

Section 2

Measures for Each of the Priority Issues

The four priority issues of poverty reduction, sustainable growth, approaches to global issues, and peacebuilding 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. Education fosters understanding towards other people and of different cultures, and forms the foundation of peace. 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 approximately two-thirds are women (Note 7). The international community aims at realizing "Education for All (EFA)" to improve this situation.

<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)," 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 reform efforts. Japanese contribution to FTI-related trust funds totaled US\$4.8 million from FY2007 to FY2009.

In April 2008, Japan delivered a message at the International Symposium on Self-Reliance and Sustainability of EFA (Note 8), which 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 by Japan include: construction of about 1,000 schools (roughly 5,500 classrooms) in Africa; capacity development of about 300,000 science and mathematics teachers worldwide (including about 100,000 for Africa); and expanded initiatives for the improvement of school management for 10,000 schools in Africa. These initiatives are steadily implemented. Furthermore, in the field of literacy, Japan carries out literacy education for approximately 300,000 people in Afghanistan. It provides grant assistance of roughly ¥1.5 billion, implemented through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2008 for a period of four years, and thereby promotes literacy education in the country.

In recent years, Japan has been supporting human resource development in developing countries through

Note 7 Source: UNESCO, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010, 2010.

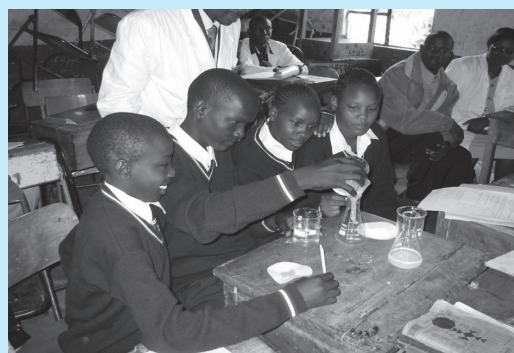
Note 8 A symposium that was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima University, and Waseda University as part of the Education for All working level meetings and related meetings held in Tokyo from April 21 to 25, 2008.

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 useful teaching materials and guidelines based on

the expertise possessed by Japanese educational academies. Moreover, Japan encourages in-service teachers to go overseas as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) under the Special Participation System for In-Service Teachers (Note 9). 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. Furthermore, in 2010, Japan established its new Education Cooperation Policy for the 2011–2015 period —the deadline to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

● Kenya: Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE) Project

In order to promote the development of human resources necessary for Africa’s industrial growth, Japan provides training to about 20,000 mathematics and science teachers at secondary schools in Kenya. By improving instruction methods, Japan contributes to increasing the scholastic performance of students. Furthermore, in response to requests to scale up the project to reach other African countries, Japan, through the SMASE-WECSA network (Note 10) in which Kenya has a core role, provides support for the mathematics and science education initiatives of Kenya for African countries in the region.



Kenyan children receiving mathematics and science education
(Photo: JICA)

Note 9 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.

Note 10 SMASE-WECSA: Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE)-Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.

● ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net)

In ASEAN countries, there is growing awareness about sustainable and stable economic development and the human resources development of engineers who underpin that growth. In order to produce human resources who will contribute to the region's industries, Japan created a network of 19 universities from 10 ASEAN countries and 11 Japanese universities and carries out programs aimed at strengthening the education and research capacities of the core universities of each country and developing human resources in the engineering field. Drawing on Japan's expertise in the science and technology area, AUN/SEED-Net has improved the capacities of instructors and strengthened graduate school curriculums, such as through the Master's degree and Doctoral degree programs within ASEAN and Japan for young instructors, international joint research, the instructor dispatch program, and the regional conference program, as well as contributes to promoting Japan's science and technology diplomacy and the internationalization of universities.



SEED-Net earthquake damage assessment project team (Photo: JICA)

(2) Health, Welfare, and Population

A large number of people living in developing countries do not have access to basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. As immunization and sanitation have not been set in place, more than 8.8 million children under five years old die annually due to causes such as infectious diseases, nutritional disorders, and diarrhea (Note 11). Moreover, more than 360,000 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 12). 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 13) 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 MDGs. Under HDI, Japan has taken a comprehensive approach that

includes fighting against infectious diseases, maternal, newborn and child health care, and strengthening health systems. It has also provided support that takes into consideration coordination with sectors that are closely related to health, such as water and sanitation and basic education. Moreover, Japan takes initiatives to tackle HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria through the Global

Note 11 Source: UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2010, 2010.

Note 12 Source: UNFPA, 2009 State of World Population, 2009.

Note 13 Refers to sexual and reproductive health.

Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). As of July 2010, Japan has contributed about US\$1.29 billion to the Global Fund.

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 parturientcy. 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 parturientcy, and reduce child mortality and morbidity through providing health management support for pregnant women. 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.

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 14) by the G8 health experts. At the G8 Muskoka Summit in June 2010, under the Muskoka Initiative for strengthening assistance for maternal and child health in which progress has been slow among the MDGs, Japan announced that it will provide an additional assistance of up to ¥50 billion, equivalent to approximately US\$500 million, over five years beginning in 2011.

The HDI ended in March 2009, and in 2010, Japan established the new Global Health Policy for the 2011–2015 period —the deadline to achieve the MDGs.

● Bangladesh: Safe Motherhood Promotion Project

In Bangladesh, many pregnant women still die during pregnancy and childbirth. Reasons include: a low percentage of women receive prenatal checkups and few childbirths take place in the presence of skilled midwives. To improve the health of pregnant women, this project gives advice to central and local health authorities, aims to improve the services provided by medical facilities, and strives to create a community support structure for women and children. In the district where the project was implemented, the percentage of pregnant women with obstetric complications who received emergency obstetric care improved from 17.8% in 2006 to 55.6% in 2009. The activities supported by this project became widely known as the “Narsingdi” model —the name taken from the name of the district— and was incorporated into the national policy as a means to revitalize community clinics.



A baby born by Caesarean section and the baby's mother at a hospital participating in the project (Photo: JICA)

Note 14 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.

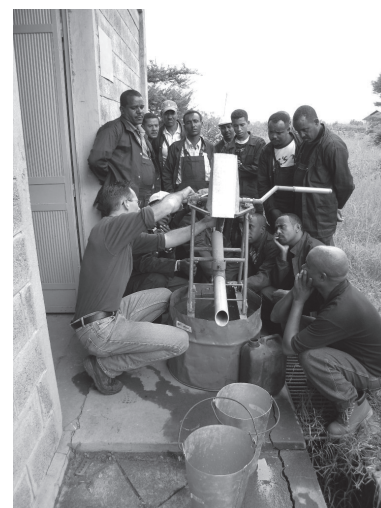
(3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are serious issues that concern all people's lives. Approximately 884 million people worldwide in 2008 had no access to safe drinking water, including piped water or wells, and approximately 2.6 billion people around the world have no access to

basic sanitation facilities such as sewage systems (Note 15). Lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities cause diarrhea, and more than 1.5 million children under five years old lose their lives annually (Note 16).

