

Part I

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Japan's Efforts



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Chapter 1

Status of Achievement of MDGs

Over the last decade since 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have assumed the role of a compass in development practice globally. Although the international community has made some strides towards the achievement of the MDGs, it is called upon to make further efforts for the achievement of all the goals by all countries and regions by 2015.

Every year since 2005, the United Nations (UN) compiles an annual report on the status of progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. According to the report issued in June 2010, the progress is uneven and varies by area and region.

In some areas the relevant targets will be met by 2015. For example, the developing world as a whole is on track to achieve the target of halving extreme poverty. The underlying driver is the largely robust economic growth of developing regions. In particular, China and India, which accounted for approximately 60% of the world's poor as of 1990, have shown remarkable development. The world will also achieve the target of halving the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water, mainly as a result of the expanded access to improved sources of drinking water in rural areas.

Although such progress has been made, it will be difficult to achieve the targets of some areas by 2015. Progress has been the slowest in the area of health, which accounts for three of the eight MDGs. The under-five mortality rate, the reduction of which is a target of goal 4 of the MDGs “Reduce child mortality”, has dropped by 28% from 100 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008. Despite this achievement, developing regions are far from meeting the target to reduce the under-five mortality rate to one-third the 1990 level by 2015. Regarding the maternal mortality ratio, whose reduction is one of the targets of goal 5 “Improve maternal health”, latest data estimate that the ratio declined by 34% from 400 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 260 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008 ([Note 1](#)). Although there has been progress to some extent, further efforts are needed to meet the target to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to one-fourth the

Note 1 Source: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and The World Bank, *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008* (September 2010).

1990 level by 2015. Regarding goal 6 “Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases”, while efforts of the international community have been relatively fruitful, the situation still requires a continuation and expansion of assistance. Also in the area of sanitation, which is largely connected to health, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities has hardly increased.

In the area of education, even as the enrollment ratio is improving in the poorest countries, 72 million children are still out of school. Furthermore, regarding the original target to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, while the disparity continues to narrow, the target has not been met as of 2010.

By region, East Asia has made relatively steady

advances towards the achievement of the MDGs, whereas sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia as a whole are falling short. Disparities are also found within the same region and country.

Progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is affected not only by the policies of the developing countries themselves and the assistance of the international community, but also largely influenced by world economic trends. Food supply and employment in developing countries suffered significant setbacks due to the 2007–2008 rising food and energy prices and the global financial and economic crises which began in 2008. Various changes associated with climate change as well as emergency situations such as natural disasters are also factors which slow down the progress towards meeting the MDGs.

Keyword

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Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) — Objectives and Background —

Momentum for the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was created by the United Nations (UN) Millennium Summit held in New York in September 2000. Representatives from 189 countries, including 147 heads of state and government, attended the Summit and adopted the UN Millennium Declaration as a goal of the international community in the 21st century. The UN Millennium Declaration sets out challenges such as “peace and security”, “development and poverty eradication”, “environment”, “human rights and good governance”, and “special needs of Africa”, and presents a vision of the role the UN should play in the 21st century.









The MDGs are a single, common framework, which integrate the UN Millennium Declaration and the international development goals adopted at major international conferences held in the 1990s. The MDGs list eight goals which should be achieved by 2015, including “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”, “achieve universal primary education”, “reduce child mortality”, “improve maternal health”, and “ensure environmental sustainability”. More specific targets and indicators for measuring their achievement are established under each goal.

The international community has, on various occasions, confirmed the importance of the MDGs and renewed its efforts for achieving the goals.

In 2005, a UN summit was held to follow-up on the UN Millennium Declaration, where world leaders confirmed that greater efforts will be made by all countries to achieve the MDGs. In 2008, half way towards the target year of 2015, the High-level Event on the MDGs was held at the UN, and roundtable sessions took place on the three themes of particular importance: “poverty and hunger”; “education and health”; and “environmental sustainability”. And in 2010, five years from the MDGs deadline, leaders and ministers from around the world gathered for various meetings and discussed achievements and challenges to date towards meeting the MDGs as well as the specific approach which should be taken moving forward, as described in Section 1 of Chapter 2.

Countries and actors around the world are, in the pursuit of the common goals of the international community — the MDGs, discussing their visions for the world and the responsibilities of each and every country, and furthermore, taking action.

Chart I-1 Progress Chart of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (from UN MDGs)

