

Part III

Official Development Assistance in FY2009



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Chapter 1

Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

In 2009, Japan's net ODA disbursements accounted for US\$9,468.61 million (a 1.4% decrease compared to the previous year) and ranked fifth in the world.

Japan's net bilateral ODA disbursements in 2009 totaled approximately US\$6,001.24 million (approximately ¥560.5 billion). Japan's contributions to international organizations amounted to US\$3,467.37 million (¥323.9 billion) in 2009. These figures make for a 1.4% decrease to US\$9,468.61 million (¥884.4 billion) in 2009, compared with overall ODA disbursements in the previous year ([Note 1](#)). With regard to gross disbursements, bilateral ODA disbursements totaled US\$16,452.13 million (¥1,536.6 billion), representing a decrease by roughly 5.9% on the previous year.

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

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2009 ODA net disbursements remained nearly unchanged compared to the previous year, and ranked fifth amongst the OECD-DAC (Note 2) member countries (Note 3), behind the United States, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, as in 2008. In gross disbursements, Japan was in second place as in the previous year.

A breakdown of 2009 ODA net disbursements shows that bilateral ODA accounted for roughly 63.4% of overall disbursements, while ODA through international organizations accounted for 36.6%. Bilateral ODA, which is implemented on the basis of consultations with developing countries, is aimed at strengthening Japan's relationship with recipient countries. Provision of ODA through international organizations takes advantage of their specialized knowledge and political neutrality, and enables the provision of support to the countries and territories that are difficult to reach on a bilateral level. Japan flexibly uses bilateral assistance and assistance through international organizations, while also implementing the two means in coordination with each other and ensuring that the manner of assistance is adequate.

A breakdown of net bilateral ODA by type indicates that disbursements calculated as grant aid totaled US\$2,208.94 million (¥206.3 billion), amounting to

roughly 23.3% of overall ODA disbursements. Of this amount, debt relief accounted for US\$68.33 million (¥6.4 billion) at roughly 0.7%; grant aid through international organizations accounted for around 7.0% at US\$660.49 million (¥61.7 billion); and funds for grant aid excluding other aforementioned categories accounted for about 15.6% of the total at US\$1,480.12 million (¥138.2 billion). Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for around 32.9% at roughly US\$3,118.40 million (¥291.3 billion); loan aid amounted to US\$673.90 million (¥62.9 billion); and loan aid excluding debt relief amounted to US\$739.38 million (¥69.1 billion) (Note 4).

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows (Note 5).

- ▶ Asia: US\$2,218.05 million (US\$7,798.90 million)
- ▶ Africa: US\$1,403.22 million (US\$1,556.02 million)
- ▶ Middle East: US\$1,185.07 million (US\$500.67 million)
- ▶ Latin America and the Caribbean: US\$142.58 million (US\$732.70 million)
- ▶ Oceania: US\$111.90 million (US\$129.83 million)
- ▶ Europe: US\$156.46 million (US\$200.20 million)
- ▶ Assistance covering multiple regions, etc.: US\$1,548.12 million (US\$1,548.12 million)

>> See Chart III-2 for the ratios of disbursement by region.

Note 2 OECD-DAC: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee.

Note 3 The comparison is based on provisional figures except for Japan.

Note 4 The Exchange rate by the OECD-DAC: US\$1=¥103.5 (2008), US\$1=¥93.4 (2009).

Note 5 The figures in parentheses are gross amounts.

Chart III-1 ODA by Type

(Net disbursements)

ODA disbursements in 2009 (calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$1 million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)			Percentage of total (%)
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	ODA total
Grant aid		2,211.70	4,780.69	-53.7	2,065.72	4,948.02	-58.3	23.2
debt relief		68.33	2,801.18	-97.6	63.82	2,899.22	-97.8	0.7
grants provided through multilateral institutions		660.59	730.9	-9.6	616.99	756.48	-18.4	6.9
grant aid excluding the above		1,482.78	1,248.61	18.8	1,384.91	1,292.31	7.2	15.5
Grant aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		2,208.94	4,776.56	-53.8	2,063.15	4,943.74	-58.3	23.3
debt relief		68.33	2,801.18	-97.6	63.82	2,899.22	-97.8	0.7
grants provided through multilateral institutions		660.49	730.06	-9.5	616.9	755.61	-18.4	7
grant aid excluding the above		1,480.12	1,245.32	18.9	1,382.43	1,288.91	7.3	15.6
Technical cooperation		3,194.75	3,057.82	4.5	2,983.90	3,164.84	-5.7	33.4
Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		3,118.40	2,987.07	4.4	2,912.58	3,091.61	-5.8	32.9
Total grants		5,406.45	7,838.51	-31	5,049.62	8,112.86	-37.8	56.6
Total grants (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		5,327.34	7,763.62	-31.4	4,975.73	8,035.35	-38.1	56.3
Loan aid		674.55	-899.66		630.03	-931.15		7.1
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		740.03	163.87	351.6	691.18	169.6	307.53	
(amount disbursed)		7,744.40	7,050.81	9.84	7,233.27	7,297.59	-0.88	
(amount recovered)		7,069.86	7,950.47	-11.08	6,603.25	8,228.74	-19.75	
(amount recovered excluding debt relief)		7,004.38	6,886.94	1.71	6,542.09	7,127.99	-8.22	
Loan aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		673.9	-940.38		629.42	-973.29		7.1
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		739.38	123.15	500.38	690.58	127.46	441.79	
(amount disbursed)		7,657.42	6,933.44	10.4	7,152.03	7,176.11	-0.3	
(amount recovered)		6,983.52	7,873.82	-11.3	6,522.60	8,149.40	-20	
(amount recovered excluding debt relief)		6,918.04	6,810.28	1.6	6,461.45	7,048.64	-8.3	
Total bilateral ODA		6,081.00	6,938.85	-12.4	5,679.65	7,181.71	-20.9	63.7
Total bilateral ODA (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		6,001.24	6,823.25	-12	5,605.16	7,062.06	-20.6	63.4
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		3,471.58	2,781.35	24.8	3,242.45	2,878.70	12.6	36.3
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (excluding contributions to the EBRD)		3,467.37	2,777.46	24.8	3,238.53	2,874.67	12.7	36.6
Total ODA (net disbursement)			9,552.57	9,720.20	-1.7	8,922.10	10,060.40	-11.3
Total ODA (net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries and some disbursements for the EBRD)		9,468.61	9,600.71	-1.4	8,843.69	9,936.73	-11	100
Total ODA (gross disbursement)		16,622.43	17,670.67	-5.9	15,525.35	18,289.15	-15.1	
Total ODA (gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		16,452.13	17,474.52	-5.9	15,366.29	18,086.13	-15	
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$1 billion, ¥1 billion)		5,223.13	5,042.14	3.6	487,840.30	521,861.80	-6.5	
% of GNI		0.18	0.19		0.18	0.19		
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries and some disbursements for the EBRD)		0.18	0.19		0.18	0.19		

*1 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 14 graduated countries and territories: Brunei, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, the Republic of Korea (ROK), New Caledonia, Malta, Slovenia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

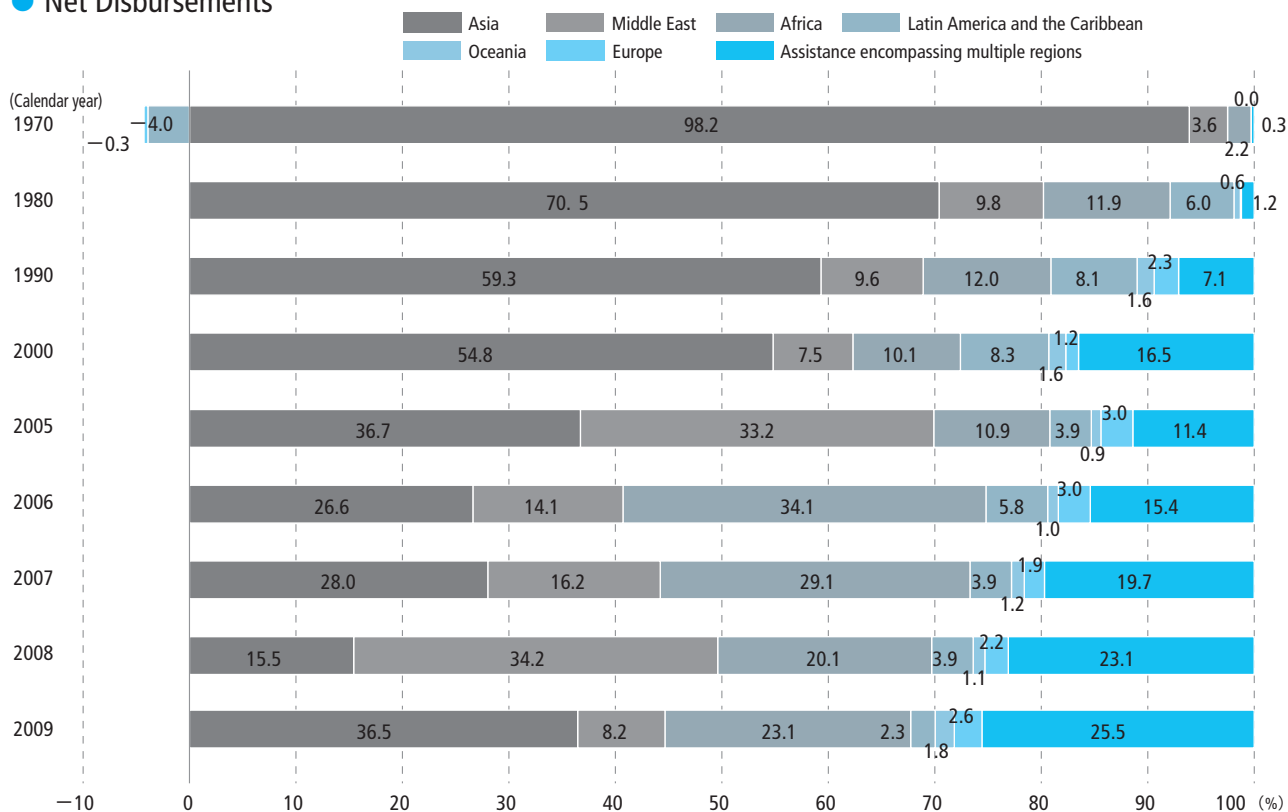
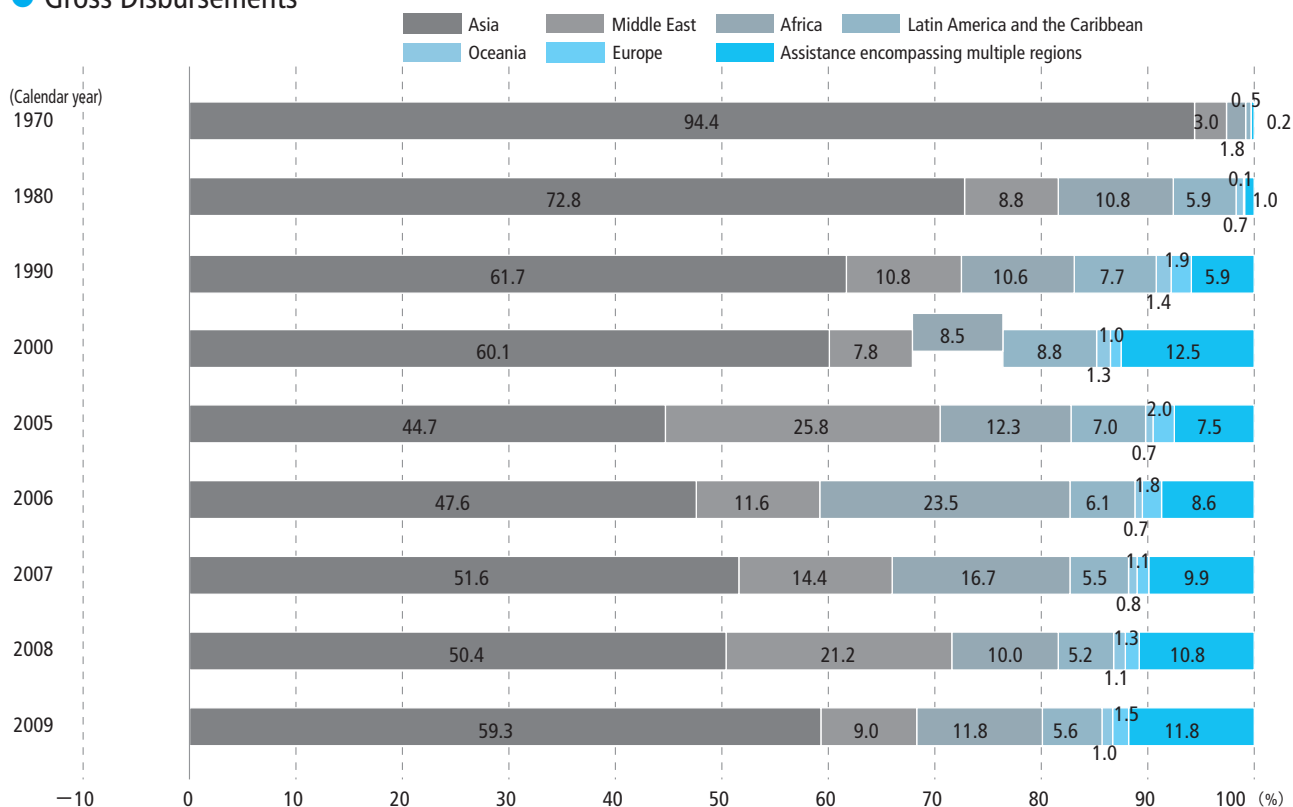
*2 The 2009 exchange rate designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC): US\$1 = ¥93.4 (¥10.1 appreciation compared to 2008).

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

*4 Starting from the 2009 disbursements, some contributions for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are reported as ODA in accordance with the decision of the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics.

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

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

Chart III-2 Trends in Bilateral ODA by Region
Net Disbursements

Gross Disbursements


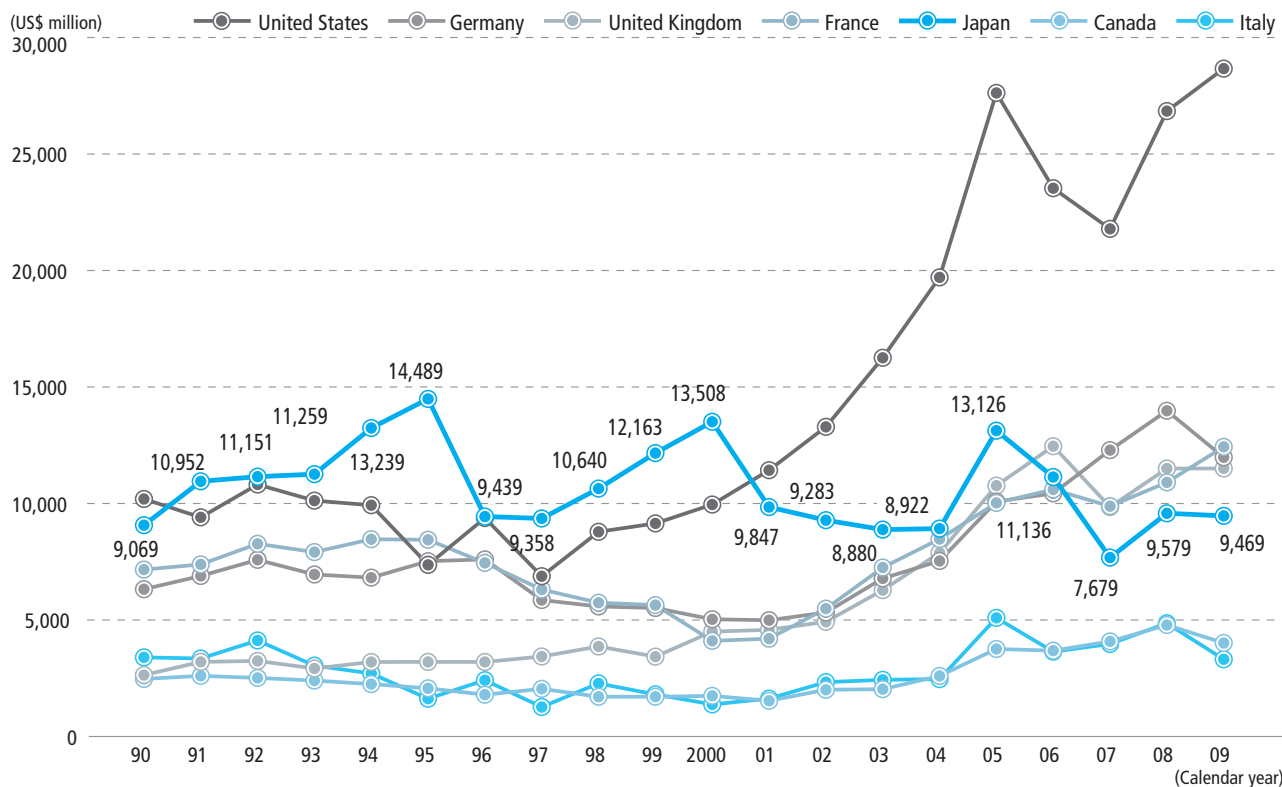
*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to Eastern Europe.