<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 the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (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). 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.



Development of rope pump water supply technology in Ethiopia (Photo: JICA)

● Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby Sewerage System Upgrading Project

The coastal area of Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, has no sewage treatment plant. For this reason, collected sewage is discharged to the coast without appropriate treatment, and is causing water contamination in the coastal area as well as the deterioration of the hygienic environment of the local residents. Through ODA loans of approximately ¥8.3 billion, Japan provides support to develop the sewerage system in order to improve the provision of sewerage services to the area and

prevent the discharge of contaminated water to the coastal waters. This project is expected to contribute to improving the living environment of the residents, as well as promoting the conservation of the marine environment and the economic development of the area. In response to a request from the Government of Papua New Guinea, the project will utilize Japan's advanced energy-saving technologies and know-how to operate the sewage treatment plant.

Note 15 Source: WHO/UNICEF, Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water: 2010 Update, 2010.

Note 16 UNICEF, Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation, 2006.

● Zambia: Sustainable Operation & Maintenance Project for Rural Water Supply (SOMAP) Phase 2

Even in rural areas where there is access to safe drinking water from wells and hand pumps, a broken pump may be left unrepaired if repair parts cannot be obtained. Japan aims to establish a sustainable operation and management system

spearheaded by residents and local authorities. To this end, Japan will build a sales network of repair parts, as well as implement awareness raising campaigns for pump-users and repairmen training^(Note 17).

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 information and communication technology (ICT). 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.

● Burundi: Improvement of Public Transport and Rehabilitation of Public Transportation

In Burundi, civil war which continued more than a decade until it ended in 2006, has destroyed a large portion of its infrastructure. In terms of bus transportation — the only public transit system connecting rural areas and the capital, while over 100 buses were operating before the civil war, the operation ratio has been halved due to the civil war. In order to contribute to restoring and expanding the public transportation network that is critical to the

reconstruction of Burundi, Japan provides necessary funds in the form of grant aid for new procurement of buses. At the same time, Japan implements technical cooperation for the rehabilitation of Burundi's public transportation system. The project is expected to restore human mobility back to pre-civil war levels and contribute to the country's sustainable reconstruction.

^{Note 17} Phase 1 was completed in 2007. The project is currently in phase 2.

(2) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The dissemination of ICT contributes to sustainable economic development through advancement of industries and improvement of productivity. It also contributes to improving medical care, education, energy, the environment, and natural disaster management. 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 to eliminate the disparities in ICT between regions and nations in order to enhance the quality of life for all people. More specifically, the main focus of support centers around the establishment of communication and broadcasting infrastructure in developing countries, introducing legislation and fostering human resources. In addition, Japan aims

to provide comprehensive assistance including infrastructural, human resource, and institutional aspects, such as the promotion of the Japanese style of digital broadcasting system abroad. In this operation, Japan takes into consideration the realization of the rich potential of each and every human being in developing countries and economic development in Japan.

● Support for South American countries for the introduction of terrestrial digital TV broadcasting

Countries in South America which have adopted Japanese ISDB-T standards for terrestrial digital TV have experience only in analog broadcasting, and therefore, lack expertise and equipment for the startup of digital broadcasting, including the creation of a master plan, the selection and procurement of terrestrial digital broadcasting equipment, and its operation and management. For this reason, Japan dispatched an expert on supporting the introduction of terrestrial digital broadcasting

to Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Venezuela in FY2009. Japan also invited government officials, private-sector technicians, and other stakeholders to Japan and implemented such programs as the South America Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting Seminar and Training on Support for Introduction of Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting. These programs have led to the implementation of Japanese standards by other South American countries and have bolstered ties between South American countries and Japan.

(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 by developing countries. Japan has contributed to the trust fund set up within the WTO in aiming to improve the capacity of developing countries to participate in negotiations and for their implementation of the WTO agreements.

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 18) are also taken for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Japan also actively promotes Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and supports economic growth in developing countries through the liberalization of trade and investment.

In recent years, discussions have intensified over Aid for Trade (AfT) at various international fora, including the WTO and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. On the occasion of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong held in December 2005, Japan announced its unique contribution measure called

the Development Initiative. Under one of its pillars, Japan will provide assistance totaling US\$10 billion for trade-related projects, including technical cooperation projects for the dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees totaling 10,000 people over a three-year period from 2006 to 2008.

Furthermore, based on the achievement of the Development Initiative, Japan announced the new Development Initiative for Trade 2009 at the WTO's Second Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade in July 2009. Under one of its pillars, Japan will provide assistance totaling approximately US\$12 billion for trade-related projects, including technical cooperation projects for the dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees totaling 40,000 people over a three-year period from 2009 to 2011. The initiative has garnered high praise from numerous countries, and is making steady progress. In terms of specific initiatives, Japan provides funds for the development of transport networks vital to trade, including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct power plants and power grids, among others. It also provides technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including education of customs officials (Note 19), 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.

Note 18 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 October 2010).

Note 19 This initiative supports increasing the export of developing country products by uncovering intriguing products, such as handicrafts, textiles, and toys that reflect the rich ethnic character of developing countries in places like Asia and Africa, and making more people aware of them.

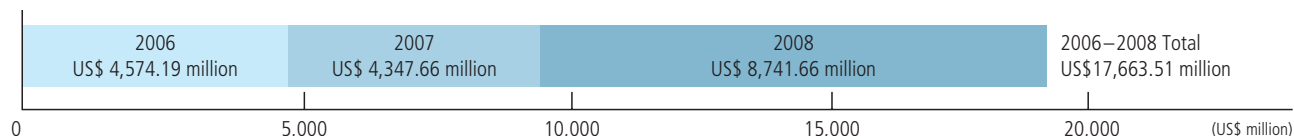
Chart III-7

Development Initiative (Financial Assistance): Disbursements by Fiscal Year and Region (Commitment Base)

(US\$ million)

Recipient Country (Region)	2006	2007	2008	2006–2008 Total
Africa	809.78	880.24	1,023.47	2,713.49
Latin America	413.88	143.01	81.06	637.95
Asia	3,241.06	3,126.54	5,450.38	11,817.98
Middle East	12.94	20.83	1,927.97	1,961.74
Europe	7.78	24.69	12.15	44.62
Oceania	39.95	105.58	185.19	330.72
Other (Multiple Regions)	48.80	46.77	61.44	157.01
Total	4,574.19	4,347.66	8,741.66	17,663.51

Development Initiative (Financial Assistance) Disbursements (Comparison of Target Figures)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs' materials (Data drawn from OECD CRS).