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	45.7	4.5	57.5
		1999	33.0	4.4	58.3
		2005	26.6	2.6	50.9
	2. Productive employment and decent employment (Employment-to-population ratio)	1991	64.2	43.9	63.5
		2000	62.9	43.4	64.1
		2009	61.7	46.0	64.9
	3. Reduce hunger by half (Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption [percentage])	1990-92	20	Less than 5	31
		2000-02	16	Less than 5	30
		2005-07	16	Less than 5	26
 Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education	4. Universal primary schooling (Net enrolment ratio in primary education [percentage])	1991	79.9	80.2	53.4
		2000	82.6	88.0	60.3
		2008	88.8	94.4	76.4
 Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	5. Equal girls' enrollment in primary school (Ratio of girls to boys in primary education [percentage])	1991	0.87	0.82	0.84
		2000	0.91	0.91	0.85
		2008	0.96	0.94	0.91
	6. Women's share of paid employment (Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector [percentage])	1990	31.2	19.3	23.5
		2000	33.8	19.0	28.2
		2005	34.7	18.7	30.5
		2008	35.5	19.2	32.4
	7. Women's equal representation in national parliaments (Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament [percentage]) *As of January 31, 2010	1990	10.4	2.6	7.2
		2000	10.8	2.1	9.1
		2005	13.9	5.4	14.2
		2010	17.6	9.0	18.4
 Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	8. Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two-thirds (Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births [number of children])	1990	100	80	184
		2000	86	46	166
		2008	72	29	144
 Goal 5 Improve maternal health	9. Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters (Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	1990	480	250	920
		2005	450	160	900
	10. Access to reproductive health (Antenatal care coverage [percentage]) *Women aged 15–49 who have had at least one visit	1990	64	46	67
		2008	80	78	76
 Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	11. Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS (HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 [percentage])	1990	0.3	Less than 0.1	1.9
		2002	0.9	Less than 0.1	5.3
		2008	0.8	0.1	4.7
	12. Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis (Number of new cases per 100,000 population [excluding HIV infected])	1990	150	59	180
		2000	160	48	320
		2008	160	43	350
 Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	13. Reverse loss of forests (Proportion of land area covered by forest [percentage])	1990	30.8	1.4	31.2
		2000	29.5	1.4	29.5
		2010	28.8	1.4	28.1
	14. Halve proportion without improved drinking water (Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source [percentage])	1990	71	86	49
		2008	84	92	60
	15. Halve proportion without sanitation (Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility [percentage])	1990	41	72	28
		2008	52	89	31
	16. Improve the lives of slum-dwellers (Proportion of urban population living in slums [percentage])	1990	46.1	34.4	70.0
		2000	39.3	20.3	65.0
		2010	32.7	13.3	61.7
 Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development	17. Internet users (Number of internet users per 100 population)	1995	0.1	Less than 0.1	0.1
		2000	2.0	0.7	0.5
		2008	15.1	19.1	6.0

*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>).

2010 Progress Chart and other sources)

- 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
74.5 73.1 69.8	68.0 66.5 65.6	57.6 56.0 55.4	48.6 46.4 44.3	65.5 66.3 66.8	56.3 57.9 60.0	58.0 53.6 56.1	57.4 55.7 59.3
18 10 10	24 17 14	21 20 21	5 8 7	—	12 10 9	Less than 5 Less than 5 Less than 5	16 17 9
97.5 94.4 96.0	94.0 93.6 94.7	75.3 80.0 89.7	82.1 83.3 88.0	—	85.8 94.1 94.9	92.5 86.8 93.0	85.9 95.2 94.0
0.92 1.02 1.04	0.97 0.97 0.97	0.76 0.83 0.96	0.87 0.88 0.92	0.90 0.90 0.89	0.98 0.97 0.97	1.00 0.99 1.00	0.99 0.99 0.98
38.1 39.6 40.6 41.2	35.5 37.3 37.1 38.1	13.2 17.2 18.0 19.2	16.5 18.8 19.5 20.1	33.3 35.6 35.1 36.0	36.3 40.3 41.4 42.4	49.6 51.2 52.1 51.8	44.3 44.7 45.5 45.2
20.2 19.9 19.4 19.5	10.4 9.7 15.5 19.3	5.7 6.7 8.8 18.2	4.6 4.7 5.0 9.4	1.2 3.4 3.0 2.5	11.9 14.8 19.0 22.7	7.5 10.5 14.2	7.1 9.9 15.1
45 36 21	73 50 38	121 97 74	66 44 32	76 66 60	52 33 23	26 23 14	78 62 39
95 50	450 300	620 490	190 160	550 430	180 130	58 51	
80 91	72 93	48 70	53 79	—	79 94	—	90 96
Less than 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.4	Less than 0.1 0.3 0.2	Less than 0.1 0.1 0.1	Less than 0.1 0.6 0.9	0.3 0.6 0.6	0.1 0.8 1.0	Less than 0.1 0.1 0.2
120 110 100	240 230 220	170 170 170	58 48 34	200 190 190	90 61 46	91 110 100	120 130 140
16.4 18.0 20.5	56.9 51.3 49.3	14.1 14.1 14.5	2.8 3.0 3.4	67.5 65.1 62.5	52.0 49.6 47.4	48.0 48.1 48.1	3.9 3.9 3.9
69 89	72 86	75 87	86 90	51 50	85 93	94 96	88 88
43 56	46 69	25 36	80 85	55 53	69 80	89 89	91 91
43.7 37.4 28.2	49.5 39.6 31.0	57.2 45.8 35.0	22.5 20.6 24.6	24.1 24.1 24.1	33.7 29.2 23.5	—	—
0.1 3.6 24.6	0.1 2.4 13.9	Less than 0.1 0.5 5.8	0.1 4.0 23.8	Less than 0.1 1.8 6.0	0.1 3.9 28.8	0.1 1.7 27.0	Less than 0.1 0.5 12.3



Chapter 2

Concrete Steps for Achievement of MDGs

Five years from the MDGs deadline, Japan is taking concrete steps for the achievement of the MDGs.

