

Part IV

Statistics and Reference Materials

Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget	136
Section 1 FY2010 ODA Budget (Original Budget)	136
Section 2 Project Budget for ODA-related Ministries and Agencies (Original Budget) and Project Outlines	140
Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements	149
Section 1 Flows to Developing Countries	149
Section 2 Bilateral ODA by Income Groups	150
Section 3 Disbursements by Country	152
Section 4 Disbursements by Sector	161
Section 5 Disbursement for Overseas Disaster Assistance	162
Chapter 3 List of Bilateral Assistance Projects	165
Section 1 Bilateral Grants	165
Section 2 Bilateral Loans	173
Chapter 4 ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions	175
Chapter 5 Reference Material on Japan's ODA	178
Section 1 Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (December 2009–end of October 2010)	178
Section 2 Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance	181
Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)	204
(Reference) Other Countries' ODA Disbursement	205
Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements	205
Section 2 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries	212
Section 3 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions)	214
Section 4 ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donors Countries and Regions	215

Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1 FY2010 ODA Budget (Original Budget)

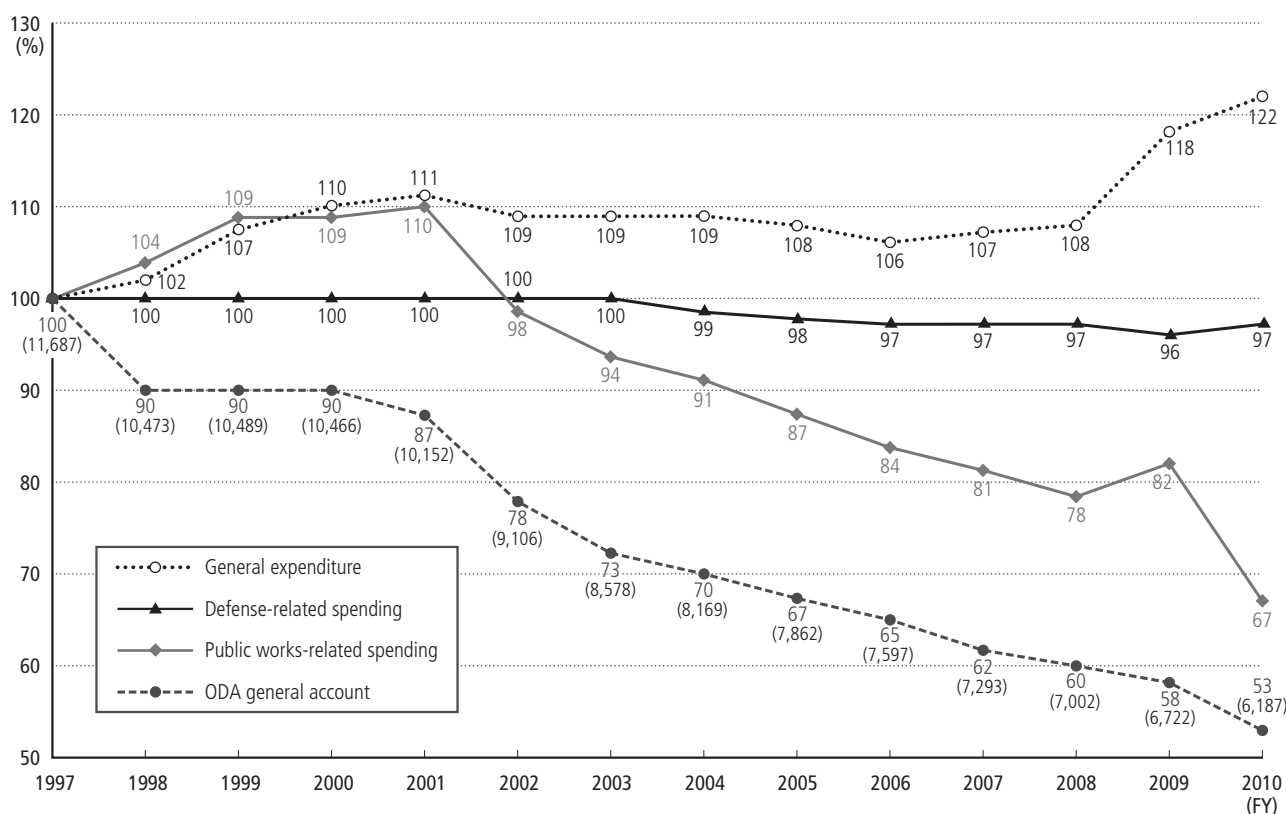
Chart IV-1 ODA Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2009			FY2010		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
General account budget	6,722	▲ 280	▲ 4.0	6,187	▲ 534	▲ 7.9
Project budget (net)	10,764	1,414	15.1	11,676	912	8.5
Scale of projects (gross)	17,047	1,933	12.8	17,667	620	3.6
Yen exchange rate against \$	¥103	—	—	¥94	—	—

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

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



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

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

Chart IV-3 General Account Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2009			FY2010		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
General expenditures	517,310	44,465	9.4	534,542	17,233	3.3
Allocation						
ODA	6,722	▲ 280	▲ 4.0	6,187	▲ 534	▲ 7.9
Social security	248,344	30,515	14.0	272,686	24,342	9.8
Education and science	53,104	▲ 15	▲ 0.0	55,860	2,756	5.2
Defense	47,741	▲ 55	▲ 0.1	47,903	162	0.3
Public works	70,701	3,349	5.0	57,731	▲ 12,970	▲ 18.3
Others	368,170	10,402	2.9	388,450	20,279	5.5
Total	885,480	54,867	6.6	922,992	37,512	4.2

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

Chart IV-4 ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2009			FY2010		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	5,449	▲ 58	▲ 1.1	5,143	▲ 305	▲ 5.6
1. Bilateral grants	4,607	▲ 67	▲ 1.4	4,254	▲ 353	▲ 7.7
(1) Economic development assistance, and others.	1,608	20	1.3	1,542	▲ 67	▲ 4.2
(2) Technical Cooperation	2,904	▲ 23	▲ 0.8	2,697	▲ 208	▲ 7.2
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	24	0	0.6	16	▲ 8	▲ 33.3
(4) Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)	70	▲ 65	▲ 48.1	0	▲ 70	▲ 100.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	842	9	1.1	889	47	5.6
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	585	▲ 10	▲ 1.7	611	26	4.5
(2) MDBs	257	19	8.1	279	21	8.3
II Loans	1,273	▲ 222	▲ 14.8	1,044	▲ 229	▲ 18.0
JICA (Loan Aid Section)	1,273	▲ 222	▲ 14.8	1,044	▲ 229	▲ 18.0
III Total	6,722	▲ 280	▲ 4.0	6,187	▲ 534	▲ 7.9

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

Chart IV-5 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2009				FY2010			
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total
Grants	8,747	1,446	19.8	51.3	8,649	▲ 99	▲ 1.1	49.0
Loans	8,299	487	6.2	48.7	9,018	719	8.7	51.0
Total (project scale)	17,047	1,934	12.8	100.0	17,667	620	3.6	100.0
Recoveries	6,283	—	—	—	5,991	—	—	—
Net	10,764	1,414	15.1	—	11,676	912	8.5	—

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

*2 The ODA project budget includes the budgets for projects implemented by independent administrative institutions and agencies.

Chart IV-6 ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY2009			FY2010		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	8,747	1,446	19.8	8,649	▲ 99	▲ 1.1
1. Bilateral grants	5,142	143	2.9	4,816	▲ 327	▲ 6.4
(1) Economic development assistance, and others.	1,608	20	1.3	1,542	▲ 67	▲ 4.2
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	3,440	187	5.7	3,258	▲ 182	▲ 5.3
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	24	0	0.6	16	▲ 8	▲ 33.3
(4) Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)	70	▲ 65	▲ 48.1	0	▲ 70	▲ 100.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	3,605	1,304	56.7	3,833	228	6.3
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	587	▲ 11	▲ 1.9	621	34	5.8
(2) MDBs	3,017	1,315	77.3	3,212	194	6.4
II Loans	8,299	487	6.2	9,018	719	8.7
(1) JICA (Loan Aid Section)	8,200	500	6.5	8,910	710	8.7
(2) Others	99	▲ 13	▲ 11.5	108	9	8.9
III Total (project scale)	17,047	1,933	12.8	17,667	620	3.6
Recoveries	6,283	—	—	5,991	—	—
Net	10,764	1,414	15.1	11,676	912	8.5

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

Chart IV-7

Budgetary Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2009 project budget Gross ¥1.7047 trillion (12.8% increase)		FY2010 project budget Gross ¥1.7667 trillion (3.6% increase)	
Expenditure by type of assistance	Budgetary sources	Budgetary sources	Expenditure by type of assistance
Grant aid ¥160.8 billion (1.3% increase)			Grant aid ¥154.2 billion (4.2% decrease)
Technical cooperation ¥344.0 billion (5.7% increase)	General account ¥672.2 billion (4.0% decrease)	General account ¥618.7 billion (7.9% decrease)	Technical cooperation ¥325.8 billion (5.3% decrease)
Others ¥9.4 billion (40.8% decrease)	MOFA ¥436.3 billion (1.0% decrease)	MOFA ¥413.4 billion (5.3% decrease)	Others ¥1.6 billion (83.0% decrease)
UN and other International Organizations (contributions) ¥58.7 billion (1.9% decrease)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies ¥235.8 billion (9.1% decrease)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies ¥205.4 billion (12.9% decrease)	UN and other International Organizations (contributions) ¥62.1 billion (5.8% increase)
MDBs (contributions) ¥301.7 billion (77.3% increase)	Special account ¥17.4 billion (34.5% increase)	Special account ¥18.3 billion (5.6% increase)	MDBs (contributions) ¥321.2 billion (6.4% increase)
	Issuance of government bonds ¥276.0 billion (88.5% increase)	Issuance of government bonds ¥293.3 billion (6.3% increase)	
Loan aid, etc. ¥829.9 billion (6.2% increase)	Fiscal loan and investment, etc. ¥739.2 billion (13.4% increase)	Fiscal loan and investment, etc. ¥836.3 billion (13.1% increase)	Loan aid, etc. ¥901.8 billion (8.7% increase)
Net Recoveries ¥1.0764 trillion (15.1% increase) ¥628.3 billion		Net Recoveries ¥1.1676 trillion (8.5% increase) ¥599.1 billion	

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

Section 2

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

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

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY2009	FY2010		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	30	27	▲ 3	▲ 8.6
Financial Services Agency	126	119	▲ 7	▲ 5.3
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	821	773	▲ 47	▲ 5.8
Ministry of Justice	244	236	▲ 9	▲ 3.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	436,321	413,378	▲ 22,943	▲ 5.3
Ministry of Finance	153,763	132,934	▲ 20,830	▲ 13.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	38,169	33,132	▲ 5,037	▲ 13.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	8,838	8,599	▲ 239	▲ 2.7
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	4,250	3,956	▲ 294	▲ 6.9
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	27,748	23,126	▲ 4,622	▲ 16.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	753	471	▲ 282	▲ 37.4
Ministry of the Environment	1,102	1,994	891	80.9
Total	672,166	618,746	▲ 53,420	▲ 7.9

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

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

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY2009	FY2010		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	30	27	▲ 3	▲ 8.6
Financial Services Agency	126	119	▲ 7	▲ 5.3
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	821	773	▲ 47	▲ 5.8
Ministry of Justice	244	236	▲ 9	▲ 3.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	439,543	416,596	▲ 22,948	▲ 5.2
Ministry of Finance	1,155,888	1,248,551	92,663	8.0
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	38,169	33,132	▲ 5,037	▲ 13.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,516	9,242	▲ 274	▲ 2.9
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	14,163	14,757	594	4.2
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	43,041	39,287	▲ 3,754	▲ 8.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	753	471	▲ 282	▲ 37.4
Ministry of the Environment	2,387	3,505	1,119	46.9
Total	1,704,681	1,766,698	62,016	3.6
Recoveries	628,303	599,088	—	—
Net	1,076,378	1,167,609	91,231	8.5

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

Chart IV-10 FY2010 Project Budget and Project Outlines by Ministry and Agency
1. Grant Aid
(1) Bilateral Grants
(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (154,150)	<p>(1) Grant Aid for General Projects: Provides the necessary funds to support various projects to develop human resources, construct facilities, and provide materials and equipment in developing countries.</p> <p>(2) Grant Aid for Community Empowerment: Supports the development of overall skills of people in communities facing poverty.</p> <p>(3) Non-Project Grant Aid: Provides the necessary funds for developing countries to purchase materials and equipment from overseas and implement economic and social reforms such as poverty reduction.</p> <p>(4) Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects: Provides the necessary funds to support small-scale grassroots projects to enhance human security undertaken by local governments and NGOs in developing countries.</p> <p>(5) Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Provides the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects, emergency humanitarian assistance projects, and other projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions.</p> <p>(6) Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction: Supports developing countries vulnerable to natural disasters by providing the necessary funds to maintain facilities as a disaster prevention measure and to restore facilities as part of the post-disaster recovery efforts.</p> <p>(7) Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement: Provides the necessary funds to fight against terrorism and piracy to enhance peace and security which are vital not only for economic and social development in developing countries but also the peace and prosperity of Japan.</p> <p>(8) Grant Aid for Environmental/Climate Change Countermeasure Programs: Provides the necessary funds for developing countries to make policies and plans for strengthening measures to protect the environment and fight against global warming, and support concrete projects to implement these policies and plans as part of the "Cool Earth Partnership."</p> <p>(9) Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Provides financial support for specific developing countries that are implementing poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>(10) Grant Aid for Research and Human Resource Development: Provides the necessary funds to support developing countries in their research projects, drawing on the expertise of Japan's higher education and academic research institutions, as well as development of human resources, including young competent administrative officials.</p> <p>(11) Grant Aid for Fisheries: Provides the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries.</p> <p>(12) Cultural Grant Assistance: Supports equipment procurement and facility improvement to promote cultural and higher education activities and preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries. Cultural grants are administered through two schemes: "Cultural Grassroots Projects" by NGOs and relatively small projects conducted by local public organizations.</p> <p>(13) Emergency Grant Aid: Provides humanitarian emergency funds necessary to support victims, refugees, and internally displaced persons suffering from natural disasters or conflicts between (among, or within) (a) nation(s).</p> <p>(14) Food Aid: Provides the necessary funds for developing countries facing food shortages to purchase grains such as rice, wheat and maize in accordance with the Food Aid Convention.</p> <p>(15) Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers: Provides the necessary funds to purchase fertilizer, farm machinery, etc., in order to support the self-help efforts of developing countries to improve their food self-sufficiency.</p>