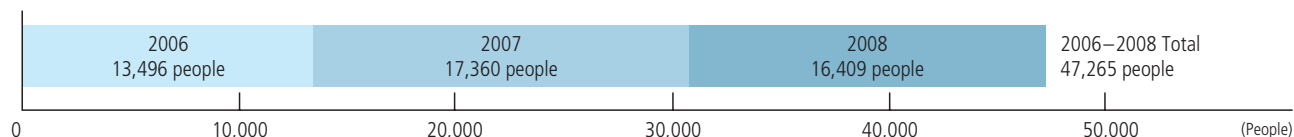
Chart III-8

Development Initiative (Technical Assistance): Disbursements by Fiscal Year and Region (Commitment Base)

(People)

Recipient Country (Region)	2006	2007	2008	2006–2008 Total
Africa	1,237	1,372	1,515	4,124
Latin America	1,451	1,058	1,019	3,528
Asia	9,784	13,715	12,626	36,125
Middle East	519	607	730	1,856
Europe	187	320	253	760
Oceania	230	223	190	643
Other (Multiple Regions)	88	65	76	229
Total	13,496	17,360	16,409	47,265

Development Initiative (Technical Assistance) Disbursements (Comparison of Target Figures)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs' materials.

(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 identify “eradicate extreme

poverty and hunger” as one of their goals. 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) [\(Note 20\)](#) initiative was announced at a side event to TICAD IV, which was held in 2008. At present, it provides rice cultivation support to 23 countries, including support for the development of country rice cultivation strategies.

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. In particular, Japan emphasizes assistance in a wide range of areas from production through distribution and sales, including the development and management of water and agricultural resources at the production stage, and transport, stockpiling, and the establishment of ports at the distribution stage.

● Emergency grant aid program for the victims of the large-scale earthquake in Haiti

The large-scale earthquake which occurred in January 2010 caused major damage in all of southern Haiti, including the capital city of Port-au-Prince. Support is urgently required to ensure agricultural reconstruction in areas affected by the earthquake and in rural areas where many have evacuated, and thereby, ensure food security in Haiti. For this reason, Japan, through the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), is providing emergency assistance in agricultural production to communities that are accepting families and refugees affected by the large-scale

earthquake. Specifically, Japan strives to increase food production and improve agricultural incomes through the sale of agricultural products, by providing technical guidance and agricultural production materials, including approximately 570 tons of seeds and 60,000 sets of agricultural machinery. This assistance is expected to contribute to improving the food security situation, and in the long-term, a shift will be made from emergency assistance to development and reconstruction assistance.

Note 20 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.

(5) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

For the sustainable growth of developing countries, not only the establishment of economic and social infrastructure, but also policy formulation, institution building, and human resource development are important. 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 on 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. Furthermore, the development of the legal and judicial systems of developing countries will also contribute to facilitating the activities of Japanese companies. Thus, it has a vital role in laying the groundwork for promoting overseas infrastructure development with a view to realizing the New Growth Strategy issued in June 2010 (Note 21). 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. An international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption was held in October and November 2010 at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), inviting

professionals on criminal justice affairs from 16 developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Moreover, a seminar on the protection of witnesses and whistleblowers took place in December, with professionals from 8 South Asian countries as the primary target. There are also training programs and seminars on a variety of criminal judicial issues in line with the needs of participating countries and priority policies of the United Nations, such as measures for victims of crime, prevention of recidivism and reintegration of offenders into society, and deprivation of crime proceeds. It also provides support to combat corruption, and to improve statistical competence and local administration capacity. Moreover, Japan has extended policy formulation and institution building assistance not only to specific projects, but to financing developing countries' national accounts.

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 Philippines, through which the Agency attempts to transfer the trustworthy attitude of democratically controlled Japanese police and its techniques regarding inspections and crime identification.

Note 21 In the "The New Growth Strategy: Blueprint for Revitalizing Japan" issued in June 2010, 21 National Strategic Projects are described. The establishment of a framework for supporting private companies' overseas initiatives in the field of infrastructure is designated as one of those projects.

● Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia

Statistical data are critical for policymaking. However, the development of Cambodia's government statistics has suffered setbacks due to its prolonged civil war. In FY2005, JICA launched a project which was aimed at improving the skills of government statistics workers. As part of this initiative, technical cooperation has been provided primarily through the population census which was implemented in March 2008. The results of the census are being used to develop national and local policies, to monitor the MDGs, and for other purposes, and this project is expected to contribute to the further growth of Cambodia.



A researcher interviewing the head of a sawmill (Photo: JICA)

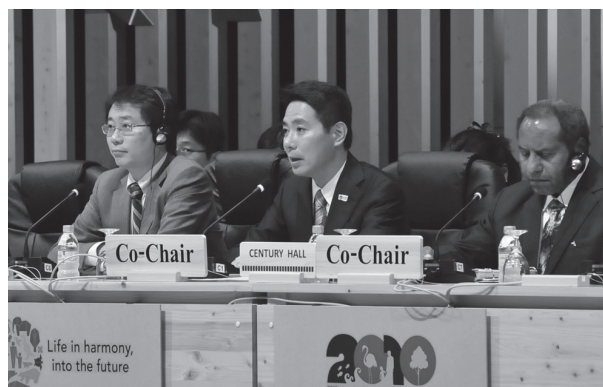
3. Addressing Global Issues

(1) Environment and Climate Change Issues

International discussions on environmental issues began in 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. Constructive discussion also took place on environment and climate change at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008 that took up the issues as one of the major themes. The international community as a whole must address environmental issues for the prosperity of humankind in the future.

<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



Minister for Foreign Affairs Maehara serving as co-chair at the Aichi-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership

improving the living environment (air pollution, water contamination, waste management, etc.), mainly in the Asian countries achieving rapid economic growth.

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 September 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Climate Change that Japan would aim to reduce its emissions by 25% by 2020, if compared to the 1990 level, premised on the establishment of a fair and effective international framework by all major economies and agreement on their ambitious targets.