2010 was a milestone year with five years remaining until the 2015 deadline for achieving the MDGs. On various occasions, beginning with the UN Summit on the MDGs held in New York from September 20–22 and the preceding G8 Muskoka Summit as well as the Special Ministerial Meeting for MDGs Review in Asia and the Pacific, the international community confirmed the importance of making enhanced efforts to meet the MDGs.

Japan's assistance for the achievement of the MDGs by 2015 rests on the concept of “human security”. It focuses on each and every person and aims to realize the rich potential he or she possesses. It attaches importance to protecting people and communities from complexly intertwined threats and building capacity so that each individual can take the course of action he or she chooses.

At the UN Summit in September 2010, Japan announced new assistance policies in the areas of health and education — fields Japan attaches particular importance to. The new Global Health Policy 2011–2015 is a comprehensive set of policies regarding assistance for health. In the area of maternal and child health, Japan, in collaboration with international organizations and other development partners, will provide assistance that offers seamless care from prenatal to postnatal care and will save the lives of pregnant women and newborns. Also, in regards to assistance for the three major infectious diseases, Japan will strive to significantly reduce the number of deaths through a combination of both contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and bilateral assistance. Under Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015 in the area of education, Japan, through contributions to international organizations and other means, will provide assistance for the development of basic education, based on the “School for All” assistance model aimed at providing education opportunities to all children.

Section 1

International Community's Actions and Japan's Efforts

With a view to achieving the MDGs, world leaders gathered for many meetings in 2010 to discuss development assistance, including the G8 Muskoka Summit (June) and the UN Summit on the MDGs (September).

1. G8 Muskoka Summit

The G8 Muskoka Summit was held in Muskoka, Canada from June 25 to 26, 2010, and Prime Minister Naoto Kan attended from Japan. Development has been one of the key G8 agenda items in recent years. At the Muskoka Summit, too, development was discussed at the meeting with the African Outreach leaders (Note 2), where all leaders shared the view that efforts must be strengthened to meet the MDGs.

The focus of the Summit was on “maternal and child health” — areas in which progress has been particularly slow. The G8 leaders launched the Muskoka Initiative for enhancing assistance for maternal and child health, and pledged to contribute an additional US\$5 billion over the next five years under the Initiative. The leaders also called for the cooperation of other governments, international organizations, and developing countries themselves in order to build on the momentum of the G8's assistance and translate it into larger global initiatives.

In light of the importance of improving maternal



Group photo at the G8 Summit outreach meeting; Prime Minister Naoto Kan, back row, second from right (Muskoka, Canada) (Photo: AFP=Jiji)

and child health also from the standpoint of “human security” on which Japan puts emphasis, Prime Minister Kan announced that Japan will provide additional assistance of up to ¥50 billion or approximately US\$500 million over five years beginning in 2011 for maternal and child health under the Muskoka Initiative.

2. Special Ministerial Meeting for MDGs Review in Asia and the Pacific

In the lead-up to the UN Summit on the MDGs, a variety of preparatory meetings were held and Japan actively participated in the meetings. The Special Ministerial Meeting for MDGs Review in Asia and the Pacific was held in Jakarta, Indonesia from August 3 to 4, 2010, and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Osamu Fujimura attended from Japan. The meeting was attended by ministers from many countries, and a declaration was adopted concerning the achievement of the MDGs in Asia and the Pacific region.

In his speech at the meeting, State Secretary Fujimura praised the relatively steady progress towards the achievement of the MDGs in the region, supported by its strong economic growth. At the same time, he pointed out that there are profound disparities in progress depending on the region, country, or group, and announced that Japan will continue to provide assistance towards the achievement of the MDGs in the Asia-Pacific region.

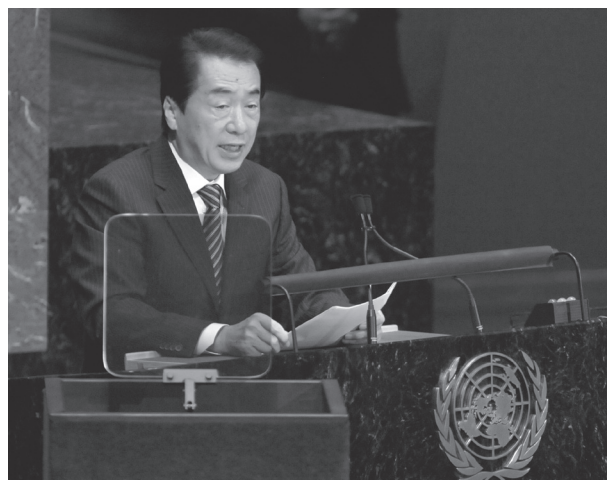
Note 2 Members: G8 (Japan, U.S., UK, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Russia, EU), Algeria, Egypt (absent), Nigeria, Senegal, the Republic of South Africa, Ethiopia (Chair of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee), Malawi (Chair of the African Union [AU]).

