

Japan's Official Development Assistance
White Paper 2009



Japan's International Cooperation



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Notes on the cover photo

A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (midwife) participating in a regional project for maternal and child health at Saithani Hospital in Laos.

(Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

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Foreword

Since I assumed the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs in September 2009, I have been thinking about how Japan, in pursuing its foreign policy based on the understanding and trust of the Japanese people, should promote international cooperation to achieve peace and affluence for the people of the world and to allow the people of Japan to fully appreciate peace and affluence.

In the present international community, a number of issues remain unsettled. While the global economy appears to have emerged from the worst stage of the crisis, it is still struggling on the path to recovery. It is also the harsh reality that many people around the world suffer from hunger and disease, conflict, climate change, and natural disasters such as earthquakes, and live hard lives in which they can hardly maintain their dignity as human beings. For example, in January 2010, many people lost their lives in the large-scale earthquake in Haiti. Japan, as an earthquake-prone country, will contribute actively to Haiti's reconstruction, making good use of its knowledge and experience. Furthermore, as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is being threatened notably in the sub-Saharan region of Africa, Japan will continue and strengthen the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process, and redouble its efforts collectively with the international community for the achievement of the MDGs.

It is important that, not becoming inward-looking, we sympathize as a fellow human being, with the people who are struggling throughout the world and provide support for developing countries with a view to realizing human security. Japan will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding, from emergency humanitarian assistance to support for the political process, security improvement, and reconstruction and development.

Based on this concept, in the relatively short period since the inauguration of the new government, Japan has taken leadership and announced various initiatives in response to the challenges confronting the international community. In November 2009, Japan pledged to provide new assistance to Afghanistan up to an amount approximately US\$5 billion over a period of about five years. With regard to climate change, at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) in December 2009, Japan pledged new assistance under the Hatoyama Initiative. This assistance is broad in scope and encompasses developing countries which are tackling climate change through measures such as emission reductions, or which are vulnerable to the negative impact of climate change.

Including these initiatives of the new government, this White Paper focuses on Japan's response to the global financial and economic crisis, assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan, and efforts to address environment and climate change issues.

It is my view that Japan's current development assistance has not attracted sufficient sympathy of the Japanese people. Hence, I announced that we will conduct a basic review of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by around the summer in 2010. We are now undertaking tasks in the lead-up to the review. Through these efforts, Japan will not only implement ODA more strategically and effectively but also enhance both the quality and volume of ODA with the public understanding and support.

Japan's international cooperation is conducted in the spirit of the preamble to the Japanese Constitution, which sets out the "determination" of the Japanese people to contribute to the international community. ODA is implemented not only by the government, but also with the participation of a wide range of people. It is essential that Japan further promotes partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and international organizations. The columns of this White Paper give spotlight to the activities of the Japanese people who are active around the world mostly as aid practitioners, and introduce specific examples of Japan's international cooperation.

I hope that this White Paper will make international cooperation more accessible to you, and enhance your interest in and understanding of Japan's international cooperation.

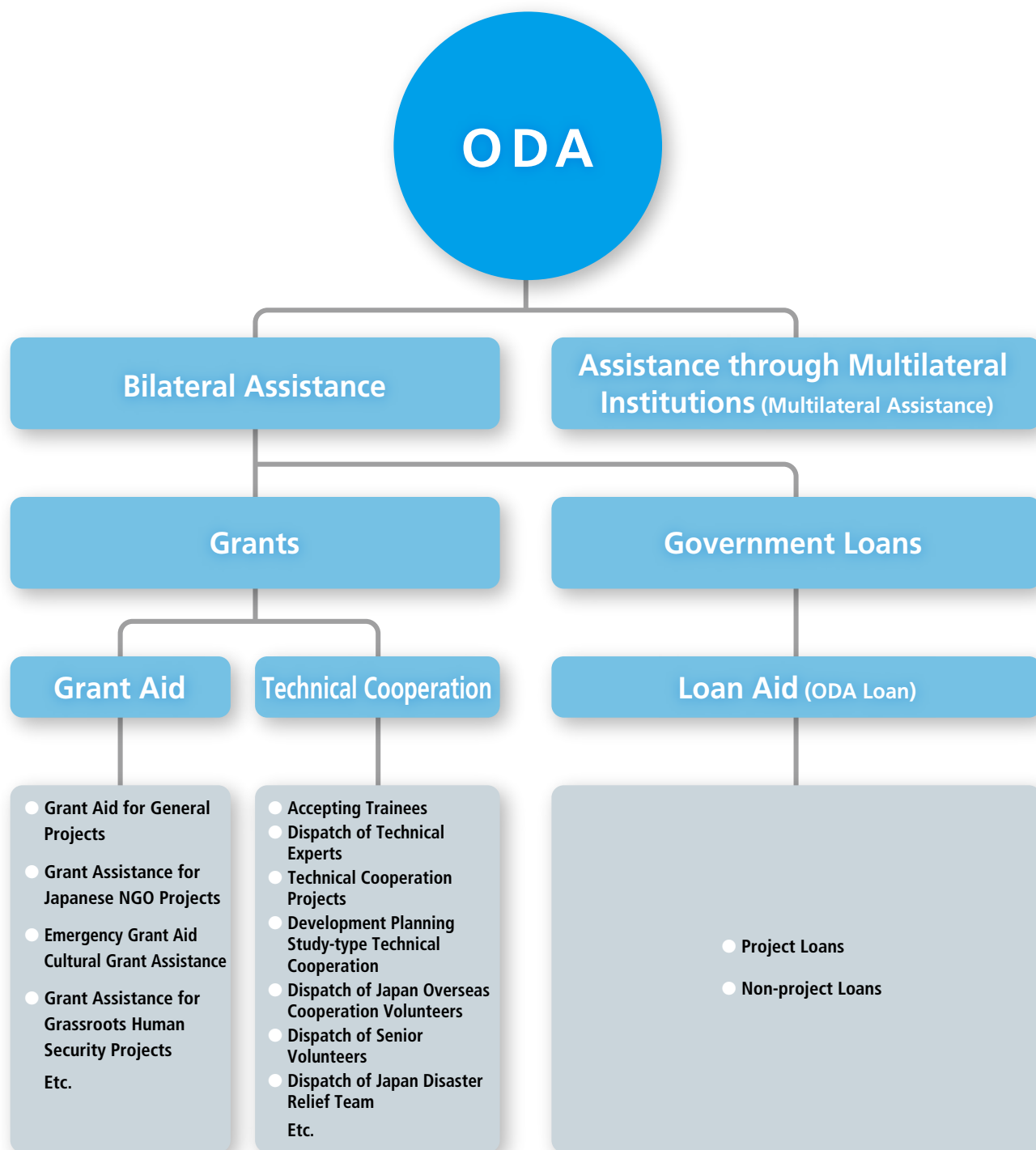
March 2010

Katsuya Okada
Minister for Foreign Affairs

岡田克也



Japan's Official Development Assistance



Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants or loans with relaxed conditions provided by public institutions mainly for the purpose of contributing to economic development and the improvement of welfare, which are directed toward developing countries and regions on the list of countries and regions for the receipt of aid created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

ODA consists of bilateral assistance that supports developing countries directly and multilateral assistance that provides support through international institutions. Bilateral assistance can be divided into grants and government loans. Grants refer to assistance provided gratuitously to developing countries as "grant aid" or "technical cooperation." Meanwhile, government loans consist of "loan aid (ODA loan)" that are premised on repayment by developing countries in the future. Multilateral assistance includes contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and contributions and investments for the World Bank and so on.

Japan's International Cooperation

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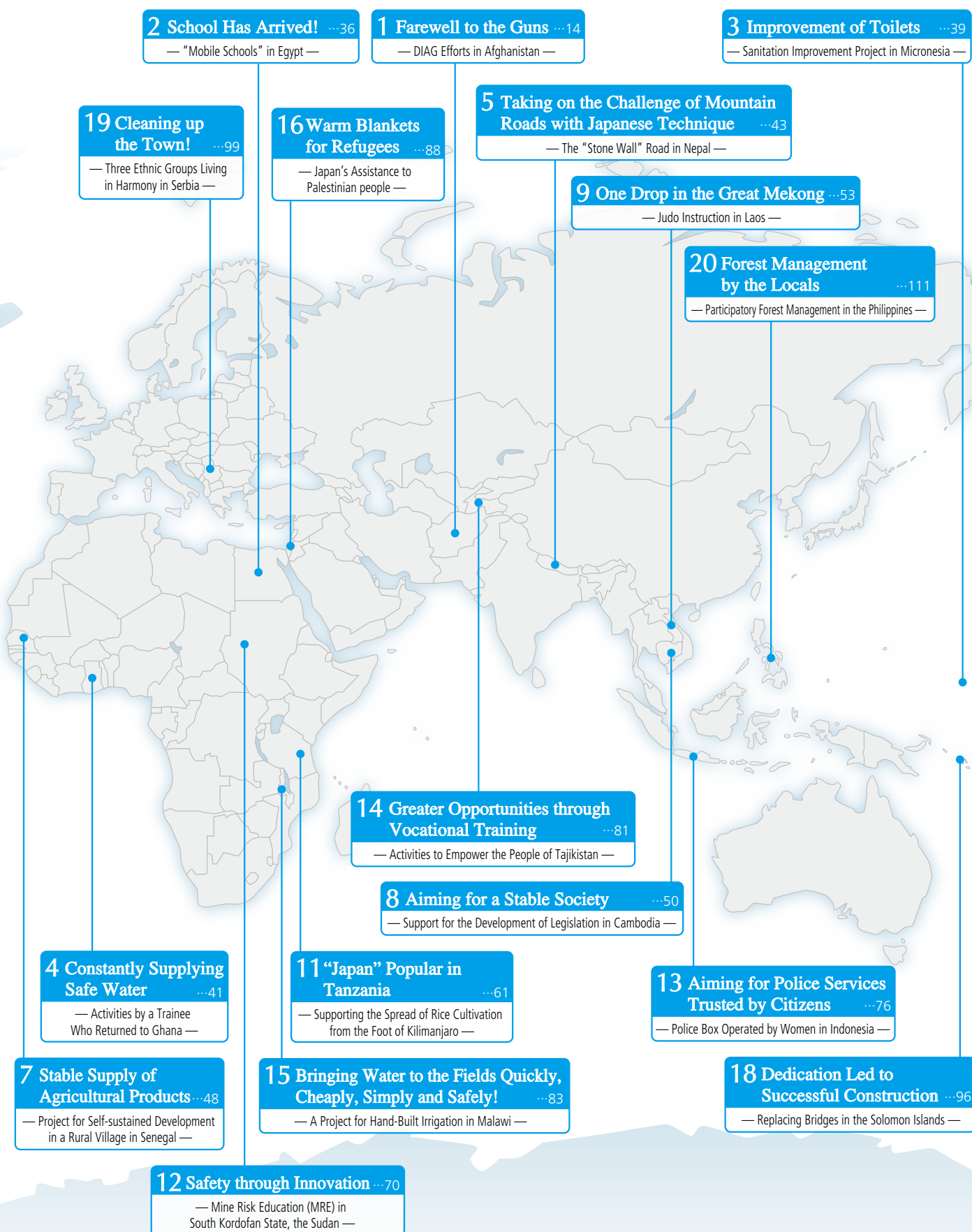
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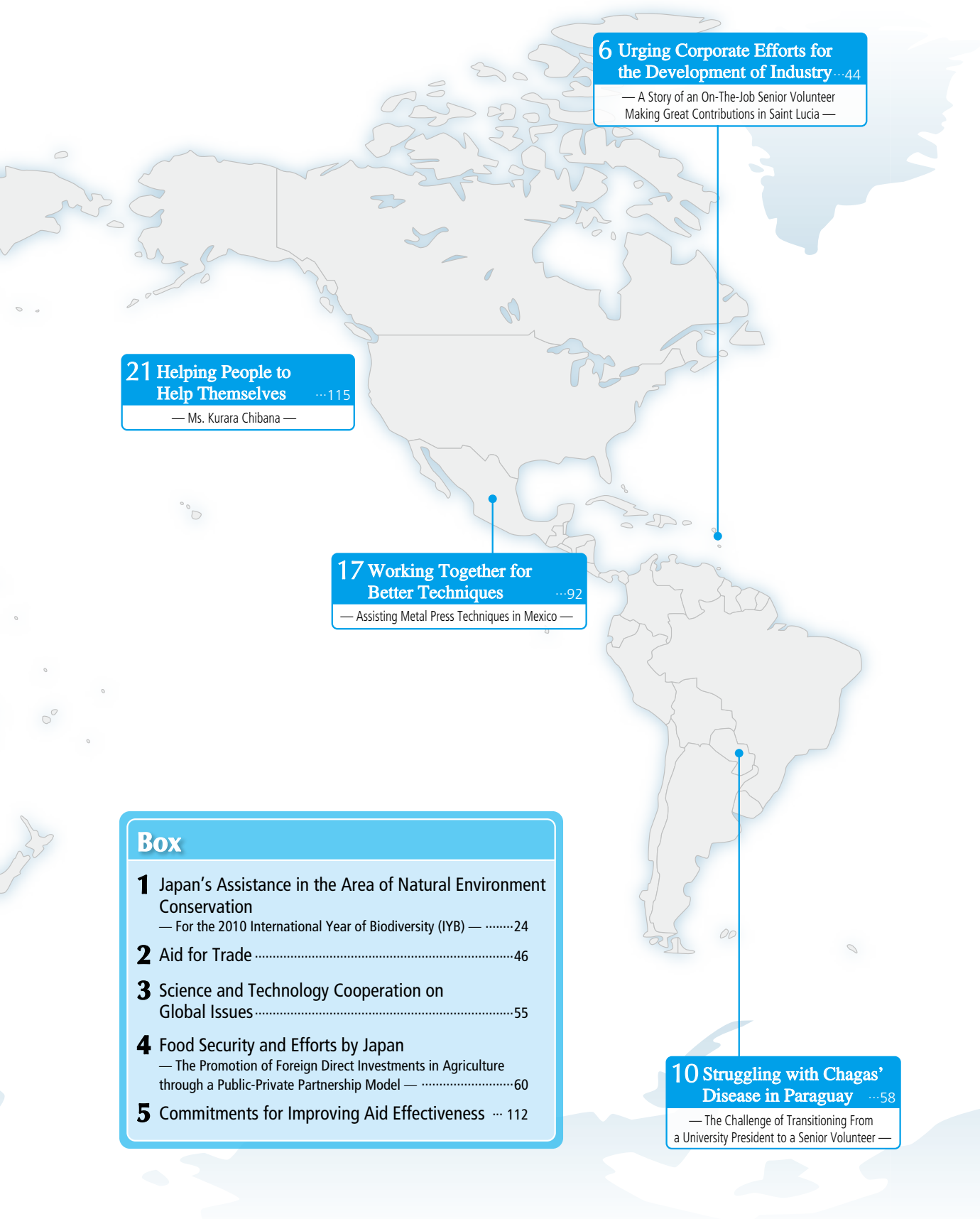
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Part I

GLOBAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS AND ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Global Financial and Economic Crisis and Assistance to Developing Countries



Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama delivering an address at the 64th United Nations General Assembly (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

In September 2009, a new government headed by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama was inaugurated. In his address at the 64th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) which he attended shortly after taking office, Prime Minister Hatoyama presented the new government's policy on official development assistance (ODA). "Even in the twenty-first century, the world has not been liberated from the problems of poverty, infectious diseases, health, education, water and sanitation, food and illegal drugs. The situation is particularly serious in developing countries. I am also compelled to point out the unfortunate reality that fragile or failed States can become breeding grounds for terrorism. The global economic crisis that began last year has been exacerbating the situation." In this context, "Japan will work in partnership with international organizations and NGOs and strengthen its assistance to developing countries in terms of both quality and quantity. Japan intends to continue and strengthen the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process, and redouble its efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the promotion of human security."

Prime Minister Hatoyama pledged to make every effort to ensure the new Japan become a "bridge" between developed and developing countries. However, as the Japanese

economy experiences the serious impact of the global financial and economic crisis since September 2008, the question of "why must Japan assist developing countries" is being asked more than ever before.

Amidst the dramatically changing international situation and tough economic conditions, development needs are diversified and incremented in developing countries. As described in Chapter 1 and the subsequent sections, it is Japan's responsibility as a major country as well as Japan's own national interest to become a "bridge" between developed and developing countries by tackling the common challenges facing the international community, i.e., responses to the current financial and economic crisis, African development, assistance for the reconstruction of Afghanistan and assistance to Pakistan, and environmental and climate change issues.

Japan clearly states in its ODA Charter that the objectives of ODA are "to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity." It also identifies ODA as the most suitable policy for Japan, a nation aspiring for world peace, to gain sympathy and support from the international community. Part I will begin by reiterating the significance and necessity of ODA, followed by a thorough discussion of Japan's development efforts which are

The Significance and Necessity of Japanese ODA: Why Does Japan Assist Developing Countries?

■ After World War II, with the assistance of the United States (US) and World Bank, Japan strove to reconstruct its economy and achieve stability by its own efforts and through economic prosperity and democracy, Japan has built a prosperous society in which each and every citizen enjoys peace and happiness. Meanwhile, ever since Japan started economic cooperation in 1954 ^(Note 1), through ODA it has made significant contributions to the promotion of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction as well as the improvement of the people's livelihoods in developing countries, beginning with East Asia. Japan, a prosperous society with the world's second largest economy, has a large responsibility as a major country in the world to promote the economic and social development of developing countries and take steps to solve global challenges, and to demonstrate leadership in building a world where all people can live humanly and peacefully.

■ It is the harsh reality that many people in the world continue to suffer from extreme poverty and hunger. The international community cannot ignore this reality from a humanitarian standpoint. As globalization progresses, the international community is faced with numerous issues that require a coordinated response, such as environment and climate change issues, the spread of infectious diseases, and the financial and economic crisis. These issues have a large impact on the lives of people beyond borders. If nothing is done, they will threaten the human dignity of the people who have been left behind by economic development, and will become a direct threat to Japan's own interest. There is thus an ever-growing need to step up global efforts to achieve the Millennium Development

Goals (MDGs), and ODA is playing an important role in these efforts. Japan attaches importance in ensuring human security by addressing, through ODA, the direct threats to individuals that cannot be addressed merely through protection of a state as before. The Hatoyama Cabinet has repeatedly pledged, with regard to assistance to developing countries, that Japan will re-double its efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs and the promotion of human security.

■ Japan's prosperity today has not been established by Japan alone. Japan enjoys the benefits of free trade in the international community, and is dependent on overseas sources for much of its resources, energy, and food in the context of such interdependence, Japan must continue to ensure its survival and prosperity. Thus, it is essential for Japan, which obtains tremendous benefits from its partnership and cooperation with the international community, to work towards building a peaceful and stable international environment through the strategic use of ODA.

■ Japan's contribution to the development of developing countries for over half a century has enhanced its friendly relations with these countries and promoted mutual understandings with them at the grassroots level. Furthermore, it has been largely fruitful also in strengthening the trust in Japan as well as Japan's assertiveness in the international community. If Japan takes a leading role in harnessing its ODA to address the development of developing countries and to tackle global challenges, this will improve Japan's reputation among the international community, and consequently, strengthen its diplomatic foundations and ensure its security and prosperity.

one component of the measures to promote global economic recovery—a priority issue of the international community of the present—as well as efforts to address the issues such as conflict and terrorism and to the global issues such as the environment and climate change.

ODA is one of the most important and effective tools to address the challenges confronting the international community, and by extension to advance Japan's national interests. ODA is an indispensable policy tool for contributing to the peace and stability of the world through peaceful means, and creating a desirable international environment for Japan. Japan's ODA is expected to further increase its strategic value, mobility, transparency, and efficiency in accordance with the aid principles which have been established based on Japan's prior assistance experience and record. It is also

expected to promote a deeper understanding of the objectives of ODA and the importance of its use, both domestically and internationally, through broad public participation. Japan's ODA marked its 55th year in October 2009. Japan's efforts to draw on its assistance experience while taking the lead in the development field and contributing to the development of developing countries are now more significant than ever.

Despite the tough economic and fiscal conditions, Japan will make active use of ODA and strive to enhance its strategic contributions to the international community. In addition, Japan will continue to make its unceasing effort to further promote ODA reforms, such as improvements in aid effectiveness and development effectiveness and in the assistance implementation system to make Japan's ODA even better.

Notes: (1) On October 6, 1954, Japan joined the Colombo Plan (a regional cooperation organization which was founded in January 1950 to promote the economic and social development of Asian and Pacific countries) and began providing technical cooperation.



Chapter 1

Response to the Global Financial and Economic Crisis

Photo: Kazuyoshi Nomachi/JICA

Since September 2008, the world has been faced with a financial and economic crisis rooted in the subprime loan problem of the United States (US). The crisis worked its way through the globalized financial markets and brought on a credit crunch across the world. Furthermore, the crisis is having a profound impact on the real economies of countries in the form of trade stagnation, declines in consumption, and declines in employment. The impact on the vulnerable populations in developing countries is particularly severe, and it has been pointed out that the efforts made to date towards the achievement of the MDGs may come to naught.

In Asia, the crisis had a relatively modest direct impact on the financial sector, helped by the economic structural reforms that were implemented in each country after the 1997 currency crisis and the accumulation of abundant foreign reserves in those countries, as well as advancements in regional cooperation in the financial sector, including the Chiang Mai Initiative. Nevertheless, the crisis is having a large impact on the real economy. Asian countries, which are highly dependent on exports in general, are experiencing a decline in exports, falling stock prices, and reduction in GDP growth rates due to the downturn in the global economy. Furthermore, as a result of the crisis, Africa is seeing a deterioration of its national finances, a reduction in the inflow of private capital, including foreign direct investment, and a decline in remittances from migrant workers who are working overseas. This situation has raised serious concerns that these impacts will lead to a slowdown in economic growth or delays in the achievement of the MDGs.

In this context, Japan believes that in order for the

global economy to recover, it is important that developed countries take every possible financial and fiscal measure in cooperation with developing countries, as well as further strengthen their development efforts to promote the sustainable development of developing countries through the use of ODA.

With regard to the response to the global financial and economic crisis, at the Washington Summit which was held in November 2008, Japan, ahead of the other countries, expressed that it is ready to lend the International Monetary Fund (IMF) up to US\$100 billion, and in February 2009 Japan signed a lending agreement with the Fund. At the London Summit ^(Note 2) in April 2009, the leaders of developed countries and emerging economies gathered and confirmed the need to make a concerted effort to confront the global economic crisis and take every possible measure, beginning with economic stimulus measures. On development, the leaders agreed to continue their efforts for the achievement of the MDGs and the implementation of their ODA commitments. At the same Summit, the leaders expressed support on the proposal of increasing the capital base of Asian Development Bank (ADB) by 200%. And at the end of the month, it was agreed to triple its capital base from approximately US\$55 billion to US\$165 billion at the meeting of the Board of Governors of all ADB member countries, which ensured financial resources for ADB to respond to the impact of the global economic crisis and long-term development needs in Asia and the Pacific region.

At the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting held in Rome in June 2009, the ministers discussed priority items

Notes: (2) Participating countries and international organizations were as follows: G7 (Japan, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Canada), Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, Thailand (ASEAN Chair), Ethiopia (NEPAD Steering Committee Chair), Czech Republic (EU Chair), European Union (European Commission, Austria, Spain), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretary-General, African Union Commission (AUC) Chair, United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, Financial Stability Forum (FSF)

for development assistance to respond to the impact of the financial and economic crisis. The G8 countries shared the view that in light of the serious impact the economic crisis is having on low income and poor countries, it is necessary for the G8 and other countries to address the crisis in a coordinated manner, and that even in the midst of this crisis it is important for the G8 countries to steadily implement their existing commitments on ODA and take steps to achieve food security.

At the G8 Summit Meeting of the 35th Leaders' Summit (G8 L'Aquila Summit) held in Italy in July 2009, the leaders expressed their recognition that in view of the impact of the current financial and economic crisis, the G8 countries have an increasing responsibility to respond, and it is important for the countries to continue to take leadership in development. In addition, at the expanded meeting with the leaders of African countries ^(Note 3), the leaders discussed the impact of the financial and economic crisis on Africa and shared understanding of the importance of the G8 countries' steady implementation of previous commitments on ODA and the need to enhance assistance to Africa. Furthermore, at the working session on food security, the leaders made the commitments towards a goal of mobilizing US\$20 billion over three years for food insecurity in developing countries, which is becoming even more serious because of the global financial and economic crisis. Japan announced its readiness to provide at least US\$3 billion in assistance for the agricultural sector including related infrastructure over the three years from 2010 to 2012.

At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit held in the US in



G20 Pittsburgh Summit (Photo: Jiji Press)

September 2009, the G20 countries reaffirmed their historic commitment to meet the MDGs and their respective ODA pledges, with a view to enhancing their assistance to the most vulnerable populations. Furthermore, the G20 countries promised to cooperate to improve access to food, fuel, and financing among the poor.

While promptness is required to respond to the impact of the current financial and economic crisis, the international community cannot, even in the midst of such circumstances, put off efforts to find a solution to development challenges, e.g., poverty reduction in developing countries and the achievement of the MDGs. It is particularly important for developed countries to steadily implement their existing ODA commitments. Japan will steadily and promptly implement the pledges it made internationally on ODA, including assistance measures for Asia which will be discussed in the next section, and assistance to Africa, which Japan announced in the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).

Notes: (3) G8, Angola, Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia (NEPAD Steering Committee Chair), Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Libya (AU Chair), AUC Chair, and international organizations participated.

Section 1

Enhancing Assistance for the Growth of Asia

The continuation of Asia's stable and robust growth is critical to the future growth of Japan. It is also essential to the realization of the East Asian Community proposed by Prime Minister Hatoyama. To this end, it is imperative that Japan make contribution in finance, human resources, technical assistance, and knowledge fronts to improve the intraregional flow of people, goods, and capital, and mitigate and eliminate bottlenecks to growth.

Japan has eagerly taken steps to assist Asia in addressing the impact of the financial and economic crisis. At the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2009, then Prime Minister Taro Aso expressed that it was important for Asia, which holds the greatest growth potential in the world, to contribute to the world economy as a center of growth open to the world. In this context, with a view to enabling Asian countries to take a coordinated and prompt response to the impact of the crisis, as well as to promote strengthening of Asia's growth potential and expansion of domestic demand, then Prime Minister Aso announced its readiness to provide ODA no less than 1.5 trillion yen in total (equivalent to US\$17 billion).

However, the financial crisis continued and the world economy further declined. In order to play an active role in assisting Asia, Japan announced at the G20 London Summit in April 2009 that it would expand its commitment to Asia that was announced at the World Economic Forum, and declared that it was ready to extend ODA of up to 2 trillion yen (equivalent to US\$20 billion). With regard to other public funding, Japan announced that it would facilitate trade financing by providing a total of US\$22 billion of additional assistance for the next two years through the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), other than the US\$90 billion on average of annual support to trade finance. Japan also announced that it would support investments in developing countries to environmental areas, mainly in Asia, which was to be US\$5 billion for the next two years through JBIC.

In April 2009, Japan announced "the Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy," which gives a more concrete idea of the commitment announced at the G20 London Summit. Specifically, as a part of ODA of up to 2 trillion yen (equivalent to US\$20 billion) Japan

mentioned Emergency Budget Support ODA Loans totaling up to 300 billion yen to be extended flexibly in order to help boost domestic demand in Asian countries. Japan also mentioned to the support to the development of safety nets in the sectors and people vulnerable to crisis, as well as to the support to infrastructure development, development of a low-carbon emission society, and the promotion of human resources development and people-to-people exchanges.

Based on the above commitment, in June 2009, Japan extended to the Philippines an ODA loan of around 45 billion yen to support the country's agriculture and logistics infrastructure, and an ODA loan of around 2.9 billion yen to Mongolia to support the country's social sector.

In November 2009, the first Summit Meeting was held between Japan and five Mekong region countries. Prime Minister Hatoyama addressed that the Mekong region was a significant region that held the key in the open and transparent East Asian Community initiative in terms of redressing intraregional gaps. At the Summit Meeting, the leaders shared the view that the countries will establish a partnership for a future of common prosperity based on the three pillars of: comprehensive development of the Mekong region; the environment and climate change (addressing "A Decade toward the Green Mekong" initiative) and issues of overcoming vulnerability, and expansion of cooperation and exchange. In order to further advance these endeavours, Japan regards the Mekong region as a priority area and continue the policy to expand ODA to the Mekong region as a whole as well as to Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam (the CLV countries) respectively. Japan committed to extend ODA of more than 500 billion yen in the next three



Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (Photo: Jiji Press)

Chart I-1. Japan's Efforts through the Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy

ODA = up to ¥2 trillion (US\$20 billion)**1 Budget support for governments of developing countries**

Timely provision of funds for expansion of domestic demand in coordination with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), utilizing Emergency Budget Support ODA Loans (up to ¥300 billion (about US\$3 billion)).

2 Assistance for sectors and people vulnerable to the impact of the current crisis

Implementation of assistance in such areas as the building of safety nets, support for farming villages and regions, health care and medical services, primary and secondary education, and food.

3 Infrastructure development

Implementation of infrastructure development in priority areas such as roads, railways, and port facilities.

4 Assistance for capacity building in planning, formulating, and implementing fiscal and monetary policy

Dispatch of experts such as monetary policy advisors.

5 Assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and facilitation of trade and investment

Study for development of SMEs, assistance for the development of systems in such areas as trade and investment environment, assistance for business, dispatch of experts such as policy advisors.

6 Building a low-carbon society

Assistance in such areas as high-efficient power plants, forest management, promotion and development of related systems of energy saving and renewable energy, and waste management for a low-carbon society, through the active utilization of Japan's advanced technologies such as environmental technologies. Promotion of climate change program loan for comprehensive assistance to climate change policy.

7 Human resources development and promotion of people-to-people exchanges

Development of industrial human resources to underpin the economic growth in Asia through assistance for development of core human resources in such areas as supporting industry, promotion of industry and investment, establishment of technology institutes, youth exchanges, etc., with the utilization of Japan's technologies

Other Official Flows (OOF)**1 Assistance for infrastructure improvement**

The Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) will establish a new line of trade insurance amounting to US\$20 billion.

2 Facilitation of trade finance in developing countries (Additional US\$22 billion for two years)

The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) will enhance trade finance up to US\$6 billion in cooperation with ADB and others. NEXI will make available trade insurance up to US\$16 billion. Strengthening of collaboration between NEXI and JBIC and export credit agencies in each country (world-wide promotion of trade insurance network, etc.).

3 Initiative "Leading Investment to Future Environment" (LIFE) (approximately US\$5 billion for two years)

Assistance for investment in developing countries (mainly in Asia) in the area of environment.

4 Establishment of the Bank Recapitalization Fund for developing countries by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Investment of approximately US\$2 billion from JBIC.

5 Assistance to Indonesia in issuing "Samurai Bonds"

JBIC will provide a guarantee for a Japanese yen equivalent of up to US\$1.5 billion for two years.

Contribution to multilateral efforts**1 Conclusion of lending agreement with International Monetary Fund (IMF) of up to US\$100 billion**

Japan signed an agreement to expand the IMF's financial foundations, which was followed by similar announcements by the EU and Canada.

2 General capital increase of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

This increase is an urgent matter in order to fully respond to the current crisis.

3 Promotion of multilateralization of the Chiang Mai Initiative**4 Promotion of infrastructure development with the participation of private finance**

Pilot projects to promote infrastructure development with private finance will be implemented through the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

5 Promotion of development of local currency denominated bond markets in Asia

years for the Mekong region to flourish further. Also, on the occasion of the Japan-Viet Nam summit meeting, Japan decided to extend Emergency Budget Support ODA Loans of around 48 billion yen to Viet Nam.

Japan will continue its utmost efforts to expedite implementation of assistance, responding to the requests of the Asian countries.

Section 2

Steady Implementation of Assistance towards the Doubling of ODA to Africa

With the TICAD process at the cornerstone of its assistance to Africa, Japan has been actively supporting Africa's own efforts to address the continent's development challenges mainly based on the TICAD process whose principles are ownership by African countries and partnership of the international community.

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in May 2008, lively discussion was held on the direction of future African development in order to support the recent positive trends in Africa and mobilize the knowledge and resources of the international community. The conference was held under the basic theme of "Towards a Vibrant Africa: Continent of Hope and Opportunity," and was focused on priorities of "Boosting Economic Growth," including infrastructure development as well as trade and investment promotion through improvements in the business climate, "Ensuring Human Security, including the Achievement of the MDGs and Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance," and "Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change." Japan announced that it would double its ODA to Africa and assist in doubling direct investment from Japanese private sector to Africa by 2012, provide ODA loans of up to US\$4 billion in five years, and double grant and technical assistance to Africa.

The African continent has over the past five years recorded an average annual economic growth rate of 6%, aided by the economic reforms in the respective countries and the favorable climate of the external economy. However, this all completely changed with global financial and economic crisis after September 2008. First, countries with access to the international financial market such as Egypt, Nigeria, and South Africa were impacted by the

credit crunch. Then, a downturn in the real economy owing to the worldwide fall in demand, plunge in primary commodity prices, and decline in foreign direct investment began to be seen across the continent. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasted the real GDP growth rate of the African continent in 2009 to be 1.69% (as of October 1, 2009), and the World Bank predicted there will be delays in the achievement of the MDGs in all areas.

If Africa is profoundly affected by this crisis such that its economy, which has attained striking growth in recent years, experiences a slowdown while achievement of the MDGs suffers large setbacks, the efforts of donors, aid organizations, and the countries of Africa would end up with no effect. In order to avoid such a situation, the international community must offer its cooperation.

From the viewpoint above, at the TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting ^(Note 4) held in Botswana in March 2009,



State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Tetsuro Fukuyama meeting with Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries Hope Ruhindi Mwesigye of the Republic of Uganda

Notes: (4) Approximately 430 people in total participated, including 68 countries (of which from Africa, 48 countries and 37 ministerial-level officials participated), 44 regional and international organizations, 5 NGOs, and the private sector.

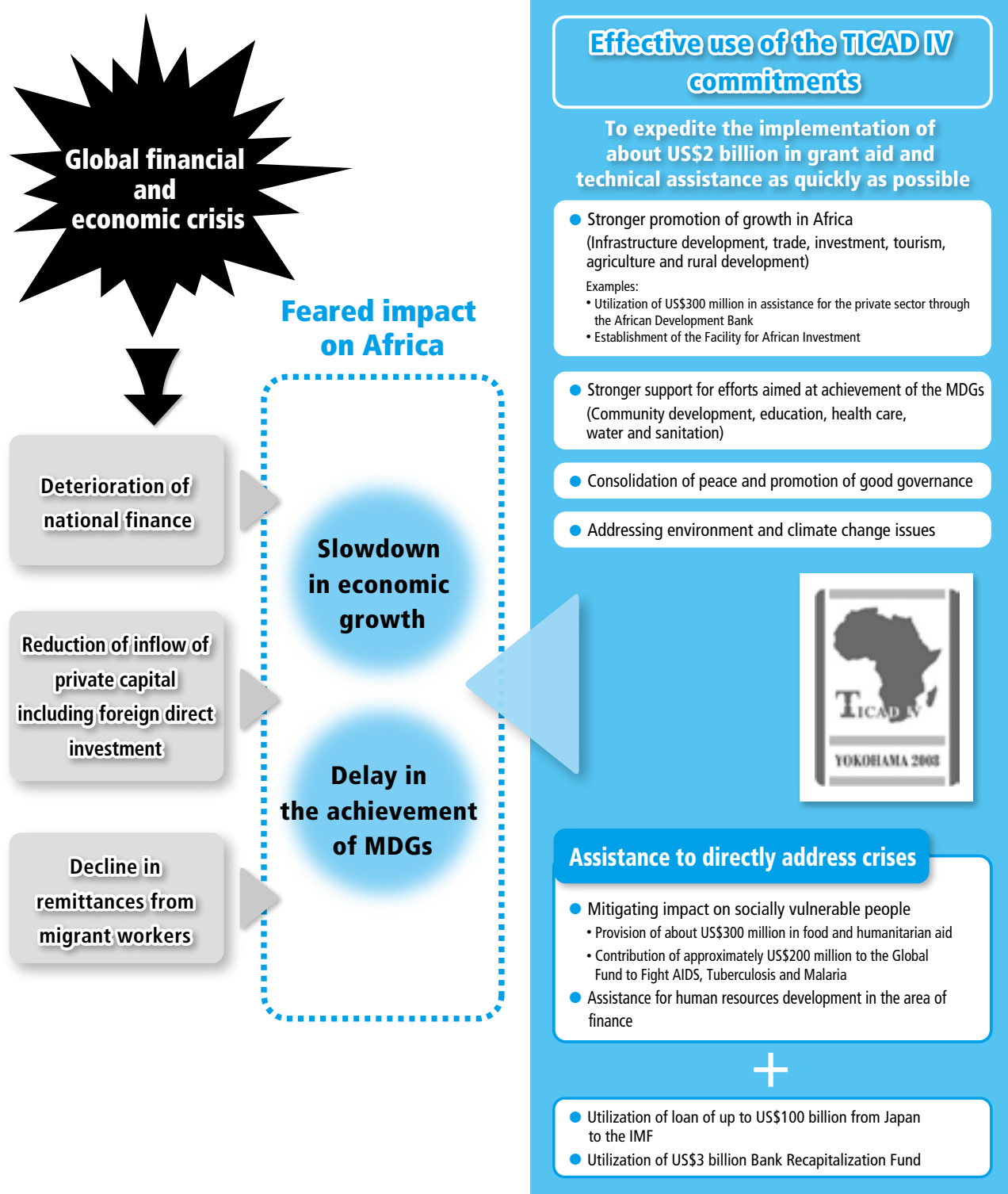
the impact upon Africa of the current financial and economic crisis as well as measures to counteract it were discussed between donors, aid organizations and African countries. Japan announced that while its economy is impacted by the global financial and economic crisis, it will nevertheless fulfill the commitments made at TICAD IV without fail and will more vigorously assist Africa, which is also faced with the crisis. Furthermore, Japan pledged to expedite the implementation of approximately US\$2 billion grant and technical assistance as quickly as possible. Recognizing that socially vulnerable people are the ones who will be most severely impacted as this crisis expands, Japan announced that in order to mitigate the impact it will provide food and humanitarian assistance of approximately US\$300 million as well as disburse approximately US\$200 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The countries of Africa which attended this meeting were highly appreciative of the status of implementation of Japan's assistance as well as Japan's announcement of its determination to carry out its commitments made at TICAD IV. At the same time, participants of the meeting expressed the concern that under this economic crisis Africa's growth will suffer a slowdown while achievement of the MDGs will be delayed, as well as stressed the need for further assistance. At the G20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy held in London in April 2009, Japan called for the scaling up assistance to Africa. Furthermore, at the G20 Pittsburgh Summit in September which Prime Minister Hatoyama attended, the need to strengthen assistance for the most vulnerable populations was confirmed.

At the 64th Session of the General Assembly of the UN in September 2009, Prime Minister Hatoyama announced that the new government intends to continue and strengthen

the TICAD process. In October of that year, Foreign Minister Okada announced to the African Diplomatic Corps two fundamental principles of Japan's policy on Africa: 1) Providing assistance for development and growth of Africa; and 2) Contributing to peace and stability of Africa. At present, Japan is in the process of identifying and designing projects for each priority area, including Africa's infrastructure, agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation, environment and climate change, with a view to carrying out the commitments Japan made at TICAD IV. Japan has conducted more than 130 preparatory surveys in the countries of Africa and is making efforts towards the steady realization of these concrete assistance measures. Regarding ODA loans, Japan, with a view to reaching a new agreement on loans of up to US\$4 billion over a five-year period, has been working to actively mobilize loans, including the expansion of loan recipient countries, while taking into consideration the persistence of debt and the specific needs of development in the respective countries.

With Japan's ODA to Africa in 2008 totaling approximately US\$1.75 billion, which is more than the previous year by approximately US\$670 million (61.7%), Japan is making progress to achieve the commitments announced at TICAD IV. Under the Hatoyama administration, Japan will continue to carry out the commitments announced at TICAD IV, including the commitments to double its ODA and provide assistance for doubling Japanese private investment to Africa by 2012. To this end, Japan will actively promote assistance to Africa, continuing to cooperate with donors and aid organizations such as the World Bank and African Development Bank, as well as NGOs, providing detailed assistance activities in Africa.

Chart I-2. Impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis on Africa and Japan's Assistance



Chapter 2

Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

Photo: S. Sabawoon/JICA

The destabilization of Afghanistan and Pakistan must be viewed not as a problem solely of the two countries or the region, but as a global problem. Japan and the rest of the international community have actively provided assistance to prevent Afghanistan from reverting to a hotbed for terrorism. Also, the stability of Pakistan, a country which has been playing a critical role in the eradication of terrorism through its anti-terrorist clean-up operations in the regions bordering Afghanistan, is a key to the peace and stability of the region and the international community. The stability of Afghanistan and Pakistan is interrelated, and it is imperative that assistance be provided to the two countries taking into account regional linkages, which include the two countries, Central Asia, and Iran. In light of this, the Hatoyama administration identifies assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan as one of the most important issues that the international community should tackle, and in November 2009 unveiled the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism. Based on this new strategy, Japan will support the realization of stability and prosperity in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Section 1

Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan

1. International efforts aimed at stability and development

The conflicts which had been going on in Afghanistan for over 20 years destroyed the basic system forming the framework of the country including the foundation of livelihood such as economic and social infrastructures. International cooperation in the country has been underway, as a part of the efforts of the international community to eradicate terrorism following the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001. In 2004, a new constitution was established, and a presidential election took place. In August 2009, Afghanistan had its second presidential election, and in November of that year the reelection of President Hamid Karzai was affirmed. It is essential that the Government of Afghanistan and the international community work together to secure the stability and development of Afghanistan in

the aftermath of the establishment of the new government, on such issues as the restoration of security, strengthening of governance, reconciliation with and reintegration of the insurgents, development of basic infrastructure, eradication of illegal drugs cultivation, and expansion of assistance to rural areas.

In March 2009, an international conference on Afghanistan was held at The Hague in the Netherlands. During the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in June, a G8 + Afghanistan and Pakistan meeting and a meeting including a wide range of relevant countries and organizations were held. At the meetings, the international community agreed on the importance of regional efforts for the stability and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

2. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan

Based on the belief that the realization of stability and prosperity of Afghanistan will lead to the peace and stability of the whole world, Japan has consistently extended assistance with the firm resolve not to let Afghanistan become a “hotbed of terrorism and illegal drugs.” In 2002, Japan hosted the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (Tokyo Conference). The conference secured commitments of more than US\$4.5 billion from the international community, and Japan pledged to provide assistance of up to US\$500 million. In November 2009, Japan newly unveiled the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, based on which Japan would provide assistance of approximately 80 billion yen urgently needed in Afghanistan. Shifting up from the existing pledge of a total of approximately US\$2 billion, Japan will provide assistance up to an amount in the region of US\$5 billion in about five years from 2009, based on the future situation in Afghanistan. Specifically, assistance will be provided focusing on the following pillars: support for enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security such as police; support for the reintegration of former Taliban foot soldiers into society such as the implementation of vocational training and creation of employment opportunities; and assistance for the sustainable and self-reliant development of Afghanistan in such areas as education, health and other basic human needs. Japan also attaches importance to support for regional development to promote the stability and prosperity of the entire region comprised of Afghanistan



Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada visiting a school (Photo: Jiji Press)



Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada attending a polio vaccine inoculation campaign with President Hamid Karzai

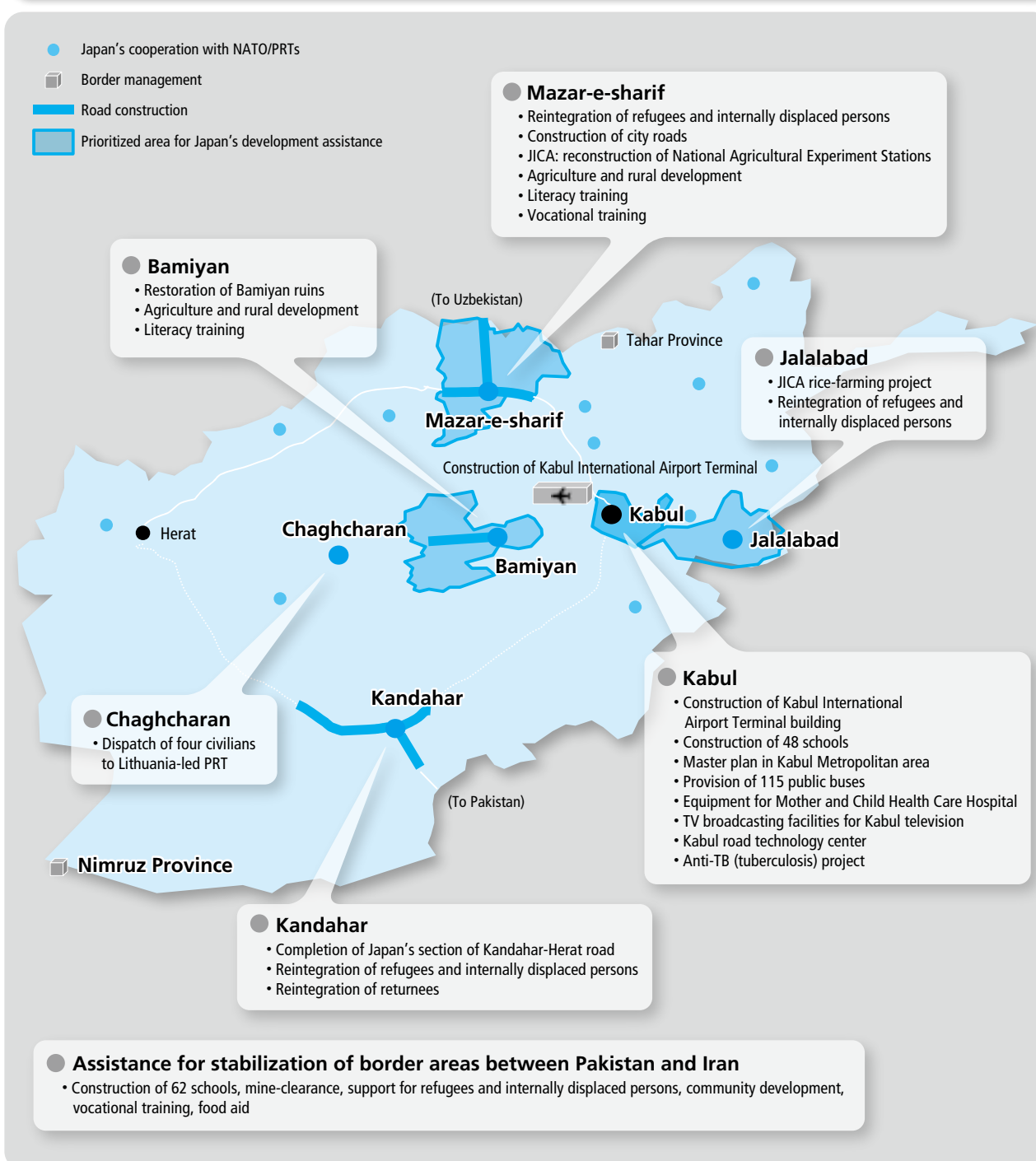
and its neighboring countries, considering that development should be implemented in partnership with Pakistan and neighboring countries in Central Asia. Japan's support for the political process and governance aims at restoring the basic systems that form the framework of the country. For example, Japan contributed approximately US\$300 million to support the preparations for the presidential election in August 2009.

The total amount of assistance provided by Japan to Afghanistan from October 2001 until the end of 2009 was approximately US\$1.8 billion. Support for improving security was a part of this, and even after the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers of national force was completed in June 2006, Japan has continued to play a leading role in the disbandment of illegal armed groups (DIAG). Furthermore, Japan provides assistance for the restoration of security which is essential to the consolidation of peace, including assistance to police and demining measures. In FY2008, Japan provided an amount equivalent to the salaries of six months of the entire Afghan police, which consists of approximately 80,000 personnel, among others.^(Note 5)

In addition, Japan has made significant contributions in a variety of sectors, including support for the development of infrastructure, such as the construction of the Kabul International Airport Terminal building and the Kandahar-Herat road. In education sector, Japan supported the construction and repair of more than 550 schools and the training of 10,000 teachers. In health sector, Japan's

Notes: (5) The number of personnel as of that date.

Chart I-3. Japan's Assistance to Afghanistan (by Region)



1

Farewell to the Guns

— DIAG Efforts in Afghanistan —



"Dead or alive?" After going through daily fights with guns amid unending fear, people are now taking on a new challenge. That is the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) program, which is currently underway in Afghanistan, aimed at nation-building through which people can enjoy peaceful and contented life with their family toward the future.

DIAG is a program of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aimed at disbanding illegal armed groups which are strongly rooted in local areas, following DDR (disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration) which was completed in June 2006 covering some 60,000 former soldiers of the Afghan national army. Japan is a leading country of DIAG, as it was for DDR, playing an important role in efforts toward the peace and stability of Afghanistan.

Once armed groups are disbanded in accordance with the program of DIAG, the areas where such groups are located may receive assistance of development program. Although the political situation of Afghanistan is still unstable, this program is delivering outcomes in various places around the country.

For example, Bagram, a city located in the north of capital Kabul, was notorious until a few years ago for having numerous illegal armed groups in it, but this area has been taking a new step with the assistance of DIAG.

By the DIAG development program, the construction of 74 wells in the area was planned, 39 of which have already been completed improving the life of the local people significantly. Nargis Marzi, a resident, said with a big smile, "Earlier, we the women had to go to the river to acquire

water for drinking and other household needs, which was a heavy labor. Now, thanks to the construction of wells, the quality and supply of water for my family have greatly improved. I am truly grateful to DIAG."

Since the security situation in the region has been stabilized, associations of women have been established. An association established by 55-year-old Gulshirin is collecting a small amount of money from its members every week and providing support for life of poor women.

With twinkling eyes, Gulshirin said, "With the funds from the association, many micro finance projects have been launched such as for bakeries and tailoring. Previously all of the men brandished guns at us, and they tried to use guns to settle everything, including small issues. Women could not do anything at that time. But now, we can take our actions without any fear of guns." Such projects were realized because of the peace and security. Dreams and hopes of people could not be realized amid the war, but they are now steadily growing.

Mohmand Dara is another area which has been dramatically changing by the DIAG program. The Emal Baba Higher Secondary School located in the center of town will soon complete the construction of a new building. This school used to have only 10 classrooms, and most of its 2,000 students were taking classes under the scorching sun without desks and chairs. Such terrible conditions are changing. Now, female students are also able to study at school, and they say that they can go to school without any fear of encountering armed groups.

Japan will continue to support the DIAG program which will run until 2010.



A well constructed in a DIAG development project. (Photo: UNDP)



Emal Baba Higher Secondary School under construction. (Photo: UNDP)

support led to the provision of vaccines to a total of 40 million people and the construction of 50 clinics. Furthermore, Japan is implementing approximately 2,000 community-rooted projects across the country to support rice farming and rural development.

Afghanistan has gone from a stage of emergency humanitarian assistance to a stage of recovery and reconstruction assistance, and it is now gradually shifting to a stage of full-scale development assistance. At present, with the support of the international community, the development of Afghanistan is steadily being carried out based on the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

Furthermore, with a view to expanding assistance to the rural areas of Afghanistan, Japan has established a framework of Japanese Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects to be provided to NGOs and others engaged in activities in the areas of primary education,

vocational training, health and medical care, and sanitation, in partnership with Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)^(Note 6). As of October 2009, 58 projects in partnership with 12 PRTs have been implemented. In May 2009, Japan dispatched Japanese civilians for the first time to PRT Chaghcharan (Lithuanian-led) in Ghor Province. The civilians are carrying out a detailed study of the region's reconstruction needs, among other activities. Through these efforts, Japan is reinforcing its assistance to the rural areas of Afghanistan.

