

Section 5 Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

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

1. System for Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of Aid Policy

In Japan, the Cabinet Office and the 12 ministries and agencies (Note 36) are involved in development assistance. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, established in the Cabinet in April 2006, is chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry. To date, discussions have been held on such issues as how the Council should function, quantity and quality of ODA, country-specific (Asia, Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan, Central Asia and Caucasus, and Oceania, etc.) and cross-sectoral (assistance for improvement of legal systems, food security, etc.) principles on overseas economic cooperation.

At the International Cooperation Planning Headquarters, established under MOFA, the International Cooperation Bureau and other bureaus including regional bureaus consult on such topics as international cooperation policy and formulating regional priority issues and objectives, and work to plan ODA in a more effective manner while continuously confirming the role of ODA within the context of overall foreign policy. In the “ODA Review Final Report”, which was

issued by MOFA in June 2010, it was stipulated that this headquarters would be actively utilized.

MOFA's International Cooperation Bureau, set up in August 2006, comprehensively plans and drafts policies relating to assistance, while also playing a central role in coordination with the government. In July 2009, an institutional reform was conducted of the International Cooperation Bureau in order to strengthen its policy planning and drafting functions for ODA. The Aid Policy Planning Division, which oversaw ODA policy planning and drafting, and the Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Division and Loan Aid Division, which oversaw aid schemes, were abolished and consolidated and country-based planning divisions were strengthened. These efforts have allowed for providing assistance in a unified manner through three country-based planning divisions situated under the authority of the Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division. Also, in regards to bilateral and multilateral aid, collaborations are now made on a higher level than before, while efforts are underway to strengthen the strategic quality of international cooperation and implement effective aid.

(2) Collaboration between Related Government Ministries and Agencies

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

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

Note 36 They include the Cabinet Office; National Police Agency; Financial Service Agency; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; and the Ministry of the Environment.

(3) Collaboration between the Government and Implementing Organizations

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

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

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

(4) Enhancing Policy Consultation

Japan holds close policy dialogue with developing countries and works to share mutual awareness and understanding in order to provide more effective development aid. While Japan still implements ODA by placing emphasis on requests from developing countries from the perspective of supporting their self-help efforts,

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

(5) Enhancing Functions at the Field Level

In order to enhance policy dialogue conducted with the governments of developing countries, country-based ODA Task Forces (ODA-TFs) made up of overseas diplomatic missions and local JICA offices have been established in many developing countries. ODA-TFs fulfill a wide range of roles in addition to clarifying the needs of each recipient country. These roles include participating in the formulation of assistance policies like Country Assistance Plans and Rolling Plans, holding policy consultations with the governments of developing countries, working together with developing countries and multilateral organizations, offering suggestions on possible collaborations and reviews of aid schemes, and

engaging in the formation and selection of candidate assistance projects.

In addition, aid coordination is gaining momentum at the local level in accordance with the drafting and revising of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). Since FY2006, Japan has posted coordinators for economic cooperation at overseas diplomatic missions to provide a system for collecting information and implementing studies relating to aid coordination, as well as for providing a place for disseminating information overseas concerning Japan's aid policies and making relevant recommendations.

Chart III-19 List of Country Assistance Programs and Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces

Country Assistance Programs (As of October 2010)

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

Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces

Europe	● Bulgaria ● Romania	Total: 2 countries
Middle East	● Afghanistan ● Yemen ● Iran ● Egypt ● Saudi Arabia ● Syria ● Tunisia ● Turkey ● Morocco ● Jordan	Total: 10 countries
Africa	● Angola ● Uganda ● Ethiopia ● Eritrea* ● Ghana ● Kenya ● Côte d'Ivoire ● Democratic Republic of the Congo ● Zambia ● Zimbabwe ● Sudan ● Senegal ● Tanzania ● Nigeria ● Botswana ● Madagascar ● Malawi ● South Africa ● Mozambique ● Rwanda*	Total: 20 countries
Asia	● India ● Indonesia ● Uzbekistan ● Kazakhstan ● Cambodia ● Kyrgyz ● Sri Lanka ● Thailand ● Tajikistan ● China ● Nepal ● Pakistan ● Bangladesh ● Timor-Leste ● Philippines ● Bhutan* ● Viet Nam ● Malaysia ● Myanmar ● Mongolia ● Laos	Total: 21 countries
Oceania	● Kiribati* ● Samoa* ● Solomon Islands ● Tuvalu* ● Tonga* ● Nauru* ● Vanuatu* ● Papua New Guinea ● Fiji	Total: 9 countries
Latin America and the Caribbean	● Argentina ● Ecuador ● El Salvador ● Guatemala ● Costa Rica ● Colombia ● Chile ● Dominican Republic ● Nicaragua ● Panama ● Paraguay ● Brazil ● Venezuela ● Peru ● Bolivia ● Honduras ● Mexico ● Uruguay	Total: 18 countries

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

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

Japan is implementing international cooperation in collaboration with various actors, including private sector

enterprises, NGOs, universities, local governments, international organizations, and other donor countries.