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

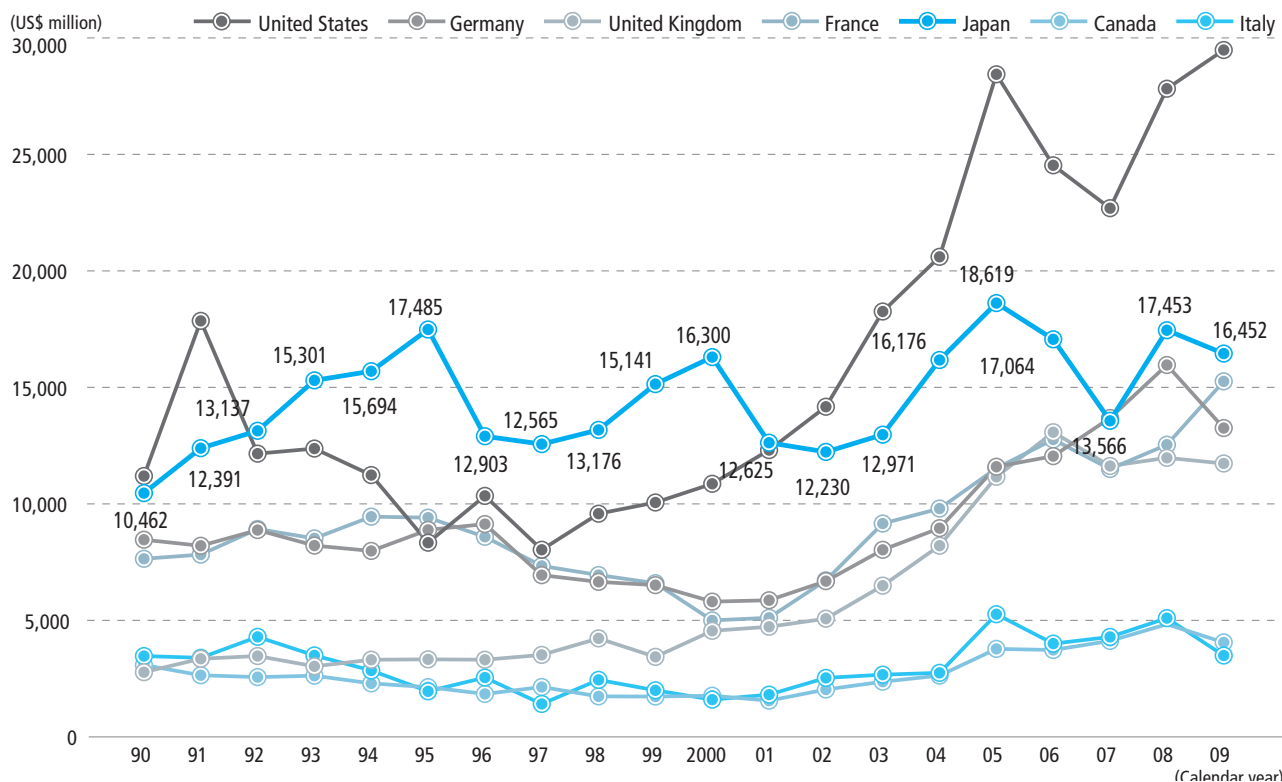
*3 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

Chart III-3 Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

Net Disbursements



Gross Disbursements

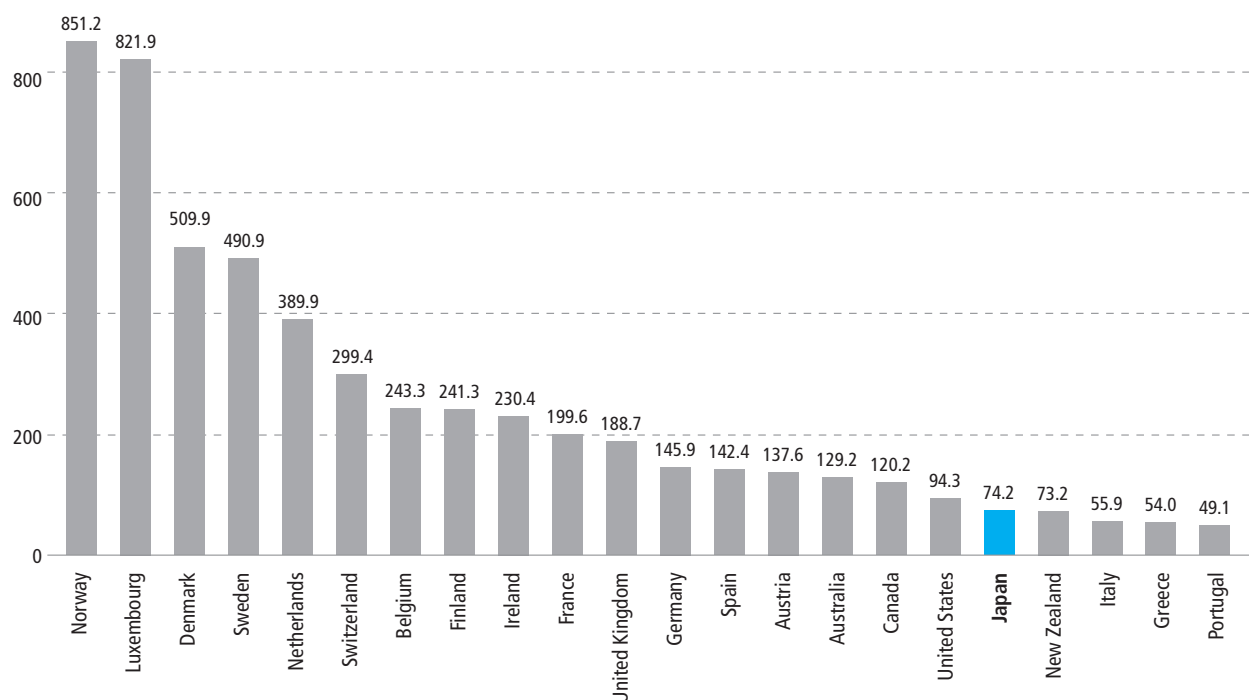


Source: 2009 DAC press release, 2008 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*3 Figures for 2009 are provisional except for Japan.

Chart III-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries
(US\$)
1,000

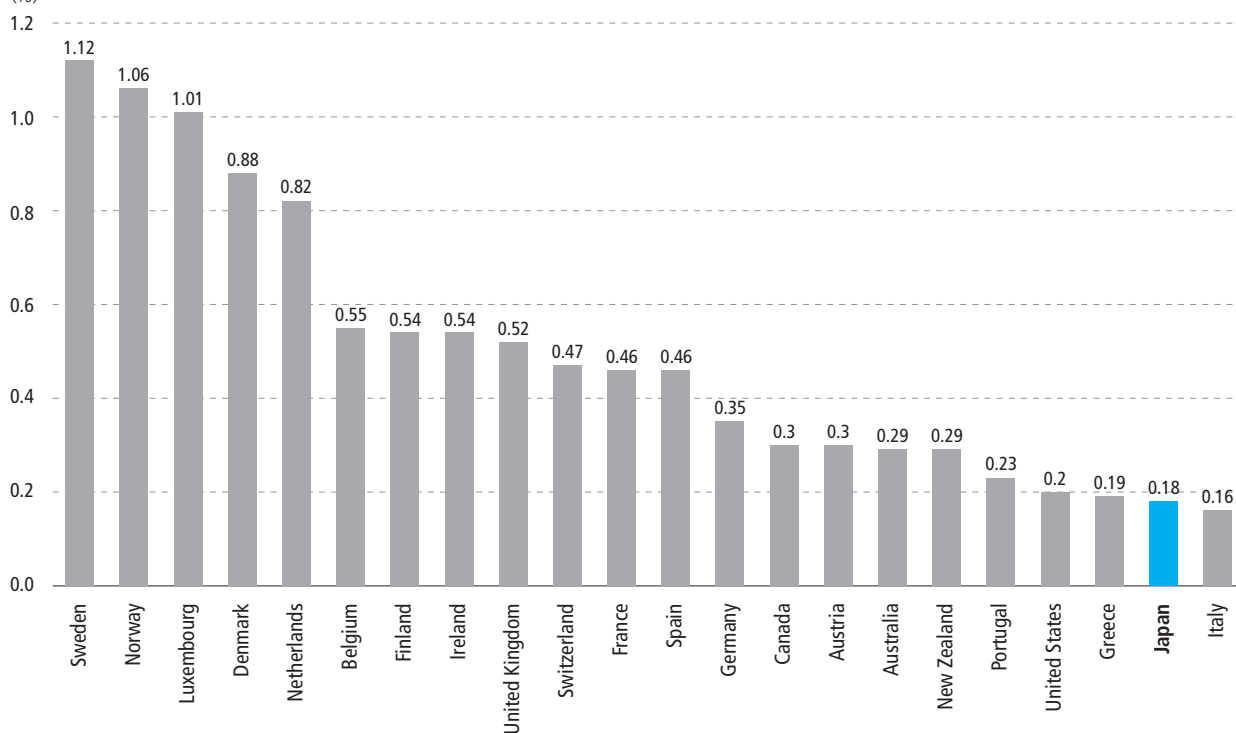
Source: Disbursements from 2009 DAC press release, population figures from 2008 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*2 Provisional figures except for Japan.

Chart III-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries

(%)

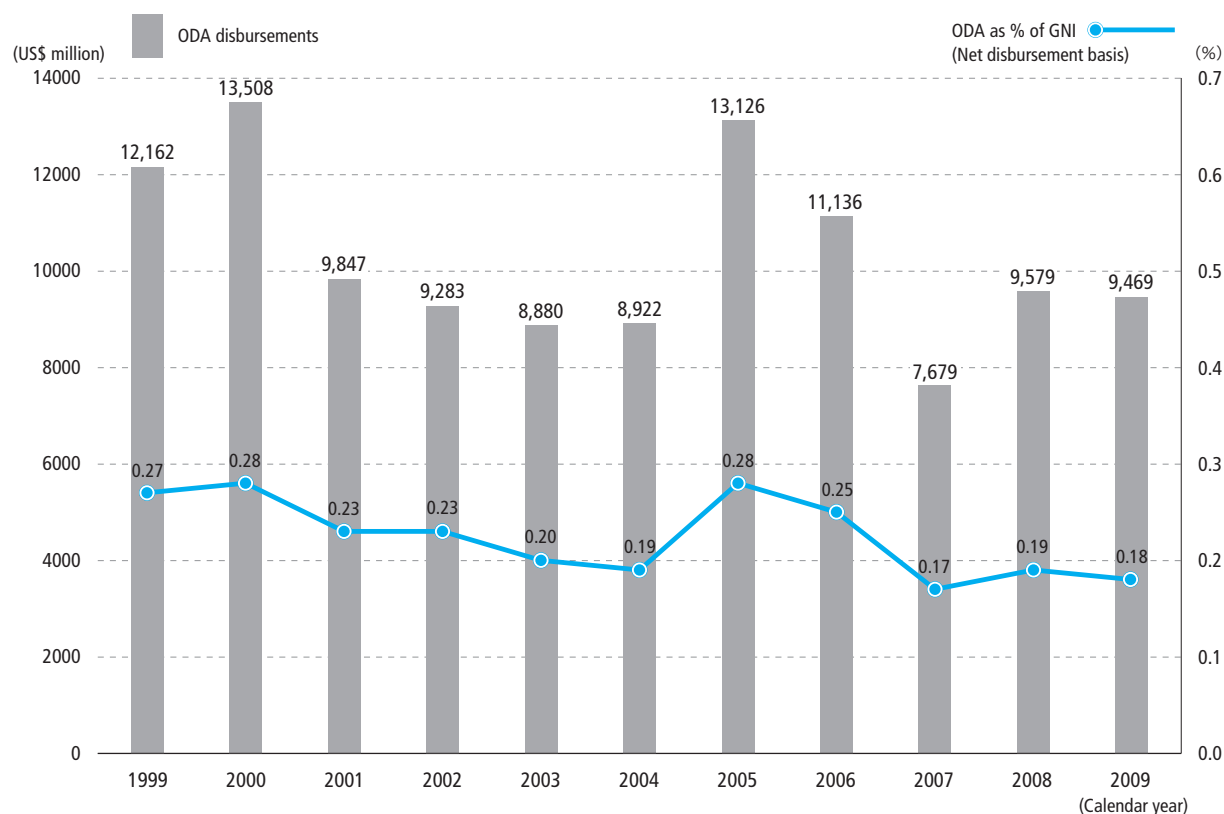


Sources: 2009 DAC press release, 2008 DAC Development Co-operation Report

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

*2 Provisional figures except for Japan.

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



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

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.



Chapter 2

Specific Initiatives of Japan's Official Development Assistance

This chapter will discuss specific initiatives of Japan's official development assistance (ODA), which will be examined from five perspectives.

Japan's ODA policies promote each country assistance program in conformity with the ODA Charter. Section 1 will describe the ODA Charter, which forms the underpinning of Japan's ODA for developing countries, as well as the policies pursuant to the Charter and the contents therein.

Section 2 will further break down the challenges of “poverty reduction”, “sustainable growth”, “addressing global issues”, and “peace-building” listed in the ODA Charter, and introduce Japan's approach for each respective area.

The world is faced with largely different economic and social environments and cultures and confronts a different set of issues depending on the region and country. Section 3 will present specific examples of Japan's ODA by region. The eight regions are: East Asia; South Asia; Central Asia and the Caucasus; Africa; Middle East; Latin America and the Caribbean; Oceania; and Europe.

The Government of Japan provides development assistance in compliance with the assistance principles of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as other factors, and after taking into account the developing countries' needs for assistance, socioeconomic conditions, and bilateral relations with recipient countries. Section 4 will explain in detail the factors which are taken into consideration for the operation of Japan's ODA.

Finally, Section 5, the last section, will introduce the implementation system of Japan's ODA and a series of reform measures for providing more efficient and effective ODA, which are divided into the following three categories: “system for formulation and implementation of aid policy”; “increasing public participation”; and “matters essential to effective implementation”.

Section 1

Initiatives Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter

The philosophy and principles regarding Japan's current ODA policies are set forth in the Official Development Assistance Charter (ODA Charter). Under the present Charter are the Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance (Medium-Term ODA Policy), Japan's Country Assistance Programs, the Sector-Specific Development Policies, the Priority Issues for International Cooperation, and the Rolling Plans. This section will explain the existing policy framework, while the policy documents are scheduled to be reviewed following the ODA review (see Part II).

1. ODA Charter

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

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

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

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

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

The "IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter" section states that the Government will report the implementation status of ODA to the Cabinet through the yearly publication of the White Paper, so as to clarify accountability for the implementation of ODA.

2. Japan's Medium-Term ODA Policy

The Medium-Term Policy on ODA details Japan's position, approaches, and specific actions outlined in the ODA Charter. The latest revision took place in February 2005, listing specific issues to be addressed under the three categories of (1) "perspective of human security";

(2) important issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building"; and (3) "measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance."

3. Country Assistance Programs

Country Assistance Programs set forth Japan's country assistance policy for the next five years, which specify the current situations, major challenges and development plans of recipient countries, as well as the relevance of Japan's assistance to these countries, Japan's strategic directions, and priority areas. The selection of target countries is based on such factors as the volume of assistance, relevance to global developmental issues, regional balance, aid coordination, and strategic importance. These programs take into consideration the views of the country-based ODA Task Force comprised

of the Japanese diplomatic missions and JICA overseas offices in target countries. Meanwhile, the Country Assistance Programs, too, are undergoing a review based on the ODA review. Ideas are being explored to redesign the Country Assistance Programs into a concise and more strategic form and to streamline the contents and the procedure to develop the Country Assistance Programs. Subsequently, the Country Assistance Programs will be drawn up for all of the ODA recipient countries in principle.

4. Sector-Specific Development Policies

Japan formulates Sector-Specific Development Policies in order to strategically implement assistance for specific sectors including health, education, water and sanitation, and environment, which is in line with discussions at international fora. More specifically, by introducing these policies into ODA projects through the formulation of sector-specific initiatives, Japan implements assistance genuinely favorable to the

recipient countries in the medium to long-term. Sector-specific development policies also play an important role to promote discussions in the international arena. Formulating sector-specific development policies in addition to the ODA Charter, Medium-Term ODA Policy, and Country Assistance Programs, further clarifies the guiding principles of Japan's ODA and enhances its transparency.

5. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

Priority policy issues for international cooperation have been formulated each fiscal year since FY2007. They aim at specifying and introducing priority matters in the formulation process of projects in order to promptly respond to the progress of Japan's foreign policy and newly emerging development issues. For FY2009, Japan set the following five items as priority issues: (1) Strengthening Asia's growth potential and supporting the expansion of its domestic demand in the aftermath

of the financial and economic crisis; (2) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan and support for peace-building and consolidation; (3) Supporting developing countries in regard to the environment and climate change issues; (4) Steady implementation of existing commitments, including doubling aid to Africa; and (5) Further promoting dialogue and partnerships with NGOs.

6. Rolling Plans

A “Rolling Plan” is compiled for each recipient country to outline an overall picture of Japan’s assistance to the country. In a Rolling Plan, basically all ongoing ODA projects are listed and classified according to country-specific priority areas, development issues, and programs. By utilizing this Rolling Plan, it is aimed to better employ different development assistance

schemes (technical cooperation, grant aid, ODA loans, cooperation through international organizations, etc.) in an integrated manner when designing, planning, and implementing ODA projects. Japan shares Rolling Plans with ODA recipient countries with a view to further improving aid predictability.

● Addressing Gender Issues through ODA

Socially-accepted ideas and social systems in developing countries are often established around the perspectives of men, and women are given weak standpoints in a variety of aspects. In order to achieve sustainable development in developing countries, it is necessary to encourage both men and women to equally participate in and benefit from development.

Japan emphasizes gender perspectives in its ODA Charter and Medium-Term ODA Policy, and announced the Gender and Development (GAD) Initiative in 2005, as a concrete guideline to promote gender equality in development. The GAD Initiative clarifies Japan’s basic ODA approach for mainstreaming gender (Note 6), and shows specific efforts with gender perspectives on the priority issues in the ODA Charter, namely, poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues, and peace-building.

Since 2009, Japan has been implementing the Project on Strengthening of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) for Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand. Thailand is a country of origin, transit, and destination for victims of human trafficking, which has been spurred by Thailand’s rapid economic growth and sophistication of information flow and network. Under the MDT approach, the Government of Thailand aims to comprehensively protect and support victims of trafficking in partnership with relevant government agencies, NGOs, and other relevant organizations, and Japan’s support is directed at strengthening this approach. Furthermore, Japan supports gender equality in collaboration with international organizations, such as the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund which was established by Japan within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Note 6 Gender mainstreaming is a means of achieving gender equality in all areas. In the Initiative on GAD, “gender mainstreaming in development” is defined as “a process in which women’s and men’s development challenges and needs as well as development impacts on both men and women are clarified throughout the process of policy formulation, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation on the premise that all policies, interventions, and projects have different impacts on men and women.”

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.

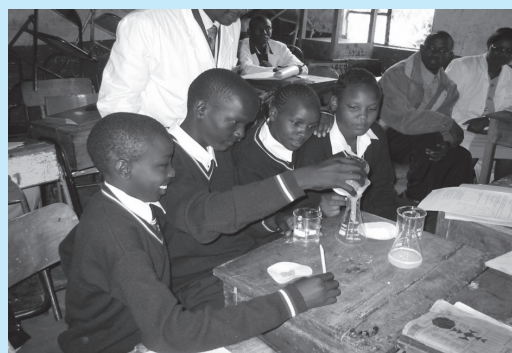
Note 8 A symposium that was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima University, and Waseda University as part of the Education for All working level meetings and related meetings held in Tokyo from April 21 to 25, 2008.