The security situation of Afghanistan remains severe, as a Japanese national who worked for a Japanese NGO was killed in August 2008. In spite of such situation, Japan is carrying out a number of assistance efforts in order to fulfill a vital role in the international community, while at the same time giving maximum attention to ensuring the safety of aid workers.

Section 2

Assistance for Pakistan's Efforts to Stabilize the Economy and Eradicate Terrorism

1. Significance of assistance to Pakistan

After Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in May 1998, many donors, including Japan, scaled down their assistance to Pakistan. Foreign investment as well as remittances from Pakistanis living overseas also decreased. As a result, the economy worsened in Pakistan. However, in response to Pakistan's decision to take counter-terrorism measures in coordination with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, Japan decided in October of that year to discontinue the measures it had taken to date that reduced Japan's assistance to Pakistan (suspension of grant aid and ODA loans for new projects, excluding emergency and humanitarian assistance and grant aid for grassroots projects). Furthermore, based on Japan's Country Assistance Program for Pakistan formulated in February 2005, Japan has provided assistance to Pakistan for the development of economic and social infrastructure,

such as electricity, transportation, and agricultural infrastructure, as well as assistance in the area of basic human needs,



Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada meeting with President Asif Ali Zardari of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Notes: (6) PRTs are units consisting of military and civilian reconstruction assistance personnel of NATO. PRTs are promoting simultaneously the improvement of security and reconstruction assistance in areas throughout Afghanistan. In so doing, they increase the effectiveness of reconstruction and development assistance and help expand the reach of the Afghan Government into the rural areas.

such as education, health and medical care, and water supply and sanitation. The assistance provided by Japan to Pakistan after the terrorist attacks in the United States from FY2001 to FY2008 has amounted to approximately 105.9 billion yen in ODA loans, approximately 56.8 billion yen in grant aid, and approximately 13.1 billion yen in technical assistance.

Pakistan plays a vital role in the international community's efforts to eradicate terrorism. The stable development of Pakistan as a "moderate and modern Muslim

state" is crucial in light of the country's contribution to the peace and stability of the neighboring region, including Afghanistan, and of the entire international community. At present, Pakistan, in addition to counter-terrorism measures, faces a serious economic situation. Pakistan's own efforts will be essential to resolve these challenges, and at the same time, it is important for the international community to come together and support these efforts.

2. Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Pakistan Donors Conference

Pakistan hosted a Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Japan and the World Bank co-hosted a Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo on April 17, 2009, with 31 countries and 18 international organizations in attendance. At the meetings, President Asif Ali Zardari of Pakistan expressed his clear resolve to undertake serious efforts to implement counter-terrorism measures and economic reform. In response, participating countries and organizations pledged unified support to Pakistan of over US\$5 billion in total over the next two years. Japan pledged to extend up to US\$1 billion in assistance to Pakistan, premised on the steady implementation of the IMF program.^(Note 7) In extending this aid, Japan intends to undertake swift assistance for the poor affected by the economic crisis while also providing assistance to enhance the Government of Pakistan's capacity to implement economic reforms.

As part of its counter-terrorism measures, the Government of Pakistan began military operations for the clean-up of armed insurgents in Swat and its neighboring areas from the end of April 2009. However, this led to an outflow of many residents to neighboring regions as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Japan perceived IDP assistance as a pressing issue, and in June 2009, in response to appeals for emergency humanitarian assistance from the United Nations, Japan provided emergency grant aid of US\$10 million in funds for the distribution of emergency foods and non-food supplies in partnership with international organizations.

In addition, at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in

Trieste, the G8 Meeting on Afghanistan and the Regional Dimension with the Neighbouring Countries, Regional Players and International Organisations, and the G8 meeting of the Support Group for Afghanistan-Pakistan, which were held in June 2009, the G8 members concurred on the importance of continuing to provide assistance for the stability and development of Pakistan, as well as on the importance of the steady and early implementation of the commitments made at the Pakistan Donors Conference in April 2009.

At the Friends of Democratic Pakistan Summit-Level Meeting held in September 2009, the importance for the international community to support the counter-terrorism measures of Pakistan was confirmed at the Summit level. With a view to supporting Pakistan's counter-terrorism measures, Japan pledged to contribute approximately US\$47 million.

In the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism unveiled in November 2009, Japan expressed its intention to swiftly implement the assistance of up to US\$1 billion over two years that it pledged in April 2009. Japan will support the sustainable and stable development of Pakistan, through assistance for economic growth, such as infrastructure development and the improvement of the energy sector including electricity; assistance for macroeconomic reforms; assistance for the improvement of people's livelihood in the field of poverty reduction; and assistance for the stability of people's livelihood in regions such as the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

Notes: (7) In November 2008, it was decided that Pakistan will receive approximately US\$7.6 billion in assistance from the IMF. In receiving this assistance, Pakistan will be implementing an IMF program which aims to stabilize the country's macroeconomy, including the economy and finance, and making progress on its economic reforms.

Chapter 3

Environment and Climate Change

Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

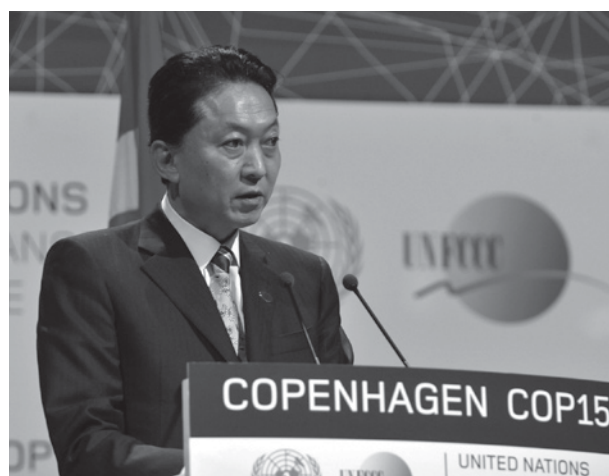
Tackling climate change is a pressing issue that requires long-term and global efforts. Climate change will continue to be one of the most important challenges in the field of development assistance. Japan has provided support to developing countries on this issue through the Cool Earth Partnership since 2008, and in September 2009 announced the “Hatoyama Initiative.” Under this initiative, Japan will make even more active efforts to support the climate change countermeasures of developing countries.

Section 1

Japan’s Efforts – The Hatoyama Initiative

Climate change is an urgent matter for mankind that threatens human security across the borders. As such, it is essential for the international community, including both developed and developing countries, to work together to enhance measures on this issue. In order to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, it is important that all the major economies of the world, including the United States and China, will participate in the establishment of a fair and effective international framework.

In September 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Climate Change that Japan would actively commit itself to setting a long-term reduction target from the standpoint that developed countries need to take the lead in emission reduction efforts. With regard to a mid-term target, Prime Minister Hatoyama announced that Japan would aim to reduce its emissions by 25% by 2020, if compared to the 1990 level, consistent with what the science calls for in order to halt global warming, premised on the establishment of a fair and effective international framework by all major economies and agreement on their ambitious targets. This target was welcomed as an ambitious one by the leaders of other countries and the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.



Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama delivering an address at the informal high-level event at the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen (COP15)
(Photo: FTP=Jiji)

At the same time, solving the problem of climate change will entail a vast amount of financial resources. In particular, to support adaptation efforts by vulnerable developing countries and small island countries, such financing should be strategically expanded. Prime Minister Hatoyama announced the “Hatoyama Initiative” at the UN Summit on Climate Change held in September 2009. He stated that

Japan was prepared to provide more financial and technical assistance than in the past to developing countries, in accordance with the progress of international negotiations.

The Government of Japan carefully considered the elaboration of support to developing countries through the “Hatoyama Initiative,” and in November 2009 proposed the establishment of a framework (from 2013) for multi-lateral support to developing countries. In December 2009, at the fifteenth session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) in Copenhagen, Denmark, Japan announced that, under the “Hatoyama Initiative,” it would provide financial assistance to developing countries which are taking active

emission reduction measures or those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, of approximately 1 trillion 750 billion yen (about US\$15 billion), including public and private financing, of which public financing comprises approximately 1 trillion 300 billion yen (about US\$11 billion). This assistance is premised upon the establishment of a fair and effective international framework by all major economies and agreement on ambitious targets. This announcement was welcomed by other countries and gave a boost to negotiations. Carrying out the “Hatoyama Initiative,” Japan will serve as a bridge between developed and developing countries, and will contribute to the transformation of the world to a low carbon society at a global level.

Section 2

Specific Cooperation for Climate Change Measures

Climate change brings about various impacts on the living environment, such as droughts, floods and other extreme weather, as well as rising sea levels due to global warming. In order to effectively respond to these circumstances, it is necessary to develop and enhance socioeconomic environments, such as infrastructure, technology, information, funding, and management capacity (adaptation measures). In developing countries in particular, however, climate change measures tend to fall behind as they lack sufficient funding, technology and knowledge. There is also a risk that progress made in the area of human development ^(Note 8) may stagnate, or even step back, due to the impacts of climate change. In 2009, Japan implemented a project, as the cooperation on the environment, constructing disaster-resistant buildings and anti-flood measures to raise the awareness of local residents regarding disaster prevention in 24 villages (communities) along the Nyando River in Kenya based on an adaptation program. Furthermore, Japan has also extended grant aid for the provision of safe and sanitary drinking water and the procurement of resources and materials necessary to conduct disaster countermeasures to four countries in Africa which suffer from floods, droughts and other extreme weather due to climate change.

Greenhouse gas, which causes climate change, is not only emitted by developed countries. At the moment, about

a half of global greenhouse gas emissions come from developing countries, which are not bound by the Kyoto Protocol to any emission reduction obligation. Under the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities,” developing countries must also make an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the process of working toward sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. On the other hand, developed countries are required to actively support efforts of developing countries (mitigation measures) which lack sufficient skills and funding for measures for emission reduction. In 2008, Japan cooperated in the construction of a high-efficiency combined cycle thermoelectric power plant featuring reduced CO₂ emissions in Bangladesh, and provided technical assistance. It is anticipated that these efforts will reduce drastically CO₂ emissions compared to a current electric power facility, through an increase in the amount of power generated and improved efficiencies regarding operations and maintenance.

Furthermore, Japan also actively supports policy formulation in developing countries. Japan has established the “Policy Action” to be carried out over the three years (2007-2009) based on the National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change, drawn up by the Government of Indonesia. Through the Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL) which was provided after assessing the achievements of the “Action,”

Notes: (8) Areas including eradication of extreme poverty, health, food and education

Japan extended approximately 30.8 billion yen in 2008 as a contribution for the first phase, and another approximately 37.4 billion yen (including approximately 9.4 billion yen in ODA loans for Economic Stimulus Support) in 2009 for the second phase, while monitoring activities at the same time.

In addition, Japan is also implementing assistance utilizing its excellent environmental technologies, including the provision of clean energy generated by solar power, which greatly contributes to reductions in greenhouse gas

emissions compared to the emissions generated by the thermoelectric power.

Japan will provide more assistance for developing countries under the “Hatoyama Initiative,” in the hope that it will help developing countries to overcome their vulnerability to climate change and promote the active involvement of all major economies in the establishment of a fair and effective new international framework.

Section 3 Other Cooperation

1. The Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM5)

In May 2009, Japan hosted the Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM5)^(Note 9) in Tomamu, Hokkaido, inviting the leaders and representatives of 16 member countries and areas of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). At PALM5, heated discussion on various topics, including the environment and climate change, took place under the catchphrase, “We are islanders – Towards an Eco-friendly and Rich Pacific.” As a result of the meeting, the Hokkaido Islanders’ Declaration was adopted.

At the meeting Japan announced that it will extend assistance on the scale of 50 billion yen over the next three years. With regard to the environment and climate change issues in particular, Japan also advocated the Pacific Environment Community, an initiative to cooperatively engage in such issues, including international negotiations for COP15. In addition, as part of assistance under this initiative, Japan announced that it will cooperate, through a contribution of



The Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting

6.8 billion yen to PIF, in the form of a provision of solar panels and seawater desalination units as well as human resources development for 1,500 people in the areas of the environment and climate change. In response to this announcement, participating countries and areas expressed their support, as well as their expectations that Japan will take the lead and provide assistance on the climate change issue, as it affects the existence of their nations.

Notes: (9) PALM5: The Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting

2. Other Specific Environmental Cooperation

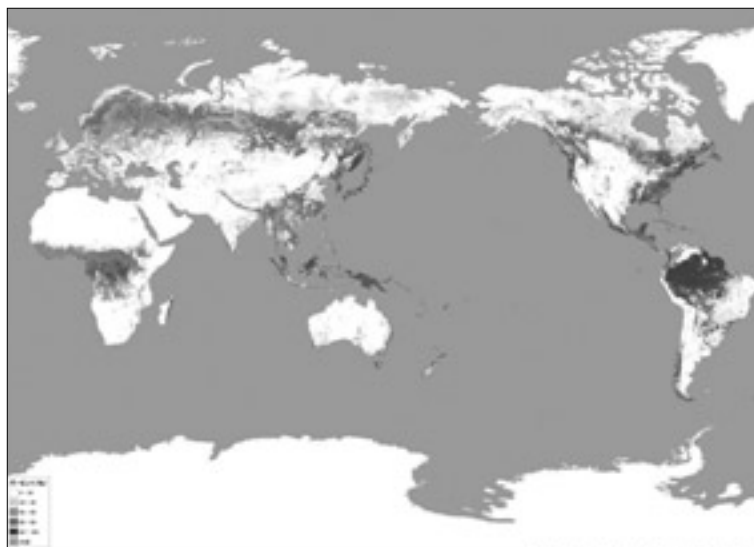
Developing countries which are experiencing rapid economic growth and urbanization face not only climate change but also other various environmental issues, including air and water pollution. In the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD),^(Note 10) which Japan adopted in 2002, the “application of Japan’s experience and scientific technology” was highlighted as one of the basic policies. As such, Japan has worked to draw on its experience with pollution issues and utilize its advanced environmental technology to improve pollution alleviation measures implemented in urban areas and to improve the living environments of residents. For example, Japan has extended technical assistance to Viet Nam on water quality monitoring and the enhancement of regulations for factories which are the source of pollution, with the objective of improving the water ecosystems of the country. Furthermore, Japan has also provided assistance in the form of yen loans for the development of sewage treatment facilities in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and other cities. In addition, Japan is also extending technical assistance to China, Viet Nam, Fiji, Mexico and other countries in order to promote the 3Rs^(Note 11) among local residents, companies and other organizations.

Furthermore, Japan extends assistance to developing

countries to help them manage and conserve the environment and the biodiversity, taking into consideration the living environments of local residents. Japan is providing assistances for the conservation and maintenance of natural reserves by helping them to establish a system modeled after that of the national park system of Japan, sustainable forest management, and measures against desertification. For example, in Mexico, Japan is carrying out a cooperation project in which both the local government and people work together for the conservation of the mangrove ecosystem in the natural reserve of Yucatan, as well as for the promotion of the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

In October 2010, the “International Year of Biodiversity” (IYB), the Tenth Conference of the Parties on the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) will be held in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture. The global target for after 2010 (the Post 2010 Target) is scheduled to be established at COP10, and Japan, as the host country, shall lead the conference to success by making concrete proposals, as well as further promote cooperation on biodiversity.

In conserving biodiversity, in particular, the conservation of forestry ecosystems is extremely important. Japan has strongly supported the promotion of sustainable forest management, the suppression of deforestation and degradation,



World map showing areas of vegetation

Notes: (10) EcoISD: Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development
(11) 3R: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle








and measures against illegal logging and other issues faced by developing countries through its bilateral ODA projects, and contributions to international organizations and funds. For example, in Indonesia, since September 2008 Japan has cooperated in the form of technical assistance and human resources development for forest resource management through the use of images taken by the advanced land observing satellite (ALOS) “Daichi.”

Moreover, Japan is promoting the “Global Mapping Project” to develop a global map on land cover, vegetation and so on, in cooperation with the national mapping

organizations of other countries, in order to study the current situation and changes in the global environment. In 2009, Japan hosted a global mapping seminar for education-related personnel and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) focused on the environment and/or disaster prevention, and a workshop inviting the personnel related to national mapping organizations as well as experts on the environment and disaster prevention from around the world.

Japan will continue to actively cooperate in the areas of the environment and climate change.

Chart I-4. Progress Chart of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (from UN MDGs 2009 Progress Chart and other sources)

Goal	Goals and targets Indicator written in parenthesis	All developing countries		North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
		Calendar year	Progress chart		
 Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Reduce extreme poverty by half (Proportion of people living below \$1 per day [percentage])	1990 1999 2005	45.5 32.9 26.6	4.5 4.4 2.6	57.4 58.2 50.7
	2. Productive employment and decent employment (Employment-to-population ratio)	1991 2000 2008	64.6 63.3 62.5	42.7 42.3 45.1	64.4 64.0 64.3
	3. Reduce hunger by half (Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption [percentage])	1990-92 2004-06 2008	20 16 17	Less than 5 Less than 5 Less than 5	32 28 29
	4. Universal primary schooling (Net enrolment ratio in primary education [percentage])	1991 2000 2007	79.6 83.0 88.1	82.8 91.3 95.6	53.5 58.5 73.5
	5. Equal girls' enrollment in primary school (Ratio of girls to boys in primary education [percentage])	1991 2000 2007	0.87 0.91 0.95	0.82 0.91 0.94	0.83 0.85 0.90
	6. Women's share of paid employment (Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector [percentage])	1990 2000 2005 2007	31.5 33.5 34.3 34.7	21.0 19.8 19.5 20.4	22.8 26.2 28.0 28.9
 Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	7. Women's equal representation in national parliaments (Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament [percentage]) *As of January 31, 2009	1990 2000 2005 2009	10.4 10.8 13.9 17.2	2.6 2.1 5.4 8.3	7.2 9.1 14.2 18.1
	8. Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two-thirds (Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births [number of children])	1990 2000 2007	103 88 74	83 48 35	183 164 145
	9. Measles immunization (Proportion of one year-old children immunized against measles [percentage])	1990 2000 2007	71 70 80	84 93 96	56 55 73
 Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	10. Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters (Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	1990 2005	480 450	250 160	920 900
	11. Access to reproductive health (Antenatal care coverage [percentage]) *women aged 15-49 who have had at least one visit	1990 2006	64 79	48 77	68 75
 Goal 5 Improve maternal health	12. Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS (HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years [percentage])	1990 2002 2007	0.3 1.0 0.9	Less than 0.1 Less than 0.1 0.1	2.1 5.4 4.9
	13. Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis (Number of new cases per 100,000 population [excluding HIV infected])	1990 2000 2007	149 140 139	60 48 42	150 204 234
	14. Reverse loss of forests (Proportion of land area covered by forest [percentage])	1990 2000 2005	31.3 30.6 30.3	1.3 1.5 1.5	29.2 27.3 26.5
 Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	15. Halve proportion without improved drinking water (Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source [percentage])	1990 2006	71 84	88 92	49 58
	16. Halve proportion without sanitation (Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility [percentage])	1990 2006	41 53	62 76	26 31
	17. Improve the lives of slum-dwellers (Proportion of urban population living in slums [percentage])	1990 2000 2005	46.3 39.4 35.7	36.2 20.3 14.5	71.5 65.8 62.2
	18. Internet users (Number of internet users per 100 population)	1995 2000 2007	0.1 2.1 12.7	Less than 0.05 0.8 14.4	0.1 0.5 3.7
 Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	14. Reverse loss of forests (Proportion of land area covered by forest [percentage])	1990 2000 2005	31.3 30.6 30.3	1.3 1.5 1.5	29.2 27.3 26.5
		1990 2006	71 84	88 92	49 58
		1990 2006	41 53	62 76	26 31
	17. Improve the lives of slum-dwellers (Proportion of urban population living in slums [percentage])	1990 2000 2005	46.3 39.4 35.7	36.2 20.3 14.5	71.5 65.8 62.2
 Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development	18. Internet users (Number of internet users per 100 population)	1995 2000 2007	0.1 2.1 12.7	Less than 0.05 0.8 14.4	0.1 0.5 3.7

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

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

① Target already met or very close to being met. ② Target is expected to be met by 2015 if prevailing trends persist. ③ Target is not expected to be met by 2015. ④ No progress, or a deterioration or reversal. Insufficient data.

Eastern Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Southern Asia	Western Asia	Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States in Europe	Commonwealth of Independent States in Asia
60.1 35.6 15.9	39.2 35.3 18.9	49.5 42.2 38.6	2.2 4.1 5.8	—	11.3 10.9 8.2	1.6 3.0 0.3	6.3 22.3 19.2
74.8 73.7 71.3	67.8 66.5 65.8	58.8 56.5 55.9	48.3 46.2 44.5	67.7 68.3 68.3	55.0 58.5 61.3	58.3 53.3 57.5	57.1 55.6 58.4
15 10 10	24 15 15	24 22 21	6 8 8	12 13 15	12 8 8	Less than 5 Less than 5 Less than 5	15 11 9
98.0 99.1 95.2	95.6 94.3 94.1	71.9 79.1 89.8	80.4 84.8 88.2	—	86.7 94.3 94.9	90.8 88.0 92.5	88.3 93.7 95.1
0.94 1.01 0.99	0.97 0.97 0.98	0.77 0.84 0.95	0.82 0.88 0.90	0.90 0.90 0.89	0.99 0.97 0.97	1.00 0.99 1.00	0.99 0.99 0.98
38.0 39.6 40.9 41.3	35.6 37.4 37.0 37.4	13.4 17.2 18.3 18.8	17.3 19.6 20.7 21.2	32.8 35.1 35.6 35.8	36.5 40.7 42.1 42.7	50.3 51.2 52.1 52.1	45.4 45.5 46.2 46.2
20.2 19.9 19.4 20.2	10.4 9.7 15.5 17.3	5.7 6.7 8.6 16.7	4.6 4.7 5.0 9.2	1.2 3.4 3.0 2.5	11.9 14.8 19.0 22.2	7.5 10.5 14.1	7.1 9.9 14.0
45 36 22	77 46 34	122 95 77	67 46 34	85 69 59	54 33 24	26 23 15	78 62 42
98 85 94	70 80 84	57 58 72	79 87 87	70 68 62	76 92 93	85 97 99	— 96 97
95 50	450 300	620 490	190 160	550 430	180 130	58 51	—
80 90	73 92	48 70	54 77	—	79 95	—	90 96
Less than 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.4 0.4	Less than 0.1 0.3 0.3	Less than 0.1 0.1 0.1	Less than 0.1 0.4 1.3	0.2 0.5 0.6	Less than 0.1 0.7 1.2	Less than 0.1 Less than 0.1 0.1
122 107 100	277 228 202	172 161 160	55 42 38	202 188 158	84 55 44	44 100 89	60 104 114
16.5 18.1 19.8	56.3 49.9 46.8	14.0 14.3 14.2	3.3 3.4 3.5	68.3 65.0 63.4	49.9 47.2 46.0	46.6 46.7 46.7	3.9 3.9 3.9
68 88	73 86	74 87	86 90	51 50	84 92	95 97	87 88
48 65	50 67	21 33	79 84	52 52	68 79	89 88	95 93
43.7 37.4 36.5	49.5 39.6 34.2	57.2 45.8 42.9	22.5 20.6 25.8	— 24.1	33.7 29.2 27.0	—	—
0.1 3.6 18.7	0.1 2.4 11.8	Less than 0.05 0.5 6.9	0.1 3.9 15.7	Less than 0.05 1.9 5.7	0.1 3.9 25.7	0.1 1.7 21.5	Less than 0.05 0.5 7.8

Box 1

Japan's Assistance in the Area of Natural Environment Conservation

— For the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) —

There are over 30 million species on this planet. Humankind is a member of the enormous ecosystem comprised of such diverse species, and receives great benefits from the ecosystem. However, because of human activities, the ecosystem continues to deteriorate and the number of species living on the planet is in decline. According to the United Nations Millennium Ecosystem Assessment announced in 2005, benefits from the ecosystem are expected to notably decrease in the first half of this century.

The international framework on biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), was adopted in May 1992 to promote efforts to fight against this problem. This Convention was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, Earth Summit) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June of the same year, and then entered into force in December 1993 (it has been concluded by 190 countries and the European Community (EC) as of September 2009). The year 2010 has been declared as the International Year of Biodiversity, so many events related to biodiversity conservation are expected to be organized around the world. In Japan, the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) will be held in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010.

Japan announced the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD) in 2002, which positioned natural environment conservation as one of the priority areas for environmental cooperation conducted mainly through Official Development Assistance (ODA). Moreover, the Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance of Japan formulated in 2005 has set natural environment conservation, including the conservation and management of natural reserves and forests, among others, as one of its priority issues. Based on these, Japan is extending its assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in developing countries through the provision of ODA. Among such ODA projects that Japan has implemented are the "Capacity Enhancement Project for Coral Reef Monitoring" in the Republic of Palau and the Bornean

Biodiversity and Ecosystems Cooperation Programme in Malaysia. Outlined below is the programme carried out in Malaysia.

The State of Sabah in Malaysia, is known to the world for its diverse ecosystem, but its tropical rainforests are rapidly decreasing due to logging and plantation development. In addition, due to the limitation of the total area of reserves in the country, the number of endangered species is increasing in recent years. As such, Japan conducted the Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Cooperation Programme Phase I between February 2002 and January 2007. Specifically, working together with the Government of the State of Sabah and Sabah University of Malaysia, Japan implemented activities to sustainably conserve the precious biodiversity and ecosystems of Borneo by organically combining the following four areas: research and education, management of state parks, management of wildlife habitats, and environmental awareness. Phase II, which is currently being implemented, aims to establish and enhance the system of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation as an administrative system of Sabah based on the results obtained from the conservation activities conducted in Phase I.

At the COP10, the targets after 2010 (Post 2010 Biodiversity Targets) are to be determined. Of the measures for after 2010 discussed within the debate, priority issues are not only those directly related to nature conservation, such as the protection of rare species and management of protected areas, but also a wide range of measures to conserve biodiversity, such as the realization of sustainable production in the activities of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other industries, and creation of habitat areas maintaining social capital, among others. Furthermore, in light of the trend to make biodiversity a mainstream issue, it is considered necessary to provide development assistance in various areas taking biodiversity into consideration. Japan, which will host COP10, is expected to take on further leadership in the area of natural environment conservation, and carry out various development assistance measures taking biodiversity into consideration.



Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Cooperation Programme Phase II



Instruction on the method to be used for a survey (Photo: JICA)

Part II

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN FY2008

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Chapter 1

Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

Japan's net bilateral ODA disbursements ^(Note 1) in 2008 totaled approximately US\$6,823.25 million (approximately ¥706.2 billion). Japan's contributions to international organizations totaled approximately US\$2,755.86 million (approximately ¥285.2 billion) in 2008. These figures make for a 24.7% increase to approximately US\$9,579.10 million in 2008, compared with overall ODA disbursements in the previous year (approximately a 9.6% increase compared to the previous year on a yen base, to approximately ¥991.4 billion). With regard to gross disbursements, bilateral ODA disbursements totaled approximately US\$17,452.92 million. This represented an increase by roughly 28.6% (approximately a 13% increase on a yen base to approximately ¥1,806.4 billion) on the previous year.

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2008 ODA net disbursements ranked fifth, behind the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, amongst the members of OECD-DAC ^(Note 2) member countries. While Japan remained in fifth place as in 2007, its ODA disbursements rose for the first time in the last three years, and its rate of increase was the highest among the G7 countries. In gross disbursements, Japan rose from third place to second place. The main factors for the increase in ODA gross disbursements (on a dollar base) were an increase in contributions to multilateral organizations (up 45% compared to the previous year) and high yen.

A breakdown of 2008 ODA disbursements (net base) shows that bilateral ODA accounted for roughly 71.2% of overall disbursements, while ODA via international organizations accounted for approximately 28.8%. Bilateral ODA, which is provided after discussions are held with developing countries, is to strengthen the relationship between Japan and recipient countries. Provision of ODA via international organizations enables them to use their specialized knowledge and political neutrality, and to support countries and regions that are difficult to reach on a bilateral level. Japan flexibly uses bilateral assistance and assistance via

international organizations, while instituting collaborations between these two means and ensuring the manner of assistance is adequate.

A breakdown of net bilateral ODA by method indicates that disbursements calculated as grant aid totaled approximately US\$4,776.56 million, amounting to roughly 49.9% of overall ODA disbursements. Of this amount, debt relief accounted for US\$2,801.18 million at roughly 29.2%; grant aid through international organizations accounted for around 7.6% at US\$730.06 million; and funds provided by Japan for grant aid excluding other aforementioned categories accounted for about 13% of the total at US\$1,245.32 million. Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for around 31.2% at roughly US\$2,987.07 million; loan aid amounted to approximately US\$-940.38 million ^(Note 3); and loan aid excluding debt relief amounted to approximately US\$123.15 million.

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows. ^(Note 4)

- ▶ Asia: Approximately US\$1,073.68 million (approximately US\$7,507.58 million)
- ▶ Africa: Approximately US\$1,395.70 million (approximately US\$1,495.61 million)

Notes: (1) Excluding assistance to East Europe and graduated countries and contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of the figures in the charts.

(2) OECD-DAC: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee

(3) In 2008, Japan's loan aid to developing countries amounted to US\$6,933.44 million, but there was a debt repayment of US\$7,873.82 for past loans, so the overall loan aid is a negative figure.

(4) The figures in parentheses are the net amounts.

- ▶ Middle East: Approximately US\$2,371.73 million (approximately US\$3,154.33 million)
 - ▶ Latin America: Approximately US\$269.45 million (approximately US\$768.47 million)
 - ▶ Oceania: Approximately US\$72.93 million (approximately US\$166.94 million)
 - ▶ Europe: Approximately US\$149.93 million (approximately US\$190.96 million)
 - ▶ Assistants covering multiple regions, etc.: Approximately US\$1,605.44 million (approximately US\$1,605.44 million)
- ▶ See Chart II-2 for the ratios of disbursement by region.

Chart II-1. ODA by Type

(Net disbursement basis)

ODA disbursements in 2008 (calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$1 million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)			Percentage of total (%)
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	ODA total
Grant aid		4780.69	3416.10	39.9	4948.02	4024.16	23.0	49.3
debt relief		2801.18	1941.35	44.3	2899.22	2286.91	26.8	28.9
grants provided through multilateral institutions		730.90	395.45	84.8	756.48	465.84	62.4	7.5
grant aid excluding the above		1248.61	1079.30	15.7	1292.31	1271.42	1.6	12.9
Grant aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		4776.56	3413.91	39.9	4943.74	4021.59	22.9	49.9
debt relief		2801.18	1941.35	44.3	2899.22	2286.91	26.8	29.2
grants provided through multilateral institutions		730.06	395.03	84.8	755.61	465.35	62.4	7.6
grant aid excluding the above		1245.32	1077.53	15.6	1288.91	1269.33	1.5	13.0
Technical cooperation		3057.82	2630.01	16.3	3164.84	3098.15	2.2	31.5
Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		2987.07	2568.91	16.3	3091.61	3026.17	2.2	31.2
Total grants		7838.51	6046.10	29.6	8112.86	7122.31	13.9	80.8
Total grants (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		7763.62	5982.82	29.8	8035.35	7047.76	14.0	81.0
Loan aid		-899.66	(206.06)		-931.15	-242.74		-9.3
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		163.87	159.46	2.8	169.60	187.84	-9.7	
(amount disbursed)		7050.81	5747.36	22.7	7297.59	6770.39	7.8	
(amount received)		7950.47	5953.43	33.5	8228.74	7013.14	17.3	
(amount received excluding debt relief)		6886.94	5587.90	23.3	7127.99	6582.55	8.3	
Loan aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		-940.38	(204.67)		-973.29	-241.10		-9.8
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		123.15	160.85	-23.4	127.46	189.48	-32.7	
(amount disbursed)		6933.44	5682.67	22.0	7176.11	6694.19	7.2	
(amount received)		7873.82	5887.34	33.7	8149.40	6935.29	17.5	
(amount received excluding debt relief)		6810.28	5521.82	23.3	7048.64	6504.71	8.4	
Total bilateral ODA		6938.85	5840.04	18.8	7181.71	6879.56	4.4	71.5
Total bilateral ODA (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		6823.25	5778.15	18.1	7062.06	6806.66	3.8	71.2
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		2759.75	1907.35	44.7	2856.34	2246.86	27.1	28.5
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (excluding contributions to the EBRD)		2755.86	1900.80	45.0	2852.31	2239.14	27.4	28.8
Total ODA (net disbursement)		9698.60	7747.39	25.2	10038.05	9126.42	10.0	100.0
Total ODA (net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe, graduated countries and the EBRD)		9579.10	7678.95	24.7	9914.37	9045.80	9.6	100.0
Total ODA (gross disbursement)		17649.07	13700.81	28.8	18266.79	16139.56	13.2	
Total ODA (gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe, graduated countries and the EBRD)		17452.92	13566.29	28.6	18063.77	15981.09	13.0	
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$1 billion, ¥1 billion)		5063.82	4524.08	11.9	524105.80	532936.30	-1.7	
% of GNI		0.19	0.17		0.19	0.17		
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe, graduated countries and the EBRD)		0.19	0.17		0.19	0.17		

*1 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 15 graduated countries and regions: Brunei, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Macao, New Caledonia, Malta, Slovenia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia

*2 The 2008 exchange rate designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC): US\$1 = ¥103.5 (¥14.3 appreciation compared to 2007).

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

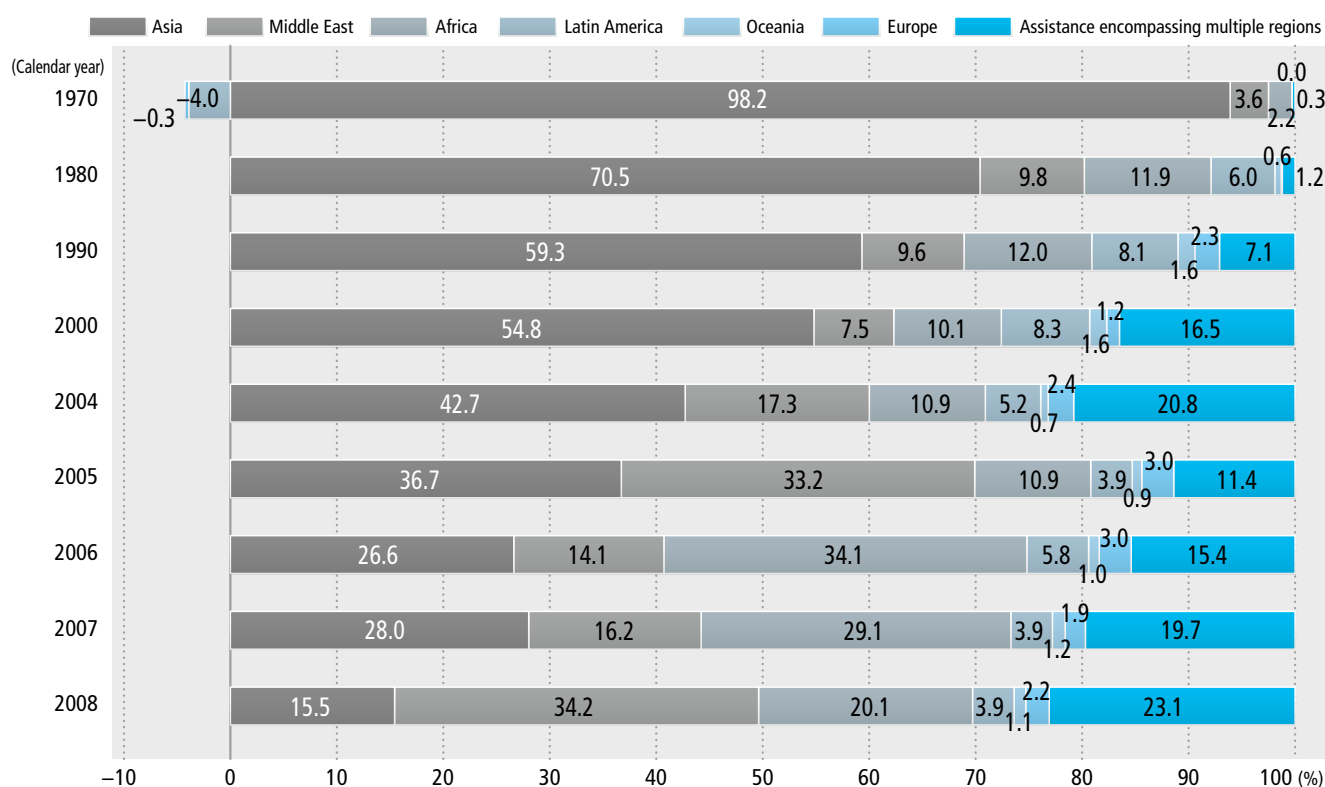
*4 EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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

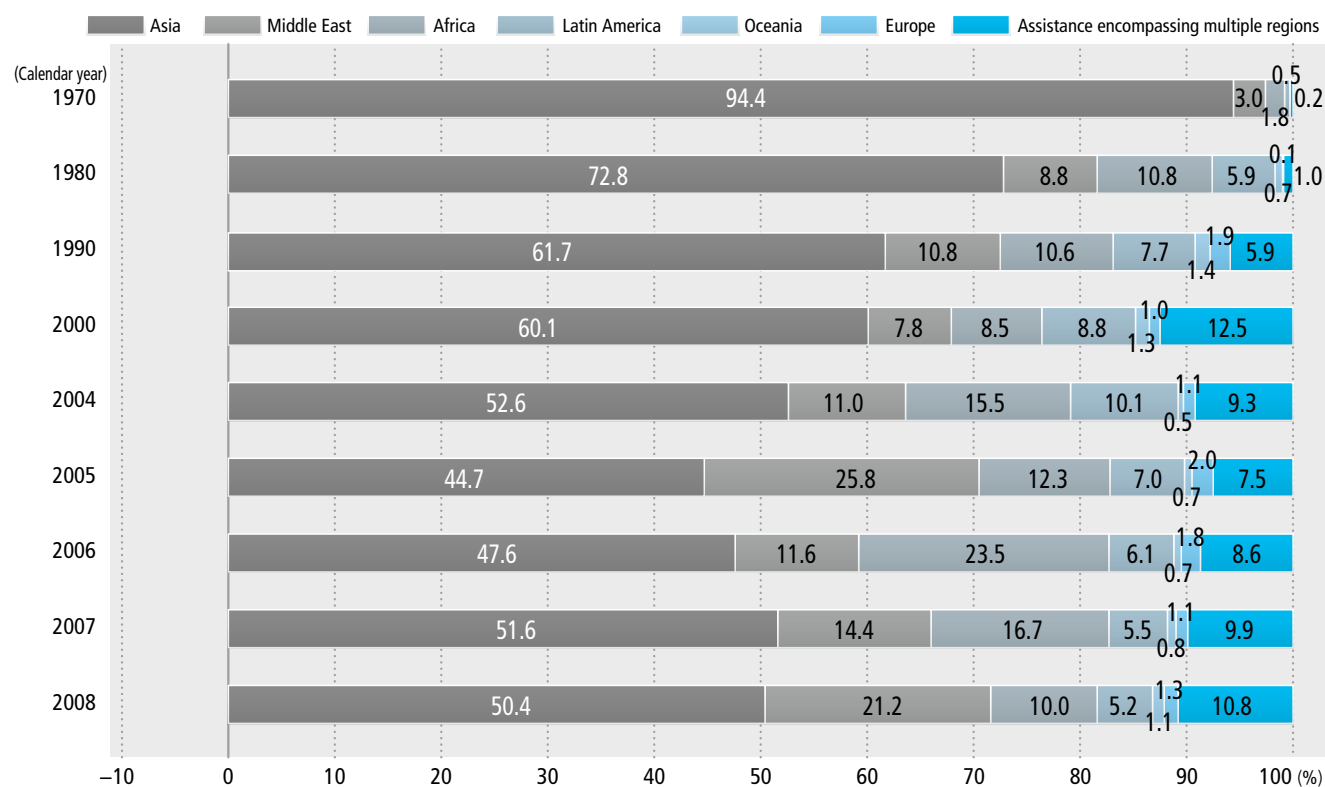
*6 Grants provided through multilateral institutions have conventionally been reported as "Contributions and subscriptions to international organizations, etc." However, since 2006, expenditures clearly addressing a country at the point of disbursement are considered as bilateral ODA and therefore newly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

Chart II-2. Trends in Bilateral ODA by Region

● Net Disbursement



● Gross Disbursement



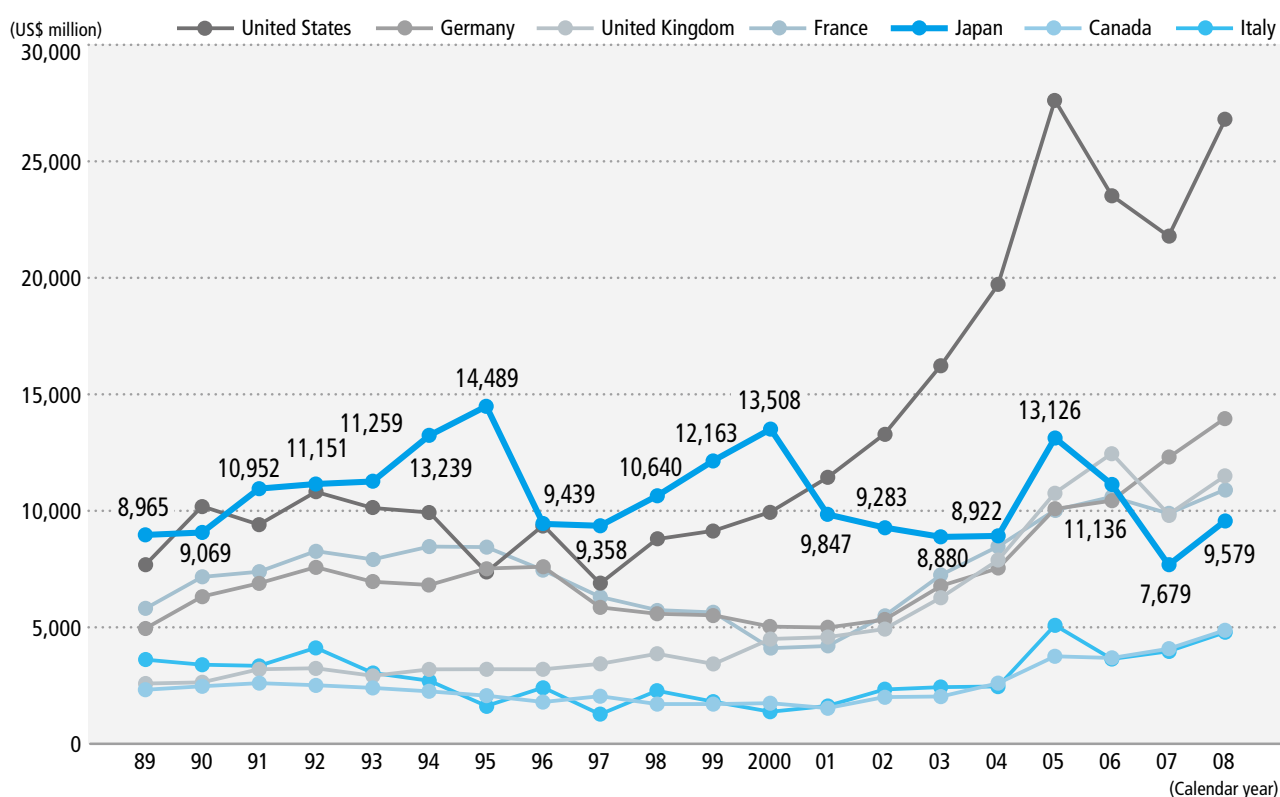
*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to the Eastern Europe.

*2 If the amount received of loan aid exceeds its disbursements, the figure can be negative (this only applies to net disbursements).

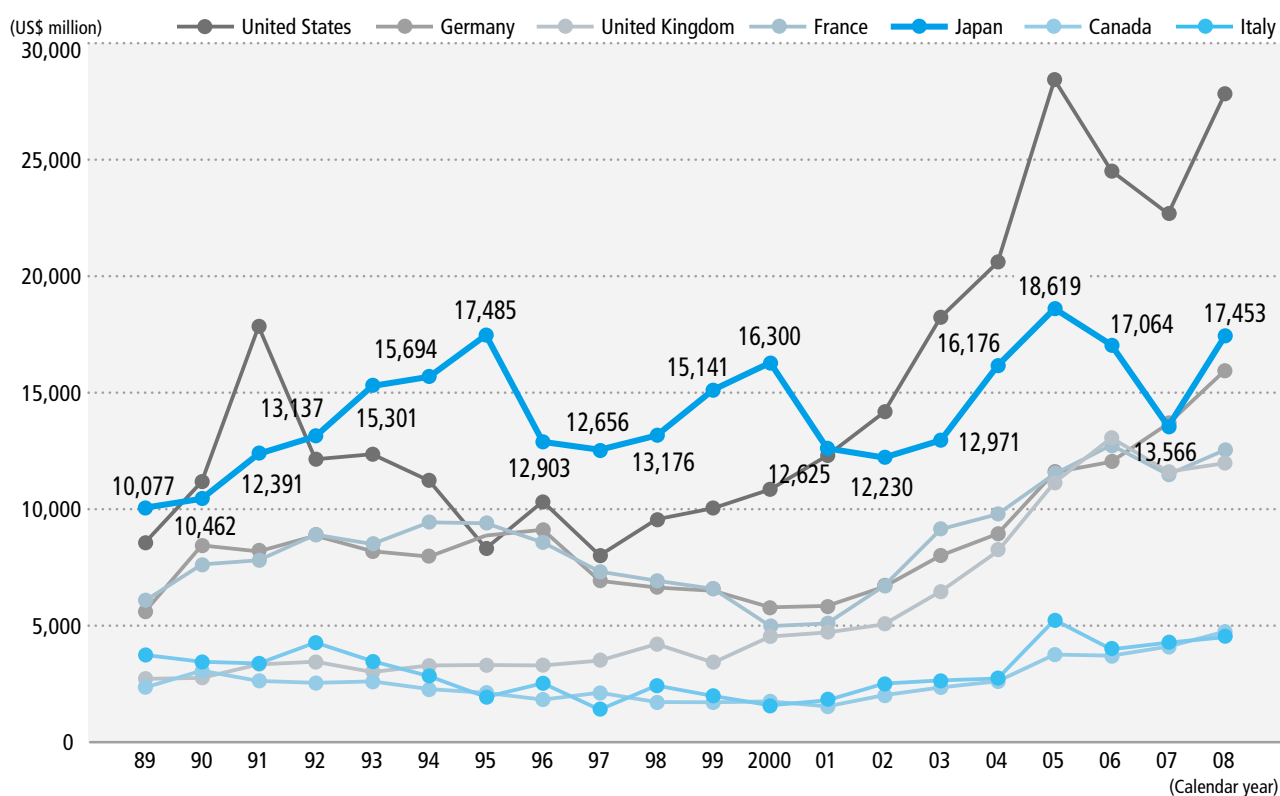
*3 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

Chart II-3. Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

● Net Disbursement



● Gross Disbursement

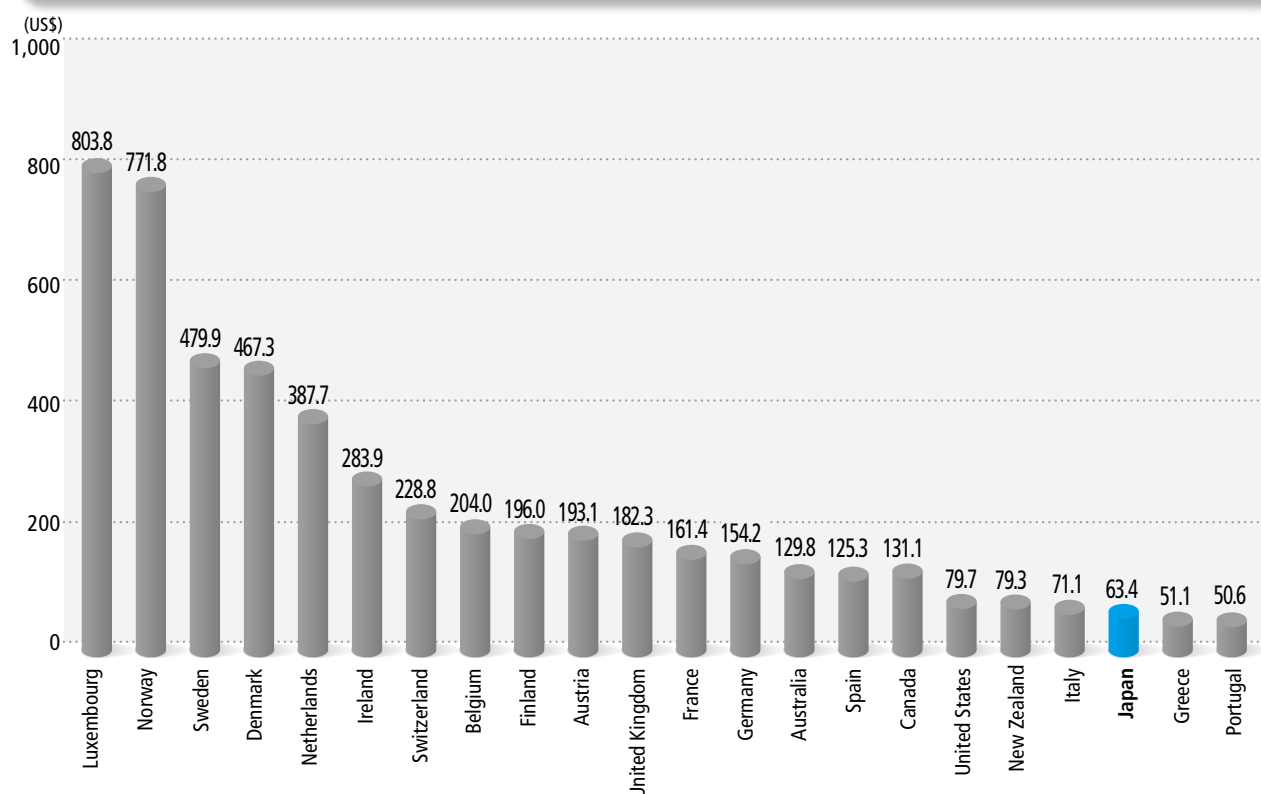


Source: OECD/DAC

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

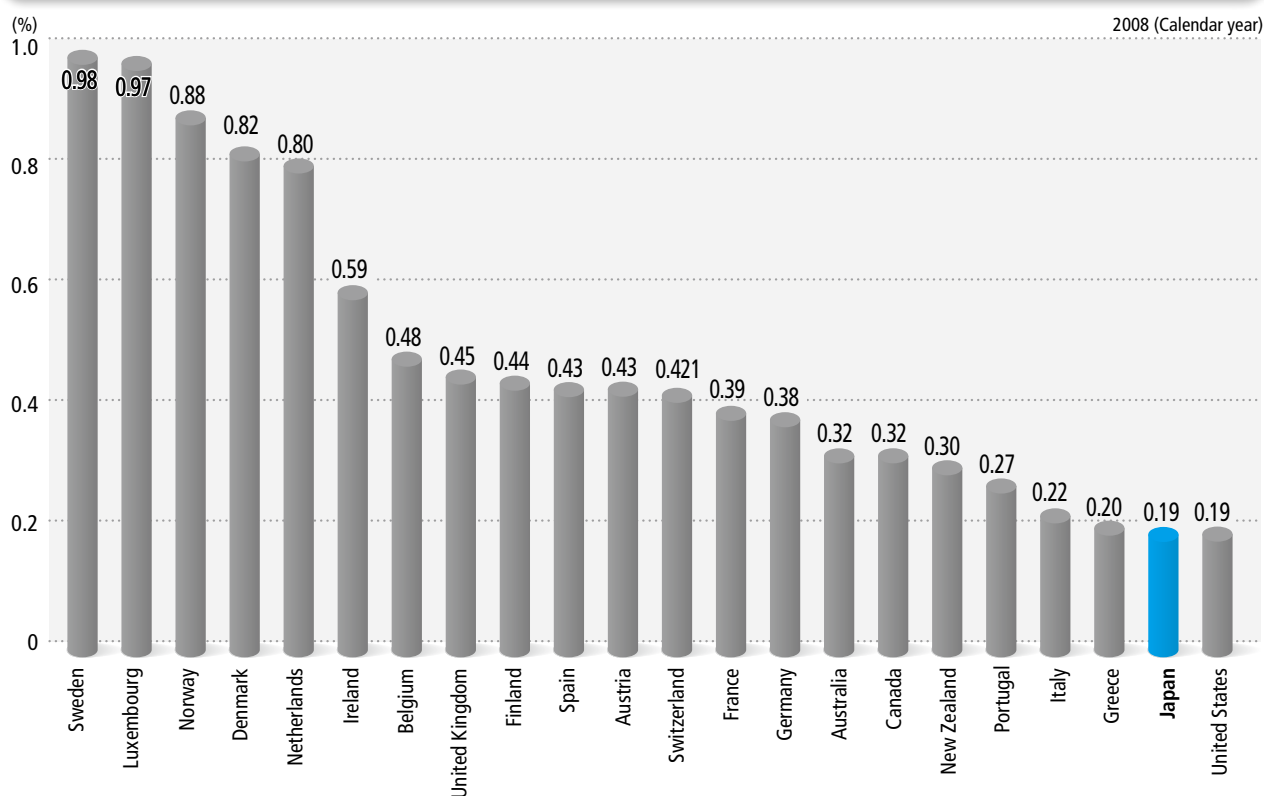
Chart II-4. Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries



Source: OECD/DAC (average figures in 2007 and 2008)

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

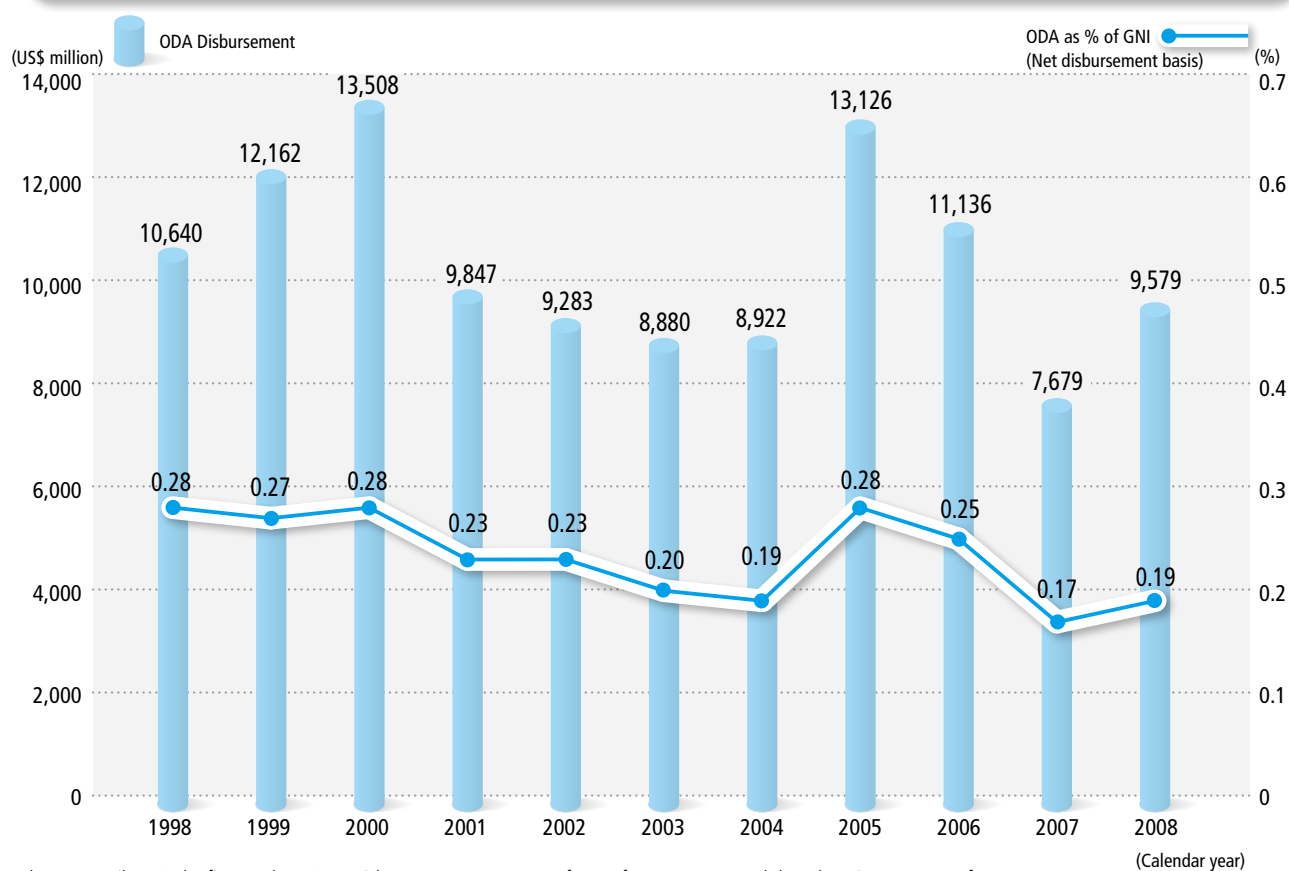
Chart II-5. Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries



Sources: OECD / DAC

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their ratios of ODA to GNI in 2008.