3. UN Summit on the MDGs

The UN Summit on the MDGs was held over three days from September 20 to 22, 2010, just before the general debate started at the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly. The Summit was attended by approximately 140 heads of state and government. Unlike the UN summit of a similar style held in 2005, where discussion took place on wide-ranging topics related to the UN Millennium Declaration as a whole, the focus was narrowed to the MDGs for the 2010 summit.

From Japan, Prime Minister Naoto Kan and Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Maehara attended. Prime Minister Kan delivered an address at the High-level Plenary Meeting and announced the “Kan Commitment”, which sets out Japan’s specific contributions towards the achievement of the MDGs. Japan pledged to provide a total of US\$8.5 billion of assistance over five years beginning in 2011 for the areas of health and education where progress is particularly slow. In addition, Minister for Foreign Affairs Maehara attended a roundtable on the theme of “addressing the special needs of the most vulnerable”. He demonstrated that the notion of human security is vital for responding to the diverse needs of the most vulnerable, including those living in slums and remote villages, minorities, and persons with disabilities, and introduced Japan’s “School for All” education assistance model.

At the UN Summit on the MDGs, various events were held in parallel with the Summit comprised of the High-level Plenary Meeting and roundtable sessions, in which Japan actively participated. Minister for Foreign Affairs Maehara attended the Focus Group on MDGs in Asia spearheaded by Japan, and highlighted the importance of sharing Asia’s experience of economic



Prime Minister Naoto Kan delivering an address at the UN Summit on the MDGs
(Photo: AFP=Jiji)

growth and giving attention to the disparities originating from the growth. In addition, he attended the High-level Side Event on Innovative Financing hosted by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, and expressed Japan’s wish to expand international discussions on innovative financing.

The UN Summit on the MDGs was attended not only by government delegations but also by representatives from the civil society, NGOs, and the private sector. From Japan’s private sector, Mr. Hiromasa Yonekura, Chairman of Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) and member of the UN’s MDG Advocacy Group (Note 3), participated in (the Summit and attended) the roundtable attended by Minister for Foreign Affairs Maehara and other events. From civil society and NGOs, two representatives participated as members of the government delegation.

Note 3 The MDG Advocacy Group is co-chaired by President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and President José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero of the Government of Spain and consists of 21 eminent personalities. Members include Nobel Peace Prize laureates Muhammad Yunus (Bangladesh) and Wangari Maathai (Kenya), former Chilean President Michelle Bachelet Jeria, former First Lady of the Republic of South Africa Graca Machel, and U.S. entrepreneurs Bill Gates and Ted Turner. From Japan, Chairman of Nippon Keidanren Hiromasa Yonekura was inducted. Members display global leadership in promoting the implementation of the MDGs through the eradication of poverty and hunger and advancing education, health, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.

Section 2

Japan's Contribution Towards Achievement of MDGs

With a view to achieving the MDGs, Japan will make contributions to international organizations and provide direct assistance to countries in areas such as health and education, so that challenged countries can be self-reliant.

1. New Global Health Policy

Japan has put emphasis on health as a global issue directly linked to human security, and has led discussions of the international community on topics such as strengthening the health system. Japan achieved the goal of the Health and Development Initiative (HDI) it announced in 2005, which was to provide comprehensive assistance amounting to US\$5 billion over five years, and was completed at the end of FY2009. On this milestone year with five years left until the deadline for achieving the MDGs, Japan established the “Global Health Policy 2011–2015” and unveiled it on the occasion of the UN Summit on the MDGs. To contribute to the achievement of health-related MDGs based on this policy, Prime Minister Kan announced that Japan will provide assistance in this area amounting to US\$5 billion over five years beginning in 2011.

The new policy is a comprehensive policy on Japan's assistance in the health sector and is comprised of three pillars: (1) Maternal and child health; (2) Combating three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria); and (3) Responding to global public health emergencies. Under this new policy, Japan will focus efforts to resolve the challenges (bottlenecks) in achieving the health-related MDGs and carry out effective and efficient assistance.

With regards to maternal and child health — the areas in which progress has been particularly slow, Japan will enhance assistance for ensuring seamless care from prenatal to postnatal care based on the “EMBRACE”^(Note 4) assistance model which Japan proposed to the international community. Specifically,