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.

Building Schools on African Soil — Assistance for the Construction of Primary Schools in Cameroon —



"Japan leaves behind more than aid." Mr. Ndongo from the Ministry of Basic Education of Cameroon praises Japan's assistance for the construction of primary schools. "Compared with the aid of other countries, Japanese aid leaves intangible assets to Cameroon, such as improved construction skills and management ability."

Located in Central West Africa, Cameroon is known for, among others, its production of cacao, a key ingredient of chocolate. Cameroon is also described as a "microcosm of Africa"—it has diverse nature ranging from rainforest to grassland and has over 250 tribes. However, the deterioration of the budget situation in recent years has caused aging and shortages of educational facilities. In response to a request from the Government of Cameroon, which has been faced with such problems, Japan has consistently provided assistance for the construction of primary schools since 1997^(*).

The primary schools constructed with Japanese ODA have received positive feedback in Cameroon as model schools. The principal of a primary school in the capital city of Yaounde says, "Thanks to the École du Japon (school constructed by Japan), children are able to study in a conducive educational environment. We are very proud of this school."

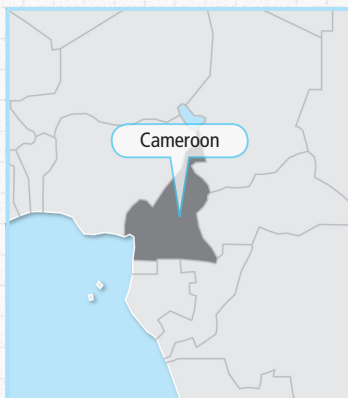
Mr. Yoshiaki Nishino has been involved with the construction of more than 100 schools ever since Japan began its cooperation for the construction of primary schools in Cameroon. He is deeply trusted by not only the Japanese but also the Cameroonian staff members. Currently, Mr. Nishino, as a staff member of a Japanese private company Dai Nippon Construction, is engaged in all aspects of the construction process including the procurement and management of building materials, quality control and progress management for the work. At construction sites, Mr. Nishino keeps the sharp eye of a professional on each and every step of construction. Beginning

with Zambia in 1982, he has spent 22 years working on projects in Africa. Through his activities in the last ten years in Cameroon, he has succeeded in localizing Japanese techniques and customs, such as Japanese methods of drawing sumi ink lines^(*), quality management, organization of materials, thorough safety management, and a morning routine of chorei or morning assembly, followed by a briefing meeting and Japanese radio exercises at the construction site.

Mr. Nishino emphasized his effort on "human development." "During the last ten years, I have repeatedly told my staff about the importance of compassion, consideration, and appreciation in addition to technical skills. It is the reality of Cameroon that people cannot find jobs even if they graduate from university. You need food to live, but you also need food for the heart." Today, Mr. Nishino is still busy constructing primary schools together with his staff full of "food for the heart." In parallel with the efforts of Mr. Nishino and his staff, Cameroon made primary education free in 2000 and is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of realizing universal primary education by 2015.

Over the past decade Cameroonian staff members have shared his joys and sorrows. When Mr. Nishino was hospitalized for malaria, all of them attended to him until morning. "I feel relaxed when I see the red soil of Cameroon from airplane." When the company employing him decided to withdraw from Cameroon in 2009, Mr. Nishino took an early retirement and found his current job in order to stay and give back to Cameroon. He resolved to work on primary school construction projects.

"I am very grateful that I have talked and shaken hands with many people on the African soil," he says. Today, as always, Mr. Nishino is working hard with his local staff at a construction site.



Mr. Nishino teaching how to draw a sumi ink line (Photo: Mr. Nishino)

*1 Project for construction of primary schools (Phases I to IV) (grant aid)

*2 Lines are drawn in construction work to establish benchmarks, such as the centerline of a pillar of a building or the location of the finished surface of the floor or wall. Although chalk is generally used in Cameroon, the Japanese technique of using equipment to draw sumi ink lines is used to prevent chalk marks from being erased by the rain.

● 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.

For Improvement of Nursing Standards —Expanded Cooperation for Nursing Education from El Salvador to Central American and Caribbean Countries—



Giving advice to relevant persons of the Dominican Republic (Second and third from left, Ms. Consuelo and Ms. Ogawa) (Photo: Ms. Ogawa)

Located in Central America, El Salvador is the smallest country, about half size of Kyushu, in the Americas. With a population of approximately 6 million people, it is also a highly densely populated country.

Japan, since 1997, has provided assistance for strengthening nursing education in the country^(*). Ms. Masako Ogawa has been involved in this cooperation from its assessment phase as Chief Advisor.

After graduating from nursing school in Japan, Ms. Ogawa gained experience as a nurse and nursing instructor. To further enhance her nursing skills, she intended to study behavioral psychology at university. While she was studying for the entrance exam, she became interested in the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) program, seeing its poster by chance. Her application to the program was accepted, and she was dispatched to a nursing university in Paraguay. After finishing her term, she went to Honduras for a nursing education project as a JICA expert. With these experiences, Ms. Ogawa participated in the project for strengthening nursing education in El Salvador.

When Ms. Ogawa arrived there, the provision of health and medical services was largely delayed, due to the 12-year civil war which continued until 1992. In order to improve this situation, the Government of El Salvador made a request for Japanese assistance, which started as the project for strengthening nursing education in 1997.

At that time, nursing education in El Salvador consisted of day-long group work sessions, using only the limited materials available. For learning nursing skills, students merely observed exercises demonstrated by instructors. Moreover, graduates of nursing departments of universities was to immediately become nurses, or even nursing supervisors and instructors without any practical experience nursing. Seeing this situation, Ms. Ogawa

began her activities to strengthen nursing education. Although this project later expanded to other Central American countries, Ms. Ogawa says she did not foresee such expansion, or that it would continue for such a long time. "The primary reason why the project could continue is the passion of the people of El Salvador with whom I worked. To maintain this passion, it is critical to select a good counterpart."

Fortunately, Ms. Ogawa had a reliable counterpart named Consuelo for the project, who was with the Nursing Department of Ministry of Health. As the project got underway, steering committees were established and all proceeded concurrently. Ms. Consuelo's workload increased exponentially, but she said, "Since Ms. Ogawa, our leader, was so determined, we felt we had to work harder than she did." Indeed, Ms. Consuelo steadily carried out her work.

Thanks to these efforts, national exam for nurses was established and standardized curriculums were developed. As a result, nursing standards have improved in El Salvador. On her own contributions, Ms. Ogawa says, "I don't think I have accomplished everything, but I've done my best, giving everything I have. I also have raised many 'children' who understand what I want to convey and who try to take it to the next step. In the future, I believe they will make their own style."

Another project is also underway to disseminate these outcomes to neighboring countries of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic. This project has increased exchange among these countries. Ms. Ogawa says, "It is my dream to create 'Nurses Without Borders' in which Latin American and Caribbean countries can dispatch nurses to each other in emergency."



Implementers' meeting among five countries participating in the project
(Photo: Ms. Ogawa)

^{*}1 The Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic (2007–2011), etc.

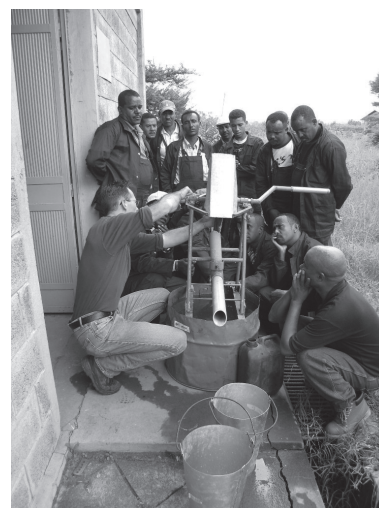
(3) Water and Sanitation

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

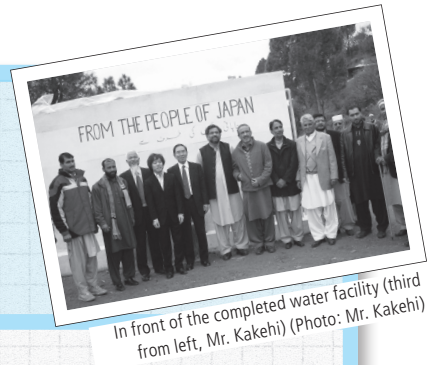
The coastal area of Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, has no sewage treatment plant. For this reason, collected sewage is discharged to the coast without appropriate treatment, and is causing water contamination in the coastal area as well as the deterioration of the hygienic environment 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.

Water is the Property of Everyone —Project to Improve the Water Environment in Pakistan—



In front of the completed water facility (third from left, Mr. Kakehi) (Photo: Mr. Kakehi)

In Japan, water is easily accessible and readily available for drinking. In many developing countries, however, it is a large burden to fetch water, because, for instance, people live far away from wells and have to buy supplies from water sellers when large quantities are needed for ceremonies and other events. Recognizing that water is essential to life and that water issues are critically important for the achievement of the MDGs, Japan has been providing various assistance to developing countries to make safe water more readily available there.

In Pakistan, a Japanese NGO, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), in cooperation with the Government of Japan^{(*)1} and since June 2009, has been providing assistance to build water facilities^{(*)2} in Muree, Punjab Province, near the capital city of Islamabad. The situation of water in Pakistan is very serious. In addition to a shortage of water facilities, the water itself is polluted and because of unsanitary water, approximately 350,000 people lose their lives every year. Moreover, during periods without rainfall, there is little water to be had. Women and children who come from afar to fetch water have to spend hours to get their water jugs full, and sometimes even work through the night due to long waits for collecting water.

Mr. Kakehi, Representative of JMAS to Pakistan, stated his ambitions for the project. He says, "Unlike electricity and gas, water is absolutely necessary for people to keep on living. I hope our efforts will contribute to ensuring water with good quality to them and to promote friendship between Japan and Pakistan."

Although many residents looked forward for facilities, Mr. Kakehi had to face a number of challenging situations. For instance, landlords of the places where water tanks were constructed demanded payment for use of the land. Perhaps in part because they had large expectations, residents also requested Mr. Kakehi to establish more tanks than budget allows. Furthermore, they asked him whether water pipes

could be constructed to reach each household or not. Mr. Kakehi explained persistently to residents the size of budget and that "water is the property of everyone," and succeeded in getting residents' agreements.

By the completion of Phase I in April 2010, there had been built four large and small tanks and a 10 km (total) pipeline^{(*)3}.

In addition to the construction of water facilities, Mr. Kakehi encouraged the residents to establish a water union. This initiative fits in with JMAS's vision to support self-empowerment through international cooperation and is designed to equip the residents with the skills to be able to maintain the facilities on their own. Saying he hopes "the residents will treat water as their own property, and with their own hands, preserve high quality water and protect the facilities for many years to come," Mr. Kakehi taught residents how to examine water quality, clean tanks, connect water pipes, and other skills.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Kakehi and others, there has been a change in attitude among the members of the community. Stemming from their desire to take good care of the water facilities, people who live in this community began to write down "Don't waste water" on the stainless box which protects the faucet of the water tank.

In addition, the construction of water facilities has transformed the lives of children and women who were primarily fetching the water. Freed from the heavy labor of obtaining water, women now have more time to attend to their household chores and children can now go to school and concentrate on their studies.

Mr. Kakehi states, on the future of Muree, "This water facility, which JMAS constructed with the assistance of Japanese people, is the shared property of all the residents. I hope they will protect carefully the facility forever, and I am confident that they will do it."



Boys at the water supply area (Photo: Mr. Kakehi)

^{(*)1} The Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

^{(*)2} The first Water Supply System Construction Project at Rural Area of Tahseel Muree, Rawalpindi District, Punjab Province. (Phase I)

^{(*)3} Phase II started in June 2010.

● 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.

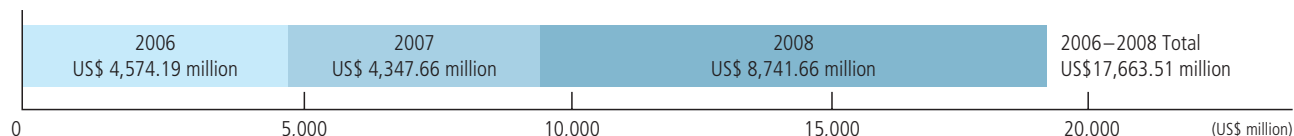
Chart III-7

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).

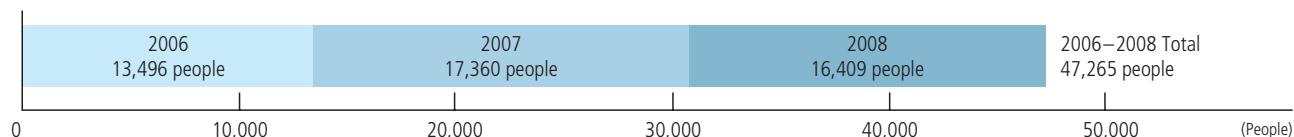
Chart III-8

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.

Joining Hands to Promote Development —Interview with COP10 Honorary Ambassador MISIA—



Malawi, 2008 (right, MISIA)
(Photo: Child AFRICA)

You campaign for the education of children in developing countries, including Africa. Can you share what left a deep impression on you when you visited the communities in these countries?

What stands out mostly in my memory is the time when I visited a primary school in Kibera, a slum in Kenya's capital city, Nairobi. Stories of a mother who gave her child poison thinking it was medicine, due to a lack of literacy, and children going into dangerous areas because they cannot read the word "dangerous." The ability to read and write, I believe, enables people not only to live safely, but also allows them to connect to the world. I also learned that schools are the place where children and their parents exchange information and heal their mind through conversations. The schools even serve as shelter for children and are a place where they can eat school lunches. These experiences drove me to support the education of African children. I always ask myself, "What is poverty?" and with this question in my mind, I visited Malawi, Mali, and in 2010, South Africa for outreach activities.

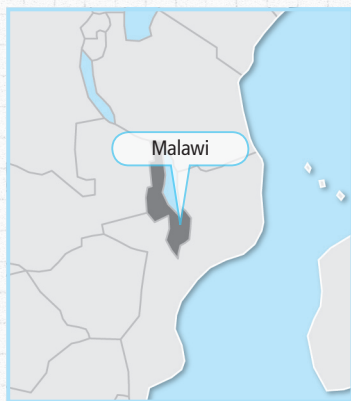
The UN Secretary-General appointed you the COP10 Honorary Ambassador. What do you think is necessary for the conservation of biodiversity?

Biodiversity means that all life is connected to and supports each other. Needless to say this means our food, clothing, and shelter, but it also means other items, such as medicine and the diverse culture created by rich ecosystems. I think it is necessary that people around the world, across borders and races have "knowledge" and "consciousness" about biodiversity. When I visited satoyama (villages, surrounding mountain forests and rice paddies), a person who guided me said, "In nature, there

are no insects called pests and no grass called weed. All living forms have their role, and there are a lot of things in nature which we human beings just do not know yet." It made me realize that we need once again to be aware of what it is like to be in awe and respect nature. I expect that the outcomes of discussions in COP10 will help protect our lives and livelihood. Furthermore, since biodiversity is a wide-ranging issue, I believe it is essential that people from lots of sectors, including researchers, NGOs, businesses, and international organizations, cooperate and work with each other to conserve biodiversity.

What do you expect for development cooperation, including Japanese ODA?

I believe, in development cooperation, it is important to be conscious about our coexistence and how we are going to live together. It is also crucial that "support" reaches those who actually need it. I have heard stories in Africa, that development caused lake pollution, and people cannot continue their way of life, because they can't fish anymore. I learned that unregulated development generates further poverty. I am involved in an outreach activity to send mosquito nets to Malawi called "Love is Free" Campaign. In February 2010, we distributed our first set of mosquito nets. Afterwards, our local coordinator assessed the utilization of the mosquito nets. This is to ensure that when we do our next distribution, it will be more closely matched to their requirements. I hope that instead of donor-driven one-sided assistance, donors and beneficiaries will join hands and promote development cooperation together.



MISIA (left) with the representative of a local NGO which raises awareness about malaria prevention in Malawi (Photo: Child AFRICA)

Protecting Living Species and Teaching the Importance of the Environment —Cooperation for Environmental Education in Madagascar—



Training by storyteller volunteers of Yagiyama (Ms. Tanaka, front row center) (Photo: Ms. Tanaka)

Madagascar is an island country, inhabited by different species of animals and plants from the African continent across the channel. There are many living species unique to this island, and valuable nature remains. However, the habitats of animals and plants are being destroyed, due to deforestation and other factors spurred by a growing population and development. There is a need to protect living species on Earth and to know the importance of the environment. The Tsimbazaza Botanical and Zoological Park located in Madagascar's capital city, Antananarivo, one of the centers of environmental education, has many of the unique animals and plants of the country, such as the aye-aye, lemur, and baobab tree.

"I believe a zoo can play a large role in promoting environmental education and preserving biodiversity, as a place where people come to like animals by interacting with them at close distance," says Ms. Chihiro Tanaka, who used to work at Tsimbazaza Botanical and Zoological Park as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) and now is working at Yagiyama Zoological Park in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture.

Ms. Tanaka said she realized the importance of zoos when she heard people ask, "What is aye-aye?" in Madagascar. She thought that zoos are important for providing many people with opportunities to learn about animals and to think about how to protect living species.

Ms. Tanaka has loved gorillas since her childhood. While dreaming of becoming a primate researcher after graduating from university, she was exploring her career options. At that time, her application to the JOCV program was accepted and she was dispatched to Madagascar.

When Ms. Tanaka began her work at Tsimbazaza Botanical and Zoological Park as an zookeeper, she said she faced many difficulties at first, not knowing the local language and the ins and outs of the job. Her working partner, Ms. Claudine, told her, "You should work with as many people as possible besides

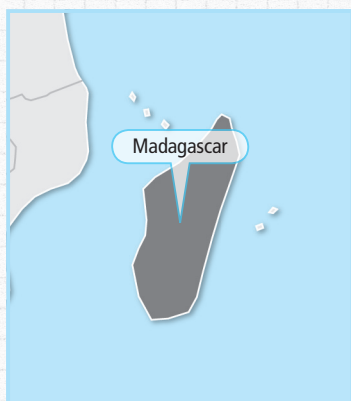
me." Although Ms. Tanaka was shocked, she took her word for it and worked with as many staff members as possible. In turn, she made many friends and met many sympathetic colleagues. Ms. Tanaka reflected, "Meeting different people made me think over what I can do from a broad perspective." She also said, "I had much to learn from my colleagues who were, given the limitations that existed, using their creative ideas, such as catching an eagle without using equipment."