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (27)	Invite countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debate on the drug situations of each country, methods of drug crime investigation, and international cooperation, thereby constructing and strengthening international networks for drug law enforcement.
Financial Services Agency	(22)	Introduce general financial market systems to emerging market countries, share knowledge of and experiences in financial market with financial administrators of these countries, and give them training on financial administration for human resource development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	(578)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Carry out dialogue on policies for the information and telecommunications field with other countries, assist the international cooperation activities of the private sector (the management of international program libraries), and facilitate exchange among researchers. (2) (Japan) As the host country of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), supports developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the training of their government officials/statisticians at SIAP, which was established to strengthen the statistical capability of these countries. (3) Support the creation of high-quality telecommunications through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT); enhance human resources, such as IT researchers and technicians, in the Asia-Pacific region; support the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and support improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	(236)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hold seminars to improve the immigration control systems of Southeast Asian countries, and provide funds for operational expenses to support the immigration procedures and stay of foreign trainees and others. (2) Hold training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conduct research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (3) Support Asian countries in creating an effective legal and judicial system by assisting them with drafting basic legislations, establishing and maintaining judicial organizations in order to administer justice, and promoting the development of legal professionals by holding seminars and training. Conduct comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and enhance the development of Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries for the further development of their judicial systems.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (147,986)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide technical cooperation based on treaties and other international commitments: Projects to foster human resources that will lead to the advancement of developing countries, transfer Japan's technologies and experience, and establish and maintain the various systems and organizations necessary to resolve the issues that hamper development, in order to enable the self-reliant and continuous economic and social development in developing countries. Examples include the "acceptance of technical trainees" project in which administrative officials and technicians, who will be responsible for the development of their countries, are accepted into Japan and other countries and specialized knowledge and skills in various fields are transferred. The "dispatch of experts" project in which Japan provides assistance to prepare development plans, carry out investigation, conduct research and development, provide assistance to enhance education and training, carry out activities for information dissemination and policy promotion, and give advice and instructions to governmental organizations in developing countries. Carry out "the project to provide equipment" necessary to achieve the above. (2) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots technical cooperation carried out by the people of Japan. People full of the volunteer spirit, who hope to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries through public participation projects, are dispatched to these countries and live among the local people to share their knowledge and experience. The two pillars of dispatching volunteers are "the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers between the ages 20–39" and "the Senior Volunteers between the ages 40–69." (3) Secure and develop human resources: Secure and develop human resources such as experts necessary to implement technical cooperation, and conduct research and share information to promote human resources development and technical cooperation. (4) Citizen Participatory Cooperation: Implement JICA Partnership Programs and implement Development Education Enhancement Programs in order to expand and promote international cooperation through Japanese NGOs and local municipalities. (5) Technology cooperation for development programs from the beginning stage of research and planning: Assist with research for policymaking or for making plans for public works. In principle, technology cooperation is not limited to policies and plans financed by Japan. (6) Disaster relief activities: Contribute to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams, and provide emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions victimized by natural disasters, at the request of the affected country or international organizations. (7) Country and issue based projects (including project formulation, etc.): Gather a variety of information, conduct ex-ante research, conduct proactive dialogues with recipient countries from the planning stage in order to make high quality plans, gather information in line with the international cooperation, and act accordingly in order to implement aid efficiently and effectively. (8) Operations evaluation: Within specific sectors but utilizing a cross-sectoral mindset, conduct evaluations of implemented operations in order to learn and make useful proposals for future cooperation. (9) Others: Provide aid and instructions to those living overseas.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NGO project subsidies (32)	Financial assistance to improve NGO's operation skills and expertise to assist the NGO with project formulation and ex-post project assessment. Hold seminars on economic and social development projects in developing countries.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,316)	The Japan Foundation implements efficient and comprehensive international cultural exchange activities in order to contribute to a better international environment, and to the maintenance and development of harmonious international relationships between Japan and other countries through deepening other nations' understanding of Japan, promoting better mutual understanding among nations, encouraging friendship and goodwill among the peoples of the world, and contributing to the world in culture and other fields.
	Others (55,943)	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish country based aid plans, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make evaluations useful to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; and (3) report administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total 210,277	
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for financial and economic technical cooperation (39,577)	(1) Hold seminars both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatch experts to developing countries. (3) Accept researchers from developing countries. (4) Conduct research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries, and hold workshops. (5) Establish projects financed by ODA loans, and provide technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (through JICA's loan account for technical assistance).
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of acceptance of international students (31,148)	Japan has made efforts to promote the acceptance of international students based on the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students" formulated in 1983 and other proposals. As a result, the number of international students studying in Japan increased annually, from 10,000 in 1983 to approximately 110,000 in 2003, surpassing the target number of 100,000. In May 2009, the number rose to approximately 133,000. Now, Japan is further promoting the acceptance of international students by establishing the "Plan for 300,000 International Students," an initiative to accept 300,000 international students per year by 2020. (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) • Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invite promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher learning. • Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: Provide learning incentive benefits to support privately-sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher learning and students in Japanese language institutions.
	Others (1,956)	Cooperate with developing countries through projects to accept researchers and others in various fields, such as Japanese language education for foreigners, education, culture, and sports, from developing countries, and dispatch experts directly from Japan as well as through international organizations to developing countries.
	Total 33,104	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,476)	(1) Develop human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conduct surveys and make plans for waterworks. (2) Promote the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the Measles Initiative, and the international cooperation project, including research cooperation, to fight against tuberculosis and leprosy, to enhance rehabilitation of disabled persons, and enforce projects related to clinical studies of endemic diseases in developing countries. (3) Promote an appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Give guidance to companies and organizations that accept foreign trainees. (5) Accept foreign government-sponsored students into Polytechnic University. Assist with the creation of an appropriate skill evaluation system in developing countries. (6) Provide support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Regional Skills and Employability Programme (SKILLS-AP), and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,944)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out the following activities to contribute to global food security, develop the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industry in developing regions, and promote the development of farming, mountain, and fishing villages. (1) Expand global food production and promote investment; (2) Assist with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promote the preservation and creation of forests overseas and sustainable forest management; and (4) Secure overseas fishing grounds in cooperation with the countries concerned, and promote the smooth conclusion of fisheries agreements with them.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research for overseas development plans (1,995)	The development of mining and manufacturing industries is the foundation of economic growth in developing countries. As the first step to develop these industries, dispatch research teams of experts, and have them report on their field surveys of developing countries and submit design specifications useful for developing countries to make development plans, and assist with implementing projects by engaging in operations in developing countries.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project for basic surveys for joint resource exploration (1,228)	Provide technical assistance to survey natural resources by conducting geological surveys, geophysical exploration, geochemical exploration, and ground drilling in developing countries possessing natural resources. (Conducted research of 9 countries, 17 regions in 2009.)
	Project to develop infrastructure in LDCs for distribution of goods and industries utilizing Japan's environment conservation technologies (1,573)	In order to develop infrastructure in developing countries for industries and the distribution of goods, and secure Japan's access to natural resources including rare earth metals, conduct surveys to promote swift ODA loans to developing countries, utilize Japan's excellent technologies and know-how, such as energy saving technology, and promote private-sector driven projects.
	Operations to support development of human resources in economy and industries (3,641)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accept industrial trainees from developing countries through private companies, develop human resources in industries in developing countries, dispatch experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques, and assist foreign students who have the potential to lead industries in the future. (Accepted 3,300 trainees, dispatched 217 experts, and provided accommodations for approximately 300 foreign students in corporate dormitories in 2009.)
	Operations to promote research cooperation (600)	Carry out consistent research cooperation with the countries concerned to solve technical problems beyond the capabilities of developing countries, or to meet technical needs unique to developing countries, by utilizing Japan's technologies and ability for research and development without transferring existing technologies. Examples include construction of research facilities such as plants at local sites and research and analysis conducted jointly with research institutions of the partner country. Conducted research cooperation on 15 themes in 2009.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (7,084)	In order to expand Japan's trade, advance smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation among nations, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) provides trade and investment opportunities in developing countries, establishes a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (19,905)	Dispatch experts to developing countries to improve the environment for trade and investment, and carry out success-proven operations to disseminate Japan's technologies, such as energy conservation technology, in developing countries.
	Total (*)	36,026
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(348)	Conduct the following technical cooperation in various fields relating to the work of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) Economic stimulus aid for developing countries; (2) The promotion of human resources development and international cultural and educational exchange; (3) The promotion of international cooperation and exchange programs; (4) The promotion of international cooperation concerning the environment and human security; (5) Support for sustainable urban development through the diffusion of environmental technologies; (6) The strengthening of Asian regional partnerships through the promotion of fundamental infrastructure development; and (7) The acceleration of growth of least developed countries (LCD), etc., by promoting the development of infrastructure essential for peoples' lives.
Ministry of the Environment	(2,195)	(1) Global environment protection: Examination and research to establish a method to transfer denuded land recovery skills, and monitoring and evaluation methods for such land; promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative; examination and research to establish a strategy to prevent air pollution in East Asia in order to realize a clean Asia. (2) Air/water/soil environment etc., protection: Costs for the promotion of measures against hazardous air pollutants (technical assistance for asbestos policy in Asian countries), and costs for project to assist the improvement of sustainable water environment in Asia and other regions (Asian water environment partnership project (Phase II), water environment improvement project in Africa). (3) Recycled waste products policy promotion: A project to strengthen efforts for the creation of a low-carbon, recycling society in Asia. (4) Measures to address global warming: Assistance to attain co-benefits from pollution countermeasures and measures to address global warming being implemented by developing countries using the Kyoto Mechanism.

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (1,600)	Transfer capital to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

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

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (97)	Contributions toward funds necessary for technical assistance projects for emerging market countries and to promote the establishment and implementation of programs undertaken by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO).
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (195)	Contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (4,753) Contributions for Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (1,734)	The UN engages in activities which aim: (1) To maintain international peace and security; (2) To develop friendly relations among nations; (3) To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian issues, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and (4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
	Assessed Contributions to the Trust Fund for Human Security (Contributions to the UN) (1,238)	Assist projects to address various threats to human survival, livelihood, and dignity that the international community is facing, including poverty, environmental destruction, conflicts between and among nations, landmines, refugees, drugs, and HIV/AIDS, from the perspective of human security focused on each individual through the Trust Fund for Human Security established in the UN.
	Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (4,101)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to solve global food problems. It gathers fundamental data, conducts research and studies, gives policy advice to each nation, and carries out technical cooperation projects in many places throughout the world.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1,187)	UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to contribute to the peace and security of the world by promoting collaboration among nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. It also promotes intellectual exchange in various fields across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (2,129)	UNIDO is an organization that aims to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries by carrying out projects for technical cooperation, and liaising and coordinating with the activities of the UN in the fields concerned.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (618)	WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance toward sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1,474)	UNICEF offers aid, with a focus on healthcare, to improve the nutrition of mothers and infants, provides drinking water supplies, and extends long-term aid for children such as education, etc. and short-term emergency aid for people suffering from natural disasters and conflicts. Aid recipient countries are not limited to UN member countries but extended to almost all developing countries.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (5,261)	UNHCR: (1) Provides international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) Provides living assistance to refugees, etc. including water, food, and shelter; (3) Promotes permanent solutions for refugee problems (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement in third countries); and (4) Promotes the conclusion of agreements by countries for the protection of refugees.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,485)	UNFPA assists in providing funds, etc. for family planning in developing countries, reproductive health, and population-related activities such as a national census. Funds are distributed with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region, which accounts for 60% of the world's population, as well as the African region suffering from the effects of population increase.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (179)	UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees for education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of housing, etc.), welfare (conducting foster programs, operating public community halls, etc.), and for assisting small-scale financial and entrepreneurship activities, through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to environmental issues (4,031)	Assist environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN —mainly the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and environment-related treaties that conduct and assist various projects which deal with the earth environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (7,222)	As the central coordination organization in the field of development in the UN system as well as a major funding agency, UNDP assists the sustainable development of developing countries in a multitude of ways, by focusing on activities in the four areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and energy. Aside from contributions to the core fund, Japan provides assistance to developing countries through various funds of Japan with specific purposes, grant aid, and supplementary budgets.
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (1,284)	The IAEA provides assistance through the establishment of a technical cooperation fund based on the request of the developing country, with the dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, acceptance of trainees and strengthening of nuclear security, in the respective fields of nuclear physics; nuclear power engineering and technology; exploration of, mining, and disposal of nuclear material; nuclear power safety; and use of radiation in the agriculture, medical, industrial, etc., sectors.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (442)	In order to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, the CGIAR conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers across the world for the development and diffusion of technologies in developing countries.
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (293)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, hostages, etc. through the promotion of compliance with the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), assistance (in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food items to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (full implementation of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality).
	Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (6,002)	Assists developing countries in the fight against the three major infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) by providing funds for prevention, treatment, and care and support for patients. Through these endeavors, the Fund also contributes to the strengthening of healthcare system and maternal and child health.
	Others (7,706)	Provides contributions and donations of various kinds to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Gross Amount ^(*) 52,138	
Ministry of Finance	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (120,898)	The IDA provides interest-free long-term loans and grants for the world's poorest countries which are incapable of borrowing money in markets.
	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (9,926)	The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, and non-financial services such as analytical and advisory services. Contributions complement loans financed by the IBRD/IDA to support the technical assistance and human resources development, small-scale poverty reduction projects, and policy improvement.
	Contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (14,030)	Aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment in developing countries, and acts as a funding mechanism for multilateral projects in the following six fields: (1) Climate change measures; (2) Biodiversity protection; (3) International water pollution countermeasures; (4) Ozone layer protection; (5) Degraded soil protection; and (6) Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) pollution countermeasures.
	Contributions to the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) (82,400)	A multilateral fund established by the World Bank to assist developing countries with their climate change initiatives. Contributes to projects to diminish greenhouse gases, carries out appropriate forest preservation measures, and supports the renewable energy field.
	Contributions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (752)	The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors of developing countries through loans and investment by IFC. Contributions complement the loans and investments provided by IFC, and support entrepreneurs in developing countries with the creation of companies, with their business planning, and other technical assistance activities.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (7,917)	The ADB supports efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth by the promotion of environmentally sustainable growth and regional integration. The contribution complements loans financed by the main body of ADB to support small-scale poverty reduction projects and human resources development in the developing countries.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (10,016)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia Pacific region through the promotion of sustainable growth and regional integration initiatives that consider inclusive economic growth and environmental issues.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (44,002)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans at very low interest rates and on relaxed terms and conditions, to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (564)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans, grants, and technical assistance mainly to the middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions. This contribution complements loans and grants financed by the main body of IDB to support small-scale poverty reduction projects and technical cooperation projects, etc.
	Contributions to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) (1,258)	The MIF is a fund installed in the IDB, meant to support private sector development and investment promotion in Latin American nations. It provides technical assistance and investments, mainly to small-scale enterprises.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (194)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide financing on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. Japan's contribution complements the loans and grants financed by the AfDB, and provides technical assistance to national and regional governments, industry groups, and public and private enterprises, to support the private sectors of AfDB member countries.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (21,494)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on relaxed terms and conditions for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (53)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member-countries of the Soviet Union in shifting their economies toward market-based economies, and promotes laissez-faire activities by entrepreneurs and the private sectors of these countries. Japan's contribution complements the financial support provided by EBRD, and supports the organization's technical assistance activities.
	Other Contributions (4,471)	Contributions for technical assistance to, debt relief of, and other activities of developing countries in relation to their financial and monetary systems, taxation systems, and customs duties, etc., made mainly through organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Customs Organization (WCO), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
	Gross amount 317,975	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (29)	Promotes the preservation and restoration of cultural property through contributions to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (5,516)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN established with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (1,366)	Voluntary contributions to WHO's projects for taking countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in order to contribute to solving the many health problems in the world.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (883)	Assessed contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLS-AP).
	Gross total 7,765	

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions and others (2,012)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the FAO, WFP, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), umbrella organizations of the CGIAR, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), etc., in order to contribute to global food security and the resolution of global issues, including climate change and cross-border diseases, through the sustainable development of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries, as well as farming, mountain, and fishing villages.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions and others (1,661)	Contributions to UNIDO, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Secretariat, APEC Business Advisory Council, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), International Energy Agency (IEA), and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (124)	Contributions to international organizations providing development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism, meteorology, and transportation: the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism; and the World Meteorological Organization.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (1,311)	Contributions and assessed contributions to UNEP, UNEP-International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP/ITC), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI).

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

2. Loans and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget (¥ million))	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Development investment and loan (30)	Loans or investments on relaxed terms and conditions through JICA designed to support Japanese private companies conducting operations to develop the agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing industries and the local communities of developing countries have been offered. However, as a result of the Reorganization and Rationalization Plan of Special Public Institutions formulated in December 2001, these investment and loans have been terminated. Since 2003, loans have been extended only to the projects that had been approved by 2003.
Ministry of Finance	Yen loans and overseas investment and loans (891,000)	Loans provided at a low interest rate along with relaxed terms and conditions, such as a very long repayment period, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to contribute to the economic and social development and economic stability of developing regions. Note: JICA's Loan Aid Operations are financed through capital contributions from the general budget, the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, and private funds.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (10,801)	In order to achieve the smooth promotion of overseas fishery cooperation and contribute to the stable development of Japan's fisheries by securing fishing grounds, loans are offered through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) to Japanese companies that implement overseas fishery cooperation such as development feasibility studies in the partner country and technical cooperation. OFCF also offers investment and loans to local corporations in the partner country conducting overseas fishery cooperation jointly with the Japanese government or companies.

Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

Section 1 Flows to Developing Countries

Chart IV-11 Flows from Japan to Developing Countries

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

Item		Calendar year	2008	2009	Percentage increase from the previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	7,839	5,406	-31.0
		Grant aid	4,781	2,212	-53.7
		Technical cooperation	3,058	3,195	4.5
		Loan aid	-900	675	—
		Total	6,939	6,081	-12.4
		Contributions to multilateral institutions	2,781	3,472	24.8
		(ODA) Total	9,720	9,553	-1.7
	(% of GNI)	(0.19)	(0.18)	—	
Other Official Flows (OOF)		Official credits (over one year)	-548	-654	—
		Direct investment finances	-273	10,502	—
		Concessional lending to multilateral institutions	594	1,554	161.4
		(OOF) Total	-226	11,402	—
Private flows (PF)		Export credits (over one year)	-5,644	-7,510	—
		Direct investment	54,164	39,000	-28.0
		Other bilateral securities investments	3,156	4,016	27.2
		Concessional loans to multilateral agencies	-1,065	1,987	—
		(PF) Total	50,611	37,493	-25.9
	Grants by private voluntary agencies	452	533	18.1	
	Total resource flows	60,556	58,981	-2.6	
	(% of GNI)	(1.20)	(1.13)	—	
	Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$100 million)	50,421	52,231	3.6	

*1 The 2008 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥103.5; the 2009 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥93.4 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

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

Item		Calendar year	2008	2009	Percentage increase from the previous year
	Grants		7,763.6	5,327.3	-31.4
	Technical cooperation		1,950.1	2,299.8	17.9

Section 2 Bilateral ODA by Income Groups

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

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

Income group	Calendar year		2008		2009		Number of recipient countries of Japanese ODA (2009)
LDCs			1,418.2	(20.8)	1,730.4	(28.8)	49
LMICs			761.0	(11.2)	1,533.2	(25.5)	11
UMICs			1,885.3	(27.6)	621.6	(10.4)	46
UMICs			565.4	(8.3)	395.2	(6.6)	35
HICs			1.2	(0.0)	1.8	(0.0)	4
Unclassifiable			2,192.1	(32.1)	1,719.1	(28.6)	
Total			6,823.2	(100.0)	6,001.2	(100.0)	

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)

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

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

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

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

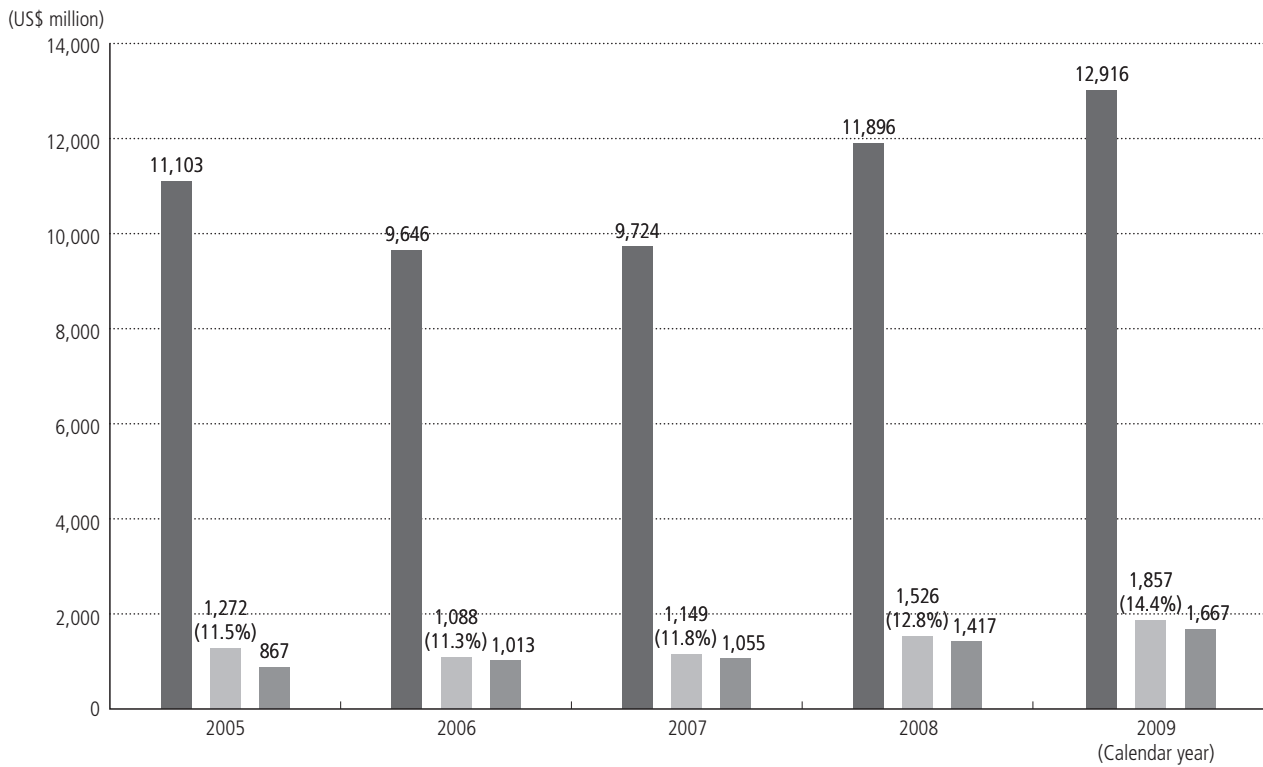
*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$935 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 11 such countries and regions.