At the 15th session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) held in December 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark, the Copenhagen Accord was formulated as a result of the discussions and negotiations which took place at the summit level and the COP agreed to take heed of the accord. Japan announced that it would provide assistance to developing countries which are taking active emissions reduction and other climate change measures or those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, on the scale

of ¥1,750 billion (about US\$15 billion), including public and private financing, over about a three-year period until the end of 2012 (Note 22). This announcement gave a boost to the COP15 negotiations.

Furthermore, regarding the discussions of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+ (Note 23)), taking into account the strides made at COP15, participants agreed in May 2010 to establish the REDD+ Partnership, with a view to strengthening partnership and coordination among the REDD+ actions of the international community. Japan, along with Papua New Guinea, was selected to serve as co-chair of the Partnership until the end of 2010, and in October, hosted the Aichi-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership. Japan has been actively supporting the efforts of REDD+. Japan has pledged US\$500 million in short-term assistance until 2012, and has already implemented approximately US\$200 million of this assistance (as of July 2010).

● Indonesia: Second Climate Change Program Loan

If deforestation, destruction of peatlands, and other factors are included, Indonesia is the world's fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gases after China, the U.S., and Brazil (Note 24). Indonesia is also likely to face greater climate change risks as global warming worsens. In this context, Japan provided ODA loans of approximately ¥37.4 billion (including approximately ¥9.4 billion in emergency financial assistance) to support the climate

change efforts of the Government of Indonesia. This assistance is expected to: (1) contribute to mitigating global warming through the absorption and emissions reduction of greenhouse gases; (2) improve Indonesia's capacity to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change; and (3) promote responses to cross-cutting issues related to climate change.

Note 22 Public financing accounts for approximately ¥1,300 billion (approximately US\$11 billion).

Note 23 REDD refers to a concept in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The concept establishes reference levels of future emissions based on past trends, etc., and uses financial and other incentives to achieve emissions reductions below the reference levels. When it includes forest preservation, sustainable forest management, and increase of carbon accumulation in the forest, it is referred to as REDD+.

Note 24 World Resource Institute Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (WRI CAIT), Sum of "Total in 2007" and "LUCF in 2005" (2007).

Keyword

4

The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Biological diversity is an invaluable resource which has been nurtured over the long history of the Earth. The blessings of biodiversity are used by humankind in a wide range of areas, including food, medicine, and science. In recent years, awareness has risen about the devastating impacts of biodiversity loss on the Earth's entire ecosystem and human well-being, and its importance has drawn greater attention.

In this context, the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) was held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010, chaired by Minister of the Environment Ryu Matsumoto. Following intense negotiations which continued late into the night due to different opinions between developing and developed countries on the major themes of COP10, including "global targets for 2011 onward" and "access and benefit-sharing (ABS) of genetic resources," the meeting ultimately produced historic outcomes.

The 2010 Biodiversity Target, a global target "to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss" was agreed upon at the 6th Conference of the Parties (COP 6) in 2002. It was reported, however, that the 2010 Biodiversity Target could not be achieved due to failure to foster the full contributions of all countries and stakeholders. Thus, the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets (the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020)," which prioritizes the establishment of clear and realistic global targets for 2011 onward, were adopted at COP10. It is hoped that the adoption of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will promote proactive action with a view to preventing the loss of biological diversity.

In order for Japan to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced the "Life in Harmony Initiative" at COP10 to support developing countries in the area of biodiversity. Japan will continue to support activities aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, based on the Initiative's

philosophy of realizing human security, pursuing environmental conservation and development, and contributing to poverty reduction.

In addition, an international agreement on ABS, the "Nagoya Protocol," was adopted at COP10. It is particularly noteworthy that on the occasion of COP10 a protocol was adopted on ABS, which was the subject of decade-long difficult negotiations. It is hoped that the adoption of the "Nagoya Protocol" will enable the establishment of clear rules on access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources, and promote the use of genetic resources and conservation of biological diversity by advancing technical cooperation between providers and users of genetic resources.

Ahead of COP10, the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol^{(*)1} on Biosafety^{(*)2} (COP-MOP5) was held. The agenda included liability and redress (who has responsibility and who takes response measures) in the event that transboundary movements of living modified organisms (LMOs), such as their export and import, cause damage to the conservation or sustainable use of biological diversity. The meeting culminated in the adoption of the "Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol," which provides, for example, that Parties to the Protocol identify liable operators, including developers, exporters, and importers, and seek response measures, such as measures to prevent damage and measures to restore biological diversity to the condition that existed before the damage occurred.

COP10 and COP-MOP5 thus produced impressive outcomes and concluded successfully. It is of critical importance that through the steady implementation of these outcomes, the Parties continue their efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries to Promote the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ("Sleeping Microbial Beauties" Projects) (Indonesia)

At a meeting of the high-level ministerial segment of COP10, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Yutaka Banno announced that Japan, as the chair of COP10, will conduct activities to support partner countries through "Sleeping Microbial Beauties" Projects. The projects will involve technology transfers and human capacity building, aiming to assist the preservation and cultivation of microorganisms in partner countries. The first of these projects will be implemented in Indonesia starting from March 2011, as one of the joint initiatives, namely the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS^{(*)3}), of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). It is expected that the implementation of this project will help partner countries advance research and development for their own genetic resources and discover valuable unknown microorganisms while preserving the biodiversity and ecosystems within their own borders.



"Sleeping Microbial Beauties" Project
(Project for Development of Internationally Standardized Microbial Resources Centers as a Core of Biological Resources Center to Promote Life Science Research and Biotechnology)
Examples of microorganisms preserved and managed at Indonesian research institute

*1 Cartagena Protocol: A protocol that entered into force in 2003, which provides for the implementation of certain regulations on transboundary movements of living modified organisms (LMOs) that may have adverse effects on biological diversity.

*2 Biosafety refers to the measures adopted to ensure that organisms modified from the use of modern biotechnology do not adversely affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

*3 SATREPS: A program for the implementation of international joint research among the universities and research institutes of Japan and those of developing countries on global issues, including the environment, energy, disaster prevention, and infectious disease control, through assistance provided in coordination among MOFA, JICA, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and JST.

(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 particular, maladies like super infections of HIV and tuberculosis and multidrug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis are becoming increasingly severe. In April 2009, there was an outbreak of novel influenza A (H1N1), and there is still a threat of a novel influenza that could emerge from the highly-pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1); strengthening measures against

them is a global task. Furthermore, parasitic diseases such as Chagas' disease, Guinea Worm disease, filariasis, schistosomiasis, and other "neglected tropical diseases" have infected approximately 1 billion people worldwide, and these diseases are causing major social and economic losses in developing countries. Since infectious diseases have an impact that exceeds national borders in this manner, the international community must address them in unison. Japan closely cooperates with the relevant countries and international agencies in working on countermeasures.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan works to address the three major infectious diseases of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), and thus far has contributed US\$1.29 billion to the Global Fund. In addition, Japan carries out efforts to promote organic collaboration with its bilateral support in order to ensure that countermeasures for the three major infectious diseases are implemented effectively in developing countries that are supported by the Global Fund.