After her two-year term ended, Ms. Tanaka returned to Japan and was hired by Yagiyama Zoological Park in Sendai City. In 2008, the Zoological Park and Miyagi University of Education decided to cooperate with Tsimbazaza Botanical and Zoological Park in the area of nature conservation^(*). Japanese experts are dispatched to Madagascar, and Tsimbazaza staff come to Sendai to receive training. In addition, Ms. Tanaka is involved with the development of teaching materials for environmental education for Madagascar. Through this cooperation program, Ms. Tanaka met with Ms. Claudine again.

In early summer 2010, Tsimbazaza staff revisited Japan and participated in training at Miyagi University of Education. Also, at Yagiyama Zoological Park of Sendai city, they learned from its staff, including Ms. Tanaka, practical exercises on the breeding of wild animals and about conducting environmental education in the field. This partnership has been useful for promoting environmental education in Madagascar, which is rich in biodiversity.

On future cooperation, Ms. Tanaka noted, "I hope to build our cooperative ties around our shared objectives which draw on each others' skills and to strive towards the solution of problems. The stories that between people developed over a long time will be transmitted, and motivate people to think about others living in distant countries. They also encourage people to think about animals other than humans and about nature... It will be ideal if such strong ties will be developed in Japan and Madagascar."

Note: In Madagascar, in March 2009, "the High Authority of the Transition" was established by non-constitutional means. In response, Japan suspended, in principle, new bilateral aid to Madagascar, excluding projects which are already being implemented. For new projects with emergency or humanitarian elements and new projects to support the democratization process, Japan will make individual considerations to decide if such a project should be implemented or not. The program introduced in this column was launched as a JICA Partnership Program in October 2008 and continues to be implemented for this reason (the program is expected to end in March 2011).



Training on display method (Photo: Ms. Tanaka)

*1 Practical Program of Environmental Education for Conservation (JICA Partnership Program [local government type])

(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.

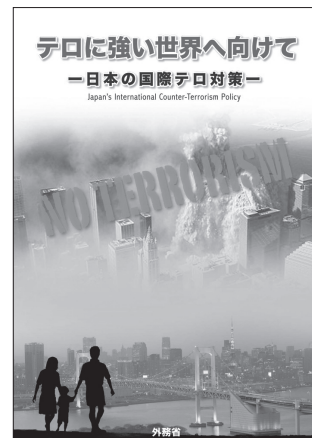
In particular, Japan focuses its assistance on preventing terrorism and ensuring safety and stability in the Southeast Asian region, which has close ties with Japan, and is thus important for Japan as well. Specifically, for example, Japan has been providing equipment, dispatching experts, holding seminars, 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>

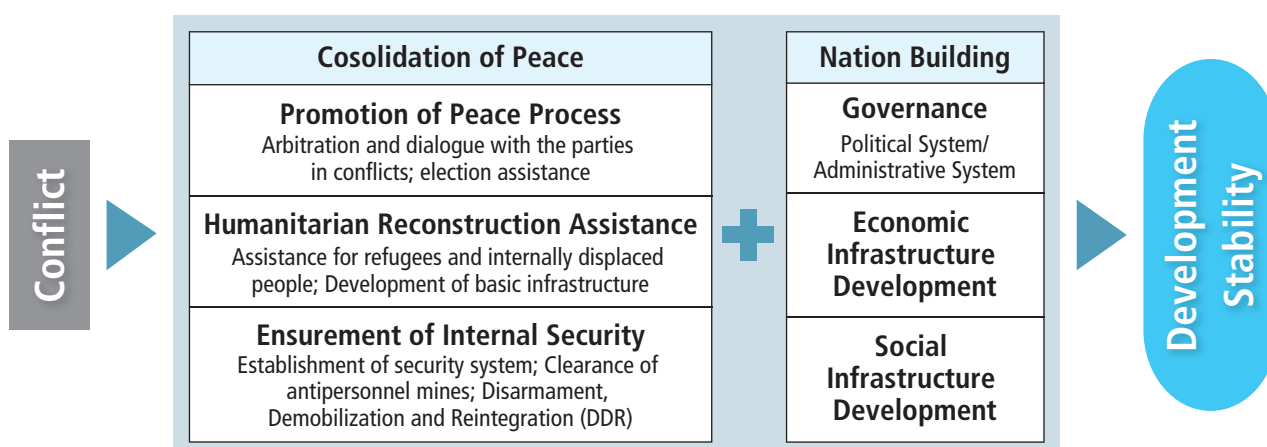
As for specific efforts, Japan has provided assistance that includes refugee assistance and food aid in times of conflict, and assistance in the area of the peace process such as election assistance. Assistance is provided in the aftermath of conflicts to ensure domestic security and safety with the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

Section 3 Assistance for Each Region

The challenges and problems vary according to the countries and regions. Japan works to resolve the problems faced by developing countries through ODA, taking into consideration the structures behind these problems.

Chart III-10 Bilateral ODA by Region (2009)

(US\$ million)

<div>Region \ Type</div>	Bilateral ODA					Total	Percent of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grants				Loan aid			
	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total				
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Asia	596.90	119.56	961.54	1,558.44	659.60	2,218.05 (7,798.90)	36.5 (59.3)	106.6 (3.9)
East Asia	279.18	36.56	780.43	1,059.60	74.23	1133.83 (5,518.38)	18.6 (42.0)	3785.5 (22.1)
Northeast Asia	48.59	6.36	365.42	414.01	-181.89	232.12 (1,354.81)	3.8 (10.3)	-34.2 (1.8)
Southeast Asia	230.39	30.00	406.97	637.36	256.12	893.48 (4,155.33)	14.7 (31.6)	-371.1 (30.6)
South Asia	246.41	58.20	130.68	377.09	466.08	843.18 (1,973.03)	13.9 (15.0)	0.8 (-27.9)
Central Asia and the Caucasus	55.09	8.58	38.17	93.26	119.31	212.56 (279.01)	3.5 (2.1)	29.8 (33.0)
Others	16.22	16.22	12.27	28.49	-0.01	28.47 (28.49)	0.5 (0.2)	-35.6 (-35.6)
Middle East	315.92	158.59	139.73	455.65	45.02	500.67 (1,185.07)	8.2 (9.0)	-78.9 (-62.4)
Africa	1,012.13	349.65	331.11	1,343.24	59.98	1,403.22 (1,556.02)	23.1 (11.8)	0.5 (4.0)
Latin America	124.37	14.33	213.51	377.87	-195.29	142.58 (732.70)	2.3 (5.6)	-47.1 (-4.7)
Oceania	82.06	17.09	46.29	128.35	-16.45	111.90 (129.83)	1.8 (1.0)	53.4 (-22.2)
Europe	11.74	0.39	23.04	34.78	121.68	156.46 (200.20)	2.6 (1.5)	4.4 (4.8)
Eastern Europe	2.37	0.05	4.60	6.97	49.64	56.61 (93.96)	0.9 (0.7)	-39.3 (-26.7)
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	68.59	0.98	1,479.53	1,548.12	0.00	1,548.12 (1,548.12)	25.5 (11.8)	-3.6 (-3.6)
Total	2,211.70	660.59	3,194.75	5,406.45	674.55	6,081.00 (13,150.85)	100.0 (100.0)	-12.4 (-11.7)

*1 Includes debt relief.

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

*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*4 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

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

1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Singapore, which have attained rapid economic growth and have already been shifted from aid recipients to donors; least developed countries (LDCs), such as Cambodia and Laos; countries such as China, which still has internal disparities despite its dramatic economic growth in recent years; and countries such as Viet Nam, which is in the process of transitioning from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy. Japan has close relationships with these countries in all aspects, including political, economic, and cultural dimensions. The development and stability of this region have great significance for the peace and prosperity of Japan. Under this philosophy, Japan engages in assistance activities, fully taking into account such diversity in socio-economic conditions and changes in the respective assistance needs of East Asian countries.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hisashi Tokunaga receiving a framed Laotian bank note and stamp designed by a Japanese ODA project, after his meeting with Minister of Public Works and Transport Sommath Pholsena of Laos (third from left)

<Japan's Efforts>

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

disseminate Japanese language education and promotion of Japan.

The impact from the global financial and economic crisis that started in 2008 has largely been overcome. But in order for Japan and Asian countries to achieve further economic prosperity it will be important to turn Asia into a center of growth open to the world. Japan thus provides assistance to reinforce Asia's growth and to expand domestic demand in Asia. As a specific measure, in April 2009 Japan announced that it would provide a maximum of ¥2 trillion in ODA. Under this initiative, Japan provides steady assistance for such efforts as infrastructure development, support for the socially vulnerable, the establishment of low-carbon societies, and human resource development.

● Support for Southeast Asia

The ASEAN countries have set intraregional integration as their chief goal by the year 2015. In line with this goal, Japan provides support to strengthening connectivity and reducing disparities within the region. Supporting the Mekong countries, many of which were late-joining members to ASEAN, in particular is important for reducing intraregional

disparities. In November 2009, the First Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting between the heads of Japan and the Mekong region countries was held. They shared the recognition of giving priority to the following areas and of establishing A New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future: 1) Comprehensive Development in the Mekong Region, 2) Environment, Climate Change

(“A Decade toward the Green Mekong” Initiative), and Overcoming Vulnerability, and 3) Expansion of Cooperation and Exchanges. Japan continues the policy to expand its ODA to CLV countries respectively as well as to the Mekong region as a whole. Japan committed more than ¥500 billion of ODA in the next three years for the Mekong region to promote this initiative. Also, Japan announced the concept for the Decade Toward a Green Mekong at the Third Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in July 2010. In October 2010, the Second Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting between the heads of Japan and the Mekong region countries was held, and the Action Plan for “A Decade toward the Green Mekong” Initiative and the “Mekong-Japan Economic and Industrial Cooperation Initiative (MJ-CI) Action Plan” were adopted.

Additionally, economic partnership agreements (EPA) between Japan and Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, and ASEAN as a whole went into effect in 2008. An agreement between Japan and Viet Nam also entered into force in October 2009. With these EPAs, Japan has been working to expand trade and investments and enhance wide-ranging economic relations that include the improvement of distribution systems and the harmonization of economic systems such as intellectual property systems and competition policies. Through these efforts, Japan works to reduce poverty, and supports regional integration by rectifying disparity within the ASEAN region. ASEAN adopted “ASEAN Plan for Connectivity” at its summit in October 2010 in order to enhance intra-ASEAN connectivity in fields such as infrastructure, institutions, and personal exchanges. Japan supports further elaboration of this master plan through ODA and joint initiatives between the public and private sectors. What is more, Japan also engages in peacebuilding activities, including concentrated support for the former conflict region of Mindanao in the Philippines and nation building support for Timor-Leste.

Japan reinforces its collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which works on a range of regional cooperation initiatives in the Asian region. For

instance, in order to support Asian developing countries, Japan has established the Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with ADB (ACFA) which enhances cooperation between ADB and the new JICA, the Investment Climate Financing Fund (ICFF), and the Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF), under the Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA) initiative to promote investment and energy efficiency in the region. In addition, Japan collaborates with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), an international research organization in East Asia, with varying levels of cooperation such as the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan (CADP) and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

Furthermore, on the financial front in particular Japan is leading the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) through the ASEAN+3 framework. This initiative is designed to prevent a chain reaction of crises and its expansion by means of providing short-term foreign currency financing for countries in which critical circumstances have arisen, such as obstacles arising in their foreign currency payments due to precipitous outflows of capital. What is more, in March 2010 a Multilateralization Agreement was issued which changed the former CMI framework, which was based on agreements between bilateral authorities, to a framework based on a single agreement for expediting and facilitating assistance. This enabled faster responses to the international balance of payments within the ASEAN+3 region as well as to the difficulties with liquidity in short-term financing, and thereby strengthened capacity for dealing with the risks and challenges of an expanding global economy.

In conjunction with the CMI, Japan leads initiatives to foster an East Asian bond market. In particular, in May 2010 the decision was made to establish the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) in order to ensure bonds issued by Asian companies that are denominated in local currencies. This will serve as an ADB trust fund with initial capital on the order of US\$700 million. Japan has contributed US\$200 million through JBIC.

● Relations with China

Since 1979, Japan's assistance to China has helped the infrastructure development in coastal areas, environmental measures, improvement in the basic human needs sectors including health and medical care, and human resource development, and has contributed to the steady development of the Chinese economy. Also, Japan's assistance has played a significant role in promoting and sustaining China's reform and opening policy. Most of the assistance was provided in the form of loan aid. The assistance can be evaluated as having supported the development of economic relations between Japan and China as well as having functioned as one of the main pillars for the multilayered Japan-China relationship. Regarding this point, the representatives of China, including at the summit-level, have expressed their gratitude on many occasions. In light of China's recent remarkable economic growth, Japan and China recognized that Japan's ODA loans for China would come to a harmonious end by the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Therefore, the new provision of loan aid was halted with the six Exchanges of Notes in December 2007.

Yet, the people of Japan and China face many common challenges to tackle, including global issues such as environmental problems and infectious diseases that may affect Japan directly. During President Hu Jintao's official visit to Japan in May 2008, in a "Joint

Statement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China regarding the Comprehensive Promotion of a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests", the leaders of both countries confirmed that cooperation will be undertaken mainly in the areas of energy and the environment, while a joint declaration was issued relating to climate change. Moreover, increasing the mutual understanding between the people of Japan and China is an important issue from the perspective of facilitating the sound development of Japan-China relations. In light of this situation, grant aid is currently being implemented with its focus narrowed on: (1) areas conducive to resolving common challenges faced by the people of Japan and China such as the environment and infectious diseases, and (2) areas conducive to promoting mutual understanding and increasing exchanges between Japan and China. Also, in terms of technical cooperation, Japan is particularly focusing on projects aiming for the transition to a market economy, observance of international rules, promotion of good governance, and energy conservation. Exchanges of people can serve as an important means for transmitting Japanese values and culture to China. Based on the conditions surrounding bilateral relations, the cooperation will be conducted with appropriate deliberation from a comprehensive and strategic viewpoint.

● Indonesia: Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project

When greenhouse gas emissions from sources like the decrease of forests and the destruction of peat lands are added in, as of 2005 Indonesia had become the world's fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gases after China, the United States, and Brazil (Note 31). Owing to factors like the increase in energy demand accompanying economic growth, consumption of coal has risen and emissions of greenhouse gases from the energy sector are growing larger. For this reason, there is a pressing need to give shape to climate change countermeasures such as the development of renewable energy with a view toward the reduction of greenhouse gases.

In the aim of improving the stability of the electricity

supply on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia, Japan promotes the construction of the Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant through an ODA loan of approximately ¥27 billion. The objectives are to improve civil life, for the sake of economic development through improvements in the investment climate, and to reduce the burden on the global environment by promoting the development of renewable energy. As a direct outcome from the implementation of this project, it is forecasted that reductions in the emissions of carbon dioxide will reach 590,385 tons per year two years after the completion of the project. As such, the expectation is that it will improve the stability of the electricity supply in Indonesia and cut down greenhouse gases.

Note31 World Resource Institute Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (WRI CAIT), Sum of "Total in 2007" and "LUCF in 2005" (2007).

Chart III-11 Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

RankCountry or region		Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Viet Nam	22.82		86.24	109.07	1,305.05	222.76	1,082.29	1,191.36
2	China	14.02	0.35	283.03	297.05	902.91	1,058.00	-155.09	141.96
3	Cambodia	59.40	0.06	48.14	107.54	20.94	0.99	19.94	127.49
4	Laos	41.90		29.91	71.81	22.59	2.04	20.55	92.36
5	Malaysia	5.00		25.03	30.03	210.48	148.73	61.75	91.78
6	Mongolia	34.57	6.01	17.92	52.49	37.89	15.70	22.19	74.68
7	Myanmar	24.50	13.71	23.77	48.28		0.00	0.00	48.28
8	Timor-Leste	5.07		6.81	11.88				11.88
9	Philippines	40.72	14.26	48.81	89.53	595.13	693.02	-97.89	-8.36
10	Thailand	3.71	1.28	48.30	52.01	63.31	265.64	-202.33	-150.31
11	Indonesia	27.26	0.68	88.14	115.41	1,300.49	1,928.69	-628.20	-512.79
	Multiple countries in East Asia	0.20	0.20	8.04	8.24				8.24
East Asia region total		279.18	36.56	780.43	1,059.60	4,458.78	4,384.55	74.23	1,133.83
(ASEAN total)		225.32	30.00	400.16	625.48	3,517.97	3,261.85	256.12	881.60

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Including graduated countries in total.

*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

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

Protecting the Lifeline of Mongolia —Senior Volunteer Strives to Improve Thermal Power Plant—



In front of a steam turbine with a young engineer (right, Mr. Yasumoto) (Photo: Mr. Yasumoto)

With the success of Mongolian sumo wrestlers, Japanese people have become quite familiar with their country, Mongolia. But did you know that every year, the winters in Mongolia are very harsh, with temperatures reaching 40 degrees Celsius below zero? In winter 2009, approximately eight million livestock of nomadic people were affected by the heavy snow storm that swept through Mongolia that year. Protecting the livelihoods of the Mongolian people from the severe cold is "thermal power plant No. 4" in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar.

This power plant is the country's largest cogeneration power plant and provides 70% of all the electricity in Mongolia and 65% of the hot water for the central heating system in the Ulaanbaatar district. It was put into operation with the assistance from the former Soviet Union in 1983, when the country was still under the socialist regime. After the assistance was suspended, however, it became difficult for Mongolia to generate power on its own and Japan started providing support^(*).

Mr. Akihiro Yasumoto has been working at the power plant as a senior volunteer since 2008. Mr. Yasumoto studied primarily thermodynamics and heat-transfer engineering from the undergraduate to graduate level at Kyushu University. After joining Hitachi, Ltd., he was involved in various business about overseas thermal power plants, including contracts and construction. After his retirement, Mr. Yasumoto had a strong enthusiasm to contribute his experience and skills in electricity to countries abroad. That is when he learned about the recruitment for Senior Volunteers, and he applied. Although by then Mr. Yasumoto had already reached the age limit for Senior Volunteers, which is 69 years old, he was accepted for his skills and personality and assigned to Mongolia.