*3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$936 but less than or equal to US\$3,705 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 46 such countries and regions.

*4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,706, but less than or equal to US\$11,455 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, 35 such countries and regions in this category.

*5 High Income Countries (HICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$11,456 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 4 such countries and regions.

Source: World Bank Atlas, 2010 DAC Development co-operation Report

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


*1 Excludes debt relief

*2 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries

*3 Gross disbursement basis

■ Amount of bilateral ODA

■ Amount of assistance for LDCs

() The percentages in parentheses show the percentage of bilateral ODA that is assistance for LDCs

■ Amount of grants for LDCs

Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-14 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

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

Country or Region	Type	Japan's ODA (2009)						Total	
		Grants			Loan aid				
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received		Total
Asia	596.90	119.56	961.54	1,558.44	6,240.46	5,580.86	659.60	2,218.05	
East Asia	279.18	36.56	780.43	1,059.60	4,458.78	4,384.55	74.23	1,133.83	
Northeast Asia	48.59	6.36	365.42	414.01	940.80	1,122.69	-181.89	232.12	
Republic of Korea (ROK) *			64.19	64.19		48.99	-48.99	15.21	
China	14.02	0.35	283.03	297.05	902.91	1,058.00	-155.09	141.96	
[Hong Kong] *			0.28	0.28				0.28	
[Macao] *									
Mongolia	34.57	6.01	17.92	52.49	37.89	15.70	22.19	74.68	
Southeast Asia (ASEAN)	230.39	30.00	406.97	637.36	3,517.97	3,261.85	256.12	893.48	
Indonesia	27.26	0.68	88.14	115.41	1,300.49	1,928.69	-628.20	-512.79	
Cambodia	59.40	0.06	48.14	107.54	20.94	0.99	19.94	127.49	
Singapore *			1.61	1.61				1.61	
Thailand	3.71	1.28	48.30	52.01	63.31	265.64	-202.33	-150.31	
Timor-Leste	5.07		6.81	11.88				11.88	
Philippines	40.72	14.26	48.81	89.53	595.13	693.02	-97.89	-8.36	
Brunei *			0.19	0.19				0.19	
Viet Nam	22.82		86.24	109.07	1,305.05	222.76	1,082.29	1,191.36	
Malaysia	5.00		25.03	30.03	210.48	148.73	61.75	91.78	
Myanmar	24.50	13.71	23.77	48.28				48.28	
Laos	41.90		29.91	71.81	22.59	2.04	20.55	92.36	
ODA for multiple countries in East Asia	0.20	0.20	8.04	8.24				8.24	
South Asia	246.41	58.20	130.68	377.09	1,595.94	1,129.85	466.08	843.18	
India	4.50	2.19	27.97	32.47	1,191.72	707.18	484.54	517.01	
Sri Lanka	31.94	5.94	23.46	55.4	295.76	259.53	36.23	91.62	
Nepal	34.37	1.93	20.46	54.82	0.10	9.64	-9.55	45.28	
Pakistan	116.15	38.40	15.62	131.77	38.68	39.02	-0.34	131.43	
Bangladesh	36.96	9.74	31.25	68.21	60.36	114.48	-54.12	14.09	
Bhutan	12.63		7.71	20.33	3.59		3.59	23.92	
Maldives	9.87		2.38	12.25	5.73		5.73	17.99	
ODA for multiple countries in South Asia			1.84	1.84				1.84	
Central Asia and the Caucasus	55.09	8.58	38.17	93.26	185.75	66.44	119.31	212.56	
Azerbaijan	7.82		0.58	8.40	0.04	10.48	-10.43	-2.03	
Armenia	1.30		1.64	2.94	98.53	2.76	95.76	98.70	
Uzbekistan	3.34		11.66	14.99	26.93	21.51	5.41	20.41	
Kazakhstan	0.57		4.94	5.51	57.87	26.25	31.62	37.13	
Kyrgyz Republic	5.54		10.14	15.68	2.39	0.32	2.07	17.75	
Georgia	14.06	0.55	1.03	15.09		2.78	-2.78	12.31	
Tajikistan	22.45	8.03	3.79	26.24				26.24	
Turkmenistan			1.15	1.15		2.34	-2.34	-1.19	

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

Country or Region	Japan's ODA (2009)							Total
	Grants			Total	Loan aid		Total	
	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount received		
ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus			3.24	3.24				3.24
ODA for multiple countries in Asia	16.22	16.22	12.27	28.49		0.01	-0.01	28.47
Middle East	315.92	158.59	139.73	455.65	729.42	684.40	45.02	500.67
Afghanistan	141.65	114.45	28.90	170.54				170.54
United Arab Emirates *			0.06	0.06				0.06
Algeria			1.39	1.39	0.47		0.47	1.86
Yemen	33.92	5.98	5.06	38.98		1.77	-1.77	37.21
Israel *	0.36	0.05	0.21	0.57				0.57
Iraq	3.11	0.05	8.22	11.33	16.79		16.79	28.12
Iran	2.79	2.66	6.37	9.15		26.56	-26.56	-17.41
Egypt	23.55		22.75	46.30	107.42	172.53	-65.11	-18.81
Oman			0.70	0.70				0.70
Qatar *			0.02	0.02				0.02
Kuwait *			0.09	0.09				0.09
Saudi Arabia *			4.57	4.57				4.57
Syria	10.28	4.16	12.23	22.50		76.96	-76.96	-54.45
Tunisia	0.19		5.97	6.15	76.41	68.15	8.26	14.41
Turkey	1.80		8.29	10.10	388.24	187.59	200.65	210.75
Bahrain *			0.05	0.05				0.05
[Palestinian Authority]	62.61	31.17	14.08	76.69				76.69
Morocco	4.77		8.12	12.88	125.79	40.75	85.05	97.93
Jordan	30.29		10.84	41.13	4.05	102.56	-98.51	-57.37
Libya			0.08	0.08				0.08
Lebanon	0.54		0.21	0.75	10.24	7.54	2.71	3.46
ODA for multiple countries in the Middle East	0.06	0.06	1.51	1.58				1.58
Africa	1,012.13	349.65	331.11	1,343.24	212.78	152.79	59.98	1,403.22
	(943.79)	(349.65)	(331.11)	(1,274.90)	(212.78)	(87.32)	125.46	1,400.37
Angola	3.37	1.00	3.39	6.76				6.76
Uganda	23.16	11.75	24.24	47.40	6.64		6.64	54.05
Ethiopia	80.79	34.34	16.98	97.76				97.76
Eritrea	7.22	1.50	1.56	8.78				8.78
Ghana	44.93	0.45	19.87	64.80				64.80
Cape Verde	14.63		1.75	16.38	1.49		1.49	17.87
Gabon	0.13		4.85	4.97		4.89	-4.89	0.08
Cameroon	4.30	0.53	3.81	8.11				8.11
Gambia	10.48		0.91	11.39				11.39
Guinea	16.35	2.02	1.85	18.20				18.20
Guinea-Bissau	8.69	4.21	0.74	9.43				9.43
Kenya	59.53	24.85	24.81	84.34	22.31	72.99	-50.68	33.66
Côte d'Ivoire	9.38	3.00	1.01	10.39				10.39
Comoros	5.11		0.20	5.30				5.30
Republic of the Congo			0.38	0.38				0.38
Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.62	35.77	13.08	65.70				65.70

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

Country or Region	Japan's ODA (2009)								
	Type	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received		Total
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.21		0.21	0.42				0.42	
Zambia	16.21	3.11	20.43	36.64				36.64	
Sierra Leone	31.95	6.15	5.50	37.44				37.44	
Djibouti	26.52	2.14	2.30	28.82				28.82	
Zimbabwe	11.24	10.68	1.14	12.38				12.38	
Sudan	125.09	81.87	13.57	138.65		27.63	-27.63	111.03	
	(95.20)	(81.87)	(13.57)	(108.77)				108.77	
Swaziland	0.19		0.99	1.19				1.19	
Seychelles	7.79		1.28	9.06				9.06	
Senegal	25.32		17.58	42.91	3.83		3.83	46.74	
Somalia	22.60	22.60	0.04	22.64				22.64	
Tanzania	48.68	4.11	23.22	71.91	48.56		48.56	120.46	
Chad	13.85	13.85	0.13	13.98				13.98	
Togo	20.96	4.90	0.24	21.21	14.85	1.96	12.89	34.09	
	(18.81)	(4.90)	(0.24)	(19.05)	(14.85)		14.85	33.90	
Nigeria	24.56	8.81	4.33	28.88				28.88	
Namibia	0.14		3.54	3.68	36.14		36.14	39.82	
Niger	23.91	4.00	11.15	35.06				35.06	
Burkina Faso	37.84	1.00	11.93	49.77				49.77	
Burundi	52.36	9.21	3.95	56.31		35.89	-35.89	20.42	
	(16.07)	(9.21)	(3.95)	(20.02)				20.02	
Benin	19.34	2.00	6.51	25.84				25.84	
Botswana	0.22		1.99	2.22		4.83	-4.83	-2.61	
Mali	32.80		2.71	35.51				35.51	
Madagascar	7.39	1.00	11.90	19.29		0.26	-0.26	19.03	
Malawi	18.98	6.00	16.82	35.80				35.80	
Mauritius	0.21		1.06	1.27		3.34	-3.34	-2.07	
Mauritania	6.70	3.00	2.92	9.63				9.63	
Mozambique	50.19	8.26	10.49	60.67				60.67	
Liberia	11.06	6.90	3.66	14.71				14.71	
Rwanda	12.70	9.17	8.64	21.34				21.34	
Lesotho	2.33	2.03	0.24	2.56				2.56	
Equatorial Guinea			0.10	0.10				0.10	
Central African Republic	4.70	4.50	0.16	4.87	1.21		1.21	6.08	
South Africa	0.43		5.24	5.68		1.01	-1.01	4.67	
ODA for multiple countries in Africa	14.94	14.94	17.74	32.67	77.75		77.75	110.42	
Latin America	124.37	14.33	213.51	337.87	394.83	590.12	-195.29	142.58	
Argentina	0.03		11.52	11.55		2.55	-2.55	9.00	
Antigua and Barbuda			0.97	0.97				0.97	
Uruguay	0.81		3.69	4.50		2.07	-2.07	2.43	
Ecuador	5.44		9.31	14.75		26.51	-26.51	-11.76	
El Salvador	4.07		10.21	14.28	2.89	20.99	-18.10	-3.82	
Guyana	3.99	0.23	0.65	4.64				4.64	
Cuba	0.85		2.77	3.63				3.63	
Guatemala	1.19		10.01	11.2	23.01	8.24	14.77	25.97	

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

Country or Region	Japan's ODA (2009)							Total
	Grants			Loan aid				
	Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount received	Total	
Grenada	0.11							
Costa Rica	0.81		6.53	7.33	61.64	10.68	50.96	58.29
Colombia	5.15	0.37	6.62	11.77		18.47	-18.47	-6.69
Jamaica	0.15		3.58	3.74	10.32	19.31	-8.99	-5.25
Suriname	0.21		0.05	0.26				0.26
Saint Christopher and Nevis			0.03	0.03				0.03
Saint Vincent	2.78		0.89	3.67				3.67
Saint Lucia	5.01		1.39	6.40				6.40
Chile	1.00		9.12	10.12		2.22	-2.22	7.90
Dominican Republic	0.26		10.64	10.89		10.66	-10.66	0.23
Commonwealth of Dominica	3.31		1.15	4.46				4.46
Trinidad and Tobago	0.08		0.00	0.08				0.08
Nicaragua	7.10	5.35	10.29	17.39				17.39
Haiti	24.45	2.39	0.39	24.84				24.84
Panama	1.33	0.32	6.72	8.05	32.95	7.49	25.45	33.51
Bahamas *								
Paraguay	2.67		16.26	18.93	63.34	44.96	18.37	37.31
Barbados			0.04	0.04				0.04
Brazil	2.17	0.47	23.69	25.86	69.18	188.25	-119.07	-93.21
Venezuela	0.38		1.74	2.13				2.13
Belize	0.11		1.59	1.70				1.70
Peru	1.47	0.33	10.87	12.34	123.27	172.39	-49.12	-36.77
Bolivia	16.33	4.82	16.14	32.47		0.69	-0.69	31.78
Honduras	31.03		10.69	41.72				41.72
Mexico	2.04		13.66	15.70	8.23	54.64	-46.41	-30.71
ODA for multiple countries in Latin America	0.05	0.05	11.71	11.75				11.75
Oceania	82.06	17.09	46.29	128.35	1.49	17.94	-16.45	111.90
Kiribati	4.28		2.51	6.79				6.79
[Cook Islands]			0.05	0.05				0.05
Samoa	10.36		4.12	14.48	1.49		1.49	15.97
Solomon Islands	1.64		4.33	5.98				5.98
Tuvalu	7.81		0.77	8.58				8.58
Tonga	8.72		3.00	11.72				11.72
Nauru	2.14		0.33	2.47				2.47
[Niue]			0.07	0.07				0.07
New Caledonia *			0.01	0.01				0.01
Vanuatu	9.45		3.62	13.07				13.07
Papua New Guinea	5.54	0.64	6.95	12.48		16.64	-16.64	-4.16
Palau	3.25		2.82	6.07				6.07
Fiji	17.33	16.44	7.20	24.53		1.30	-1.30	23.23
Marshall Islands	5.96		2.34	8.30				8.30
Micronesia	5.57		3.81	9.38				9.38
ODA for multiple countries in Oceania			4.37	4.37				4.37

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

Country or Region	Type	Japan's ODA (2009)							
		Grants			Total	Loan aid		Total	
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount received		
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Europe		11.74	0.39	23.04	34.78	165.43	43.75	121.68	156.46
Albania		0.13		1.50	1.63		3.64	-3.64	-2.01
Ukraine		2.81		1.90	4.71	57.14		57.14	61.85
Estonia *				0.06	0.06				0.06
Cyprus *				0.01	0.01				0.01
Belarus		0.47		0.11	0.57				0.57
Malta *				0.01	0.01				0.01
Moldova		2.43		0.64	3.07				3.07
Latvia *				0.08	0.08				0.08
Lithuania *				0.22	0.22				0.22
(Former Yugoslavia)		3.54	0.34	12.84	16.38	21.30	2.76	18.54	34.91
Croatia		0.38		0.28	0.66		1.32	-1.32	-0.66
Kosovo				0.15	0.15				0.15
Slovenia *				0.08	0.08				0.08
Serbia		1.14	0.34	2.60	3.74				3.74
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1.84		4.54	6.39		1.44	-1.44	4.95
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0.09		2.76	2.85	21.30		21.30	24.15
Montenegro		0.08		2.42	2.50				2.50
ODA for multiple countries of what was formerly Yugoslavia				1.07	1.07				1.07
ODA for multiple countries in Europe									
Eastern Europe (6 countries) *		2.37	0.05	4.60	6.97	86.99	37.35	49.64	56.61
Slovakia *				0.10	0.10		6.34	-6.34	-6.24
Czech Republic *				0.31	0.31				0.31
Hungary *				1.36	1.36				1.36
Bulgaria *		2.31		0.76	3.07	40.60	8.97	31.63	34.70
Poland *				0.74	0.74		12.38	-12.38	-11.64
Romania *		0.01		1.12	1.13	46.38	9.66	36.73	37.85
ODA for multiple countries in Eastern Europe *		0.05	0.05	0.21	0.26				0.26
Multiple regions Aid, etc.		68.59	0.98	1,479.53	1,548.12				1,548.12
Bilateral ODA total		2,211.70	660.59	3,194.75	5,406.45	7,744.40	7,069.86	674.55	6,081.00
		(2,143.36)	660.59	3,194.75	(5,338.12)	7,744.40	(7,004.38)	(740.03)	(6,078.14)

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

*2 * = graduated countries and regions.

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

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

*5 Country names are general names derived from MOFA's list of countries.

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

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

*8 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt cancellation of yen loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims.

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

*10 The disbursement to Kosovo is now being reported independently (In 2008 and previous years, Kosovo's disbursements were included in the disbursement to Serbia).