(a) Collaboration with NGOs

In recent years, NGOs have been carrying out an important role within the international community, advocating policies in major diplomatic issues such as development, the environment, human rights, trade, and disarmament. Japanese NGOs implement high-quality aid activities in various fields of development cooperation, including education, health and medical care, water supply, refugee assistance, and mine clearance. In addition, Japan's NGOs work to provide prompt humanitarian assistance in areas affected by large-scale natural disasters and conflicts. NGOs possess

knowledge of the needs of local residents and are capable of conducting activities in areas that the government cannot reach. They also produce visibility of Japanese aid. The necessity of promoting cooperation with NGOs has been detailed in the ODA Charter as well as in the Medium-Term Policy, and Japan is engaged in a variety of activities for promoting collaborations with NGOs, including financial cooperation for their aid activities, assistance for their capacity development, and promoting dialogue.

(i) Cooperation with NGO Activities

Japan engages in various forms of cooperation for enabling NGOs to carry out aid activities smoothly. In FY2009, for instance, 47 organizations implemented 81 projects, including for the construction of schools, assistance for disabled persons, vocational training, and the construction of wells, utilizing Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, which supports financially the grassroots level socioeconomic development projects of NGOs. In addition, as of September 2010, the Japan Platform (JPF) — an emergency humanitarian assistance organization established in 2000 through partnerships with NGOs, the Japanese government, and the business community — had received participation from 32 different NGOs, which conduct such activities as promptly distributing everyday goods and providing medical assistance in the event of major natural disasters by utilizing ODA funds disbursed beforehand as well as donations from private corporations and individuals. In FY2009, a total of approximately ¥1.57 billion was provided for 73 projects implemented in eight countries. These projects included disaster assistance for the

victims of the earthquakes off the coast of Sumatra and in Haiti, and the victims of flooding in the Philippines, and humanitarian assistance in southern Sudan and northern Sri Lanka.

In some cases, JICA's technical cooperation projects are consigned to private organizations, including NGOs. In FY2009, 201 projects were implemented by private organizations, whereby the know-how of various organizations, such as NGOs and universities, were put to use. Also, JICA implements projects of the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), which are proposed by NGOs, local governments, and other bodies directly contributing to improvement of the lives of residents in developing countries, and related to the Country Assistance Programs. In particular, Partner Type JPP makes possible assistance for developing countries that makes use of the experience and expertise accumulated by NGOs and other entities that already have a certain degree of experience in the international cooperation sector in developing countries.

(ii) Enhancing the Environment for NGO Activities

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

(iii) Dialogue and Cooperation with NGOs

In order to promote dialogue and cooperation with NGOs, since 1996 MOFA has held the NGO-MOFA Regular Meetings and engaged in active consultations regarding the financial cooperation system for NGOs, such as Japan's assistance policies and the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. Meanwhile, in 2002, as a forum for exchanging ideas and opinions with field-level NGOs, it opened meetings between NGOs and embassies, which are called "ODA Embassies". Embassy

(b) Collaboration with Private Sector Enterprises

(i) Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth

The activities of private sector enterprises can engender development results in developing countries on a level beyond the reach of ODA alone, as they can be expected to promote employment, augment tax revenue, acquire foreign currency, transfer technologies, and expand trade and investment. Therefore, in order to promote such activities by private sector companies, in April 2008 the Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth was announced as a measure to promote

themselves on various themes such as the environment and advancing partnerships with businesses, as well as symposiums.

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

officials, aid implementing agencies, and NGO-related parties have thus far carried out discussions on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA in 27 countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka. JICA also holds the NGO-JICA Conference, which promotes the understanding and participation of citizens, including NGOs, in order to realize more effective international cooperation.

public-private cooperation. For this, the government receives consultations and proposals from private sector enterprises related to their activities which are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries, as well as public-private cooperation projects together with ODA.