Mr. Yasumoto works for the Executive Director's Office and Planning Department of the power plant, and advises management improvement. Although Mr. Yasumoto knows everything about the workings of a power plant, in his new task, he has had to gradually face an entirely different set of challenges he had not confronted before.

In Mongolia, the prices of electricity and hot water are kept

low for historical reasons and due to the economic situation. With the increasing price of coal, which fires the power plant, however, the power plant was just barely turning in a profit. Therefore, it postponed the purchase of testing equipment necessary to continue safe operations as well as non-urgent repairs of machinery, and continued to operate with only temporary repairs. Under these circumstances, an accident was waiting to happen.

Mr. Yasumoto promptly took action. He, together with the executives of the power plant, lobbied to the government, as well as the chairman of the parliament who visited the power plant, insisting that unless the prices of electricity and hot water are raised, they could not pay salaries to their employees nor could purchase maintenance parts for the machinery. Thanks to Mr. Yasumoto putting up a fight, the prices of electricity and hot water were raised, which added momentum to the attitudes of employees towards their work.

In addition to urging external parties such as the government to take action given the limited budget, Mr. Yasumoto is also putting his wealth of knowledge and experience to good use to ensure the safe running of the power plant. He repeatedly urged his colleagues to concentrate inspections on severely worn-out parts and to create a list of spare parts which are piled up in the warehouse without being used and check to see if they could be used for other parts which need repair.

Regarding his colleagues, Mr. Yasumoto said, "The power plant staff members, who are working very hard to protect the energy resources amid the difficult management environment, deserve respect for their efforts and patience." In response, Mr. Tseveen, Executive Director of the power plant, expressed words of appreciation. "When we were at a loss as to what to do, Japan extended a helping hand. It also dispatched you, a power plant friend."

The development of the young engineers at the power plant encourages Mr. Yasumoto. "My role is to protect the lifeline of Mongolia with the staff of the power plant." At age 71, which he celebrated in this very cold land, Mr. Yasumoto continues to embark on his challenge.



Discussion about technology with Executive Director Tseveen (left, Executive Director) (Photo: Mr. Yasumoto)

*1 ODA loan, grant aid, and technical cooperation

2. South Asia

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

However, the South Asian region still faces a large number of issues to be addressed, including a serious lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads, railroads, and ports; growing populations; low school enrollment ratios in primary education; undeveloped water and sanitation facilities along with inadequate healthcare and medical facilities; insufficient maternal and child healthcare; and a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases and the rule of law. Poverty reduction is a particularly serious issue, where 500 million of the region's population of 1.5 billion are living in poverty, making it one of the world's poorest regions. South Asia is the second most important region behind Africa in aiming to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Note 32). For harnessing the economic potential of South Asia and alleviating the widening disparities between the rich and poor, Japan provides assistance to South Asia centered on developing socioeconomic infrastructure.

<Japan's Efforts>

In its relationship with India, a central presence in the region, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the Strategic and Global Partnership. These include politics and security, the economy, economic cooperation such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project, the core of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, and academic exchanges. India is the largest recipient country of Japanese ODA loans, and Japan advances the development of economic infrastructure, including

power and transport, as well as the development of the social sector aimed at reducing poverty by improving the rural environment.

In May 2009 in Sri Lanka, the more than 25-year battle between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) came to an end. Japan provides aid to Sri Lanka while paying consideration to the regional and ethnic balance in order to assist with the promotion of the consolidation of peace and socioeconomic development.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Makiko Kikuta visiting the Construction Technology Training Institute (CTTI) in Islamabad, Pakistan

Note 32 According to the Millennium Development Goals Report 2010, the ratio of people in the South Asian region that live on approximately US\$1 a day is 39% (2005). This is the second highest figure behind Sub-Saharan Africa.

Pakistan plays an important role in undertakings by the international community to eradicate terrorism. The Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Pakistan Donors Conference were held in Tokyo in April 2009. Here Japan announced that it would provide up to US\$1 billion in aid to Pakistan, and it has been steadily providing this aid, based on the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, issued in November 2009. Japan provided support to Pakistan, responding to flood damage which occurred in late July 2010 all throughout the country. The support included humanitarian assistance in the form of emergency grant aid, and the dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team composed of a helicopter team of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and of medical teams. At the Pakistan Development Forum in November, Japan newly announced US\$500

million of assistance. Japan supports the reconstruction of Pakistan from the flood damage.

>> See Part III, Chapter 2, Section 2. 4. Peacebuilding regarding Japan's aid to Pakistan.

In the South Asian region, efforts aimed at aid coordination in various countries are moving forward. With regard to Bangladesh, for instance, in June 2010 the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) was formulated with the participation of 18 countries and organizations, including Japan, the World Bank, the ADB, and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). This was done to assist with the implementation of the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-II) (Note 33). Japan is actively working to address aid coordination for Bangladesh, such as by taking part in working committees for the formulation of the JCS.

● India: Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project

Sikkim State in the northeastern part of India is an extremely important region from the standpoint of conserving biodiversity, as is evident from the fact that nearly one-fourth of all of the plant species found in India inhabit the region. Conversely, in the wake of factors like the sudden rise in the number of tourists in recent years the effects on the natural environment and ecosystems have risen to the forefront. In light of such circumstances, Japan provides assistance for a variety of measures through an ODA loan worth ¥5,384 million. These measures include strengthening

the managerial capacity for national parks and protected wildlife preserves located in Sikkim, strengthening and improving the basis for activities of the Sikkim Forest Department, and activities to improve the livelihoods of residents who are dependent on forest resources to make a living. On the basis of the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity that was held in Nagoya in October 2010, this assistance aims to contribute to environmental conservation and balanced socioeconomic development in India.

Note 33 Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are comprehensive and long-term strategies and policies designed to achieve specific reductions in poverty that developing countries draft themselves. In Bangladesh, the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was formulated in August 2008.

Chart III-12 Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

2005 (calendar year)

(net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	India	4.50	2.19	27.97	32.47	1,191.72	707.18	484.54	517.01
2	Pakistan	116.15	38.40	15.62	131.77	38.68	39.02	-0.34	131.43
3	Sri Lanka	31.94	5.94	23.46	55.40	295.76	259.53	36.23	91.62
4	Nepal	34.37	1.93	20.46	54.82	0.10	9.64	-9.55	45.28
5	Bhutan	12.63		7.71	20.33	3.59	0.00	3.59	23.92
6	Maldives	9.87		2.38	12.25	5.73	0.00	5.73	17.99
7	Bangladesh	36.96	9.74	31.25	68.21	60.36	114.48	-54.12	14.09
	Multiple countries in South Asia			1.84	1.84				1.84
	South Asia region total	246.41	58.20	130.68	377.09	1,595.94	1,129.85	466.08	843.18

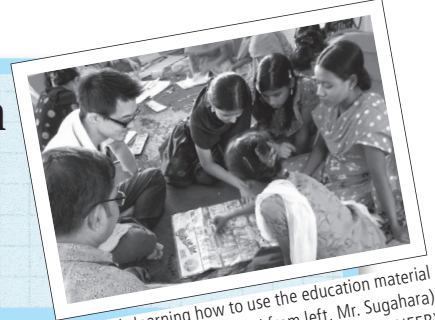
*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

Providing Opportunities for Education and Promoting Self-Empowerment —Support for Girl Household Employees in Bangladesh—



Girls learning how to use the education material
(second from left, Mr. Sugahara)
(Photo: SHAPLA NEER)

Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world. Here, it is a challenge to provide assistance to children. While many organizations support street children, the majority of beneficiaries are boys. A Japanese NGO, SHAPLA NEER, having concern about where poor girls are in Bangladesh, conducted a survey and is now carrying out a project in cooperation with the Government of Japan to support girls who are household employees in the capital city of Dhaka^{*1}. Mr. Nobutada Sugahara, SHAPLA NEER officer based in Bangladesh, is heading this project.

When Mr. Sugahara was a university student, he learned about the north-south problem and felt shocked and angry. Thus he decided to pursue his career in international cooperation, and studied at the Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University. After he worked for a private firm, he joined SHAPLA NEER in 2008 and since May 2010 has been based in Dhaka.

Mr. Sugahara and his colleagues started off by finding "invisible girls" who need assistance. While the project is actually implemented by SHAPLA NEER and its affiliated local NGOs, it is no simple task to find girls who are working inside residences. Thus they decided to firstly look for cooperative employers/masters who hired girls, and then they gradually increased the number of such employers/masters.

Nevertheless, at first, the employers/masters were reluctant to understand the purpose of this project, and the NGO staff were often rejected by them at the door. Mr. Sugahara said, "It was difficult work, but I encouraged NGO staff members to build trust with the community members and the employers/masters of the girls. And to ensure this, I and other SHAPLA NEER staff members try hard to build trust with those NGO staff members by ourselves."

As they made such visits continuously with the spirit of never giving up, the number of employers/masters who came to understand the purpose of the project gradually increased, and it became clearer where the girls who need assistance were.

Mr. Sugahara and project staff members negotiated with those employers/masters, and urged them to allow the girls to study and receive vocational training at the SHAPLA NEER support center. There, with a view to empowering the girls for their future, they can learn various skills, such as reading, writing, and calculating, and they can also receive vocational training, including ironing, cooking, and sewing with sewing machines.

Thanks to the joint efforts made by Japanese and Bangladeshi NGOs the girls were allowed to go to support centers. However, in order for the girls to continuously study and receive vocational training, NGO staffs must persistently and diligently persuade employers/masters. Mr. Sugahara says, "The number of our visits to the employers/masters and the attendance rate of the girls to the support centers are clearly correlated. Therefore, we never stop visiting the employers/masters."

Girls who acquired literacy and received vocational trainings at the support center, gradually came to stand up by themselves. Some girls negotiated with their employers/masters, saying, "As I can do better ironing and cooking than before, please raise my wage," and convinced them to agree.

Saying that, "The girls need to have confidence to stand on their own feet," Mr. Sugahara entrusts his hope to the increasing girls, who have become more active than before, brimming with self-confidence.



Girls sharing their experiences at the support center
(Photo: SHAPLA NEER)

*1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project (Community based Project for Girl Domestic Workers [January to December 2010])

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

The Central Asia and the Caucasus regions are a geopolitically strategic area due to their proximity to Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. The regions are also strategically important to Japan as they have a large abundance of natural resources including oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals. The stability and development of these regions have an impact on the Eurasian region as a whole, including Japan. From this perspective, Japan provides nation

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and realize economic development, Japan has carried out a diverse range of assistance activities. For social sector reconstruction these include the improvement of legal institutions and health and medical care, developing infrastructure for shifting to a market-based economy and economic development, and the development of human resources for institution building. For example, Japan Centers for Human Development (“Japan Centers”) have been established in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Republic as bases for human resource development assistance. At these centers, business courses and other activities are provided based on Japan’s experiences, through which they contribute to the cultivation of human resources that can accommodate the introduction of a market economy in the region. Also, dialogue and collaboration have been undertaken at various levels under the framework of the Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue, which was established in 2004 with the aim of promoting cooperation within the region.

There are many oil fields with world-class reserves on the coast of the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, in which Japanese enterprises partially own

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

their interests. The oil being exported from these fields runs through pipelines passing through Central Asia and the Caucasus. Therefore, stability and economic development in this region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing access to energy resources. Japan provides assistance to this region such as improving public services, cultivating human resources, and developing infrastructure, including power plants.



Construction work for the floor slab of the Alamedin bridge under construction (Kyrgyzstan) (Photo: JICA)

● The Project for the Capacity Building of Road Maintenance in the Kyrgyz Republic

The landlocked country of Kyrgyzstan depends on road traffic for 95% of its transport and means of transportation. However, 60% of the public roads managed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications are unpaved. Not even main roadways are in good condition, and maintenance of the road network is inadequate. This has an enormous impact on both economic development in Kyrgyzstan and the lives of its citizens. Therefore, Japan began dispatching experts in 2008 to perform technical transfers via seminars, the creation of manuals, pilot projects, and other such activities. Through this technical cooperation project,

Japan aims to improve the skills of personnel at the Ministry of Transport and Communications and staff at road maintenance offices with regard to the improvement and maintenance of the road network. What is more, by combining this with grant aid projects for improving equipment —such as the Project for Improvement of the Equipment of Road Maintenance in Issyk-Kul and Chui Oblasts that has been carried out since FY2009—the expectation is that this will improve the road network in Kyrgyzstan, and by extension vitalize the Kyrgyz economy and improve the lives of its residents.

Chart III-13 Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and the Caucasus Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

		Grants				Loan aid				
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Armenia	1.30	8.03	1.64	2.94	98.53	2.76	95.76	98.70	
2	Kazakhstan	0.57			4.94	5.51	57.87	26.25	31.62	37.13
3	Tajikistan	22.45			3.79	26.24				26.24
4	Uzbekistan	3.34			11.66	14.99	26.93	21.51	5.41	20.41
5	Kyrgyz Republic	5.54	0.55	10.14	15.68	2.39	0.32	2.07	17.75	
6	Georgia	14.06			1.03	15.09	0.00	2.78	-2.78	12.31
7	Turkmenistan				1.15	1.15		2.34	-2.34	-1.19
8	Azerbaijan	7.82			0.58	8.40	0.04	10.48	-10.43	-2.03
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus			3.24	3.24				3.24	
Central Asia and the Caucasus region total		55.09	8.58	38.17	93.26	185.75	66.44	119.31	212.56	

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

4. Africa (Sub-Sahara)

Africa, in particular the Sub-Saharan African region located in the south of the Sahara Desert, continues to face serious poverty problems. The majority (33 of the 48 countries) of sub-Saharan countries in this region are considered least developed countries (LDCs), where nearly half of the population lives below the poverty line (approximately US\$1 per day). In addition, many countries in the region have serious problems that hinder development, including civil war and conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, and epidemics of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, requiring a significant amount of aid from the international community. Even when looking at discussions taking place in venues such as the United Nations Security Council and G8 Summits, it is apparent that these types of problems in Africa are of critical interest to the international community.

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

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has proactively cooperated in undertakings led by African countries to address development issues through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which bases itself on the fundamental principle of self-help efforts (ownership) conducted by African countries and cooperation by the international community (partnership). In May 2008, which marks 15 years since TICAD was launched in 1993, TICAD IV was held in Yokohama. In addition, in May 2010, the second TICAD ministerial-level follow-up meeting was held in Arusha, Tanzania. At this meeting, Japan once again indicated its resolve to uphold the promises it had announced at TICAD IV without fail, in response to which the other countries praised the degree to which the promises had been fulfilled. What is more,

at the G8 Muskoka Summit in June, Japan continued to introduce the results of the follow-up meeting. At the same time, it also communicated that it would double ODA to Africa, which was one of its pledges, while also strengthening assistance for the achievement of MDGs that are important to Africa.

>> For Japan's support through TICAD Processes, see [Section 1, Chapter 3, Initiatives through the TICAD Process](#).

Japan also contributes to initiatives to achieve peace and stability in the African region. For example, assistance to Sudan was taken up as one of the priority areas in TICAD IV. Moreover, assistance for the “consolidation of peace” that Japan emphasizes as an important pillar of its African policy serves as an example of this ([Note 34](#)). At the Third Sudan Consortium



State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto holding a meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Phandu Tombola Chaka Skelemani of Botswana

Note 34 A civil war between the north and the south has persisted in Sudan since 1983. But a full-scale process for peace has been proceeding apace, as evidenced by the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005 and the promulgation of an interim constitution. Yet scars from the civil war still remain, such as the internally displaced persons which number up to some 5 million people, the destruction of economic and social infrastructure, the proliferation of weapons and landmines, and the presence of a great many former soldiers. What is more, the activities of armed anti-government insurgents continue in the western Darfur region which, together with the government's suppression activities, serve as barriers to the development and stability of the region.

Conference held in Oslo in 2008, Japan announced assistance of US\$200 million for the immediate future, which was to be added on top of its assistance up to that point. This assistance bears in mind: (1) the balance between Southern and Northern Sudan, (2) transitioning from humanitarian assistance to reconstruction and development assistance in its assistance for Southern Sudan, and (3) reducing regional disparities. As of August 2010, assistance of approximately US\$220 million had been provided. In particular, the referendum inquiring issues like the independence of Southern Sudan scheduled for January 2011 represents the culmination

of the process of fulfilling the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Taking this into consideration, Japan provided about US\$8 million in emergency grant aid for this referendum in support of the consolidation of peace in Sudan, ahead of the international community. Japan also proactively collaborates with international organizations and Japanese NGOs on measures like assistance for the return and reintegration of refugees, activities to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance and education for avoiding these explosives, medical assistance such as measures to combat infectious diseases in children, and food aid.

● Ethiopia: Project for Water Supply in Afar Region

Located about 250 km to the northeast of Ethiopia's capital city of Addis Ababa, the Afar Region is an area with scarce water resources that lies entirely within a desert zone. When Japan decided on the assistance project in 2007, the water supply rate for Ethiopia as a whole was roughly 31%, but in the Afar Region this was only 17%. In areas all over the region, women and children devoted a huge amount of effort to securing water, and there were outbreaks of health hazards due to the unsanitary water. Japan excavated and repaired wells in nine villages in the Afar Region, laid water transmission and distribution pipes, and installed a total of 28 public water faucets. This has reduced the burden of drawing water on women and children, and has made it possible for residents to have easy access to sanitary drinking water.