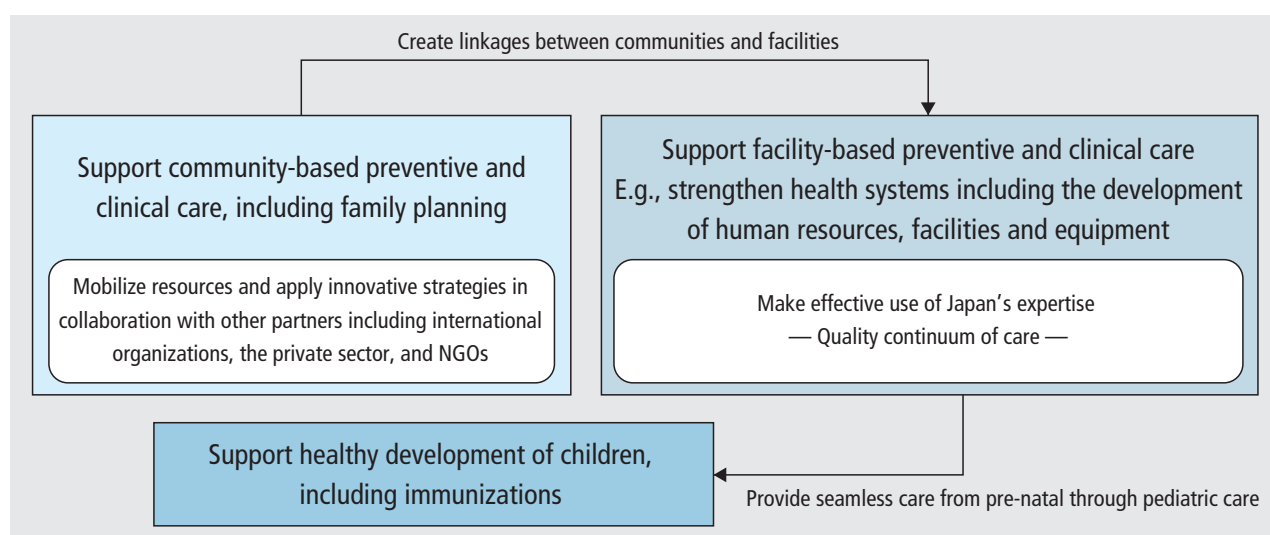
Japan will extend assistance in cooperation with the international community, so that aid recipient countries can provide medical care as a package, including regular checkups for pregnant women, newborn care at hospitals with equipment and human resources, improved access to hospitals, and vaccinations. Based on this policy, Japan, in collaboration with other development partners including international organizations, aims to save the lives of 680,000 pregnant women and 11.3 million infants including 2.96 million newborns in aid recipient countries. For combating the three major infectious diseases, Japan will strengthen support particularly for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). At the UN Summit on the MDGs in September 2010 and the Global Fund's Third Voluntary Replenishment Conference in October, Japan announced that it will contribute up to US\$800 million for the coming years to the Global Fund. In addition to making further financial contributions, Japan will step up complementarity between the Global Fund's activities and Japan's bilateral assistance. Based on this policy, Japan aims to avert 470,000 deaths from AIDS, 990,000 deaths from tuberculosis, and 3.3 million deaths from malaria across aid recipient countries, in cooperation with other development partners.

Furthermore, Japan will provide active support in response to global public health emergencies such as pandemic influenza and polio, and various health crises due to natural disasters and conflicts. Through these activities, Japan will contribute to community stabilization and peace-building.

Note 4 EMBRACE: Acronym for “Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care”

Chart I-2

EMBRACE (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care) Model



2. New Education Policy

Education builds a foundation that enables people to participate in society. Japan has emphasized assistance in the education sector as one of the essential components for promoting human security. In 2002, Japan announced the “Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)”, which defines priority areas as ensuring access to education, improving quality of education, and improving management of education, and has provided both hard and soft assistance, including assistance for the construction of schools and teacher training.

In 2010, with five years remaining until the 2015 deadline for the achievement of the MDGs and the Education for All (EFA) (Note 5) goals, Japan newly established “Japan’s Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015”, taking into account the diverse needs of developing countries as well as the trends of international discussions on education assistance. Japan unveiled the policy on the occasion of the UN Summit

on the MDGs. Prime Minister Kan announced that, based on this policy, Japan will provide US\$3.5 billion of assistance over five years beginning in 2011 to ensure that children around the world, including marginalized children and children in conflict countries, have access to education. Through this policy, Japan will help to provide a quality educational environment for at least 7 million children (a cumulative total of approximately 25 million children).

The new policy is a comprehensive policy which addresses the education sector as a whole, and is comprised of three pillars: (1) Basic education support; (2) Support for post-basic education (secondary education following completion of primary education, vocational training, and higher education); and (3) Education support in vulnerable countries affected by conflicts and disasters. Under this policy, Japan will strive to contribute to the achievement of the education-

Note 5 At the World Conference on Education for All held in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990, it was confirmed that all children, youths, and adults should have access to basic education (education to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for survival and education to meet basic learning needs).

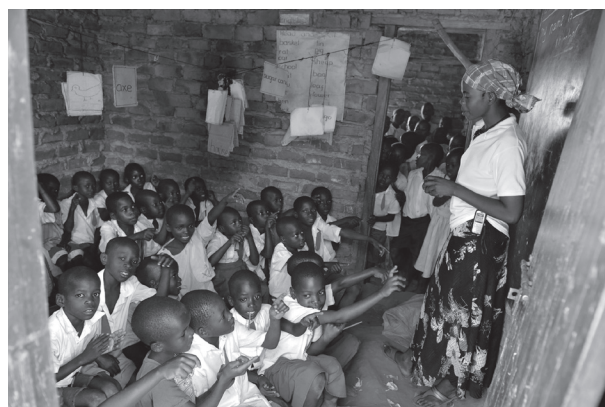
related MDGs and EFA goals, and look ahead beyond 2015 in implementing cooperation and promote the realization of human security.