For tuberculosis, based on the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006–2015, Japan supports the implementation and promotion of a series of tuberculosis countermeasures, such as the prevention of infection, early detection, and diagnosis and continuous treatment. This is targeted at countries where the state of proliferation is severe, such as those that the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated as priority tuberculosis countries. In July 2008, five public and private entities announced the Stop TB Japan Action Plan. Based on this Action Plan, these five public and private entities collaborate in working to address tuberculosis countermeasures in developing countries by making use of the experience and technologies that Japan has accumulated through its national tuberculosis program.

For HIV/AIDS countermeasures, Japan raises awareness to prevent new infections and disseminates voluntary counseling and testing services (VCT). It also

provides support for the enhancement of distribution systems for AIDS drugs, among its other activities. Efforts like raising awareness on prevention and care and support for infected persons and patients in particular are being vigorously addressed by Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) known as AIDS Control Teams, which focus mainly on Africa.

As for malaria, which is one of the major causes of infant mortality, Japan supports initiatives for malaria countermeasures through community enhancement and gives support through its cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). As for influenza, since 2005 Japan has announced international cooperation totaling approximately US\$416 million (as of April 2010). 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, which had spread worldwide after originating in North America. 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 the raising of awareness and capacity building in collaboration with international agencies like the WHO and UNICEF, and strengthening outbreak surveillance systems through bilateral cooperation. Moreover, as it is important to contain avian influenza epidemics before they reach

humans, Japan is providing support for measures to build a cooperative framework to tackle highly pathogenic avian influenza and to promote disease surveillance of wild birds for the Asia-Pacific region through the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE: Office International des Epizooties).

For global polio eradication, 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. Moreover, in April 2009 a major outbreak was confirmed in Tajikistan and the surrounding countries. In order to deal with this situation, Japan decided to

support the provision of US\$200,000 worth of polio vaccines through UNICEF.

When it comes to neglected tropical diseases, Japan also takes a leading role in engaging in full-scale measures against Chagas' disease in Latin America, and 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 JOCVs, and thus aims to achieve a drastic reduction of the number of new patients and maintain its non-epidemic status.

● Afghanistan: Tuberculosis Control Project

In Afghanistan, which is one of the countries with the worst health conditions in the world, infectious diseases constitute the number one cause of death, with tuberculosis accounting for a large proportion. This project, which has been implemented since 2004, aims to improve tuberculosis treatment services. It supports initiatives like strengthening the capacity of the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) and improving tuberculosis inspection techniques through the dispatch of Japanese experts and the provision of equipment. As a result, the discovery rate for tuberculosis patients has reached 73% and a rate of treatment success of 89% has been achieved, as high quality tuberculosis treatment services are disseminated.



Laboratory technicians undergoing training at the National Tuberculosis Institute in order to improve tuberculosis inspection techniques

● Zambia: Project for Scaling Up of Quality HIV and AIDS Care Service Management

In Zambia, where the rate of HIV infection is high at 14.3% (2007), expanding AIDS treatment known as antiretroviral treatment (ART) and reducing the number of deaths are among the top priorities. Since 2006 Japan has supported the creation of a Mobile ART Model so as to be able to implement ART even in rural areas with limited human and physical resources. This has been done through the Integrated HIV and Care Implementation Project at District Level, a forerunner project (Note 25). By means of excellent access and high quality service the Mobile ART Model has kept the treatment dropout rate low, and has also proven that the Zambian Ministry of Health is capable of providing treatment on its own. Beginning in FY2009 the targeted area was widened for the implementation of the project in an attempt to further expand its results. The expansion of Mobile ART to the entire country through the use of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is scheduled for FY2010 onward.



An assistant doctor who periodically makes the rounds from group hospitals every other week to prescribe ART at rural health centers

Note 25 The Integrated HIV and Care Implementation Project at District Level ended in March 2009.

(3) Food

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the number of undernourished people is estimated to reach about 925 million by the end of 2010, and the goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 set forth in the MDGs is in jeopardy. 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 international cooperation for enhancing food security and for multifaceted policies, such as ensuring social safety nets, improving nutrition, improving the supply and demand balance and measures against animal infectious diseases through increasing food production.

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the current situation, Japan provides food assistance. In FY2009, Japan gave support totaling ¥14.21 billion of bilateral food assistance to 21 countries. 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 FY2009, Japan contributed a total of approximately ¥22.1 billion to WFP projects implemented all over the world.

Japan also has been supporting developing countries' own efforts to enhance food security. Japan reinforces countermeasures for animal infectious diseases that expand beyond national borders, such as foot-and-mouth disease, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases, by cooperating with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations.



Rice planting training conducted by experts and researchers at the Sishanbak Agricultural Experiment Lab (Photo: JICA)

>> For Japan's efforts in regard to agriculture, see Agricultural Sector Performance on [page 61](#).

● Uganda: Purchase for Progress

Due to many years of fighting between the Ugandan National Army and antigovernment forces, agricultural production declined significantly in the northern part of Uganda. Here, JICA and the WFP are collaborating to disseminate the cultivation of New Rice for Africa (NERICA). JICA experts provide technical guidance related to rice cultivation to WFP staff and local farmers, while the WFP monitors the cultivation and development status of the NERICA rice. What is more, the WFP provided training to the

farmers concerning harvesting, the handling of the rice following the harvest, and storage methods. Through this collaboration with JICA, NERICA rice was cultivated by roughly 2,400 farmers on 2,410 acres of land in 2009. This technical guidance by JICA ties in with Purchase for Progress (P4P), in which the WFP purchases rice produced by small-scale farmers in Uganda and uses it for food support projects like school lunch projects.

(4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, there are approximately 1.5 billion people who have no access to electric power, which is equivalent to 22% of the world's population (Note 26). 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 newly emerging countries and 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.

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 the 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.