People from the Afar Region using one of the installed public water faucets

Chart III-14 Japan's Assistance in the African Region

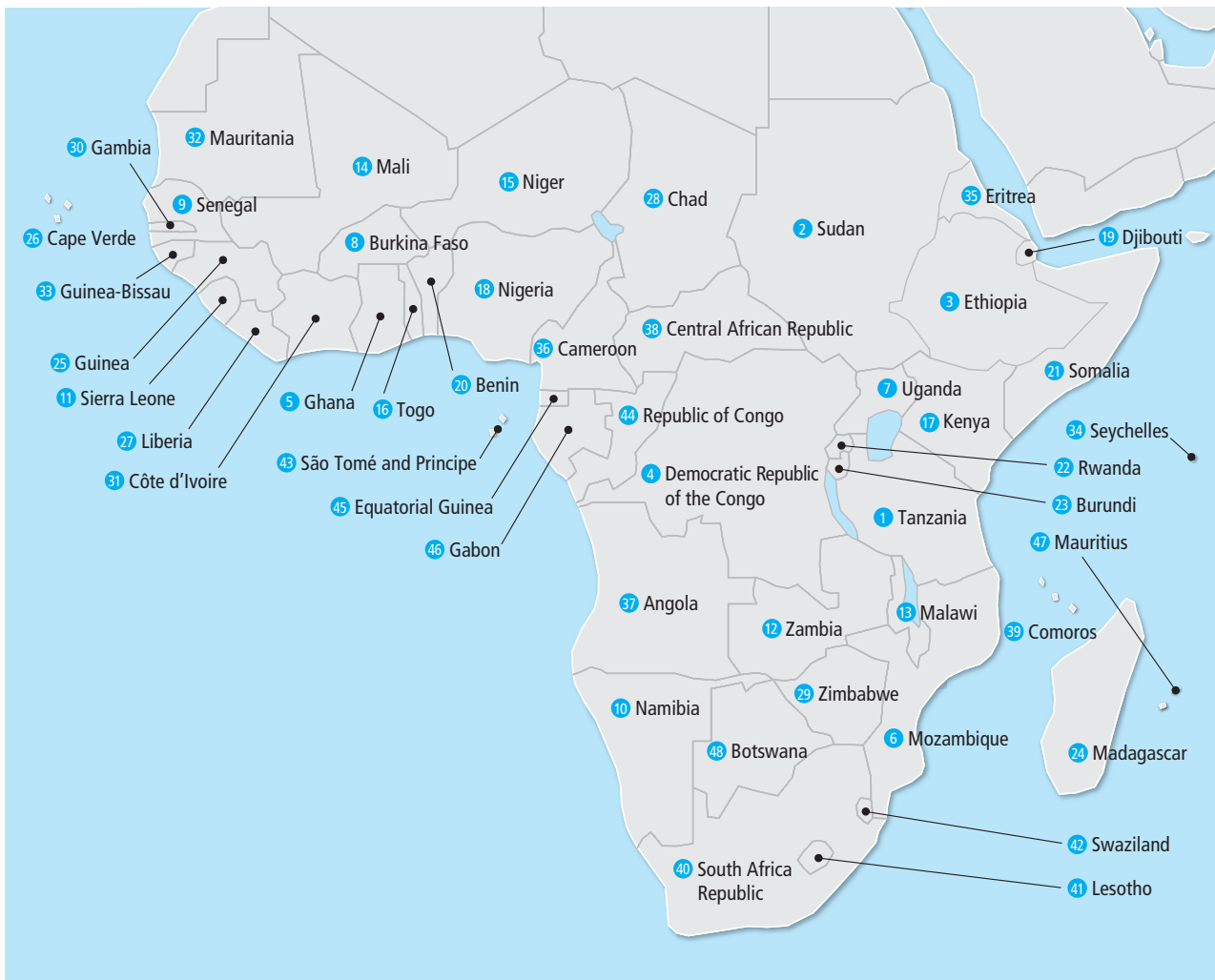


Chart III-14 Japan's Assistance in the African Region

2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

		Grants				Loan aid			
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	Total
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Tanzania	48.68	4.11	23.22	71.91	48.56	0.00	48.56	120.46
2	Sudan	125.09	81.87	13.57	138.65		27.63	-27.63	111.03
3	Ethiopia	80.79	34.34	16.98	97.76				97.76
4	Democratic Republic of the Congo	54.62	35.77	13.08	65.70		0.00	0.00	65.70
5	Ghana	44.93	0.45	19.87	64.80				64.80
6	Mozambique	50.19	8.26	10.49	60.67		0.00	0.00	60.67
7	Uganda	23.16	11.75	24.24	47.40	6.64	0.00	6.64	54.05
8	Burkina Faso	37.84	1.00	11.93	49.77				49.77
9	Senegal	25.32		17.58	42.91	3.83	0.00	3.83	46.74
10	Namibia	0.14		3.54	3.68	36.14	0.00	36.14	39.82
11	Sierra Leone	31.95	6.15	5.50	37.44		0.00	0.00	37.44
12	Zambia	16.21	3.11	20.43	36.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.64
13	Malawi	18.98	6.00	16.82	35.80				35.80
14	Mali	32.80		2.71	35.51		0.00	0.00	35.51
15	Niger	23.91	4.00	11.15	35.06				35.06
16	Togo	20.96	4.90	0.24	21.21	14.85	1.96	12.89	34.09
17	Kenya	59.53	24.85	24.81	84.34	22.31	72.99	-50.68	33.66
18	Nigeria	24.56	8.81	4.33	28.88				28.88
19	Djibouti	26.52	2.14	2.30	28.82				28.82
20	Benin	19.34	2.00	6.51	25.84				25.84
21	Somalia	22.60	22.60	0.04	22.64		0.00	0.00	22.64
22	Rwanda	12.70	9.17	8.64	21.34				21.34
23	Burundi	52.36	9.21	3.95	56.31		35.89	-35.89	20.42
24	Madagascar	7.39	1.00	11.90	19.29	0.00	0.26	-0.26	19.03
25	Guinea	16.35	2.02	1.85	18.20		0.00	0.00	18.20
26	Cape Verde	14.63		1.75	16.38	1.49	0.00	1.49	17.87
27	Liberia	11.06	6.90	3.66	14.71		0.00	0.00	14.71
28	Chad	13.85	13.85	0.13	13.98				13.98
29	Zimbabwe	11.24	10.68	1.14	12.38		0.00	0.00	12.38
30	Gambia	10.48		0.91	11.39				11.39
31	Côte d'Ivoire	9.38	3.00	1.01	10.39		0.00	0.00	10.39
32	Mauritania	6.70	3.00	2.92	9.63				9.63
33	Guinea-Bissau	8.69	4.21	0.74	9.43				9.43
34	Seychelles	7.79		1.28	9.06				9.06
35	Eritrea	7.22	1.50	1.56	8.78				8.78
36	Cameroon	4.30	0.53	3.81	8.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.11
37	Angola	3.37	1.00	3.39	6.76				6.76
38	Central African Republic	4.70	4.50	0.16	4.87	1.21	0.00	1.21	6.08
39	Comoros	5.11		0.20	5.30				5.30
40	South Africa Republic	0.43		5.24	5.68		1.01	-1.01	4.67
41	Lesotho	2.33	2.03	0.24	2.56				2.56
42	Swaziland	0.19		0.99	1.19		0.00	0.00	1.19
43	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.21		0.21	0.42				0.42
44	Republic of Congo			0.38	0.38				0.38
45	Equatorial Guinea			0.10	0.10				0.10
46	Gabon	0.13		4.85	4.97		4.89	-4.89	0.08
47	Mauritius	0.21		1.06	1.27		3.34	-3.34	-2.07
48	Botswana	0.22		1.99	2.22		4.83	-4.83	-2.61
	Multiple countries in Africa	14.94	14.94	17.74	32.67	77.75	0.00	77.75	110.42
African region total		1,012.13	349.65	331.11	1,343.24	212.78	152.79	59.98	1,403.22

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

Appropriate Medical Care for Refugees

—Refugee Assistance in Djibouti—



AMDA Djibouti office (right, Ms. Murakami)
(Photo: Ms. Murakami)

Djibouti is located at the base of the Horn of Africa which faces the Red Sea. It is at the crossroads between Africa and the Arab world, with people and goods moving in and out through the port of Djibouti to the Arabian Peninsula on the opposite shore.

Since around 1990, conflicts in Somalia and Ethiopia have caused many refugees to flood across the border into Djibouti. These refugees live in a refugee camp near the border with Somalia, waiting to return to their homeland or to emigrate to other countries. While at one time the influx of refugees appeared to have stopped, their numbers rose again, due to the deterioration of the political situation in southern Somalia in 2008.

A Japanese NGO, the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), has provided health and medical services in Djibouti since 1993 to refugees from countries such as Somalia, as an implementing partner of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Its main activities include those implemented at refugee camps, such as medical checkups, maternal and child health services, nutrition improvement program, and health and sanitation education. It also provides referral services, in which AMDA introduces and transports patients who need treatment outside of the camp, for more detailed medical tests, to medical centers with better medical facilities and techniques.

AMDA is, cooperating with the Government of Japan^(*), implementing a project to strengthen the referral services under a three-year plan beginning in 2008.

Ms. Hisako Murakami is the AMDA representative in Djibouti, who was originally a Japanese language teacher. While teaching Japanese in Pakistan in the 1990s, she saw firsthand refugees from Afghanistan and Sarajevo flooding into the country, and became interested in humanitarian assistance and development. Then she studied in the United States, and started assistance activities, beginning as a UN volunteer.

In the capital city of Djibouti, Ms. Murakami, as an AMDA representative, is supporting refugees who require consistent services, from consultations with patients needing referral services, to post-hospitalization follow-up. As the number of refugees increase, in order to deliver the utmost efficient referral services, Ms. Murakami keeps on establishing clear standards, improving system operations, and so forth.

Thanks to her terrific staff, the project is operating smoothly. She admitted, however, that she has also got herself into a bit of a scare. For instance, she was almost grabbed by a community leader of a refugee camp who wanted a patient from his community to be treated quickly. Also, once a week, she makes a day trip to the field office near the refugee camp, driving 250 km roundtrip, to observe the situation there in the field, and attends many other non-referral related jobs as the representative. Although Djibouti is safe, there is another factor which torments Ms. Murakami, that is, the heat. The wind called "Khamsin" which blows over the Arabian sea particularly in July and August, she describes, is so piercing, that it feels as though a hairdryer were placed on her face and had made it sting.

As a result of efforts made by Ms. Murakami and her staff, in 2009, 2,406 people received referral service and were transported to better medical centers. Additionally, she is working on community activities, including cleanings by volunteers using a donkey, and activities conducted with AMDA personnel aimed at improving public health. She also established a health committee among refugees and made it so that refugees themselves are involved in managing the clinic.

Ms. Murakami, in addition to strengthening the referral service, expects these initiatives led by refugees themselves to encourage refugees, saying "Despite their limited status as a refugees, I suppose that they will think more about 'self-reliance,' if even only slightly".



Cleaning activity using a donkey at the refugee camp (Photo: Ms. Murakami)

^{*}1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project (Project name: Project to strengthen the referral system for Somali and Ethiopian Refugees)

5. Middle East

The Middle East is a major energy supplying region which accounts for about 60% of the world's oil deposits and about 40% of its natural gas deposits. It also occupies a strategic position for transport, such as major maritime shipping routes which connect Asia and Europe. For these reasons, the stability of the Middle

East is extremely important for the global economy. Japan is dependent on this region for approximately 90% of its oil resources, and major sea trading routes linking Japan with Europe pass through the region as well. As such, it is an exceptionally critical region for Japan's economic and energy security as well.

<Japan's Efforts>

In the Middle East there are countries and regions with difficult security situations where living and social infrastructure has been destroyed due to the fact that peace within the region has largely gone unrealized. These include the Palestine issue, as well as Iraq, Afghanistan, and others. Such conditions not only impoverish the economies and societies within these countries and regions, but threaten the stability of the Middle East as a whole. Moreover, these are also problems which could potentially impact the peace and stability of the international community as a whole. The international community's concerted assistance is of the utmost importance when it comes to achieving sustainable peace and stability in these countries and regions, as well as their nation building and national reconstruction. The realization of peace and stability in Afghanistan and Iraq and the achievement of Middle East peace is an issue that is incumbent upon the peace and stability of the international community as a whole. In addition, Japan also recognizes that they carry enormous significance in terms of the realization of "human security" and "peacebuilding," which are a basic principle and priority issue, respectively, of Japan's ODA Charter. As such, Japan deploys proactive assistance by collaborating with the international community.

As the Middle East includes high-income oil-producing countries as well as LDCs, the economic situation of each country is diverse. What is more, the soaring oil prices that have been seen in recent years

have a tendency to usher in economic imbalances within the region. As an example, while oil-producing countries receive the benefits of these price hikes, they lead to steep jumps in prices — including the price of fuel — in non-oil-producing countries. In order to alleviate this, economic and social infrastructure development and poverty policies are indispensable in low and medium-income countries.

However, to date even the oil-producing countries at a relatively high-income level have had monoculture economies that are dependent on oil. Because of this, they have not adequately nurtured industries to absorb the increasing labor population. There are concerns that future rises in the unemployment rate will serve as a potential destabilizing factor, and human resource development also poses an important challenge. In addition, since most of the Middle East region belongs to a desert climate region, it is vulnerable to the global-level challenge of climate change. The issue of water resource in particular is a crucial challenge that will impact the stability of the region.

Japan cooperates on the construction of stable economic foundations by weaning oil-producing countries away from their oil dependent economies. It does this by promoting the diversification of industry while having them continue with favorable economic development. On the other hand, Japan works to reduce poverty in low and middle-income countries that lack oil and other natural resources, and has resolved to provide

support in a continuous manner for their sustainable economic growth. What is more, the management of valuable water resources is an important challenge shared by the countries of the Middle East region which could potentially impact regional stability. On the whole, Japan focuses on the following points with the aim of strategically narrowing the focus down to support sectors and targets in each country. As such, it proactively provides support for creating an environment for the economic and social stability of the Middle East region and for achieving Middle East peace.

- (1) Peacebuilding support (Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine)
- (2) Cooperation to support the Middle East peace process (assistance for Palestine, assistance for the surrounding Arab countries)
- (3) Democratization support
- (4) Support for economic and social infrastructure development and poverty countermeasures in low and middle income countries

- (5) Support for measures to combat terrorism and for security
- (6) Support for water resource management
- (7) Support for human resource development that is consistent with the needs of each country and region

Japan has proactively worked to provide support for Iraq, such as through ODA of up to US\$5 billion and approximately US\$6.7 billion worth of debt relief. For Afghanistan, Japan announced its new strategy for dealing with the threat of terrorism in November 2009. Japan announced that it would provide support on a scale of up to a maximum of about US\$5 billion for roughly five years starting from 2009 in accordance with the future situation in Afghanistan. Through this, the total value of the announced contributions came to US\$6.5 billion.

>> For Japan's support for Afghanistan, Iraq, and Palestine, see [Section III, Chapter 2, Section 2, 4. Peacebuilding](#).

● Iraq: Project for Construction of Diesel Power Station in Samawah

As of the beginning of 2004 there were no power stations within the Al-Muthanna Governorate in southern Iraq, and the governorate was dependent on transmissions of electricity from other governorates for its supply of electricity. Compared to the demand for electricity within the governorate of roughly 200MW, the supply was only around 40 to 50MW. Because of this, chronic power outages lasting for long periods of time occurred in the governorate, which posed a major hindrance to civic life. Therefore, Japan responded to a request from the Iraqi Ministry of Electricity to provide grant aid totaling approximately ¥12.7 billion. A 60MW (four 15MW plants) diesel power station that uses the heavy oil refined at a nearby oil refinery as its fuel, was constructed in the city of Samawah. This power station began supplying power in January 2009, which more than doubled the electricity that had previously been supplied within the governorate, augmenting this to half of the electricity supplied within the governorate as a whole. As such, the project has contributed to assistance for the reconstruction of Samawah.



The diesel power station that was constructed

Electricity Supply and Demand Status in the Governorate of Al-Muthanna

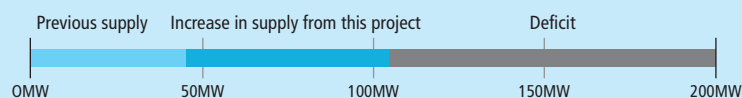


Chart III-15 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

2005 (calendar year)		Grants				Loan aid			Total
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Turkey	1.80		8.29	10.10	388.24	187.59	200.65	210.75
2	Afghanistan	141.65	114.45	28.90	170.54				170.54
3	Morocco	4.77		8.12	12.88	125.79	40.75	85.05	97.93
4	[Palestinian Authority]	62.61	31.17	14.08	76.69				76.69
5	Yemen	33.92	5.98	5.06	38.98		1.77	-1.77	37.21
6	Iraq	3.11	0.05	8.22	11.33	16.79	0.00	16.79	28.12
7	Tunisia	0.19		5.97	6.15	76.41	68.15	8.26	14.41
8	Lebanon	0.54		0.21	0.75	10.24	7.54	2.71	3.46
9	Algeria			1.39	1.39	0.47	0.00	0.47	1.86
10	Oman			0.70	0.70				0.70
11	Libya			0.08	0.08				0.08
12	Iran	2.79	2.66	6.37	9.15		26.56	-26.56	-17.41
13	Egypt	23.55		22.75	46.30	107.42	172.53	-65.11	-18.81
14	Syria	10.28	4.16	12.23	22.50		76.96	-76.96	-54.45
15	Jordan	30.29		10.84	41.13	4.05	102.56	-98.51	-57.37
	Multiple countries in Middle East	0.06	0.06	1.51	1.58				1.58
	Middle East region total	315.92	158.59	139.73	455.65	729.42	684.40	45.02	500.67

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

*2 Including graduated countries in total.

*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*4 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

Not Giving Up is a Step to Success —Turkey: Cross-Bosphorus Tunnel—



After placing the tunnel segments on the seafloor, 60m below surface (a world record for deepest seafloor) (far right, Mr. Koyama) (Photo: Mr. Koyama)

Turkey's largest city, Istanbul, is divided by the Bosphorus into an Asian side, where many residential areas are located, and a European side, where business centers are concentrated. For residents to move in and out of the strait that cuts across the city, there are ferry services, the First Bosphorus Bridge, and the Second Bosphorus Bridge which was constructed in part with Japanese economic and technical assistance. However, with the economic development of Turkey, the traffic of cars and other vehicles which cross the strait has increased, and chronic traffic jams and air pollution were problems with the two bridges.

In order to solve these problems, Japan has provided ODA loans to Turkey since 1999 for the construction of a rail tube across the Bosphorus^{*1}.

Managing the works for the tunnel part of the rail tube construction was Mr. Fumio Koyama of Taisei Corporation. He had admired, from a child, large-scale civil engineering works, such as the Wakato Ohashi Bridge. During his university years, he became interested in offshore structures, whose construction he became engaged in after joining Taisei Corporation.

