Oceania	—	—	3.30	3.30	78.56	—	78.56	81.86
	Oceanian region total	42.72	0.82	45.65	88.38	78.56	94.00	−15.44	72.93

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA. Brackets indicate names of regions.

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

*3 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

8. Europe

Bilateral ODA for Europe in 2008

- Approximately US\$149.93 million (approximately US\$190.96 million)
- Approximately 2.2% of total bilateral aid (approximately 1.3%)

The Baltic countries and the Central and Eastern European countries have shed the former socialist system and have generally achieved market-based economies and democratization. However, the degree of development varies greatly among these countries. Ten Central and Eastern European countries have already acceded to the EU (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Romania, and Bulgaria) and are now moving from being recipient to donor countries, as the DAC list excluded them as recipients and the countries have

shown increased GNI per capita.

Despite disparities in the level of development between nations, Western Balkan states such as Croatia and Macedonia aim to accede to the EU as soon as possible, and as such are tackling the issue of reform. Meanwhile, former Soviet states such as Ukraine and Moldova face the issue of sustainable economic development with a market economy. In addition, the development situation in the region is diversifying, as countries such as Kosovo are working on national development as newly independent nations.

<Japan's Efforts>

As the Baltic countries and the Central and Eastern European countries have developed economically, the role of Japan's assistance in this region is also changing. Eight of the nations that have attained EU membership—excluding Romania and Bulgaria—are no longer recipients of Japanese ODA and began to fulfill their international role as donor countries. Japan therein conducts efforts to share its experiences as an ODA providing country.

For the Western Balkan region and former Soviet states, which are still amidst economic development, it is necessary to continue to provide support in accordance with each nation's level of development and needs. In Serbia, Japan has allotted the focus of its assistance to infrastructure development—such as for electric power, water supply, and transportation—and the health and medical sector, while also dispatching specialists and conducting training to promote investments, small- to medium-sized enterprises, and trade. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Japan provides assistance such as for cultural aspects, for ethnic reconciliation,

for returnees, and for landmine victims. Japan continues to support the efforts of Ukraine and Moldova for further democratization and transition to a market economy, and it works to raise the standard of living for the people through the improvement of medical and agricultural equipment and machinery, and other assistance.



Photo: dpa/PANA

Greater Tirana Sewerage System Improvement Project (Albania)

Since its establishment of a democratic administration in 1992, Albania has gradually achieved economic growth via such means as ample assistance from European countries, the United States, and international organizations. However, regional development has led to an increase in the population, resulting in rising domestic and industrial drainage. At the same time, the lagging development of sewer systems has caused sewage to flow into Lana River, which runs through the center of the city, and into other surrounding areas. The resulting accumulation of garbage in rivers and foul odor worsens the sanitary and living environments of residents. Thereupon, Japan has utilized approximately ¥11.1 billion in ODA loans to develop sewage facilities such as sewage treatment plants, improve the quality of groundwater and water in rivers, and assist in bettering the living environment of residents living in such areas.

Chart II-16. Japan's Assistance in the European Region



2008 (calendar year)

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

2008 (calendar year)		Grants				Loan aid			Total
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursement	Amount received	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.59	—	2.20	2.79	18.61	—	18.61	21.39
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.75	—	3.50	11.25	—	0.65	−0.65	10.60
3	Moldova	9.35	—	0.23	9.58	—	—	—	9.58
4	Ukraine	4.76	—	2.10	6.86	1.56	—	1.56	8.42
5	Serbia	3.46	0.29	2.42	5.88	—	—	—	5.88
6	Montenegro	0.60	—	2.54	3.14	—	1.28	−1.28	1.85
7	Belarus	0.27	—	0.15	0.42	—	—	—	0.42
8	Croatia	0.72	—	0.25	0.97	—	0.95	−0.95	0.01
9	Albania	0.05	—	0.75	0.80	—	3.28	−3.28	−2.48
	Multiple countries of the former Yugoslavian countries	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07
	Multiple countries in Europe	—	—	0.54	0.54	—	—	—	0.54
	European region total	31.02	0.68	22.40	53.42	137.54	41.03	96.51	149.93

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Including graduated countries and Eastern Europe in total.

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

*4 "Multiple countries" refers to assistance encompassing multiple countries such as dispatch of study teams and seminars.

*5 Aid to Serbia includes aid to Kosovo, which became independent in February, 2008.