In addition, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in which private enterprises aim to make an active contribution to the local communities in

developing countries have been garnering attention in recent years. Also, the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) business aims to develop businesses targeted at those in poverty and contribute to improving their lives as well as to resolving social challenges. Japan is carrying out

(ii) Smooth Implementation of ODA Loans

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

Japan takes into account the need for ensuring accountability and appropriate procedures through such means as ownership on the part of indebted countries, the

(c) Collaboration with Academia and Local Governments

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

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

Working together with local governments and NGOs in developing countries is not only beneficial to the socioeconomic development of the developing nation, but also leads to strengthening the civil society and NGOs in the country. Japan utilizes mainly Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects to provide assistance for socioeconomic development projects implemented by these aid-related personnel. This financial cooperation is evaluated highly even in developing nations as a detailed and fast form of assistance that provides direct benefits at the grassroots level.

new initiatives such as utilizing the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in cases where CSR and BOP business are carried out by enterprises in cooperation with local NGOs.

prevention of fraud and corruption, and environmental and social considerations, and adheres to its 2007 Speed Up of ODA Loans Project and the 2009 Speed Up of ODA Loan Projects by Expediting Government-Industry Coordination. Based on these, Japan announced a Speed Up of ODA Loans Project in July 2010. This stipulated additional measures, such as the early detection of problems and the implementation of countermeasures by means of introducing declarations of pledges at an early stage (pre-pledges) and strengthening on-site monitoring meetings.

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



Giving instructions on medical services for children to local staff members in Cambodia (Photo: Services for the Health in Asian & African Regions (SHARE)).

(e) Collaboration with International Organizations and Other Countries

In recent years, from the perspective of aid effectiveness, various aid bodies have been working to coordinate their assistance policies in aiming to achieve international development goals and agreements such as the MDGs based upon the Paris Declaration (Note 37) and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) (Note 38). Currently, working groups have been formed for such fields as health and education in a large number of aid-receiving nations, whereupon program-type assistance is being implemented in accordance with the sector development strategy of the nation. Japan also participates in many of these programs, including agriculture in Tanzania and water in Yemen. In addition, in Bangladesh, Japan has drafted common strategic partnerships with the World Bank, the Asia Development Bank (ADB), and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) for assisting the poverty reduction strategies (PRS) of Bangladesh. Therein, Japan is advancing coordination and cooperation with these entities to implement aid more effectively and efficiently in a cross-sectoral manner. Japan also currently participates in working groups among a wider range of donors that meet to draft common aid strategies, thereby actively taking part in aid coordination.

In addition, Japan takes opportunities like visits by top officials of international organizations such as the World Bank to engage in policy dialogues over modalities for aid policies and other related issues. Moreover, in 2007 Japan announced the Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA) as part of its cooperation with the ADB, and has worked to promote investment and the conservation of energy. Japan also proactively advances cooperation and collaboration with international organizations that have headquarters located within Japan. For example, in addition to cooperation at the governmental-level with the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), private sector enterprises also contribute to the drafting of

APO policies through the Green Productivity Advisory Committee (GPAC).

On top of these undertakings, Japan also promotes initiatives which aim for effective collaborations on the basis of multilateral and bilateral aid. This is a trial designed to reflect international aid trends in bilateral aid policies, as well as to mainstream the bilateral aid approach with which Japan has a comparative advantage among aid-receiving countries and in the international arena. As such, it will contribute to improving the results of Japanese aid.

Until now, members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have been the main aid-providers within the international community. In recent years, however, the non-DAC member countries of China, India, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil — which are referred to as newly emerging donors — have been expanding their influence in terms of development in developing countries. It is important for DAC countries including Japan to work together with these newly emerging donors to resolve global challenges, while also holding dialogues and sharing their past experiences regarding aid in encouraging the newly emerging donors to provide aid that is responsible and highly transparent.



Courtesy call to Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ikuo Yamahana by Managing Director of the World Bank Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

Note 37 The Paris Declaration compiled undertakings to be made by both aid-providing countries and aid-receiving countries in respect to measures that need to be implemented in order to improve the results of aid. The Declaration was adopted at the Second High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which was held in Paris in 2005.

Note 38 This is an action plan that was adopted in September 2008 in Ghana at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. The plan includes a decision to make further improvements to the effects of aid as well as undertakings to be employed until 2010 in the aim of achieving the objectives in the Paris Declaration.

2. Increasing Public Participation

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

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

to contribute to the development of developing countries on a volunteer basis.