● Nepal: Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System

Almost 100% of the electric power in Nepal is generated by hydroelectric power, but there is a substantial shortfall in hydroelectric power generation relative to the demand. Because of this, blackouts are carried out for 16 to 18 hours a day during the dry season. The introduction of diesel power generation has been considered in order to increase the amount of electric power supplied, but Nepal is dependent on imports for all of its petroleum fuel, and so an increase in the consumption of such fuels could potentially pose a major stumbling block to economic growth. In addition, it would also pose problems from

the perspective of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide. For this reason, promoting the construction of new hydroelectric power stations and promoting the use of solar power and other renewable energies are important challenges. Japan is moving forward with introducing the first interconnected solar power generation system in Nepal through a grant aid worth ¥660 million. This is designed to disseminate and promote solar power generation systems in Nepal, build up a track record of operating such systems, foster technicians, and more.

Note 26 Source: World Energy Outlook 2009, International Energy Agency.

(5) Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, and mudslides 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 shortages 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, as well as 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.

● Pakistan: Project for Strengthening of Flood Risk Management in Lai Nullah Basin

Flood damage from the overflowing of the Lai Nullah River is growing more severe by the year in the city of Rawalpindi, which is adjacent to Pakistan's capital city of Islamabad. Therefore, Japan clarified the challenges for the entire basin through development project study-style technical cooperation, and set in place a flood forecasting and warning system that was urgently needed through grant aid. In addition, Japan also provided support for improving the accuracy of flood predictions and carried out

disaster drills through technical cooperation, thereby striving to improve the capacity of the relevant agencies for the sake of issuing appropriate warnings and reducing flood damage. In order to extend the results of this all around the country in the future, the Government of Pakistan has requested that Japan develop a disaster prevention structure at the national level capable of handling disasters other than floods, and so new cooperation is being deployed.

● 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 Teams to search for and rescue disaster victims; Medical Teams to provide medical services for disaster victims; Expert Teams 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



A Japan Disaster Relief Team supplying emergency relief goods
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

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.

In FY2009 a total of seven Japan Disaster Relief Teams were dispatched to Indonesia, Haiti, Chile, and Taiwan. Emergency relief goods were supplied in a total of 14 cases to 14 countries, including Mexico, the Philippines, and Chile.

● The Major Earthquake in Haiti

The magnitude 7.0 earthquake that struck Haiti on January 13, 2010 dealt a devastating blow to the capital city of Port-au-Prince, resulting in a massive disaster that left as many as more than 220,000 people dead or missing. Upon the request from the Government of Haiti, the Government of Japan decided to dispatch a Japan Disaster Relief Team and supply emergency relief goods by January 15. The Japan Self-Defense Force units

that were dispatched in succession carried out activities by taking over the site of a medical team's activities in the city of Léogâne. Afterwards, a Japanese Red Cross Society medical team over the same site, and effective assistance was provided by carrying out public-private cooperation suited to the support needs.

>> See Section 3. Assistance for Each Region, Latin America and the Caribbean regarding the support for Haiti.

● 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.

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 second meeting of the Global Platform was held in June 2009 with the participation of more than 1,800 people from 169 countries from around the world and about 300 international agencies, disaster prevention agencies, NGOs, and other such organizations. It was attended by the Parliamentary Secretary for Disaster Relief Namiki Masayoshi as the representative from Japan. The secretary announced Japan's policy of proactively working to address international disaster relief cooperation based upon Japan's experience with enhancing and strengthening disaster countermeasures as a country frequently struck by earthquakes.

Five years have elapsed since the United Nations' World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), and so Japan is proactively working on a follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, which serves as a basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community, by making use of the forums provided by from the Global Platform meetings.

(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 the international terrorism organization Al Qaeda and related organizations can no longer 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 FY2009, projects such as monitoring of the illicit cultivation of poppy and investigations into the manufacture of illicit synthesized drugs in Myanmar, projects related to narcotics control and crime prevention in the Southeast Asia and Pacific region, and support for the creation of major plans for drug control in Laos were implemented through the use of contributions to the UNDCP Fund. Moreover, in March 2010 Japan used the FY2009 supplementary budget to contribute to the UNDCP Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) of the UNODC to combat narcotics in Afghanistan. Japan also supports projects that include border management for Afghanistan and its surrounding countries, capacity building in the field of criminal justice, the development of alternative crops, and the prevention of narcotics use by young people.

In regard to measures against human trafficking, Japan focuses on efforts for supporting palliative care for and the social reintegration of victims. In FY2009, Japan provided support focusing mainly on Southeast Asia through contributions to the CPCJF, including the implementation of a project of measures against human trafficking in Pattaya, Thailand (protecting vulnerable children from human trafficking and sexual exploitation). Furthermore, with regard to victims who are sheltered in Japan, Japan supports their safe repatriation and social reintegration in their home country through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Japan also provides support for the Bali Process, which is a framework for the Asia-Pacific region concerning illegal immigration, human trafficking, and transnational crime.

Regarding measures against corruption, Japan utilized contributions to the CPCJF to hold a seminar on corruption countermeasures in Vietnam in October 2009. Officials from the Government of Vietnam and experts from international agencies took part in the seminar, where they discussed challenges regarding the effective implementation status of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which Vietnam has

entered into. This contributed to strengthening initiatives to combat corruption in Vietnam, which is also a recipient of Japanese ODA.

Also, international training courses and seminars have been held at UNAFEI on the priority issues related to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, such as courses and seminars on the deprivation of criminal profits and anti-money laundering between August and September, anti-corruption between October and November, and the protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers in December 2010. These courses and seminars target professionals on criminal justice of developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and contribute to the sound development of criminal justice and reinforcement of cooperative relationship in each country.

Japan invites officials in charge of the immigration control authorities of various countries, in particular Southeast Asian countries, and has held the Seminar on Immigration Control every year since 1987. Japan strengthens mutual understanding and partnership through information sharing, and improves the 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. Japan established the 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.

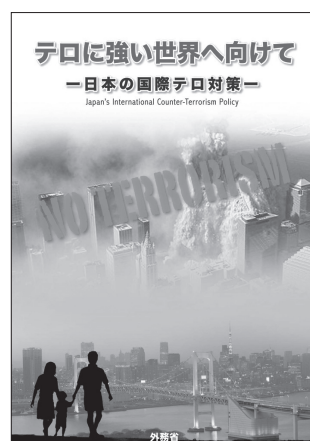
In particular, Japan focuses its assistance on preventing terrorism and ensuring safety and stability in the Southeast Asian region, which has close ties with Japan, and is thus important for Japan as well. Specifically, for example, Japan has been providing equipment, dispatching experts, holding seminars, 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. For example, Japan invites officials in charge of the immigration control authorities of various countries, in particular Southeast Asian countries, and has been holding the Seminar on Immigration Control every year since 1987. Japan strengthens mutual understanding and partnership through information sharing, and improves capacities of immigration personnel in each country.