Chart IV-15 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type
1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including the amount of debt cancellation and reduction) in 2009 (calendar year)

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

Grant aid				Technical cooperation			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Afghanistan	141.65	6.40%	1	China	283.03	8.86%
2	Sudan	125.09	5.66%	2	Indonesia	88.14	2.76%
3	Pakistan	116.15	5.25%	3	Viet Nam	86.24	2.70%
4	Ethiopia	80.79	3.65%	4	Republic of Korea (ROK) *	64.19	2.01%
5	[Palestinian Authority]	62.61	2.83%	5	Philippines	48.81	1.53%
6	Kenya	59.53	2.69%	6	Thailand	48.30	1.51%
7	Cambodia	59.40	2.69%	7	Cambodia	48.14	1.51%
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.62	2.38%	8	Bangladesh	31.25	0.98%
9	Burundi	52.36	2.37%	9	Laos	29.91	0.94%
10	Mozambique	50.19	2.27%	10	Afghanistan	28.90	0.90%
Ten-country total		800.39	36.19%	Ten-country total		756.92	23.69%
11	Tanzania	48.68	2.20%	11	India	27.97	0.88%
12	Ghana	44.93	37.90%	12	Malaysia	25.03	0.78%
13	Laos	41.90	1.89%	13	Kenya	24.81	0.78%
14	Philippines	40.72	1.84%	14	Uganda	24.24	0.76%
15	Burkina Faso	37.84	1.71%	15	Myanmar	23.77	0.74%
16	Bangladesh	36.96	1.67%	16	Brazil	23.69	0.74%
17	Mongolia	34.57	1.56%	17	Sri Lanka	23.46	0.73%
18	Nepal	34.37	1.55%	18	Tanzania	23.22	0.73%
19	Yemen	33.92	1.53%	19	Egypt	22.75	0.71%
20	Mali	32.80	1.48%	20	Nepal	20.46	0.64%
Twenty-country total		1187.09	53.67%	Twenty-country total		996.32	31.19%
21	Sierra Leone	31.95	1.44%	21	Zambia	20.43	0.64%
22	Sri Lanka	31.94	1.44%	22	Ghana	19.87	0.62%
23	Honduras	31.03	1.40%	23	Mongolia	17.92	0.56%
24	Jordan	30.29	1.37%	24	Senegal	17.58	0.55%
25	Indonesia	27.26	1.23%	25	Ethiopia	16.98	0.53%
26	Djibouti	26.52	1.20%	26	Malawi	16.82	0.53%
27	Donegal	25.32	1.14%	27	Paraguay	16.26	0.51%
28	Nigeria	24.56	1.11%	28	Bolivia	16.14	0.51%
29	Myanmar	24.50	1.11%	29	Pakistan	15.62	0.49%
30	Haiti	24.45	1.11%	30	[Palestinian Authority]	14.08	0.44%
Thirty-country total		1,464.91	66.23%	Thirty-country total		1,168.02	36.56%
Developing countries total		2,211.70	100.00%	Developing countries total		3,194.75	100.00%

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

Loan aid, etc.				Bilateral ODA total			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Viet Nam	1,082.29	160.45%	1	Viet Nam	1,191.36	19.59%
2	India	484.54	71.83%	2	India	517.01	8.50%
3	Turkey	200.65	29.75%	3	Turkey	210.75	3.47%
4	Armenia	95.76	14.20%	4	Afghanistan	170.54	2.80%
5	Morocco	85.05	12.61%	5	China	141.96	2.33%
6	Malaysia	61.75	9.15%	6	Pakistan	131.43	2.16%
7	Ukraine	57.14	8.47%	7	Cambodia	127.49	2.10%
8	Costa Rica	50.96	7.55%	8	Tanzania	120.46	1.98%
9	Tanzania	48.56	7.20%	9	Sudan	111.03	1.83%
10	Romania *	36.73	5.44%	10	Armenia	98.70	1.62%
Ten-country total		2,203.44	326.65%	Ten-country total		2,820.74	46.39%
11	Sri Lanka	36.23	5.37%	11	Morocco	97.93	1.61%
12	Namibia	36.14	5.36%	12	Ethiopia	97.76	1.61%
13	Bulgaria *	31.63	4.69%	13	Laos	92.36	1.52%
14	Kazakhstan	31.62	4.69%	14	Malaysia	91.78	1.51%
15	Panama	25.45	3.77%	15	Sri Lanka	91.62	1.51%
16	Mongolia	22.19	3.29%	16	[Palestinian Authority]	76.69	1.26%
17	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21.30	3.16%	17	Mongolia	74.68	1.23%
18	Laos	20.55	3.05%	18	Democratic Republic of the Congo	65.70	1.08%
19	Cambodia	19.94	2.96%	19	Ghana	64.80	1.07%
20	Paraguay	18.37	2.72%	20	Ukraine	61.85	1.02%
Twenty-country total		2,466.86	365.71%	Twenty-country total		3,635.92	59.79%
21	Iraq	16.79	2.49%	21	Mozambique	60.67	1.00%
22	Guatemala	14.77	2.19%	22	Costa Rica	58.29	0.96%
23	Togo	12.89	1.91%	23	Uganda	54.05	0.89%
24	Tunisia	8.26	1.22%	24	Burkina Faso	49.77	0.82%
25	Uganda	6.64	0.98%	25	Myanmar	48.28	0.79%
26	Maldives	5.73	0.85%	26	Senegal	46.74	0.77%
27	Uzbekistan	5.41	0.80%	27	Nepal	45.28	0.74%
28	Senegal	3.83	0.57%	28	Honduras	41.72	0.69%
29	Bhutan	3.59	0.53%	29	Namibia	39.82	0.65%
30	Lebanon	2.71	0.40%	30	Romania *	37.85	0.62%
Thirty-country total		2,547.49	377.66%	Thirty-country total		4,118.39	67.73%
Developing countries total		674.55	100.00%	Developing countries total		6,081.00	100.00%

*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*3 The amount of "Loan aid" on the above list is the gross loan disbursement during the 2009 calendar year minus the total amount of recoveries, debt cancellation and debt reduction.

*4 The amount of debt cancellation and debt reduction is added to "Grant aid."

2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding the amount of debt cancellation and reduction)
in 2009 (calendar year)

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

Grant aid				Technical cooperation			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Afghanistan	141.65	6.61%	1	China	283.03	8.86%
2	Pakistan	116.15	5.42%	2	Indonesia	88.14	2.76%
3	Sudan	95.20	4.44%	3	Viet Nam	86.24	2.70%
4	Ethiopia	80.79	3.77%	4	Republic of Korea (ROK) *	64.19	2.01%
5	[Palestinian Authority]	62.61	2.92%	5	Philippines	48.81	1.53%
6	Kenya	59.53	2.78%	6	Thailand	48.30	1.51%
7	Cambodia	59.40	2.77%	7	Cambodia	48.14	1.51%
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.62	2.46%	8	Bangladesh	31.25	0.98%
9	Mozambique	50.19	2.34%	9	Laos	29.91	0.94%
10	Tanzania	48.68	2.27%	10	Afghanistan	28.9	0.90%
Ten-country total		766.83	35.78%	Ten-country total		756.92	23.69%
11	Ghana	44.93	2.10%	11	India	27.97	0.88%
12	Laos	41.90	1.95%	12	Malaysia	25.03	0.78%
13	Philippines	40.72	1.90%	13	Kenya	24.81	0.78%
14	Burkina Faso	37.84	1.77%	14	Uganda	24.24	0.76%
15	Bangladesh	36.96	1.72%	15	Myanmar	23.77	0.74%
16	Mongolia	34.57	1.61%	16	Brazil	23.69	0.74%
17	Nepal	34.37	1.60%	17	Sri Lanka	23.46	0.73%
18	Yemen	33.92	1.58%	18	Tanzania	23.22	0.73%
19	Mali	32.80	1.53%	19	Egypt	22.75	0.71%
20	Sierra Leone	31.95	1.49%	20	Nepal	20.46	0.64%
Twenty-country total		1,136.79	53.04%	Twenty-country total		996.32	31.19%
21	Sri Lanka	31.94	1.49%	21	Zambia	20.43	0.64%
22	Honduras	31.03	1.45%	22	Ghana	19.87	0.62%
23	Jordan	30.29	1.41%	23	Mongolia	17.92	0.56%
24	Indonesia	27.26	1.27%	24	Senegal	17.58	0.55%
25	Djibouti	26.52	1.24%	25	Ethiopia	16.98	0.53%
26	Senegal	25.32	1.18%	26	Malawi	16.82	0.53%
27	Nigeria	24.56	1.15%	27	Paraguay	16.26	0.51%
28	Myanmar	24.50	1.14%	28	Bolivia	16.14	0.51%
29	Haiti	24.45	1.14%	29	Pakistan	15.62	0.49%
30	Niger	23.91	1.12%	30	[Palestinian Authority]	14.08	0.44%
Thirty-country total		1,406.57	65.62%	Thirty-country total		1,168.02	36.56%
Developing countries total		2,143.36	100.00%	Developing countries total		3,194.75	100.00%

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

Loan aid, etc.				Bilateral ODA total			
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Share
1	Viet Nam	1,082.29	146.25%	1	Viet Nam	1,191.36	19.60%
2	India	484.54	65.48%	2	India	517.01	8.51%
3	Turkey	200.65	27.11%	3	Turkey	210.75	3.47%
4	Armenia	95.76	12.94%	4	Afghanistan	170.54	2.81%
5	Morocco	85.05	11.49%	5	China	141.96	2.34%
6	Malaysia	61.75	8.34%	6	Pakistan	131.43	2.16%
7	Ukraine	57.14	7.72%	7	Cambodia	127.49	2.10%
8	Costa Rica	50.96	6.89%	8	Tanzania	120.46	1.98%
9	Tanzania	48.56	6.56%	9	Sudan	108.77	1.79%
10	Romania *	36.73	4.96%	10	Armenia	98.70	1.62%
Ten-country total		2,203.44	297.75%	Ten-country total		2,818.49	46.37%
11	Sri Lanka	36.23	4.90%	11	Morocco	97.93	1.61%
12	Namibia	36.14	4.88%	12	Ethiopia	97.76	1.61%
13	Bulgaria *	31.63	4.27%	13	Laos	92.36	1.52%
14	Kazakhstan	31.62	4.27%	14	Malaysia	91.78	1.51%
15	Panama	25.45	3.44%	15	Sri Lanka	91.62	1.51%
16	Mongolia	22.19	3.00%	16	[Palestinian Authority]	76.69	1.26%
17	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21.30	2.88%	17	Mongolia	74.68	1.23%
18	Laos	20.55	2.78%	18	Democratic Republic of the Congo	65.70	1.08%
19	Cambodia	19.94	2.70%	19	Ghana	64.80	1.07%
20	Paraguay	18.37	2.48%	20	Ukraine	61.85	1.02%
Twenty-country total		2,466.86	333.35%	Twenty-country total		3,633.66	59.78%
21	Iraq	16.79	2.27%	21	Mozambique	60.67	1.00%
22	Togo	14.85	2.01%	22	Costa Rica	58.29	0.96%
23	Guatemala	14.77	2.00%	23	Uganda	54.05	0.89%
24	Tunisia	8.26	1.12%	24	Burkina Faso	49.77	0.82%
25	Uganda	6.64	0.90%	25	Myanmar	48.28	0.79%
26	Maldives	5.73	0.77%	26	Senegal	46.74	0.77%
27	Uzbekistan	5.41	0.73%	27	Nepal	45.28	0.74%
28	Senegal	3.83	0.52%	28	Honduras	41.72	0.69%
29	Bhutan	3.59	0.49%	29	Namibia	39.82	0.66%
30	Lebanon	2.71	0.37%	30	Romania *	37.85	0.62%
Thirty-country total		2,549.44	344.51%	Thirty-country total		4,116.14	67.72%
Developing countries total		740.03	100.00%	Developing countries total		6,078.14	100.00%

*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*3 The amount of "Loan aid" on the above list is the gross loan disbursement during the 2009 calendar year minus the amount of recoveries.

Chart IV-16 List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

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

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Amount	Share	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Amount	Share	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Amount	Share
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	85.23	36.9	n.a.	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	0.63	n.a.	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	85.23	36.9
Viet Nam	Indonesia	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	640.04	43.0	51.9	Indonesia	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	48.63	44.5	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	640.04	43.0
Uzbekistan	Viet Nam	Oman	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	56.32	55.0	48.5	Viet Nam	Oman	Uzbekistan	Eritrea	17.71	33.7	Uzbekistan	Eritrea	Uzbekistan	Eritrea	Uzbekistan	56.32	55.0
Oman	Uzbekistan	Gambia	Cambodia	Cambodia	113.56	27.2	n.a.	Gambia	Gambia	Cambodia	Cambodia	114.77	27.0	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	113.56	27.2
Kazakhstan	Oman	Cambodia	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	13.05	58.3	64.3	Oman	Cambodia	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	96.69	25.1	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	13.05	58.3
Cambodia	Kazakhstan	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	Saint Vincent	44.16	14.8	29.0	Kazakhstan	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	Saint Vincent	9.47	95.2	Saint Vincent	Saint Vincent	Saint Vincent	Saint Vincent	Saint Vincent	44.16	14.8
Grenada	Gambia	Saudi Arabia	Swaziland	Saint Lucia	7.26	59.9	46.9	Gambia	Saudi Arabia	Swaziland	Saint Lucia	1.47	n.a.	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	7.26	59.9
Sri Lanka	Cambodia	Samoa	Seychelles	Tuvalu	0.76	53.9	53.2	Cambodia	Samoa	Seychelles	Tuvalu	5.76	39.6	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	0.76	53.9
Swaziland	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	Tanzania	Commonwealth of Dominica	721.66	39.4	67.0	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	Tanzania	Commonwealth of Dominica	1.20	n.a.	Commonwealth of Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	721.66	39.4
Saint Vincent	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Swaziland	China	Paraguay	435.66	32.7	82.3	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Swaziland	China	Paraguay	30.85	31.6	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay	435.66	32.7
Saint Christopher and Nevis	Samoa	Saint Vincent	Paraguay	Bhutan	28.90	35.0	n.a.	Samoa	Saint Vincent	Paraguay	Bhutan	20.34	41.8	Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	28.90	35.0
China	Sri Lanka	Saint Christopher and Nevis	Philippines	Viet Nam	222.16	40.6	60.9	Sri Lanka	Saint Christopher and Nevis	Philippines	Viet Nam	619.04	38.8	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	222.16	40.6
Commonwealth of Dominica	n.a.	Saint Lucia	Bhutan	Malaysia	18.07	41.7	n.a.	n.a.	Saint Lucia	Bhutan	Malaysia	113.83	74.8	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	18.07	41.7
Trinidad and Tobago	Swaziland	China	Malaysia	Maldives	222.97	n.a.	26.2	Swaziland	China	Malaysia	Maldives	9.32	46.4	Maldives	Maldives	Maldives	Maldives	Maldives	222.97	n.a.
Pakistan	Saint Vincent	Tuvalu	Myanmar	Mongolia	30.52	23.6	35.1	Saint Vincent	Tuvalu	Myanmar	Mongolia	60.70	37.7	Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolia	30.52	23.6
Philippines	China	Trinidad and Tobago	Mongolia	Laos	51.55	36.7	51.2	China	Trinidad and Tobago	Mongolia	Laos	66.29	31.0	Laos	Laos	Laos	Laos	Laos	51.55	36.7
Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago	Paraguay	Laos	—	81.46	36.7	87.3	Trinidad and Tobago	Paraguay	Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.46	36.7
Myanmar	Tonga	Philippines	—	—	—	—	87.3	Paraguay	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maldives	Nepal	Bhutan	—	—	—	—	32.9	Philippines	Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	Paraguay	Belize	—	—	—	—	57.7	Bhutan	Belize	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laos	Philippines	Honduras	—	—	—	—	44.5	Belize	Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	40.7	Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Myanmar	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Mauritius	Myanmar	—	—	—	—	—	Malaysia	Myanmar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Maldives	Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	Myanmar	Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Mongolia	Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	Mauritius	Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Laos	Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	Maldives	Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Laos	—	—	—	—	—	Laos	Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(21 countries)	(26 countries)	(27 countries)	(17 countries)	(16 countries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: DAC "2010 Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows"

*1 Excludes regions such as Macau.

*2 "Share" is marked as "n.a." if share was not calculable because the total amount of aid from DAC countries to the country concerned was negative.

*3 Excluding Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart IV-17 Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA (disbursements up to FY2009)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA: 189 (of which, the number of countries is 167)
 (2) A total of 169 countries and regions (of which, the number of countries is 164) received Japan's assistance in 2009 (calendar year). For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart IV-14).

Regions indicated in parenthesis

Region	Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA	Graduated Countries and Regions	Total
East Asia	Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, China, Timor-Leste, Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos	<u>Singapore</u> , <u>Republic of Korea (ROK)</u> , <u>Brunei</u> , (Hong Kong), (Taiwan), (Macao)	Total of 17 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 14)
South Asia	India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives		Total of 7 countries
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan		Total of 8 countries
Africa	Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gabon, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Swaziland, Seychelles, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Central Africa, Togo, Nigeria, Namibia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Liberia, Rwanda, Lesotho, (Saint Helena)	(Reunion)	Total of 50 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 48)
Middle East	Afghanistan, Algeria, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Morocco, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, (Palestinian Authority)	<u>United Arab Emirates</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>Bahrain</u>	Total of 21 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 20)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Cuba, Guatemala, Grenada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Chile, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Barbados, Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico, (British Montserrat)	<u>Bahamas</u> , (Netherlands Antilles), (Cayman Islands), (Bermuda), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (French Guiana), (Aruba)	Total of 41 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 33)
Oceania	Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, (Cook Islands), (Niue), (Wallis and Futuna Islands)	(<u>New Caledonia</u>), (French Polynesia), (United States Minor Outlying Islands), (Northern Mariana Islands)	Total of 19 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 12)
Europe	Albania, Ukraine, Croatia, Kosovo, Serbia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro	<u>Estonia</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Romania</u> , (Gibraltar)	Total of 26 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 25)

*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in FY2009 are underlined.

*2 Although Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna and Montserrat are not considered graduated countries or regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these locations in 2009.