The company will construct the tunnel for the rail tube that will cut across the strait using the "submerged tunneling method." By this method, which requires a high technique, the tunnel will be constructed by submerging and connecting several concrete tunnel segments which are made above ground in advance (11 segments, each 135m long in this case) under water.

The Bosphorus is deep, at a depth of about 60m. There the water current is fast, and the tide flows in opposite directions between the sea surface and sea floor of the strait. Because of such factors, the Bosphorus is said to be a difficult area for construction work. In addition, as large vessels and ferries navigate the waters in this area, a risk of collision exists with the workboat which will submerge the cross-sectional surface of the tunnel.

Despite the difficulties of the area, Mr. Koyama said, "As an engineer, I had grand dreams of challenging myself" with regards to this project in the historical land of Turkey that flourished as a crossroad of "eastern and western civilizations."

However, Mr. Koyama was swept with fear, for this project was described as "close to impossible" by experts from Japan and the other countries. "Can we complete the construction without trouble? Perhaps the construction will not finish this time?" He said there were many nights he could not sleep or was woken up by a dream of making mistakes. He said, fighting these fears in the firm belief that the project will definitely succeed, the project team as a whole thought candidly about ways for overcoming many difficulties.

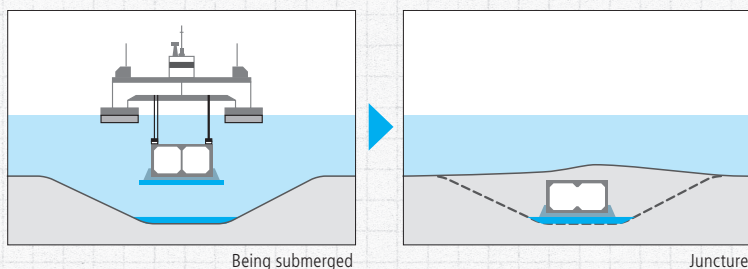
The efforts of Mr. Koyama and the staff were fruitful. In September 2008, the construction work to connect the 11 segments was completed without any problems. Now, work is underway to complete the construction of the cross-strait railway by 2013. Thinking back on the construction, Mr. Koyama said, "I learned through this project that 'not giving up' is the first step, and at the same time the last step to success."

In 2010 "Japan Year in Turkey," various events were held in Turkey to deepen the friendship between the two countries. Mr. Koyama noted, "We must pass down" the history of the friendship between Japan and Turkey, which began with the rescue by Japanese people of the Turkish warship Ertuğrul that was shipwrecked off the coast of Wakayama Prefecture 120 years ago.

There is a drawing in the project office. It is an illustration of a seabed tunnel that a Turkish person dreamed about and drew 150 years ago. Now, as this dream is about to become a reality, Mr. Koyama said, "It would be the ultimate joy for us civil engineers if this project is etched into the memories of the Turkish people as 'work that will stay on the maps' and 'work that will go down in history'."



Diagram of the submerged tunneling method (Source: Taisei Corporation)



Workboat that submerges the tunnel segments (Photo: Mr. Koyama)

*1 Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing Project (I) (II)

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean boast a population of 570 million with a large market of US\$4.2 trillion in regional gross production. The region is also increasing its presence within the international community through the establishment of democracy and continuing stable growth, in addition to its role as a provider of minerals and energy resources, such as steel, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, biofuels, as well as food

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

allowed it to partner with Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico — which have all reached a level where they can provide assistance to third-countries — to conduct such efforts as third-country training and dispatching third-country experts in Latin American and African countries. In particular, Japan works together with Brazil in order to promote agricultural development projects in Mozambique.

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

Japan works to spread the Japanese standard of digital broadcasting (ISDB-T) in cooperation with the Japanese public and private sectors. Particularly in Latin America, this standard has been spreading. Brazil adopted the standard in 2006. Then, as the result of the collaboration with Brazil on this matter, Peru, Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela made the decision to introduce this standard in 2009, followed by Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay in 2010. The promotion of Japanese digital broadcasting helps to

improve regional broadcasting media, and the diffusion of Japanese standards can also help Japanese enterprises enter overseas markets. Japan supports these countries through technology transfer and human resource development.

Moreover, Haiti suffered massive damage from an earthquake that occurred in January 2010. In response to this, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief Teams and Self-Defense Force units immediately after the earthquake hit; provided assistance in the health and medical sectors through international organizations; supplied food, water, and shelter; and provided assistance to the victims through Japanese NGOs. Moreover, with a view to medium to long-term reconstruction assistance, Japan utilizes its experience and knowledge as a country that has been the victim of earthquake disasters. For the national reconstruction of Haiti, Japan provides assistance that focuses mainly on the areas of education and human resource development, health and medical care, and food and agriculture.

>> Japan's emergency Assistance to Haiti, see [page 73](#).

In addition, Japan supplied emergency relief goods such as generators and tents to Chile, which suffered damage from an earthquake that struck in February 2010. It also supplied emergency grant aid, such as medical equipment and temporary hospital facilities.



Medical technician examining the heart functions using an echocardiogram
(Photo: JICA)

● Nicaragua: Project for Construction of the Santa Fe Bridge

Nicaragua is located roughly in the center of the Central American region, which seeks to enhance regional economic integration, and constitutes a critical passageway for the migration of people and goods within the region. But the development of the road network within the country is still inadequate, and its major thoroughway connecting it to its southern neighbor of Costa Rica is overly dependent on the route on the Pacific Ocean side. Therefore, Japan is moving forward with the construction of the Santa Fe Bridge near the border with Costa Rica in order to

promote the development of a route on the Caribbean Ocean side through grant aid that is limited to ¥2,753 million. To date, Japan has supported the construction of bridges in Nicaragua, and has played a major role in stimulating the economy of Central America as a whole and improving the lives of the residents. Not only that, such bridges have received widespread high praise from the residents, such as for their high level of safety in terms of not sustaining any injuries from Hurricane Mitch, which brought about massive damage in 1998.

Chart III-16 Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

RankCountry or region		Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Costa Rica	0.81		6.53	7.33	61.64	10.68	50.96	58.29
2	Honduras	31.03		10.69	41.72				41.72
3	Paraguay	2.67		16.26	18.93	63.34	44.96	18.37	37.31
4	Panama	1.33	0.32	6.72	8.05	32.95	7.49	25.45	33.51
5	Bolivia	16.33	4.82	16.14	32.47		0.69	-0.69	31.78
6	Guatemala	1.19		10.01	11.20	23.01	8.24	14.77	25.97
7	Haiti	24.45	2.39	0.39	24.84				24.84
8	Nicaragua	7.10	5.35	10.29	17.39				17.39
9	Argentina	0.03		11.52	11.55	0.00	2.55	-2.56	9.00
10	Chile	1.00		9.12	10.12	0.00	2.22	-2.22	7.90
11	Saint Lucia	5.01		1.39	6.40				6.40
12	Guyana	3.99	0.23	0.65	4.64				4.64
13	Commonwealth of Dominica	3.31		1.15	4.46				4.46
14	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.78		0.89	3.67				3.67
15	Cuba	0.85		2.77	3.63				3.63
16	Uruguay	0.81		3.69	4.50		2.07	-2.07	2.43
17	Venezuela	0.38		1.74	2.13				2.13
18	Belize	0.11		1.59	1.70				1.70
19	Antigua and Barbuda	0.00		0.97	0.97				0.97
20	Grenada	0.11		0.57	0.68				0.68
21	Suriname	0.21		0.05	0.26				0.26
22	Dominican Republic	0.26		10.64	10.89		10.66	-10.66	0.23
23	Trinidad and Tobago	0.08		0.00	0.08				0.08
24	Barbados			0.04	0.04				0.04
25	Saint Christopher and Nevis			0.03	0.03				0.03
26	El Salvador	4.07		10.21	14.28	2.89	20.99	-18.10	-3.82
27	Jamaica	0.15		3.58	3.74	10.32	19.31	-8.99	-5.25
28	Colombia	5.15	0.37	6.62	11.77		18.47	-18.47	-6.69
29	Ecuador	5.44		9.31	14.75		26.51	-26.51	-11.76
30	Mexico	2.04		13.66	15.70	8.23	54.64	-46.41	-30.71
31	Peru	1.47	0.33	10.87	12.34	123.27	172.39	-49.12	-36.77
32	Brazil	2.17	0.47	23.69	25.86	69.18	188.25	-119.07	-93.21
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.05	0.05	11.71	11.75				11.75
Latin America and the Caribbean region total		124.37	14.33	213.51	337.87	394.83	590.12	-195.29	142.58

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

Preserving World Heritages on the relation of Trust —Cooperation for the Preservation of Tikal Ruins in Guatemala—

"The Land of Everlasting Spring," Guatemala has a temperate climate. In the northern area of the continuous expansion of lush jungle, the remains in Tikal, the largest city of the Mayan civilization flourishing from 3rd century to 9th century A.D. suddenly appear. The temples, sculptures, and other ruins have an important value for the history of humankind, and they are the preeminent tourism resources of Guatemala which attract many tourists. At the same time, however, their preservation and restoration became a challenge.

Japan has provided cultural grant assistance since 2010 for the construction of facilities and provision of equipment to preserve and restore the cultural properties of the Tikal ruins (*1).

Professor Seiichi Nakamura of Cyber University plays a role in this project. Professor Nakamura was fascinated by the Mayan civilization when he was a high school student, and majored in archaeology at Kanazawa University. After graduating from the university, pursuing his interest in the Mayan ruins, he got involved in an excavation study in Honduras as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV). Today, he still continues to work with the Mayan ruins.

Professor Nakamura, because he is a faculty member of the university, is not based in Guatemala and goes back and forth between the two countries to carry out his activities. For the construction of center for conservation and research, which is the goal of the project, he attends meetings of the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Guatemala and visits with the project manager at the Tikal National Park where the ruins are. At the sites within the Park, Professor Nakamura observes the excavation and restoration work, and gives advice based on archaeology. In addition, he provides support for the smooth implementation of the entire project.

The Tikal ruins are inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (*2). In providing assistance for their preservation, Professor Nakamura always keeps an important point in mind. "First and foremost, the ruins are a treasure of Guatemala and the local communities, before they are a World Heritage Site.

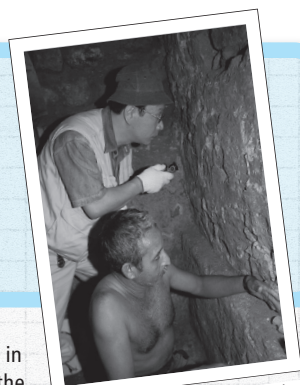
So for a foreigner to take part in a project that is important to the Guatemalan people, you must obtain their trust, then they are sure to count on you." —Professor Nakamura explains the importance of establishing trust with the people of the country.

Professor Nakamura, who leads a busy schedule, faces difficulties he has to struggle with occasionally in ensuring the continuance of the project. Because there are frequent changes in the project head on the Guatemalan side, he must start all over again in explaining about the project to the new one, so that he/she can understand it. He said, "To go forward with a project, you have to be persistent in explanations to your counterpart."

The ruins of the Mayan civilization are extended over five countries: Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador. The people of these countries are proud of the Mayan ruins in their own respective country. However, if the feeling that their own country's cultural properties are number one becomes too strong, the exchanges on the Mayan ruins may not go well. Professor Nakamura said, "It is under such situations that a Japanese person like myself goes in the middle and can give new life to the exchanges. I believe they are given very favorable opportunities for exchanging each others' knowledge, skills, and experiences, for the common goal of preserving the Mayan ruins." In this way, he described the significance of the involvement of foreigners with specialized knowledge.

In Tikal, where diverse nature and valuable civilization coexist, the project, as of 2010, is proceeding smoothly and is being developed. Guatemalans fully understand the importance of the project, and despite economic limitations, they are trying to preserve the ruins and cultural properties as much as possible. Regarding the establishment of the conservation and research centre, Professor Nakamura explains his future dream, "This project is the first step to cooperate for supporting the efforts of the Guatemalan people. In the future, with

the conservation and research centre as the base, and with the cooperation of Japanese universities and academic institutions, I would like to explore possibilities for conducting exchanges between students and professors in Tikal as well as international joint research on the Mayan ruins."



Providing assistance at the excavation site (left, Professor Nakamura)
(Photo: Professor Nakamura)



Pyramid in Tikal
(Photo: Professor Nakamura)

*1 Project for construction of the Center for Conservation and Research of Cultural Heritage in Tikal National Park

*2 Tikal National Park is a mixed property, which has value both as a cultural property and natural property.

7. Oceania

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

Many Pacific island countries have achieved independence relatively recently. It is crucial for them to become socially and economically self-reliant states. There are a number of difficulties which island countries and regions face in particular, such as small-scale economies, dependence on primary industries, geographic dispersion, lack of easy access to international markets, vulnerability to natural disasters, and the risk of losing



Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Maehara, Chair of the PALM Ministerial Interim Meeting

land territory. Furthermore, the region faces problems relating to democratization, such as political change in Fiji.

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

In May 2009, the 5th Japan-PIF Summit Meeting was held in Tomamu, Hokkaido, where Japan pledged assistance totaling approximately ¥50 billion up until

the next Summit Meeting scheduled for 2012. In the sectors of environment and climate change, which is one of the three pillars of this assistance, Japan proposed the Pacific Environment Community (PEC), which is a framework where Japan and Pacific island countries work together. Japan also provides assistance to Pacific island countries and regions from the perspective of human security in order to support them in overcoming vulnerabilities. Moreover, in order to enhance human exchanges Japan will implement the Kizuna Plan, which includes youth exchanges between Japan and Pacific island countries and regions of over 1,000 people for the

ensuing three years beginning in 2009.

When the 40th PIF General Meeting was held in Cairns, Australia in August 2009, the Cairns Compact was adopted with the goal of promoting aid coordination for the development of the PIF member countries and regions. Japan also contributes to the promotion of aid coordination for the realization of effective and efficient development in the Oceanian region, such as the Cairns Compact.

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

environmental problems through dispatching experts to the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), a regional international agency in Samoa, providing training for waste countermeasures, and assisting in the preparation of a waste countermeasures master plan.

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

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

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

Palau is dependent on diesel power generation for the majority of its major sources of power. Since the country covers all of the fuel (crude oil) supplies through imports, it is greatly affected by fluctuations in the international price of crude oil. Moreover, the rise in the amount of crude oil consumed in recent years has brought about a rise in emissions of carbon dioxide. For this reason, lessening the dependence on diesel power generation represents a pressing issue.

Through a grant aid of about ¥480 million, Japan has provided equipment and machinery related to solar power generation and made efforts to replace some of the diesel power generation with renewable energies. Doing so will reduce the amount of fuel for diesel power generation that is consumed, while also cutting back on emissions of carbon dioxide. The project is also expected to mitigate the degree of dependence on imported fuels and increase the independence of the state.

Chart III-17 Japan's Assistance in the Oceanian Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank		Grants				Loan aid			Total
Country or region		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Fiji	17.33	16.44	7.20	24.53	1.49	1.30	-1.30	23.23
2	Samoa	10.36		4.12	14.48		0.00	1.49	15.97
3	Vanuatu	9.45		3.62	13.07				13.07
4	Tonga	8.72		3.00	11.72				11.72
5	Micronesia	5.57		3.81	9.38				9.38
6	Tuvalu	7.81		0.77	8.58				8.58
7	Marshall Islands	5.96		2.34	8.30				8.30
8	Kiribati	4.28		2.51	6.79				6.79
9	Palau	3.25		2.82	6.07				6.07
10	Solomon Islands	1.64		4.33	5.98				5.98
11	Nauru	2.14		0.33	2.47				2.47
12	[Niue]			0.07	0.07				0.07
13	[Cook Islands]			0.05	0.05				0.05
14	Papua New Guinea	5.54	0.64	6.95	12.48		16.64	-16.64	-4.16
	Multiple countries in Oceania			4.37	4.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.37
Oceania region total		82.06	17.09	46.29	128.35	1.49	17.94	-16.45	111.89

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

Access to Information Across the Water — ICT Assistance for Oceania —



At the Pacific ICT Ministerial Forum
HRH Princess Pilolevu Tuita of the Kingdom of
Tonga (center), Mr. Murakami (furthest right)
with USP counterparts (Photo: Mr. Murakami)

Many islands are scattered in the South Pacific Ocean like a star-filled night sky. The Oceanian island countries have a diverse mix of traditional cultures which have been passed down year after year. At the same time, they incorporate techniques from outside the region and form their own uniquely distinct societies. The University of the South Pacific (USP^{*1}) provides higher education for those various countries across the ocean. Its main campus is in Fiji. USP also has campuses and learning centers in the member countries and region^{*2}, and its satellite communication system offers distance learning.

In the member countries and region of USP, it is difficult to gain access to information because, for instance, information sources are limited to radio in some countries such as the remote islands of Tuvalu and Kiribati. Japan, since 1998, has provided assistance for education and development of related facilities, among others, which utilize information communication technology (ICT), the communication tool of USP. In addition, The Japan-Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Summit Meeting (PALM), held in Okinawa in 2003, proposed that USP should be a center for ICT.

Mr. Shinya Murakami is actively involved in this ICT technical cooperation project^{*3} as a JICA junior expert. When he was a university student, Mr. Murakami volunteered in Angola in Africa, and after he started working, he went to the Federated States of Micronesia as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV). Being interested in international cooperation, he has been engaged in this line of work.

Based on his professional experience in an ICT company, Mr. Murakami provides support as a network expert, and also helps to ensure that the ICT experts dispatched from Japan and USP members can smoothly carry the project forward. Regarding the USP project, he said, "ICT holds

a huge potential for overcoming the geographical conditions which are specific to the Oceania region. Even within the same Oceania region, there are large digital divides between economically large and small countries, and even within the respective countries, between the mainland and remote islands. The ultimate goal is to contribute to closing these divides through technology transfers and human resources development." Thanks to the great efforts made by members including late Mr. Makino, International Cooperation Specialist of JICA, Buildings A and B of the Japan-Pacific ICT Centre were completed in July 2010. Coupled with the various technical cooperation programs, it is expected that the centre will develop into a center for ICT education and ICT development in the region. Vice-Chancellor of USP, Professor Rajesh Chandra, said, "In order to further improve the livelihoods of Oceanian people, USP will draw on everything it has — its knowledge, human resources, and infrastructure. I am very grateful to have this opportunity given by the Government and people of Japan."