Chart II-6. Trends in Japan's ODA and as Percent of GNI



*1 Up until 1998 the figures show ODA Disbursements as percent of GNP, from 1999 onward they show it as percent of GNI.
(GNP: Gross National Product; GNI: Gross National Income)

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.



Chapter 2

Details about Japan's Official Development Assistance

Photo: Osamu Funao/JICA

Section 1

Assistance Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA

The philosophy and principles regarding Japan's ODA policies are set forth in the Official Development Assistance Charter (hereinafter referred to as the "ODA Charter"). Under this Charter are the Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (Medium-Term ODA Policy), Japan's Country Assistance Programs, sector-specific development policies, a list of priority issues of international cooperation and region-specific priorities, and project development plans.

1. Official Development Assistance Charter

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

In the "I. Philosophy" section, the objectives of ODA are defined as "to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity." It indicates five basic policies for the achievement of these objectives: (1) "supporting self-help efforts of developing countries" based on good governance; (2) the perspective of "human security" for the implementation of support focused on individuals; (3) the "assurance of fairness" with consideration given to the socially vulnerable, particularly for improving the status of women; (4) the "utilization of Japan's experience and expertise" to make full use of its own experience in economic and social development when assisting the development of developing countries; and (5) "partnership and collaboration with the international community" with a view to pursuing collaboration with international organizations and other assistance providers including NGOs and the

private sector. Based on these objectives and basic policies, Japan provides support focusing on the following priority issues: (1) "poverty reduction," (2) "sustainable growth," (3) "addressing global issues," and (4) "peace-building."

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

The "III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy" section states that it is important to take a government-wide coherent and unified approach for ODA planning and implementation, and to improve the strategic value, flexibility, and efficiency of ODA. Since ODA is funded by taxpayers, this section specifies that the Government should strive to enhance public understanding of ODA.

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

2. Japan's Medium-Term ODA Policy

The Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance details Japan's positions, approaches, and specific actions centering on giving practical mapping to the ODA Charter. The latest revision took place in February 2005, listing specific items to be addressed under the three categories of (1) "perspective of human security"; (2) important issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building"; and (3) "measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance."

3. Country Assistance Programs

Country Assistance Programs set out Japan's country assistance policy for next five years or so, based on the current status and major challenges of the recipient country and its developmental plans. It also outlines the significance of Japan's assistance to that country, the direction in which Japan should aim, and priority areas. Target countries are selected based on such factors as the volume of assistance, relevance to global developmental issues, regional balance, aid coordination, and strategic importance. These programs take into consideration opinions from the country-based ODA Task Force comprised of the Japanese diplomatic missions and JICA overseas offices in target countries.

4. Sector-Specific Development Policies

Japan formulates Sector-Specific Development Initiatives in order to strategically implement sector-specific assistance ^(Note 5) including health, education, water and sanitation, and environment based on the discussions in the international community. More specifically reflecting these policies in the formation of ODA projects, Japan implements assistance that is genuinely favorable to the recipient countries in the medium to long-term. Sector-specific development policies also play an important role to promote discussions in the international arena. Formulating sector-specific development policies in addition to the ODA Charter, Medium-Term ODA Policy, and Country Assistance Plans, further clarifies Japan's guiding principles of ODA and enhances the transparency of ODA.

5. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

Priority policy issues for international cooperation have been formulated each fiscal year since FY2007. They aim at clarifying and introducing priority matters in the formulation of projects in order to promptly respond to the progress of Japan's foreign policy and newly emerging development issues.

For FY2008, Japan set the following items as priority issues, taking into account its expected leadership in hosting and engaging in follow up work of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008 and follow-up works, and taking the opportunity of an intermediate year of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have an achievement deadline of 2015:

- (1) Supporting developing countries in regard to environmental and climate change problems,
- (2) Supporting developing countries in regard to the problem of rising food prices
- (3) Building, consolidating, and restoring peace
- (4) Promoting economic growth in developing countries and economic prosperity in Japan
- (5) Establishing human security and supporting the achievement of the MDGs from this perspective.

6. Rolling Plans

A "Rolling Plan" is a document made for each recipient country of Japan's ODA, to outline an overall picture of Japan's assistance to the country. In a Rolling Plan, basically all ongoing ODA projects are listed and classified according to country-specific priority areas, development issues, and programs. By utilizing this Rolling Plan, it is aimed to better employ different development assistance schemes (technical cooperation, grant aid, ODA loans, cooperation through international organizations, etc.) in an integrated manner when designing, planning, and implementing ODA projects. Japan shares Rolling Plans with its recipient countries with a view to further improving aid predictability.

Notes: (5) Including assistance for agriculture, disaster prevention, gender, improvement of legal systems, population movements, etc.

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 ^(Note 6), 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 ^(Note 7). The international community aims at realizing "Education for All (EFA)" to improve this situation ^(Note 8).

<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)" ^(Note 9), 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^(Note 10) 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^(Note 11). 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 School Has Arrived!

— “Mobile Schools” in Egypt —



“Here, everyone has everything to study.” Children who had been selling items on the street just a few hours ago, smiled. The place where they take classes is slightly different from the usual image that people have for a school. Their classroom is a bus fitted with desks, chairs, and a blackboard. This “mobile school” was realized through assistance from Japan*¹, and it is run by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in cooperation with the Egyptian government.

While Egypt has achieved steady economic growth in recent years, but an increasing number of poor people is being left behind. The number of children who have to work in order to live or have to live on the streets because of their family situation is said to be over 1 million in Egypt, and most of them are unable to go to school. In response to this problem, the Egyptian government, UNESCO, NGOs, and others have jointly started a “friendly schools” project to give classes to street children in locations other than schools.

“Mobile schools” is one part of this project, and Ms. Mikako Moriya of the UNESCO Cairo Office has played a key role in its realization. Ms. Moriya, who work experience in Egypt in the past as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, and is proficient in Arabic, went back and forth between the Japanese Embassy, UNESCO, and the Egyptian government and spoke with the relevant persons about the project’s content, funding, and so forth. She was able to get assistance from UNESCO regarding the teaching materials and so forth, assistance from the Egyptian government and NGOs regarding the teachers and staff, and assistance from Japan regarding the “mobile school” classroom bus and classroom materials.



Children in a “mobile school.”
(Ms. Moriya is on the center right.)

At the planning stage for the “mobile school” bus, Ms. Moriya had the idea of painting the outside of the vehicles with a seven-color rainbow. “I thought that the children would be attracted by the beauty of the rainbow, and get on the bus” she recalls. As expected, children have gathered at the “mobile schools.” Now, children from ages 8 to 14 who had never been to school before wait for the school to come by each week.

The “mobile schools” teach the same subjects as in regular elementary schools, and they also teach weaving, woodwork, and other skills for the children who have to work. When Ms. Moriya asks these children who have gained confidence thanks to these attentive classes, “what they become in the future”, they give responses with their eyes light up like “I want to become a teacher!” “I will become a policeman!” and “My dream is to become an actress!”

Ms. Moriya says, “I have given attention to how the people of Egypt can make the ‘mobile schools’ their own project.” Ms. Moriya served as a liaison so that people of Egypt, UNESCO and Japan could work together. An additional effort was made by her to encourage the domestic and foreign media to give coverage of the “mobile school,” and to boost awareness among the relevant people in Egypt as well as their motivations.

Now that the “mobile schools” are running smoothly, Ms. Moriya says positively, “I intend to support efforts such as ‘mobile schools’ for as many children as possible so that their hearts are colored with a rainbow of hope.”



“Mobile school” designed by Ms. Moriya.

*1 Grant assistance for grassroots human security projects.

(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 ^(Note 12). 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

world's population is expected to reach 9.2 billion people by 2050 ^(Note 13). 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 ^(Note 14) including family planning and HIV/AIDS control, which can have an enormous impact on population issues, have become pressing challenges.

<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)

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 ^(Note 15) 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 Improvement of Toilets

— Sanitation Improvement Project in Micronesia —



The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is made up of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. For 31 years from 1914 to 1945, these islands were mandated under the League of Nations by Japan's South Seas Bureau.

"Many Japanese words have become part of the local language and are in daily use. One example is 'Mottainai,' which has now become a catch phrase around the world. Flushing toilets is called 'toilets,' but old-fashioned toilets are referred to by the Japanese word for toilet, 'benjo,'" says, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Mr. Kenji Niwa. Mr. Niwa was dispatched to the Pohnpei State Environmental Protection Agency from 2007 through 2009. He addressed environment problems in Pohnpei through a process of trial and error together with local colleagues and carried out activities such as the planning and implementation of environmental programs for the conservation of nature and improvement of environmental awareness, and producing educational materials on the environment.

One of the initiatives was the improvement of toilets. Toilets in the FSM are generally just a vertical shaft dug in the ground enclosed by zinc roofing, and the sanitary conditions are often not very good.

According to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report in 2007, 75% of the population in the FSM does not use sanitary toilets. This situation can lead to the spread of disease among the people, and it threatens the health of children on a day-to-day basis. In the world each day, approximately 4,500 children die of cholera, abdominal typhus, diarrhea, and other illnesses related to dirty water, and there is a need for worldwide efforts in the field of sanitation in regard to toilets and sewage disposal. In 2008, a resolution for the "International Year of Sanitation" submitted by Japan at United Nations was adopted. Japan is proactively carrying out cooperation for the resolution of water and sanitation problems, which are a global issue.

In light of such developments and also encouraged by

the Japanese embassy in the FSM, Mr. Niwa and the Pohnpei State Environmental Protection Agency assessed the local sanitation needs, and "The project for the Improvement and Enhancement of Sanitation at 3 schools in Pohnpei," a project in collaboration with Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, was started. When the survey began, it was discovered that the problem of toilets was causing serious consequence not only on the health of children, but also the environment, including contamination of the groundwater, which is essential to the lives of the local people, affecting the surrounding ecosystem. At many schools, the toilet facilities were insufficient taking into consideration the number of students, and they were unisex. The sanitation conditions were so poor that many children did not want to use the toilets. Sometimes fights would break out as the children waited in line. Based on this situation, it was particularly difficult for female students to use the toilets. In response, a toilet project was planned to develop basic infrastructure which is especially needed for school life. In the process of planning, interviews and discussions were set up with the communities, educational personnel, and students, and efforts were made to meet the needs of the local residents and female students in particular. When the toilets were completed, one female student said, "Before it was difficult because we had to use the same toilets as the boys, but now I feel more at ease using the new toilets."

Such grassroots efforts are expected to lead to the improvement of water and sanitation problems threatening the island states and boost awareness regarding gender issues among the local people.



Meeting at site



With the staff of the Pohnpei State Environmental Protection Agency.
(Mr. Niwa is on the far left.)

(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 ^(Note 18). The problem of water and sanitation claims the lives of approximately 1.5 million young children every year ^(Note 19).

<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) ^(Note 20). 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.

4 Constantly Supplying Safe Water

— Activities by a Trainee Who Returned to Ghana —



"I am an engineer, so I was very surprised by the high-rise buildings along the water in Yokohama. I would love to visit Japan again." This was the response that Mr. Osei Eagan gave with a smile when asked about his training experience in Yokohama. Mr. Eagan participated in the training program for urban water supply engineers at the Yokohama Waterworks Bureau in January 2009, and he is one of the former trainees who is active in the same field after returning to Ghana.

The training program originated from the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in May 2008, and it was carried out as a part of technical assistance for African countries, based on cooperation between JICA and Yokohama city. A total of 13 trainees from eight countries (four people from Ghana including Mr. Eagan) learned about water purification technologies, water distribution management and fee collection methods, using Yokohama city as an example. Currently Mr. Eagan leads a section in charge of introduction and maintenances of water-related machinery in the Ghana Water Company, Ltd., making use of the knowledge he acquired during the training.

According to Mr. Eagan, the urban area surrounding its capital Accra does not have sufficient water infrastructure, and approximately half of the water is lost before it reaches houses due to breaks in the pipes and theft, so the income of water supplier is reduced by half. One problem which is characteristic of African countries is that there is a remarkable decrease in the water volume of reservoirs during the dry season, and the water quality deteriorates because of green algae. Large amount of

chemical is necessary to improve the quality of the water, which increases costs.

"Just as I had heard, I found Japanese people diligent and kind," says Mr. Eagan of his impression of Japanese people, but he also says that he initially had a hard time at the beginning of the training because of the language barriers. "The staff of Yokohama city interpreted for me and was truly a great help in many ways. They took me to a shrine on my day off, so I was able to have an opportunity to enjoy Japanese culture. But the green tea was more bitter than I had thought it would be," Mr. Eagan recalls of his days in Japan. He often tells his colleagues about the differences in perception between the people of Japan and Ghana towards water, saying, "In Ghana, many people throw away garbage next to water sources, but I was very impressed that in Japan the local residents planted trees and were passionate about protecting water sources."

One of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is "Halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation," and access to safe water is a serious problem, not just for African countries. In Ghana, there are still many people who contract infectious diseases because they do not have access to safe water and they use ponds for drinking water. It is expected that Mr. Eagan and other trainees who have returned to their countries will carry out further activities by making use of the knowledge and technologies they had acquired during the training program in order to build safe and secure water supply systems in the future.



Trainee observing Yokohama Water Works Memorial Hall



Survey training with water leakage detector (Photo: JICA)

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.

5

Taking on the Challenge of Mountain Roads with Japanese Technique

— The “Stone Wall” Road in Nepal —



“How should we build a road through these jungle-covered mountains?” These are the words of Mr. Hiroki Shinkai of consultant firm, Nippon Koei Co., LTD. when he was selecting a route through the steep Mahabharat Range at the altitude range of 1,500 m. The road, named Sindhuli Road after a village that it passes through at the foot of these mountains, is a highway connecting Nepal's capital Kathmandu and the eastern Tarai region near the border with India. Nepalese had expected for such a road for a long time.

Japan has provided consistent cooperation for this project since the very beginning of surveys until today's construction work. In March 2009, the difficult No. 2 Section was completed, and all lanes of the road are scheduled to open in five years with the completion of the remaining No. 3 Section. The completed No. 1 Section, No. 2 Section, and No. 4 Section are already in use.

The arterial highway, which connects the commercial and industrial city Kathmandu with the agricultural production region of the eastern Tarai, will provide convenience to people living near the road and will be extremely important in improving Nepal's economy. When the road is opened, it is expected to transport persons in need of immediate medical attention to hospitals by ambulance, and by the sale of agricultural products in Kathmandu and other cities to increase the incomes of farmers. Since the transportation time of food and medicine becomes much shorter, the prices of such items will decrease by as much as 30% in some regions, and it is just like the Nepalese saying, “a land with roads is wealthy.”

The Sindhuli Road benefits the people in various ways, but there have been many hardships and difficulties in its construction. The construction of the road has taken place by transferring Japan's mountain road construction technique to Nepal. At first, those involved in the project

from Japan were puzzled by the major differences in the ways of thinking of the engineers and construction workers working at the sites in regard to daily living habits and different views on safety. For example, at the start of construction, the Nepalese workers initially hesitated to wear helmets. The Japanese engineers persistently emphasized to them the importance of safety, and as a result, almost all of the workers came to wear helmets and fasten the chin strap. The Japanese engineers thus also had a positive impact regarding the ensuring of safety of the people involved in construction.

With a view toward building an “environmentally-friendly road” and generating employment for the local people, rocks and abundant cobbles were used in road construction since such materials can be acquired almost anywhere and are easy for local workers to use. In consequence, the completed road has an appearance similar to the stone walls of traditional Japanese castles. The Sindhuli Road was thus built while making an effort to match traditional Japanese techniques with the natural conditions of Nepal.

Mr. Toshio Iizuka of Hazama Taisei JV (a joint venture group) comments, “We came up with the idea of making such stone walls by referring to Japanese castle construction techniques. The materials could be acquired locally, so we were able to reduce costs, and by having local people participate in the construction, we were able to generate employment.”

While thirteen years have passed since the construction of the Sindhuli Road began in 1996, the parties concerned are continuing to make efforts for the goal of opening all lanes in five years. If you have a chance to visit the road, you may feel the devotion of Japanese engineers to build a good road based on the idea of matching traditional Japanese techniques with Nepal's natural setting.



Stone wall utilizing local materials. (Photo: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.)



Sindhuli Road similar in appearance to a stone wall. (Photo: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.)

6 Urging Corporate Efforts for the Development of Industry

— A Story of an On-The-Job Senior Volunteer Making Great Contributions in Saint Lucia —



Endless blue ocean and skies, white sandy beaches, green islands in the distance, the sound of steelbands*¹ carried drifting on the breeze – located in an area surrounded by islands on the Eastern edge of the Caribbean Sea, Saint Lucia is an island nation with a small population of 170,000 and almost the same size as Awaji Island of Japan. Since the Age of Exploration, it has gone back and forth seven times as a colony between the British and the French, and it became independent from the United Kingdom in 1979.

Mr. Tsugunao Tsujii grew interested in the Senior Volunteers Program when his former colleague talked him about it. He applied to the program with a request to be dispatched to fill a vacancy in Saint Lucia. When Mr. Tsujii was employed, he became the first Senior Volunteer to use a system in his company, KDDI, had introduced to provide their employees with an opportunity to become Senior Volunteers. Now Mr. Tsujii is in Saint Lucia.

Currently, nearly 20 volunteers have been dispatched from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to far-away Saint Lucia, a relatively large number of volunteers compared to the size of the local population. Volunteers including teachers, physiotherapists, and many other professionals have been engaged in various activities such as music instruction, forest management, and the promotion of sports.

As for Mr. Tsujii, he has been assigned to the Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities of the government of Saint Lucia as a communication policy advisor. His colleagues include Mr. Augustine, the Director-General of the Department for Public Service and Mr. Perry, an engineer and Mr. Tsujii's counterpart. While he is a skilled engineer, Mr. Perry turns his hand to designing and sewing frills onto clothes as carnival approaches in July, and even served as the leader of a carnival band.

The communications sector in Saint Lucia was not

very active, with a low incidence of landline telephones and high internet and mobile phone fees. In order to solve this problem, the government of Saint Lucia eased the regulations in cooperation with four neighboring nations and established a law to promote market entry of the start-up communication companies. The introduction of these measures had the fees for mobile phones and other communication devices drop, but the effect was only temporary.

Faced with this situation, Mr. Tsujii was convinced that it was his role to revitalize the market, which in turn would stimulate efforts on the corporate side. Full of conviction, he started giving various kinds of advice, including his views on the relaxation of the regulations. An official from the Ministry of Communications in Saint Lucia now recalls that Mr. Tsujii's input more or less influenced the policies that they have formulated.

Mr. Tsujii also wrote a book, "A Short History of Competition in the Japanese Mobile Phone Market," writing about the case where competition-driven price decline and new technologies had increased the number of users, benefitting companies in the form of a stable market. He says, "Promotion of corporate efforts plays an important role in developing the industry."

At the same time, the arrival in Saint Lucia of a wave of global competition in the communication sector has resulted, among other developments, in the halving of internet fees and sales of mobile phones with new functions.

"Competition in the market is something to be welcomed if it promotes corporate efforts to reduce prices and improve services," says Mr. Tsujii.

It is hoped that Mr. Tsujii's wishes will bear fruit in Saint Lucia, where the communications sector is gradually being revitalized.



Meeting with staff of the Ministry of Communications (Mr. Tsujii and Mr. Augustine, right and left side on the front side, respectively, and Mr. Perry in the far left). (Photo: Mr. Tsujii)



Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities in Saint Lucia (Photo: Mr. Tsujii)

*1 A drum-like Caribbean instrument with a music scale, made from a drum can.

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 ^(Note 21). 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 ^(Note 22). Also, this project promotes education for IT technical experts in a Japanese language environment based on the Japanese IT Skill Standard (ITSS) ^(Note 23). This is expected to foster human resources who can connect the IT industries of Japan and Vietnam (Bridge SE ^(Note 24): 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 ^(Note 25) 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"^{*1} 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^{*2} 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.^{*3}

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^{*4} 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

7 Stable Supply of Agricultural Products

— Project for Self-sustained Development in a Rural Village in Senegal —



Senegal is a country in West Africa whose major industries are agriculture and fishing. Because it gets little annual rainfall, however, in order to secure water which is important for agriculture, Japan has built water supply facilities in agricultural villages, and in 2003, it carried out cooperation regarding methods to operate and maintain the facilities. Since 2008, Japan has been carrying out projects to support self-sustained development by such rural villages

Moukhmoukh Village is one of the sites for this agricultural support project, and various efforts are being carried out to boost the productivity of agriculture. The village has been divided into a number of groups centering on a water supply facility, and each group produces vegetables and raises livestock. This project, which is aiming for the continuous self-sustained development of agriculture, is being handled by JICA consultants Mr. Inoue, Mr. Goto, and Mr. Nishiyama. These consultants provide assistance based on their specialized backgrounds in order to achieve sustainable agricultural living at the village, but sometimes they have difficulty getting the local people to understand what they want to communicate. For example, at markets in Senegal, solanaceous crops such as eggplants and tomatoes are popular, so they are grown over and over again in the same fields. This, however, makes the fields susceptible to diseases, and in order to avoid this problem, it is necessary to sometimes plant different crops. Nevertheless, it has been difficult to explain and get the people of the village to understand the importance of the sustainable use of fields when they have to choose between the sustainable use of fields and making a living.

As can be seen in this example, Moukhmoukh Village still has issues that it needs to overcome in order to achieve self-sustained development, but there are also things which are already going well. In this region, the production of

yoghurt is one of the important sources of income. Yoghurt is commonly eaten in Senegal, and if it is sold at any time, it can become a steady income. Thus, methods of sterilizing yoghurt were taught in order to produce good yoghurt. The yoghurt made in this way has been well-received. It is sold at the offices of the water management association which manages the water supply facility, and it is sold out almost every day. The amount of milk decreases during the rainy season, and in order to meet the continuing demand from customers, the yoghurt is produced from powdered milk.

In order to systematically produce products and supply them in a stable manner, records and management are needed. Advice has been given so that records of the collection of materials, sales, management of goods, and so forth are kept in management booklets. Expert Mr. Nishiyama, who carried out this instruction, speaks of the start of forward-looking efforts by the people of the village regarding products and management, saying, "Things are clearly written as numbers, so they all get a sense of achievement and carry out their work with enthusiasm."

This project has also led to unexpected effects other than improvements in agricultural productivity.

Women have come to work more energetically as a result of their going out and communicating with other women. One woman says happily, "We help each other and teach each other things. We do not worry even when we get sick. I am happy that there are many people we can have exchanges with. Now the region as a whole has become more cooperative, and it is easier to live here."

Mr. Inoue speaks of aspirations for the future regarding this project, which aims for independent development at the village, saying, "Going forward, we would like to put in place a system so that the local residents can do everything themselves, from planning to implementation and self-evaluation."



Mr. Nishiyama giving instruction on silage training.
(Photo: Mr. Nishiyama)



Mr. Goto giving instruction on thinning out vegetable seedlings.
(Photo: Mr. Goto)

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,

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.

<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 ^(Note 26) 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

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.

8

Aiming for a Stable Society

— Support for the Development of Legislation in Cambodia —



In recent years, Cambodia has seen rapid economic growth, and it has achieved steady development in spite of the global financial crisis. Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh, is filled with cars and motorbikes, and is a bustling city. The country has had a murky past with the genocide under the Khmer Rouge Pol Pot and land mines, but the people have overcome it, filled with positive attitude toward development.

The Khmer Rouge administration in the 1970s advocated fundamental socialism, and the values that the country had enjoyed until that time were all negated. Many intellectuals were killed and state functions consequently came to a halt. This included the functions in the judicial field, and the laws themselves were abolished. Japan, in response to a request from Cambodia, has been supporting the development of Cambodia's legal and judicial system since 1999. This support includes the following three projects: the "Legal and Judicial Development Project" for Cambodia's Ministry of Justice, the "Project for Improvement of Training on Civil Matters" directed toward training institutions for judges and prosecutors, and the "Legal and Judicial Cooperation Project for the Bar Association" for the bar association. In Cambodia, the civil procedure code that Japan helped its drafting process was enacted in July 2006 and took effect in July of the following year. The civil code was enacted in December 2007. These have been put into place, but understanding level for legal matters and laws by administrative officials is still at a low level. Therefore, Japan is currently focusing its support on the dissemination of the laws.

Active prosecutor Mr. Ryota Tatemoto has been dispatched by Japan's Ministry of Justice as an expert to Royal school for judges and prosecutors, which provide education on Cambodia's future legal profession, and he

provides close support. This project began four years ago in November 2005. At that time, it was common for experts to give lectures on the civil code and civil procedure code directly to students, but now lectures are given only to graduates who are expected to become instructors in the near future ("instructor candidates"). These candidates then give lectures to the students, and this is helping the schools to become more independent. Initially many of the schools were dependent on experts from Japan, but starting in 2008, they began proactively using instructor candidates, and in the first half of that year all of the courses were given by Cambodian instructors and instructor candidates. It is now common to see instructor candidates giving classes in place of the instructors who are extremely busy, and the candidates gain a deeper level of understanding in the course of preparing for the classes. Mr. Tatemoto comments, "The candidates are reliably growing and flourishing."

These schools provide education not only for rookies in the judiciary, but also for experienced judges continuously. Mr. Tatemoto took note of one judge in particular who repeatedly participated in lectures that he was not signed up for. When Mr. Tatemoto asked him about this, he replied, "I missed part of the explanation during the question and answer session of the last lecture, so I came again today." Opportunities for active judges to attend lectures on the civil code and civil procedure code that Japan has helped with are limited, so it seems that the students are enthusiastic about making the most of them. Mr. Tatemoto says that, for such students, he would like to quickly complete teaching materials that are currently being made for this project.

Support for the judicial field will require close attention over a long period of time. Mr. Tatemoto intends to continue to assist Cambodia from the view point of judiciary.



Training for instructor candidates by Expert Tatemoto (Photo: JICA)



Graduation ceremony of the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors (RSJP) (Photo: JICA)

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 ^(Note 27) 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 HIPCs owe to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Development Association (IDA), and African Development Fund (AfDF) ^(Note 28).

Some low-income and middle-income countries, other than HIPCs, may owe heavy debts. To properly respond to such issues, in 2003 the Paris Club ^(Note 29) 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 HIPCs, 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 ^(Note 30), 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)

9 One Drop in the Great Mekong

— Judo Instruction in Laos —



Japan and the Mekong region countries*¹ have been deepening exchanges in recent years, and various projects are taking place in 2009, Mekong-Japan Exchange Year. Mr. Masatoshi Kikuchi is working hard to teach judo in Laos, a country along the Mekong.

Mr. Kikuchi was born and raised in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, and he first encountered judo in his first year in high school. He has been involved with judo for 40-some years, at Kyushu University, and Hazama Corporation, which he joined after graduation, and today, he is still involved at the age of 62. During his time at Hazama, he searched for training halls and diligently continued his practice of judo even during the six years when he was stationed in Singapore and Nepal. He contacted with the locals while living abroad. The idea came to him that he wanted to teach judo overseas after his retirement while sharing drinks after lessons. He was then driven by a strong feeling: "I am not guaranteed to be healthy until the time I retire. I would like to start activities now while I am mentally and physically in good shape." Mr. Kikuchi received advice from a master knowledgeable about judo and who is familiar with judo affairs abroad that the most suitable place for his contributions would be Laos. Mr. Kikuchi applied to become a JICA Senior Volunteer (SV) and was accepted, and thus his relationship with Laos began.

At the time he received his assignment in 2003, there were approximately 50 judo players in Laos. There was only one training hall, and it did not have many skillful players. Mr. Kikuchi thought that in order to strengthen judo in Laos, first of all it would be necessary to boost the skills of the current players. He worked to increase their ability by having them participate in matches with other regional countries such as Viet Nam and Thailand. He also used various other ideas in teaching judo to the people of Laos. He focused on warm ups, placing top priority on avoiding injuries, and he gave repeatedly lessons on radio exercises, as well as "judo

forms" and footwork of the Kodokan Judo Institute style in Japan. Mr. Kikuchi taught not only how to win, but also the internationally-accepted manner of conducting matches. These tireless effort yielded results. The judo players in Laos got stronger and some of them gradually began winning gold medals in matches with foreign countries. In 2007, at a tournament in the South East Asia Games (SEA Games) in Thailand, in which the best athletes in the region participate, Laos came in the third place out of nine countries, and two Lao athletes won gold medals. In response to these results, the government of Laos presented Mr. Kikuchi with the honorable Labor Medal and requested that he continue his instruction after the end of his term as SV for the SEA Games to be held in Laos in December 2009. Mr. Kikuchi accepted the offer with delight.

Mr. Kikuchi, who is doing his best to give instruction for this important tournament, has also contributed in other areas. He had the experience of being involved with ODA projects when he was stationed overseas with Hazama. Mr. Kikuchi and the people of Laos requested the governments of Japan and Laos to construct a martial arts center using Cultural Grant Assistance from the Japanese government. The martial arts center was completed in November 2009, and hosted the judo matches during the SEA Games in December, and Lao athletes marked great results.*²

Mr. Kikuchi has confidence in the development of judo in Laos and says, "I am working not only to teach techniques and how to win, but also to develop well-mannered, internationally-minded people, although it may only be a drop of water in the great Mekong River." Mr. Kikuchi says that after the tournament, he would like to consistently contribute some kind of support to Buddhist country of Laos with which he has become acquainted.



Giving instruction at a local training hall. (Mr. Kikuchi is kneeling.)
(Photo: Mr. Kikuchi)



Athletes in training and Japanese coaches in front of the newly-built martial arts center. (Mr. Kikuchi is in the back on the far right.)
(Photo: Mr. Kikuchi)

*1 Cambodia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos

*2 2 Gold Medals, 5 Silver Medals, 4 Bronze Medals

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 co-operation.

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
Environment/Energy	5	4	3	12
Disaster Prevention	3	1	1	5
Infectious Diseases Control	2	1	1	4
Total	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

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 ^(Note 31), and these diseases are causing major social and economic losses in developing countries.

<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) ^(Note 32), and treatment. As for influenza, Japan provided emergency grant aid of approximately

¥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)

10 Struggling with Chagas' Disease in Paraguay

— The Challenge of Transitioning From a University President to a Senior Volunteer —



"I first came to Paraguay in 1988, so it has already been 20 years," says Mr. Fujiro Sendo, the former President of Yamagata University, speaks nostalgically of his past visits to the country. Since January 2008, Mr. Sendo has been engaging in measures against infectious diseases, focusing on Chagas' disease at the National University of Asuncion Health Sciences Research Institute (Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Salud, IICS) as a senior volunteer with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Chagas' disease is a potentially fatal infectious disease that develops after being transmitted by parasites. While measures against infectious diseases have been progressing on a global scale, the results have yet to spread to all places of Paraguay. Mr. Sendo has been dispatched in response to a request to establish the basic techniques for research on infectious diseases in Paraguay and to foster human resources to succeed these techniques.

Mr. Sendo, dispatched 13 times, even before the current mission, has engaged in measures against Chagas' disease and other infectious diseases together with IICS researchers, mainly as a member of JICA medical survey teams, and has provided guidance on topics such as the development of Chagas' disease diagnosis kits. Chagas' disease is an illness that often develops in poor rural villages where there is a lot of mud wall and thatched roofs. Medical facilities are often not sufficient in such villages, so the development of diagnosis kits is greatly contributing to facilitating the simple diagnosis of Chagas' disease.

Among his activities, Mr. Sendo is particularly focusing his efforts on fostering human resources. In order to carry out continued research in Paraguay which does not have sufficient equipment unlike Japan, the most important element is the "people" who handle the limited equipment. Mr. Sendo comments, "It does not matter how much equipment you have if there aren't people to use it."

Measures to fight against Chagas' disease began in March 1988, and the ice-making machine that JICA provided at that time is still being used at IICS. Using the same equipment for 21 years would be unthinkable in Japan. This is an example which shows that the researchers are using the equipment with care. No matter how old the equipment, if you are determined to do research and have the skills to make the best of what you have, then you will be able to research." In order to strengthen human resources, Mr. Sendo has also been involved in the establishment of graduate schools, and currently he is well-known among researchers as a graduate school lecturer.

Dr. Elva Serna, who has known Mr. Sendo for almost 20 years, says, "Mr. Sendo is a very friendly and respectable man. I am very honored to have a chance to work with him again." Elva visited Japan in 1992 for JICA Training, and she did research under Mr. Sendo who at that time was a professor of the Faculty of Medicine in Yamagata University. Now, in addition to research, Elva visits poor villages and informs them of the devastation caused by infectious diseases. She says, "I am making significant use of what I learned during my training in Japan in my research. Going forward, I will work so that diagnosis kits reach poor children." In order to develop human resources like Elva who will contribute to fighting infectious diseases in their home country Paraguay, a doctoral program will be established at IICS in two years which aims at fostering researchers with even higher skills.

Mr. Sendo states, "The good thing about being a volunteer is that you get to see many things because you become immersed in the local way of life and work together with the people. You can identify new issues. This is something I was not able to do when I was in the survey teams. I intend to continue assisting the fight against infectious diseases in Paraguay."



Mr. Sendo and IICS researchers holding diagnosis kits
(Photo: Mr. Sendo).



Mr. Sendo (right) and Elva (Photo: Mr. Sendo).

(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

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.

<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)

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."

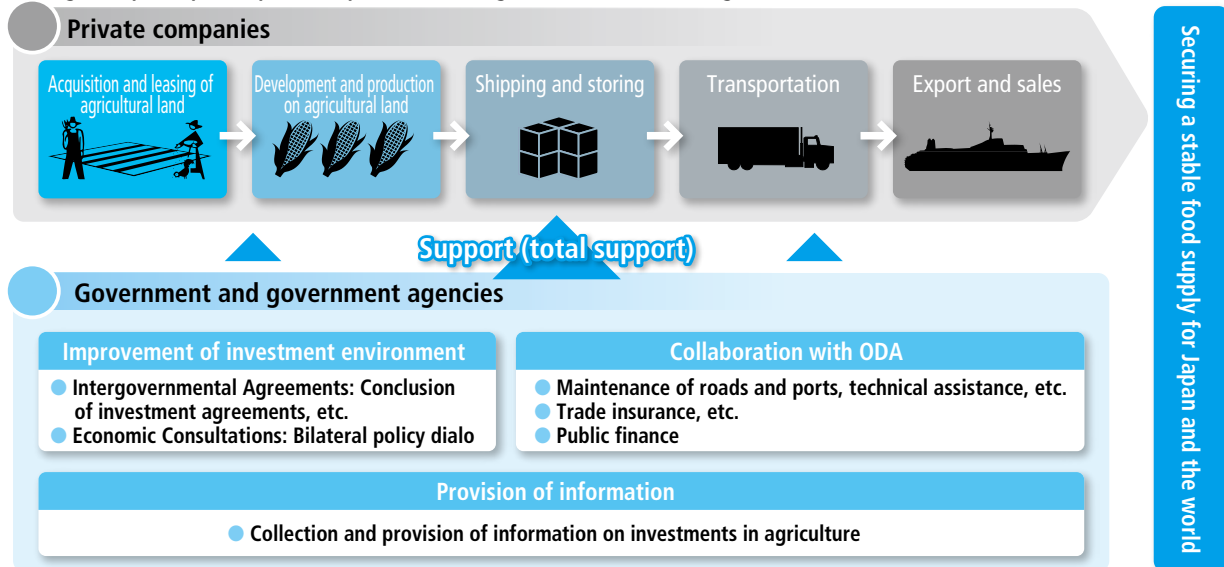
Investments in agriculture, international investments in particular, must be conducted in a manner where both investors and recipients can benefit. On the occasion of the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in July 2009, Japan proposed the development of principles and an international framework to promote international 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.*¹

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.)

Column

11

“Japan” Popular in Tanzania

— Supporting the Spread of Rice Cultivation from the Foot of Kilimanjaro —



In a market of Moshi, a town in northern Tanzania at the foot of Kilimanjaro, a rice by the name of “Japani” (the Swahili word for “Japan”) is being sold. Japan has greatly contributed to the commercialization of this rice which is popular among the people of Tanzania.

Japan has provided cooperation for irrigated rice cultivation in the Kilimanjaro Region since the 1970s. At the Lower-Moshi irrigation district (paddy area of 1,100 ha), which was completed in 1987, the yield of unhulled rice was boosted from approximately two tons to six tons per hectare. Since the mid-1990s, with the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) as a base, approximately 2,000 agriculture promoters and major farmers in Tanzania and neighboring countries have been given instruction on basic irrigated rice cultivation techniques, including dike building, paddy leveling, rice planting, early weeding, and water management. Since 2007, Japan has cooperated for “Supporting Systems for spread of Irrigated Agriculture in Tanzania project” (referred to as “Tan-Rice”) with KATC and three other domestic agricultural research institutes and rice research programs.

During the first year of a Tan-Rice project cycle, methods for spreading irrigated rice cultivation techniques are taught to workers at agricultural research institutes and major farmers in central, western, and southern Tanzania. In the second year, instruction is given on ways to improve the lives of farmers, including the perspective of gender equality, methods for managing organizations to maintaining irrigation facilities, and rice cultivation techniques at paddies. This cooperation is scheduled to be carried out at 40 irrigation districts through 2012.

Mr. Motonori Tomitaka, an expert who is working for the Tan-Rice project, has been dispatched to Tanzania twice before, from 1986 to 1991 and from 1994 to 1999. In 1987, Mr. Muramba, a local farmer, provided a paddy for demonstrating rice cultivation during the dry season, and received instruction from Mr. Tomitaka together with other people in the village. Subsequently, in this village and at nearby farmlands with a good flow of water, rice came to be cultivated twice a year. Mr. Muramba bought a cow with the money that he earned from selling the rice produced during the dry season for the first time. He treasures a photograph of that cow with his training materials. When Mr. Tomitaka returned to the village of Musa Mwijanga in the Kilimanjaro Region in 2008, he met with Mr. Muramba again for the first time in 10 years. Mr. Muramba said, “I do not have that cow anymore, but I named its grandchild ‘Kumbuka Japani (Memory of Japan in Swahili),’” and Mr. Tomitaka nostalgically remembered the days he began instruction on rice cultivation.

Mr. Tomitaka says, “I sometimes go to the market in Moshi, and whenever I see Japani rice there, I find that rice cultivation in Tanzania is gradually developing despite facing many challenges and problems.” The Tan-Rice project is also supporting rice research programs in order to give shape to possibilities for new varieties of rice, including NERICA*¹. The results of such support for rice cultivation in Tanzania are expected to greatly contribute to efforts to double rice production in sub-Saharan Africa over the next 10 years, which Japan announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008.



Mr. Tomitaka (far left) at a training farm. (Photo: Mr. Tomitaka)



Kumbuka Japani and Mr. Muramba. (Photo: Mr. Tomitaka)

*1 New Rice for Africa (NERICA)

(Rice that is a hybrid of Asian rice, which gives a large yield, and African rice, which is strong against diseases).

(4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, there are approximately 1.5 billion people who have no access to electric power ^(Note 33). 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 grant 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.

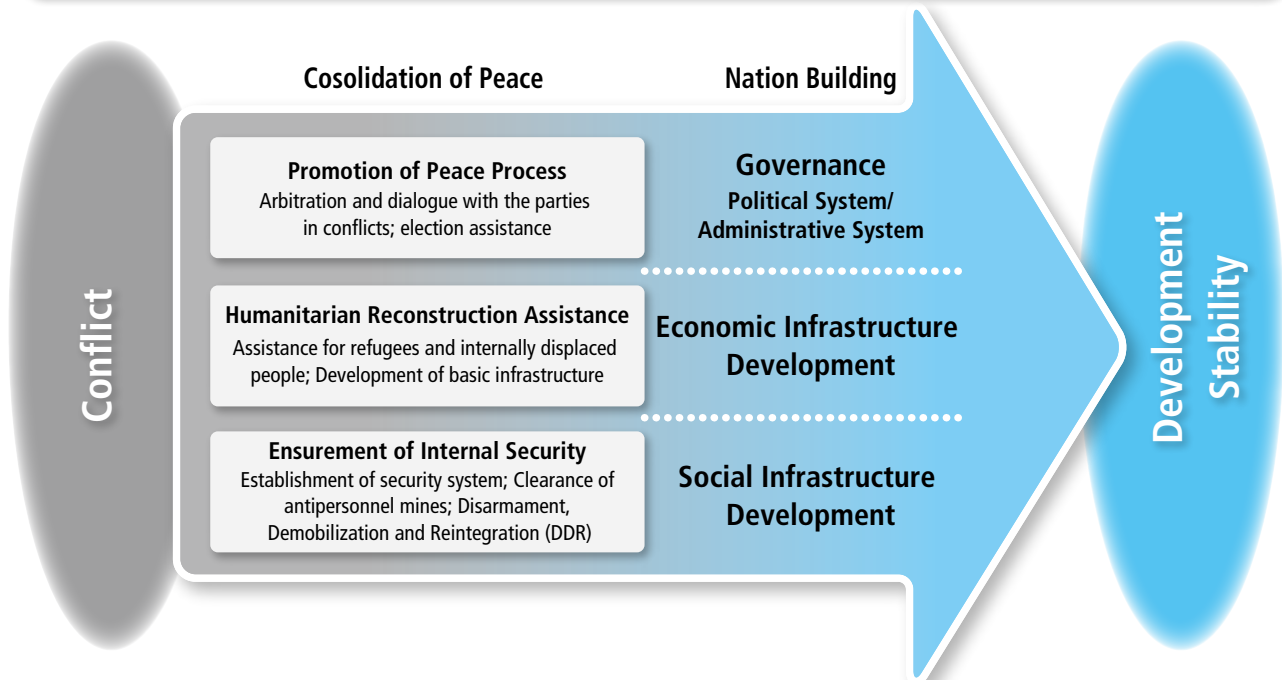
In June 2007, Japan was selected as the chair of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission due to its efforts in the area of peacebuilding to date. During its term as the chair until December 2008, Japan made efforts to strengthen and consolidate the activities of the Commission, including strengthening 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

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.

<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,

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)^(Note 34) 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.^(Note 35) 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^(Note 36) which has been established based on the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)^(Note 37). 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.

12 Safety through Innovation

— Mine Risk Education (MRE) in South Kordofan State, the Sudan —



While the 22-year civil war in the Sudan ended in 2005, people of the Sudan continue to live with the threat of many unexploded mines and bombs still present in the country. Since the end of the civil war, many refugees and displaced persons have returned home, and it is expected that another approximately 7,000 people will return to the South Kordofan State in the central part of the Sudan. Those who have been away from home for a long period of time lack information on the locations of mines and combat area, putting them at high risk for injury from unexploded mines and bombs. Furthermore, there is the risk that children in particular may injure themselves by accidentally touching explosives they come across when playing in the mountainous areas where mines and unexploded bombs remain.

Since November 2005, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan) has been collaborating with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). In conducting mine risk education (MRE) in order to prevent the people of the Sudan from suffering further injuries. Since August 2006, members of AAR Japan have visited villages and repatriation centers for refugees to carry out MRE in the South Kordofan State, the region with the second largest amount of mines and unexploded ordnance in the Sudan*¹.

The representative of AAR Japan in the Sudan, Ms. Yuki Daizumoto, reflects back on the beginning of the organization's activities, saying "When AAR Japan first entered the Sudan, we didn't really have appropriate teaching materials for the local needs. We found that we needed to create simple posters and brochures that used drawings and pictures to explain the message." The

brochure on land mines which Ms. Daizumoto and her AAR Japan colleagues created has been highly praised by the Sudanese. AAR Japan has printed 462,000 copies of the brochure and has distributed them not only within the Sudan but also to refugee camps in neighboring countries.

Ignorance, misunderstanding and mistakes can be fatal in the areas where many dangerous explosive ordnance still remain. AAR Japan tries to use innovative methods to imprint this message on the minds of the Sudanese. Overseas representative Ryo Yamaura comments, "We teach risk avoidance by using posters and *kamishibai* (a traditional form of Japanese art of story-telling with picture cards). We try to explain in easy-to-understand ways the shapes of mines and the areas where they are buried. The drawings and pictures really help in explaining how to avoid buried explosives." AAR Japan also gives notebooks to children so they can study what mines and unexploded bombs look like. This homework saves children and helps spread information among families. The prevention of further casualties from mines can only be achieved through tenacious educational activities. AAR Japan is carrying out a wide range of actions on this issue.

AAR Japan emphasizes the importance of self-help effort by the Sudanese themselves. And while working with local NGOs, it intends to hand over the MRE to local people gradually. Ms. Daizumoto comments, "It will take many years until the Sudan is completely mine-free. Until then, the people here must learn to live with the danger by mines and unexploded bombs. We need to foster the capacity of local NGOs which can help support the livelihoods of the Sudanese."



Ms. Daizumoto with Sudanese children
(Photo: Association for Aid and Relief, Japan)



A Sudanese instructor explains landmines
(Photo: Association for Aid and Relief, Japan)

*¹ The number of beneficiaries of AAR Japan's work as of June 2009 was 33,805 people.

(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

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.

<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.

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)

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

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.

<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

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.

● 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

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.

13 Aiming for Police Services Trusted by Citizens

— Police Box Operated by Women in Indonesia —



“Bapak Agus, selamat pagi. Apa kabar? (Good morning, Mr. Agus. How are you?),” policewoman Ms. Sapte speaks to local resident Mr. Agus. Ms. Sapte works at a police box operated by women in Mekar Sari, Bekasi, a suburb of Jakarta, Indonesia’s capital. This is a police box where only women are on duty, which is unique to Indonesia. This is in stark contrast with the image of the police during the period when they were a part of the military, and local residents appreciate the friendly service offered by the Police Box. One local resident says, “It has been convenient since this police box*1 was set up, for we do not have to go to the police station which is far away. The friendly policewomen stop by our house to listen to our requests and greet us around town, so we have a sense of security.”