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

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

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

Section 4 Disbursements by Sector

Chart IV-18 Bilateral ODA by Sector Distribution

2009 (calendar year) (Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries, commitment basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA (Share, %)	
I. Social infrastructure & services		777.87	1,021.08	1,798.94	2,528.83	4,327.78	29.25
1. Education		198.43	584.82	783.25	60.59	843.84	5.70
2. Health		191.78	107.20	298.99		298.99	2.02
3. Population policies and reproductive health		19.23	36.23	55.46		55.46	0.37
4. Water and sewage		213.82	105.93	319.75	2,468.24	2,788.00	18.84
5. Government and civil society		101.74	76.07	177.81		177.81	1.20
6. Other social infrastructure & services		52.87	110.82	163.69		163.69	1.11
II. Economic infrastructure & services		523.06	204.91	727.96	4,263.04	4,991.00	33.73
1. Transport and storage		441.75	83.65	525.40	3,360.47	3,885.87	26.26
2. Communications		10.72	27.45	38.17		38.17	0.26
3. Energy		70.45	42.72	113.17	902.57	1,015.74	6.87
4. Banking and financial services			15.24	15.24		15.24	0.10
5. Business and other services		0.14	35.85	35.99		35.99	0.24
III. Production sectors		206.03	396.60	602.64	489.90	1,092.54	7.38
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing		182.70	235.62	418.32	303.83	722.15	4.88
1) Agriculture		105.96	172.26	278.22	156.40	434.62	2.94
2) Forestry		9.32	28.23	37.55		37.55	0.25
3) Fishing		67.42	35.13	102.55	147.43	249.98	1.69
2. Industry, mining and construction		14.11	134.66	148.77	186.07	334.84	2.26
1) Industry		7.44	113.13	120.58	186.07	306.65	2.07
2) Mining			18.22	18.22		18.22	0.12
3) Construction		6.67	3.30	9.97		9.97	0.07
3. Trade and tourism		9.22	26.33	35.55	0.00	35.55	0.24
1) Trade		9.22	15.28	24.49		24.49	0.17
2) Tourism			11.05	11.05		11.05	0.07
IV. Multi-sector aid		22.25	84.26	106.52	511.35	617.86	4.18
1. General environmental protection		19.71	50.45	70.16	380.87	451.02	3.05
2. Other multi-sector		2.55	33.81	36.36	130.48	166.84	1.13
Subtotal		1,529.21	1,706.85	3,236.06	7,793.13	11,029.18	74.55
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		726.51	0.00	726.51	945.90	1,672.41	11.30
1. General budget support		3.75		3.75	945.90	949.65	6.42
2. Developmental food aid		373.72		373.72		373.72	2.53
3. Other commodity aid		349.04		349.04		349.04	2.36
VI. Debt relief		68.33		68.33	37.53	105.87	0.72
VII. Humanitarian aid		333.11		333.11		333.11	2.25
VIII. Administrative costs and others		137.76	1,516.57	1,654.33		1,654.33	11.18
1. Administrative costs			723.77	723.77		723.77	4.89
2. Unspecified		137.76	792.80	930.56		930.56	6.29
Total		2,794.91	3,223.42	6,018.33	8,776.56	14,794.89	100.00
BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)		1,667.40	1,256.70	2,924.09	2,832.67	5,756.76	38.91

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

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

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

*4 BHN: Basic Human Needs

Section 5

Disbursement for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart IV-19 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2009)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name
Pakistan	Apr. 7, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in Pakistan
Sri Lanka	May 1, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Mexico	May 8, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for the Outbreak of Novel Influenza in the United Mexican States
Pakistan	Jun. 9, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in Pakistan
Guinea	Jun. 9, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for the Electoral Process in the Republic of Guinea
Taiwan	Aug. 11, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in Taiwan
	Aug. 17, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in Taiwan
Developing countries as a whole (Aid provided through the WHO)	Sep. 25, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for Measures against Novel Influenza in Developing Countries
Philippines	Oct. 9, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in the Republic of the Philippines
Sudan	Oct. 16, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for the Electoral Process in the Republic of the Sudan
Yemen	Nov. 10, 2009	Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in the Republic of Yemen
Burundi	Jan. 8, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Electoral Process in the Republic of Burundi
Haiti	Jan. 15, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake-affected Population in Haiti
	Jan. 26, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake-affected Population in Haiti
Chile	Mar. 2, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Chile

Chart IV-20

Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2009)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Mexico	May 1, 2009	Emergency Assistance to the United Mexican States in Response to the New Strain of Influenza	Provision of emergency relief goods
Taiwan	Aug. 19, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon 8 Hitting Taiwan	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)
	Aug. 19, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon 8 Hitting Taiwan	Provision of emergency relief goods
Burkina Faso	Sep. 9, 2009	Emergency Aid for the Flood Disaster in Burkina Faso	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Sep. 28, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon Hitting the Republic of the Philippines	Provision of emergency relief goods
Indonesia	Oct. 1, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)
	Oct. 1, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
	Oct. 1, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia	Provision of emergency relief goods
	Oct. 3, 2009	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defense Forces unit)
Papua New Guinea	Oct. 2, 2009	Emergency Assistance to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea for Disastrous Cholera Outbreak	Provision of emergency relief goods
Viet Nam	Oct. 3, 2009	Emergency Aid to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for the Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Samoa	Oct. 3, 2009	Emergency Assistance to the Independent State of Samoa for the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Laos	Oct. 14, 2009	Emergency Aid to the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Bhutan	Oct. 14, 2009	Emergency Assistance to the Kingdom of Bhutan for the Earthquake Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
El Salvador	Nov. 10, 2009	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of El Salvador for Torrential Rain Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Haiti	Jan. 14, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
	Jan. 15, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defense Forces unit)
	Jan. 20, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti	Provision of emergency relief goods
Chile	Mar. 1, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in the Republic of Chile	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
	Mar. 1, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in the Republic of Chile	Provision of emergency relief goods
Fiji	Mar. 26, 2010	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of the Fiji Islands in Response to a Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart IV-21 Disbursements for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2009)

Affected country	Disaster	Aid decision date	Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods		Aid amount
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item		
Mexico	New Strain of Influenza	May 1			Masks, gloves, goggles, surgical suits, hand sanitizers		Equivalent to ¥21 million
Taiwan	Typhoon	Aug. 19	Aug. 21 – Aug. 29 (9 days)	Expert team (Five people)	Water tanks, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, generators		Equivalent to ¥40 million
Burkina Faso	Flood	Sep. 9			Tents, plastic sheets, blankets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans		Equivalent to ¥14 million
Philippines	Typhoon	Sep. 28			Blankets, sleeping mats, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans		Equivalent to ¥20 million
Indonesia	Earthquake	Oct. 1	Oct. 1 – Oct. 8 (8 days)	Relief team (65 people)			
			Oct. 1 – Oct. 14 (14 days)	Medical team (23 people)			
		Oct. 3	Oct. 3 – Oct. 19 (17 days)	SDF unit (31 people)	Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, generators, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥25 million
Papua New Guinea	Cholera, etc	Oct. 2			Intravenous fluids, oral rehydration solution, disinfectants, medical soaps, bleach solution, water purification materials, and portable jerry cans		Equivalent to ¥8 million
Viet Nam	Typhoon	Oct. 3			Tents, blankets, generators, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥20 million
Samoa	Typhoon and Tsunami	Oct. 3			Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥20 million
Laos	Typhoon	Oct. 14			Blankets, plastic sheets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans		Equivalent to ¥10 million
Bhutan	Earthquake	Oct. 14			Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets		Equivalent to ¥10 million
El Salvador	Torrential Rains	Nov. 10			Water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, tents, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets		Equivalent to ¥20 million
Haiti	Earthquake	Jan. 14			Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers		Equivalent to ¥30 million
Chile	Earthquake	Jan. 15	Jan. 16 – Jan. 29 (14 days)	Medical team (25 people)			
		Jan. 20	Jan. 23 – Feb. 13 (22 days)	SDF unit (104 people)			
		Mar. 1	Mar. 1 – Mar. 11 (11 days)	Medical team (3 people)			
Fiji	Cyclone	Mar. 26			Tents, water purifiers, generators, blankets, cord reels Blankets, tents		Equivalent to ¥30 million Equivalent to ¥10 million
Gross Total				7 teams	14 cases		Equivalent to ¥278 million

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

Chapter 3 List of Bilateral Assistance Projects

Section 1 Bilateral Grants

Chart IV-22 List of Grant Aid Projects

● FY2009, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Indonesia	The Project for the Reconstruction of Safe Schools in Areas hit by the Earthquake off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province	March 18, 2010	5.49
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers		5.20
	Forest Preservation Programme		10.00
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	December 10, 2009	10.00
	The Project for the Improvement of Bridges in Nias Island		15.22
	The Project for Bridge Construction in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (Phase II)		4.92
Cambodia	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 18, 2010	7.20
	Forest Preservation Programme		9.00
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		10.00
	The Project for the Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge		2.39
	The Programme for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance	November 25, 2009	10.98
	Non-Project Grant Aid	August 13, 2009	10.00
	The Project for the Improvement of National Road No.1 (Phase III)	July 30, 2009	20.05
	The Project for the Construction of the Marine Aquaculture Development Center		9.31
	The Project for the Rural Drinking Water Supply in Memot District of Kampong Cham Province		3.69
	The Project for the Improvement of Roleang Chrey Headworks	June 15, 2009	8.19
	The Project for the Construction of Primary Schools in Phnom Penh (Phase III)		5.24
Non-Project Grant Aid	8.00		
China	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships	June 4, 2009	5.56
Timor-Leste	Forest Preservation Programme	March 15, 2010	2.00
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		5.00
	The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	March 4, 2010	1.37
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	January 18, 2010	2.20
	The Project for the Urgent Improvement of Water Supply Systems in Bemos-Dili	May 26, 2009	6.94
Philippines	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 15, 2010	6.00
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		15.00
	The Project for the Improvement of Aurora Memorial Hospital		10.89
	The Project for the Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System	October 30, 2009	33.50
	The Project for Flood Disaster Mitigation in Camiguin Island	June 18, 2009	10.13
	The Project for Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Community Development	May 20, 2009	6.10
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships		3.01

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Viet Nam	The Project for the Improvement of Equipment in the National Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynecology	February 5, 2010	4.61
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	October 29, 2009	3.60
	The Project for the Reinforcement of Customs Functions at Haiphong Port	September 21, 2009	8.61
	The Project for Afforestation in the Coastal Sandy Areas in Southern Central Viet Nam (Phase II)	July 6, 2009	4.87
Myanmar	The Project for Equipment Provision for the National Tuberculosis Programme	March 31, 2010	3.08
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	January 18, 2010	5.10
	The Project for the Construction of Primary School-cum-Cyclone Shelter in the Area Affected by Cyclone "Nargis"	December 4, 2009	5.81
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships	July 24, 2009	3.48
Mongolia	Food Aid	December 11, 2009	5.70
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		5.90
	The Project for the Improvement of Primary Education Facilities (Phase IV)	August 18, 2009	32.62
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Darkhan City	July 16, 2009	9.40
	The Project for Community-Led Ger Area Upgrades in Ulaanbaatar City (In Cooperation with UN-HABITAT)	June 24, 2009	5.61
	The Project for the Construction of Railway Fly-overs in Ulaanbaatar City	May 27, 2009	36.58
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships		2.69
Laos	The Programme for Forest Information Management	March 4, 2010	4.75
	Forest Preservation Programme		10.00
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		10.00
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		4.80
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships	May 25, 2009	2.97
South Asia			
India	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in India (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	August 5, 2009	2.05
Sri Lanka	The Project for the Improvement of the Central Functions of Jaffna Teaching Hospital	March 26, 2010	22.98
	The Project for the Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province	January 19, 2010	0.29
	Grant Aid for Environment Program	December 4, 2009	8.60
Nepal	The Project for the Improvement of Community Access	March 5, 2010	9.90
	Food Aid	February 9, 2010	6.80
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	January 29, 2010	6.60
	The Project for the Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III)	June 23, 2009	43.33
Pakistan	The Project for the Improvement of the Water Supply System in Abbottabad	February 17, 2010	0.53
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	February 11, 2010	4.80
	The Programme for Sustainable Development through Peace Building and Economic Recovery in North West Frontier Province, Pakistan (In Cooperation with the UNDP)	December 10, 2009	11.34
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (In Cooperation with the UNICEF)	December 9, 2009	4.03
	Non-Project Grant Aid	November 24, 2009	30.00
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 18, 2009	20.00
Bangladesh	Food Aid	July 14, 2009	8.80
Bhutan	The Project for the Improvement of Machinery and Equipment for the Construction of Rural Agricultural Roads (Phase II)	January 19, 2010	5.97
	The Project for the Construction of Bridges (Phase III)	June 19, 2009	24.94
Maldives	The Project for Clean Energy Promotion in Malé	March 25, 2010	10.00
	Food Aid	September 15, 2009	3.40

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Armenia	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	September 4, 2009	1.70
Uzbekistan	The Project for the Installation of X-ray Scanning Equipment at the Check Points of the Uzbekistan Borders and Neighboring Countries	March 1, 2010	4.67
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships	July 29, 2009	2.44
Kyrgyz	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships	June 18, 2009	2.49
Tajikistan	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	February 4, 2010	4.50
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	November 20, 2009	3.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarships	June 5, 2009	1.35
Middle East			
Afghanistan	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 22, 2010	16.00
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Ring Road in Mazar-e-Sharif City		17.51
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport (Detailed Design)		0.56
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		7.00
	The Programme for the Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan (Phase II)	March 9, 2010	17.91
	Food Aid	July 14, 2009	5.60
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (In Cooperation with the UNICEF)	November 8, 2009	4.45
Yemen	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 12, 2009	6.20
	The Project for Rural Water Supply (Detailed Design)	November 14, 2009	0.86
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	August 15, 2009	5.10
	Non-Project Grant Aid		10.00
Egypt	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	February 11, 2010	9.70
Syria	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 4, 2010	5.60
	The Project for the Improvement of Solid Waste Treatment in Local Cities (Phase II)		9.85
Tunisia	The Project for the Desalination of Groundwater in Southern Region	March 18, 2010	10.00
Palestinian Authority	The Project for Support for the Public Activities of the Communities in Jordan Valley	March 2, 2010	11.76
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 21, 2009	6.00
	Non-Project Grant Aid		15.00
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Palestinian Children (In Cooperation with the UNICEF)	August 11, 2009	1.21
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the UNRWA)	July 16, 2009	6.00
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	July 14, 2009	2.70
Morocco	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	January 25, 2010	6.40
Jordan	The Project for Energy Conservation through Upgrading the Water Supply Network in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	February 28, 2010	11.32
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		6.40
	The Project for the Improvement of Airport Security Equipment at Queen Alia International Airport in Jordan	August 10, 2009	14.37
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 20, 2009	18.00
Africa			
Angola	The Programme for the Capacity Development of INAD (In Cooperation with the UNDP)	March 18, 2010	1.41
Uganda	Food Aid	July 14, 2009	5.30
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Central Region in Uganda (Detailed design)	November 30, 2009	1.35
Eritrea	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers (In Cooperation with the FAO)	March 22, 2010	1.38

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Ethiopia	Forest Preservation Programme	March 18, 2010	17.00
	Food Aid		8.50
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers		5.90
	The Project for the Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region (Detailed Design)	January 26, 2010	1.04
	The Project for the Rural Water Supply in Oromia Region	July 16, 2009	10.29
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	July 14, 2009	7.40
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 21, 2009	6.00
	Emergency Water Supply Programme	April 23, 2009	8.00
Gabon	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 18, 2010	6.70
	Forest Preservation Programme		7.00
	The Project for the Construction of an Artisanal Fisheries Support Center in Libreville	June 26, 2009	11.62
Cameroon	The Project for the Development of the Rural Environment through Community Participation (In Cooperation with the UNDP)	March 31, 2010	5.30
	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 17, 2010	6.00
	Forest Preservation Programme		8.00
Ghana	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	March 12, 2010	3.36
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		6.10
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers		4.60
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		7.00
	Forest Preservation Programme		7.00
	The Project for Enhanced Access to Basic Education	August 13, 2009	6.05
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 7, 2009	10.00
	The Project for the Improvement of National Road Route 8	April 20, 2009	87.14
Cape Verde	Food Aid	April 20, 2009	9.50
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 19, 2010	3.00
Gambia	Food Aid	March 18, 2010	3.40
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		5.00
	The Project for the Rural Water Supply (Phase III)		5.60
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers		8.97
Guinea			2.30
Guinea-Bissau	The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	March 12, 2010	1.25
	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 9, 2010	2.00
Kenya	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	November 20, 2009	3.00
	The Project for the Improvement of District Hospitals in the Western Region of the Republic of Kenya (Phase II)	March 19, 2010	0.27
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 8, 2010	5.00
	Forest Preservation Programme		11.00
	The Project for the Construction of Nairobi Western Ring Roads (Detailed Design)	February 23, 2010	0.36
	Non-Project Grant Aid	September 23, 2009	10.00
	Food Aid	August 24, 2009	6.70
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	July 6, 2009	3.08
	The Project for the Augmentation of the Water Supply System in Kapsabet Town		19.56
The Programme for Community-based Flood Disaster Management to Adapt to Climate Change in the Nyando River Basin	May 19, 2009	4.83	

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Côte d'Ivoire	The Project for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	January 29, 2010	1.83
	Food Aid	April 29, 2009	4.70
	Food Aid	April 15, 2009	5.30
Comoros	Food Aid	November 26, 2009	5.40
Republic of the Congo	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Congo (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	January 27, 2010	1.59
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Le projet de réhabilitation de l'usine de traitement des'eaux de Ngaliema dans la ville de Kinshasa en République Démocratique du Congo and le projet d'extension de l'usine de traitement des'eaux de Ngaliema dans la ville de Kinshasa (le Concept Détaillé)	February 16, 2010	20.25
	Le projet de réhabilitation et de modernisation de l'Avenue des Poids Lourds à Kinshasa en République Démocratique du Congo	November 30, 2009	17.51
	Non-Project Grant Aid	October 8, 2009	7.00
	Food Aid		6.20
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control for Children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	September 3, 2009	2.81
	Food Aid	April 30, 2009	7.00
São Tomé and Príncipe	Food Aid	January 14, 2010	2.50
Zambia	The Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital	December 11, 2009	3.24
	The Project for the Improvement of Ndola and Kitwe City Roads	August 28, 2009	26.92
Sierra Leone	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 2, 2010	3.00
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Sierra Leone	December 2, 2009	1.22
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 22, 2009	6.00
Djibouti	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 17, 2010	5.00
	Le Projet de Construction et d'Equipement d'un Etablissement de Formation des Enseignants de l'Enseignement Fondamental	February 11, 2010	7.67
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 2, 2009	6.10
	Non-Project Grant Aid	June 15, 2009	5.00
	Food Aid	April 3, 2009	8.60
	Project for the Rehabilitation of Production Equipment for Radio and TV Station of Djibouti	April 3, 2009	9.25
Zimbabwe	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Zimbabwe (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	January 26, 2010	1.25
Swaziland	Food Aid	March 15, 2010	2.40
Sudan	The Project for the Construction of Educational Facilities for Peace Building in Darfur (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	March 28, 2010	5.30
	The Project for the Construction and Rehabilitation of Bridges on Main Roads in Juba City	November 19, 2009	18.73
	Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP)	August 2, 2009	6.60
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	July 30, 2009	5.33
	The Project for Strengthening Facilities and Equipment in the Multi-service Training Center in Juba	June 30, 2009	11.29
Senegal	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 18, 2010	7.00
	Food Aid		9.10
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Tambacounda		13.00
	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	November 24, 2009	3.80
	Le projet d'aménagement des infrastructures sanitaires dans les régions de Tambacounda et Kédougou	May 29, 2009	16.62
	Le projet de Construction des ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal (Phase II)		6.55