In addition, in March 2010 Japan hosted a seminar with co-sponsorship by Singapore. This seminar focused on exchanges of opinions and discussion between officials from Japan and APEC member countries regarding measures and support for increasing the safety of maritime trade. Furthermore, in FY2009 Japan contributed US\$67,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch and provided support for the development of counterterrorism 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 sea lanes has a direct link to the peace and security of Japan. Incidents of piracy frequently occur and are rapidly proliferating, particularly off the coast of Somalia and in the Sea of Aden, with the active region of the pirates expanding despite the efforts of the international community. This continues to pose a significant threat to the international community. Japan carries out anti-piracy activities

through the dispatch of the Japan Self-Defense Forces pursuant to the Anti-Piracy Measures Law that was enacted in June 2009.

In order to solve the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia, in addition to anti-piracy activities, multilayered initiatives that include strengthening the maritime policing capacity of coastal states and stabilizing the unstable situation in Somalia are essential. Japan provides various forms of support in order to achieve this. For example, Japan has taken the lead in supporting the establishment of an anti-piracy training center and an information sharing center for the region surrounding Somalia, and has contributed about ¥1.4 billion to a fund set up in the IMO. Japan also continues to invite personnel from maritime security agencies in the countries surrounding Somalia to Japan and provide them with training in order to improve their maritime policing capacity. What is more, since 2007 Japan has been strengthening public order within Somalia and providing support worth approximately US\$124.4 million that consists of the two pillars of humanitarian assistance and infrastructure development for the realization of peace in Somalia.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Towards a Terrorism-Resistant World pamphlet

● Project for the Installation of X-ray Scanning Equipment at the Check Points of Uzbekistan Borders with the Neighboring Countries

Located in the center of central Asia, Uzbekistan serves as a transport route for narcotics, weapons, and other illegal goods sent from neighboring Afghanistan. Currently, inspections of cargo are carried out by manual labor at customs on the Uzbekistan border. But as distribution increases in the wake of the development of road transport networks in the Central Asian region, there are demands that clearance through customs be

expedited at national borders. In light of such circumstances, Japan has provided one large unit of x-ray scanning equipment each to the customs checkpoints in Uzbekistan along the borders with Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It also supports the prevention of inflows and outflows of illegal goods in Uzbekistan, as well as the setting in place of fast and safe customs clearance procedures.

4. Peacebuilding

The numerous regional and internal/intrastate conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, or historical differences continue to pose problems for the international community. 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. For this reason, “peacebuilding”

<Japan's Efforts>

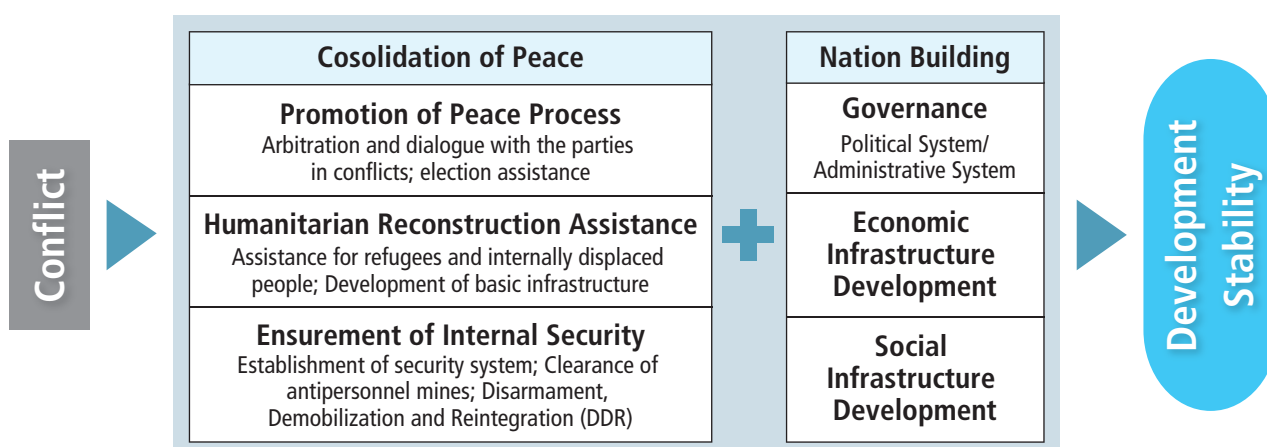
As for specific efforts, Japan has provided assistance that includes refugee assistance and food aid in times of conflict, and assistance in the area of the peace process such as election assistance. Assistance is provided in the aftermath of conflicts to ensure domestic security and safety with the aim of consolidating peace, including assistance for 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

that bears the prevention of relapses into conflict and the creation of development foundations for the consolidation of sustainable peace in mind is a challenge for the international community as a whole. For example, discussions concerning a consistent approach that begins with the resolution of conflicts and continues to recovery, reconstruction, and nation building are carried out at forums such as the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) that was established in 2005.

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 support for developing economic infrastructure and institutions 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.

Chart III-9 Conceptual Diagram of Peacebuilding



● The Philippines: Inter-Agency Programme to Nurture Peace, Security and Decent Work through Local Development in Conflict Areas of the Philippines (Bondoc Peninsula)

Due to the impact from the activities of the Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army (CPP-NPA), development assistance for the Bondoc Peninsula in the Philippines is limited, and the residents suffer from extreme poverty. For this reason, Japan has provided approximately US\$2.56 million worth of support through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. This has been provided to the Inter-Agency Programme to Nurture Peace, Security and Decent Work through Local Development in Conflict Areas of the Philippines (Bondoc Peninsula), which

is being implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization in cooperation with on-site NGOs and local communities. This initiative supports efforts for the promotion of human security for the residents of the Bondoc Peninsula through a number of cross-sectoral and comprehensive approaches. These include the provision of goods and technical support for the agricultural and fisheries industries, support for means of making a living in non-agricultural sectors, and new business development and training.

● Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding

In light of the fact that the needs from peacebuilding in the field are becoming more diverse and complex, Japan has been carrying out the Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding since FY2007 to foster civilian experts from Japan and other Asian countries capable of playing an active role in peacebuilding in the field. The program consists of the pillars of: Coursework in Japan, where trainees acquire the practical knowledge and techniques deemed

necessary for peacebuilding out in the field; Overseas Attachment, where trainees engage in administrative work at local offices such as those of international organizations in the peacebuilding field; and support for graduates to build careers. To date, about 110 Japanese and other Asians have taken part in the training course. Many program associates who completed the program are now actually working in the field of peacebuilding, in locations such as Sudan and Timor-Leste.