In August 2000, Indonesia’s People’s Consultative Assembly decided that the police would be made independent of the national military, and maintenance of security came to be handled by the national police. Currently various reform programs are underway aimed at boosting citizens’ trust for the police. Japan has cooperated with such efforts in Indonesia since 2002 and has assisted the Jakarta Metropolitan police in the capital for its organizational operation, on-site identification, communication command, and police box activities. Mr. Matsue from the Osaka Prefectural Police Department in Japan, who has been involved with work related to the handling of foreigners for a long period of time, is using his knowledge and experience in day-to-day cooperation activities.

Regarding Japan’s cooperation, Mr. Matsue comments, “The police in Japan have set up police boxes and police satellite offices in the jurisdictional areas of the police departments of each prefectural police. One characteristic of the police box system is that in all areas throughout Japan there are always uniformed regional police officers on duty who are responsible for the safety and security of their given area. We have introduced this police box system in Indonesia, to utilize Japan’s system and experience so that the police gain the trust of the citizens as Indonesia is expediting. The proposal for a police box which employs only women came from the Indonesian side. It is a very bold measure, and there are no such police boxes in Japan, but I think it is an excellent idea which is based on the status of Indonesian women, which is socially active.”

Japan’s cooperation also incorporates “a three shift work schedule” and “assigned district system” for the Indonesian police. Each police officer systematically carries out patrols and home visits for the safety of the residents in

his or her assigned district. Police boxes have been set up as bases for such police activities which bring closer relations with the citizens.

The police box at Mekar Sari is particularly well-liked. It provides friendly service and strives to be a place where local residents do not hesitate to file reports or seek consultation. Because it is so friendly, one local resident says, “Now that I can communicate with the police officers, I have a sense of security.” It has been three and a half years since this police box was set up, and due to its good relationship with local residents, no major incidents have occurred, and a Police Box Liaison Council has been established, through which cooperation takes place between the police and citizens. Thanks to the establishment of this Council, now the police carries out joint patrols with the local residents and holds discussions with them on how to resolve problems in the community.

As a result of these efforts, local donors in the Bekasi region, by utilizing the police box which had been operated by the Indonesian police, established a police box operated by women only, which is carrying out the same activities as the one in Mekar Sari. It is expected that police activities which have the trust of citizens, and in which Japan’s assistance is combined with efforts by Indonesia, will be further developed.



Policewoman on duty



Expert Mr. Matsue providing instruction.

*1 Police boxes in Indonesia are referred to as “BKPM.”

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.

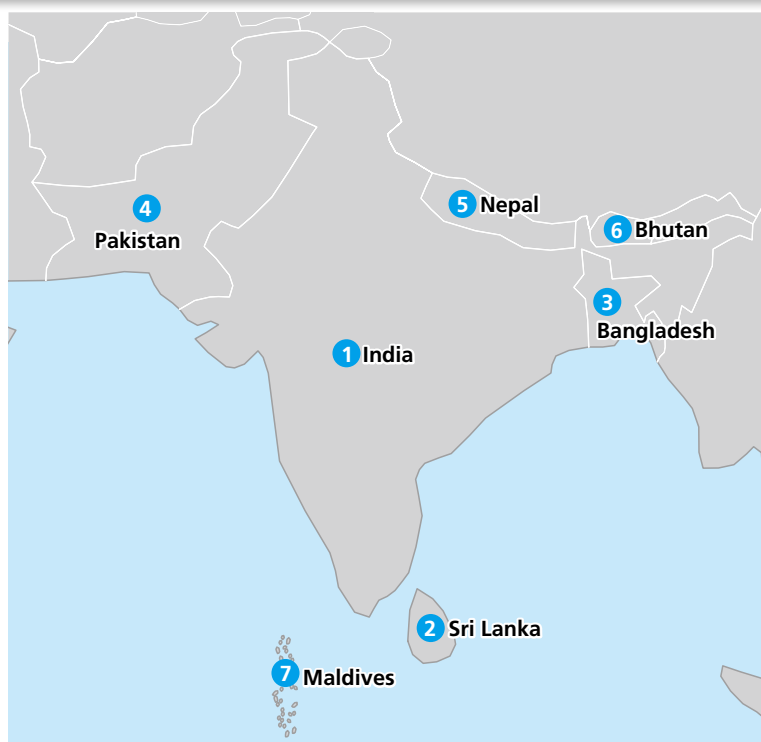
In the South Asian Region, efforts aimed at aid coordination in the various countries are moving forward. In 2005, for instance, Japan started the “Joint Strategy for Bangladesh along with the World Bank, ADB and the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID), all of which are working toward 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.

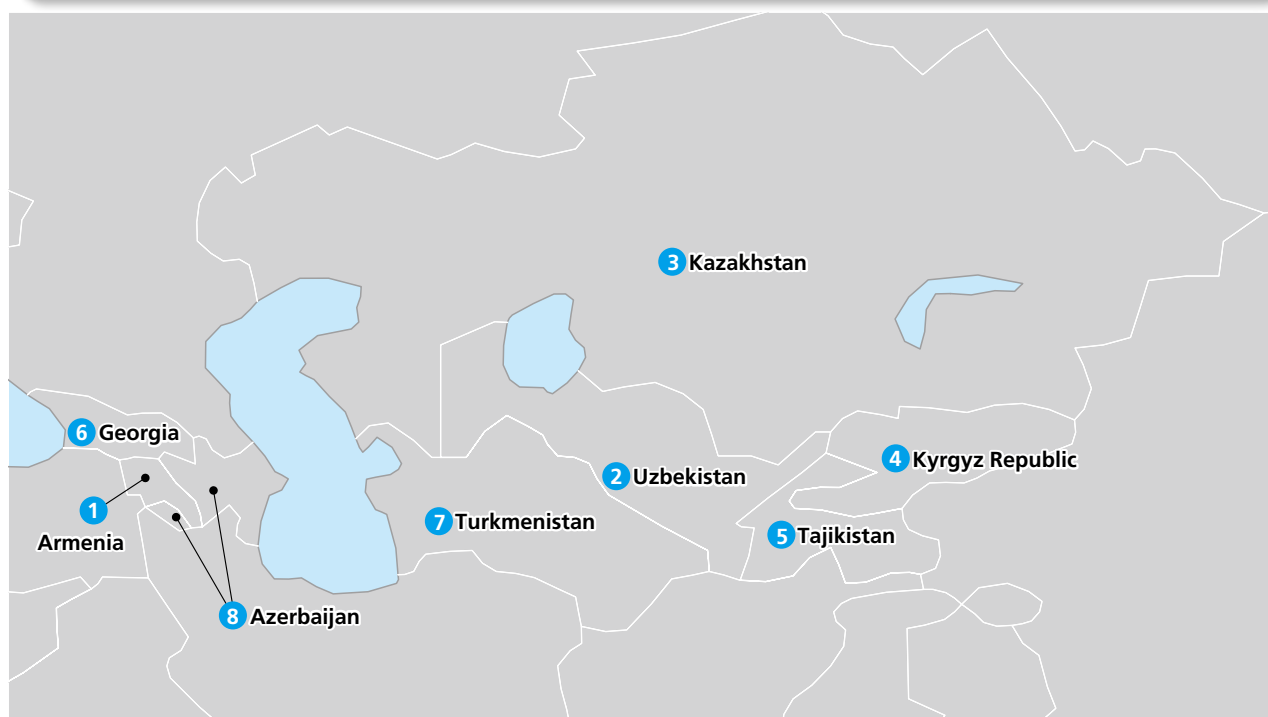
Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant Project (Armenia)

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.

14 Greater Opportunities through Vocational Training

— Activities to Empower the People of Tajikistan —



Tajikistan, located in Central Asia, has the lowest GDP per capita of all the former republics of the Soviet Union. The civil war which broke out after their independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 made their living condition even more difficult. The war is now over, but there has yet to be established an employment system for those who are out of work, and it is not easy to find a stable job. Many men go to Russia or Kazakhstan in search of work, but some end up in precarious jobs and are forced to work for many hours, or not being paid their wages, as they often lack vocational skills or the ability to speak Russian. It is not rare for the women and children left behind to fall into serious financial hardship due to long periods of absence on the part of the family's bread-earner.

Since 2007, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have implemented a project to improve such situations in Tajikistan. This program provides the vocational training necessary for men to work abroad under better conditions, and helps women left behind to achieve financial independence*¹. This project is being implemented with the assistance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, which the government of Japan established. Ms. Tomoko Matsuzawa serves as the program officer of ILO for this project. Although Ms. Matsuzawa is based in Geneva, she has actively worked in the field on a number of initiatives for this project, including the establishment of a project office in Tajikistan, staff recruitment, negotiations with the government of Tajikistan, project activities, training sessions, and holding of seminars. Ms. Matsuzawa comments, "Watching the people of Tajikistan struggle to get

by despite their hard living condition made me want to try and help these people!" Ms. Matsuzawa has made every effort to travel to Tajikistan meet the people involved in the project in order to ensure its implementation. There have been times when she was not able to travel to project sites due to terrible road conditions, danger, landslides, or harsh weather such as snow storms, which forced Ms. Matsuzawa to meet the people of Tajikistan in different places from those originally planned. As Ms. Matsuzawa talks of her hope for better life in Tajikistan and the importance of the project passionately, they listen to her dedication like they weave Tajikistan's beautiful textiles and move into action.

There are already many success stories which have emerged thanks to the passionate work of Ms. Matsuzawa and the people of Tajikistan. Training sessions on entrepreneurship and microcredit has been implemented for female entrepreneurs. One participant, Ms. Mirzoyeva, was successful in opening a popular cafeteria after receiving training, and expresses her appreciation. "The training program taught me how to draw up business plans and select an optimal location for cafeteria. My cafeteria has become very popular, thanks to the advice of trainers. I am now working together with many women who came from other areas of Tajikistan also work here. The success of my cafeteria has given confidence to us all."

Hearing such statements gives Ms. Matsuzawa hope for the future of Tajikistan, "I really feel that this project has been successful when I see graduates of vocational training find better jobs, and when I hear about women who can now make a living on their own discovering confidence in themselves."



Ms. Matsuzawa attending a conference on human security (Photo: Ms. Tomoko Matsuzawa)



Vocational training for men (Photo: Ms. Tomoko Matsuzawa)

*1 Project title: Community Development through Employment Creation and Improved Migration Management (implemented from 2007 to 2009)

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.

15

Bringing Water to the Fields Quickly, Cheaply, Simply and Safely!

— A Project for Hand-Built Irrigation in Malawi —



In Malawi, a southern African country, its agriculture relies on the rainy season. Food shortages often occur just before the rain comes, and in particularly dry years the situation is unbearable for many farmers. The amount of food available in the country changes depending on the wetness or dryness of each year. It is vital that Malawi, an unstable country, be able to produce its staple food, maize, even during the dry season. If Malawi could use irrigation to produce maize year-round, the farmers there would be able to secure greater food stocks and higher incomes. With this thought in mind, Japan began to cooperate on the Project for Smallholder Irrigation Development in 2006.

Mr. Nkhoma, head of the Center for the Spread of Agriculture in Malawi, is one of the key players in this project. Fond of Japan, he spent the seven years prior to the project working on a horticulture technology project with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and has visited Japan before to receive training.

When Mr. Nkhoma was transferred to the Project for Smallholder Irrigation Development in May 2008, he was excited, and worried. While he did not have any experience working on irrigation or arable land projects at the time, he knew that “the Japanese are punctual and work hard.” He felt uneasy, but he nevertheless dove into his work with the Japanese experts who were dispatched for the project.

Mr. Nkhoma had always believed that irrigation required ample resources and complex technology, but he found the motto for the project was set as “quick, cheap, simple, and safe.” The project aims to teach Malawians techniques which can be used immediately after training. Project members use easily obtained materials – such as

wood, bamboo, stones, grass, and clay. The experts show trainees how these materials, together with the right location and right methods, can be used to create irrigation channels, using simple methods featuring drawings, and on some occasions even *kamishibai*, a traditional Japanese art which uses pictures to tell a story. Lastly, the project encourages the formation of “irrigation clubs” to take care of management, maintenance and repair once irrigation channels have been built. Mr. Nkhoma believes that the project does not provide concrete or any other such materials but helps to motivate farmers to take the initiative and implement continuous efforts for irrigation.

Thanks to the hard work of Mr. Nkhoma, the farmers are now able to obtain agricultural income year-round.. This extra income helps farmers when their revenues fall due to long rainy seasons or when the price of food rises during the breaks between the dry and rainy seasons.

Mr. Okada and Mr. Shiraishi, the JICA experts who are in charge of this project, have praised Mr. Nkhoma highly, calling him “a man we can trust with our project.”

Mr. Nkhoma himself is passionate about the project, commenting, “I am constantly amazed at how the farmers who learned these techniques are able to improve upon them and come up with their own ideas. Their potential is astounding. We won’t just stand by and let the farmers come up with better methods than our own; we intend to keep developing better and better irrigation techniques. It is my hope that we can create an irrigation system across an even larger area and contribute to an increase in food production in Malawi.”

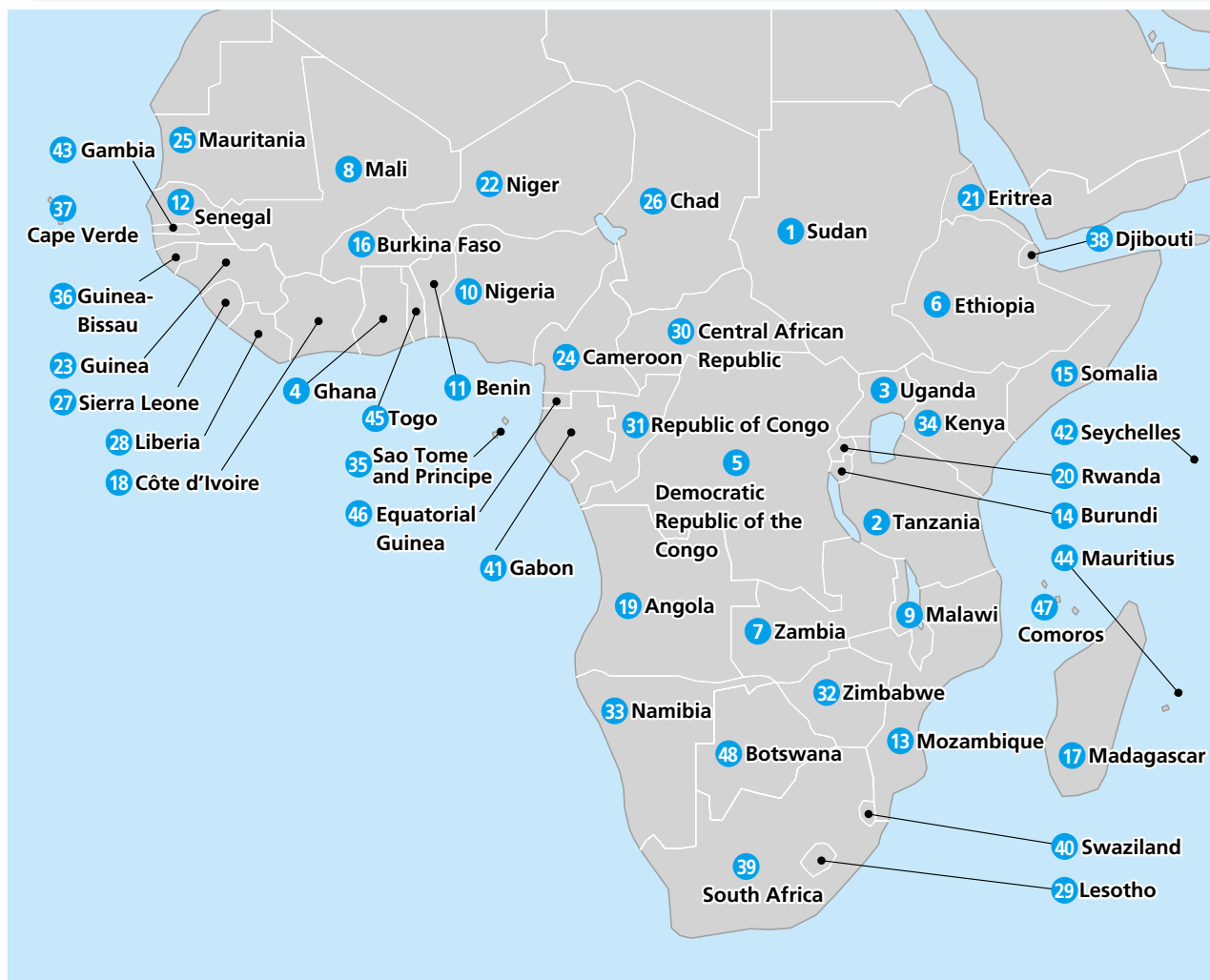


Mr. Nkhoma (far right) giving an explanation to farmers (Photo: JICA)



Villagers create an irrigation channel (Photo: JICA)

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)

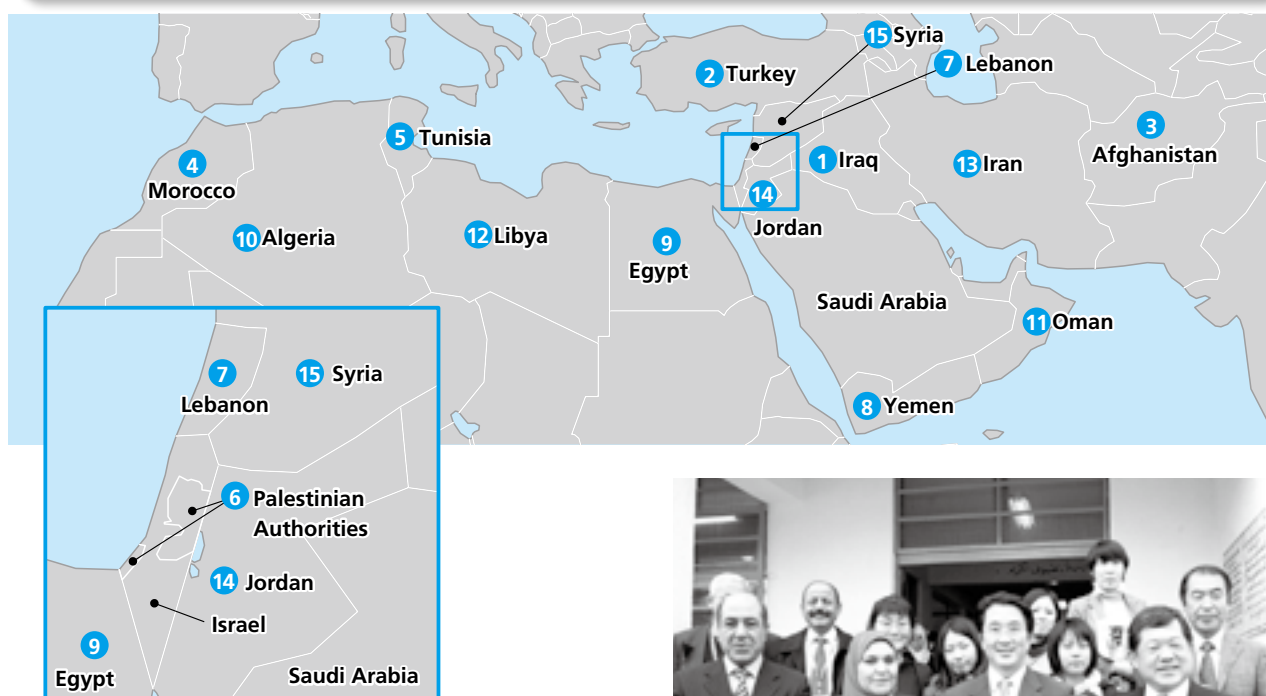
In Afghanistan, the number of students in elementary and middle schools is rapidly increasing, as children that were once unable to attend school under the Taliban regime are now able to attend. Accordingly, the number of teachers is also significantly increasing, but there are still many teachers that 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)

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	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.

16 Warm Blankets for Refugees — Japan's Assistance to Palestinian people—

Ms. Yoshiko Hasumi— United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East



On December 27, 2008, war broke out once again in the Gaza Strip, which caused many casualties. The offices, schools, and medical centers of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) were also attacked, and during the fight, humanitarian assistance activities were greatly affected. After the ceasefire, the Government of Japan announced that it would provide emergency assistance supplies to the Gaza Strip, and it sent 29,000 blankets, 20,000 sleeping mats, and 8,000 plastic sheets.*¹ Ms. Yoshiko Hasumi, who was engaged in this assistance as a UNRWA staff member, had interacted with Albanian refugees from Kosovo while she was studying in France, and she became interested in the issue of refugees. She worked for the Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and so forth, and since September 2007, she has been engaged in humanitarian assistance for Palestinian refugees at the UNRWA Gaza Office. Ms. Hasumi contributed to this ODA Report the following article about the assistance for the Gaza Strip at that time.

*¹ assistance materials based on the Law Concerning Cooperation for United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations and Other Operations.

During the fight, I was temporarily assigned to Jerusalem together with my colleagues who had been working in the Gaza Strip. The emergency assistance activities by UNRWA in the Gaza Strip needed staff to support from the outside.



Together with UNRWA colleagues (Mr. Hasumi is the second from the right) (Photo: Ms. Hasumi)

One of my main tasks in Jerusalem was handling donor relations. I kept close contact with donors who expressed that they would provide support for UNRWA, and based on information from my colleagues active in the Gaza Strip, I consistently informed them of what was needed in Gaza by when and to what extent, and where the relief supplies were to be sent. Humanitarian support goods steadily arrived from governments of various countries, NGOs, private companies, and individuals. A major issue was how to swiftly and smoothly send them to the Gaza Strip, since the emergency situation of fighting as well as continuous blockades by Israel hindered the transport of relief supplies to Gaza.

The supplies could be sent to the Gaza Strip only by land. During the fight, of the four security checkpoints on

the Israeli barrier, only Kerem Shalom was open, and the Karni checkpoint, which is the largest gateway for importing and exporting support supplies, remained closed. The import of 100 truckloads of aid supplies was permitted per day through the Kerem Shalom checkpoint. Among this, the amount given to UNRWA was about 60 truckloads. At that time in Gaza, there were tens of thousands of refugees. During the fight, UNRWA opened its own schools and other facilities to the local residents as emergency evacuation shelters, but there were only 50 locations at the most. They accepted over 8,000 evacuating families, and the number of refugees amounted close to 50,000. For the local residents in need of emergency aid supplies, the limit of 60 truckloads was not sufficient. Depending on the situation of the fight, the checkpoints were sometimes closed, and even when they were open, all of the 60 truckloads of cargo hardly made it through due to security checks and other reasons.

In early February in 2009, the first batch of aid supplies, mattresses, from the Government of Japan arrived in Gaza, and were distributed on February 8. The distribution was done at Ezbet Abed Rabbo in the northern area of the Gaza Strip, one of the areas that was given the hardest damages during the military operations. More than 2,000 people lost their homes, and at the sites, houses turned into mountains of rubbles. The industrial area nearby was also destroyed, and the damage has still not been repaired.

Looking at grim expressions on the faces of the people lined up at the scene, I understood how the fight had destroyed and tortured their lives and hesitated to speak easily to them.

Mattresses and blankets were also supplied by other donors, but at the scene, the items from Japan were particularly well received. People expressed that the foldable mattresses with waterproof sheets were very convenient to carry around. The blankets can have been seen as emergency assistance materials and the beige color appeared to be high-quality and warm. The Government of Japan has provided significant assistance to the Gaza Strip, and the people remember this generous support. This is probably why the assistance from Japan was particularly well-received.



Aid delivery in Ezbet Abed-Rabbo (Photo: UNRWA)

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.

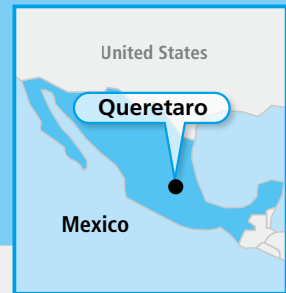
*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of the individual parts.

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

17

Working Together for Better Techniques

— Assisting Metal Press Techniques in Mexico —



The years 2009-2010 celebrate the 400th anniversary of Japan–Mexico Relations. Since Japanese and Mexicans met in Onjuku, Chiba 400 years ago, the two countries have continued exchanges and have built friendly relations up to the present. Mexico is one of the major producers of such natural resources petroleum and silver in the world, abundance of which has led the country to its economic growth.

For Japan, Mexico is also a hub for strengthening exports to the Americas, and major Japanese manufacturers of automobiles, electronics, communications equipment and so on have plants there. Mexico's economy is growing, but it has not developed supporting industries such as small and medium enterprises to produce the necessary parts for manufacturing plants, so it relies on many of these parts being imported from overseas. Thus, it is a challenge for Mexico to foster parts industries such as metallic materials. The development of such industries will generate employment, and this will help to address the problem of Mexican migrant workers to the United States and other countries.

Japan is supporting Mexico's efforts to tackle such issues. Mexico's mold press work techniques are dependent on the import of extensive metallic materials, so with the inclusion of goods produced in Mexico, standards are not shared. There are also the issues of press work being unstable and accidents and disasters occurring related to press operation. Japan has been dispatching experts in metal press work techniques to Mexico since 1997. Mr. Shohachi Kurihara, who is one of these experts, has been involved with Mexico in the area of press work technologies for over ten years.

Mr. Kurihara was born and raised in Gunma Prefecture, Japan, and he has been working as a metal press work engineer since graduating from school in 1950. He started his career in a major manufacturer before providing technical assistance in South Korea, and since 1989, he worked

for dissemination and improvement of Japan's metal press work techniques in Southeast Asia as a JICA expert. Mr. Kurihara has been involved with Mexico since the latter half of the 1990s. He had been sent to Mexico seven times as a short term expert. Since the 2006 programs, he has been dispatched for a scheduled period of three years to a research institute, the Center for Engineering and Industrial Development (CIDESI) in Queretaro, about 200 km to the north of Mexico City.

Mr. Kurihara, as a member of CIDESI, has been working to disseminate metal press work techniques and proper ways to use press machinery through visits for consultation services, and seminars to small and medium enterprises in Queretaro. He is impressed with the passion and attitude of the Mexican staff at CIDESI, saying, "They do not accept talks about experience that are groundless and without well-defined reasons, and they show interest in talks about technologies that are scientific and reproducible." As an expert, Mr. Kurihara sufficiently meets the needs of Mexican engineers who are highly knowledgeable about techniques, and the Mexican side highly praises the techniques that he has spread for their usefulness in terms of safety and productivity in the manufacture of metallic materials. Mr. Kurihara is also putting his effort into Spanish translations of press technical terms, and he is working together with Mexican engineers to make a compilation of technical terms in order to assist the spread of press techniques in the future. Of these efforts Mr. Kurihara says, "I worked hard with the Mexican people." He reflects, "My struggles with them on various activities have served to bring us closer together, and we have built a good relationship." Mr. Kurihara also aims to create advanced metal press work machinery with his Mexican colleagues. He continues to spend his days working hard with his colleagues to build better quality products.



Mr. Kurihara giving a seminar in Queretaro.
(Photo: Koyu Shimizu)



Mr. Kurihara giving guidance on the assembly of press machinery.
(Photo: Koyu Shimizu)

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.

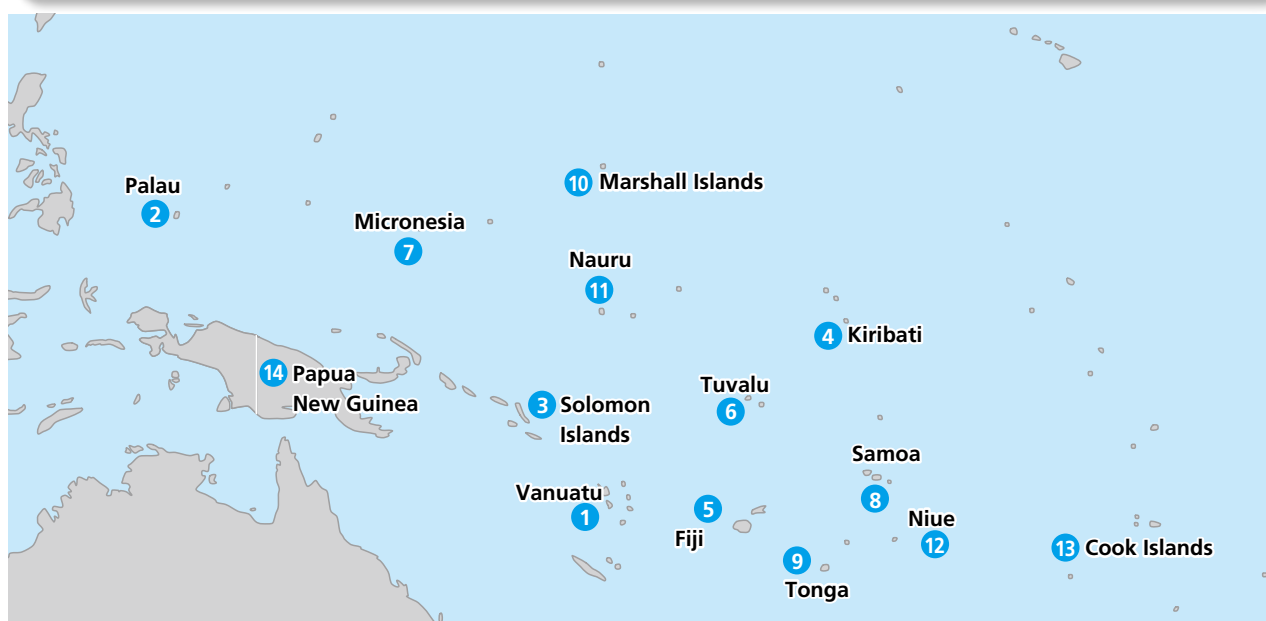


Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

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.

18 Dedication Led to Successful Construction

— Replacing Bridges in the Solomon Islands —



In the South Pacific, sparkling with blue seas and white coral reefs, there are many island states, spread out like studded jewels. These countries are colored with natural beauty, but they are under the threat of global warming and climate change and also facing economic difficulties. Japan has given focus to dialogues and cooperation with countries in the Pacific Ocean, with which it has historical ties, and in May 2009, hosted the Fifth Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting in Tomamu, Shimukappu, Hokkaido. This column will introduce Japan's cooperation in the Solomon Islands, which was one of the participating countries in this Summit.

Guadalcanal, the largest island in the Solomon Islands which consists of nearly 1,000 islands, is the heart of the country. Bridges connecting arterial highways on the island were built during the period of rule by the United Kingdom and had not been replaced after the island gained independence in 1978. They were thus aging and in very dangerous condition. Japan, in response to a request from the Government of Solomon Islands, began cooperation to replace these bridges in 2006. One of the people from Japan carrying out this cooperation was Mr. Yoshihisa Nakano from Kitano Construction Corporation. Mr. Nakano had extensive experiences in civil engineering work including the construction of fishery facilities in Central America, but he encountered various problems in implementing construction in the Solomon Islands.

The large amount of rain in Guadalcanal troubled Mr. Nakano who was overseeing construction of the bridges. "During the dry season when there is little rain, we wanted to complete construction of three replacement bridges from the foundation portion up to the bridge beams, but there was unusual weather and we were hit by torrential rains seven times, so we were forced to redo the construction at that time. We struggled very hard to make up for delays in the construction schedule due to factors such as flooding caused by heavy rains and materials being washed away," says Mr. Nakano, looking back at the difficulties of carrying

out construction while facing challenges posed by nature.

There were 150 workers from the Solomon Islands, but their way of doing construction was different from that in Japan, starting with their methods for using tools, such as pushing downwards to cut with a saw. "In order to do efficient construction, it is important to work out a plan. The success of the construction depended on how well we could convey this to the workers of the Solomon Islands," comments Mr. Nakano. Management of a construction plan and its progress requires that all people involved are informed. People from the Philippines had also been working there, and it was decided that Japanese construction methods would be conveyed to the people of the Solomon Islands through them. As a result of this approach, the Japanese construction methods were gradually picked up by the people of the Solomon Islands, and the construction of the three bridges progressed efficiently. Mr. Nakano says, "The people of the Solomon Islands mastered the Japanese construction methods and worked with dedication. I was impressed by their strong will, and I am grateful to them."

At the three bridges that were completed, the weight limit for cars was increased from 20 tons to 60 tons, and the travel speed was raised significantly from 10 km/h to 50 km/h. This has greatly changed the lives of the people on the island. Simon, who drives a tank truck, says happily, "Previously the bridge was dangerous so I could only use a light truck, but now I can transport everything in one go with a tank lorry. This has made shipping much easier." An island resident who transports fruits and vegetables to the island's central market each day says with a smile, "Being able to travel safely and smoothly is like a dream. My life and work are now much easier."

The replacement of the three bridges has brought together more people on the island. It is now expected that the increase in traffic on the island will lead to further development of the lives and economy of the people in the Solomon Islands.



Workers carrying out construction of a foundation.
(Photo: Mr. Nakano)



Workers confirming the work plan at a morning meeting.
(Photo: Mr. Nakano)

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.

19 Cleaning up the Town!

— Three Ethnic Groups Living in Harmony in Serbia —



"Bujanovac, Bujanovac, our home. Let us sing together of the town we all love," sang 2,000 children in loud voices. The clean-up activities and workshops in Bujanovac in the southern region of Serbia started in February 2009, and cute children brought excitement to the town with their joyful singing. A Japanese NGO, the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP) has brought a breath of fresh air to Bujanovac, which has a mix with Albanian, Serbian, and Roma ethnic groups, and has helped the different groups to live in harmony.*¹

Bujanovac is located in the southern region of Serbia, which is just five kilometers from the national border with Kosovo, and has a population of approximately 60,000 people. 60% are Albanian, 30% are Serbian, and the remaining 10% are Roma and other ethnicities. There are two Albanian elementary schools and one Serbian elementary school, one Albanian high school and one Serbian high school. The students take classes in the language of their ethnic group, and there had been no exchanges with students in other schools. JCCP in cooperation with the Government of Japan carried out a project for exchanges between the ethnic groups.

The city's public health office and three elementary schools held an advance meeting on clean-up activities regarding the date, place and, method, and the idea was to carry out operations efficiently and cooperatively while focusing on the safety of the children of the three ethnic groups. Parks, areas around bus stops, marketplaces and schools, and other parts of the town were gradually cleaned, and now the parks are beautifully covered with flowers and greenery without a single piece of trash.

At workshops each week, the three schools take turns hosting exchanges with children from the other schools. The children at the host school together with the teachers in charge prepare the necessary materials including pictures, songs, origami (paper folding), and games. At first there were problems with language differences and bullies bothering children of different ethnic groups, but gradually children began to naturally intermingle with those of other ethnicities, and they planned and drew large pictures together. The children also had fun together singing Japanese children's songs and songs of their three ethnic groups.

At the workshops, the children also sang the Japanese song "Shoji no Tanukibayashi (Tanuki Raccoons' Night Spree at Shoji Temple)." The song was led by Mr. Hiroshi

Matsumoto, who works as project representative. The children formed a circle and imagined a baby raccoon sticking out its belly. Then they acted out the song, actually drumming on their bellies, and the room was filled with thunderous laughter. Mr. Matsumoto says, "In order for projects focusing on the children to continue for a long period of time, whether it be clean-ups or learning, it is important for the children to always have fun."

Many photos of the clean-up activities and workshops were taken and displayed at the town square, city hall, and community center together with pictures drawn by the children. They were also posted on the wall in the schools. Seeing the children picking up garbage together in happy harmony, three companies in the city began to plant flowers in the parks and along the roads. It seems that the small children made an impression on adults.

Mr. Matsumoto intends to continue to watch over Bujanovac, for a long period of time where the walls between ethnic groups are in the process of being torn down. He says, "JCCP will regularly visit Bujanovac for as long as possible, and we plan on watching the status of activities there."

These ongoing activities for children are eliminating the hatred and distrust among the ethnic groups generated in their past conflicts. There is now momentum for the Albanian, Serbian, and Roma ethnic groups to live together in harmony in the beautiful flower-covered with the city of Bujanovac.



Mr. Matsumoto at a workshop
(Photo: Mr. Matsumoto)



A clean-up activity (Photo: Mr. Matsumoto)

*1 Grant assistance for Japanese NGO project "Promoting Cooperation between Different Ethnic Groups / Collaboration Project for Cleaning Bujanovac City by School Children."

Section 4

Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

The objective of official development assistance (ODA) is to contribute to economic development and improving the welfare of developing countries so as to create a world where all people can live in a humane manner and in peace. In addition, ODA aims to ensure the safety and prosperity of Japan by contributing to the peace and development of the international community.^(Note 45) In order to disburse funds, which come from taxpayer money, in an appropriate fashion, Japan provides assistance in compliance with the assistance principles of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in internal affairs) as well as the points listed below, and after comprehensively taking into account the developing countries' need for assistance, socioeconomic conditions, and bilateral relations with the recipient country: (1) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem; (2) Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided; (3) Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, including the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and from the viewpoint that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development; and (4) Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the developing countries.

● Specific Operations

For specific operation regarding the principle of ODA implementation, it is vital that judgments are made not by mechanically adhering to a series of set standards, but by comprehensive evaluation on a case-by-case basis that considers the various conditions in the recipient country and other related situations. In addition, humanitarian considerations for the people in the developing country must also be taken into account. In the event that development aid is

suspended or minimized according to the principle of ODA implementation, it is the ordinary people of these developing countries, in particular the impoverished people, that suffer from the most serious impact. Consequently, even in cases in which it has been decided to suspend or minimize development aid, it is necessary to consider combining such judgment with measures that give special consideration to the implementation of emergency or humanitarian assistance.

● Consideration on the Environment and Society

In promoting economic development, consideration is needed toward environmental burdens and the effects on the local community. Japan has experienced numerous instances of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease. Based on these experiences, Japan implements ODA carefully in order to minimize adverse impacts on the environment. Japan also pays consideration to making sure that its development policies do not elicit undesirable effects on local society, and in particular the socially vulnerable, such as those suffering from poverty, women, ethnic minorities, and disabled

persons. For example, JICA established guidelines^(Note 46) for addressing impacts on the environment and society and conducts procedures to confirm that consideration is being paid to environmental and social factors in its preliminary surveys, environmental reviews, as well as monitoring at the implementation stage. In addition, Japan intends to incorporate the gender perspective on all project levels—including policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation—in order to promote gender mainstreaming in development.

Notes: (45) According to OECD-DAC definitions, ODA refers to the flow of funds that meet the following three requirements: (1) that the funds be provided by an implementing agency of government, (2) that the main purpose of the funds is to contribute to the economic development and welfare of developing countries, and (3) that the terms of provision of fund assistance do not place a heavy burden on developing countries and that the grant element constitutes at least 25%.

(46) Former JICA, "JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Concern" (April 2004) and former JBIC, "The Japan Bank for International Cooperation Guidelines for Verifying Environmental and Social Concern" (April 2002). In light of the launch of the new JICA in 2008, efforts are underway to unify the structures of the former JICA and former JBIC guidelines (as of December 2009).

● Avoidance of Military Uses and of Encouragement of International Conflict

The use of Japanese ODA in developing nations for military purposes or for encouraging international conflict must be strictly avoided. Therefore, Japan does not directly assist the military or military personnel of developing countries through official development assistance.

At the same time, Japan proactively contributes to the

fight against terrorism and for peace building. However, in order to avoid materials and funds provided through assistance by Japan to be used for military purposes, Japan follows the principles of ODA implementation when assistance is provided for anti-terrorism activities.

● Response for Promoting Democratization for Ensuring Basic Human Rights and Freedoms

In dealing with political turmoil in developing countries, there are instances where doubt exists over the democratic legitimacy of administrations established after conflict, and where a constitution, which guards against infringements of human rights, is suspended. What is more, there is fear that the basic human rights of the citizens may be infringed by such administrations under undemocratic processes. Japan is cautious and prudent when implementing ODA in such instances. Through this approach, Japan ensures that development assistance is used appropriately and conveys to the recipient country its strong concern regarding the state of democratization and human rights.

Myanmar: Myanmar is under the tight rule of a military government. Ever since the May 30, 2003 incident where Miss Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was detained by the military authorities, humanitarian projects of high-urgency, democratization and other human resources development projects, as well as projects in CLMV countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam) and throughout the entire ASEAN region have been selectively implemented cautiously with thorough interest and attention being paid to their content and while watching over the respective political circumstances. While requesting that the Myanmar Government make prompt progress in national reconciliation as well as in the democratization process, Japan will continue to consider economic cooperation for Myanmar in the future.

Fiji: Commodore Bainimarama has held power over Fiji since December 2006 after a bloodless coup d'état. Prime Minister Bainimarama announced a roadmap in July 2009 in aim for holding general elections in September 2014; however, there are calls from the international community demanding that a general election be held at an earlier stage.^(Note 47) While focusing on the situation in the country

until the implementation of democratic general elections, Japan is encouraging the interim administration to promptly recover a democratic political system in Fiji. In addition, for the time being, Japan plans to pay careful consideration to the possibility of implementing projects on a case-by-case basis, while also evaluating the nation's progress in the democratization process.

Madagascar: In March 2009, an interim "government" has established around Andry Rajoelina, the mayor of Antananarivo, whom had received support from the military. Japan expresses concern over this type of change in administration that does not abide by constitutional order, urging the nation to swiftly reinstate constitutional order based on democratic procedures. In regards to ODA, while Japan takes measures to basically withhold new bilateral aid, Japan also plans to pay individual considerations to and make decisions on the appropriateness of projects in the case that they are urgent, possess humanitarian elements, or support the democratization process.

Guinea: In December 2008, the National Council for Democracy and Development, centered around army Captain Moussa Dadis Camara, assumed control of the nation, establishing an interim military "government." Japan denounces changes in government that are caused by coup d'états, and, at the same time, urges Guinea to swiftly reinstate constitutional order and a democratic system. In consideration of these political circumstances, Japan will take measures to basically withhold new bilateral aid. However, Japan also plans to pay individual considerations to and make decisions on the appropriateness of projects in the case that they are urgent, possess humanitarian elements, or support the democratization process.

Notes: (47) At the October 2007 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, the interim administration at one point pledged to implement a general election during the first quarter of 2009. However, the administration then expressed that abiding by that pledge would be impossible, as it must prioritize other items such as domestic political reform. In April 2009, in response to a court ruling that the interim administration was unconstitutional, President Josefa Iloilo took such measures as issuing a national crisis, which included terminating the current constitution, dismissing all judges, and restricting publications and broadcasts.

Section 5

Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

The ODA Charter specifies three sets of reform measures so that the assistance can be provided more efficiently and effectively. That is, the system for formulating and implementing aid policy, increasing public participation, and matters essential for effective implementation.

1. System for Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of Aid Policy

In Japan, the Cabinet Office and the 12 ministries and agencies ^(Note 48) are involved in development assistance. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, established in the Cabinet in April 2006, is chaired by the Prime Minister, while the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry flexibly and practically deliberate important matters pertaining to overseas economic cooperation. To date, discussions have been held on such issues as how the Council should function, quantity and quality of ODA, country-specific (Asia, Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan, Central Asia and Caucasus, and Oceania) and cross-sectoral (assistance for improvement of legal systems, and food security) principles on overseas economic cooperation. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Council works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)—a nucleus for policy planning and overall policy coordination—along with other ministries and agencies to ensure that ODA from each government agency is designed and executed coherently for strategic values and yields the maximum results.

At the International Cooperation Planning Headquarters, established under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the International Cooperation Bureau and other bureaus

including regional bureaus consult on such topics as international cooperation policy and formulating regional priority issues and priority objectives, working to plan ODA in a more effective manner while continuously confirming the role of ODA within the context of overall foreign policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Cooperation Bureau, set up in August 2006, comprehensively plans and drafts policies relating to assistance, while also playing a central role in coordination in the government.

In July 2009, an institutional reform was conducted in the International Cooperation Bureau in order to strengthen its policy planning and drafting functions for ODA. The Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Division and Loan Aid Division, which oversaw aid modalities, were abolished and country-based planning divisions were strengthened. These efforts have allowed for providing assistance in a unified manner through three country-based planning divisions situated under the authority of the Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division. Also, in regards to bilateral and multilateral aid, collaborations are now made on a level higher than before, while efforts are underway to strengthen the strategic quality of international cooperation and implement effective aid.

(2) Collaboration between Related Government Ministries and Agencies

The collaboration between related government ministries and agencies includes the Inter-Ministerial Meeting on ODA, the Experts Meeting on Technical Cooperation, and the Experts Meeting on ODA Evaluation. These venues

allow for the sharing of information and exchange of views between related ministries and agencies, and the findings are reflected in policies.

At the same time, the Advisory Panel on International

Notes: (48) The Cabinet offices and 12 ministries and agencies mentioned here include the Cabinet Office; the National Police Agency; the Financial Service Agency; the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; and the Ministry of the Environment.

Cooperation ^(Note 49) was established in 2007 in order to utilize the knowledge and findings of external advisors and is composed of academics with specialized knowledge and experience in the field of international cooperation, as well as representatives from the media, business community, and NGOs. In March 2009, the panel submitted a final

memorandum to then Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone that summed up future issues. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is utilizing the discussion and recommendations of these panels to undertake such efforts as expanding assistance to Africa, promote public-private relations, and implement unified assistance via the new JICA.

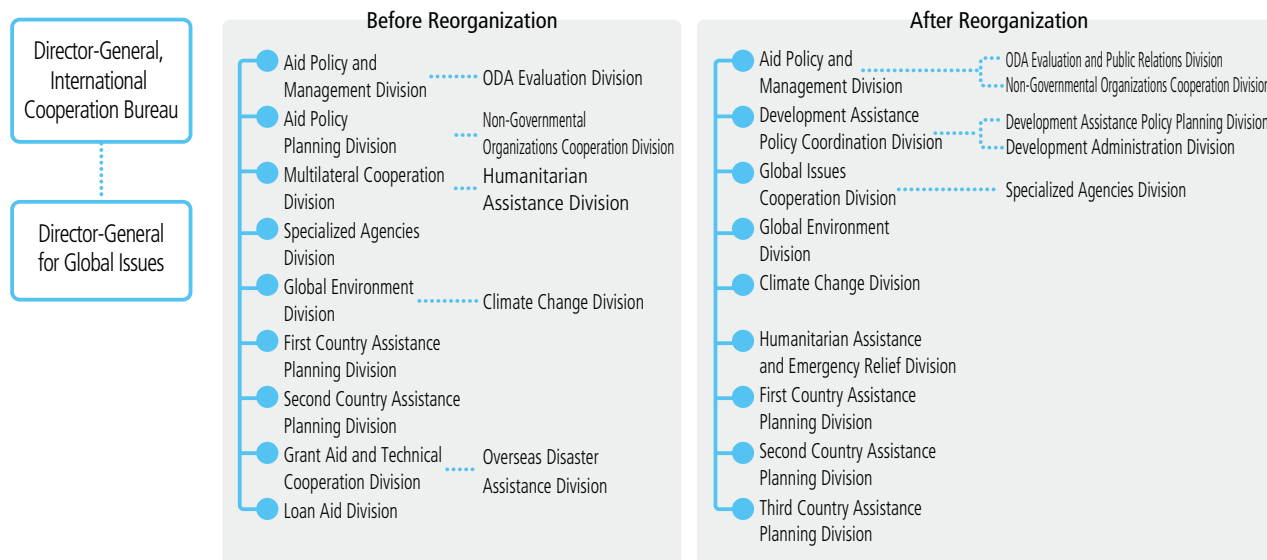
Chart II-17. Breakdown of the Reorganization of the International Cooperation Bureau in FY2009

1. Strengthening the Policy and Project Planning Functionality of ODA (Building on the Inauguration of the New JICA)

- (1) Aid scheme divisions (the Grant Aid/Technical Cooperation Division and Yen Loan Division) were eliminated, and country assistance planning functions were strengthened (the Third Country Assistance Planning Division was established). A Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division was created. This division promotes a strengthening of aid by coordinating the three types of aid (grant aid, technical cooperation, loan aid).
- (2) Bilateral and multilateral aid were made more effective and their linkages were strengthened.

2. The Systematic Strengthening of divisions and bureaus related to climate change

In preparation for the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the end of 2009, the Climate Change Division was raised to the status of "Division."



Reorganization within the scope of 14 divisions

(3) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Organizations

MOFA works with aid implementing agencies so that the results of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council and the Priority Policies in International Cooperation, which are created annually by MOFA, can be reflected in the prompt implementation of assistance.

In October 2008, the former JICA, which carried out technical cooperation and promotion of executing grant aid, merged with the Overseas Economic Cooperation operation

in the former JBIC, which was in charge of providing ODA loans, to establish New JICA. Some of the actual implementation duties for grant aid that had previously belonged to MOFA were also transferred to New JICA. This made the New JICA a comprehensive aid implementing organization that can implement the three aid modalities (technical cooperation, grant aid, and ODA loan) in an integrated fashion.

Notes: (49) Based on the report (dated February 2006) of the Study Group on Overseas Economic Cooperation convened under the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Advisory Council was established to expand discussions following the closure in June 2006 of the Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy initiated in 2002.

(4) Enhancing Policy Consultation

Japan holds close policy dialogue with developing nations and works to share mutual awareness and understanding in order to provide more effective development aid. While Japan still places emphasis on requests from developing countries from the perspective of supporting their self-help efforts, it carries out policy consultations with governmental

parties from the partner country, at a stage prior to the receipt of a request. The aim of these consultations is to allow the developing countries' development policies and assistance needs to be clearly ascertained and to achieve coordination with Japan's assistance policies.

(5) Enhancing Functions at the Field Level

In order to enhance policy dialogue conducted with the governments of developing countries, country-based ODA Task Forces (ODA-TFs) made up of overseas diplomatic missions and local JICA offices have been established in many developing nations. ODA-TFs fulfill a wide range of

roles in addition to clarifying the needs of each recipient country. These roles include participating in the formulation of Country Assistance Plans and Rolling Plans, working together with developing countries and multilateral organizations, offering suggestions on possible collaborations and

Chart II-18. List of Country Assistance Programs and Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces

[Country Assistance Programs (As of October 2009)]

		Formulation	Revision
East Asia	• Indonesia	Nov. 2004	
	• Cambodia	Feb. 2002	under revision
	• Thailand	Mar. 2000	May 2006
	• China	Oct. 2001	
	• Philippines	Aug. 2000	Jun. 2008
	• Viet Nam	Apr. 2004	Jul. 2009
	• Malaysia	Feb. 2002	Apr. 2009
	• Mongolia	Nov. 2004	under revision
South Asia	• Laos	Sep. 2006	
	• India	May. 2006	
	• Sri Lanka	Apr. 2004	under revision
	• Pakistan	Feb. 2005	
Central Asia and the Caucasus	• Bangladesh	Mar. 2000	May 2006
	• Uzbekistan	Sep. 2006	
	• Kazakhstan	Sep. 2006	
	• Kyrgyz Republic	Apr. 2009	
Middle East	• Tajikistan	Apr. 2009	
	• Egypt	Jun. 2000	Jun. 2008
	• Tunisia	Oct. 2002	under revision
	• Jordan	under formulation	
Africa	• Morocco	under formulation	
	• Ethiopia	Jun. 2008	
	• Ghana	Jun. 2000	Sep. 2006
	• Kenya	Aug. 2000	under revision
Latin America	• Zambia	Oct. 2002	
	• Senegal	Apr. 2009	
	• Tanzania	Jun. 2000	Jun. 2008
	• Uganda	under formulation	
Central America	• Madagascar	under formulation	
	• Nicaragua	Oct. 2002	under revision
	• Peru	Aug. 2000	under revision
	• Bolivia	Apr. 2009	

Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces

Europe	• Bulgaria • Romania	Total: 2 countries
Middle East	• Afghanistan • Yemen • Iran • Egypt • Saudi Arabia • Syria • Tunisia • Turkey • Morocco • Jordan	Total: 10 countries
Africa	• Angola • Uganda • Ethiopia • Eritrea • Ghana • Kenya • Cote d'Ivoire • Democratic Republic of the Congo • Zambia • Zimbabwe • Senegal • Tanzania • Nigeria • Botswana • Madagascar • South Africa • Mozambique • Rwanda* • Sudan	Total: 19 countries
Asia	• India • Indonesia • Uzbekistan • Kazakhstan • Cambodia • Kyrgyz Republic • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Tajikistan • China • Nepal • Pakistan • Bangladesh • Timor-Leste • Philippines • Bhutan* • Viet Nam • Malaysia • Myanmar • Mongolia • Laos	Total: 21 countries
Oceania	• Kiribati* • Samoa* • Solomon Islands • Tuvalu* • Tonga* • Nauru* • Vanuatu* • Papua New Guinea • Fiji	Total: 9 countries
Latin America	• Argentina • Ecuador • El Salvador • Guatemala • Costa Rica • Colombia • Chile • Dominican Republic • Nicaragua • Panama • Paraguay • Brazil • Venezuela • Peru • Bolivia • Honduras • Mexico • Uruguay	Total: 18 countries

Total: 79 countries
(*including countries under shared jurisdiction)

reviews of aid schemes, sharing mid-term priority areas and aid policies with local governments, and providing advice on candidate assistance projects.