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Tanzania	The Project for the Widening of the New Bagamoyo Road (Detailed Design)	February 26, 2010	0.60
	The Project for the Improvement of Masasi-Mangaka Road (Final Phase [Phase III])	December 3, 2009	15.14
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	September 25, 2009	1.71
	The Project for the Rural Water Supply in Mwanza and Mara Regions	May 27, 2009	10.22
Central African Republic	Projet de construction d'écoles primaires	July 1, 2009	11.87
Chad	Food Aid	July 14, 2009	3.40
Togo	Non-Project Grant Aid	September 1, 2009	6.00
	Food Aid	April 7, 2009	6.90
Nigeria	The Project for the Water Supply in Bauchi and Katsina States	March 12, 2010	5.05
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in Nigeria (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	August 18, 2009	8.23
Niger	Food Aid	February 4, 2010	5.70
	Projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable en vue de l'éradication du ver de Guinée dans la Région de Tillabéri	June 11, 2009	7.30
Burkina Faso	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 16, 2010	7.00
	Food Aid		9.40
	Non-Project Grant Aid	September 4, 2009	6.00
	Projet de Construction de l'École Nationale des Enseignants du Primaire (ENEP) de Dori	July 13, 2009	8.36
	Projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable dans les Régions du Plateau Central et du Centre-Sud	June 26, 2009	14.59
	Food Aid	April 2, 2009	8.00
	Projet de construction d'écoles primaires (Phase IV)	April 2, 2009	9.98
Burundi	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	January 18, 2010	1.24
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		5.40
	Food Aid	November 24, 2009	4.50
	Projet de réhabilitation des transports publiques	September 7, 2009	11.04
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 26, 2009	6.00
Benin	Food Aid	March 16, 2010	7.20
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		5.00
	Projet d'approvisionnement en eau potable dans la région rurale (Phase VI)	July 7, 2009	9.81
Botswana	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	February 4, 2010	11.10
Malawi	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	February 17, 2010	6.60
	The Project for the Replacement of South Rukuru Bridge on Main Road M001		8.83
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 11, 2009	6.00
Mali	Food Aid	March 22, 2010	8.60
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		5.00
	Projet de Construction des Ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal (Phase III)	July 7, 2009	15.28
	Projet de Construction des Ponts sur le Corridor du Sud en République du Mali et en République du Sénégal (Phase II)	May 22, 2009	6.55
	Non-Project Grant Aid		6.00
	Food Aid	April 23, 2009	8.40
Mozambique	Food Aid	March 26, 2010	9.70
	Mine Action Programme (In Cooperation with the UNDP)	March 12, 2010	1.83
	The Project for the Construction of Secondary Schools	October 27, 2009	10.15

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Mauritania	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 17, 2010	5.00
	Food Aid	March 9, 2010	5.90
Liberia	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	February 5, 2010	1.62
Rwanda	The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase II)	March 26, 2010	14.35
	Non-Project Grant Aid	September 8, 2009	6.00
Lesotho	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	March 5, 2010	5.00
	Food Aid	July 14, 2009	1.90
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Antigua Barbuda	The Project for the Construction of Artisanal Fisheries Facilities in Barbuda Island	June 3, 2009	13.28
Uruguay	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 14, 2009	7.30
Ecuador	The Project for the Construction of New Macará International Bridge	March 17, 2010	8.00
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		8.60
Guatemala	Proyecto de Promoción de Actividades Productivas con el Uso de Energía Limpia en Aldeas del Norte en la República de Guatemala	January 26, 2010	10.03
Grenada	The Project for the Improvement of the Traditional Gobi Fishing Area Infrastructure	December 22, 2009	11.70
Costa Rica	Forest Preservation Programme	March 19, 2010	7.00
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	February 16, 2010	8.10
Nicaragua	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 9, 2010	10.88
	Proyecto de Construcción del Puente Santa Fe en la República de Nicaragua	December 21, 2009	0.76
	The Project for Capacity Strengthening of Road and Highway Maintenance in the Republic of Nicaragua	July 28, 2009	6.55
Haiti	Le Projet de Renforcement du Programme Élargi de Vaccination (In Cooperation with UNICEF)	February 22, 2010	1.83
	Food Aid	November 30, 2009	6.30
	Non-Project Grant Aid	June 22, 2009	6.00
Belize	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 14, 2009	5.10
Peru	The Project for the Construction of New Macará International Bridge	March 9, 2010	8.00
	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems		4.00
	Proyecto de construcción de la Nueva Sede del Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación "Dra. Adriana Rebaza Flores" (Implementation stage)	November 10, 2009	19.25
Bolivia	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 19, 2010	4.40
	El Proyecto de Desarrollo de Agua Potable Sistema del Río San Juan en Potosí	October 21, 2009	13.16
	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento del Sistema de Agua Potable en la Zona Sudeste de la Ciudad de Cochabamba	May 28, 2009	12.15
Oceania			
Kiribati	Non-Project Grant Aid	December 22, 2009	1.00
Samoa	The Programme for Improving the Weather Forecasting System and Meteorological Warning Facilities	March 10, 2010	7.45
Solomon Islands	The Project for the Construction of Market and Jetty in Auki	March 15, 2010	9.62
	The Project for the Reconstruction of Gizo Hospital	June 17, 2009	19.00
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Honiara and Auki		20.90
Tuvalu	Non-Project Grant Aid	December 4, 2009	1.00
Tonga	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	March 12, 2010	5.90
	The Project for Upgrading and Refurbishment of Vaiola Hospital (Phase II) (Detailed Design)	December 9, 2009	0.76
Nauru	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 13, 2010	1.00
Vanuatu	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 16, 2010	1.00

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Papua New Guinea	Forest Preservation Programme	March 19, 2010	7.00
	The Project for the Construction of Bridges on Bougainville Coastal Trunk Road	June 25, 2009	31.54
Palau	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 24, 2009	4.80
Fiji	The Project for the Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific (Phase II)	November 24, 2009	8.57
Marshall Islands	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 16, 2009	5.30
Micronesia	The Project for the Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems	December 8, 2009	5.30
Europe			
Albania	The Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the Regional Level Emergency Centers	December 17, 2009	7.18
Moldova	Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	October 7, 2009	1.60

* The above list is based on agreements on grant aid concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2009 fiscal year. However, the list excludes grassroots grant aid for peace and human security projects, grant aid through Japanese NGOs, grassroots cultural grant aid, and general cultural grant aid.

Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart IV-23 List of Loan Aid Projects

● FY2009, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Indonesia	Java-Sumatra Interconnection Transmission Line Project (Phase I)	March 18, 2010	369.94
	Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project		269.66
	Regional Solid Waste Management for Mamminasata, South Sulawesi		35.43
	Sixth Development Policy Loan		89.97
	Climate Change Program Loan (Phase II) with Economic Stimulus Support	December 10, 2009	374.44
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Multipurpose Terminal in the Sihanoukville Port	August 13, 2009	71.76
Thailand	Bangkok Sewerage Development Project (Phase VIII)	December 3, 2009	44.62
Philippines	The Development Policy Support Program III	March 15, 2010	92.20
	The Emergency Budget Support Japanese ODA Loan		138.30
	Agricultural Credit Support Project	June 18, 2009	146.08
	Logistics Infrastructure Development Project		303.80
Viet Nam	Terminal 2 Construction Project in Noi Bai International Airport (I)	March 2, 2010	126.07
	Noi Bai International Airport to Nhat Tan Bridge Connecting Road Construction Project (I)		65.46
	Cuu Long (Can Tho) Bridge Construction Project (II)		46.26
	Third National Highway No.1 Bridge Rehabilitation Project (II)		10.38
	Engineering Services for Hoa Lac High-tech Park Infrastructure Development Project		10.05
	Eighth Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC8) with Economic Stimulus Support	November 7, 2009	549.00
	National Highway No.1 Bypass Road Construction Project (II)	October 26, 2009	41.41
	Thai Binh Power Plant and Transmission Lines Construction Project (I)		207.37
	Small-Scale Pro Poor Infrastructure Development Project (III)		179.52
	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Promoting Project		46.82
	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Finance Project (III)		173.79
Mongolia	Social Sector Support Program	June 30, 2009	28.94
Laos	Financial Strengthening Support Loan	November 7, 2009	15.00
South Asia			
India	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (V)	March 29, 2010	336.40
	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)		234.02
	Chennai Metro Project (II)		598.51
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 1) (II)		902.62
	Rengali Irrigation Project (III)		30.72
	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project		53.84
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 1)	October 27, 2009	26.06
Sri Lanka	Provincial/Rural Road Development Project	March 26, 2010	131.21
	Eastern Province Water Supply Development Project		49.04
	Kandy City Wastewater Management Project		140.87
	Upper Kotmale Hydro Power Project		45.52
Pakistan	National Fundamental Transmission Lines and Grid Stations Project	March 31, 2010	233.00

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Bangladesh	Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Project	March 24, 2010	90.96
	Engineering Services for Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project		22.09
	Rural Electrification Upgradation Project		132.41
	South-Western Bangladesh Rural Development Project		142.46
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Georgia	East-West Highway Construction Project	December 16, 2009	177.22
Oceania			
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby Sewerage Project	December 11, 2009	82.61
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Brazil	Project for the Improvement of the Environment in Areas Surrounding Lake Billings	July 14, 2009	62.08
	Project for the Improvement of Sanitation in Coasts in Santa Catarina		144.26
Peru	Project for the Improvement of Sanitation in Residential Areas in Lima (II)	March 15, 2010	93.01
Middle East			
Iraq	Water Supply Sector Loan Project in Mid-Western Iraq	February 21, 2010	412.74
	Al-Alkazz Gas Power Plant Construction Project		295.70
	Deralok Hydropower Plant Construction Project		169.96
Egypt	Gulf of El Zayt Wind Power Plant Project	March 15, 2010	388.64
Morocco	Provincial Cities Water Supply Project	March 19, 2010	154.87
	Mediterranean Road Construction Project (II)		84.55
Africa			
Uganda	Upgrading of Atiak-Nimule Road Project	March 26, 2010	33.95
	Interconnection of Electric Grids of Nile Equatorial Lakes Countries		54.06
Kenya	Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project	March 30, 2010	295.16
Côte d'Ivoire	Debt Relief (Debt Rescheduling Method and Debt Moratorium Method)	March 16, 2010	approx. 114.96
Sudan	Debt Relief (Debt Forgiveness Method)	July 13, 2009	approx. 31.65
Tanzania	Road Sector Support Project	March 25, 2010	71.19
	Seventh Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC7)	December 3, 2009	20.00
Central African Republic	Debt Relief (Debt Forgiveness Method)	March 5, 2010	approx. 5.38
Tunisia	Metropolitan Railway Electrification Project (II)	March 10, 2010	45.96
Burundi	Debt Relief (Debt Forgiveness Method)	September 7, 2009	approx. 33.90
Mozambique	Nampula-Cuamba Road Improvement Project	March 10, 2010	59.78
Europe			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ugljevik Power Plant Flue Gas Desulphurization Equipment Construction Project	October 20, 2009	126.33
Romania	Project for the Construction of Railways to the Bucharest International Airport	March 10, 2010	418.70

* The above list is based on agreements on bilateral loans concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2009 fiscal year.

Chapter 4 ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

Chart IV-24 Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

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

Category	Calendar year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Grants to multilateral institutions		1,598.4	1,025.2	1,047.8	1,152.2	1,523.9	1,378.4	807.1	1,239.9	919.3	1,303.9
(1) United Nations agencies		1,304.3	844.1	832.1	865.7	1,242.8	1,070.8	587.7	584.9	602.6	839.3
(2) Other agencies		294.1	181.1	215.7	286.5	281.1	307.6	219.4	655.0	316.8	464.6
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions		2,180.2	1,422.8	1,585.5	1,472.3	1,541.2	1,420.5	3,070.8	685.7	1,862.0	2,167.7
(1) World Bank group		1,152.9	871.0	1,123.5	916.5	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4
(2) Others		1,027.3	551.8	462.0	555.8	506.3	523.6	495.2	513.0	608.7	763.2
Total		3,778.7	2,448.1	2,633.3	2,624.5	3,065.1	2,798.9	3,877.9	1,925.6	2,781.4	3,471.6
Ratio to total ODA		27.7	24.3	27.9	28.7	33.7	20.9	34.8	24.9	28.9	36.6

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

*2 The above list includes disbursements toward the EBRD.

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

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

Multilateral Institution	2008				2009			
	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (\$1,000)
1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	22.0	103,283	1	United States	22.0	103,283
	2	Japan	16.7	78,430	2	Japan	16.7	78,430
	3	Germany	8.6	40,464	3	Germany	8.6	40,464
	4	United Kingdom	6.7	31,337	4	United Kingdom	6.7	31,337
	5	France	6.3	29,727	5	France	6.3	29,727
2 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) ^(*)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)
	1	United States	40.98	2,066,286	1	United States	43.73	1,758,700
	2	Saudi Arabia	9.99	503,753	2	EC	8.55	343,830
	3	EC	7.05	355,435	3	Canada	5.6	225,343
	4	Canada	5.46	275,392	4	Spain	5.32	213,852
5	Japan	3.53	177,900	5	Japan	5.04	202,684	
3 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ^(*)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (\$1,000)
	1	United States	22.0	69,410	1	United States	22.0	69,410
	2	Japan	16.6	52,373	2	Japan	16.6	52,373
	3	Germany	8.6	27,133	3	Germany	8.6	27,133
	4	United Kingdom	6.6	20,823	4	United Kingdom	6.6	20,823
5	France	6.3	19,877	5	France	6.3	19,877	

Multilateral Institution		2008				2009			
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR1,000)
		1	Japan	22.00	17,009	1	Japan	22.00	17,009
		2	Germany	11.92	9,217	2	Germany	11.92	9,217
		3	United Kingdom	9.23	7,137	3	United Kingdom	9.23	7,137
		4	France	8.76	6,771	4	France	8.76	6,771
		5	Italy	7.06	5,458	5	Italy	7.06	5,458
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)
		1	United States	14.8	301,402	1	United States	10.2	299,467
		2	United Kingdom	10.4	212,820	2	Norway	6.8	199,085
		3	Norway	9.7	196,885	3	Netherlands	6.5	190,836
		4	Netherlands	9.6	196,187	4	United Kingdom	6.2	182,027
		5	Sweden	8.3	169,736	5	Sweden	5.8	171,048
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)
		1	United States	31.9	510,252	1	United States	37.3	640,727
		2	EC	8.1	130,146	2	EC	7.4	126,948
		3	Japan	6.9	110,871	3	Japan	6.4	110,554
		4	Sweden	6.6	105,367	4	Sweden	6.3	107,885
		5	Netherlands	5.3	85,494	5	Netherlands	4.7	80,617
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)
		1	Netherlands	17.7	75,728	1	Netherlands	17.2	80,881
		2	Sweden	14.2	60,902	2	Sweden	12.6	59,016
		3	Denmark	11.2	48,017	3	Norway	10.2	48,046
		4	Norway	11.1	47,564	4	United States	9.8	46,100
		5	United Kingdom	7.2	30,722	5	Denmark	8.4	39,499
		6	Japan	6.9	29,660	6	United Kingdom	7.4	34,510
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)
		1	EC	23.8	189,979	1	United States	29.1	267,960
		2	United States	23.4	187,008	2	EC	24.7	228,012
		3	Sweden	6.5	51,568	3	United Kingdom	5.4	50,045
		4	United Kingdom	4.7	37,519	4	Sweden	5.2	48,576
		5	Norway	4.4	35,099	5	Norway	4.2	39,056
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (\$1,000)
		1	Norway	12.5	137,588	1	Norway	12.1	122,519
		2	Netherlands	10.6	116,580	2	Netherlands	12.1	122,449
		3	Sweden	10.0	109,624	3	United States	10.1	102,785
		4	United Kingdom	8.9	97,390	4	United Kingdom	9.2	93,413
		5	United States	8.8	96,322	5	Sweden	9.0	90,831
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (\$1,000)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (\$1,000)
		1	United States	22.0	106,573	1	United States	22.0	106,573
		2	Japan	16.6	77,212	2	Japan	16.6	77,212
		3	Germany	8.6	39,837	3	Germany	8.6	39,837
		4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,850	4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,850
		5	France	6.3	30,477	5	France	6.3	30,477

	Multilateral Institution	2008				2009			
		Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$1 million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (\$1 million)
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ^{(*)3}	1	United States	16.8	31,965	1	United States	16.8	31,965
		2	Japan	8.1	15,321	2	Japan	8.1	15,321
		3	Germany	4.6	8,734	3	Germany	4.6	8,734
		4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372	4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372
		4	France	4.4	8,372	4	France	4.4	8,372
12	International Development Association (IDA)	1	United Kingdom	14.1	2,802	1	United Kingdom	14.1	2,802
		2	United States	12.2	2,430	2	United States	12.2	2,430
		3	Japan	10.0	1,994	3	Japan	10.0	1,994
		4	Germany	7.1	1,406	4	Germany	7.1	1,406
		5	France	6.5	1,296	5	France	6.5	1,296
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	United States	17.1	37,149	1	United States	17.1	37,149
		2	Japan	6.1	13,313	2	Japan	6.1	13,313
		3	Germany	6.0	13,008	3	Germany	6.0	13,008
		4	France	4.9	10,739	4	France	4.9	10,739
		4	United Kingdom	4.9	10,739	4	United Kingdom	4.9	10,739
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1	Japan	15.6	6,661,585	1	Japan	15.6	19,984,756
		1	United States	15.6	6,661,585	1	United States	15.6	19,984,756
		3	China	6.4	2,750,478	3	China	6.4	8,251,434
		4	India	6.3	2,702,345	4	India	6.3	8,107,034
		5	Australia	5.8	2,469,881	5	Australia	5.8	7,409,643
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)	1	Japan	35.0	804,011	1	Japan	38.5	1,015,914
		2	United States	13.7	314,616	2	United States	11.0	290,560
		3	Australia	6.5	149,087	3	Australia	7.1	188,380
		4	United Kingdom	6.0	137,831	4	Germany	5.3	139,975
		5	Germany	5.8	132,777	4	United Kingdom	5.3	139,325
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)	1	Nigeria	8.9	1,931,780	1	Nigeria	8.9	1,932,022
		2	United States	6.4	1,401,543	2	United States	6.6	1,440,534
		3	Japan	5.5	1,194,000	3	Japan	5.5	1,194,000
		4	Egypt	5.1	1,118,290	4	Egypt	5.1	1,118,290
		5	Republic of South Africa	4.6	992,670	5	Republic of South Africa	4.6	998,859
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)	1	United Kingdom	14.8	547,151	1	United Kingdom	14.8	547,151
		2	France	10.9	403,329	2	France	10.9	403,329
		3	Germany	10.8	400,000	3	Germany	10.8	400,000
		4	United States	8.3	306,944	4	United States	8.3	306,944
		5	Japan	7.1	261,439	5	Japan	7.1	261,439

*1 WFP includes grant aid (KR).