For basic education support, an area directly linked to the achievement of MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education), Japan will improve the learning environment comprehensively based on the assistance model of “School for All”, working together with schools, communities, and educational administration. Specifically, Japan will offer appropriate support in line with the country’s needs, focusing on the following five interrelated components: (1) Quality education (e.g., quality of teachers); (2) Safe learning environment (e.g., nutrition, sanitation); (3) Improving school management; (4) Openness to the community; and (5) Inclusive education (addressing the needs of children who are unable to enroll in schools due to poverty, conflict, disability, etc.). Japan will also strengthen support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) (Note 6) — the international framework for accelerating progress towards achieving universal primary education, and will actively participate

in the discussion on and the implementation of the reform process and increase contribution to the fund established by the FTI.

In today’s global knowledge-based society, post-basic education is becoming increasingly important in advancing economic growth and international competitiveness and reducing poverty. With the expansion of primary education, there is rising demand for post-basic education. In view of these circumstances, Japan will strengthen vocational training schools to be used as a base for post-basic education, promote the development of networks for higher education, and promote international exchanges and the acceptance of international students by Japanese schools in particular.

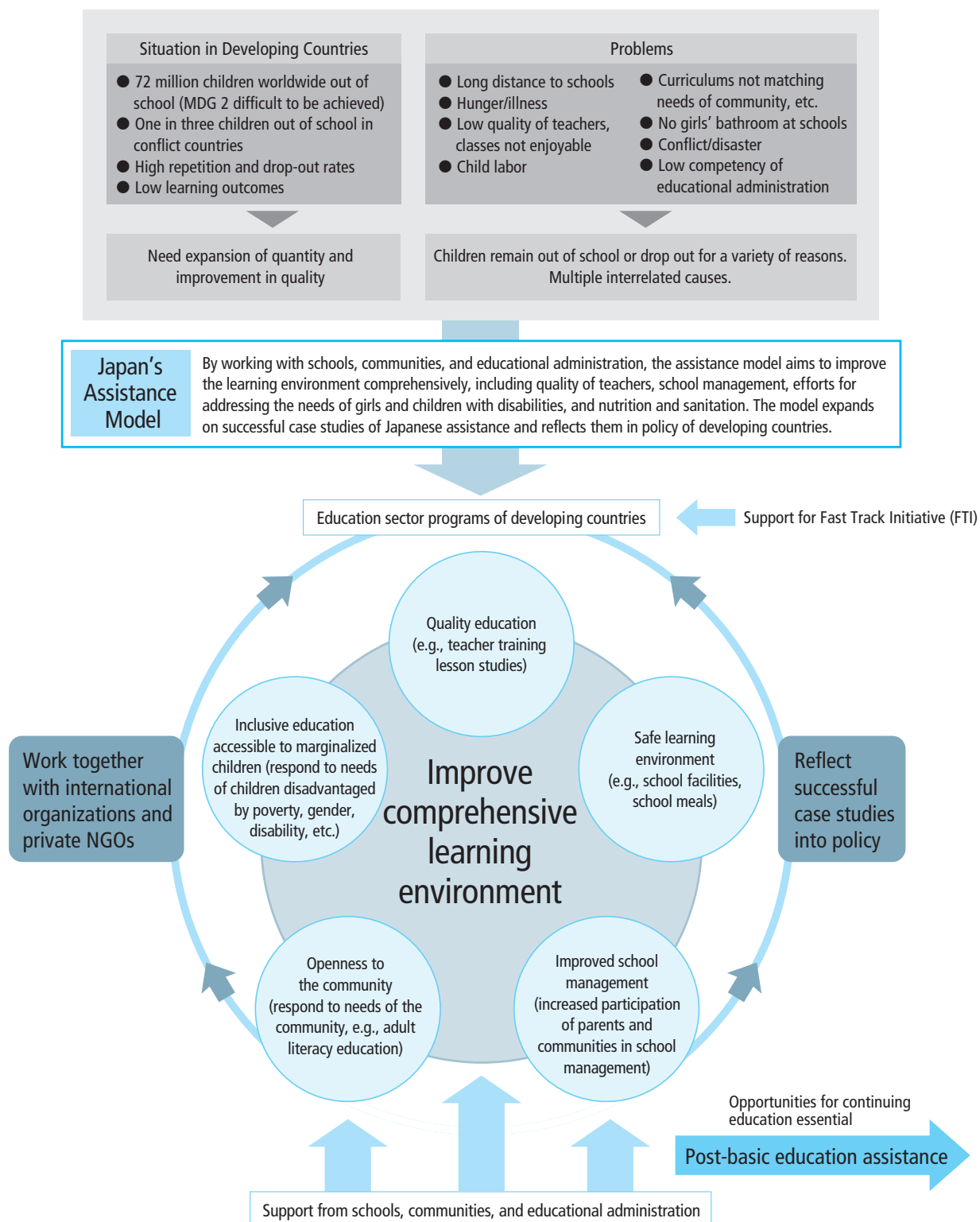
Twenty-five million children — approximately 35% of the out-of-school children in the world — live in low-income countries affected by conflicts. In this light, Japan will redouble efforts for education support in vulnerable countries which suffered conflicts and natural disasters.



An elementary school classroom (Uganda) (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

Note 6 An international assistance framework established in April 2002 aimed at promoting the achievement of “universal primary education by 2015” included in the goal of the EFA Dakar Framework for Action and the MDGs.