In addition, coordination in implementing assistance is gaining momentum on the local level in accordance with the drafting and revising of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Since FY 2006, Japan has posted “coordinators

for economic cooperation” at overseas diplomatic missions to provide a system for collecting information and implementing studies relating to aid coordination, as well as for providing a place for disseminating information overseas concerning Japan’s aid policies and making relevant recommendations.

(6) Cooperation with Aid-Related Entities within and outside of Japan

Japan is implementing international cooperation in collaboration with various groups including private sector enterprises, NGOs, universities, local governments, international organizations, and other donor countries.

(a) Collaboration with NGOs

In recent years, NGOs are carrying out an important role within the international community through such efforts as advocating policies in major diplomatic areas such as the environment, human rights, trade, and disarmament. Japanese NGOs implement high-quality aid activities in various fields of development cooperation, including education, health and medical care, water supply, refugee assistance, and mine clearance. In addition, Japan’s NGOs work to provide prompt humanitarian assistance in areas where there have been large-scale natural disasters and conflict. NGOs possess knowledge of the needs of local residents and are capable of conducting activities in areas that the government cannot reach. NGOs also produce visibility of Japanese aid. The necessity of promoting cooperation with NGOs has been detailed in the ODA Charter as well as in Medium-Term Policy, and Japan is engaged in a variety of activities for promoting collaborations with NGOs, including financial cooperation for NGO aid activities, assistance for capacity development, and promoting dialogue.

(i) Cooperation with NGO Activities

Japan is engaged in various forms of cooperation for enabling NGOs to carry out aid activities smoothly. In 2008, for instance, 45 organizations implemented 72 projects, including for the construction of schools, operations of health and medical facilities, occupational training, and construction of wells, using Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects to the grassroots level socioeconomic development projects of NGOs. In addition, as of December 2009, the Japan Platform (JPF)—an emergency humanitarian assistance organization established in 2000 through partnerships with NGOs, governments, and the business



On December 23, 2009, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Chinami Nishimura toured an occupational training center for women operated by the Japanese NGO IV-Japan during a visit to Vientiane in Laos. IV-Japan was established in 1988, and it engages in international cultural exchanges and projects to support agricultural development and occupational training in Thailand and Laos. At the occupational training center for women in Vientiane, it carries out occupational training in areas such as cooking, sewing, and hairdressing and contributes to the entrepreneurial efforts and promotion of independence of young women in Laos as a JICA grassroots partner project. In the photograph above, women students studying in a beginning-level sewing course are doing drawings of Laotian-style blouses. They will make the blouses out of cloth based on the drawings that they create. Once they progress to the advanced course, they will be able to actually sell the items they made. These women are working hard each day to learn the skills for their profession and built their own future. They will surely become a driving force supporting future development in Laos.

community—had received participation from 32 different NGOs that are conducting such activities as promptly distributing everyday goods and providing medical assistance in the event of major natural disasters by utilizing ODA funds disbursed beforehand as well as donations from corporations and residents. In 2008, a total of approximately

¥1.65 billion was provided for 57 projects implemented in nine nations and one region. These projects included disaster assistance for victims of the cyclone in Myanmar, assistance for the earthquake victims in Sichuan, China, humanitarian assistance in southern Sudan, and humanitarian assistance in Iraq. Also, in 2009, NGOs conducted victim assistance activities in response to the earthquake that occurred on the coast of Sumatra in Indonesia and flooding in the Philippines.

In order to utilize the know-how of private organizations such as NGOs, from FY2007 JICA has conducted Project Formulation Studies ^(Note 50) based on private sector proposals for survey to collect a wide range of views at the project formulation stage. In addition, JICA commissioned private organizations with implementing 211 projects in FY 2008 by utilizing technical cooperation. The expertise of a variety of organizations has been employed in recent years, as NGOs and universities have been commissioned to implement a variety of projects. Also, JICA is implementing projects of JICA Partnership Program (JPP), which are proposed by NGOs, local governments, and other bodies, and implemented on a contract basis, directly contributing to improvement of the lives of residents in developing countries, and related to the Country Assistance Programs. In particular, Partner Type of JPP includes assistance for developing countries that make use of the experience and expertise accumulated by NGOs and other entities that have a certain degree of experience in the international cooperation sector.

(ii) Enhancing the Environment for NGO Activities

Additional assistance measures within NGO activities are the various projects for developing the environment for NGO activities. For instance, under the NGO Consultant Scheme, NGO staff commissioned by MOFA respond to consultations and inquiries from citizens and NGO personnel on issues pertaining to the establishment, organization management, activities, and international cooperation activities of NGOs. In addition, the Program provides consultations at international cooperation events and other venues while also offering services where personnel are dispatched to hold seminars. In this way, efforts are being made to promote NGO activities as well as understanding of NGO activities. Furthermore, efforts are being made to increase the management ability and expertise of NGOs. One example of these efforts is the NGO study group. This Program includes holding seminars to promote improving



Soil construction workshop in Jordan (Photo: Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development) (NICCO)

the accountability of NGOs, study groups held by NGOs themselves on various themes such as advancing partnerships with businesses, as well as symposiums.

JICA also provides a wide range of support for NGO staff. For example, JICA conducts 1) NGO human resource development training, where training is conducted on project management for improving the capacity of project implementation in developing countries, as well as on organizational management for enhancing the public relations and fund-raising abilities domestically, 2) project cycle management (PCM) training aimed at acquiring methods for planning, monitoring, and evaluating projects such as those implemented wider the JICA Partnership Program, and 3) dispatching advisors to NGOs domestic offices or overseas project sites to provide face-to-face advice on problems faced by NGOs.

(iii) Dialogue and Cooperation with NGOs

In order to promote dialogue and cooperation with NGOs, since 1996 MOFA has held the NGO-MOFA Regular Meetings and engaged in active debate regarding the financial cooperation system for NGOs, such as Japan's assistance policies and the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. Meanwhile, from 2002, as a forum for exchanging ideas and opinions with field-level NGOs, it opened the meeting between NGOs and embassies, which is often called "ODA Embassies." Embassy officials, aid implementing agencies, and NGO-related parties have thus far carried out discussion on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA in 13 countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka. JICA also holds the NGO-JICA Conference, which promotes the understanding and participation of citizens including NGOs in order to realize more effective international cooperation.

Notes: (50) Categorized as Preparatory Survey from October 1, 2008.

Chart II-19. Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in FY 2008

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Region/Country	Project Name	Recipient Organization	G/C Amount
East Asia			
Indonesia	Improvement of Community Health Care System -Construction of Deep Well-at Kabupaten Serang, Banten Province	PH-Japan Foundation	12,231
	Environmentally Friendly Development by Multiple Use of Jatropha curcas in Indonesia	APEX (Asian People's Exchange)	20,000
Cambodia	Project for Maternal and Child Health Service Promotion in Prey Veng Operational District, Cambodia (Second year)	SHARE (Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions)	20,873
	Additional Construction Project for Thkov Primary School in Kompong Cham Province	Association of School Aid in Cambodia	17,254
	Donation of Walkers for Disabled Children in Cambodia	PH-Japan Foundation	1,088
	UXO Clearing Project in South East Cambodia 2008	Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	10,000
	Provision of Ambulances to Public Hospitals in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia	Side By Side International	2,994
	H2O Project for Community Based Demining in The Western Part of Cambodia	Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	84,078
	Project for Construction of Wattamem Junior High School	NPO School Aid Japan	17,311
Thailand	Anti-malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS project in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Phase III)	Japan International Friendship & Welfare Foundation	20,000
	Project for Training of Peer Educators on HIV/AIDS at the Workplace in Thailand	Japan International Labour Foundation	8,095
	Project for raising the standard of living of a minority race near Chiangmai	All Life Line Net	4,691
	A donation project of used medical equipments to Maesai hospital, Chiang Rai, Thailand	Japan International Friendship & Welfare Foundation	713
	Non-formal Education Project for Preserving Traditional Culture (Library Activities Project along Thai-Myanmar Border)	Shanti Volunteer Association	13,906
	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Project along the Thai-Lao Border Area	SHARE (Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions))	13,976
Timor-Leste	Project for providing Training to dispose unexploded bombs of in East Timor	Japan Demining and Reconstruction Assistance Center	34,734
	The Project of Promoting Sound Growth and Educational Assistance for Children and Youths in Four Districts Timor-Leste	Children without Borders	19,994
	Comprehensive community-based project to reduce maternal and newborn mortality	Frontline	10,340
Philippines	Promotion of Participatory Forest Management in the Critical Watershed of Nueva Vizcaya Province (Second Year)	GLM Institute	19,564
	Donation of Used Equipment to Negros Sericulture Project	OISCA	3,276
	Recycled Desks and Chairs Donation Program for Maitim Elementary School	NPO Aichi Rescue	486
	Tuberculosis Control Project in Urban Poor Area in Metro Manila, Philippines, "Stop TB para sa Lahat" (Phase 1)	Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA)	19,330
Viet Nam	"Improving household food security in Dak Rwa commune by strengthening local farming technology in sustainable agriculture" (Second year)	GLM Institute	20,000
	"POSITIVE" Project (Activities on Occupational Health and Safety conducted by Trade Union in Vietnam)	Japan International Labour Foundation	16,479
	Integrated Child Nutrition Project in northern mountainous region of Vietnam (Phase 1)	Save the Children Japan	29,845
	The training course of education for children with disability to mainstream teachers in south of Vietnam	Non Profit Organization Asia Rainbow Association	3,753
	Promotion of Primary Health Care for Mothers and Children in Pac Nam District, Bac Kan Province, Vietnam, Phase 3	AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services	19,296
Myanmar	Project for Construction of Mahagandayon Thaketa Child Development No.4 Monastic Education School	Southeast Asia Exchange Association	9,224
	Mother and Child Nutrition Support Program in Kokang Special Region No.1	AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services	23,548
	Project for the Construction of the Kyaw Su Micro-Hydro Power Plant and Distribution of Electricity to the 11 villages in Taunggyi District, Southern Shan State	Terra People Association(TPA)	12,986
	Project for Strengthening Basic Health Services in Pakokku District (Phase 2)	AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services	9,937
	Secure Water Supply Project in Magwe Division and Mandalay Division Central Dry Zone, Myanmar	Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ)	41,265
Mongolia	Japanese traditional medicine (JUDO therapy) diffusion project	Japan Judo Therapist Association	13,748
Laos	Humanitarian Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Clearance in Pek District, etc., LAO PDR	Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	98,672
	Used Car Donation for the Independent Living of the Disabled Persons in Laos	Asian Development with the Disabled Persons (ADDP)	800
	Dress-making vocational training program at Savannakhet in Laos (Phase 3)	NPO Reborn Kyoto	10,546
	Sustainable Livelihood Improvement project in Savannakhet province in Lao P.D.R	Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)	11,146
	Improving primary education for minority children in Salavan province	Shanti Volunteer Association	14,371

Southwest Asia			
India	Community Rural Health Care Technical Support and Capacity Building Support	Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association	4,456
Sri Lanka	Support for livelihood of returnees in Batticaloa District	JEN	20,913
Bangladesh	Street Children's Project in Dhaka City, Bangladesh	SHAPLA NEER = Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support	8,408
	Educational Assistance for Youths Affected by the Cyclone in Pirojpur District, Bangladesh	Children without Borders	18,070
	Income generation project for poor people in Manikgonj District, Bangladesh, by providing Microcredit	SHAPLA NEER = Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support	10,099
Pakistan	The Project of Education Assistance for Youths Affected by the Earthquake in North-west Frontier Province, Pakistan (2nd Phase)	Children without Borders	8,044
	Project for Construction of GRACE Astana Primary School	NPO Himalayan Green Club	12,752
	Improvement of Educational Environment in Rural Mountainous Area in District Bagh	JEN	18,066
Nepal	Project for forest conservation in remote villages in Nepal (revitalization of remote villages)	The Institute for Himalayan Conservation	6,440
	Quality Education for Children Affected by Armed-conflict (Phase 2)	Save the Children Japan	8,223
	Project for Alleviation of Difficulties of the Working Children	SHAPLA NEER = Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support	5,794
Middle East			
Afghanistan	Hygiene and Education Improvement Project in Parwan Province, Afghanistan	JEN	45,273
	School Construction Project in Nangarhar Province	Shanti Volunteer Association	46,763
	Demining and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Project, Bagram District, Parwan Province, Afghanistan (Phase 3)	Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	87,088
	Emergency Water Supply in Sarepul Province	Peace Winds Japan	46,436
Iraq	Improvement in Educational Environment at Primary and Secondary Schools in Baghdad	JEN	79,058
The Palestine Territories	Training of Psycho-Social Support in Villages in Palestine	Campaign for the Children of Palestine	13,653
Jordan	Women's Empowerment Project in South Shonah, Jordan	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development	25,627
Africa			
Angola	H2O Mechanical Demining in The Bengo Province, Angola	Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS)	99,936
Ethiopia	Project for Quality Innovation of Elementary School Education in Neakuteleab, Lasta Woreda	Futaro Fund for Forests	11,254
Kenya	Project for HIV/AIDS Prevention through Capacity Building and Awareness-raising among Local Communities - Phase III	Friends Society for Kenyan Children in Japan	20,000
	AIDS Education Project For Social Building to protect children from HIV/AIDS in Nuu and Mui Division, Mwingi District	Community Action Development Organisation	12,288
Zambia	TB/HIV community DOTS with people centered approach in Zambia: Phase I	Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA)	47,629
Djibouti	Project to strengthen the referral system for Somali and Ethiopian Refugees	AMDA Multisectoral and Integrated Development Services	20,091
Sudan	Construction of Boreholes in Jonglei State, South Sudan	Peace Winds Japan	61,828
	Improvement of School Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Central Equatoria State	JEN	26,782
	Management of Waystation in Upper Nile State, Southern Sudan	ADRA Japan	70,658
Malawi	HTC Scale-up Program in Malawi Phase 2	World Vision Japan	99,996
	The healthcare and nutritional improvement project in Nkhotakota District, Central Region, Republic of Malawi (Phase I)	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development	44,514
Mauritania	L'aide Sanitaire de l'autonome des localites d'Adrar	SAVE AFRICA	9,591
Liberia	Voinjama Multilateral High School, Vocational Training Department Reconstruction Project	Peace Winds Japan	36,874
Oceania			
Solomon Islands	The food self-sufficiency support enterprise in the offing earthquake stricken area of Solomon Islands	APSD	10,332
Europe (Includes Newly Independent States)			
Kosovo	Bicycle Training Centre Kosovo (bicycle assembly occupational training)	The International Citizen's "Help Action" Network	1,983
Serbia	Collaboration Project for Cleaning Bujanovac City by School Children	Japan Center for Conflict Prevention	15,793
Total: 29 countries, 1 Region / 72 Projects / 45 Organizations			183,5261

(b) Collaboration with Private Sector Enterprises

(i) Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth

The activities of private sector enterprises can engender development results in developing countries on a level beyond the reach of ODA alone, as they can promote employment, the transfer of technologies, and expand trade and investment. In April 2008, the “Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth” was announced along with other measures for promoting public-private collaborations in response to the Interim Report and final memorandum submitted by the Advisory Council on International Cooperation, as well as various recommendations provided by economic organizations. The objective of this measure is to construct a meaningful partnership for both the public and private sectors, share external policies through public-private cooperation, and work together to address development problems. Specifically, the framework is producing concrete results by committing to the three pillars of: 1) adopting and implementing projects proposed by the private sector regarding public-private cooperation (Public-Private Cooperation Offices have been established at MOFA, MOF, METI, and JICA), 2) holding regular policy dialogue between ministries and agencies related to ODA, as well as between

the Japanese business community and JICA and other aid implementing agencies, and 3) promoting public-private cooperation in developing nations (establishing “Expanded Country-Based ODA Task Forces” in which local Japanese companies participate).

(ii) Smooth Implementation of ODA Loans

Private-public cooperation is widely recognized as necessary for development assistance to developing countries, and it is important to smoothly produce development effects through effectively organized assistance composed of ODA loans and private-sector businesses. From the perspective of facilitating private-public cooperation as well, it is necessary to promote smooth implementation of ODA loans.

Japan announced Speed Up of ODA Loan Projects by Expediting Government-Industry Coordination in 2009 by taking into consideration ownership of indebted countries, prevention of fraud and corruption, environment and society-friendliness as an additional measure of to promote smooth implementation. The announcement included information sharing on schedules with private sector, and smooth implementation of JICA's designing assistance in Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP ^(Note 51)).

(c) Collaboration with Academia and Local Governments

Japan utilizes the know-how accumulated by academia and local government to implement ODA more effectively. In order to make use of the intellectual assets of universities, JICA concludes contracts with universities to implement comprehensive technical cooperation and promote ODA loan projects. For universities, partnering with JICA allows

them easier access to sites in developing nations and the benefit of being able to acquire practical experience. In addition, JICA also partners with local governments in various areas such as qualitative project improvement, development of human resources for aid, and vitalization of regional project deployment.

(d) Collaboration with Local Governments and NGOs of Developing Countries

Working together with local governments and NGOs in developing countries is not only beneficial to the socioeconomic development of the developing nation, but also leads to strengthening civil society and NGOs in the country. Japan utilizes mainly Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects to provide assistance for

socioeconomic development projects implemented by these aid-related personnel. This financial cooperation is evaluated highly even in developing nations as a detailed and fast form of assistance that provides direct benefits on the grassroots level.

Notes: (51) In order to make use of Japan's advanced technology and know-how, and to enhance the visibility of Japanese aid through technological transfer to developing countries, Japan introduced STEP in July 2002.

(e) Collaboration with International Organizations and Other Countries

In recent years, from the perspective of aid effectiveness, various aid bodies have been working to coordinate their assistance policies in aim to achieve international development goals and agreements, including the MDGs, Paris Declaration^(Note 52), and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA).^(Note 53) Currently, working groups have been formed for such fields as health and education in a large number of aid-receiving nations, whereupon program-type assistance is being implemented in accordance with the sector development strategy of the nation. Japan too, participates in many of these programs, including agriculture in Tanzania and water in Yemen. In addition, in Bangladesh, Japan has drafted common strategic partnerships with the Asia Development Bank (ADB) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) for assisting the poverty reduction strategies (PRS) of Bangladesh. Therein, Japan is advancing coordination and cooperation with these entities to implement aid more effectively and

efficiently in a cross-sectoral manner. Japan also currently participates in working groups among a wider range of donors that meet to draft common aid strategies, thereby actively taking part in aid coordination.

Until now, members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been the main aid-providers within the international community. In recent years, however, assistance activities by non-DAC member countries have become noteworthy, including those of Eastern Europe, the Middle East, China, Russia, South Africa, Brazil, as well as Southeast Asian nations such as Singapore and Malaysia. It is important for DAC countries including Japan to share their past experiences regarding aid and cooperate as necessary so that these countries can work together in aim to solve global issues as responsible aid-providing countries.

Notes: (52) The Paris Declaration complied undertakings to be made by both aid-providing countries and aid-receiving countries in respect to measures that need to be implemented in order to improve the quality and efficiency of aid. The Declaration was adopted at the Second High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which was held in Paris in 2005.

(53) This is an action plan that was adopted in September 2008 in Ghana at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. The plan includes a decision to make further improvements to the effects of aid as well as undertakings to be employed until 2010 in aim of achieving the objectives in the Paris Declaration.

20 Forest Management by the Locals

— Participatory Forest Management in the Philippines —



The Province of Nueva Vizcaya is about a seven-hour bus ride northward from the Philippine capital Manila. It is surrounded by the Sierra Madre mountain range and is located in a magnificent natural setting, and it contains two large rivers: the Magat and the Cagayan. The province is a critical watershed area supporting the largest grain-growing region in the Philippines, but serious forest degradation is progressing there due to excessive logging in the past and subsequent widespread grazing and slash-and-burn agriculture. As a result, farmers are forced to carry out agriculture relying on fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and the yield amounts of staple food, rice and vegetables, are declining, which has a big impact on consumers. Although the departments and agencies in charge in the government of the Philippines take this problem seriously, they have been unable to take effective measures due to a lack of budget and personnel.

The GLM Institute (GLMi), a Japanese NGO, set out to address this problem. In 2008, it began a project^{*1} to support forest management by the local people, cooperating with local NGOs^{*2} and receiving assistance from the Japanese government^{*3} etc. According to project leader Ms. Makiko Soma, it was initially difficult to get government agencies, schools, and local residents to cooperate. Over-logging, for example, is a cause of forest degradation, but the trees that are cut down are sold overseas and are a source of income to communities, leading people to resist any changes to the way they have lived up until now. Ms. Soma looks back on the initial activities, saying, "The administrative authorities know the importance of forest management, but they are not able to do much about it because of a lack of funds and manpower. The national government, municipalities, boards of education, and other relevant parties have limited resources. We therefore thought

it would be necessary to provide cooperation so that they would help each other make up for their shortages."

Ms. Soma thus worked hard to show the significance and importance of the project to governments, schools, and the local people. The people gradually came to understand its importance, and forest management by the local residents got underway. Ms. Soma skillfully used the method of having the relevant parties help each other and make use of their individual strong points. GLMi played the role of a go-between, and the forest management activities began.

Forest management requires the regeneration of forests, including soil. The government and local residents first created 32-hectare model farms in four towns and villages. The farms utilized a traditional method to prevent the washing away of soil by striking dead branches and so forth at equal spaces, and additionally, close to 10,000 trees were planted. While elementary school students are given education on the environment, they have planted a total of 3,000 trees. Through such activities, people have been reminded of the importance of protecting the environment, and they have become proactively involved in the activities.

GLMi places a focus on self-help efforts and the development of human resources and is gradually handing over training and the role of go-between with agencies to the local residents. A local village head happily says, "GLMi's efforts have not only brought about forest management by local residents, but have also given us an opportunity to reexamine our relationship with nature and our way of living." Now that the natural environment is being regenerated and people's attitudes are changing, Ms. Soma is working on activities with the people to protect nature with a view toward a day in the future when the local residents of Nueva Vizcaya are able to manage the forests on their own.



Requesting a local government for cooperation with forest management. (Ms. Soma is the second on the left.) (Photo: GLMi)



Ms. Soma inspecting a tree planting site at an elementary school. (Ms. Soma is in front on the right.) (Photo: GLMi)

*1 Promotion of Participatory Forest Management in the Critical Watershed of Nueva Vizcaya Province

*2 Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)

*3 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

Box 5

Commitments for Improving Aid Effectiveness

It has been increasingly recognized that alongside the augmentation of the quantity of aid, the improvement of the quality of aid is necessary to achieve internationally shared goals on development, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2005, the Paris Declaration was adopted, which stipulated a set of actions for more effective conduction of aid. In September 2008, the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Accra HLF) was held in Accra, Republic of Ghana, in order to assess the progress made on the Paris Declaration and to discuss challenges for the achievement of the goals. After active discussions among the participants from developing countries, donor countries, international organizations and civil society, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) was adopted to accelerate efforts for aid effectiveness.

The AAA lists a number of actions for enhanced ownership (self-help efforts) of developing countries, and harmonization among donor countries, and mutual accountability. The major points of the AAA are: (1) to improve "predictability" by providing developing countries with information on donors' three-to-five year forward implementation plans; (2) to use developing countries' "country systems" instead of the aid delivery systems of donor countries; (3) to promote "division of labor" among donors, on the basis of developing countries' initiatives; (4) to use "conditionality" based on national development strategies of developing countries and mutual agreements between developing countries and donor countries; (5) to 'further untie aid' promoting the use of local and regional procurement and the transparency of procurement procedures; and (6) to promote "South-South co-operation" among developing countries, and "triangular co-operation," where donor countries assist South-South co-operation.

Japan participated in the formulation of the AAA as a

steering committee member of the Accra HLF, and advocated the importance of development results such as the reduction of poverty, development assistance designed to support ownership and to respond to needs of developing countries, and a new aid architecture that includes emerging donor countries. For instance, Japan hosted a preparatory conference in Asia for discussions on the AAA, and collected the opinions of developing countries. In addition, Japan launched a working group in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote dialogue with emerging countries, and served as a co-chair with Russia. Aside from this, Japan has been working for a new aid architecture where emerging donor countries are able to reflect their opinions. For example, in cooperation with the Republic of Korea, Japan co-hosted a conference with emerging countries in which the participants discussed the further coordination of their aid policies. The outcomes of these efforts formed the basis of the discussions in the Accra HLF and for the AAA.

Even after the Accra HLF, Japan continues to actively support developing countries' efforts in capacity development and development effectiveness. For instance, since March 2009 in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan has been providing assistance for capacity development among government officials, legislature and civil society in developing countries, collaborating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and others. Through such assistance, Japan attempts to help developing countries improve development effectiveness. In 2011 the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness is scheduled to be held in the Republic of South Korea, which joins the DAC in 2010. Japan is taking part in preparatory works while advancing efforts to improve development effectiveness, in cooperation with developing countries and other donor countries.

2. Increasing Public Participation

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

In order to promote international cooperation with the participation of Japanese citizens from all walks of life, JICA implements programs like the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers. The JOCV is a citizen-participation instrument that dispatches youth between the ages of 20 and 39 for two years to developing nations to assist in social and economic development while living and working together with the people of the country. JOCV has a long history, spanning more than 40 years, and it has been highly praised overseas as a form of person-to-person Japanese aid. Senior Volunteers, the corresponding JOCV project for seniors, is a public participatory project under which the government supports the activities of senior citizens between ages 40 to 69 who possess a wide range of skills and abundant experience and wish to contribute to the

development of developing countries on a volunteer basis.

The most familiar examples of citizen participation in international cooperation are assistance for NGOs that engage in international cooperation as well as participation in those assistance activities. The number of Japanese NGOs increased dramatically in accordance with legislative developments following the 1998 enactment of the Act on Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities (NPO Act). The actual number of organizations involved in international cooperation activities is said to be around 400. Japanese NGOs are anticipated to expand the scope of ODA, cultivate highly-capable human resources in the field of international cooperation, and serve as the main body for activities that communicate the spirit of Japan.

(2) Human Resources Development and Development Research

Due to the increasing diversity and complexity of development issues, recruiting and developing personnel with sophisticated knowledge, abundant experience, and communication skills in foreign languages is essential today for effective and efficient implementation of international cooperation. This is also true for research activities conducted in order to appropriately assess the needs of developing nations and trends in the international community.

In 1990, the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) was established to serve as an organization for promoting the concept of an international development university. FASID provides training and education for persons associated with assistance and also conducts survey and research projects. FASID also dispatches lecturers to various universities to teach development cooperation-related seminars and classes. In 2000, in cooperation with the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), FASID established a joint international development program in the master's course of this university.

In 2003, JICA established the International Cooperation Personnel Registration System in order to recruit and make use of motivated personnel with specialized skills. This system provides information on job openings, staff registration,

information on various types of training and seminars, and career development consultations for international cooperation-related bodies such as JICA, NGOs, and international organizations. In addition, the Senior Advisor System is used to recruit human resources with high-level expertise and ample practical experience in developing countries, while an Associate Specialist system has also been established in aim to cultivate youth that possess a certain degree of expertise despite having little experience. In October 2008, the JICA Research Institute was established, where empirical and policy research is promoted based on theoretical frameworks while keeping in mind the message to the governments of developing countries and the international assistance community.

The Institute of Developing Economies of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) conducts research on the politics, economy, and society of developing nations together with mainly researchers, including specialists from Japanese and overseas universities as well as other research institutes. Furthermore, the Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School (IDEAS) of JETRO was established for Japanese and foreigners to provide training aimed at developing highly-skilled development experts, so as to contribute to the economic and social development of developing countries.

(3) Development Education

Development education and issues faced by developing countries are taught as part of the learning objectives for the “Period for Integrated Study,” a course implemented nationwide at schools of all three levels of elementary, junior high, and senior high school. In order to promote development education, MOFA has a variety of proactive efforts in place. For instance, it launched a webpage to promote development education in compulsory education at elementary and junior high schools, “Tanken Shiyo! Minna no Chikyu (Let’s Explore Our Planet)” on its own website, while video and other materials are often provided on the Plaza for International Cooperation website. Since FY 2003,

the “Global Education Contest”^(Note 54) has also been held, whereupon teaching materials for development education are gathered.

JICA, too, has conducted efforts. For example, in response to the requests of local governments that promote regional internationalization and from schools themselves, “lectures on international cooperation,” where JOCVs are sent to schools as teachers, are held along with essay contests and so on targeting nationwide junior and high school students. The “Practical Development Education Seminar” is also being implemented.

(4) Information Disclosure and Transmission

As the source for ODA is citizen taxes, Japan is working to ensure transparency and to disclose and transmit information.

(a) Public Relations and Information Disclosure

MOFA and JICA have each established websites^(Note 55) related to ODA in an aim to transmit accurate information in a timely manner. MOFA also issues the Kokusai Kyoryoku Newspaper (International Cooperation Newspaper) that contains the latest information regarding international cooperation on a monthly basis. The newspapers are distributed to educational institutions, libraries, and similar locations around the country. MOFA also publishes an email magazine that includes episodes written by officials on overseas diplomatic missions and JICA related personnel about their actual experiences in the fields.

As part of efforts to promote international cooperation efforts and dialogue with the public, symposiums with Japanese citizens named “Kokusai Kyoryoku ni Tsuite Kataro (Let’s talk about International Cooperation)” are held three times per year. MOFA also holds the ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture, where MOFA staff visit elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, universities, local governments, NGOs, and similar venues to describe various topics on international cooperation.

Since FY1997, a series of regular programs have been televised for promoting the public’s interest and



understanding of international cooperation. In FY2008, “Chibana Kurara no Chikyu Supporter” (Global Support by Kurara Chibana) was televised by a TV TOKYO affiliate, covering images of Japanese aid-related personnel active in developing countries as well as images of local residents. The show also introduced the current situation in developing countries, necessity for aid, and results from Japanese projects.

Global Festa JAPAN is held annually around International Cooperation Day^(Note 56) (October 6) as Japan’s largest international cooperation event. Cosponsored by MOFA, JICA, and JANIC (Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation), the event is held on a Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo. Over 250 organizations including NGOs, international agencies and embassies of various countries present exhibits at the festival, and the festival receives about 96,000 visitors.

Notes: (54) This was previously named the “Contest of Development Education / International Understanding” (changed in FY2009).

(55) MOFA: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda>; JICA: <http://www.jica.go.jp>; Plaza for International Cooperation <http://www.apic.or.jp/plaza>.

(56) On October 6, 1954, Japan’s participation in the Colombo Plan was given cabinet approval, and economic cooperation began. October 6 was set as “International Cooperation Day” in 1987, via cabinet approval.

21

Helping People to Help Themselves

— Ms. Kurara Chibana —

We interviewed Ms. Kurara Chibana, a navigator of Earth Supporter, a television program which introduces Japanese ODA.

■ Q: As the navigator of Earth Supporter, you have many opportunities to see the sites of Japan's international cooperation initiatives. What do you think of what you have seen so far?

■ A: I have been very much interested in charity activities and international cooperation for a long time, so the program has really given me lots of valuable experiences. I have covered five countries so far, namely Uganda, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Indonesia; I have felt very close to Japan's international cooperation activities.

In Uganda, I observed the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) project. One of the experts for the project was known to the people there as "Mr. NERICA." I was truly moved by Mr. NERICA's struggle to improve the lives of the local people through the promotion of rice cultivation. Also, the words of a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer whom I met at a care center for disabled children in Vietnam was impressive. "It's more important to first show yourself working hard rather than trying to instruct and communicate to the people." Hearing these words, I remember thinking to myself that I too want to do something for the world – but what exactly can I do? I hope to learn more which direction the world is moving in and think about what the people of the world really need.

■ Q: Which country has left the biggest impression on you?

■ A: When I interviewed the principal of a NGO-run school for the disabled in Indonesia, it was very impressive when he said, "This school was built with aid from Japan, and thanks to this aid, the students have begun to have more pride in themselves." When there was no educational facility for disabled children in the region, many children could not go to school and had to stay home all day. But after the school was



Ms. Chibana at a school for the disabled in Indonesia.
(Photo: Earth Supporter)

built, going to school everyday energized the children and kept them active. I can't describe how happy I was to hear that the construction of the school had brought about such a change in the children.

Through the program, I was always encouraged by the scene of Japanese people actively engaged in developing countries so far from their homes; and when I saw those Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, senior volunteers, and experts integrate themselves deeply into local communities.

■ Q: What are your expectations for Japan's international cooperation in the future?

■ A: The more I learn about international cooperation, the more I feel that it is necessary. But at the same time, I also realize how difficult assistance really is. I feel it's not easy to "help a country to help itself." However, the diligent and sensible way in which Japanese consider the feelings and needs of the locals is effectively bringing about positive change in the field. Perhaps more than simply giving assistance, we have to think about our efforts in the long-term to provide assistance which helps the people of the countries we assist to stand on their own feet.

I hope to continue to convey to the public what I see and feel as I observe Japan's international cooperation efforts.



Ms. Chibana visiting a farming village in Uganda.
(Photo: Earth Supporter)

(b) Enhancing Dissemination of Information to the International Community

Japan employs various measures to ensure that awareness is raised overseas as well about the proactive international contributions made by Japan via ODA. Specifically, Japan has participated in interviews with the local press in addition to offering press releases at signings and handover ceremonies, attaching Japanese flag stickers (in English and Arabic) and the Japanese ODA logo (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Portuguese) to goods supplied through

assistance. Japanese overseas diplomatic missions have arranged visits to Japan's ODA project sites for the local press and created opportunities for the local media to gather information on Japan's cooperation projects. Furthermore, Japanese embassies disseminated information via various lectures, websites in English and local languages, and are creating pamphlets for publicity.

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

In order to implement ODA more effectively and efficiently, it is important to get accurate knowledge and improve the aid implementation process and its effects. To this end, relevant ministries and agencies including MOFA as well as implementing agencies such as JICA conduct monitoring and evaluation.

ODA evaluation is positioned in the framework of the PDCA Cycle (Plan → Do → Check → Act). The evaluation results provide feedback to the departments in charge and the governments of aid-receiving countries, so as to contribute to improving the formulation and implementation of ODA policy. In addition, it is necessary to explain to citizens how ODA is used and what effects were achieved. Thus, the government posts ODA evaluations on the internet in order to fulfill its accountability to the public.

Evaluations conducted by MOFA focus particularly on policy-level evaluations (country policy evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and program-level evaluations (aid modalities). For these evaluations, so-called third-party evaluations are commissioned to the Advisory Meeting on ODA Evaluation ^(Note 57) from the perspective of ensuring objectivity.

In regards to ODA loans, an ex-ante evaluation is conducted in addition to an ex-post evaluation, which takes place two years after the completion of a project by an external evaluator. These evaluations are conducted from the perspectives of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness,

impact, and sustainability. Moreover, a "mid-term review" is implemented five years after the conclusion of the ODA loan contract to verify the appropriateness, effectiveness, and other aspects of the project plan. Ex-post monitoring is also implemented seven years after the completion of the project to verify such aspects as effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

In technical cooperation, JICA conducts evaluations at each project stage: prior to commencement, during implementation, at the time of conclusion, and following completion. In addition, the recommendations and lessons learned through these evaluations are systematically fed back to inform future project planning and implementation. Furthermore, ex-post evaluations are conducted by external evaluators.

In regards to grant aid projects, in addition to the ex-ante evaluation conducted under the Government Policy Evaluation Act during the planning stage of the project, external evaluators are used to conduct ex-post evaluations on the project level four years after the completion of the project to verify the use of facilities and equipment as well as the effects produced by aid for general grant aid and grant aid for fisheries. The lessons obtained from those ex-post evaluations are reflected in the development and implementation of new projects in order to implement grant aid in a more effective and efficient fashion.

Notes: (57) The External Advisory Meeting on ODA Evaluation is to be resolved in March 2010 while Japan continues to study how effective evaluation of ODA should be implemented.

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

In the implementation of aid, confirmation is made on whether consideration has been paid to the impact that project-implementing organizations elicit on the environment and local society, such as on the involuntary relocation of residents or infringements on the rights of native populations and women. For loan aid and technical cooperation, a vast range of views are acquired from advisors such as academics and NGOs, and guidelines are created in order to confirm considerations paid to the local environment and society. For grant aid, as well, assistance is provided based on the Grant Aid Screening Guidelines. In line with the launch of the new JICA in October 2008, efforts are being conducted to unify the structures of the old JICA and old JBIC guidelines (as of December 2009). These undertakings

lead to ensuring transparency, predictability, and accountability related to considerations of environmental problems.

In addition, a meeting of the Committee for the Appropriate Implementation of Grant Aid is held for grant aid projects to achieve more efficient and transparent ODA projects. The meeting consists of specialists from the fields of international finance, development economics, law, accounting, and information, as well as NGO-related parties. The opinions of these third parties are incorporated into the selection processes for grant aid projects. As well, for the effective and efficient implementation of aid, much effort is exerted for the appropriate and efficient procurement of equipment and consulting services in terms of quality and price.

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

Given that Japan's ODA comes from taxpayers' money, fraudulent use of the funds provided for assistance must be avoided. Accordingly, the government and JICA work to ensure the transparency of procurement and other procedures.

During the procurement stage for ODA projects, tenders have been submitted by developing countries in accordance with guidelines. The results of these are verified by JICA, and steps are taken to increase transparency; not only is the name of the business receiving the order made public, but so too is the contract amount. In case improprieties are discovered relating to procurement or other stages of ODA project implementation, a mechanism has been set in place whereby firms that commit improprieties are disqualified from bidding or receiving contracts for projects for a certain period.

Efforts are also being made for auditing. These efforts include expanding external auditing, implementing spot audits, and taking measures to improve auditing based on audit results. With regard to external audits, external audits are being implemented at JICA by accounting auditors. For grant aid, external audits for Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects worth ¥3 million or more are obligatory in principle and are steadily implemented.

With respect to the implementation of spot audits of loan aid, a mechanism has been introduced for audits that can be conducted where necessary for projects agreed upon by the governments. For technical cooperation, internal audits are conducted at JICA via sampling. For grant aid, as well, technical audits are being conducted.

Japan ratifies the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and as such it is strict in its handling of fraudulent business with foreign government parties, including application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Law, in order to ensure trust toward ODA projects, which use taxpayers' money as their main resource.

Improprieties were revealed in ODA loan projects in Viet Nam, and in 2008 concerned parties in Japan were prosecuted and convicted. As a result, the issue was responded to harshly so as not to lose trust in ODA loans and ODA projects. The government and the former JBIC announced measures to disqualify the applicable firm as a tenderer for loan and grant aid projects for a period of 24 months. In addition, by that point JICA had already taken it off the list of registered consultants.

In response to this incident, the governments of Japan and Vietnam set up the Japan-Vietnam joint committee for

Preventing Japanese ODA related Corruption, aimed at blocking the recurrence of similar misconducts and winning back trust on ODA for Viet Nam. In February 2009, the Report of Japan-Vietnam Joint Committee for Preventing Japanese ODA related Corruption was released. Based on this report, Japan has responded by taking such measures as introducing quality and cost based selection, making negotiated contracting more strict, and establishing an office to assess information related to fraud and corruption in a unified manner. In addition, Vietnam is advancing such efforts as improving the transparency of procurement procedures, and drafting a code of ethical conduct that all persons related to ODA project tenders are to abide by, whether public or

private sector. Japan also plans to expand the applicable results from these efforts to other aid-receiving countries in order to improve overall transparency of ODA projects.

In consideration of the aforementioned incident, an exploratory committee was established under the Foreign Minister and formed of external advisors in order to conduct deliberations aimed at preventing the reoccurrence of similar fraud and corruption. The committee compiled a report in September 2009. Specifically, the report included such measures as strengthening measures and regulations for corporations and utilizing the Office on Information relating to Fraud and Corruption. MOFA intends to promptly implement the measures contained in this report in the future.

(4) Securing the Safety of Personnel Engaged in Development Assistance

The public order in developing countries where ODA personnel are involved in development operations varies considerably and changes constantly. In addition, since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, tensions in the Middle East and South Asia have increased. As well, frequent global terrorist activities still exist. In implementing peace building activities, how to safeguard ODA personnel has become a considerably critical issue.

In Japan, the government examines the domestic security situation in the country through mainly Japanese embassies, provides travel information, and exchanges and shares information among people engaging in ODA. JICA takes measures such as providing particular training and seminars before they leave Japan, ensuring communication means in emergency situations in the destination, deploying safety officers, ^(Note 58) and installing security equipment in

the living quarters of ODA personnel. In addition, JICA prepares security manuals tailored to the security conditions of the various countries and regions by exchanging information with Japanese embassies and local offices of international organizations, and it implements other appropriate and timely security measures. As well, efforts are being made to enhance safety, as joint training for emergency and risk management is conducted with JICA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In terms of grant aid, JICA provides information for consultants and construction contractors, while also improving the system for communication during emergencies. As for loan aid, efforts are made to ensure the safety of Japanese corporations that take on projects through such measures as the provision of information.

Notes: (58) In order to strengthen safety measures in local areas, since before the merger JICA has employed as safety officers those people who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned. In this way, JICA seeks the capabilities of collecting and offering information and around-the-clock response to a wide range of tasks from housing security to traffic accidents.

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Chapter 1.

Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1.

FY2009 ODA Budget (Original Budget)

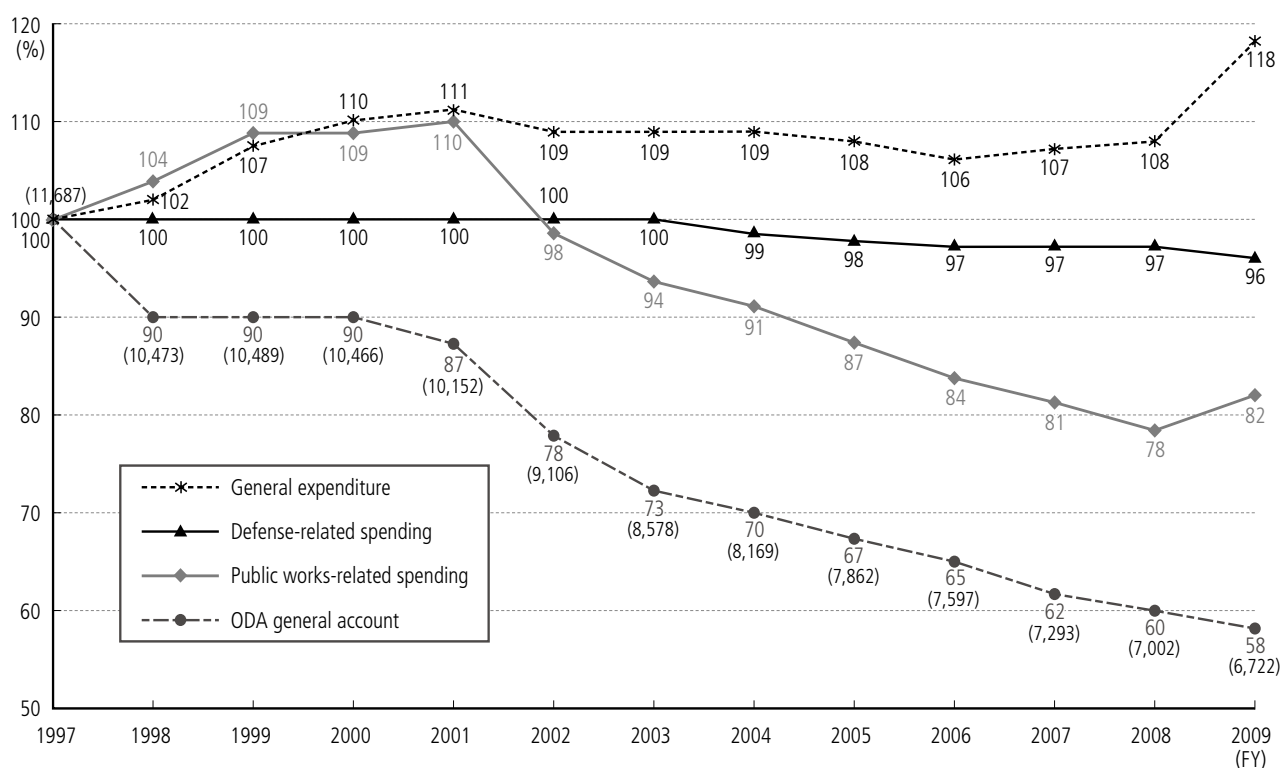
Chart III-1. ODA Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2008		FY2009		
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
General account budget	7,002	▲ 4.0	6,722	▲ 280	▲ 4.0
Project budget (net)	9,350	5.0	10,764	1,414	15.1
Scale of projects (gross)	15,113	6.8	17,047	1,933	12.8
(Reference) Yen exchange rate	¥113	—	¥103	—	—

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

Chart III-2. Trends in Japan's ODA Budget and Other Major Expenditures



*1 Figures are index numbers with FY1997 set to 100.

*2 Numbers in parentheses are budget figures (¥100 million).

Chart III-3. General Account Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

		FY2008		FY2009		
		Budget amount	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
General expenditures		472,845	0.7	517,310	44,465	9.4
Allocation	ODA	7,002	▲ 4.0	6,722	▲ 280	▲ 4.0
	Public works	67,352	▲ 3.1	70,701	3,349	5.0
	Defense	47,796	▲ 0.5	47,741	▲ 55	▲ 0.1
	Social security	217,829	3.0	248,344	30,515	14.0
	Education and science	53,119	0.5	53,104	▲ 15	▲ 0.0
Others		357,768	▲ 0.4	368,170	10,402	2.9
Total		830,613	0.2	885,480	54,867	6.6

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

*2 The FY2008 budget has been partially modified for the purpose of comparing it with the FY2009 budget.

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

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2008			FY2009		
	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
I Grants	5,507	▲ 196	▲ 3.4	5,449	▲ 58	▲ 1.1
1. Bilateral grants	4,674	▲ 157	▲ 3.3	4,607	▲ 67	▲ 1.4
(1) Economic development assistance, and others.	1,588	▲ 48	▲ 2.9	1,608	20	1.3
(2) Technical Cooperation	2,927	▲ 43	▲ 1.4	2,904	▲ 23	▲ 0.8
(3) Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)	135	▲ 65	▲ 32.5	70	▲ 65	▲ 48.1
(4) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	24	▲ 1	▲ 4.5	24	0	0.6
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	833	▲ 39	▲ 4.4	842	9	1.1
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	595	▲ 31	▲ 5.0	585	▲ 10	▲ 1.7
(2) MDBs	238	▲ 8	▲ 3.1	257	19	8.1
II Loans	1,495	▲ 96	▲ 6.0	1,273	▲ 222	▲ 14.8
JICA (Loan Aid Section)	1,495	▲ 96	▲ 6.0	1,273	▲ 222	▲ 14.8
III Total	7,002	▲ 292	▲ 4.0	6,722	▲ 280	▲ 4.0

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

*2 "JICA (Loan Aid Section)" and "Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)" include grants and money budgeted to JBIC and JICA before September 2008.

Chart III-5. Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

	FY2008			FY2009			
	Budget amount	Percentage increase	Proportion of total	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase	Proportion of total
Grants	7,301	15.6	48.3	8,747	1,446	19.8	51.3
Loans	7,812	▲ 0.3	51.7	8,299	487	6.2	48.7
Total scale of projects	15,113	6.8	100.0	17,047	1,933	12.8	100.0
(Reference) Repayments	▲ 5,764	—	—	▲ 6,283	—	—	—
Net	9,350	5.0	—	10,764	1,414	15.1	—

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

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

Chart III-6. ODA Project Budget (for the Entire Government)

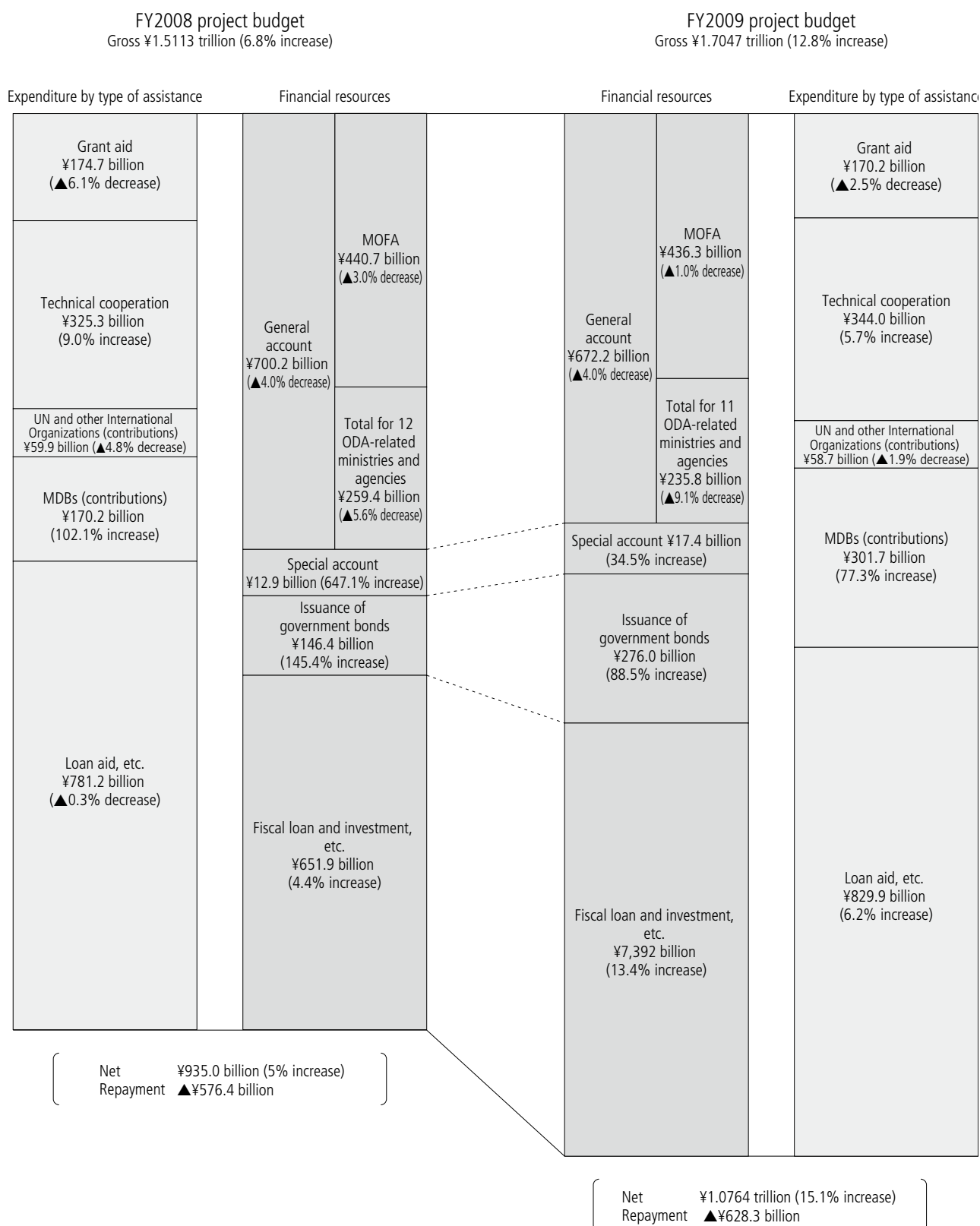
(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2008			FY2009		
	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
I Grants	7,301	984	15.6	8,747	1,446	19.8
1. Bilateral grants	5,000	155	3.2	5,142	143	2.9
(1) Economic development assistance, and others.	1,588	▲ 48	▲ 2.9	1,608	20	1.3
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	3,253	269	9.0	3,440	187	5.7
(3) Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)	135	▲ 65	▲ 32.5	70	▲ 65	▲ 48.1
(4) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	24	▲ 1	▲ 4.5	24	0	0.6
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	2,301	830	56.4	3,605	1,304	56.7
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	599	▲ 30	▲ 4.8	587	▲ 11	▲ 1.9
(2) MDBs	1,702	860	102.1	3,017	1,315	77.3
II Loans	7,812	▲ 20	▲ 0.3	8,299	487	6.2
(1) JICA (Loan Aid Section)	7,700	0	0.0	8,200	500	6.5
(2) Others	112	▲ 20	▲ 15.2	99	▲ 13	▲ 11.5
III Total (project scale)	15,113	964	6.8	17,047	1,933	12.8
(Reference) Repayment	▲ 5,764	—	—	▲ 6,283	—	—
Net	9,350	447	5.0	10,764	1,414	15.1

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

*2 "JICA (Loan Aid Section)" and "Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)" include grants and money budgeted to JBIC before September 2008.