*2 The figures listed include only assessed contributions, thus exclude voluntary contributions.

*3 As IBRD's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year, the figures listed are current as of June 30, 2009.

Chapter 5 Reference Material on Japan's ODA

Section 1 Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (December 2009 – end of October 2010)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
Dec. 2009	The 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) is held in Copenhagen, Denmark. Japan announced concrete assistance measures for developing countries related to climate change for the period until 2012.	Dec. 2009	The Second Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Landmine Ban Convention (Ottawa Convention) was held in Cartagena, Colombia.
Jan. 2010	In response to the damage from the large-scale earthquake in Haiti, emergency grants and emergency relief goods were provided. The Japan Disaster Relief Team (medical team and Self-Defense Forces personnel) was dispatched.	Jan. 2010	Follow-up Conference of the International Year of Sanitation was held in Tokyo.
		Jan. 2010	The 4th Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Tokyo.
		Jan. 2010	A Ministerial Conference on Haiti was held in Montreal.
		Jan. 2010	The London Meeting on Yemen was held in London.
		Jan. 2010	The London Conference on Afghanistan was held in London.
Feb. 2010	An engineering unit made up of SDF members and others was deployed to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in response to the decision to increase personnel following the large-scale earthquake in Haiti.	Feb. 2010	A donors' conference on assistance for Yemen was held in Riyadh.
		Feb. 2010	A meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All (EFA) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Mar. 2010	Damage from the large-scale earthquake in Chile (emergency relief goods and emergency grants were provided, a JICA emergency assessment team was dispatched, etc.)	Mar. 2010	G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Gatineau, Canada. Ministers issued a statement on Afghanistan.
		Mar. 2010	International Donors' Conference Towards a New Future for Haiti was held in New York.
Mar. 2010	FAO Symposium on the Promotion of Poverty Reduction/ Agricultural Investment was held in Tokyo.		
Apr. 2010	Global Food Security Symposium hosted by the Embassy of the U.S. in Tokyo was held in Tokyo.	Apr. 2010	UN Secretary-General released a report on human security.
Apr. 2010	Roundtable on Responsible Agricultural Investment hosted by Japan, the U.S., and the African Union (AU) was held in Washington, DC.	Apr. 2010	The First Meeting of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding was held in East Timor.
		Apr. 2010	The International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza was held in Hanoi.
		Apr. 2010	G8 Development Ministers' Meeting was held in Halifax, Canada.
		May 2010	The Second TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in Arusha, Tanzania.
		May 2010	The 8th Consultative Group (CG) Meeting of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) was held in Kyoto.
		May 2010	The UN General Assembly held its first formal debate on human security.

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
Jun. 2010	Emergency grant aid was provided for the refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by the armed clashes in the southern part of the Kyrgyz Republic.	Jun. 2010	The eighth "Policies against Hunger" conference was held in Berlin.
Jun. 2010	The Final Report of the ODA Review was published.	Jun. 2010	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Peer Review of Japanese assistance
		Jun. 2010	G20 Toronto Summit was held in Toronto, Canada.
		Jun. 2010	The 36th Summit (G8 Muskoka Summit) was held in Muskoka, Canada.
Jul. 2010	A UN General Assembly Resolution on human security was adopted. (A symposium hosted by MOFA, UN, and Waseda University was held in Tokyo.)	Jul. 2010	The Investment Forum for Food Security in Asia and the Pacific hosted by ADB, FAO, and IFAD was held in Manila.
Jul. 2010	An emergency grant was provided for the referenda in Southern Sudan.	Jul. 2010	The High Level Donors Meeting for the Kyrgyz Republic was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic.
		Jul. 2010	The First Japanese-Palestinian High-Level Governmental Consultative Meeting was held in Ramallah.
		Jul. 2010	A UN General Assembly Resolution on human security was adopted.
		Jul. 2010	The International Conference on Afghanistan (Kabul Conference) was held in Kabul, Afghanistan.
Aug. 2010	Emergency assistance was provided and a Japan Disaster Relief Team (SDF personnel and medical team) was dispatched in response to the flood disaster in Pakistan.	Aug. 2010	Special Ministerial Meeting for MDGs Review in Asia and the Pacific was held in Jakarta, Indonesia.
		Aug. 2010	The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) dialogue meeting was held in Port Vila, Vanuatu.
		Aug. 2010	The "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue: Third Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
		Aug. 2010	UN General Assembly special session on the Pakistan floods was held in New York.
Sep. 2010	The Mekong-Japan International Conference on the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) and the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) hosted by Japan and Thailand was held in Bangkok, Thailand.	Sep. 2010	The ministerial meeting of the Taskforce on International Financial Transactions for Development was held in Paris.
Sep. 2010	The Second Japan-CARICOM Foreign Ministers' Meetings were held in Tokyo.	Sep. 2010	The Mekong-Japan International Conference on the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) and the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) was held in Thailand.
Sep. 2010	FY2010 Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding was commenced (program outsourced from MOFA).	Sep. 2010	Meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for assistance to the Palestinian Authority was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	UN High-Level Ministerial Meeting on the Flood Emergency in Pakistan was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	UN Summit on the MDGs was held in New York. Prime Minister Kan announced Japan's new five-year development policy on world health and education.
		Sep. 2010	High-level Side Event on Innovative Financing was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	An informal ministerial meeting among Asian countries on the MDGs was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	A high-level breakfast meeting on water and sanitation was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	Special event for the launch of The Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	UN High-level Meeting on Biodiversity was held in New York.

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
		Sep. 2010	The First Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Yemen was held in New York.
		Sep. 2010	A UN high-level meeting for the development of small island developing states (SIDS) was held in New York.
Oct. 2010	Japan hosted the APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in Niigata.	Oct. 2010	The 8th Asia-Europe Meeting Summit (ASEM8) was held in Brussels.
Oct. 2010	The Second Mekong-Japan Summit was held in Hanoi, Vietnam.	Oct. 2010	The Third Voluntary Replenishment Meeting of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was held in New York. Japan pledged to contribute up to US\$800 million in the coming years from 2011.
		Oct. 2010	The 36th Session of the FAO Committee on World Food Security was held in Rome.
		Oct. 2010	The 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) was held in Nagoya.
		Oct. 2010	The Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting was held in Brussels.
		Oct. 2010	The Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM) Ministerial Interim Meeting was held in Tokyo.
		Oct. 2010	APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security was held in Niigata.
		Oct. 2010	The Aichi-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting on REDD + Partnership was held in Nagoya.
		Oct. 2010	ASEAN-related summit meetings were held in Vietnam.

Section 2

Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

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

Revision of Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

August 29, 2003
Cabinet Decision

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

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

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

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

I. Philosophy: Objectives, Policies, and Priorities

1. Objectives

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

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

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

In particular, humanitarian problems, such as extreme poverty, famine, refugee crises, and natural disasters, as well as global issues such as those related to the environment and water, are important issues that need to be addressed in order for the international community as a whole to achieve sustainable development. These problems are cross border issues that present a grave threat to each and every human being.

Furthermore, conflicts and terrorism are occurring more frequently and they are becoming even more serious issues. Preventing conflicts and terrorism, and efforts to build peace, as well as efforts to foster democratization, and to protect

human rights and the dignity of individuals have become major issues inherent to the stability and development of the international community.

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

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

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

2. Basic Policies

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

(1) Supporting Self-help Efforts of Developing Countries

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

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

(2) Perspective of "Human Security"

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

(3) Assurance of Fairness

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

(4) Utilization of Japan's Experience and Expertise

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

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

(5) Partnership and Collaboration with the International Community

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

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

3. Priority Issues

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

(1) Poverty Reduction

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

(2) Sustainable Growth

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

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

(3) Addressing Global Issues

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

(4) Peace-building

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

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

4. Priority Regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Principle of ODA Implementation

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

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

III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of ODA Policy

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

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

(2) Collaboration among Related Government Ministries and Agencies

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

(3) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Agencies

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

(4) Strengthening of Policy Consultation

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

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

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

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

(6) Collaboration with Aid-related Entities

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

2. Increasing public participation

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

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

(2) Human Resource Development and Development Research

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

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

(3) Development Education

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

(4) Information Disclosure and Public Relations

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

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

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

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

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

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

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

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

(4) Ensuring the Safety of ODA Personnel

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

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

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

August 29, 2003

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

February 4, 2005

1. Introduction

(1) The Official Development Assistance Charter (“ODA Charter”) approved by the Cabinet in August 2003 states that “Pursuant to this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy and Country Assistance Programs will be formulated, and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them.” The previous Medium-Term Policy on ODA was formulated in August 1999 under the previous ODA Charter, and five years have passed since its formulation. Accordingly, the previous Medium-Term Policy has been reviewed thoroughly and the new Medium-Term Policy on ODA (hereafter referred to as the “New Medium-Term ODA Policy”) is set forth herein.

(2) In order to address development challenges such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and global issues, to prevent frequent outbreaks of conflicts and terrorism, and to build peace, the international community is strengthening its actions urgently and in concert. Furthermore, it is an important priority for Japan to pursue sustainable growth in developing countries, including through promoting economic partnership with those developing countries that have close relations with Japan. The ODA Charter defines the purpose of ODA as being “to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan’s security and prosperity.” In line with this purpose, Japan is determined to play a role appropriate to its position in the international community in addressing these urgent issues confronting the international community through strategic and effective use of its ODA.

Based on the above, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy sets forth Japan’s positions and actions, focusing mainly on issues that Japan needs to present its position at home and abroad with a view to implementing ODA more strategically in accordance with the ODA Charter. More specifically, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy describes Japan’s positions, approaches and specific actions in the following areas: the “perspective of human security,” which is one of the basic policies stipulated in the ODA Charter, the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues,” and “peace-building,” and “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.”

(3) Country Assistance Programs will be formulated on the basis of the ODA Charter and the New Medium-Term ODA Policy, which fleshes out the ODA Charter. Whether or not a matter included in the ODA Charter is referred to in the New Medium-Term ODA Policy does not affect its importance or necessity. The New Medium-Term ODA Policy will be effective during the next three to five years and will be revised at an earlier stage if necessary bearing in mind the domestic and international situation after evaluation of its implementation.

(4) In order to gain public understanding and support for ODA, efforts will be made to ensure sufficient transparency and to actively promote public information regarding Japan’s ODA as well as to promote public participation in aid activities. In addition, evaluation will be enhanced and efforts will be made to ensure the effective implementation of ODA.

2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities

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

iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering people

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

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

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

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

v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity

Assistance will be provided to build societies in which cultural diversity is respected and people are not discriminated against due to their cultural backgrounds. At the same time, attention will be paid so that human rights and the dignity of individuals are not threatened in the name of culture.

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

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

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

3. Priority Issues

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

(1) Poverty Reduction

i. Japan’s position on poverty reduction

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

ii. Approach to poverty reduction and specific actions

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

The underlying causes of poverty are diverse, and the poor face a range of problems. Therefore, in order to effectively reduce poverty, there is a need for cross-sectoral assistance. Prior to the formulation of projects, efforts will accordingly be made to determine the poverty situation of each country and region and to analyze the needs of the poor. In order to collect a wide range of information on the poor, networking with governments, NGOs, universities, research institutions and private enterprises will be strengthened. Based on the results of analyses, assistance will then be provided, according to the situation in each country and region and the stage of development of the recipient country, by effectively combining various schemes such as bilateral loan aid, grant aid, technical cooperation and assistance through international agencies.

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

(b) Direct assistance to the poor

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

(i) Enhancing basic social services

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

(ii) Strengthening livelihoods

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

(iii) Protection from sudden threats

As the poor tend to be highly vulnerable to threats such as economic crises social problems, such as drugs and crime, and natural disasters, it is important to protect the poor against such threats and strengthen their ability to withstand such threats. For this purpose, Japan will assist in establishing “safety nets” for the poor, such as relief measures for the unemployed, nutritional improvement programs and delivery of social services. With respect to the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004, Japan will promote cooperation in the area of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in a comprehensive and coherent manner based on the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA. Japan provides assistance for policy proposals, institution building, human resources development and steady implementation of plans that are necessary for making disaster prevention an integral part of national policy, city planning and rural planning. In addition, Japan will also make efforts to rapidly deliver assistance to the disaster victims in the aftermath of disaster and to reduce the vulnerability to disasters of the poor by ending the vicious circle of disaster and poverty in the reconstruction phase.

(c) Assistance to reduce poverty through economic growth

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

(i) Employment creation

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

(ii) Balanced development

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

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

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

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

(d) Assistance for institutions and policies to reduce poverty

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

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

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

(2) Sustainable Growth

i. Japan's position on sustainable growth

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

ii. Approach to sustainable growth and specific actions

(a) Development of economic and social infrastructure

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

As infrastructure sometimes benefits wide areas crossing national borders, assistance will be provided taking into account the perspective of the development of the region as a whole. In order to facilitate cross border movement of people and goods, Japan will provide assistance for capacity building on transport security and security measures. In the light of the importance of sources of funding other than ODA to developing countries, emphasis will be placed on coordinating the roles played by private capital and "other official flows" (OOF), and encouraging the participation of the private sector through "public-private partnership" (PPP). In the construction of infrastructure, full attention will be given to social and environmental considerations.

(b) Policy formulation and institution building

In addition to assisting in the development of economic and social infrastructure, assistance in areas such as macroeconomic stabilization, development of policy and institutions on trade and investment, and development of policy and institutions for information and communication society, is indispensable for promoting private-sector led sustainable growth.

To promote macroeconomic stability, Japan will assist in the formulation and implementation of appropriate and sustainable fiscal and monetary policy, public debt management, and economic policy, and will place an emphasis on assisting the formulation of industrial policy designed to expand trade and investment, and of rural and regional development policy in the light of decentralization. In concrete terms, assistance will be provided for institution building in the fields of economic management, finance, tax, customs and the development of human resources, and the development of local and supporting industries. To developing countries that are in transition to a market economy, particular support will be provided for policy formulation, institution building, development of legal systems, and the fostering of human resources to facilitate such transition.

In order to develop institutions to promote trade and investment, Japan will assist the improvement of systems and institutions that are in accordance with international economic rules taking into account each country's economic situation. This includes, for example, assistance with government procurement standards and certification systems, protection of intellectual property, and improvement and operation of physical distribution networks. Eradicating corruption, implementing legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local government are important to building a fair and democratic society and also to improving the investment climate. For this purpose, Japan will assist the capacity-building of governments to improve governance.

(c) Assistance in human resources development

Developing human resources improves the quality of labor force and provides an impetus for yielding technological innovations. In view of Japan's own experience of economic development, development of the human resources necessary for national economic and social development and for science and technology in both the government and private sectors played a major role in economic growth. Support will be provided to improve basic education, higher education and vocational training in developing countries, and to assist the development of human resources in a wide range of fields by, among other things, providing scholarships to study at higher education institutions in Japan. Through the dispatch of experts to developing countries and training programs, Japanese technology, knowledge and human resources will be utilized for the development of human resources in a range of fields, such as industrial development including the development of small and medium enterprises and information and communications.

(d) Support to strengthen economic partnerships

Promoting trade and investment at the regional level contributes directly to the economic growth of countries in a region, and contributes to mobilizing finance required for development and raising technical standards in the private sector. In addition to providing support for the development of infrastructure that spans countries and regions, the capacity development of institutions and human resources in the areas of trade and investment will be assisted. In the case of countries and regions with which Japan is promoting economic partnerships, support will be provided to improve legal systems relating to the protection of intellectual property and competition policy, and to improve and strengthen enforcement of customs and immigration control, and in fields such as information and communications technology (ICT), science and technology, small and medium enterprises, energy, agriculture and tourism.

(3) Addressing global issues

Global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs and international organized crime pose a threat to humanity around the world, irrespective of national borders. In order to achieve the stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan will play an active part in addressing these issues by using its ODA. Of these issues, the Medium-Term Policy will focus particularly on

environmental problems that are inextricably and comprehensively related to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable growth. The Medium-Term policy also addresses measures against natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in view of the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004.

i. Japan's position on addressing environmental problems and natural disasters

- (a) Making development compatible with the environment and promoting sustainable development are challenges that face the entire world. Progressing global warming, severe environmental pollution accompanying economic growth in developing countries, and rapid deterioration of the natural environment against the background of population growth and poverty threaten the lives of people in developing countries. In order to solve these environmental problems, broad-reaching and coherent action is required. Disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis continue to threaten human life and economic and social development for a further period following the immediate aftermath. Therefore it is essential to support self-help efforts by developing countries and to take coherent measures corresponding to each phase of disaster including emergency response, reconstruction and prevention.
- (b) Japan will actively address environmental problems and natural disasters by making use of its ODA based on initiatives such as the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), the Kyoto Initiative, and the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA.

ii. Approach to addressing environmental problems and specific actions

Japan will give high priority to cooperation in the following three fields: (1) actions against global warming, such as controlling and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through the use of renewable energy sources and energy saving measures (including assistance regarding use of the Kyoto Mechanism) and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change (including measures against meteorological disasters); (2) pollution control through measures on air pollution, water contamination, and waste management, etc.; and (3) conservation of the natural environment by means such as the management of nature reserves, conservation and management of forests, measures against desertification, and natural resource management. Cooperation will be provided based on the following approaches and specific actions.