Mr. Murakami senses that the project is running steadily and that ICT is spreading in the region. "ICT is used in various ways by the region and culture. I hope USP will turn out talented ICT personnel who will take the lead in exchanging ideas, in order to overcome the geographical vacuum in the Oceanian region. I believe the role of this project is to support establishment of a foundation for this." Mr. Murakami has high expectations for potential in ICT to develop at Oceania.

Information is being shared across the blue sky and emerald blue ocean. The South Pacific is creating societies diverse like a painter's palette, where tradition is mixed with cutting edge techniques.



Project center, Japan-Pacific ICT Centre (USP Fiji Laucala Campus) (Photo: Mr. Murakami)

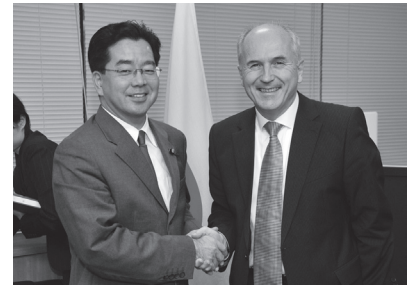
*1 The University of the South Pacific. An international university whose members are the 12 countries and region of the Pacific Ocean region.

*2 The member countries are, beginning with Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, and Cook Islands.

*3 USP ICT capacity development project

8. Europe

The majority of the countries in the Central and Eastern European, Baltic, and former Soviet Union European region, which had formerly been under communist systems, have thereafter achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently working to address economic development grounded in market economies underneath democratic administrations. Japan has provided assistance for efforts such as transitioning to market economies, the reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and initiatives for environmental issues. This is done for the sake of further stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to create relationships wherein universal values (human rights, democracy, the market economy, and the rule of law) can be shared.



Courtesy call to State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Yutaka Banno by High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina Valentin Inzko

<Japan's Efforts>

The European region is growing increasingly diverse in terms of its levels of economic development in each country and region. This includes the countries that achieved EU membership in May 2004 (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Malta, the three Baltic countries, and Cyprus), and Romania and Bulgaria which joined the EU in January 2007. There is also Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which continue to undertake reform efforts in aiming for early membership in the EU. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and Serbia are moving from the reconstruction to the development stage despite having suffered the effects of ethnic conflict and domestic turmoil. Montenegro and Kosovo have achieved independence in recent years and are working to address development geared towards nation-building. In addition, there are the former Soviet Union countries of Ukraine and Moldova, in which the development of market economy systems have been delayed.

Reforms had fallen into arrears in the Western Balkan countries of mainly the former Yugoslavia due to the effects of the conflict that occurred in the 1990s. But due to assistance from donor countries, international organizations, and others, as well as the their own reform efforts, the Western Balkan countries have graduated from the stage of requiring reconstruction

assistance and are currently at the stage of requiring assistance for sustainable economic development. Japan has deployed assistance with the three main pillars of the “consolidation of peace,” “economic development,” and “regional cooperation” from the Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans, which was held jointly in 2004 by Japan and the EU, as its priority areas for assistance. Japan also continues to provide assistance with the “consolidation of peace and ethnic collaboration” and “countermeasures for environmental and climate change issues” as its particular priority policies. The former Soviet states of Ukraine and Moldova have geopolitical importance in the sense that they are situated between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are indispensable for the stability of Europe as a whole. From this standpoint, Japan assists with efforts aimed at consolidating democracy and establishing market economies.

Countries that were former recipients of Japanese ODA, excluding Romania and Bulgaria, are no longer recipients of Japanese ODA as of their accession to the EU, and have begun to fulfill their international role as ODA providing countries. Japan therein conducts efforts to share its experiences as an ODA providing country.

● Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ugljevik Thermal Power Plant Flue Gas Desulphurization Equipment Construction Project

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, priority was given to the development of highly urgent sectors during the post-conflict reconstruction period, and so environmental countermeasures have fallen behind. The Ugljevik Thermal Power Plant is a power plant that is indispensable for the stable supply of electric power in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, its emissions of SO₂ (sulfur dioxide) are among the worst levels of the thermal power plants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the need for it to strengthen initiatives for environmental conservation has been pointed out. Therefore, through an ODA loan worth approximately ¥12.6 billion, Japan installed an exhaust gas desulphurizer and upgraded the related equipment. Through this, Japan supports substantial reductions in emissions of SO₂ and dust, as well as environmental improvements in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Panoramic view of the Ugljevik Thermal Power Plant
(Photo: JICA)

Chart III-18 Japan's Assistance in the European Region


2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

2005 (calendar year)		Grants				Loan aid			Total
Rank	Country or region	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	Ukraine	2.81	0.34	1.90	4.71	57.14	0.00	57.14	61.85
2	Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia	0.09		2.76	2.85	21.30	0.00	21.30	24.15
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.84		4.54	6.39	0.00	1.44	-1.44	4.95
4	Serbia	1.14		2.60	3.74				3.74
5	Moldova	2.43		0.64	3.07				3.07
6	Montenegro	0.08		2.42	2.50				2.50
7	Belarus	0.47		0.11	0.57				0.57
8	Kosovo			0.15	0.15				0.15
9	Croatia	0.38		0.28	0.66		1.32	-1.32	-0.66
10	Albania	0.13		1.50	1.63		3.64	-3.64	-2.01
	Multiple countries of the former Yugoslavian countries								
	Multiple countries in Europe			1.07	1.07				1.07
European region total		11.74	0.39	23.04	34.78	165.43	43.75	121.68	156.46

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Including graduated countries and Eastern Europe in total.

*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

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

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

Exchanges Which Spread from Children to Communities —Support for Inter-Ethnic Exchanges in Macedonia—



Ms. Ueda (fifth from right) with the children of Struga (Photo: JCCP)

In Macedonia, twice a year, in spring and fall, not only the government but also the people come out to plant trees. In spring 2010, the tree planting was conducted on March 30. As in previous years, the day was a national holiday, and government officials, students, and school children all gathered together at their designated spots and spent several hours planting young cedar and pine trees which were distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy.

Ms. Takako Ueda was also one of those who participated in the tree-planting event that day with approximately 300 people, including local elementary school children and teachers, in Struga in southern Macedonia. Ms. Ueda works with a Japanese NGO, the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), and is based in the Balkans. The people she planted trees with, also participate in the collaborative cleaning and workshop project^(*), which JCCP is implementing in Struga, cooperating with the Government of Japan^(*).

The people of Macedonia, which became independent from the former Yugoslavia in 1991, are known for their mild and courteous character. Struga is a city of rich cultures where such people live, and which have beautiful historical buildings and a cobblestone main street. However, like other regions in Macedonia, the city is composed of areas with different atmospheres, where ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians live separately from each other.

In Struga, shortly before the presidential election in 2009, large clashes often broke out between high school students of the two ethnic groups. These events reconfirmed the need for exchanges between ethnic Albanians and ethnic Macedonians, who live in different areas and attend different schools according to their ethnic group.

In 2010, JCCP initiated a project in Struga for

elementary school children, which aims to contribute to the reconciliation of the ethnic groups. Under this project, children regularly participate in collaborative activities which cut across ethnicity and religion, including cleaning various parts of the town, visiting each others' schools, and holding workshops for enjoying origami (paper folding) and singing songs together.

Along with Mr. Hiroshi Matsumoto, JCCP representative in the Balkans, Ms. Ueda was actively involved in this project. She became interested in international cooperation, shocked to watch a TV documentary program on the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina when she was a university student. She worked as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) in Poland, and has supported youths in developing countries through NGO activities. Ms. Ueda noted, "My life work is to build communities, working with the people who live there, in which they will forever be able to live happily and in good health."

"Thanks to the principal of one ethnic group, whose own child was involved in an inter-ethnic clash and who supported the cleaning activities and workshop at the principals' meeting, the principal of the other ethnic group, who at first was very passive, turned out to be positive toward our efforts." Ms. Ueda thus said that the project gained momentum from the fact that the people of Struga themselves actively participated in the collaborative programs.

Ms. Ueda shared her thoughts for a bright future. "I was very happy to hear that, as the fruits of the project spread from the children to their families, and then to the community residents, some children visited a community of a different ethnic group from theirs." She added, "I would like to expand the network of people who will join us in the efforts to support these children."



Children planting trees (Photo: JCCP)

*1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project

*2 Promotion of exchanges among different ethnic groups / Collaboration Project for Cleaning Struga City by School Children.

Section 4

Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

Japan provides assistance to each country in compliance with the assistance principles of the ODA Charter and in consideration of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and after comprehensively taking into account the developing countries' need for assistance, socioeconomic conditions, and bilateral relations with the recipient country.

The objective of ODA is to contribute to economic development and improve the welfare of developing countries so as to create a world where all people can live in a humane manner and in peace. In addition, ODA aims to ensure the safety and prosperity of Japan by contributing to the peace and development of the international community (Note 35).

In order to disburse funds, which come from taxpayer money, in an appropriate fashion, Japan provides assistance in compliance with the assistance principles of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in internal affairs) as well as the points listed below, and after comprehensively taking into account the developing countries' need for assistance, socioeconomic conditions, and bilateral relations with the recipient country: (1) Environmental conservation and development should

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

● Specific Operations

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

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

● Consideration of the Environment and Society

In promoting economic development, consideration is needed toward environmental burdens and the effects on the local community. Japan has experienced numerous instances of industrial pollution, including Minamata

disease. Based on these experiences, Japan implements ODA carefully in order to minimize adverse impacts on the environment. Japan also pays consideration to making sure that its development policies do not elicit

Note 35 According to OECD-DAC definitions, ODA refers to the flow of funds that meet the following three requirements: (1) that the funds be provided by an implementing agency of government; (2) that the main purpose of the funds is to contribute to the economic development and welfare of developing countries; and (3) that the terms of provision of fund assistance do not place a heavy burden on developing countries and that the grant element constitutes at least 25%.

undesirable effects on local society, and in particular the socially vulnerable such as those suffering from poverty, women, ethnic minorities, and disabled persons. For example, JICA promulgated its new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Concern in April 2010, and conducts procedures to confirm that consideration is being paid to environmental and social factors in its

preliminary surveys, environmental reviews, as well as monitoring at the implementation stage. In addition, Japan intends to incorporate the gender perspective on all project levels —including policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation— in order to promote gender mainstreaming in development.

● Avoidance of Military Uses and of Encouragement of International Conflict

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

At the same time, Japan proactively contributes

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

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

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

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

Fiji: Commodore Bainimarama has held power over Fiji since December 2006 after a bloodless coup d'état. Prime Minister Bainimarama announced a roadmap in July 2009 in aiming to hold general elections in September 2014; however, there are calls from the international community demanding that a general election be held at an earlier stage. While focusing on the situation in the country until the implementation of democratic general elections, Japan is encouraging the interim administration to promptly recover a democratic political system in Fiji. In addition, for the time being, Japan plans to pay careful consideration to the possibility of implementing projects on a case-by-case basis, while also evaluating the nation's progress in the democratization process.

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

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

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.

(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

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.

(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

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

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.

(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

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.

(c) Collaboration with Academia and Local Governments

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

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

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

Working together with local governments and NGOs in developing countries is not only beneficial to the socioeconomic development of the developing nation, but also leads to strengthening 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.



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.

Solidarity toward Self-Reliance —Japanese NGO Assistance for Haiti—



Mr. Kumagai putting on a picture-story show for sanitation education for elementary school children (Photo: Mr. Kumagai)

Haiti was the first country to gain independence in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1804, and initially, was a major sugar producer in the world. Today, the land has thinned out, and the economy relies on agricultural exports, including coffee and mangoes. In addition, because forests are cleared to make charcoal to supplement small cash earnings, environmental destruction is worsening and agricultural land is declining.

It was 2004 when Mr. Yuichi Kumagai, project manager for a Japanese NGO Haiti no Kai or Society of Haiti, first visited Haiti. In the household survey he conducted, the responses show that many households only eat one meal a day. He even heard someone responding that he had only drunk coffee that day.

Mr. Kumagai graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture, Gifu University. Before joining Society of Haiti, he assisted vegetable farming as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) in Burkina Faso, Africa. When he finished his term, he wanted to keep on assisting developing countries. That is when an NGO in his home prefecture of Aichi invited him to join Society of Haiti. This is how he came to be involved in assistance for Haiti.

Society of Haiti was established in 1986, and its activities began with support for Sister Sachiko Hongo who is engaged in education activities in Hinche, which is located in central Haiti. In 2004, it began providing assistance to the rural area in the same city^(*).

The project was borne from Mr. Kumagai's concept of, "Let's begin by securing food for ourselves by self-reliance." Under this project, residents jointly operate the farmland.

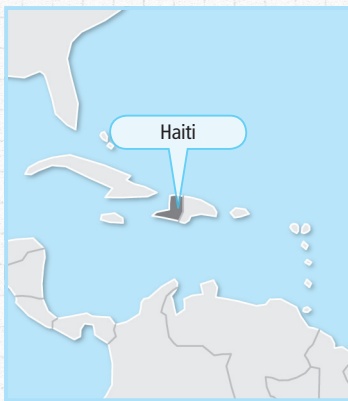
The main actor of the project is a group called "Consortium of Residents and Families." Its central figure is a Haitian, Mr. Exile. He has previously received one-

year agricultural training in Japan with support from Society of Haiti.

After returning home, he established the Consortium of Residents and Families, based on the idea of fighting poverty through solidarity. Through the partnership between Mr. Kumagai who has experience and Mr. Exile, who has strong convictions, the project gradually became more active.

Six years have passed since the project started, and the number of participating members increased from initial 30 to over 200 households. Coupled with the increase of participating members, the project has expanded its activities from joint operation of seven hectare farmland to the construction of a well, the installation of a solar panel and the establishment of a school attended by 330 children. One of the members, Mr. Florida, noted, "This community has become more vibrant since the Consortium of Residents and Families started its activities."

Also, with a view to promoting sustainable economic growth in Haiti, the project launched trainings for a forestation program in order to restore destroyed forests. It was while this training was going on, in January 2010, when a large earthquake hit Haiti, which left more than 220,000 people dead or missing. In response to the earthquake disaster, Society of Haiti provided emergency assistance to the affected areas, including food distribution. Haiti suffered tremendously, and Society of Haiti consistently supports them to be self-reliant, having newly constructed a cassava bread factory to secure enough funds to cover the operation costs of the Consortium of Residents and Families. The people of Haiti, who are overcoming difficulties, are taking one step at a time towards self-reliance, with everybody sharing the many tangible and intangible outcomes of the project.



Members of the Consortium of Residents and Families (front row, second from left, Mr. Exile) (Photo: Mr. Kumagai)

*1 Project name: General Farming Development Project (2004–present)

Public-Private Cooperation for Former ODA Recipient Country —Automobile Technical Training in Saudi Arabia—



Saudi representatives at the WorldSkills Competition in Shizuoka (center, Mr. Othman; left, Mr. Kaito) (Photo: Mr. Kaito)

The city of Jeddah is an economic center located in southwestern Saudi Arabia. The city is home to a vocational and technical training school that is unique in the world: the Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute (SJAHI). The institute was established with the cooperation of the public and private sectors of Japan and Saudi Arabia^{(*)1}.

In Saudi Arabia, while its abundant natural resources including oil are driving the economic growth, the high unemployment rate of young people consisting of nearly half of the country's population has been a problem. To address this issue, the government has promoted to replace foreigners making up half of the workforce, with Saudis what is called Saudization (Saudi Arabian employment expansion policy). In this context, responding to a request from the Government of Saudi Arabia, Japan began to cooperate via ODA for automobile technical training in 2001 as the demand for automobile mechanics was expected to increase in the country, due to the high ratio of car ownership. When Saudi Arabia graduated from an ODA recipient in 2008, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan took over the program from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in September 2009, and since then has continued to provide assistance through the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE) and the Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)^{(*)2}.

At SJAHI, a two-year automobile mechanic curriculum is offered to develop human resources in the area of after sales services. Graduates are then employed at maintenance shops of Japanese automobile dealers across Saudi Arabia and carry out automobile inspection and maintenance as well as customer service work. In August 2010, approximately 1,300 people graduated from the seventh class of the automobile mechanic development program. Some of the accomplished students have become SJAHI instructors. There are now 12 instructors who are expected to independently lead the

management of SJAHI in the future.

Mr. Shigeru Kaito was dispatched to SJAHI as an expert. After joining Nissan Motor in 1970, Mr. Kaito received language training in Arabic in Syria and has been consistently involved in after sales services with the company. He recalled that when he arrived in Jeddah as an expert in 2006, he was glad to have the opportunity to give something back to the Arabic people.

Mr. Kaito also says that he initially had concerns when he arrived. In addition to giving guidance in a country with a different culture and customs from Japan, he was concerned if the companies of automobile industry compete each other within Japan and Saudi Arabia could collaborate to develop an assistance mechanism. When he actually stepped foot into the institute, however, he says he was "very much encouraged" to see the CEOs of Japanese automobile dealers, SJAHI management, and all the school staff pledging to overcome their respective corporate interests and work together towards their shared goal of Saudization. This gave Mr. Kaito a renewed resolution to fulfill his own mission.

In the WorldSkills Competition in 2007, then-SJAHI instructor Mr. Othman participated as a representative of Saudi Arabia and received high marks. He currently works at the Mazda dealership in Jeddah. Looking back on the competition, Mr. Othman says, "I sincerely thank Mr. Kaito who taught me everything kindly and intensely like a father."

Including Mr. Othman, the skills and attitudes of the SJAHI graduates towards the work are highly regarded by the Saudi Arabian Government and automobile industry. Mr. Kaito, who has newly introduced policy management to SJAHI and is working with an expert from a new, different carmaker to strengthen its leadership, said, "The next crucial task is to ensure make their management self-reliant. Training the young people of Saudi Arabia is well worth our efforts." Mr. Kaito places his hopes on the Saudi Arabian youths.



Teaching the instruction method for using the fault diagnosis equipment (Photo: Mr. Kaito)

^{(*)1} Japanese side: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI); Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (JAMA)
Saudi Arabian side: General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training (GOTEVOT)

^{(*)2} Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute Project Phases 1 and 2 (Technical cooperation project), Phase 3 (September 2009 onwards, METI project)

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 Chikyu* (Let’s Explore Our Planet)” on its own website, while video and other materials are often provided on the Plaza for International Cooperation

website. Since 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 Chikyu 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.