(1) Japan's Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The destabilization of Afghanistan and Pakistan are problems for not only the two countries and the region, but for the entire world as well. Japan and the other members of the international community proactively provide support to both countries in order to ensure that Afghanistan does not devolve back into a hotbed

of terrorism once again. Pakistan plays an important role in eradicating terrorism, such as the fact that it conducts anti-terrorism mopping-up operations in the border region with Afghanistan. As such, its stability is also key to the peace and stability of the region and the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan to date, with its total assistance for the country amounting to approximately US\$2.47 billion since October 2001. 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 unveiled the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, based on which Japan would provide assistance of approximately ¥80 billion

that is urgently needed in Afghanistan and on which Japan would 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 (Note 27).

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.

When it comes to Pakistan, Japan has proactively carried out support activities since the country announced that it would carry out measures against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001 (Note 28). Japan's Country Assistance Program for Pakistan was formulated in February 2005, and Japan has actively provided assistance to Pakistan for economic and social infrastructure, agriculture, basic human needs, and in other areas. What is more, the

Pakistan Donors Conference was held in Tokyo in April 2009 through the joint sponsorship of the Government of Japan and the World Bank. Here Japan announced assistance of up to US\$1 billion for Pakistan over two years (Note 29). Furthermore, based on the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, issued in November 2009, Japan provides support for a variety of initiatives for the sustainable stability and development of Pakistan, including economic growth and macroeconomic reforms, the reduction of poverty such as by improving the lives of residents, and stable civil life in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province (formerly the North-West Frontier Province) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

Japan sent a Japan Disaster Relief Team composed of a Self-Defense Force helicopter team (Note 30) and medical teams in response to the large-scale flood which occurred in late July 2010. Moreover, Japan decided to provide emergency humanitarian assistance as well as a new ODA loan and assistance through international organizations to provide the necessary funds to import resources to repair local roads and bridges and for flood disaster recovery. Japan's total support expressed for the flood disaster is about US\$568 million.

(2) 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. Iraq is currently transitioning from a stage in which it should be urgently handling its pressing

reconstruction needs to a stage where it should be strategically working to address reconstruction and development from a medium-term perspective. The democratization process is also showing signs of progress, as evidenced by the fact that parliamentary elections in Iraq were carried out in March 2010 under its new election law.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has provided approximately US\$1.67 billion in total through grant aid as of the end of FY2009. Japan

has also been assisting with the capacity building of Iraqi administrative officials and engineers through

Note 27 In place of the assistance totaling about US\$2 billion that has been promised thus far.

Note 28 Since 1998 when Pakistan conducted nuclear tests, Japan has taken measures to scale down its assistance (it has halted provisions of assistance of an emergency or humanitarian nature, new grant aid with the exception of grassroots grant aid, and new loan aid) to the country.

Note 29 Premised on the implementation of an IMF program designed for macroeconomic stabilization, including the economy, finance, and so on.

Note 30 The team consists of six aircrafts and 520 personnel.

training programs in various areas. Regarding loan aid, Japan decided to spend approximately US\$3.28 billion in total on 15 projects by the end of FY2009. Japan continues to perform detailed implementation promotion support to ensure the steady progress of the cooperation projects that are currently being implemented. Iraq and other aid agencies must aim for even closer cooperation in order to ensure that Japanese assistance is effectively incorporated into the medium-term reconstruction and development strategies for Iraq.

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.

(3) Palestine

The Palestine issue is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict which has persisted for more than half a century. The issue of Middle East peace in particular is one that has a significant impact on the stability and prosperity of the international community as a whole, including Japan. On top of which, preparations for the social and economic development and nation building of the Palestinian Autonomous Areas are indispensable when it comes to advancing the current Middle East peace process, which strives for peaceful coexistence between the two nations. Since the initiation of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority via the Oslo Accords in 1993, Japan and the other members of the international community have been actively deploying

assistance to Palestine.

The people of the Palestinian Autonomous Areas continue to harbor immense dissatisfaction and antipathy toward their occupation by Israel. On the economic front, the region has come to be largely dependent on the Israeli economy and international assistance due to the occupation, which has lasted for many years. It is currently striving to break free of this state of dependency. Hereafter, making the Palestinian economy independent serves as the most important challenge for the sake of setting in place an environment in which Palestine can negotiate with Israel on an equal footing with an eye toward true peace.

<Japan's Efforts>

In light of the perspective of "peacebuilding," which is one of the priority issues in the ODA Charter, Japan regards assistance for Palestine as a crucial pillar of measures contributing to Middle East peace. In order to stabilize the civil life of the Palestinians and support the realization of a future Palestinian state, Japan has provided assistance to Palestine of more than approximately US\$1 billion in total since 1993. The total amount of assistance makes Japan one of its major donors after others like the European Union (EU) and

the United States.

What is more, since July 2006 Japan has been advocating the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity concept as its own unique medium to long-term initiative for future co-existence and co-prosperity between Israel and Palestine. The concept advances the economic development of the Jordan Valley through intraregional cooperation by the four parties of Japan, Israel, Palestine, and Jordan. Japan is currently moving forward with an initiative to construct an agro-industrial park on

the outskirts of Jericho to make this a reality.

At the aid pledging conference for Palestine held in Paris in December 2007, Japan announced its intent to provide US\$150 million of assistance for the immediate future. Then, following the massive aerial bombardment of Gaza by the Israeli Army that lasted from December 2008 to January 2009, Japan announced assistance to Palestine of US\$200 million for the immediate future, including US\$60 million worth of emergency humanitarian and recovery assistance for Gaza. This was

announced at the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza which was held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt in March 2009. Presently Japan is steadily providing assistance.

Furthermore, Japan upholds the Palestinian Self-Government Authority Charter that was announced in 2008, and supports the creation of a Palestinian state. The charter aims for institution and organization building in order to create a nation within two years.

(4) 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, the Convention on Cluster Munitions entered into force on August 1, 2010, and in December that year it was signed by 38 countries, including Japan (108 signatory countries). Japan has been continuously providing the international cooperation and support stipulated in this convention.

As for anti-personnel landmines, Japan works towards the universalization of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), as well as on assistance for mine action and technical development. At the second Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention in 2009, Japan announced a comprehensive approach that will serve as its future direction. This consists of: (1) emphasizing partnerships with countries (and individuals) who are victims; (2) joint initiatives by the

private sector, government, academia, and civil society for the landmine problem; and (3) mine action and the development of afflicted regions.

In regard to measures against 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.