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

(2) Human Resources Development and Development Research

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

In 1990, the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) was established to serve as an organization for promoting the concept of an international development university. FASID provides training and education for persons associated with assistance and also conducts survey and research projects. FASID also dispatches lecturers to various

universities to teach development cooperation-related seminars and classes. In 2000, in cooperation with the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), FASID established a joint International Development Studies (IDS) program in the Master's course of this university.

In 2003, JICA established the International Cooperation Personnel Registration System in order to recruit and make use of motivated personnel with specialized skills. This system provides information on job openings; staff registration; information on various types of training and seminars; and career development consultations for international cooperation-related bodies such as JICA, NGOs, and international organizations. In addition, the Senior Advisor System is used to recruit human resources with high-level expertise and ample

practical experience in developing countries, while an Associate Specialist system has also been established in aiming to cultivate youth that possess a certain degree of expertise despite having little experience. In October 2008, the JICA Research Institute was established, where empirical and policy research is promoted based on the internationally-prevailing methodology while keeping in mind the message to the governments of developing countries and the international assistance community.

The Institute of Developing Economies of the

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

(3) Development Education

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

website. Since FY2003, the Global Education Contest (Note 39) has also been held, whereupon teaching materials for development education are gathered.

JICA, too, has conducted efforts. For example, in response to the requests of local governments that promote regional internationalization and from schools themselves, former JOCVs are sent to schools to deliver lectures on international cooperation, and essay contests and so on are held targeting junior and senior high school students across the country. The Practical Development Education Seminar is also being implemented.

(4) Information Disclosure and Transmission

As the financial resource for ODA is taxpayers’ money, Japan is working to ensure transparency and to disclose and transmit information.



Note 39 This was previously named the Contest of Development Education / International Understanding (changed in FY2009).

(a) Public Relations and Information Disclosure

MOFA and JICA have each established websites (Note 40) related to ODA in the aim of transmitting accurate information in a timely manner. MOFA also issued the *Kokusai Kyoryoku Newspaper* (International Cooperation Newspaper) that contained the latest information regarding international cooperation on a monthly basis up until March 2010 (Note 41). The newspapers were distributed to educational institutions, libraries, hospitals, and similar locations around the country. MOFA also publishes an ODA email magazine that includes episodes written by officials on overseas diplomatic missions and JICA related personnel about their actual experiences in the fields.

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

Since FY1997, a series of regular programs have been televised for promoting the public's interest and understanding of international cooperation. In FY2009,

“*Chibana Kurara no Chikyū Supporter*” (Global Support by Kurara Chibana) was televised by a TV TOKYO affiliate, which showed images of Japanese aid-related personnel who are active in developing countries as well as images of local residents. The show also introduced the current situation in developing countries, the necessity of aid, and the results from Japanese projects.

Global Festa JAPAN is held annually around International Cooperation Day (Note 42) (October 6) as Japan's largest international cooperation event. Cosponsored by MOFA, JICA, and JANIC (Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation), the event is held on a Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo. Over 270 organizations including NGOs, international agencies, and embassies of various countries present exhibits at the festival, and the festival receives about 96,000 visitors.

Following the “ODA Review Final Report”, Japan will renew its public relations efforts, including systematic visualization of the current status of ODA projects for increasing public understanding and support, and the use of the JICA International Centers in regions all around the country.

» See Part I, Chapter 2, Section 2. Promoting Public Understanding and Support regarding public relations for ODA.

(b) Enhancing Dissemination of Information to the International Community

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

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

Note 40 MOFA: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda>; JICA: <http://www.jica.go.jp>; Plaza for International Cooperation <http://www.apic.or.jp/plaza>.

Note 41 Publication was suspended as of March 2010.

Note 42 On October 6, 1954, Japan's participation in the Colombo Plan was given cabinet approval, and economic cooperation began. October 6 was set as International Cooperation Day in 1987, via cabinet approval.

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

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

ODA evaluation is positioned in the framework of the PDCA Cycle (Plan Do Check Act). The lessons and advice received from the evaluation results are conveyed to the departments in charge and the governments of aid-receiving countries, so as to be reflected (provide feedback for) the process of formulating and implementing ODA policy. In addition, it is necessary to explain to citizens how ODA is used and what effects were achieved. Thus, the government posts ODA evaluations on the Internet in order to fulfill its accountability to the public.

Currently, evaluations conducted by MOFA focus particularly on policy-level evaluations (country policy evaluations and priority issue evaluations), while program-level evaluations (aid scheme evaluations) and project-level evaluations are performed by JICA.