Chart III-7. Financial Resources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance



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

Section 2.

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

Chart III-8. ODA Budget Changes for Ministries and Agencies (General Account Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY2008	FY2009		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Cabinet Office	26	0	▲ 26	▲ 100.0
National Police Agency	30	30	0	0.0
Financial Services Agency	133	126	▲ 7	▲ 5.2
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	913	821	▲ 92	▲ 10.1
Ministry of Justice	225	244	19	8.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	440,729	436,321	▲ 4,407	▲ 1.0
Ministry of Finance	174,155	153,763	▲ 20,392	▲ 11.7
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	40,539	38,169	▲ 2,370	▲ 5.8
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,361	8,838	▲ 523	▲ 5.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	4,541	4,250	▲ 291	▲ 6.4
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	28,314	27,748	▲ 566	▲ 2.0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	801	753	▲ 48	▲ 6.0
Ministry of the Environment	406	1,102	697	171.9
Total	700,173	672,166	▲ 28,007	▲ 4.0

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

Chart III-9. ODA Budget Changes for Ministries and Agencies (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY2008	FY2009		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Change from previous year	Percentage increase
Cabinet Office	26	0	▲ 26	▲ 100.0
National Police Agency	30	30	0	0.0
Financial Services Agency	133	126	▲ 7	▲ 5.2
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	913	821	▲ 92	▲ 10.1
Ministry of Justice	225	244	19	8.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	440,753	439,543	▲ 1,210	▲ 0.3
Ministry of Finance	961,177	1,155,888	194,711	20.3
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	40,539	38,169	▲ 2,370	▲ 5.8
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	10,848	9,516	▲ 1,332	▲ 12.3
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	15,759	14,163	▲ 1,596	▲ 10.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	38,758	43,041	4,283	11.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	801	753	▲ 48	▲ 6.0
Ministry of the Environment	1,376	2,387	1,011	73.5
Total (project scale)	1,511,339	1,704,681	193,343	12.8
(Reference) Recovered funds	(▲ 576,366	▲ 628,303	—	—
Net	934,972	1,076,378	141,406	15.1

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

Chart III-10. Project Budget (FY2009 Project Budget) and Project Outlines by Ministry and Agency**1. Grant Aid****(1) Bilateral Grants****(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.**

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (160,840)	<p>(1) Grant Aid for General Projects: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for the support of projects in areas such as basic human needs and human resource development (including construction of facilities and the provision of materials and equipment) in developing countries.</p> <p>(2) Grant Aid for Community Empowerment: Grant aid for the purpose of supporting the overall development of skills in communities facing poverty.</p> <p>(3) Non-Project Grant Aid: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for the support of developing countries implementing economic and social reforms such as reforms for poverty reduction, to purchase materials and equipment overseas.</p> <p>(4) Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support grassroots projects based on the principle of human security such as those undertaken by local governments and NGOs in developing countries.</p> <p>(5) Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects, emergency humanitarian assistance projects as well as other projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions.</p> <p>(6) Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support the maintenance and restoration of facilities as prevention measures or post-disaster recovery assistance to developing countries vulnerable to natural disasters.</p> <p>(7) Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support security enhancement measures in areas such as terrorism and piracy, which are vital conditions for economic and social development in developing countries as well as leading directly to the peace and prosperity of Japan itself.</p> <p>(8) Grant Aid for Environmental Programs: Grant aid from the viewpoint of strengthening measures for issues such as climate change, provided to partner countries in the formulation of policies and plans related to countermeasures for global warming as well as to concrete projects to implement these policies and plans as part of the "Cool Earth Partnership."</p> <p>(9) Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for financial support to specific developing countries that are implementing poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>(10) Grant Aid for Human Resource Development: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support development research projects using knowledge from Japan's institutions of higher education and academic research in developing countries as well as for the fostering of young administrative officials.</p> <p>(11) Grant Aid for Fisheries: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries.</p> <p>(12) Cultural Grant Assistance: Grant assistance to support equipment procurement and facility improvement for the purpose of promoting culture and higher education as well as for the conservation of cultural heritage. Cultural grants are administered through two schemes: "Cultural Grant Assistance" for governmental institutions and "Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects" for NGOs and local public organizations conducting relatively small projects.</p> <p>(13) Emergency Grant Aid: Grant aid to provide the necessary emergency funds from a humanitarian viewpoint to support victims of natural disasters and conflicts as well as refugees and displaced persons overseas.</p> <p>(14) Food Aid: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds for developing countries facing food shortages to purchase grains (such as rice, wheat and maize) in accordance with the Food Aid Convention.</p> <p>(15) Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers: Grant aid to provide the necessary funds to purchase fertilizer, farm machinery, etc., in order to support the self-help efforts of developing countries to improve food self-sufficiency.</p>

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (30)	Carries out debate and research related to the drug trade and joint investigation within the entire Asia-Pacific region and holds meetings which facilitate the transfer of the drug crime investigation technology developed by Japan.
Financial Services Agency	(49)	(1) Introduce the general financial market systems and share knowledge to financial administrators of emerging economies and implement financial administration training for human resource development in emerging market countries; and (2) conduct investigations and research to understand the conditions of the emerging economies in order to provide effective intellectual support in the future.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	(615)	(1) Carry out dialogue on communications field policy with other countries, aid the international cooperation activities of the private sector (the management of international program libraries), and facilitate exchange between researchers. (2) Support the implementation of training as an invited government, at the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), which was established for the purpose of strengthening the statistical capabilities of developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region through the training of government statistical staff. (3) Support the creation of a high-quality telecommunications network in the Asia-Pacific through cooperation with Asia Pacific Telecommunications (APT); Foster IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific; Support the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and support infrastructure improvements to proliferate broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	(244)	(1) Hold seminars in order to improve the immigration control system of South East Asian countries, as well as provide aid for operational expenses to support the immigration and stay of foreign trainees and others. (2) Hold training sessions and seminars for criminal justice related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conduct research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (3) Hold training sessions and seminars for the purpose of drafting basic legislature; maintain systems for the justice related organizations that operate established legislatures; Foster legal professionals in order to support the development of legislature in Asian countries; conduct comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region; and bolster educational systems in Japan in order to develop the human resources needed to further the development of legislatures.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (155,850)	(1) Technical cooperation based on treaties and other international commitments: Projects to foster the human resources that will lead to the advancement of developing countries, transfer Japan's technologies and experience, and establish and maintain the various systems and organizations necessary to resolve the issues that hamper development, in order to enable the self-reliant and continuous economic and social development in developing countries. Examples include the "acceptance of technical trainees" in which administrative officials and technicians who will be responsible for the development of their countries will be accepted into Japan and other countries, and specialized knowledge and skills in various fields will be transferred; and the "dispatch of experts" in which Japan provides assistance for the preparation of development plans, investigation, research and development, education and training, promotion, advice, and instruction towards governmental organizations and others in developing countries. "Provision of equipment" necessary to achieve the above will also be organically combined with the above operations. (2) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots level technical cooperation carried out by members of the public. Altruistic people who hope to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries as public participation project are dispatched to these countries, and live among the local people to share their knowledge and experience. The two pillars for this are the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers which dispatches people between the ages 20-39 and the Senior Volunteers which dispatches people between the ages 40-69. (3) Securing and developing human resources: Securing and developing human resources such as experts necessary to implement technical cooperation as well as conducting the necessary research and information sharing necessary to promote these operations. (4) Citizen Participatory Cooperation: Implementation of JICA Partnership Programs, and Development Education Enhancement Programs in order to expand and promote international cooperation through Japanese NGOs and local municipalities. (5) Technology cooperation for development studies: research related to support for policy plans or public works measures. In principle, not limited to initiatives to be financed by Japan. (6) Disaster relief activities: Contribution to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and the provision of emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially developing regions victimized by natural disasters at the request of the affected country or international organizations. (7) Country and issue based projects (project formulation, etc.): Gather various information and conduct ex-ante research, conduct proactive dialogues with the recipient country from the planning stage in order to formulate high quality plans, and gather information on the trend of international cooperation and act accordingly, in order to implement aid efficiently and effectively. (8) Operations evaluation: Within specific sectors but utilizing a cross-sectoral mindset, conduct evaluations of implemented operations in order to learn and make useful proposals for future cooperation. (9) Others: Provide aid and instruction towards those living overseas.

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NGO project subsidies (33)	Financial assistance for the purpose of improving NGO's operation skills and expertise, to assist the NGO's project formulation, ex-post project assessment, seminars related to economic and social development projects in developing countries.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,321)	The Japan Foundation implements efficient and comprehensive international cultural exchange activities in order to contribute to a better international environment, and to the maintenance and development of harmonious foreign relationships with Japan through deepening other nations' understanding of Japan, promoting better mutual understanding among nations, encouraging friendship and goodwill among the peoples of the world, and contributing to the world in culture and other fields.
	Others (59,143)	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, formulate country based aid plans, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make evaluations useful to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; and (3) report administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total 221,347	
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for financial and economic technical cooperation (37,331)	(1) Hold seminars both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatch experts to developing countries. (3) Accept researchers from developing countries. (4) Conduct research on the economic situation and economic policy conditions of developing countries and hold workshops. Additionally, form ODA loan financed projects and provide technical cooperation related to ODA loan financed projects.
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of the exchange of students (34,769)	Japan has made effort to promote the exchange of students based on the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students" formulated in 1983 and other proposals. As a result, the number of foreign students studying in Japan, which was 10,000 in 1983 when the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students" was formulated, increased to approximately 110,000 in 2003, surpassing the target number of 100,000. In May 2008, the number rose to approximately 124,000. Going forward, Japan will promote the "Plan for 300,000 Exchange Students," an initiative to accept 300,000 exchange students by 2020. (Examples of actual measures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of the system for accepting foreign government-sponsored students: operations to invite promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher learning. • Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: provide learning incentive benefits to support privately-sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher learning and students in Japanese language institutions, as well as give subsidies to schools that reduce or exempt fees for privately-sponsored foreign students.
	Others (3,369)	Cooperation through projects such as those that accept researchers and others from developing countries and the dispatch of experts to developing countries, as well as through international organizations in various fields such as Japanese education for foreigners, education, culture, and sports.
	Total(*) 38,139	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,746)	(1) Develop human resources in the fields of health, medical and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conduct survey planning for waterworks. (2) Promotion of the international cooperation project to fight tuberculosis, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) and the Measles Initiative, promotion of international research cooperation for leprosy, promotion of international cooperation for the rehabilitation of disabled persons, and projects such as those related to clinical studies of endemic diseases in developing countries. (3) An appropriate and smooth promotion of training programs. (4) Instructional aid to companies and organizations that accept foreign trainees. (5) Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students into Polytechnic University. Aid to create an appropriate skill evaluation system in developing countries. (6) Aid toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Regional Skills and Employability Programme (SKILLS-AP), and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(2,099)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries implements the following activities that are meaningful for the Ministry to implement itself by utilizing the expertise in fields such as technology development, fundamental investigation, and technology transfer accumulated through the advance of administrative operations of the Ministry. (1) Contribution to global food security; (2) aid for the resolution of global environmental issues such as desertification and global warming; (3) the promotion of the preservation and creation of forests overseas and sustainable forest management; and (4) securing overseas fishing grounds in cooperation with related countries and the smooth promotion of fisheries agreements.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research for overseas development plans (2,650)	The development of industrial production is the foundation of economic development in developing countries. As the first step in the development of industrial production, a research team of experts is dispatched to compile reports and specifications to promote the formulation of development plans and project implementation plans through local research and domestic operations in developing countries.

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Operations to support economic and industrial human resource development (5,117)	Projects that contribute to the economic development of developing countries, by private companies accepting economic and industrial trainees from developing countries, developing human resources in the industrial field, and dispatching experts to give instruction and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques. Accepted 3,766 trainees and dispatched 261 experts in 2008.
	Operations to promote research cooperation (872)	Conduct consistent research cooperation jointly with related countries not for technical cooperation for the purpose of transferring existing technologies, but to utilize Japan's technical and research development capabilities for technology development issues (technology needs) unique to a developing country that are difficult to resolve using only the developing country's research development capabilities. Examples include constructing factories at local sites and conducting operational research and analysis jointly with the partner country, and accepting researchers to Japan. Conducted research cooperation of 14 themes in 2008.
	Project for basic studies for joint resource development (1,179)	Conduct technical cooperation related to natural resource surveys, such as geological surveys, geophysical prospecting, land price surveys, and drilling surveys in developing countries possessing natural resources. Conducted research of 10 countries, 21 regions in 2008.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) (7,410)	The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) conducts activities to provide trade and investment opportunities for developing countries, basic foundation building for smooth trade and investment, and economic research in developing countries in order to contribute to an expansion of trade in Japan, the advancement of smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and the promotion of economic cooperation.
	Others (22,515)	Conduct research for feasibility study plans such as infrastructure building projects that utilize the technical capabilities and knowledge of Japanese companies as well as projects such as the dispatch of experts to promote the improvement of the trade and investment environment in order to support sustainable economic growth in developing countries. Conduct proven operations in developing countries for the dissemination of technologies such as those for energy conservation possessed by Japan.
	Total(*) 39,742	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(610)	Conduct the following technical cooperation in various fields relating to the work of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) The promotion of international contribution through overseas development by the construction industry and other industries. (2) The promotion of human resource development and international exchange. (3) The promotion of information gathering, analysis, and cooperation planning. (4) The promotion of businesses for project formulation. (5) The promotion of international cooperation relating to the environment and security. (6) The promotion of technical development and technology transfer. (7) Support for international cooperation in the private sector.
Ministry of the Environment	(2,047)	(1) Global environment protection: The transfer method of denuded land recovery skill, the examine and conduct research to establish monitoring evaluation skill, clean Asia initiative promotion, East Asia prevention of air pollution strategy examine and conduct research, strengthening of environment partnership with small island states and various regions around the world. (2) Air/water/soil environment etc. protection: asbestos policy skill promotion in Asian countries, examine of visible international environment cooperation with utilizing Japanese manpower, Asian water environment partnership project improvement of water environment in Africa. (3) Recycle waste products policy promotion: Asia low carbon, circulating society creation reinforced program project. (4) Combat global warming policy: Conduct the pollution policy etc. in the developing countries using "Kyoto Mechanism" and the support and conduct etc. for combatting global warming.

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

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant for the Loan Aid Division of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (7,000)	Grants to secure JICA's fiscal health following the reexamination of the debt relief system for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (2,400)	Transfer capital to Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

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

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (77)	Contributions toward funds necessary for technical assistance projects for emerging market countries undertaken by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and to promote establishment and implementation of programs.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (205)	Contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (4,494) Contributions for Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (1,609)	The UN engages in activities which aim (1) to maintain international peace and security; (2) to develop friendly relations among nations; (3) to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms; and (4) to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
	Assessed Contributions to the Trust Fund for Human Security (Contributions to the UN) (1,662)	Assist, through the Trust Fund for Human Security established in the UN, UN-affiliated international organizations' projects to address various threats to human survival, livelihood, and dignity that international community is currently facing including poverty, environmental destruction, conflicts, mines, refugee issues, drugs, HIV/AIDS, from the perspectives of human security that focuses on each individual.
	Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (3,668)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established with the aim of improving the global food problem, which initiates gathering of fundamental data, investigative research, providing policy advice to nations, and technical cooperation projects worldwide.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1,168)	UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to contribute to worldwide peace and security by promoting international collaboration among citizens through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (2,339)	UNIDO is an organization that aims to promote and accelerate industrial development in developing countries, making adjustments to the activities of the UN in that field, while also initiating related operations and various technical cooperation projects.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (685)	WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance toward sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., resulting from natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1,633)	UNICEF provides child-related long-term aid such as improvements in nutrition, drinking water supplies, maternal and child welfare, education, etc., and short-term emergency aid related to natural disasters and conflicts, with a focus on healthcare. Aid recipient countries extend region-wide to almost all developing countries, and are not limited to UN member countries.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (5,657)	UNHCR provides protection and assistance to refugees, and aims to permanently resolve refugee issues by promoting voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country, as well as providing protection and relief in both legal and material aspects in emergency situations. In addition, UNHCR provides assistance to internally displaced persons.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (3,200)	UNFPA assists in providing funds, etc., for family planning in developing countries, reproductive health, and population-related activities such as a national census. Funding is distributed with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region, which accounts for 60% of the world's population, as well as the African region, which is suffering from the effects of population increase.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (293)	UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees in education, medical and healthcare relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of housing, etc.), welfare (conducting foster programs, operating public community halls, etc.), and assisting small-scale financial and entrepreneurship activities, through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to environmental issues (4,463)	Environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN—the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) being a prime example—and environment-related treaties conduct and assist various projects which deal with the earth environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, execution of treaties and promotion of abidance.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (8,085)	As the central coordination organization in the field of development in the UN system as well as a major funding agency, UNDP assists the sustainable development of developing countries in a multitude of ways, by focusing on activities in the four areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and energy. Aside from contributions to the core fund, Japan provides assistance to developing countries through various Japan funds with specific purposes, grant aid, and supplementary budgets.
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (1,415)	The IAEA provides assistance through the establishment of a technical cooperation fund based on the request of the developing country, with the dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, acceptance of trainees and strengthening of nuclear security, in the respective fields of nuclear physics; nuclear power engineering and technology; exploration of, mining, and disposal of nuclear material; nuclear power safety; and use of radiation in the agriculture, medical, industrial, etc. sectors.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (692)	The CGIAR aims for the development and spread of technology that contributes to the agreement to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, and conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers located around the world.
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (466)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, hostages, etc. through the promotion of abidance to the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), assistance (in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food goods to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (full implementation of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality).
	Others (8,793)	Provides contributions and donations of various kinds to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Gross Amount 50,322	
Ministry of Finance	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (120,898)	The IDA provides no-interest long-term financing and grants for the poorest country in the world where are incapable of taking out a loan by market condition.
	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (10,276)	The IBRD provides non-financing business of the financing, the guarantee, and the analysis and advise services, etc. to the middle income countries and poor credit capability countries which has aimed to reduce poverty in these countries by promoting sustainable development. The contribution supplements support by the financing of the main body of IBRD/IDA, and supports the technical assistance and personal training, etc. for a small-scale poor reduce on project and the policy improvement.
	Contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (8,422)	A foundation which aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment in developing countries, and acts as a funding mechanism for multilateral. (1) climate change measures (2) biodiversity protection (3) international waters pollution protection (4) ozone layer protection (5) degraded soil protection (6) support for 6 fields of POPs measures
	Contributions to the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) (82,400)	A multilateral fund established by the World Bank to assist developing countries with their climate change initiatives. Contributes to project to diminish greenhouse gases, carries out appropriate forest preservation measures, and implements support for the renewable energy field. (projected amount)
	Contributions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (824)	The IFC aims to promote sustainable private sector investment in developing countries through the loan and investments for private companies of developing countries and main support for poverty reduction and improvement of living level. The contribution promotes to help the loan and investments of IFC, to make high quality projects of entrepreneur in developing countries and helping make planning and supporting skills to make private companies.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (8,694)	The ADB supports necessary for the poverty reduction of the developing country in Asia Pacific region is done through the promotion of sustainable growth and the regional integration that considers inclusive economic growth and the environment. The contribution supports by the financing of the main body of ADB is supplemented, and Ability Development in a small-scale poor reduction project and the developing country etc. are supported.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (44,002)	Part of ADF Replenishment IX, which made the primary work of the ADF into technical assistance and the financing of loans on relaxed terms for developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (876)	The IDB is assumed to be the main business to lend it to Latin America and Caribbean Sea nations that centered on the middle income country under a semi-commercial condition. The contribution is supported by the financing of the main body of IDB is supplemented and the sponsorship is done to a small-scale poor reduction project and the technical cooperation project, etc.
	Contributions to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) (1,258)	The MIF is fund installed in IDB, to attempt the private sector development and the investment promotion in Latin American nations, free technical assistance and investment and accommodation, etc. are chiefly done to pettiness and small-scale enterprises, etc.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (206)	The AfDB is assumed to be the main business to lend it aiming to contribute to economy and the social development in the Africa region under a semi-commercial condition. To supplement support by the financing of the main body of AfDB, and to support a private sector in the signatory, the base payment does technical assistance etc. to a government, a local government, a corporate society, and public and the private company.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (15,832)	The AfDF is the financing on the condition that to be eased to the developing country in the Africa region etc. are assumed to be the main business.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (689)	The EBRD is an organization that supports the promotion of a shift to the market aim type economy from which nations such as the Middle East Europe old Soviet Union are opened and a voluntary activity of the private organization and the entrepreneur. The base payment supplement support by the financing and the investment of the main body of EBRD, and supports the technical cooperation activity of EBRD.
	Other Contributions (4,181)	Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, and other activities to developing countries that are related to finance, taxation system, customs duty, etc. Example organizations are the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Customs Organization (WCO), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
	Gross amount(*) 298,557	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (30)	Promotes related activities through donations of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (5,567)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN established with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (1,269)	Provides voluntary contributions for initiatives being forwarded by the WHO as countermeasures against contagious diseases, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), with the goal of making a contribution toward solving the many issues faced in the health field.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (933)	Assessed Contributions to the ILO. Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLS-AP).
	Gross total(*) 7,770	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions and others (2,151)	Provides contribution and others to projects undertaken by the FAO, WFP, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), umbrella organizations of the CGIAR, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, etc. in order to achieve food security and advance solutions to global environmental issues through sustainable development of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industry, as well as mountain and fishing villages.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions and others (899)	Contributions to UNIDO, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Secretariat, APEC Business Advisory Council, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (144)	Provides contributions to international organizations (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, World Meteorological Organization) related to development and technical cooperation in the transport sectors such as tourism, weather, etc.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (340)	Contributions to UNEP, UNEP-International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-ITC), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI).

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

2. Loans and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Development investment and loan (35)	Loans or investments through JICA. The necessary loans and investments for private Japanese companies conducting local social development operations or development operations contributing to the improvement of agriculture and forestry and industrial production in developing regions have been provided on loose terms. However, following the Reorganization and Rationalization Plan of Special Public Institutions formulated in December 2001, operations for development investment and loans have been terminated and since 2003 loans have been extended only to projects that have already been approved.
Ministry of Finance	Yen loan and overseas investment and loans (820,000)	Funds loaned under moderate conditions for interest, repayment period, and others, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to contribute to the economic and social development of developing regions and economic stability. Note: JICA's Loan Aid Operations are financed through capital contributions from the general budget, the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, and private funds.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loan for overseas fishery cooperation operations (9,913)	In order to achieve the smooth promotion of overseas fishery cooperation and contribute to the stable development of Japan's fisheries by securing fishing grounds, the necessary loans for Japanese companies to implement overseas fishery cooperation (for technical cooperation such as development feasibility studies in the partner country, and investment and loans for capital investment toward local corporations in the partner country jointly conducting overseas fishery cooperation) is extended through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF).

Chapter 2.

Japan's ODA Disbursements

Section 1.

Flows to Developing Countries

Chart III-11. Flows from Japan to Developing Countries

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

Item			Calendar year	2007	2008	Percentage increase from the previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants		6,046	7,839	29.6
		Grant aid		3,416	4,781	39.9
		Technical cooperation		2,630	3,058	16.3
		Loan aid		-206	-900	—
	Total			5,840	6,939	18.8
	Contributions to multilateral institutions			1,907	2,760	44.7
	(ODA) total			7,747	9,699	25.2
	(% of GNI)			(0.17)	(0.19)	—
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)			-911	-548	—
	Direct investment finances			1,183	-273	—
	Concessional lending to multilateral institutions			441	594	34.8
	(OOF) total			713	-226	—
Private flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)			7,035	-5,644	—
	Direct investment			29,978	54,164	80.7
	Other bilateral securities investments			2,466	3,156	28.0
	Concessional loans to multilateral agencies			-1,896	-1,065	—
	(PF) total			37,583	50,611	34.7
Grants by private voluntary agencies				446	452	1.2
Total resource flows				46,489	60,535	30.2
(% of GNI)				(1.03)	(1.20)	—
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$100 million)				45,241	50,638	11.9

*1 The 2007 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥117.80; the 2008 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥103.50 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

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

*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

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

Item		Calendar year	2007	2008	Percentage increase from the previous year
Grants			5,982.8	7,763.6	29.8
Technical cooperation			1,812.6	1,950.1	7.6

Section 2.

Bilateral ODA by Income Groups

Chart III-12. Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

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

Income group \ Calendar year	2007		2008		Number of countries (2008)
LDC	1,874.8	(32.4)	1,418.2	(20.8)	49
LICs	1,067.2	(18.5)	761.0	(11.2)	11
LMICs	1,336.4	(23.1)	1,885.3	(27.6)	45
UMICs	352.3	(6.1)	565.4	(8.3)	35
HICs	-154.0	(—)	1.2	(0.0)	4
Unclassifiable	1,301.4	(22.5)	2,192.1	(32.1)	
Total	5,778.1	(100.0)	6,823.2	(100.0)	

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)

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

Population	Average per capita GNI from 2000-2002	HAI ^(*)	EVI ^(*)
Greater than or equal to 75,000,000	Less than or equal to US\$745	Less than 58	More than 42

(*)1 The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects ① average calorie intake per capita as a percentage of the minimum requirement, ② the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, and ③ educational standard (adult literacy rate, gross secondary school enrolment ratio).

(*)2 The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects ① export concentration, ② instability of export earnings, ③ instability of agricultural production, ④ share of manufacturing and modern services in the country's gross domestic product (GDP), and ⑤ population size, and ⑥ population ration is affected by natural disaster.

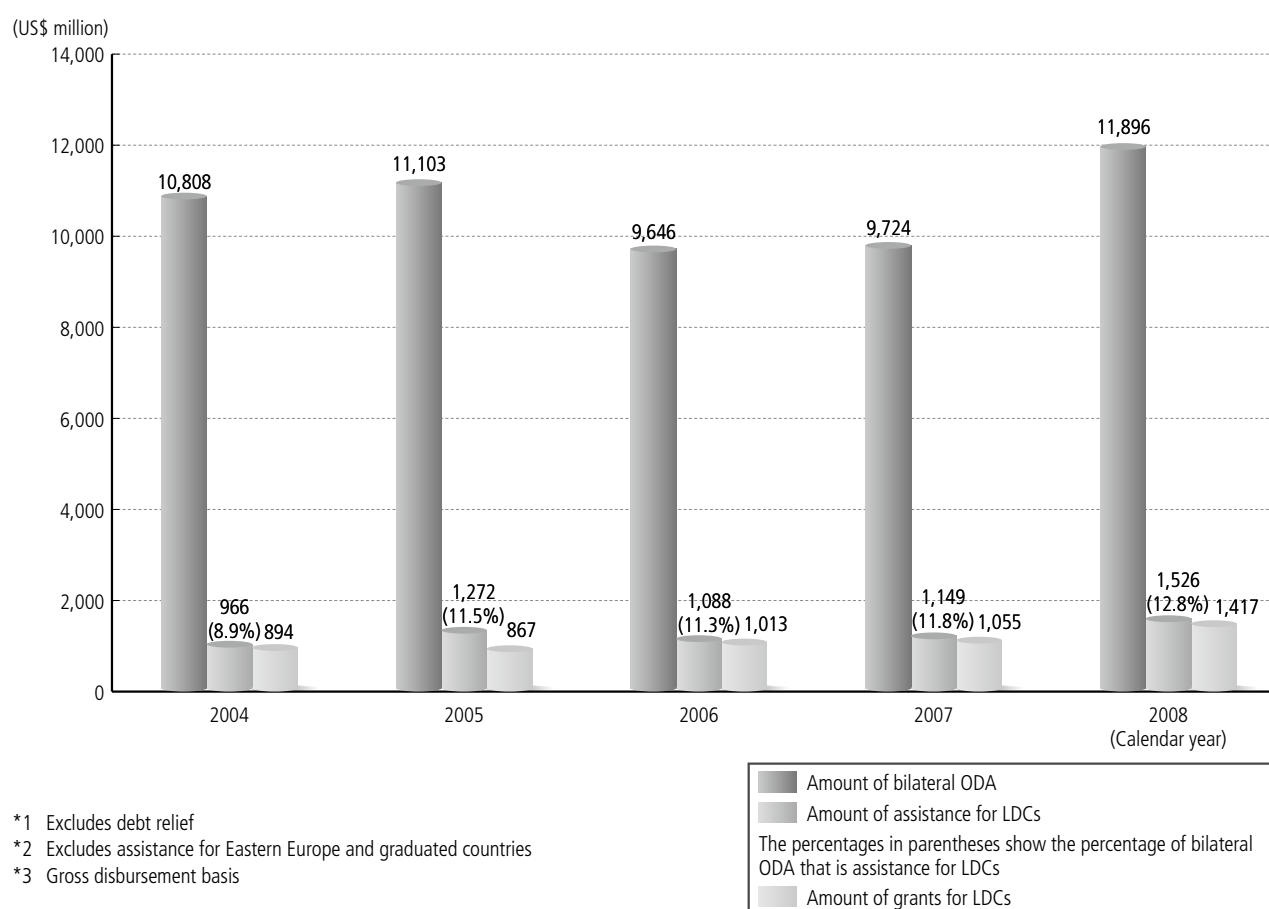
*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$935 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2008, there were 11 such countries and regions.

*3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$936 but less than or equal to US\$3,705 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2008, there were 45 such countries and regions.

*4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,706, but less than or equal to US\$11,455 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2008, 39 such countries and regions in this category.

*5 High Income Countries (HICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$11,456 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2008, there were no countries in this category.

Source: World Bank Atlas, 2009 DAC Development co-operation Report

Chart III-13. Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs

Section 3. Disbursements by Country

Chart III-14. Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

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

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

Country or Region	Type	Japan's ODA (2008)						Total	
		Grants			Loan aid				
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received		Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
Asia		1,342.45	79.71	866.44	2,208.89	5,298.68	6,433.90	-1,135.21	1,073.68
		(480.22)	(79.71)	(866.44)	(1,346.66)	(5,298.68)	(5,577.12)	(-278.44)	(1,068.22)
East Asia		287.17	27.43	695.12	982.29	3,536.52	4,489.63	-953.11	29.18
Northeast Asia		55.47	2.03	338.17	393.64	937.21	978.19	-40.98	352.66
China		18.21	2.03	265.22	283.43	917.05	922.23	-5.18	278.25
* [Hong Kong]				0.26	0.26				0.26
* Republic of Korea (ROK)				55.25	55.25		41.79	-41.79	13.46
* [Macao]				0.00	0.00				0.00
Mongolia		37.26		17.44	54.70	20.17	14.17	6.00	60.70
Southeast Asia		231.56	25.26	350.96	582.52	2,599.31	3,511.44	-912.13	-329.61
(ASEAN)		210.35	20.54	345.72	556.07	2,599.31	3,511.44	-912.13	-356.06
* Brunei				0.17	0.17				0.17
Cambodia		70.21	0.39	39.73	109.95	4.82		4.82	114.77
Indonesia		37.06	0.65	74.21	111.26	1,212.50	1,608.68	-396.18	-284.92
Laos		32.56	3.03	23.83	56.38	11.75	1.84	9.91	66.29
Malaysia		3.98		21.28	25.26	194.97	102.69	92.27	117.53
Myanmar		23.77	14.74	18.71	42.48				42.48
Philippines		13.93	0.30	47.56	61.49	409.19	755.10	-345.91	-284.42
* Singapore				1.48	1.48				1.48
Thailand		2.56	1.21	44.16	46.72	72.25	867.46	-795.20	-748.48
Viet Nam		26.29	0.22	74.59	100.89	693.82	175.67	518.15	619.04
Timor-Leste		21.20	4.72	5.24	26.45				26.45
Multiple countries in East Asia		0.14	0.14	5.99	6.13				6.13
South Asia		1,022.20	40.80	103.70	1,125.90	1,608.95	1,898.33	-289.38	836.52
		(159.97)	(40.80)	(103.70)	(263.67)	(1,608.95)	(1,041.55)	(567.40)	(831.06)
Bangladesh		785.54	9.43	23.15	808.69	78.26	845.82	-767.56	41.13
		(36.27)	(9.43)	(23.15)	(59.42)	(78.26)	(101.40)	(-23.13)	(36.28)
Bhutan		12.63		7.56	20.19	0.15		0.15	20.34
India		3.53	2.06	19.80	23.33	1,231.70	655.22	576.48	599.81
Maldives		6.60		1.26	7.86	1.46		1.46	9.32
Nepal		138.49	2.24	16.47	154.96	0.01	121.05	-121.03	33.93
		(25.53)	(2.24)	(16.47)	(42.00)	(0.01)	(8.70)	(-8.69)	(33.31)
Pakistan		26.88	7.34	13.66	40.54	36.32	42.62	-6.30	34.24
Sri Lanka		48.53	19.73	20.72	69.25	261.04	233.61	27.44	96.69
Multiple countries in South Asia				1.07	1.07				1.07
Central Asia and the Caucasus		23.07	1.46	33.44	56.51	153.21	45.94	107.27	163.78
Kazakhstan		0.43		6.20	6.63	50.00	18.72	31.28	37.90
Kyrgyz Republic		2.24		7.94	10.18	2.31	0.14	2.17	12.35
Tajikistan		3.39		4.66	8.06				8.06
Turkmenistan				0.57	0.57		2.11	-2.11	-1.54

Type Country or Region		Japan's ODA (2008)							
		Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received		Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
Uzbekistan		10.00	0.37	9.08	19.08	45.45	15.90	29.55	48.63
Armenia		2.03		1.76	3.79	53.91		53.91	57.70
Azerbaijan		2.78		0.93	3.71	0.04	6.55	-6.51	-2.80
Georgia		2.19	1.09	1.24	3.43	1.51	2.51	-1.01	2.42
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus				1.06	1.06				1.06
Multiple countries in Asia		10.02	10.02	34.18	44.20				44.20
Middle East		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)
Afghanistan		180.43	111.38	27.60	208.03				208.03
Algeria		1.99		1.57	3.55	0.47		0.47	4.03
* Bahrain				0.06	0.06				0.06
Egypt		33.22		16.73	49.95	113.70	152.01	-38.32	11.64
Iran		2.31	1.45	5.01	7.32		23.97	-23.97	-16.65
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)
* Israel		0.46	0.46	0.18	0.64				0.64
Jordan		21.47		10.42	31.89	4.64	86.61	-81.97	-50.08
* Kuwait				0.02	0.02				0.02
Lebanon		6.57	5.68	0.15	6.72	13.87	6.80	7.07	13.79
Libya				0.19	0.19				0.19
Morocco		16.85		6.16	23.01	119.97	37.14	82.83	105.84
Oman				0.45	0.45				0.45
[Palestinian Authority]		20.45	19.08	9.85	30.30				30.30
* Qatar				0.04	0.04				0.04
* Saudi Arabia				5.59	5.59				5.59
Syria		1.72		11.04	12.76		69.45	-69.45	-56.68
Tunisia		0.03		5.92	5.94	97.54	49.50	48.04	53.98
Turkey		2.90		8.84	11.74	445.34	171.16	274.17	285.92
* United Arab Emirates				0.06	0.06				0.06
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)
Multiple countries in the Middle East		5.94	5.94	1.39	7.33				7.33
Africa		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)
Angola		15.40	13.76	2.35	17.75				17.75
Benin		21.07		6.14	27.21				27.21
Botswana		20.52		1.95	22.47		24.60	-24.60	-2.14
				(1.95)	(1.95)		(4.36)	(-4.36)	(-2.41)
Burkina Faso		11.39	3.95	9.58	20.98				20.98
Burundi		20.83 (19.98)	19.98 (19.98)	3.28 (3.28)	24.10 (23.26)		0.77 (0.01)	-0.77 (-0.01)	23.34 (23.25)
Cameroon		12.50		3.08	15.58				15.58
Cape Verde		3.66		1.64	5.29				5.29
Central African Republic		12.57 (11.93)	11.75 (11.75)	0.17 (0.17)	12.74 (12.10)		0.57	-0.57	12.18 (12.10)
Chad		14.33	14.33	0.06	14.39				14.39
Comoros				0.03	0.03				0.03

Type Country or Region		Japan's ODA (2008)							
		Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received		Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
Democratic Republic of the Congo		45.32	33.07	5.89	51.22				51.22
Republic of the Congo		10.49	10.31	0.13	10.62				10.62
Côte d'Ivoire		18.88	12.17	0.62	19.51				19.51
Djibouti		2.24	0.26	1.50	3.74				3.74
Equatorial Guinea				0.09	0.09				0.09
Eritrea		17.24		0.47	17.71				17.71
Ethiopia		32.88	3.78	14.24	47.12				47.12
Gabon		0.37		4.11	4.48		2.73	-2.73	1.75
Gambia		0.61		0.47	1.08				1.08
Ghana		33.86	1.00	20.18	54.03				54.03
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)
Guinea-Bissau		5.07	5.02	0.76	5.83				5.83
Kenya		41.59	23.10	20.25	61.84	12.95	66.01	-53.06	8.79
Lesotho		12.37	3.53	0.80	13.16				13.16
Liberia		12.54	4.72	1.43	13.98				13.98
Madagascar		11.47		9.38	20.85		0.48	-0.48	20.37
Malawi		16.71	4.06	14.08	30.79				30.79
Mali		32.01	2.74	2.52	34.52				34.52
Mauritania		10.75	2.15	3.73	14.49				14.49
Mauritius		0.08		0.17	0.25	3.13	3.02	0.11	0.36
Mozambique		17.58	6.00	6.15	23.72				23.72
Namibia		0.61		1.90	2.51	7.15		7.15	9.66
Niger		5.56	0.60	11.38	16.93				16.93
Nigeria		25.21	8.08	3.75	28.96				28.96
Rwanda		10.26	1.25	7.49	17.75				17.75
São Tomé and Príncipe		7.15		0.07	7.22				7.22
Senegal		7.89		14.05	21.94	3.19		3.19	25.13
Seychelles		0.36		1.26	1.62				1.62
Sierra Leone		10.13	2.51	4.00	14.13				14.13
Somalia		23.24	23.24	0.03	23.27				23.27
Sudan		100.51	97.81	9.14	109.64				109.64
South Africa		0.66		3.92	4.58		0.91	-0.91	3.67
Swaziland		2.31	2.16	0.87	3.18				3.18
Tanzania		43.36	2.95	22.23	65.59	5.40		5.40	70.99
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)
Uganda		39.75	23.57	12.64	52.39	4.62		4.62	57.01
Zambia		18.57	6.31	18.57	37.14				37.14
Zimbabwe		7.69	7.69	2.27	9.97				9.97
Multiple countries in Africa		121.19	121.19	9.39	130.59	304.17		304.17	434.76
Latin America		185.89	8.91	182.69	368.58	399.89	499.02	-99.13	269.45
* Bahamas									
Antigua and Barbuda				0.63	0.63				0.63
Argentina		0.14		8.27	8.41		2.52	-2.52	5.89
Barbados				0.09	0.09				0.09
Belize		0.10		1.37	1.47				1.47
Bolivia		22.65		14.81	37.46		1.98	-1.98	35.48

Type Country or Region		Japan's ODA (2008)						Total
		Grants			Loan aid			
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received	Total	
Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
Brazil	3.90	0.18	17.66	21.56	159.68	87.97	71.72	93.28
Chile	1.04		8.24	9.28		2.68	-2.68	6.60
Colombia	3.50		6.28	9.78		16.66	-16.66	-6.89
Costa Rica	1.26	0.88	4.93	6.18	19.78	27.12	-7.34	-1.16
Cuba	2.25		1.76	4.01				4.01
Commonwealth of Dominica	0.38		0.82	1.20				1.20
Dominican Republic	2.54	6.40	11.07	13.62		12.02	-12.02	1.59
Ecuador	10.90		7.29	18.20		23.93	-23.93	-5.73
El Salvador	6.97		8.68	15.65	31.11	16.18	14.92	30.57
Grenada		0.41	0.43	0.43				0.43
Guatemala	5.97		8.24	14.21	2.54	6.15	-3.61	10.60
Guyana	7.33		0.42	7.75				7.75
Haiti	11.36	0.50	0.35	11.72				11.72
Honduras	31.05		9.80	40.86				40.86
Jamaica	0.45		2.67	3.12	16.87	23.73	-6.86	-3.74
Mexico		0.41	14.39	14.39	17.63	86.71	-69.08	-54.69
[Montserrat]								
Nicaragua	34.38		9.39	43.77				43.77
Panama	0.70	0.50	7.39	8.09	2.79	6.76	-3.98	4.11
Paraguay	9.03		13.18	22.21	51.63	42.98	8.65	30.85
Peru	15.43		8.53	23.97	97.87	139.75	-41.88	-17.91
Saint Christopher and Nevis		0.53	0.02	0.02				0.02
Saint Lucia	0.10		1.38	1.47				1.47
Saint Vincent	8.77		0.70	9.47				9.47
Suriname	3.86	0.10	0.06	3.93				3.93
Trinidad and Tobago			0.02	0.02				0.02
Uruguay	0.59		2.28	2.87		1.87	-1.87	1.00
Venezuela	0.71	0.53	2.04	2.75				2.75
Multiple countries in Latin America	0.53		9.48	10.01				10.01
Oceania	42.72		0.82	45.65	88.38	78.56	94.00	-15.44
[Cook Islands]		0.72	0.02	0.02				0.02
Fiji	1.93		5.56	7.49		1.17	-1.17	6.31
Kiribati	5.81		1.86	7.68				7.68
* [New Caledonia]		0.10	0.00	0.00				0.00
Marshall Islands	0.45		1.98	2.43				2.43
Micronesia	1.51		3.72	5.23				5.23
Nauru	1.12	0.10	0.37	1.49				1.49
[Niue]			0.05	0.05				0.05
Palau	9.09		3.64	12.73				12.73
Papua New Guinea	0.78	0.10	9.31	10.09		92.67	-92.67	-82.57
Samoa	0.35		4.45	4.80				4.80
Solomon Islands	5.75		3.74	9.48				9.48
Tonga	1.12	0.10	2.63	3.75				3.75
Tuvalu	4.90		0.87	5.76				5.76
Vanuatu	9.92		4.15	14.07		0.16	-0.16	13.91
Multiple countries in Oceania		0.68	3.30	3.30	78.56		78.56	81.86
Europe	31.02		22.40	53.42	137.54	41.03	96.51	149.93
Albania	0.05		0.75	0.80		3.28	-3.28	-2.48

Country or Region	Type	Japan's ODA (2008)						
		Grants			Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
* Cyprus			0.01	0.01				0.01
* Malta			0.01	0.01				0.01
Moldova		9.35	0.23	9.58				9.58
Ukraine		4.76	2.10	6.86	1.56		1.56	8.42
Belarus		0.27	0.15	0.42				0.42
* Estonia			0.10	0.10				0.10
* Latvia			0.06	0.06				0.06
* Lithuania		0.03	0.10	0.13				0.13
(former Yugoslavia)		13.11	0.29	11.04	18.61	2.89	15.72	39.87
Bosnia and Herzegovina		7.75	3.50	11.25		0.65	-0.65	10.60
Croatia		0.72	0.25	0.97		0.95	-0.95	0.01
Macedonia		0.59	2.20	2.79	18.61		18.61	21.39
* Slovenia			0.06	0.06				0.06
Serbia		3.46	0.29	2.42		1.28	-1.28	5.88
Montenegro		0.60	2.54	3.14				1.85
Multiple countries of what was formerly Yugoslavia			0.07	0.07				0.07
Multiple countries in Europe			0.54	0.54				0.54
* Eastern Europe (6 countries)		3.45	0.39	7.32	117.37	34.87	82.51	93.28
* Bulgaria		2.47	2.45	4.91	37.42	9.34	28.08	33.00
* Czech Republic			0.33	0.33				0.33
* Hungary			1.21	1.21				1.21
* Poland			1.04	1.04		11.17	-11.17	-10.13
* Romania		0.60	2.19	2.78	71.14	8.72	62.43	65.21
* Slovakia			0.07	0.07	8.81	5.64	3.17	3.24
* Multiple countries in Eastern Europe		0.39	0.39	0.04	0.42			0.42
Multiple regions Aid, etc.		44.46	2.45	1,560.97	1,605.44			1,605.44
Bilateral ODA total		4,780.69	730.90	3,057.82	7,838.51	7,050.81	7,950.47	-899.66
		(1,979.51)	(730.90)	(3,057.82)	(5,037.33)	(7,050.81)	(6,886.94)	(163.87)
								(5,201.20)

*1 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*2 * = graduated countries.

*3 Multiple regions Aid of technical cooperation includes the dispatch of survey teams to more than one region, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs, promotion of development awareness costs, etc.

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

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

*6 The former Yugoslavia includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro.

*7 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

*8 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of yen loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

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

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

1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including the debt relief amount) in 2008 (calendar year)

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

Grant aid				Technical cooperation			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Iraq	1,915.91	40.08	1	China	265.22	8.67
2	Bangladesh	785.54	16.43	2	Viet Nam	74.59	2.44
3	Afghanistan	180.43	3.77	3	Indonesia	74.21	2.43
4	Nepal	138.49	2.90	4	Republic of Korea (ROK)	55.25	1.81
5	Sudan	100.51	2.10	5	Philippines	47.56	1.56
6	Cambodia	70.21	1.47	6	Thailand	44.16	1.44
7	Sri Lanka	48.53	1.02	7	Cambodia	39.73	1.30
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.32	0.95	8	Afghanistan	27.60	0.90
9	Tanzania	43.36	0.91	9	Laos	23.83	0.78
10	Kenya	41.59	0.87	10	Bangladesh	23.15	0.76
Ten-country total		3,369.90	70.49	Ten-country total		675.30	22.08
11	Uganda	39.75	0.83	11	Tanzania	22.23	0.73
12	Mongolia	37.26	0.78	12	Malaysia	21.28	0.70
13	Indonesia	37.06	0.78	13	Sri Lanka	20.72	0.68
14	Nicaragua	34.38	0.72	14	Kenya	20.25	0.66
15	Ghana	33.86	0.71	15	Ghana	20.18	0.66
16	Egypt	33.22	0.69	16	India	19.80	0.65
17	Ethiopia	32.88	0.69	17	Myanmar	18.71	0.61
18	Laos	32.56	0.68	18	Zambia	18.57	0.61
19	Mali	32.01	0.67	19	Brazil	17.66	0.58
20	Honduras	31.05	0.65	20	Mongolia	17.44	0.57
Twenty-country total		3,713.92	77.69	Twenty-country total		872.14	28.52
21	Yemen	29.60	0.62	21	Egypt	16.73	0.55
22	Pakistan	26.88	0.56	22	Nepal	16.47	0.54
23	Viet Nam	26.29	0.55	23	Bolivia	14.81	0.48
24	Nigeria	25.21	0.53	24	Mexico	14.39	0.47
25	Myanmar	23.77	0.50	25	Ethiopia	14.24	0.47
26	Somalia	23.24	0.49	26	Malawi	14.08	0.46
27	Bolivia	22.65	0.47	27	Senegal	14.05	0.46
28	Jordan	21.47	0.45	28	Pakistan	13.66	0.45
29	Timor-Leste	21.20	0.44	29	Paraguay	13.18	0.43
30	Benin	21.07	0.44	30	Uganda	12.64	0.41
Thirty-country total		3,955.31	82.74	Thirty-country total		1,016.38	33.24
Developing countries total		4,780.69	100.00	Developing countries total		3,057.82	100.00

Loan aid, etc.				Bilateral ODA total			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	India	576.48	—	1	Iraq	1,755.23	25.30
2	Viet Nam	518.15	—	2	Viet Nam	619.04	8.92
3	Turkey	274.17	—	3	India	599.81	8.64
4	Malaysia	92.27	—	4	Turkey	285.92	4.12
5	Morocco	82.83	—	5	China	278.25	4.01
6	Brazil	71.72	—	6	Afghanistan	208.03	3.00
7	Romania	62.43	—	7	Malaysia	117.53	1.69
8	Armenia	53.91	—	8	Cambodia	114.77	1.65
9	Tunisia	48.04	—	9	Sudan	109.64	1.58
10	Kazakhstan	31.28	—	10	Morocco	105.84	1.53
Ten-country total		1,811.28	—	Ten-country total		4,194.06	60.44
11	Uzbekistan	29.55	—	11	Sri Lanka	96.69	1.39
12	Bulgaria	28.08	—	12	Brazil	93.28	1.34
13	Sri Lanka	27.44	—	13	Tanzania	70.99	1.02
14	Macedonia	18.61	—	14	Laos	66.29	0.96
15	El Salvador	14.92	—	15	Romania	65.21	0.94
16	Laos	9.91	—	16	Mongolia	60.70	0.87
17	Paraguay	8.65	—	17	Armenia	57.70	0.83
18	Namibia	7.15	—	18	Uganda	57.01	0.82
19	Lebanon	7.07	—	19	Ghana	54.03	0.78
20	Mongolia	6.00	—	20	Tunisia	53.98	0.78
Twenty-country total		1,968.65	—	Twenty-country total		4,869.94	70.18
21	Tanzania	5.40	—	21	Democratic Republic of the Congo	51.22	0.74
22	Cambodia	4.82	—	22	Uzbekistan	48.63	0.70
23	Uganda	4.62	—	23	Ethiopia	47.12	0.68
24	Senegal	3.19	—	24	Nicaragua	43.77	0.63
25	Slovakia	3.17	—	25	Myanmar	42.48	0.61
26	Kyrgyz	2.17	—	26	Bangladesh	41.13	0.59
27	Ukraine	1.56	—	27	Bolivia	40.86	0.59
28	Maldives	1.46	—	28	Kazakhstan	37.90	0.55
29	Algeria	0.47	—	29	Zambia	37.14	0.54
30	Bhutan	0.15	—	30	Bolivia	35.48	0.51
Thirty-country total		1,995.67	—	Thirty-country total		5,295.68	76.32
Developing countries total		-899.66	—	Developing countries total		6,938.85	100.00

*1 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries in the developing countries total.