Chart I-3 Japan's Basic Education Assistance Model "School for All"



Effective Aid Through Partnerships

—Interview with Ms. Kiyoko Ikegami, Director of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Tokyo Office—



Ms. Kiyoko Ikegami, PhD, Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office (Photo: Yuichi Yoshitomi)

Looking back on your work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), what was the most memorable experience for you?

I will never forget the traditional birth attendant I met in a village of Tanzania. She had two jars — one with a few black stones and the other with many white stones — and when a baby was delivered safely, she put a white stone in one jar, while when a baby died during delivery, she put a black stone in the other jar. I learned this was her own way to keep statistics of the outcomes for deliveries performed by her.

In developing countries, home delivery is common particularly in rural areas, and birth attendants need training to enhance their knowledge about the national health system, especially the referral systems as well as about sanitation. Actually, when I visited this village, the birth attendant was using a stone to cut the umbilical cord after deliveries. UNFPA's partner NGOs advised the birth attendants to use instruments that can be sterilized such as a razor blade or scissors instead of a stone, and distributed to them the Clean Birth Kit in collaboration with a Japanese NGO and a Tanzanian NGO. The kit that costs around US\$1 contains the minimum equipment required for a safe delivery, such as a plastic sheet and soap. This is an example of UNFPA's partnership with NGOs in providing guidance on hygiene to birth attendants in order to improve the sanitary conditions of home deliveries.

Today, nearly half of the world's population — estimated at 6.9 billion people — is under the age of 25. Therefore, it is important that these young people receive appropriate and correct information related to their own reproductive health. Moreover, it is crucial to ensure their universal access to knowledge and services on maternal and child health and family planning in order to promote birth spacing and safe motherhood.

At the G8 Summit held in 2010, the G8 leaders recognized that, as one of the development issues, the G8 should strengthen maternal and child health initiatives in developing countries. Could you tell me what you think of such outcome of the G8 Summit?

It is wonderful that the Government of Japan advocated for maternal and child health assistance in developing countries

at the G8 Summit. In fact, some of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are lagging behind, especially the fifth Goal, which is to improve maternal health. While the chances to save the lives of children through immunization, etc. are getting higher, there has been slow progress in reducing the number of mothers who die during delivery. Among the various causes of maternal mortality, the most common one is severe bleeding. However, it is possible to resolve this problem if drugs that stop the bleeding can be made available. Meanwhile, in some cases, mothers need caesarean sections as the last resort in order to save their own lives and their babies', and this requires proper medical facilities with an adequate blood transfusion system. Such facilities may be available in large cities, but not in rural areas in developing countries. It is my hope that Japan will assist in providing emergency obstetric care (EmOC) to save the lives of mothers, together with provision of family planning services and midwives' training.

The UNFPA Tokyo Office has carried out a "Save Mothers Campaign" ^(*), and 36,666 people supported the cause and became supporters during the campaign period. The list of names of all the supporters will be submitted to the Government of Japan, with the expectation that more ODA will be allocated to the activities aimed at saving the lives of mothers.

Regarding development cooperation implemented by Japanese ODA, international organizations and NGOs, what kind of assistance do you think is effective?

I believe it is "partnership". All stakeholders need to foster further partnerships with each other, i.e., governments and civil societies in developing and developed countries, as well as international organizations like UN agencies. In addition, more effective aid can be implemented through partnerships between NGOs in developing and developed countries, including Japan. Furthermore, involvement of the private sector is crucial. There are outstanding examples of assistance by Japanese private companies, including the one of Sumitomo Chemical's Olyset® Net ^(*). This kind of public-private partnership helps Japanese people understand the important role of international assistance. Indeed, we need to keep seeking partnerships which involve all stakeholders who share responsibility as global citizens.



"Save Mothers Campaign" banner (Courtesy of UNFPA)



A student of a UNFPA-supported midwifery school providing antenatal care (Sudan)
© Sven Torfinn/Panos/UNFPA

*1 June 2009–July 2010

*2 An insecticidal mosquito net developed to fight malaria.



Chapter 3

Initiatives through the TICAD Process

Japan actively supports African countries, which hold the key to the achievement of the MDGs.

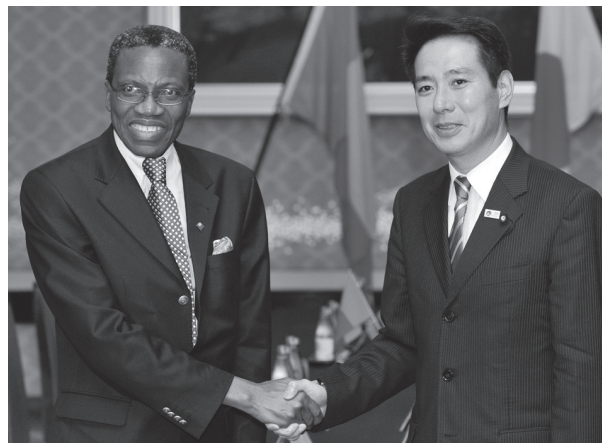
Japan actively promotes cooperation for Africa's own development programs based on the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process, guided by the principles of African ownership and international partnership.