In regards to MOFA's policy-level evaluations and program-level evaluations, evaluations are conducted from the perspectives of the relevance of the policy, the effectiveness of the results, and the appropriateness of the process. To guarantee the objectivity and transparency of the evaluations, third-party evaluations are carried out. Since FY2004 the conduct of evaluations had been commissioned to the Advisory Meeting on

ODA Evaluation, but as of FY2009 this meeting has been temporarily suspended in order to examine more effective modalities for ODA evaluations.

Regarding the project-level evaluations and theme evaluations performed by JICA, on the other hand, evaluations of the three aid schemes of loan aid, technical cooperation, and grant aid (which were added beginning in FY2009) have been carried out in the wake of the launch of the new JICA in October 2008. Hereafter, consistent evaluations will be conducted spanning from the preliminary stage of each project through to the implementation and ex-post stages, and a consistent evaluation mechanism is being set in place for the three aid schemes. These evaluations are conducted from the perspectives of relevance, effectiveness (impact), efficiency, and sustainability, with external evaluations conducted for the ex-post evaluations.

Aside from these, MOFA also conducts policy evaluations concerning economic cooperation policies in general, pre-evaluations on projects that exceed a certain amount of money, and ex-post evaluations on projects that have not begun after five years and those that have not concluded after ten years (Note 43). These are carried out pursuant to the Government Policy Evaluations Act (hereinafter referred to as the Policy Evaluations Act).

Respective follow-ups are performed for both the advice and lessons obtained from these evaluations, and these are reflected in the planning and implementation of new projects.

>> See [Part 1, Chapter 2](#) regarding reviews of ODA evaluations.

Note 43 Projects that have not begun after five years are projects where the loan agreement has not been signed or where the loan disbursement has not begun after five years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project. Projects that have not concluded after ten years refer to projects where the loan disbursements have not concluded after ten years have elapsed following the decision to implement the project.

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

In the implementation of aid, confirmation is made on whether consideration has been paid to the impact that project-implementing organizations elicit on the environment and local society, such as on the involuntary relocation of residents or infringements on the rights of native populations and women. Traditionally, for loan aid and technical cooperation a vast range of views would be acquired from advisors such as academics and NGOs, and guidelines would be created in order to confirm considerations paid to the local environment and society. For grant aid, as well, assistance has been provided based on the Grant Aid Screening Guidelines. In line with the launch of the new JICA in October 2008, the old JICA and old JBIC guidelines were integrated, and on April 1, 2010 the new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social

Considerations were issued. These undertakings lead to ensuring transparency, predictability, and accountability related to considerations of environmental problems.

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

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

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

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

Efforts are also being made for auditing. These

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

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

Japan has ratified the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (Note 44), and as such

Note 44 Official name: Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

it is strict in its handling of fraudulent business with foreign government parties, including the application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Law, in order to ensure trust toward ODA projects which use taxpayers' money as their main resource.

Improprieties were revealed in ODA loan projects in Viet Nam, and in 2008 the concerned parties in Japan were prosecuted and convicted. In consideration of the aforementioned incident, an exploratory committee was established under the Foreign Minister and formed of external advisors in order to conduct deliberations aimed at preventing the reoccurrence of similar fraud and corruption cases. The committee submitted its report in September 2009. Based on this report, a variety of initiatives were implemented, with these initiatives

having been compiled in October 2010. These include overhauling measures and regulations by MOFA and JICA for companies that have engaged in fraudulent acts, establishing a support structure for overseas Japanese affiliate companies through embassies and JICA's local offices, and appeals encouraging compliance with laws and ordinances from related businesses. Other initiatives include holding seminars concerning international contract terms and conditions for Japanese companies through the cooperation of industry associations, enhancing JICA's involvement during the selection of consultants by partner countries, and holding discussions on the prevention of fraud and corruption with other donor countries.

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

Security situations in developing countries where ODA personnel are involved in development operations vary considerably and change constantly. In addition, since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, tensions in the Middle East and South Asia have increased and frequent global terrorist activities still exist as well. In peacebuilding activities, how to safeguard ODA personnel has become a considerably critical issue.

Japan examines the domestic security situation in the country through mainly Japanese embassies, provides travel information, and exchanges and shares information among people engaging in ODA. JICA takes measures such as providing particular training and seminars before they leave Japan, ensuring means of communication in emergency situations in the destination, deploying safety officers (Note 45), and

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

Note 45 In order to strengthen safety measures in the field, since before the merger, JICA has employed people who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned to serve as safety officers. In this way, JICA ensures the collection and offering of information and around-the-clock response to a wide range of tasks from housing security to traffic accidents.