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

2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding the debt relief amount) in 2008 (calendar year)

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

Grant aid				Technical cooperation			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Afghanistan	180.43	9.12	1	China	265.22	8.67
2	Sudan	100.51	5.08	2	Viet Nam	74.59	2.44
3	Cambodia	70.21	3.55	3	Indonesia	74.21	2.43
4	Sri Lanka	48.53	2.45	4	Republic of Korea (ROK)	55.25	1.81
5	Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.32	2.29	5	Philippines	47.56	1.56
6	Tanzania	43.36	2.19	6	Thailand	44.16	1.44
7	Kenya	41.59	2.10	7	Cambodia	39.73	1.30
8	Uganda	39.75	2.01	8	Afghanistan	27.60	0.90
9	Mongolia	37.26	1.88	9	Laos	23.83	0.78
10	Indonesia	37.06	1.87	10	Bangladesh	23.15	0.76
Ten-country total		644.02	32.53	Ten-country total		675.30	22.08
11	Bangladesh	36.27	1.83	11	Tanzania	22.23	0.73
12	Nicaragua	34.38	1.74	12	Malaysia	21.28	0.70
13	Ghana	33.86	1.71	13	Sri Lanka	20.72	0.68
14	Egypt	33.22	1.68	14	Kenya	20.25	0.66
15	Ethiopia	32.88	1.66	15	Ghana	20.18	0.66
16	Laos	32.56	1.64	16	India	19.80	0.65
17	Mali	32.01	1.62	17	Myanmar	18.71	0.61
18	Honduras	31.05	1.57	18	Zambia	18.57	0.61
19	Pakistan	26.88	1.36	19	Brazil	17.66	0.58
20	Viet Nam	26.29	1.33	20	Mongolia	17.44	0.57
Twenty-country total		963.42	48.67	Twenty-country total		872.14	28.52
21	Nepal	25.53	1.29	21	Egypt	16.73	0.55
22	Nigeria	25.21	1.27	22	Nepal	16.47	0.54
23	Myanmar	23.77	1.20	23	Bolivia	14.81	0.48
24	Somalia	23.24	1.17	24	Mexico	14.39	0.47
25	Bolivia	22.65	1.14	25	Ethiopia	14.24	0.47
26	Jordan	21.47	1.08	26	Malawi	14.08	0.46
27	Timor-Leste	21.20	1.07	27	Senegal	14.05	0.46
28	Benin	21.07	1.06	28	Pakistan	13.66	0.45
29	Palestinian Authority	20.45	1.03	29	Paraguay	13.18	0.43
30	Burundi	19.98	1.01	30	Uganda	12.64	0.41
Thirty-country total		1,188.00	60.01	Thirty-country total		1,016.38	33.24
Developing countries total		1,979.51	100.00	Developing countries total		3,057.82	100.00

Loan aid, etc.				Bilateral ODA total			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	India	576.48	351.80	1	Viet Nam	619.04	11.90
2	Viet Nam	518.15	316.20	2	India	599.81	11.53
3	Turkey	274.17	167.32	3	Turkey	285.92	5.50
4	Malaysia	92.27	56.31	4	China	278.25	5.35
5	Morocco	82.83	50.55	5	Afghanistan	208.03	4.00
6	Brazil	71.72	43.76	6	Malaysia	117.53	2.26
7	Romania	62.43	38.09	7	Cambodia	114.77	2.21
8	Armenia	53.91	32.90	8	Sudan	109.64	2.11
9	Tunisia	48.04	29.32	9	Morocco	105.84	2.03
10	Kazakhstan	31.28	19.09	10	Sri Lanka	96.69	1.86
Ten-country total		1,811.28	1,105.33	Ten-country total		2,535.52	48.75
11	Uzbekistan	29.55	18.03	11	Brazil	93.28	1.79
12	Bulgaria	28.08	17.14	12	Tanzania	70.99	1.36
13	Sri Lanka	27.44	16.74	13	Laos	66.29	1.27
14	Macedonia	18.61	11.35	14	Romania	65.21	1.25
15	El Salvador	14.92	9.11	15	Mongolia	60.70	1.17
16	Laos	9.91	6.05	16	Armenia	57.70	1.11
17	Paraguay	8.65	5.28	17	Uganda	57.01	1.10
18	Namibia	7.15	4.36	18	Ghana	54.03	1.04
19	Lebanon	7.07	4.32	19	Tunisia	53.98	1.04
20	Mongolia	6.00	3.66	20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	51.22	0.98
Twenty-country total		1,968.65	1,201.37	Twenty-country total		3,165.93	60.87
21	Tanzania	5.40	3.30	21	Uzbekistan	48.63	0.94
22	Cambodia	4.82	2.94	22	Ethiopia	47.12	0.91
23	Uganda	4.62	2.82	23	Nicaragua	43.77	0.84
24	Senegal	3.19	1.95	24	Myanmar	42.48	0.82
25	Slovakia	3.17	1.94	25	Honduras	40.86	0.79
26	Kyrgyz	2.17	1.32	26	Kazakhstan	37.90	0.73
27	Ukraine	1.56	0.95	27	Zambia	37.14	0.71
28	Maldives	1.46	0.89	28	Bangladesh	36.28	0.70
29	Algeria	0.47	0.29	29	Bolivia	35.48	0.68
30	Bhutan	0.15	0.09	30	Mali	34.52	0.66
Thirty-country total		1,995.67	1,217.86	Thirty-country total		3,570.13	68.64
Developing countries total		163.87	100.00	Developing countries total		5,201.20	100.00

*1 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries in the developing countries total.

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

*3 Debt relief does not include debt rescheduling.

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

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)														
2003	Amount	Share	2004	Amount	Share	2005	Amount	Share	2006	Amount	Share	2007	Amount	Share
Azerbaijan	79.82	50.4	Antigua and Barbuda	1.27	n.a.	Antigua and Barbuda	5.42	78.3	Antigua and Barbuda	1.99	n.a.	Armenia	85.23	36.9
Antigua and Barbuda	2.74	90.1	Viet Nam	615.33	51.9	Indonesia	1,223.13	54.6	Viet Nam	562.73	43.1	Viet Nam	640.04	43.0
Indonesia	1,141.78	72.2	Uzbekistan	99.75	48.5	Viet Nam	602.66	48.1	Oman	1.50	n.a.	Uzbekistan	56.32	55.0
Viet Nam	484.24	50.0	Oman	5.31	n.a.	Uzbekistan	54.44	44.8	Gambia	10.99	43.8	Cambodia	113.56	27.2
Kazakhstan	136.27	59.8	Kazakhstan	130.76	64.3	Oman	3.72	n.a.	Cambodia	106.25	30.6	Kiribati	13.05	58.3
Gambia	8.86	45.0	Cambodia	86.37	29.0	Kazakhstan	66.17	44.8	Kiribati	9.88	50.5	Sri Lanka	44.16	14.8
Cambodia	125.88	39.4	Grenada	4.92	46.9	Gambia	4.38	29.0	Saudi Arabia	4.61	41.3	Swaziland	7.26	59.9
Grenada	7.00	84.6	Sri Lanka	179.53	53.2	Cambodia	100.62	29.0	Samoa	16.81	43.9	Seychelles	0.76	53.9
Samoa	11.48	42.5	Swaziland	4.86	67.0	Kiribati	11.69	54.8	Sri Lanka	202.63	41.8	Tanzania	721.66	39.4
Sri Lanka	172.26	63.6	Saint Vincent	5.98	82.3	Democratic Republic of the Congo	376.26	36.3	Swaziland	11.62	94.6	China	435.66	32.7
Saint Lucia	3.79	78.8	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.41	n.a.	Samoa	12.52	41.8	Saint Vincent	1.38	61.1	Paraguay	28.90	35.0
China	759.72	66.7	China	964.69	60.9	Sri Lanka	312.91	36.5	Saint Christopher and Nevis	4.27	n.a.	Philippines	222.16	40.6
Tuvalu	2.28	41.5	Commonwealth of Dominica	14.21	n.a.	Swaziland	25.91	n.a.	Saint Lucia	1.95	80.2	Bhutan	18.07	41.7
Dominican Republic	30.61	50.7	Trinidad and Tobago	1.90	26.2	Saint Vincent	3.20	55.7	China	561.08	48.1	Malaysia	222.97	n.a.
Commonwealth of Dominica	2.29	67.8	Pakistan	134.11	35.1	China	1,064.27	62.9	Tuvalu	8.28	65.2	Myanmar	30.52	23.6
Trinidad and Tobago	2.23	44.0	Philippines	211.38	51.2	Trinidad and Tobago	1.97	32.5	Trinidad and Tobago	1.33	33.0	Mongolia	51.55	36.7
Turkmenistan	6.80	40.6	Malaysia	256.50	87.3	Tonga	11.24	45.4	Paraguay	25.92	41.7	Laos	81.46	36.7
Pakistan	266.22	49.6	Myanmar	26.81	32.9	Nepal	63.38	18.3	Philippines	263.58	50.7	—	—	—
Paraguay	20.22	36.5	Maldives	5.10	57.7	Paraguay	27.47	50.0	Bhutan	20.84	40.8	—	—	—
Barbados	0.85	35.0	Mongolia	65.57	44.5	Philippines	276.43	52.7	Belize	1.61	43.5	—	—	—
Fiji	24.79	57.8	Laos	71.73	40.7	Honduras	103.47	22.7	Honduras	138.01	35.9	—	—	—
Philippines	528.78	78.3	—	—	Myanmar	25.49	32.8	Malaysia	201.70	87.7	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	16.21	31.1	—	—	Mauritius	16.55	76.3	Myanmar	30.84	33.5	—	—	—	—
Brazil	92.21	50.0	—	—	Maldives	24.23	61.1	Mauritius	4.01	47.1	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	79.15	76.4	—	—	Mongolia	56.48	42.7	Maldives	4.81	30.1	—	—	—	—
Myanmar	43.08	51.6	—	—	Laos	54.06	34.0	Mongolia	46.92	37.1	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	2.92	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	Laos	64.05	34.1	—	—	—	—
Maldives	6.24	71.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	67.27	45.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laos	86.00	45.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(30 countries)			(21 countries)			(26 countries)			(27 countries)			(17 countries)		

Source: DAC "2009 Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows"

*1 Excludes regions such as Macau.

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

*3 Excluding Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart III-17. Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA (disbursements up to FY2008)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA: 189 (of which, the number of countries is 167)
 (2) List of countries and regions

Regions indicated in parenthesis

East Asia	Indonesia, Cambodia, Singapore , Thailand, Republic of Korea (ROK) , China, Timor-Leste, Philippines, Brunei , Viet Nam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos, (Hong Kong), (Taiwan), (Macao) Total of 17 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 16)
South Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives Total of 7 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 7)
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan Total of 8 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 8)
Africa	Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gabon, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Swaziland, Seychelles, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Central Africa, Togo, Nigeria, Namibia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Mauritius, Mozambique, Liberia, Rwanda, Lesotho, (Reunion), (Saint Helena) Total of 50 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 48)
Middle East	Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates , Algeria, Yemen, Israel , Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Oman, Qatar , Kuwait , Saudi Arabia , Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Bahrain , Morocco, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, (Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority) Total of 21 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 20)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Cuba, Guatemala, Grenada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Bahamas , Paraguay, Barbados, Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico, (Netherlands Antilles), (Cayman Islands), (Bermuda), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (French Guiana), (Montserrat), (Aruba) Total of 41 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 32)
Oceania	Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, (New Caledonia), (French Polynesia), (Cook Islands), (Niue), (Wallis and Futuna Islands), (United States Minor Outlying Islands), (Northern Mariana Islands) Total of 19 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 14)
Europe	Albania, Ukraine, Estonia , Cyprus , Greece , Croatia, Kosovo, Spain , Slovakia , Slovenia , Serbia, Czech Republic , Hungary , Bulgaria , Belarus, Poland , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal , former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta , Moldova, Montenegro, Latvia , Lithuania , Romania , (Gibraltar) Total of 26 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 22)

*1 The number of countries/regions to which Japan provided ODA in 2008 was 181 (of which, the number of countries is 176, including Eastern Europe.)

*2 Bolding indicates graduating countries or regions

*3 The graduating countries and regions which Japan provided ODA to in FY2008 are underlined.

*4 Although Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna and Montserrat are not considered graduated countries or regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these locations in 2008.

*5 Geographical division is based on MOFA's classification.

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

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

[Oceania] Tokelau.

Section 4. Disbursements by Sector

Chart III-18. Bilateral ODA by Sector Distribution

2008 (calendar year) (Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries, commitment basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Sector \ Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan aid	Bilateral ODA (Share, %)	
I. Social infrastructure & services	630.82	930.19	1,561.01	1,626.94	3,187.95	17.33
1. Education	144.68	560.35	705.03	141.46	846.49	4.60
2. Health	121.70	115.25	236.95		236.95	1.29
3. Population and reproductive health	10.42	23.46	33.88		33.88	0.18
4. Water supply and sanitation	108.58	76.10	184.68	1,485.48	1,670.16	9.08
5. Government and civil society	229.23	48.10	277.33		277.33	1.51
6. Other social infrastructure & services	16.21	106.93	123.14		123.14	0.67
II. Economic infrastructure & services	320.42	156.68	477.10	6,397.81	6,874.91	37.38
1. Transport and storage	264.28	58.24	322.52	4,544.83	4,867.35	26.46
2. Communications	10.82	27.27	38.09		38.09	0.21
3. Energy	44.73	29.46	74.19	1,481.62	1,555.81	8.46
4. Banking and financial services		10.43	10.43	61.21	71.64	0.39
5. Business and other services	0.58	31.28	31.86	310.14	342.01	1.86
III. Production sectors	138.68	375.88	514.56	1,712.29	2,226.85	12.11
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	130.30	204.64	334.94	708.39	1,043.33	5.67
1) Agriculture	94.41	146.76	241.17	407.47	648.63	3.53
2) Forestry	6.14	27.46	33.61	209.80	243.41	1.32
3) Fishing	29.75	30.42	60.17	91.12	151.29	0.82
2. Industry, mining and construction	0.00	110.54	110.54	1,003.90	1,114.45	6.06
1) Industry		93.86	93.86	520.29	614.15	3.34
2) Mining		13.44	13.44	483.61	497.05	2.70
3) Construction		3.25	3.25		3.25	0.02
3. Trade and tourism	8.38	60.70	69.07	0.00	69.07	0.38
1) Trade	8.38	52.37	60.75		60.75	0.33
2) Tourism		8.32	8.32		8.32	0.05
IV. Multi-sector aid	100.84	86.57	187.42	603.11	790.53	4.30
1. General environmental protection	92.10	55.59	147.69	363.05	510.74	2.78
2. Other multi-sector	8.74	30.98	39.73	240.06	279.78	1.52
Subtotal	1,190.76	1,549.32	2,740.08	10,340.14	13,080.23	71.11
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance	249.17	0.00	249.17	251.98	501.15	2.72
1. General budget support	3.26		3.26	251.98	255.24	1.39
2. Developmental food aid	224.65		224.65		224.65	1.22
3. Other commodity aid	21.26		21.26		21.26	0.12
VI. Action relating to debt	2,801.18		2,801.18		2,801.18	15.23
VII. Humanitarian aid	276.63		276.63	67.25	343.87	1.87
VIII. Administrative costs and others	153.16	1,514.46	1,667.62		1,667.62	9.07
1. Administrative costs		940.66	940.66		940.66	5.11
2. Unspecified	153.16	573.80	726.96		726.96	3.95
Total	4,670.89	3,063.78	7,734.67	10,659.37	18,394.04	100.00
BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)	1,262.40	1,134.83	2,397.23	2,402.57	4,799.80	26.09

*1 Grassroots assistance is classified as "VIII. 2. Unspecified" sector grant aid.

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

*3 Up until 2007, administrative costs included the promotion of development awareness, but from 2008 this has been classified under unspecified.

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

Section 5.

Disbursement for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart III-19. Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2008)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name
China	May 16, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in the People's Republic of China
	Jun. 3, 2008	Additional Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in the People's Republic of China
Pakistan	Sep. 29, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood-affected Population and Internally Displaced People in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Myanmar	May 9, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Union of Myanmar
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nov. 28, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid to Internally Displaced Persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Zambia	Oct. 21, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid for the 2008 Presidential Election in the Republic of Zambia
Zimbabwe	Dec. 26, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid to Tackle the Cholera Outbreak in the Republic of Zimbabwe
Yemen	Dec. 9, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid to the Republic of Yemen for Flood Disaster
Palestinian Authorities	Jan. 9, 2009	Emergency Assistance to the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Authorities)
	Jan. 23, 2009	Additional Emergency Assistance to the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Authorities)
Cuba	Oct. 24, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid for Hurricane Disaster in the Republic of Cuba
Haiti	Sep. 19, 2008	Emergency Grant Aid for Hurricane Disaster in the Republic of Haiti
Georgia	Aug. 22, 2008	Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Georgia

Chart III-20. Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2008)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Myanmar	May 5, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Cyclone Disaster in the Union of Myanmar	Provision of emergency relief goods
	May 7, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Cyclone Disaster in the Union of Myanmar	Provision of emergency relief goods
	May 15, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Cyclone Disaster in the Union of Myanmar	Provision of emergency relief goods
China	May 13, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Sichuan Province, China	Provision of emergency relief goods
	May 15, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Sichuan Province, China	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)
	May 19, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Sichuan Province, China	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
Myanmar	May 28, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Cyclone Disaster in the Union of Myanmar	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
Sri Lanka	Jun. 3, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Jun. 25, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon Hitting the Republic of the Philippines	Provision of emergency relief goods
	Jul. 9, 2008	Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon Hitting the Republic of the Philippines	Provision of emergency relief goods
Ukraine	Aug. 1, 2008	Emergency Assistance for Flood Disaster in Western Ukraine	Provision of emergency relief goods

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Moldova	Aug. 7, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Moldova for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Viet Nam	Aug. 15, 2008	Emergency Assistance to Northern Viet Nam for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Laos	Aug. 22, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic for Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Haiti	Sep. 2, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Haiti for Hurricane Gustav	Provision of emergency relief goods
	Sep. 10, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Haiti for Hurricane Hanna and Hurricane Ike	Provision of emergency relief goods
Kyrgyz Republic	Oct. 7, 2008	Emergency Assistance for Earthquake Disaster in the Southern Kyrgyz Republic	Provision of emergency relief goods
Honduras	Oct. 23, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Honduras for Torrential Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Yemen	Oct. 28, 2008	Emergency Assistance for Flood Disaster in the Republic of Yemen	Provision of emergency relief goods
Pakistan	Oct. 29, 2008	Emergency Assistance for Earthquake Disaster in Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Provision of emergency relief goods
Panama	Nov. 27, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Panama for Torrential Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Papua New Guinea	Dec. 18, 2008	Emergency Assistance to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea for Sea Swells Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Fiji	Jan. 15, 2009	Emergency Assistance for Flood Disaster in the Republic of the Fiji Islands	Provision of emergency relief goods
Solomon Islands	Feb. 5, 2009	Emergency Assistance for Flood Disaster in the Solomon Islands	Provision of emergency relief goods
Bolivia	Feb. 17, 2009	Emergency Assistance for Dengue Fever Epidemic in Bolivia	Provision of emergency relief goods
Colombia	Mar. 6, 2009	Emergency Assistance for Flood Disaster in the Republic of Colombia	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart III-21. Disbursements for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2008)

Affected country	Disaster	Aid decision date	Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Myanmar	Cyclone	May 5			Tents, generators	Equivalent to ¥28 million
		May 7			Blankets, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, water tanks, sleeping mats	Equivalent to ¥36 million
		May 15			Blankets, portable jerry cans, water tanks, generators, cord reels	Equivalent to ¥43 million
China	Earthquake	May 13			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks, generators	Equivalent to ¥60 million
		May 15	May 15-May 21 (7 days)	Relief team (61 people)		
		May 19	May 20-Jun. 2 (14 days)	Medical team (23 people)		
Myanmar	Cyclone	May 28	May 29-Jun. 11 (14 days)	Medical team (23 people)		
Sri Lanka	Flood	Jun. 3			Sleeping mats, water tanks, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥17 million
Philippines	Flood	Jun. 25			Sleeping mats, plastic sheets, water tanks, generators	Equivalent to ¥20 million
		Jul. 9			Sleeping mats, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥20 million
		Aug. 1			Generators, tents, blankets, purifiers	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Ukraine	Flood	Aug. 7			Generators, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Moldova	Flood					
Viet Nam	Flood	Aug. 15			Tents, blankets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, sleeping mats, generators, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥18 million
Laos	Flood	Aug. 22			Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Haiti	Hurricane	Sep. 2			Plastic sheets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, tents, blankets, generators, sleeping mats, water tanks	Equivalent to ¥17 million
		Sep. 10			Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥22 million
		Oct. 7			Generators	Equivalent to ¥11 million
Kyrgyzstan	Earthquake	Oct. 23			Tents, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, blankets, sleeping mats	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Honduras	Flood	Oct. 28			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥18 million
Yemen	Flood	Oct. 29			Tents, blankets	Equivalent to ¥11 million
Pakistan	Earthquake	Nov. 27			Blankets, sleeping mats	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Panama	Torrential Rains	Dec. 18			Water tanks, portable jerry cans, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Papua New Guinea	Sea Swells	Jan. 15			Blankets, sleeping mats, water tanks, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Fiji	Flood	Feb. 5			Water purifiers, Portable jerry cans, water tanks	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Solomon Islands	Flood	Feb. 17			Portable nebulizers	Equivalent to ¥7 million
Bolivia	Dengue Fever	Mar. 6			Tents, blankets, water tanks, generators, water purifiers, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥11 million
Colombia	Flood					
Disbursements in FY2008				3 teams	23 cases	Equivalent to ¥429 million

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

Chapter 3.

List of Bilateral Assistance Projects

Section 1. Bilateral Grants

Chart III-22. List of Grant Aid Projects (grant aid for general projects)

FY2008, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Indonesia	The Project for Bridge Construction in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur	August 29, 2005	0.78
	The Project for Bridge Construction in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat	July 25, 2006	2.78
Cambodia	The Project for the Improvement of the National Road No. 1	June 12, 2006	16.46
	The Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Municipality of Phnom Penh, Phase II	June 14, 2007	13.25
	The Project for Improvement of Kampong Cham Hospital in Kampong Cham Province	May 22, 2008	2.16
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Control	January 11, 2009	2.3
	The Project for Improvement of Roleang Chrey Headworks		0.25
	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase V)	March 18, 2009	5.48
Timor-Leste	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Dili Port	May 18, 2006	3.61
Philippines	The Project for the Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Development	March 30, 2009	0.13
Viet Nam	The Project for the Groundwater Development in Central Highland Provinces	June 12, 2007	9.12
	The Project for Afforestation on the Coastal Sandy Area in Southern Central Viet Nam (Phase II)	November 20, 2008	0.39
Myanmar	The Project for Malaria Control in Myanmar	September 12, 2008	3.46
Mongolia	The Project for Construction of the Eastern Arterial Road and Improvement of the Related Equipments	May 30, 2006	7.24
	The Project for Construction of Railway Fly-over in Ulaanbaatar City	January 22, 2009	0.94
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Darkhan City		0.43
	The Project for Improvement of Primary Education Facilities (Phase IV)		0.79
Laos	The Project for Vientiane Water Supply Development	June 2, 2006	8.02
	The Project for the Construction of Hinheup Bridge	May 16, 2007	3.79
South Asia			
India	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in India (through UNICEF)	August 22, 2008	2.09
Sri Lanka	The Project for Construction of New Mannar Bridge and Improvement of Causeway	May 23, 2007	9.94
	The Project for Improvement of Anuradhapura Teaching Hospital	May 13, 2008	0.26
	The Project for Improvement of Anuradhapura Teaching Hospital (Phase II)	January 29, 2009	3.9
Nepal	The Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road	July 17, 2008	7.73
	The Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Education for All (Phase II)	September 16, 2008	8.7
	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III)	February 12, 2009	0.5

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Pakistan	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Gates of Taunsa Barrage	April 30, 2005	6.78
	The Project for the Improvement of Kararo–Wadah Section of National Highway N-25	May 24, 2006	14.77
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Faisalabad	July 23, 2008	4.58
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (through UNICEF)	January 29, 2009	4.22
Bangladesh	The Project for the Improvement of the Storm Water Drainage System in Dhaka City, Phase II	June 12, 2007	7.94
Bhutan	The Project for Improvement of Equipment of Bhutan Broadcasting Service Corporation	May 30, 2008	5.94
	The Project for Construction of Bridges (Phase III)	March 13, 2009	0.62
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Armenia	The Project for Improvement of Fire Equipment in Yerevan City	February 10, 2009	8.81
Uzbekistan	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for National Center of Rehabilitation and Prosthesis of Invalids	February 19, 2009	4.41
Kyrgyz	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in Chui Oblast	February 19, 2009	6.35
Tajikistan	The Project for Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube-Dusti Road	May 19, 2008	3.79
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Mir Said Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region	August 5, 2008	0.42
	The Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyandzh Road	January 14, 2009	13.24
Middle East			
Afghanistan	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (through UNICEF)	June 5, 2008	4.5
Yemen	The Project for Construction of School Facilities of Basic Education in Sana'a	May 18, 2008	7.39
Egypt	The Project for Upgrading of El Mahala El Kobra Water Treatment Plant	June 20, 2006	11.28
	The Project for Modernization of Agricultural Mechanization Center in Damanhour	June 4, 2007	5.59
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Monshat El Dahab Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal	June 15, 2008	4.69
Syria	The Project for Upgrading Emergency Services	February 4, 2009	8.61
Palestinian Authorities	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Palestinian Children (through UNICEF)	June 19, 2008	2.5
Jordan	The Project for Improvement of the Water Supply for the Zarqa District (Phase II)	August 20, 2008	11.92
Africa			
Angola	The Project for Emergency Rehabilitation of Port Facilities at the Port of Lobito and the Port of Namibe	May 16, 2008	7.76
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in Angola (through UNICEF)	June 6, 2008	4.49
Uganda	The Project for Rural Electrification (Phase II)	August 1, 2008	5.74
	The Project for Construction of Rice Research and Training Centre	March 23, 2009	6.51
Ethiopia	The Project for Rehabilitation of Trunk Road, Phase III	May 27, 2005	6.76
	The Project for Water Supply in Afar Region	May 23, 2007	2.28
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region	June 9, 2008	2.07
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Oromia Region	January 23, 2009	0.28
	The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Groundwater Development	March 10, 2009	5.57
Eritrea	The Project for Urban Water Supply in Debub Region	May 28, 2007	10.12
Ghana	The Project for Improvement of the National Road Route 8	February 27, 2009	1.1
Cameroon	Le projet de construction d'écoles primaires (Phase IV)	March 31, 2009	10.98
Guinea	Projet de construction d'écoles primaires et de collèges en zones urbaines	July 18, 2008	6.84
	Projet de construction et d'équipement d'une école normale d'instituteurs à Mamou	September 15, 2008	3.98

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Kenya	The Project for Improvement of District Hospitals in the Western Region of the Republic of Kenya	May 30, 2007	10.95
	The Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Kapsabet Town	January 28, 2009	0.9
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control		3.35
Côte d'Ivoire	The Project for Prevention of Infectious Diseases IV	July 9, 2008	2.98
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control for Children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (through UNICEF)	June 20, 2008	3.99
Zambia	The Project for the Groundwater Development in Luapula Province	July 4, 2008	1.57
	The Project for Improvement of Livingstone City Road		9.86
	The Project for Improvement of Ndola and Kitwe City Roads	January 30, 2009	0.37
Sierra Leone	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Electric Power Supply System in Freetown	May 8, 2008	1.19
	The Project for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases in Sierra Leone (through UNICEF)	February 11, 2009	2.66
Djibouti	Djibouti Le Projet de Renforcement de la Capacité de Transport Maritime à l'Intérieur du Golfe de Tadjoura	May 19, 2008	3.78
	Project for the Rehabilitation of Production Equipment for Radio and TV Station of Djibouti	April 3, 2009	9.25
Zimbabwe	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Zimbabwe (through UNICEF)	January 23, 2009	2.21
Sudan	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control for Children in the Republic of the Sudan (through UNICEF)	August 12, 2008	6.18
Senegal	Le projet d'aménagement des infrastructures sanitaires dans les régions de Tambacounda et Kédougou	January 27, 2009	0.63
	Le projet de Construction des ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal (phase II)		0.15
Tanzania	The Project for Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	May 27, 2008	2.15
	The Project for Water Supply Development around the Metropolitan Area	June 27, 2008	8.87
	The Project for the Improvement of Masasi-Mangaka Road		7.58
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	November 19, 2008	2.3
	The Project for Zanzibar Urban Water Supply Development (Phase II)	February 26, 2009	14.19
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Mwanza and Mara Regions	March 3, 2009	0.23
	The Project for Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation (Phase II)		5.2
Chad	The Project for Polio Eradication Initiative in the Republic of Chad (through UNICEF)	October 20, 2008	2.18
Nigeria	The Project for Rural Electrification in Cross River and Akwa Ibom States	July 11, 2008	5.74
	The Project for Improvement of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	June 26, 2008	5.26
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in Nigeria (through UNICEF)	June 20, 2008	8.36
Niger	Projet de lutte contre le paludisme	January 21, 2009	4.1
	Projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable en vue de l'éradication du ver de Guinée dans la Région de Tillabéri		0.59
Burkina Faso	Projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable dans les Régions du Plateau Central et du Centre-Sud	February 17, 2009	0.67
Burundi	Le projet d'amélioration des équipements médicaux dans la province de Bujumbura Mairie	February 20, 2009	2.3
Benin	The Project for the Improvement of Lagune Mother-and-Child Hospital	May 30, 2007	10.28
	Projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable dans la région rurale (Phase VI)	March 13, 2009	0.6
Madagascar	Le Projet de Construction d'une Bretelle dans la Zone Sud de la Capitale	May 22, 2008	2.01
	Le Projet de Renforcement du Programme Élargi de Vaccination	June 12, 2008	2.28

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Malawi	The Rehabilitation of the Bwanje Valley Irrigation System (Phase 2)	June 18, 2008	0.35
	The Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Road	July 18, 2008	5.29
Mali	Projet d'alimentation en eau potable dans la région de Sikasso	May 16, 2008	0.84
	Projet de Construction des Ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal		3.89
	Le projet de renforcement du système de vaccination	February 6, 2009	1.46
	Le projet de Construction des ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal (phase II)		0.15
Mozambique	The Project for Construction of Bridges on Rural Roads in Zambezia and Tete Provinces	May 28, 2007	7.47
	The Project for Improvement of Infrastructure and Equipment of Training Schools for Health Personnel	July 4, 2008	3.49
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Ecuador	The Project for Improvement of the Water Supply System in the cities of Huaquillas and Arenillas	May 10, 2006	9.49
	The Project for Construction of New Macará International Bridge	June 22, 2007	3.28
El Salvador	The Project for Construction of the Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge	June 12, 2007	3.46
Guyana	The Project for Water Supply in Corriverton (Phase II)	January 16, 2009	8.67
Nicaragua	The Project for Reconstruction of Main Bridges of NIC-7	June 13, 2007	5.82
Haiti	The Project for the Reinforcement of the Immunization Programme in the Republic of Haiti (through UNICEF)	February 11, 2009	2.06
Paraguay	El Proyecto de Desarrollo para el Suministro de Agua en la Zona Rural	January 20, 2009	8.64
Peru	The Project for Construction of New Macará International Bridge	December 13, 2007	3.28
	Proyecto de construcción de la Nueva Sede del Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación "Dra. Adriana Rebaza Flores"	February 24, 2009	0.9
Bolivia	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento del Sistema de Agua Potable en la Zona Sudeste de la Ciudad de Cochabamba	February 5, 2009	0.38
	El Proyecto de Desarrollo de Agua Potable Sistema del Río San Juan en Potosí		0.38
Honduras	The Project for the Improvement of San Felipe Hospital	May 23, 2007	7.36
	The Project for the Construction of the Japan-Central America Friendship Bridge		3.46
	Proyecto Urgente para el Abastecimiento de Agua Potable de Tegucigalpa	May 23, 2008	0.55
Oceania			
Samoa	The Project for Construction of the Inter-Islands Ferry	June 12, 2008	13.19
Solomon Islands	The Project for Construction of Market and Jetty in Auki	June 19, 2008	2.94
Tonga	The Project for Construction of the Inter-Islands Vessel	June 4, 2008	8.1
Vanuatu	The Project for Improvement of Port Vila Main Wharf	May 26, 2008	3.95
Papua New Guinea	The Project for Construction of Bridges on Bougainville Coastal Trunk Road	February 3, 2009	0.5
Palau	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Arterial Roads in the Metropolitan Area	May 22, 2007	9.79
Fiji	The Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific	May 22, 2008	5.63
Micronesia	The Project for Improvement of Pohnpei International Airport	September 16, 2008	6.56

Section 2. Bilateral Loans

Chart III-23. List of Loan Aid Projects

FY2008, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Indonesia	Urban Flood Control System Improvement in Selected Cities	March 31, 2009	74.90
	Countermeasure for Sediment in Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Reservoir (I)		60.60
	Development of Bandung Institute of Technology (III)		56.59
	Construction of Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit Project (Phase I)		481.50
	Engineering Services for Java-Sumatra Interconnection Transmission Line Project		38.86
	Second Infrastructure Reform Sector Development Program	March 24, 2009	92.93
	Fifth Development Policy Loan		92.93
	Climate Change Program Loan	August 28, 2008	307.68
Cambodia	Niroth Water Supply Project	March 18, 2009	35.13
Thailand	Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Red Line) (I)	March 30, 2009	630.18
Philippines	Development Policy Support Program, Subprogram 2	March 30, 2009	92.93
	Environmental Development Project	September 30, 2008	248.46
Viet Nam	Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Nam Thang Long - Tran Hung Dao (Line 2)) (I)	March 31, 2009	146.88
	Hai Phong City Environmental Improvement Project (II)		213.06
	Second Hanoi Drainage Project for Environmental Improvement (II)		292.89
	Transport Sector Loan for National Road Network Improvement (II)		179.18
South Asia			
India	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 2) (IV)	March 27, 2009	777.53
	Guwahati Water Supply Project		294.53
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)		170.95
	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)		127.27
	Chennai Metro Project	October 22, 2008	217.51
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase 2)		420.27
	Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training Project		52.41
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project		300.00
Sri Lanka	Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project (Phase 2) (I)	June 24, 2008	57.18
	Southern Highway Construction Project (II)		174.99
	Water Sector Development Project (II)		83.88
	Poverty Alleviation Micro Finance Project (II)		25.75
	Energy Diversification Enhancement Project (Engineering Services)		8.20
Nepal	Debt Relief	August 7, 2008	116.91

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Pakistan	Punjab Transmission Lines and Grid Stations Project (I)	May 3, 2008	119.43
	Punjab Irrigation System Improvement Project		113.82
	Rural Roads Construction Project (II) (Sindh)		91.26
	East-West Road Improvement Project (N70) (I)		154.92
Bangladesh	New Haripur Power Plant Development Project (II)	February 22, 2009	222.10
	Central Zone Power Distribution Project		97.15
	Eastern Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project		78.24
	Debt Relief	August 26, 2008	738.62
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Azerbaijan	Provincial Cities Water Supply and Sewerage Project	February 9, 2009	328.51
Armenia	Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant Project	May 27, 2008	104.91
Middle East			
Yemen	Debt Relief	August 30, 2008	18.49
Iraq	Water Supply Improvement Project in Kurdistan Region	June 29, 2008	342.66
	Baghdad Sewerage Facilities Improvement Project (Engineering Services)		21.41
Egypt	Micro Enterprise Assistance Project	December 4, 2008	37.60
	Kuraymat Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Power Plant Project (II)		94.40
	Energy Control System Upgrading Project in Upper Egypt		107.68
Africa			
Cameroon	The Transport Facilitation Program for the Bamenda-Mamfe-Ekok/Mfum-Abakaliki-Enugu Corridor	March 31, 2009	45.40
Zambia	Increased Access to Electricity Services Project	March 26, 2009	55.11
Tanzania	Sixth Poverty Reduction Support Credit: PRSC 6	March 3, 2009	20.00
Togo	Debt Relief	December 16, 2008	42.30
Botswana	Debt Relief	September 4, 2008	20.59
Liberia	Debt Relief	January 31, 2008	158.04
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Peru	Iquitos Sewerage Improvement and Expansion Project	November 21, 2008	66.60
	Cajamarca Water Supply and Sewerage Improvement and Expansion Project		49.95
	North Lima Metropolitan Area Water Supply and Sewerage Optimization Project (I)		55.50
	Electric Frontier Expansion Project (III)		49.26
Europe			
Albania	Greater Tirana Sewerage System Improvement Project	April 15, 2008	111.21

Chapter 4.

ODA Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions

Chart III-24. Trends in ODA Disbursements to Multilateral Institutions

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

Calendar year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Category										
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	813.3	1,598.4	1,025.2	1,047.8	1,152.2	1,523.9	1,378.4	807.1	1,221.7	897.7
(1) United Nations agencies	727.7	1,304.3	844.1	832.1	865.7	1,242.8	1,070.8	587.7	566.7	581.0
(2) Other agencies	85.6	294.1	181.1	215.7	286.5	281.1	307.6	219.4	655.0	316.8
2. Contributions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions	913.6	2,180.2	1,422.8	1,585.5	1,472.3	1,541.2	1,420.5	3,070.8	685.7	1,862.0
(1) World Bank group	268.0	1,152.9	871.0	1,123.5	916.5	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.3
(2) Others	645.6	1,027.3	551.8	462.0	555.8	506.3	523.6	495.2	513.0	608.7
Total	1,726.9	3,778.7	2,448.1	2,633.3	2,624.5	3,065.1	2,798.9	3,877.9	1,907.4	2,759.7
Ratio to total ODA	13.9	27.7	24.3	27.9	28.7	33.7	20.8	34.8	24.8	29.3

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

*2 Includes disbursements toward the EBRD.

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

Chart III-25. Disbursements for Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)

	Multilateral Institution	2007				2008			
		Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (\$ 1,000)
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	22.0	85,118	1	United States	22.0	103,283
		2	Japan	19.9	76,831	2	Japan	16.7	78,430
		3	Germany	8.8	34,183	3	Germany	8.6	40,464
		4	United Kingdom	6.3	24,181	4	United Kingdom	6.7	31,337
		5	France	6.2	23,798	5	France	6.3	29,727
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	43.6	1,183,239	1	United States	40.98	2,066,286
		2	EC	9.2	250,437	2	Saudi Arabia	9.99	503,753
		3	Canada	6.0	161,377	3	EC	7.05	355,435
		4	Japan	4.4	118,710	4	Canada	5.46	275,392
		5	Netherlands	2.8	75,630	5	Japan	3.53	177,900
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)(*1)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	22.0	67,100	1	United States	22.0	69,410
		2	Japan	16.7	50,935	2	Japan	16.6	52,373
		3	Germany	8.6	26,230	3	Germany	8.6	27,133
		4	United Kingdom	6.7	20,435	4	United Kingdom	6.6	20,823
		5	France	6.3	19,215	5	France	6.3	19,877
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (EUR 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (EUR 1,000)
		1	Japan	22.00	16,586	1	Japan	22.00	17,009
		2	Germany	12.61	9,503	2	Germany	11.92	9,217
		3	United Kingdom	8.92	6,722	3	United Kingdom	9.23	7,137
		4	France	8.78	6,616	4	France	8.76	6,771
		5	Italy	7.11	5,360	5	Italy	7.06	5,458
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (*2)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	23.4	125,730	1	United States	20.8	127,955
		2	Sweden	12.5	67,491	2	Norway	11.9	73,544
		3	Norway	11.1	59,872	3	Sweden	11.7	71,896
		4	United Kingdom	7.9	42,340	4	Netherlands	8.7	53,362
		5	Netherlands	7.1	38,000	5	United Kingdom	6.2	37,961
		10	Japan	3.1	16,691	15	Japan	2.6	15,705
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	31.4	367,116	1	United States	34.5	510,252
		2	Japan	7.7	89,704	2	EC	8.8	130,146
		3	Sweden	7.3	85,166	3	Japan	7.5	110,871
		4	EC	7.3	84,649	4	Sweden	7.1	105,367
		5	Netherlands	6.4	74,170	5	Netherlands	5.8	85,494
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
		1	Netherlands	19.1	79,970	1	Netherlands	17.7	75,728
		2	Sweden	14.5	60,716	2	Sweden	14.2	60,902
		3	Norway	14.0	58,689	3	Denmark	11.2	48,017
		4	United Kingdom	9.6	40,308	4	Norway	11.1	47,564
		5	Japan	7.9	33,257	5	United Kingdom	7.2	30,722
						6	Japan	6.9	29,660

	Multilateral Institution	2007				2008			
		Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	1	United States	23.9	154,150	1	EC	23.8	189,979
		2	EC	20.7	133,526	2	United States	23.4	187,008
		3	Sweden	6.9	44,713	3	Sweden	6.5	51,568
		4	Norway	5.6	36,345	4	United Kingdom	4.7	37,519
		5	United Kingdom	4.8	30,648	5	Norway	4.4	35,099
		8	Japan	2.3	15,122	13	Japan	1.9	14,907
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
		1	Norway	11.8	131,606	1	Norway	12.5	137,588
		2	Netherlands	11.2	124,885	2	Netherlands	10.6	116,580
		3	Sweden	10.7	119,933	3	Sweden	10.0	109,624
		4	United Kingdom	9.8	109,931	4	United States	8.9	97,390
		5	United States	9.6	106,870	5	United Kingdom	8.8	96,322
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Allotment (\$ 1,000)
		1	United States	22.0	101,421	1	United States	22.0	106,573
		2	Japan	19.5	86,937	2	Japan	16.6	77,212
		3	Germany	8.7	38,682	3	Germany	8.6	39,837
		4	United Kingdom	6.1	27,361	4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,850
		5	France	6.0	28,287	5	France	6.3	30,477
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)(*3)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$ 1,000,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$ 1,000,000)
		1	United States	16.8	31,965	1	United States	16.8	31,965
		2	Japan	8.1	15,321	2	Japan	8.1	15,321
		3	Germany	4.6	8,734	3	Germany	4.6	8,734
		4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372	4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372
		5	France	4.4	8,372	4	France	4.4	8,372
12	International Development Association (IDA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (million SDR)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (million SDR)
		1	United States	13.8	1,947	1	United Kingdom	14.1	2,802
		2	United Kingdom	13.2	1,862	2	United States	12.2	2,430
		3	Japan	12.2	1,730	3	Japan	10.0	1,994
		4	Germany	8.2	1,163	4	Germany	7.1	1,406
		5	France	7.1	1,005	5	France	6.5	1,296
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (million SDR)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (million SDR)
		1	United States	17.1	37,149	1	United States	17.1	37,149
		2	Japan	6.1	13,313	2	Japan	6.1	13,313
		3	Germany	6.0	13,008	3	Germany	6.0	13,008
		4	France	4.9	10,739	4	France	4.9	10,739
		4	United Kingdom	4.9	10,739	4	United Kingdom	4.9	10,739
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (million SDR)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (million SDR)
		1	Japan	16.1	3,330,793	1	Japan	16.1	3,330,793
		1	United States	16.1	3,330,793	1	United States	16.1	3,330,793
		3	China	6.6	1,375,239	3	China	6.6	1,375,239
		4	India	6.5	1,351,172	4	India	6.5	1,351,172
		5	Australia	6.0	1,234,940	5	Australia	6.0	1,234,940

	Multilateral Institution	2007				2008			
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$ 1,000)
		1	Japan	35.0	1,178,100	1	Japan	35.0	1,178,100
		2	United States	13.7	461,000	2	United States	13.7	461,000
		3	Australia	6.5	218,453	3	Australia	6.5	218,453
		4	United Kingdom	6.0	201,960	4	United Kingdom	6.0	201,960
		5	Germany	5.8	194,555	5	Germany	5.8	194,555
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$ 1,000)
		1	South Africa	10.4	905,327	1	South Africa	10.2	888,705
		2	United States	9.2	801,234	2	United States	9.0	780,948
		3	Japan	8.3	722,125	3	Japan	8.1	703,842
		4	Germany	6.2	542,083	4	Germany	6.1	528,359
		5	France	5.6	493,806	5	France	5.5	481,304
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$ 1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$ 1,000)
		1	France	9.2	494,895	1	United Kingdom	14.8	842,760
		2	United States	8.2	439,477	2	France	10.9	621,235
		3	United Kingdom	7.5	403,447	3	Germany	10.8	616,108
		4	Japan	6.7	359,437	4	United States	8.3	472,777
		5	Germany	6.6	355,563	5	Japan	7.1	402,687

*1 Referring to major allotments, and excludes contributions to foundations.

*2 Referring to major contributions. Does not include grant aid donated via UNICEF. (WFP includes grant aid (KR))

*3 As IBRD's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year, the figures listed are current as of June 30, 2008.

Chapter 5.

Reference Material on Japan's ODA

Section 1.

Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (April 2008 to November 2009)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
		Apr. 2008	G8 (G8 Development Ministers' Meeting) is held in Tokyo.
		Apr. 2008	10th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF) is held in Tokyo.
May 2008	Announcement that the Government of Japan will make an additional contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) at the international symposium: "From Okinawa to Toyako: Dealing with Communicable Diseases As Global Human Security Threats" (560 million dollars from 2009 in the coming years).	May 2008	Ministerial Meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLIC) on assistance to the Palestinians is held in London.
		May 2008	3rd Sudan Consortium Conference is held in Oslo.
May 2008	The 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) is held in Yokohama (Yokohama Declaration, Yokohama Action Plan are issued, and TICAD Follow-up Mechanism is established).		
May 2008	Supply of emergency grant aid and disaster relief supply goods for the earthquake disaster in Sichuan Province, China. Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief teams (Search and Rescue team, Medical Team)		
May 2008	Supply of disaster relief supply goods and emergency grant aid for Cyclone Nargis disaster in Myanmar. Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief team (Medical Team).		
May 2008	International Pledging Conference on Cyclone Nargis to support the afflicted area is held in Yangon		
		Jun. 2008	High-Level Conference on World Food Security is held in Rome.
		Jun. 2008	International Conference in Support of Afghanistan is held in Paris.
Jul. 2008	The Third Ministerial-Level Meeting of the Four-Party Consultative Unit for the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity."	Jul. 2008	34th G8 Summit (G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit).
Aug. 2008	Climate Change Program Loan for Indonesia is signed as the first case of climate change-related ODA loan for measures against climate change.		

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
Oct. 2008	Enforcement of the Revised JICA Law (Inauguration of New JICA)	Sep. 2008	Meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) on Assistance to the Palestinians is held in New York.
		Sep. 2008	3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness is held in Ghana.
		Sep. 2008	High-level Meeting on Africa's Development Needs is held in New York.
		Sep. 2008	UN High-level Event on the MDGs is held in New York.
		Oct. 2008	Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza is held in Sharm el-Sheikh.
		Oct. 2008	Georgia Donors' Conference is held in Brussels.
		Oct. 2008	Mid-term review and high-level meeting of the Almaty Programme of Action for landlocked developing countries is held in New York.
Nov. 2008	Completion ceremony for the Project for Construction of the Terminal of Kabul International Airport is held.	Oct. 2008	IMF/World Bank Joint Development Committee meeting is held in Washington D.C.
		Nov. 2008	G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Follow-Up International Conference on Global Action for Health System Strengthening is held in Tokyo.
		Nov. 2008	G8 Experts Group meeting on Global Food Security is held in Tokyo.
		Nov. 2008	Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy (G20 Washington Summit) is held in Washington D.C.
Dec. 2008	Handing-over ceremony for the large-scale power station in Samawah is held in Samawah, Iraq.	Nov. 2008	Follow-Up International Conference on Financing for Development to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus is held in Doha.
		Dec. 2008	High-Level Group Meeting on Education for All (EFA) is held in Oslo
Jan. 2009	Special Address by Prime Minister Taro Aso at the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum: "My Prescriptions for Reviving the World Economy" (Final Memorandum by the Expert Meeting on International Cooperation is issued).	Jan. 2009	High Level Meeting on Food Security for All hosted by the Government of Spain and the United Nations is held in Madrid.
Feb. 2009	An agreement to donate vehicles that operate on compressed natural gas (CNG) to Bangladesh is signed as the first case of grant aid for environmental programs.		
Mar. 2009	TICAD IV Follow-up Symposium - Japan's Efforts to Promote Peace and Security in Africa: The Case of Sudan and Beyond - is held in Tokyo.	Mar. 2009	5th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference is held in Istanbul.
Mar. 2009	The First TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting is held in Botswana.	Mar. 2009	International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza is held in Sharm El-Sheikh.
Mar. 2009	International Symposium "Revisiting Food Security: Towards the Realization of the Global Partnership" is held in Tokyo.	Mar. 2009	5th annual meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) is held in Rome.
		Mar. 2009	International Conference on Afghanistan is held in the Hague.

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
Apr. 2009	Pakistan Donors Conference is held in Tokyo. Japan announces that it will "provide Pakistan with assistance of up to 1 billion dollars over the next two years."	Apr. 2009	Friends of Democratic Pakistan Group Ministerial Meeting is held in Tokyo.
Apr. 2009	Japan announces the "Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy," a policy to help Asia overcome the global financial and economic crisis.	Apr. 2009	G20 London Summit is held
May 2009	The Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM5) is held in Tomamu, Hokkaido. The Islanders' Hokkaido Declaration is adopted.	Apr. 2009	World Bank/IMF Joint Development Committee meeting is held in Washington D.C.
May 2009	Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Islamic Republic of Iran Manouchehr Mottaki announce in Iran the Joint Press Release on Japan-Iran Cooperation in Afghanistan.	May 2009	Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development is held in Paris.
Jun. 2009	Commencement of the expanded Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding.	Jun. 2009	G8 Development Ministers' Meeting is held in Rome.
Jul. 2009	2nd Global Review on Aid for Trade (Aft) is held in Geneva and announces the Development Initiative 2009.	Jun. 2009	United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development is held in New York.
Jul. 2009	Kandahar-Herat Road (Ring Road) completion ceremony is held.	Jul. 2009	35th G8 Summit (L'Aquila Summit) and the Leaders Meeting of the Major Economies Forum (MEF) on Energy and Climate are held in L'Aquila, Italy.
Jul. 2009	Organizational reform of the International Cooperation Bureau within MOFA.	Aug. 2009	Friends of Democratic Pakistan Group Ministerial Meeting is held in Istanbul.
		Sep. 2009	Friends of Democratic Pakistan Group Summit-Level Meeting is held in New York.
		Sep. 2009	UN Summit on Climate Change is held in New York. Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announces a target of "reducing greenhouse gases by 25% by 2020 if compared to the 1990 level."
		Sep. 2009	G20 Pittsburgh Summit is held.
		Sep. 2009	UNRWA 60th anniversary high level event is held in New York.
Nov. 2009	First Meeting between the Heads of the Governments of Japan and the Mekong region countries is held in Tokyo. Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama declares that "regarding the Mekong region as a prioritized area, Japan will continue the policy to expand its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam (CLV countries) respectively as well as to the Mekong region as a whole. Japan commits more than 500 billion yen of ODA in the next 3 years for the Mekong region."		
Nov. 2009	An agreement is signed to provide a Japanese ODA loan of 54.9 billion yen in total to Viet Nam, including a Japanese ODA Loan, of 47.9 billion yen as the first case of an Emergency Budget Support.		
Nov. 2009	Announcement of the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism. For Afghanistan, Japan declares that it will provide assistance up to an amount in the region of five billion US dollars in about five years from 2009, based on the future situation of Afghanistan.		