At the Fourth TICAD (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in May 2008, lively discussions took place on the vision for Africa's development under the basic theme of "Towards a vibrant Africa: A continent of hope and opportunity". The discussions were intended to support the positive changes observed in Africa in recent years and mobilize the knowledge and resources of the international community. The conference focused on three priorities: "boosting economic growth", including trade and investment promotion through the development of infrastructure and investment environment; "ensuring human security", including "achievement of the MDGs" and "consolidation of peace and good governance"; and "addressing environmental issues/climate change". As part of its assistance measures for Africa, Japan pledged to double ODA to Africa by 2012 ([Note 7](#)), support the doubling of Japanese private investment, and provide ODA loans of up to US\$4 billion over five years. In addition, Japan announced a variety of assistance measures for the sectors of the Yokohama Action Plan, which was unveiled at the conference.

Note 7 Double Japan's ODA to Africa by 2012 from US\$900 million to US\$1.8 billion (excluding debt relief; includes contributions to the African Development Bank, etc.). US\$900 million represents Japan's average disbursements over five years (2003–2007) until TICAD IV.

1. TICAD Follow-up Meetings

At the First TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting held in the southern African country of Botswana in March 2009 amidst the worldwide financial and economic crises, Japan announced a crisis response package (Note 8), which was based on a firm resolve to not allow the financial and economic crises to set back African growth and the achievement of the MDGs. At the Second Ministerial Follow-up Meeting (Note 9) held in Tanzania in May 2010, Japan confirmed that it had faithfully executed the package and was commended for making progress on the commitments made at TICAD IV. Specifically, the amount of Japan's ODA to Africa between 2008 and 2009 has averaged US\$1.7 billion annually, nearly reaching the pledged US\$1.8 billion target. The provision of 45% of Japan's pledged US\$4.0 billion ODA loan target has also been committed as of the end of March 2010. While the majority of assistance in every area of the Yokohama Action Plan are being steadily implemented on the one hand, on the other, it was noted that the challenge ahead will be to further promote Japan–Africa trade, investment, and tourism, which suffered the impact of the 2009 financial and economic crises. For its part, Japan announced that it intends to make use of ODA loans and execute infrastructure projects up to US\$2 billion over the next two years (Note 10), that it will provide assistance of approximately US\$1 billion beginning from 2010 until the next Follow-up Meeting in fields related to the MDGs such as maternal and child health, and that it will intensify its assistance to Africa on climate change initiatives and seek to strengthen its cooperative relationship with Africa towards the establishment of the



Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Maehara holding talks with Foreign Minister Ehouzou of Benin

next climate change framework. These commitments were welcomed by participating countries.

At the Meeting, a Communiqué (official statement) was adopted as an outcome document of the Meeting to convey Africa's perspective to important international fora, including the G8 Summit, G20 Summit, and the UN MDG Summit. The Communiqué commended the Government of Japan for its efforts on TICAD, as well as reaffirmed the need for stepped up assistance by the international community for the achievement of the MDGs, underlined the importance of African countries to demonstrate political will in their efforts to achieve the MDGs, and recognized that the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism (Note 11) was functioning effectively and that it presented a model for enhancing accountability and transparency regarding the implementation of commitments made by development partners and African countries.

Note 8: The package includes grant aid and technical cooperation of approximately US\$2 billion for the coming years which will be implemented as swiftly as possible, US\$300 million worth of food and humanitarian assistance, and the contribution of approximately US\$200 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Note 9: Approximately 430 people in total participated, including representatives from 65 countries (31 of the participants were ministers from 42 African countries), 45 regional and international organizations, 12 NGOs, and the private sector. From Japan, Minister for Foreign Affairs Okada attended and acted as co-chair with Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Mkulo of Tanzania.

Note 10: On May 4, 2010, the Government of Japan announced that in light of the commitments made at TICAD IV, Japan will provide ODA loans to middle-income countries in additional areas until the end of FY2012. Coupled with the traditional four areas of assistance for middle-income countries ("environment", "human resources development assistance", "disaster prevention/disaster relief", and "reduction of disparities"), ODA loans will be provided for such projects as regional infrastructure, agriculture, and rural development projects, which contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of economic growth in Africa.

Note 11: A mechanism launched at TICAD IV to verify the implementation status of the TICAD process. In principle, the TICAD Follow-up Meeting is convened once a year under the mechanism.

2. G8 Muskoka Summit and the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

The above points were also expressed by Prime Minister Kan at the outreach session of the G8 Muskoka Summit held in June 2010 and received global consensus. At the Summit, Prime Minister Kan reiterated Japan's commitment to strengthen assistance in order to double the amount of ODA to Africa as pledged at TICAD IV. In addition, in his address to the UN General Assembly in September 2010, he stated that reinforcing assistance to Africa, in particular, where the progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is slow, is one of the priorities of the international community, and that achieving the

MDGs in Africa is an important pillar of the TICAD process. On that basis, he announced that Japan intends to enhance its efforts in fields such as health, water and sanitation, education, and food. Japan will continue to proactively promote assistance to Africa with a view to achieving the commitments made at TICAD IV, working together with its partners, including other donors, international organizations such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, and NGOs which carry out targeted aid programs throughout Africa.