Section 2. Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

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

Revision of Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

August 29, 2003
Cabinet Decision

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

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

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

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

I. Philosophy: Objectives, Policies, and Priorities

1. Objectives

The objectives of Japan's ODA are to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity.

Taking advantage of Japan's experience as the first nation in Asia to become a developed country, Japan has utilized its ODA to actively support economic and social infrastructure development, human resource development, and institution building. Consequently, Japan has significantly contributed to the economic and social development of developing countries, especially in East Asia.

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

In particular, humanitarian problems, such as extreme poverty, famine, refugee crises, and natural disasters, as well as global issues such as those related to the environment and water, are important issues that need to be addressed in order for

the international community as a whole to achieve sustainable development. These problems are cross border issues that present a grave threat to each and every human being.

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

Japan, as one of the world's leading nations, is determined to make best use of ODA to take the initiative in addressing these issues. Such efforts will in turn benefit Japan itself in a number of ways, including by promoting friendly relations and people-to-people exchanges with other countries, and by strengthening Japan's standing in the international arena.

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

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

2. Basic Policies

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

(1) Supporting Self-help Efforts of Developing Countries

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

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

(2) Perspective of "Human Security"

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, infectious diseases, it is important not only to consider the global, regional, and national perspectives, but also to consider the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Accordingly, Japan will implement ODA to strengthen the capacity of local communities through human resource development. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all stages, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction and development stages, Japan will extend assistance for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

(3) Assurance of Fairness

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, Japan will take steps to assure fairness. This should be achieved by giving consideration to the condition of the socially vulnerable, and the gap between the rich and the poor as well as the gap among various regions in developing countries. Furthermore, great attention will be paid with respect to factors such as environmental and social impact on developing countries of the implementation of ODA. In particular, the perspective of gender equality is important. Japan will make further efforts to improve the status of women, giving full consideration to the active participation of women in development, and to ensuring that women reap benefits from development.

(4) Utilization of Japan's Experience and Expertise

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

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

(5) Partnership and Collaboration with the International Community

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

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

3. Priority Issues

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

(1) Poverty Reduction

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

(2) Sustainable Growth

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

In addition, Japan will endeavor to ensure that its ODA, and its trade and investment, which exert a substantial influence on the development of recipient countries, are carried out in close coordination, so that they have the overall effect of promoting growth in developing countries. To that end, Japan will make efforts to enhance coordination between Japan's ODA and other official flows such as trade insurance and import and export finance. At the same time, private-sector economic cooperation will be promoted, making full use of private-sector vitality and funds.

(3) Addressing Global Issues

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

role in the creation of international norms.

(4) Peace-building

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

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

4. Priority Regions

In light of the objectives stated above, Asia, a region with close relationship to Japan and which can have a major impact on Japan's stability and prosperity, is a priority region for Japan. However, Japan will strategically prioritize assistance to Asian countries, fully taking into account the diversity of the Asian countries' socioeconomic conditions and changes in their respective assistance needs. In particular, the East Asian region which includes ASEAN is expanding and deepening economic interdependency and has been making efforts to enhance its regional competitiveness by maintaining economic growth and strengthening integration in recent years. ODA will be utilized to forge stronger relations with this region and to rectify disparities in the region, fully considering such factors as the strengthening of economic partnership with East Asian countries.

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

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

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

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

Latin America includes countries that are relatively well developed, but also island nations with fragile economies.

Taking into consideration the disparities arising within the region as well as within countries, Japan will extend the necessary cooperation.

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

II. Principle of ODA Implementation

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

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

III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of ODA Policy

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

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

(2) Collaboration among Related Government Ministries and Agencies

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

(3) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Agencies

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

(4) Strengthening of Policy Consultation

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

within those developing countries' development strategies.

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

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

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

(6) Collaboration with Aid-related Entities

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

2. Increasing public participation

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

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

(2) Human Resource Development and Development Research

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

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

(3) Development Education

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

(4) Information Disclosure and Public Relations

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

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

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

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

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

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

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

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

(4) Ensuring the Safety of ODA Personnel

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

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

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

August 29, 2003

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

February 4, 2005

1. Introduction

- (1) The Official Development Assistance Charter (“ODA Charter”) approved by the Cabinet in August 2003 states that “Pursuant to this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy and Country Assistance Programs will be formulated, and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them.” The previous Medium-Term Policy on ODA was formulated in August 1999 under the previous ODA Charter, and five years have passed since its formulation. Accordingly, the previous Medium-Term Policy has been reviewed thoroughly and the new Medium-Term Policy on ODA (hereafter referred to as the “New Medium-Term ODA Policy”) is set forth herein.
- (2) In order to address development challenges such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and global issues, to prevent frequent outbreaks of conflicts and terrorism, and to build peace, the international community is strengthening its actions urgently and in concert. Furthermore, it is an important priority for Japan to pursue sustainable growth in developing countries, including through promoting economic partnership with those developing countries that have close relations with Japan. The ODA Charter defines the purpose of ODA as being “to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan’s security and prosperity.” In line with this purpose, Japan is determined to play a role appropriate to its position in the international community in addressing these urgent issues confronting the international community through strategic and effective use of its ODA.
Based on the above, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy sets forth Japan’s positions and actions, focusing mainly on issues that Japan needs to present its position at home and abroad with a view to implementing ODA more strategically in accordance with the ODA Charter. More specifically, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy describes Japan’s positions, approaches and specific actions in the following areas: the “perspective of human security,” which is one of the basic policies stipulated in the ODA Charter, the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues,” and “peace-building,” and “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.”
- (3) Country Assistance Programs will be formulated on the basis of the ODA Charter and the New Medium-Term ODA Policy, which fleshes out the ODA Charter. Whether or not a matter included in the ODA Charter is referred to in the New Medium-Term ODA Policy does not affect its importance or necessity. The New Medium-Term ODA Policy will be effective during the next three to five years and will be revised at an earlier stage if necessary bearing in mind the domestic and international situation after evaluation of its implementation.
- (4) In order to gain public understanding and support for ODA, efforts will be made to ensure sufficient transparency and to actively promote public information regarding Japan’s ODA as well as to promote public participation in aid activities. In addition, evaluation will be enhanced and efforts will be made to ensure the effective implementation of ODA.

2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

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

- i. Growing globalization in recent years has resulted in the international community becoming interdependent to an unprecedented degree. At the same time, there has been an increase in humanitarian crises resulting from transnational threats such as terrorism, environmental destruction, the spread of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, international organized crime, sudden economic crises and civil war. In order to address these threats, the perspective of “human security”

that places the focus on individual human beings needs to be introduced, in addition to global, regional and national perspectives.

- ii. “Human security” means focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats. In concrete terms, this means protecting individuals from “fears”, such as conflict, terrorism, crime, human-rights violation, displacement, disease epidemics, environmental destruction, economic crises and natural disasters, and “wants,” such as poverty, hunger and lack of educational and health services, and empowering people so that they can choose and take action against these threats.
- iii. Japan will address the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues” and “peace-building” described in the ODA Charter bearing in mind the perspective of “human security,” in order to reduce the vulnerabilities faced by people, communities and countries.

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

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

i. Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people

Japan will seek to achieve assistance that effectively reaches the people by accurately identifying the needs of the residents of target areas, and engaging as far as possible in a dialogue with residents and other interested parties throughout the process from policy and project formulation and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. To this end, collaboration and coordination with aid-related entities, donor countries, NGOs and others will be pursued.

ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities

In the case that a government is not functioning fully, Japan will support improvements in the administrative capacity of the government. But since, in such a case, there is a risk that assistance through the government may not reach the people directly, assistance to local communities and projects based on a participatory approach shall also be combined. The local community’s ability to protect its members from “want” and “fear” will be improved by reinforcing community bonds and strengthening the functions of the local community.

iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering of people

People will be regarded not just as a target of assistance but also as the “promoters of development” in their societies. Importance will therefore be placed on empowering people to become self-reliant. In concrete terms, this means providing vocational training and necessary services such as health and educational services, and improving institutions and policies conducive to realizing the potential of people’s ability in order to foster self-help.

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

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

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

v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity

Assistance will be provided to build societies in which cultural diversity is respected and people are not discriminated against

due to their cultural backgrounds. At the same time, attention will be paid so that human rights and the dignity of individuals are not threatened in the name of culture.

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

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

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

3. Priority Issues

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

(1) Poverty Reduction

i. Japan's position on poverty reduction

- (a) In developing regions, around 1.1 billion people live in poverty on less than US\$1 a day. To deal with this situation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted following the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, establishing targets to be achieved by 2015 relating to poverty reduction, gender equality, health and education, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and environmental sustainability. MDGs are goals that the international community should work in concert to achieve in order to build a better world. Japan will contribute actively to achieving the MDGs, including through effective use of ODA.
- (b) Poverty has not only an economic dimension, such as low income and expenditure, but also social and political dimensions exemplified by lack of access to basic social services such as education and public health services, gender inequality, and lack of opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The MDGs consist to a large extent of targets relating to the social sector, such as education and public health. At the same time, as the experience of development in East Asia demonstrates, sustained economic growth is a necessary condition for reducing poverty. Therefore, poverty reduction should be pursued comprehensively through actions that address both the economic and social dimensions.
- (c) The factors that constitute poverty in each country are a complex combination of elements of economic structure, politics, culture, society, history and geography specific to that country. Therefore, assistance needs to be implemented taking fully into consideration the particular circumstances of each country. From this viewpoint, Japan will contribute to the poverty reduction strategies formulated by developing countries, and provide assistance in line with such strategies.

ii. Approach to poverty reduction and specific actions

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

The underlying causes of poverty are diverse, and the poor face a range of problems. Therefore, in order to effectively reduce poverty, there is a need for cross-sectoral assistance. Prior to the formulation of projects, efforts will accordingly be made to determine the poverty situation of each country and region and to analyze the needs of the poor. In order to

collect a wide range of information on the poor, networking with governments, NGOs, universities, research institutions and private enterprises will be strengthened. Based on the results of analyses, assistance will then be provided, according to the situation in each country and region and the stage of development of the recipient country, by effectively combining various schemes such as bilateral loan aid, grant aid, technical cooperation and assistance through international agencies.

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

(b) Direct assistance to the poor

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

(i) Enhancing basic social services

In order to improve the quality of life of the poor, Japan will actively assist in the enhancement of basic social services, such as education, health services, safe water supply, shelter, and electrification, while encouraging improvements in governance in the recipient country. For example, Japan will seek to improve hygiene conditions and raise awareness by providing wells and latrines in its school construction projects in poor areas, and to improve children’s nutrition through school meals. With a view to strengthening the delivery of basic social services, assistance will be provided to build the capacity of central and local governments, and to improve health and medical systems. At the same time, the establishment of transport, communications and electric power infrastructure will be assisted with the objective of improving access to hospitals and schools. Support will also be provided for training and development of educational materials in order to improve the quality of services. In addition, assistance that will contribute to women and children’s health and reproductive health will be provided, addressing infectious diseases and women’s capacity building.

(ii) Strengthening livelihoods

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

(iii) Protection from sudden threats

As the poor tend to be highly vulnerable to threats such as economic crises social problems, such as drugs and crime, and natural disasters, it is important to protect the poor against such threats and strengthen their ability to withstand such threats. For this purpose, Japan will assist in establishing “safety nets” for the poor, such as relief measures for the unemployed, nutritional improvement programs and delivery of social services. With respect to the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred

in December 2004, Japan will promote cooperation in the area of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in a comprehensive and coherent manner based on the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA. Japan provides assistance for policy proposals, institution building, human resources development and steady implementation of plans that are necessary for making disaster prevention an integral part of national policy, city planning and rural planning. In addition, Japan will also make efforts to rapidly deliver assistance to the disaster victims in the aftermath of disaster and to reduce the vulnerability to disasters of the poor by ending the vicious circle of disaster and poverty in the reconstruction phase.

(c) Assistance to reduce poverty through economic growth

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

(i) Employment creation

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

(ii) Balanced development

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

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

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

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

(d) Assistance for institutions and policies to reduce poverty

- (i) In order to reduce poverty, it is important to establish institutions and policies that protect the rights of the poor based on the principle of equality under the law, and to enable the poor to participate in political activities and to exercise their capabilities. Assistance will therefore be provided to contribute to the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the promotion of democratization.

(ii) Assistance will be provided for capacity building to enable governments of developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate development strategies.

(iii) In order to minimize the impact on the poor of economic crises, inflation and similar events, macroeconomic stabilization through appropriate fiscal and monetary policy is essential. To this end, assistance such as dispatching experts will be provided to build the capacity of government officials.

(2) Sustainable Growth

i. Japan's position on sustainable growth

- (a) In order to reduce poverty and to ensure that the results of development are sustained, sustainable growth is essential for developing countries. As the leading role of the private sector is key to sustainable economic growth, it is important to promote private sector activities, including trade and investment through ODA. In addition, it is important that ODA be provided to help developing countries participate in the multilateral free trade system.
- (b) As a country that receives benefits from international trade and that is heavily dependent on other countries for resources, energy and food, Japan will actively contribute to the sustainable growth of developing countries through ODA. This is highly relevant for ensuring Japan's security and prosperity, thus promoting the interests of the Japanese people.
- (c) It is important to analyze the impediments to sustainable growth on a country basis and to assist in the provision of socio-economic infrastructure, policy formulation, institution building, and development of human resources in a comprehensive manner according to the specific circumstances and stage of development of each country. Through the provision of such comprehensive assistance, improvements in the investment climate and the attainment of sustainable economic growth in recipient countries will be pursued.
- (d) The increasing number of economic partnerships in recent years play an important role in facilitating cross-border flows of people, goods, capital and information, and these have contributed to the overall growth of the countries concerned by liberalizing trade and investment and by promoting the harmonization of economic systems. Japan is working toward strengthening economic partnerships with other countries beginning with countries in the East Asia region. For those developing countries with which Japan is seeking economic partnership, Japan will make strategic use of ODA to assist in establishing a trade/investment environment and economic infrastructure that will make such partnership more effective.

ii. Approach to sustainable growth and specific actions

(a) Development of economic and social infrastructure

Infrastructure is of fundamental importance in promoting private sector activities. Japan has actively supported the provision of economic and social infrastructure underpinning economic growth through such means as yen loans, and has played a particularly major role in providing the basis for economic growth mainly in the Asia region. Promoting the development of economic and social infrastructure requires appropriate levels of medium- to long-term funding, and there are still only a limited number of developing countries that can secure sufficient levels of funding from their own revenues and private capital. From this standpoint, Japan will assist in the provision of economic and social infrastructure that contributes to improvement of trade and investment climates, such as roads, ports and other transport infrastructure, energy related infrastructure such as power generation and transmission facilities and oil and natural gas facilities, telecommunications and IT infrastructure, and infrastructure for improving the living environment, while paying particular attention to the institutional and policy environment and debt management capacity of developing countries. Assistance with infrastructure will be complemented by assistance in intangible areas of infrastructure, such as the promotion of sector policy formulation and dialogue, and development of human resources, so as to ensure that infrastructure is sustained

and properly maintained.

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

(b) Policy formulation and institution building

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

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

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

(c) Assistance in human resources development

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

(d) Support to strengthen economic partnerships

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

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

(3) Addressing global issues

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

i. Japan's position on addressing environmental problems and natural disasters

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

ii. Approach to addressing environmental problems and specific actions

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

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

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

(b) Active integration of environmental elements

Japan will incorporate environmental elements into its development plans and programs, and cooperate in projects in

developing countries in which appropriate environmental and social considerations are implemented or confirmed.

(c) Japan's guiding role

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

(d) Cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks

In order to solve regional and global environmental problems, Japan will implement its cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks that effectively combine various methods of cooperation.

(e) Application of Japanese experience and scientific technology

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

iii. Approach to address disasters and specific actions

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

(4) Peace-building

i. Japan's position on peace-building

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

(b) The purpose of peace-building is to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, alleviate the various difficulties that people face during and immediately after conflicts, and subsequently achieve long-term stable development.

Assistance for the prevention of conflicts and in their closing stages, post-conflict emergency humanitarian assistance, and medium- to long-term reconstruction development assistance are essential to allow peace to take root. For example, employment generation and reconstruction of hospitals and schools through ODA enable people to sustain their livelihoods and gain access to education and health services. This in turn brings home to them the "dividends of peace," leading to peace and stability in a society. Assistance in peace-building needs to fully take into account and give consideration to promoting processes for peace, such as dialogue between opposing groups. The individual circumstances—political, social, historical and cultural—of each country and region must also be fully taken into account.

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

ii. Approach to peace-building and specific actions

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

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

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

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

In countries at risk of conflict and in countries that are socially unstable in the aftermath of conflict, it is especially important to provide development assistance that gives full consideration to conflict prevention. Target regions and aid recipients should be selected after first accurately analyzing the causes of the conflict taking into account the historical and cultural background, and care should be taken to avoid fomenting conflicts, for example through biased selection of aid recipients. Furthermore, dialogue and cooperation between opposing groups can be fostered through, for example, the implementation of regional cooperation projects in non-political fields, such as environmental protection and infrastructure development. In order to prevent conflicts, it is also important to prevent arms proliferation. Japan will therefore provide assistance to enable developing countries to strengthen import and export controls, prevent illicit traffic of weapons, and develop their legal systems, etc.

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

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

(iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance

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

(iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance

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

(b) Coherent assistance

It is essential that assistance for peace-building be implemented in a seamless and coherent manner corresponding to needs at each stage before and after conflict. It is therefore necessary to accurately analyze the needs that arise from the immediate post-conflict stage to the stage of medium- to long-term assistance. Japan will accordingly strive to have adequate communication with interested parties such as the government and aid agencies in recipient countries, determine concrete needs, formulate projects, and share Japan's philosophy and other matters related to its ODA. Japan will

undertake emergency development surveys that formulate both reconstruction programs and immediate reconstruction projects, and be prepared to make use of information that has been gained from such surveys at the necessary time. Japan will in addition work to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to subsequent reconstruction development cooperation, and to eliminate as far as possible the gap that tends to occur between the two.

(c) Rapid and effective assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people

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

(g) Assistance that includes neighboring countries in its scope

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

assistance to neighboring countries with a view to resolving and preventing conflicts and ensuring regional stability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Research and analysis of development needs

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

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

ii. Formulation and consideration of assistance policy

(a) Participation in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs

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

to collaborate with the local aid community, including other major donor countries and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

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

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

(c) Undertaking of policy consultation

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

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

iii. Formulation and selection of candidate projects for ODA

(a) Leading role of ODA-TFs

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

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

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

iv. Strengthening of collaboration with the local donor community

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

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

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

vi. Review of Japan's ODA

Taking into account the results of ODA evaluations at the policy and program level of recipient countries, ODA-TFs will review whether the intended goals and purposes of Japanese aid to recipient countries have been achieved, whether the direction of assistance was appropriate, whether the prioritization of sectors and issues was effective, and whether the points to be borne in mind in the implementation of aid were properly dealt with.

Based on these reviews, ODA-TFs will seek appropriate improvements through participation in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs and policies on priority issues and sectors.

vii. Information disclosure and public information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix

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

Water Supply Development with Community Participation in Senegal

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

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

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

Protection from HIV/AIDS in Cambodia

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

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

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

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

3. List of Current Sector-Specific Initiatives

Sectors	Sector-Specific Initiatives	Outline of the Initiative
Gender	Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD): Announced at the 49th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/wid/gad_o.html	(1) Strengthening integration of gender equality perspective in ODA policies (2) Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation (3) Assistance for policies and institutions that promote gender equality (4) Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs (5) Organizational and institutional capacity building
Education	Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN): Announced at G8 Kananaskis Summit (2002) http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education3.html	In achieving Education For All (EFA), Japan strengthens its support for the efforts of developing countries to promote basic education, with three pillars of "access", "quality," and "management of education". (1) Assistance for ensuring access to education (2) Assistance for improving quality of education (3) improvement of management of education
Healthcare	Health and Development Initiative (HDI): Announced at the High-level Forum on Health MDGs in Asia and the Pacific (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/health_c/forum0506/hdi.pdf	Comprehensive cooperation with projected worth US \$5 billion for five years from 2005 to 2009 to contribute to the achievement of health-related MDGs by means of improving maternal and child health, combating infectious diseases, and strengthening health systems. (1) Assistance for strengthening institutional capacity development in the health sector (2) Assistance in areas that reinforce the health sector and cross-cutting actions (3) Actions toward achieving MDGs (4) Strengthening Japan's aid implementation capacity
Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI): Announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/water/wasabi0603.html	(1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM) (2) Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation (3) Support for water use for food production and other purposes (4) Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation (5) Mitigation of damage from water-related disasters
Environment	The Kyoto Initiative (Assistance to Developing Countries for Combating Global Warming): Announced at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3, Kyoto Conference) (1997) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/kyoto_init/kyoto_full.html	Japan announced the "Initiatives for Sustainable Development Toward the 21st Century" (ISD) as its comprehensive medium- and long-term plan for environmental cooperation, with ODA playing the central role. Based on this plan, the Kyoto Initiative sets forth assistance measures to further strengthen aid for developing countries to cope with global warming: (1) Cooperation in Capacity Development (Assistance for a total of 3,000 persons over the five-year period from FY1998) (2) ODA loans at the most concessional conditions (3) Exploitation and transfer of Japanese technology and know-how
	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcolSD): Announced prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative3-2.html	(1) Human resources development totaling 5,000 persons in the environmental field over a five-year period from FY2002 (2) Provision of yen loans with the most concessional terms for projects in environmental fields (3) Enhancement of Japan's grant aid for global environment to promote cooperation for resolving the issue (4) Promotion of wide-ranging collaboration with international organizations (5) Further improvement of evaluation methods in order to make the ex-post evaluation of Japan's environmental ODA more effective
	Support for developing countries under the "Hatoyama Initiative": Announced at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) (December, 2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/index.html Cabinet Secretariat website: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/index-e.html	In order to support a broad range of developing countries which are taking mitigation measures, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, up to 2012 in accordance with the progress of the international negotiations, Japan will provide financial assistance to developing countries of approximately 1.75 trillion yen (about US\$15 billion) including public and private finance, of which public finance comprises approximately 1.3 trillion yen (about US\$11 billion).
Governance	Partnership for Democratic Development (PDD): Announced at G8 Lyon Summit (1996) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/democratiz/1999/partner.html	(1) Assistance for building various institutions (2) Assistance for elections (3) Intellectual assistance (4) Strengthening of civil society (5) Enhancement of the status of women
Trade and Investment	Development Initiative for Trade 2009: Announced at the Second Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade (2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0907.html	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) Provide US\$12 billion through bilateral assistance for trade-related projects and technical assistance for 40,000 persons in total including dispatching specialists and accepting research fellows, from 2009 to 2011. (2) Initiate an overall review of the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries. (3) Make proactive contributions to trade related fields, including efforts to make Aid for trade more effective, fight against protectionism, and trade finance.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA: Announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/conf0501-2.pdf	(1) Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction (2) Perspective of human security (3) Gender perspective (4) Importance of assistance regarding software (5) Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology (6) Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology (7) Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders

Section 3. List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

As of the end of July 2009

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point(*1) (26 countries)	Africa	21	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Cameroon, Malawi, Sierra Leone, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gambia, Burundi, Central African Republic
	Latin America and the Caribbean	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti
Countries which have reached the Decision Point(*2) (9 countries)	Africa	8	Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Congo, Liberia, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire,
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point(*2) (5 countries)	Africa	4	Comoros, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea
	Asia	1	Kyrgyzstan

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

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

(Reference)

Other Countries' ODA Disbursement

Section 1. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart III-26. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2008)

(Units: US\$ million, %)

Calendar year Country	Net disbursement basis				Gross disbursement basis			
	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
United States	1	26,842	22.1	23.2	1	27,819	20.5	22.6
Germany	2	13,981	11.5	13.8	3	15,961	11.7	16.6
United Kingdom	3	11,500	9.5	16.8	5	11,977	8.8	3.0
France	4	10,908	9.0	10.4	4	12,540	9.2	9.1
Japan	5	9,579	7.9	24.7	2	17,453	12.8	28.6
Netherlands	6	6,993	5.8	12.3	7	7,282	5.4	10.0
Spain	7	6,867	5.7	33.6	6	7,477	5.5	37.4
Sweden	8	4,861	4.0	22.4	8	5,097	3.8	18.8
Canada	9	4,785	3.9	17.3	9	4,824	3.6	17.1
Italy	10	4,732	3.9	9.1	10	4,735	3.5	9.1
Norway	11	3,963	3.3	6.3	11	3,963	2.9	6.3
Australia	12	2,954	2.4	10.7	12	2,954	2.2	10.7
Denmark	13	2,803	2.3	9.4	13	2,867	2.1	7.5
Belgium	14	2,386	2.0	22.3	14	2,494	1.8	22.8
Switzerland	15	2,038	1.7	20.9	15	2,049	1.5	20.8
Austria	16	1,714	1.4	-5.3	16	1,763	1.3	-4.0
Ireland	17	1,328	1.1	11.4	17	1,328	1.0	11.4
Finland	18	1,166	1.0	18.8	18	1,168	0.9	19.0
Greece	19	703	0.6	40.4	19	703	0.5	40.4
Portugal	20	620	0.5	31.8	20	627	0.5	31.5
Luxembourg	21	415	0.3	10.5	21	415	0.3	10.5
New Zealand	22	348	0.3	8.8	22	348	0.3	8.8
DAC Countries Total		121,483	100.0	17.4		135,844	100.0	16.8

Sources: OECD/DAC

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA gross disbursement (on a net disbursement basis).

*2 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

Chart III-27. DAC Countries' ODA by Type (2007)

(Net disbursement basis; units: US \$ million; the share of ODA total is indicated by the numbers parenthesis (%))

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA				Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid	
1	United States	21,787	18,901 (86.8)	18,996 (87.2)	732 (3.4)	-827 (-3.8)	2,886 (13.2)
2	Germany	12,291	7,950 (64.7)	4,564 (37.1)	3,527 (28.7)	-141 (-1.1)	4,341 (35.3)
3	France	9,884	6,258 (63.3)	3,792 (38.4)	2,897 (29.3)	-431 (-4.4)	3,625 (36.7)
4	United Kingdom	9,849	5,602 (56.9)	5,684 (57.7)	888 (9.0)	-971 (-9.9)	4,247 (43.1)
5	Japan	7,679	5,778 (75.2)	4,170 (54.3)	1,813 (23.6)	-205 (-2.7)	1,901 (24.8)
6	Netherlands	6,224	4,644 (74.6)	4,338 (69.7)	476 (7.6)	-169 (-2.7)	1,580 (25.4)
7	Spain	5,140	3,339 (65.0)	2,866 (55.8)	391 (7.6)	82 (1.6)	1,801 (35.0)
8	Sweden	4,339	2,932 (67.6)	2,702 (62.3)	160 (3.7)	71 (1.6)	1,407 (32.4)
9	Canada	4,080	3,152 (77.3)	2,608 (63.9)	583 (14.3)	-40 (-1.0)	928 (22.7)
10	Italy	3,971	1,270 (32.0)	1,110 (28.0)	141 (3.6)	19 (0.5)	2,700 (68.0)
11	Norway	3,728	2,883 (77.3)	2,188 (58.7)	436 (11.7)	258 (6.9)	845 (22.7)
12	Australia	2,669	2,268 (85.0)	1,107 (41.5)	1,158 (43.4)	3 (0.1)	400 (15.0)
13	Denmark	2,562	1,651 (64.4)	1,629 (63.6)	93 (3.6)	-72 (-2.8)	912 (35.6)
14	Belgium	1,953	1,240 (63.5)	757 (38.8)	511 (26.2)	-29 (-1.5)	713 (36.5)
15	Austria	1,808	1,324 (73.2)	1,160 (64.2)	190 (10.5)	-26 (-1.5)	484 (26.8)
16	Switzerland	1,685	1,269 (75.3)	1,091 (64.7)	165 (9.8)	13 (0.8)	416 (24.7)
17	Ireland	1,192	824 (69.1)	804 (67.4)	20 (1.7)		368 (30.9)
18	Finland	981	584 (59.5)	333 (33.9)	242 (24.7)	9 (0.9)	397 (40.5)
19	Greece	501	249 (49.8)	112 (22.3)	138 (27.5)		252 (50.2)
20	Portugal	471	270 (57.4)	99 (21.0)	153 (32.6)	18 (3.9)	200 (42.6)
21	Luxembourg	376	253 (67.5)	245 (65.4)	8 (2.1)		122 (32.5)
22	New Zealand	320	247 (77.3)	190 (59.4)	57 (17.8)		73 (22.7)
DAC total		103,487	72,889 (70.4)	60,547 (58.5)	14,779 (14.3)	-2,437 (-2.4)	30,598 (29.6)
DAC average		4,704	3,313	2,752	672	-111	1,391

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

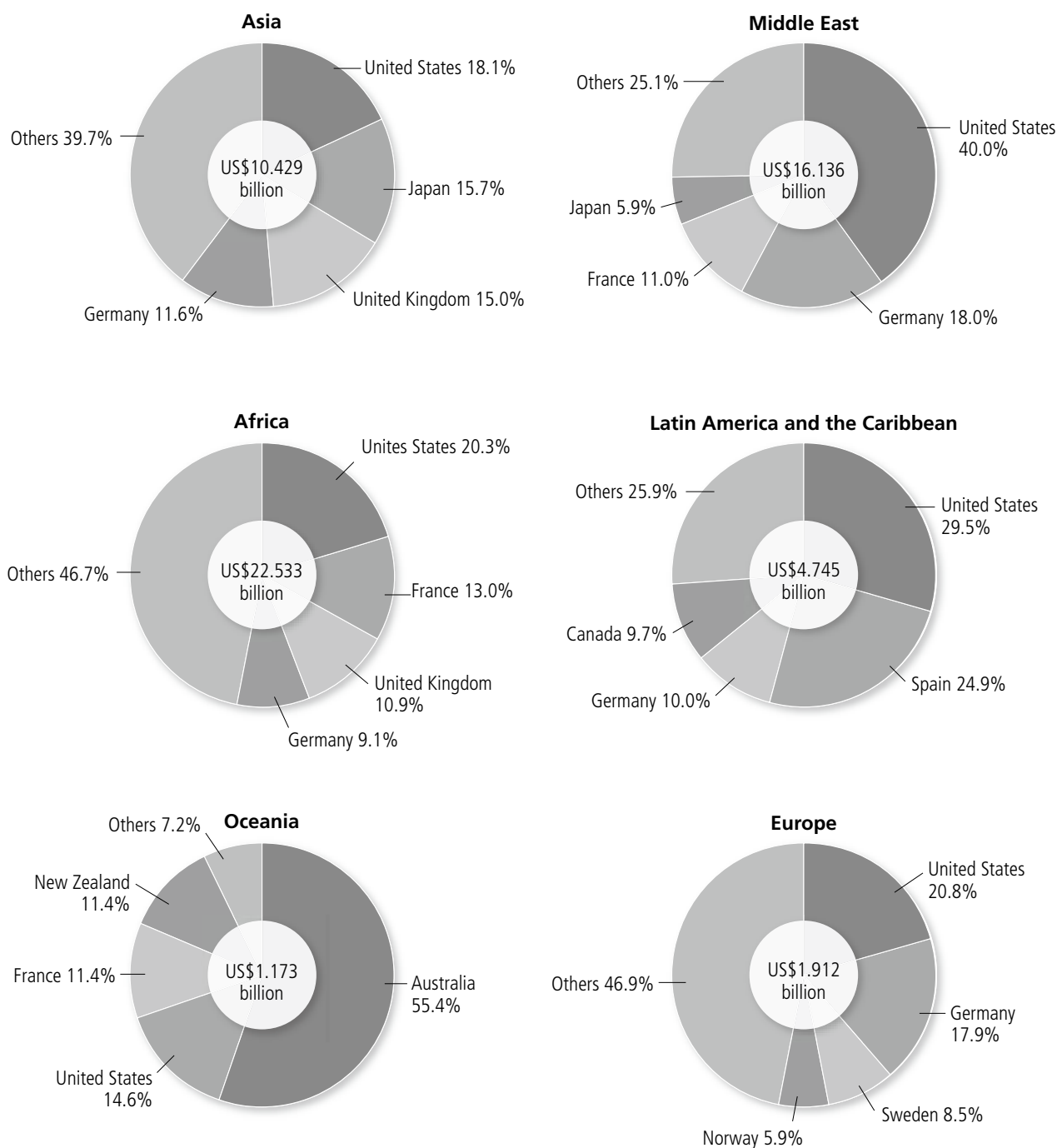
*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA net disbursement.

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

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

*4 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart III-28. Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2007)



*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Figures inside the charts are total disbursements by DAC countries.

*3 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart III-29. Grant Share of DAC Countries

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

Country ^(*)	Rank	2006/2007	Rank	2005/2006
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	8	99.9	8	99.9
Denmark	9	99.3	11	99.2
Sweden	10	98.8	9	99.7
Switzerland	11	98.5	13	98.2
Norway	12	98.3	20	86.3
Belgium	13	98.2	14	98.1
Finland	14	96.9	12	98.6
Australia	15	96.4	10	99.4
Portugal	16	95.0	16	94.5
United Kingdom	17	94.0	15	95.7
Italy	18	90.8	17	87.9
Spain	18	90.8	17	87.9
France	20	85.9	19	86.9
Germany	21	85.7	21	82.4
Japan	22	52.2	22	54.1
DAC average		90.2		89.4

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2006/2007 average.

*2 Excludes debt relief.

Chart III-30. Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

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

Country	Rank	2006/2007	Rank	2005/2006
United States	1	23,495	1	26,380
Germany	2	11,705	4	10,930
United Kingdom	3	11,685	3	11,699
France	4	10,709	5	10,799
Japan	5	9,704	2	11,719
Netherlands	6	5,989	6	5,356
Spain	7	4,396	10	3,455
Sweden	8	4,105	9	3,647
Canada	9	3,923	8	3,751
Italy	10	3,870	7	4,411
Norway	11	3,172	11	2,799
Denmark	12	2,466	12	2,216
Australia	13	2,383	14	1,890
Belgium	14	1,983	13	1,984
Austria	15	1,672	16	1,547
Switzerland	16	1,653	15	1,690
Ireland	17	1,107	17	870
Finland	18	897	18	859
Greece	19	463	19	405
Portugal	20	418	20	372
Luxembourg	21	333	21	274
New Zealand	22	290	22	267
Total		106,413		107,316

Sources: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

Chart III-31. Grant Element of DAC Countries

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

Country	Rank	2006/2007	Rank	2005/2006
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	1	100.0	1	100.0
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	15	99.9	1	100.0
Belgium	16	99.6	16	99.5
Italy	17	98.8	19	97.1
Germany	18	95.7	17	97.4
Spain	19	95.2	20	95.0
France	20	93.7	21	94.8
Portugal	21	90.3	18	97.3
Japan	22	88.0	22	88.4
DAC average		97.3		97.5

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their grant element of 2006/2007 average.

*2 Excluding debt relief.

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

Chart III-32. Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, unit: %)

Country	Untied		Partially Untied		Tied	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	99.9	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Switzerland	99.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7
Australia	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Denmark	95.5	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.7
Japan	95.1	95.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.4
Germany	93.4	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.7
France	92.6	95.6	0.0	-0.7	7.4	5.1
Belgium	92.0	90.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	9.3
Finland	90.7	86.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	13.5
Spain	89.1	82.8	0.0	0.0	10.9	17.2
New Zealand	87.8	90.2	0.4	0.0	11.8	9.8
Austria	86.6	89.5	0.0	0.0	13.4	10.5
Netherlands	81.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0
Canada	74.6	62.9	0.1	0.2	25.4	36.9
United States	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0
Italy	59.8	77.0	7.9	2.5	32.2	20.5
Portugal	58.0	61.3	11.0	20.5	30.9	18.3
Greece	42.3	39.1	10.4	0.0	47.4	60.9
DAC total (average)	84.6	94.5	0.2	0.1	15.2	5.4

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 The total may not amount to 100% due to rounding.

*2 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

Chart III-33. Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

Quantitative comparison	Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total
	Net ODA disbursements (US\$ 100million)									
	2007 (nominal base)		76.8	217.9	98.5	98.8	122.9	39.7	40.8	1,034.9
	2008 (nominal base)		95.8	268.4	115.0	109.0	139.8	48.6	47.9	1,214.8
	As percent of GNI (%) (2007)		0.17	0.16	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.19	0.29	0.28
	(2008)		0.19	0.19	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.22	0.32	0.31
	Share of DAC countries total (2008, %)		7.9	22.1	9.5	9.0	11.5	4.0	3.9	100.0
	Nominal change from the previous year (2007→2008, %)		24.7	23.2	16.8	10.4	13.8	22.4	17.3	17.4
	Commitments in 2007 (including debt relief) (US\$ 100 million)		142.2	276.4	116.3	118.7	142.7	42.4	46.4	1,231.2
	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2006 and 2007, %)		30.7	11.6	35.8	30.8	34.1	57.0	26.8	27.9
Qualitative comparison	Distribution (average of 2006 and 2007, %)	LDCs	38.4	36.7	44.9	31.0	30.6	32.4	53.7	38.8
		LICs	32.8	14.1	40.7	26.4	26.6	21.9	21.1	24.0
	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2006 and 2007, excluding debt relief)		88.0	100.0	100.0	93.7	95.7	98.8	100.0	97.3
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2006 and 2007, excluding debt relief)		74.7	68.9	0.0	52.1	59.5	86.8	0.0	69.5
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2006 and 2007, excluding debt relief)		97.5	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	97.9	100.0	99.6
	Grant share of total ODA (average of 2006 and 2007, excluding debt relief)		52.2	99.9	94.0	85.9	85.7	90.8	100.0	90.2
	Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2006 and 2007, excluding debt relief)		40.6	99.9	90.3	79.0	76.5	67.9	100.0	86.7
	Tying status of bilateral ODA (2007) ^(*)	Untied	95.1	68.5	100.0	92.6	93.4	59.8	74.6	(84.6)
		Partially Tied	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.1	(0.2)
		Tied	4.9	31.5	0.0	7.4	6.6	32.2	25.4	(15.2)

Source: OECD/DAC

*1 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs

*2 Figures in parentheses are DAC estimates.

Chart III-34. Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2007)

(Commitments basis, unit: %)

Sector \ Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC average
Social infrastructure	26.9	51.4	44.7	35.9	37.9	22.2	47.3	40.5
Economic infrastructure	23.8	12.6	15.4	8.5	13.5	6.8	6.3	12.7
Agricultural infrastructure (excluding food aid)	8.4	4.9	1.6	7.9	2.4	3.8	2.1	4.6
Industry and other production sectors ^(*)	9.8	6.4	5.7	9.8	8.2	11.2	8.2	8.6
Emergency aid (including food aid)	1.6	12.8	4.8	0.6	2.6	5.7	15.0	7.5
Program assistance, etc. ^(*)	29.5	11.9	27.8	37.3	35.4	50.3	21.1	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 "Share of industry and other production sectors" includes multi-sectors.

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

*3 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 Program assistance, etc. includes debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.

Chart III-35. Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions among ODA Total of Major DAC Countries

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

Calendar year Country	2001/2002 Average	2002/2003 Average	2003/2004 Average	2004/2005 Average	2005/2006 Average	2006/2007 Average
Japan	26.0	28.3	31.2	26.1	27.3	30.7
United States	23.7	14.8	14.2	12.2	9.2	11.6
France	35.9	30.7	31.4	30.8	26.5	30.8
Germany	40.1	39.0	44.9	36.0	29.4	34.1
Italy	63.4	56.6	63.9	60.6	51.1	57.0
United Kingdom	35.5	34.3	35.0	27.6	27.3	35.8
Canada	23.7	29.4	27.9	24.1	27.9	26.8
DAC Average	31.5	28.9	29.9	26.7	24.6	27.9

Source: 2009 *DAC Development Co-operation Report*

* Excludes contributions and subscriptions to the EBRD.

Section 2.

The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart III-36. The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2007)

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

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total	ODA to GNI ratio
United States	21,787	-1,632	12,161	97,545	129,862	0.93
Germany	12,291	-2,525	1,271	28,302	39,339	1.17
France	9,884	-1,179	0	34,422	43,126	1.66
United Kingdom	9,849	-43	667	47,846	58,319	2.10
Japan	7,679	211	446	21,979	30,315	0.67
Netherlands	6,224	0	343	11,575	18,142	2.35
Spain	5,140	6	0	16,516	21,662	1.55
Sweden	4,339	-46	78	2,541	6,911	1.49
Canada	4,080	-4	1,355	11,731	17,161	1.22
Italy	3,971	-261	63	649	4,422	0.21
Norway	3,728	5	0	1,488	5,221	1.33
Australia	2,669	36	655	6,948	10,307	1.25
Denmark	2,562	-91	94	2,242	4,807	1.51
Belgium	1,953	-161	342	1,686	3,820	0.83
Austria	1,808	-624	123	19,247	20,553	5.66
Switzerland	1,689	0	504	10,368	12,561	2.73
Ireland	1,192	0	318	4,329	5,840	2.70
Finland	981	96	20	1,051	2,149	0.86
Greece	501	4	7	2,880	3,391	1.10
Portugal	471	-237	2	1,980	2,215	1.03
Luxembourg	376	0	8	0	384	0.93
New Zealand	320	8	50	26	404	0.34
DAC total	103,491	-6,438	18,508	325,350	440,912	1.18

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

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

Chart III-37. Aid Disbursements by NGOs of DAC Countries

Classification	NGO-owned funds (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements (US\$ million)		Ratio of NGO-owned funds to ODA disbursements		Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)		Share of support to NGOs in ODA (%)		NGO aid disbursement per capita (US\$)		Share of government subsidy in NGO aid disbursement (%)			
	Country	Calendar year	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006		
Australia			655	615	2,669	2,123	1: 4.1	1: 3.5	2	1	0.1	0.0	31.3	30.0	0.3	0.1
Austria			123	119	1,808	1,498	1: 14.7	1: 12.6	0	0	0.0	0.0	14.8	14.4	0.3	0.3
Belgium			342	251	1,953	1,978	1: 5.7	1: 7.9	142	21	7.3	1.1	45.8	25.8	29.3	7.7
Canada			1,355	1,100	4,080	3,684	1: 3.0	1: 3.3	20	27	0.5	0.7	41.6	34.4	1.5	2.4
Denmark			94	73	2,562	2,236	1: 27.3	1: 30.7	162	122	6.3	5.4	46.6	35.7	63.3	62.5
Finland			20	25	981	834	1: 48.8	1: 33.3	8	9	0.8	1.1	5.3	6.6	28.2	27.3
France			—	—	9,884	10,601	—	—	51	42	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	—	—
Germany			1,271	1,348	12,291	10,435	1: 9.7	1: 7.7	—	—	—	—	15.5	16.3	—	—
Greece			7	10	501	424	1: 74.6	1: 43.9	0	—	—	—	0.6	0.9	—	—
Ireland			318	339	1,192	1,022	1: 3.7	1: 3.0	132	100	11.0	9.8	103.7	103.5	29.2	22.9
Italy			63	123	3,971	3,641	1: 63.0	1: 29.5	—	10	—	0.3	1.1	2.3	—	7.2
Japan			446	315	7,679	11,136	1: 17.2	1: 35.3	112	102	1.5	0.9	4.4	3.3	20.1	24.5
Luxembourg			8	8	376	291	1: 44.3	1: 35.3	33	32	8.7	11.0	89.6	87.2	79.5	79.4
Netherlands			343	277	6,224	5,452	1: 18.1	1: 19.7	864	977	13.9	17.9	73.6	76.6	71.6	77.9
New Zealand			50	48	320	259	1: 6.4	1: 5.3	21	15	6.6	5.7	16.9	15.2	29.7	23.4
Norway			—	—	3,728	2,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—
Portugal			2	4	471	396	1: 292.3	1: 110.7	3	7	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.0	65.6	66.9
Spain			—	—	5,140	3,814	—	—	2	6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	—	—
Sweden			78	12	4,339	3,955	1: 55.9	1: 327.7	234	152	5.4	3.8	34.0	18.0	75.1	92.6
Switzerland			504	402	1,689	1,646	1: 3.4	1: 4.1	51	49	3.0	3.0	73.1	60.1	9.2	10.9
United Kingdom			667	543	9,849	12,459	1: 14.8	1: 23.0	669	365	6.8	2.9	22.1	15.1	50.1	40.2
United States			12,161	9,037	21,787	23,532	1: 1.8	1: 2.6	—	—	—	—	40.3	30.2	—	—
DAC Total (Average)			18,508	14,648	103,491	104,370	1: 5.6	1: 7.1	2,507	2,037	2.4	2.0	23.6	18.8	11.9	12.2

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

* NGO aid disbursements = NGO-owned funding + Government subsidies

Section 3. DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions)

Chart III-38. DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for 2008

(Applied to 2008 disbursements)

Least Developed Countries (LDC) (49 countries)		Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < US\$935)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI US\$936-3,705)	Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI US\$3,706-11,455)
Afghanistan Angola Yemen Uganda Ethiopia Eritrea Gambia Cambodia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kiribati Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe Zambia Sierra Leone Djibouti Sudan Equatorial Guinea Senegal Somalia Solomon Tanzania Chad Central Africa Tuvalu	Togo Niger Nepal Haiti Vanuatu Bangladesh Timor-Leste Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Benin Madagascar Malawi Mali Myanmar Mauritania Mozambique Maldives Laos Liberia Rwanda Lesotho	Uzbekistan Ghana North Korea Kyrgyz Republic Kenya Côte d'Ivoire Zimbabwe Tajikistan Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Viet Nam	Azerbaijan Algeria Albania Armenia Iraq Iran India Indonesia Ukraine Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Cape Verde Guyana Cameroon Guatemala Republic of Congo Georgia Colombia Syria Sri Lanka Swaziland Thailand China Tunisia Tokelau Islands Dominican Republic	Turkmenistan Tonga Namibia Niue Nicaragua Paraguay Palestinian Authorities Philippines Peru Bosnia and Herzegovina Bolivia Honduras Marshall Islands Macedonia Micronesia Moldova Morocco Mongolia Jordan Wallis and Futuna Islands Argentina Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda ^(*) Uruguay Oman ^(*) Kazakhstan Gabon Cuba Cook Islands Grenada Croatia Costa Rica Jamaica Suriname Seychelles Serbia Saint Helena Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Vincent Saint Lucia Chile Dominica Trinidad and Tobago ^(*) Turkey Nauru Panama Palau

Source: DAC Sources

* 1 GNI values are from 2007.

* 2 Antigua and Barbuda and Oman passed the high income countries threshold in 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revisions of this List, they will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

* 3 Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago passed the high income countries threshold in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revisions of this List, they will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

* 4 2008 disbursements were used for this list. The most up-to-date version of this list, one which uses 2009 and 2010 disbursements, would include Kosovo.

Section 4.

ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donors Countries and Regions

Chart III-39. ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donors Countries and Regions

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

Donor country, region	Calendar year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Non-DAC OECD Countries						
Czech Republic		91	108	135	161	179
Hungary		21	70	100	149	103
Iceland		18	21	27	41	48
Republic of Korea (ROK)		366	423	752	455	699
Poland		27	118	205	297	363
Slovakia		15	28	56	55	67
Turkey		67	339	601	714	602
Arab countries						
Kuwait		138	161	218	158	110
Saudi Arabia		2,391	1,734	1,005	2,095	2,079
United Arab Emirates		188	181	141	249	429
Other donors countries and regions						
Taiwan		..	421	483	513	514
Israel		112	84	95	90	111
Other		4	22	86	195	255
Total		3,436	3,712	3,905	5,172	5,560
Of which: bilateral						
Non-DAC OECD Countries						
Czech Republic		80	63	64	78	81
Hungary		14	35	40	84	33
Iceland		14	16	20	28	37
Republic of Korea (ROK)		245	331	463	376	493
Poland		19	25	48	119	156
Slovakia		9	11	31	25	28
Turkey		26	292	532	643	545
Arab countries						
Kuwait		114	99	218	157	109
Saudi Arabia		2,340	1,691	883	2,050	2,054
United Arab Emirates		188	181	141	249	429
Other donors countries and regions						
Taiwan		..	410	465	494	495
Israel		104	75	80	75	96
Other		1	2	23	108	149
Total		3,154	3,232	3,008	4,484	4,706

Source: 2009 DAC Development Co-operation Report

Abbreviations

(Note) Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

A

ACEF Asian Clean Energy Fund
ACFA Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with Asian Development Bank
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADF Asian Development Fund
AfDB African Development Bank
AfDF African Development Fund
AfT Aid for Trade
AHLC Ad Hoc Liaison Committee
AMIS African Union Mission in Sudan
ANDS Afghanistan National Development Strategy
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU African Union

B

BEGIN Basic Education for Growth Initiative
BHN Basic Human Needs

C

CARD Coalition for African Rice Development
CARICOM Caribbean Community
CDM Clean Development Mechanism
CDP UN Committee for Development Policy
CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CIF Contributions to the Climate Investment Fund
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

D

DDR Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DFID Department for International Development
DIAG Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups
DOTS Directly Observed Treatment with Shortcourse Chemotherapy
DPA Darfur Peace Agreement
DPL Development Policy Loan

E

E/N Exchange of Notes
EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EcoISD Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development
EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA Education for All
EPA Economic Partnership Agreement
ERIA Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
ESDA Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia
EU European Union

F

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

G

GAD Gender and Development
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEF Global Environment Facility
GNI Gross National Income
GRIPS National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
GSP Generalized System of Preferences

H

HDI Health and Development Initiative
HIPCs Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HPC Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center

I

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICC International Criminal Court
ICFF Investment Climate Facilitation Fund
ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT Information and Communication Technology
IDA International Development Association
IDB Inter-American Development Bank
IDEAS Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School
IDP Internally Displaced Persons
IEA International Energy Agency
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
ILO International Labour Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
IOM International Organization for Migration
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITTO International Tropical Timber Organization

J

JAIF Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund
JANIC Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JETRO Japan External Trade Organization
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
JPF Japan Platform

L

LDC Least Developed Countries

M

MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MDRI Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MEF Major Economies Forum
MERCOSUR Mercado Común del Sur
MIF Multilateral Investment Fund
MIGA Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

N

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

O

ODA Official Development Assistance
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee
OOF Other Official Flows

P

PA Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority
PALM Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting
PDD Partnership for Democratic Development
PIF Pacific Islands Forum
PKO Peacekeeping Operations
PPP Public Private Partnership
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRT Provincial Reconstruction Team

S

SADC Southern African Development Community
SICA Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
SPREP South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
STEP Special Terms for Economic Partnership

T

TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African Development

U

UN United Nations
UN/ISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNAMID United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur
UNCED United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
USAID United States Agency for International Development
USP University of the South Pacific

V

VCT Voluntary Counseling and Testing

W

WASABI Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization
WID Women in Development
WSSD World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO World Trade Organization



Japan's Official Development Assistance White Paper 2009

Japan's International Cooperation