- (a) Capacity development of developing countries to address environmental problems
In order to enhance the overall capacity of the authorities, research institutes and other agencies in developing countries to address environmental problems, Japan will support human resource development and provide cooperation to assist accurate environmental monitoring, policy making, institution building, and equipment provision suited to the actual situations in individual countries.
- (b) Active integration of environmental elements
Japan will incorporate environmental elements into its development plans and programs, and cooperate in projects in developing countries in which appropriate environmental and social considerations are implemented or confirmed.
- (c) Japan's guiding role
Japan will seek to raise environmental awareness and encourage efforts to address environmental problems in developing countries through policy dialogues, various forums, and other appropriate cooperation schemes.
- (d) Cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks
In order to solve regional and global environmental problems, Japan will implement its cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks that effectively combine various methods of cooperation.
- (e) Application of Japanese experience and scientific technology
Japan will provide support to developing countries by making use of its experience and know-how in overcoming environmental problems and its scientific technology in combating complex environmental problems. Such experience, know-how and technology for pollution monitoring, data analysis and counter approaches have been accumulated by a

broad range of organizations outside government in Japan, including local governments, private enterprises, research institutes, NGOs, and others. Thus Japan will actively collaborate with such organizations in assisting developing countries. Collaboration will also be pursued with international organizations that have specialist knowledge and means of implementation.

iii. Approach to address disasters and specific actions

Japan will cope with disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis through a similar approach to that mentioned above (ii), by utilizing its own experiences, technology (including scientific technology related to observation) and human resources in which it has international comparative advantage.

(4) Peace-building

i. Japan's position on peace-building

- (a) Since the end of the Cold War, numerous regional and domestic conflicts have occurred. Not infrequently, conflicts have recurred after hostilities had once ceased. Conflicts bring about various problems, such as the creation of refugees and internal displaced persons, destruction of the social and economic infrastructure, and malfunctions in the governing structure. As a result, it becomes extremely difficult for people to maintain their lives, livelihoods and dignity, and development at the national and regional level is impeded. In this sense, peace and stability are prerequisites for development.
- (b) The purpose of peace-building is to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, alleviate the various difficulties that people face during and immediately after conflicts, and subsequently achieve long-term stable development. Assistance for the prevention of conflicts and in their closing stages, post-conflict emergency humanitarian assistance, and medium- to long-term reconstruction development assistance are essential to allow peace to take root. For example, employment generation and reconstruction of hospitals and schools through ODA enable people to sustain their livelihoods and gain access to education and health services. This in turn brings home to them the “dividends of peace,” leading to peace and stability in a society. Assistance in peace-building needs to fully take into account and give consideration to promoting processes for peace, such as dialogue between opposing groups. The individual circumstances —political, social, historical and cultural— of each country and region must also be fully taken into account.
- (c) Japan is determined to make an active contribution to peace-building in concert with international organizations, other donors, the domestic private sector, and NGOs.

ii. Approach to peace-building and specific actions

It must be borne in mind that Japanese assistance for peace-building may be hindered by a variety of obstacles, such as the local security situation and malfunction of government. Therefore, in providing assistance for peace-building, Japan's stance should be to steadily implement what is possible while paying maximum consideration to the safety of those involved in providing assistance.

- (a) Assistance corresponding to various stages before and after conflict

The following forms of support will be provided corresponding to the stage that a country or region is at, ranging from prevention of conflict or its recurrence, the immediate post-conflict stage to restoration, reconstruction, and mid to long-term development.
- (i) Assistance to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts

In countries at risk of conflict and in countries that are socially unstable in the aftermath of conflict, it is especially important to provide development assistance that gives full consideration to conflict prevention. Target regions and aid recipients should be selected after first accurately analyzing the causes of the conflict taking into account the historical and cultural background, and care should be taken to avoid fomenting conflicts, for example through biased

selection of aid recipients. Furthermore, dialogue and cooperation between opposing groups can be fostered through, for example, the implementation of regional cooperation projects in non-political fields, such as environmental protection and infrastructure development. In order to prevent conflicts, it is also important to prevent arms proliferation. Japan will therefore provide assistance to enable developing countries to strengthen import and export controls, prevent illicit traffic of weapons, and develop their legal systems, etc.

(ii) Emergency humanitarian assistance required in the immediate aftermath of conflicts

In order for victims of conflict, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, to protect their own lives and livelihoods in the immediate aftermath of conflicts, emergency humanitarian assistance needs to be delivered rapidly and effectively so as to meet minimum requirements for food, clothing and shelter. Japan will therefore provide emergency humanitarian assistance for the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and provide assistance in areas such as shelter, food, water, sanitation, public health, and education.

(iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance

The reconstruction assistance should develop the conditions to bring social and economic activities back on track by rebuilding social capital destroyed by conflict, such as hospitals, schools, roads, public transport, water supply and sewerage systems and energy facilities, while assisting the development of human resources. Japan will therefore support the rebuilding of social capital, give electoral assistance so as to restore the administrative functions of government, provide support for the development of legislation, and give media support to foster democratization.

(iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance

Medium- to long-term development assistance is required to keep development on track. Japan will therefore provide a wide range of assistance designed to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable growth.

(b) Coherent assistance

It is essential that assistance for peace-building be implemented in a seamless and coherent manner corresponding to needs at each stage before and after conflict. It is therefore necessary to accurately analyze the needs that arise from the immediate post-conflict stage to the stage of medium- to long-term assistance. Japan will accordingly strive to have adequate communication with interested parties such as the government and aid agencies in recipient countries, determine concrete needs, formulate projects, and share Japan's philosophy and other matters related to its ODA. Japan will undertake emergency development surveys that formulate both reconstruction programs and immediate reconstruction projects, and be prepared to make use of information that has been gained from such surveys at the necessary time. Japan will in addition work to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to subsequent reconstruction development cooperation, and to eliminate as far as possible the gap that tends to occur between the two.

(c) Rapid and effective assistance

Conflict gives rise to a variety of problems, such as the generation of large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, destruction of infrastructure, collapse of the governing structure, food shortages, poverty, and epidemics. At such times of crisis, rapid action is required to protect human lives and livelihoods. Japan will therefore work in collaboration with international and regional organizations, domestic and international NGOs, and others in order to deliver aid more effectively.

For Japan to engage actively and effectively in peace-building in the years ahead, developing the human resources needed to provide peace-building assistance is crucial. Various kinds of training will therefore be provided for JICA personnel and specialists, consultants, NGOs, and other personnel involved in the provision of ODA. In addition, flexible use will be made of forms of cooperation suited to the security situation. Security training will be provided to persons dispatched to provide peace-building assistance. Systems will be developed to enable personnel to be dispatched swiftly when required, and the capacity of overseas establishments and JICA offices will be strengthened.

(d) Combination of assistance to governments and to local communities

In the aftermath of conflicts, central and local governments can frequently become dysfunctional. In order to urgently fill the resulting void, Japan will work to achieve the revival of local communities by providing basic social services, such as health and medical services, education, food and water, through assistance at the grassroots level to local communities. At the same time, Japan will strive to restore the functions of government and enable countries to become self-reliant swiftly by assisting in the development of human resources and institution building at the levels of central and local government.

(e) Assistance to achieve domestic stability and law and order

Even after conflicts have ended, governments often lack the ability to maintain law and order. This can threaten people's safety and impede development activities, and can even lead to the recurrence of conflicts. Therefore, in parallel with humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, Japan will provide assistance with the objective of strengthening law and order and preventing the recurrence of conflicts, for strengthening the police, for social integration of discharged soldiers through job creation, for recovery and destruction of weapons (including landmines and small arms) and for reform of the judicial system. Such assistance will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the ODA Charter.

(f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people

Rapid protection will be provided to people who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of conflict, such as people with impaired health, women and children, and to people who are direct victims of conflicts. Particular consideration will be given to capacity building for the socially disadvantaged, including mine victims.

(g) Assistance that includes neighboring countries in its scope

Neighboring countries of conflict may face problems and fall into serious difficulties that arise from such problems as influx of refugees and adverse impact on trade and investment. Neighboring countries may also have close ties with a country in a conflict situation, giving them a political influence and enabling them to act as intermediaries, thus contributing to the resolution of conflicts. Trade and exchanges of people between the country in conflict and neighboring countries often play an important role in regional stability and conflict prevention. On the other hand, it is also common for neighboring countries to support particular parties to a conflict, and the power relations between neighboring countries are often reflected in the rivalries between the factions involved. In light of this, consideration will also be given to providing assistance to neighboring countries with a view to resolving and preventing conflicts and ensuring regional stability.

4. Measures to Ensure the Efficient and Effective Implementation of Assistance

(1) Position on Strengthening Systems for ODA Policy Formulation and Implementation

For efficient and effective implementation of assistance, it is important to strengthen systems for policy formulation and the implementation of ODA so that a coherent approach can be applied from the policy planning stage through to the implementation stage. In the case of the main recipients of Japanese ODA, Japan formulates Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and/or specific sectors in a manner compatible with the development plans of recipient countries and international development goals. In the years ahead, Japan will strengthen policy-making capacity and systems reflecting policy in the formulation, selection and implementation of concrete projects, while enhancing collaboration with other actors, such as international organizations and other bilateral donors. For this purpose, it is crucial to strengthen the functions of agencies in the field, such as Japanese embassies abroad and the overseas offices of aid agencies, which are in a position to most directly analyze the development needs and aid situation bearing in mind the bilateral relations between the recipient country and Japan, and the political, economic and social situation in the recipient country. The Medium-Term Policy identifies concrete actions and systems for strengthening functions at the field level.

(2) Concrete Actions to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level

Japan has made efforts to strengthen functions at the field level mainly through the use of country-based ODA Task Forces (hereafter ODA-TFs). ODA-TFs consist primarily of Japanese embassies and the local offices of aid agencies such as JICA and JBIC. In order to further enhance functions at the field level, the following concrete actions will be promoted in the ODA-TFs and in Tokyo. In order for ODA-TFs to play a leading role in the process of policy-making and implementation of ODA, they will actively participate and will make proposals in relation to the following concrete actions. For its part, Tokyo will respect the proposals made by ODA-TFs.

Concerning recipient countries in which ODA-TF does not exist, similar efforts will be made by Japanese embassies abroad as much as possible by using communication tools such as IT in cooperation with Japanese aid agencies located in other countries that look after the recipient country concerned. Tokyo respects proposals made by the Japanese embassies.

i. Research and analysis of development needs

ODA-TFs will scale up their functions in research and analysis of development needs and the recipient countries' own development efforts bearing in mind the political, economic and social situation in these countries. Japan will fully analyze local socio-economic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties. In such efforts, external human resources will be relied upon where necessary, and information will be exchanged with the local aid community, including other major bilateral donors and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

Tokyo will support such actions in the field by making more flexible use of policy-support studies and dispatching policy advisers.

ii. Formulation and consideration of assistance policy

(a) Participation in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs

Country Assistance Programs specify the direction, priority sectors and priority issues of Japan's ODA for a period of about the next five years based on an accurate understanding of the development needs of the recipient countries as described in (2) (i) above, bearing in mind the perspective of Japan's foreign policy. ODA-TFs will actively participate in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs making maximum use of their knowledge and experience obtained at the field level, and will seek to align assistance programs with the development plans and development goals of recipient countries, as well as with the international development goals. Consideration will also be given to how best to collaborate with the local aid community, including other major donor countries and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

(b) Participation in the formulation of assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors

ODA-TFs will actively make proposals in the formulation of assistance policies for more concrete priority issues and specific sectors in line with the priorities specified in the Country Assistance Programs described in (2) ii. (a) and those clarified through policy consultations mentioned in (2) ii. (c) below so as to formulate and implement projects that reflect the true development needs of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs.

(c) Undertaking of policy consultations

ODA-TFs along with participants from Tokyo as necessary will undertake policy consultations with recipient countries in order to share perspectives regarding medium term priorities and policy/institutional issues, as well as to iron out differences, so that the position on the medium-term measures specified in Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors are reflected in the actual formulation, request and implementation of projects.

In the case of countries for which no Country Assistance Programs have been formulated, ODA-TFs will play a leading role in identifying the direction, priority issues and sectors of Japanese assistance through policy dialogues in accordance with the ODA Charter and Medium-Term Policy.

iii. Formulation and selection of candidate projects for ODA

(a) Leading role of ODA-TFs

ODA-TFs will play a leading role in examining in detail the formulation and selection of ODA projects. In concrete terms, ODA-TFs will make proposals to Tokyo regarding the order of priority of candidate projects when forwarding the requests of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs in the selection of projects.

(b) Proposals regarding combination of different ODA schemes and their revision

In order to maximize the effect of Japanese ODA as a whole, it is important to combine ODA schemes effectively. ODA-TFs will therefore make efforts to form concrete model projects for combining different ODA schemes in recipient countries where all three schemes — grant aid, yen loans and technical cooperation — are implemented to a considerable extent, while clarifying the appropriate division of roles between the three. In addition, ODA-TFs will make concrete proposals on the need and possibility of revising ODA schemes in the recipient country concerned bearing in mind international trends, such as aid coordination among international agencies and other donors. Tokyo will consider the combination and revision of ODA schemes taking into account the proposals proposed by ODA-TFs.

iv. Strengthening of collaboration with the local donor community

Common development goals and development strategies, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are increasingly being adopted by the international donor community. Taking into account this trend, ODA-TFs will participate actively in donor coordination in a manner consistent with Japanese ODA policy, in close collaboration with the local donor community, such as international agencies and other bilateral donors, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of Japanese aid. Such efforts can enhance Japan's presence at the field level. In the case that aid coordination is being promoted in Japan's priority sectors, Japan will participate actively, including playing a leading role, in the process of formulation and implementation of development policy of a recipient country while encouraging self-help efforts by that country.

v. Strengthening of collaboration with Japanese relevant parties in recipient countries

In view of the importance of making use of Japan's high-quality technologies, knowledge, human resources and institutions, ODA-TFs will engage in active dialogue with Japanese relevant parties that are active in recipient countries, such as NGOs, academia and economic organizations including private enterprises based in the recipient country.

vi. Review of Japan's ODA

Taking into account the results of ODA evaluations at the policy and program level of recipient countries, ODA-TFs will review whether the intended goals and purposes of Japanese aid to recipient countries have been achieved, whether the direction of assistance was appropriate, whether the prioritization of sectors and issues was effective, and whether the points to be borne in mind in the implementation of aid were properly dealt with.

Based on these reviews, ODA-TFs will seek appropriate improvements through participation in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs and policies on priority issues and sectors.

vii. Information disclosure and public information

In order to ensure the transparency of ODA, ODA-TFs will work with support from Tokyo to actively publicize, via websites and other means, information on the activities of ODA-TFs, Country Assistance Programs, policy consultations with recipient countries, and other issues.

(3) Promoting Systems to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs described in (2) above, it is important to strengthen institutional capacity both in Tokyo and at the field level. For this purpose, Japan will take concrete measures such as the following to the extent possible.

i. Appropriate allocation of personnel and development of human resources (including active use of external human resources)

Personnel will be appropriately allocated to both ODA-TFs and Tokyo making active use of qualified human resources both within and outside the government, such as personnel with experience in delivering development aid and with high level of practical work ability, and personnel with thorough knowledge of local political, economic and social conditions. Since there may arise cases requiring urgent assistance, timing and flexible allocation of personnel will also be made.

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs, it is essential to have personnel with broad experience and knowledge of international trends regarding, for example, aid coordination, overall Japanese aid policy and implementation. Japan will therefore seek to develop the range of people engaged in Japanese aid through the development of human resources involved in assistance at field missions and in Tokyo by reinforcing training including through the use of information technology.

ii. Promoting the sharing of information and knowledge including through the use of information technology

Tokyo will actively present and share with ODA-TFs relevant information and knowledge considered to be of use to ODA-TFs, particularly in the formulation of assistance policies for specific issues and sectors as described in (2) ii. (b).

Appendix

Examples of projects that have achieved results by incorporating the “human security” perspective
(projects ongoing as of 2004)

● Water Supply Development with Community Participation in Senegal

Due to a lack of proper water supply facilities such as wells in rural areas of Senegal, many women and children must routinely travel long distances to draw water. In addition, due to the unavailability of safe water, many areas suffer from extremely poor sanitation.

In order to protect local people from the threat of a want of water, Japan provided grant aid to develop water supply facilities. In addition to the development of water supply facilities, assistance was also provided in the form of technical cooperation to empower local residents so that they can realize and sustain a better livelihood through their own efforts. In concrete terms, Japan provided support to form a resident organization and training in methods of maintenance, inspection and collection of rates so as to enable the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities at the village level. Assistance was also provided to educate on health and sanitation by relating it to water sanitation so as to improve the lives of women and other residents. Following such assistance, the residents took the initiative to raise household incomes by means such as poultry farming projects with surplus funds from the management of water supply facilities. These activities have supported people’s empowerment and rural development. At the same time, they combine a variety of forms of assistance, including support to vulnerable groups such as women and children, cross-sectoral assistance spanning fields such as health, sanitation and education, and collaboration with other agencies through the use of a resident organization model that other countries’ aid agencies are working to propagate.

As a result of this Japanese assistance, a large number of women and children in rural areas have been freed from the work of drawing water, and local residents have been able to realize a more sanitary living condition.

● Protection from HIV/AIDS in Cambodia

Cambodia has a high HIV/AIDS rate. The movement and concentration of people resulting from increased economic activity create the risk of further spread of HIV/AIDS. As a result, residents and workers may be exposed to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

In the Sihanoukville Port Reconstruction Project in Cambodia, a project funded with Japanese loan assistance, Japan made efforts to incorporate the “human security” perspective, including programs to protect people from the threat of HIV/AIDS and better equip them to protect themselves.

In concrete terms, in order to protect the people, including local residents, from the threat of HIV/AIDS, workers were required to undergo health checks, measures were taken to change people’s behavior by combining distribution of condoms with educational activities, workers’ leaders were trained to help promote knowledge of health and sanitation in workers’ meetings, and a wide range of public information activities were undertaken to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS. To ensure that these activities reached those concerned, activities were undertaken in collaboration with local NGOs.

The outcome of these activities was to increase awareness about routes of transmission and means of preventing HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and to strengthen the ability of workers and local residents to better protect themselves from the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

3 List of Current Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Gender	Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), announced at the 49th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/wid/gad_initiative.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strengthening integration of a gender equality perspective in ODA policies (2) Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation in society (3) Support for policies and systems that promote gender equality (4) Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs (5) Organizational and administrative capacity building
Education	Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/pdfs/edu_pol_ful_en.pdf	<p>In order to contribute to the attainment of "Education for All (EFA)" and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as to realize human security, Japan will provide US\$3.5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015 and will help to create a quality educational environment for at least 7 million children (a cumulative total of 25 million children).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assistance for basic education (Under the "School for All" model, aim to provide a quality education environment for all children and youth by improving the learning environment comprehensively, working together with schools, communities, and government) (2) Assistance for post-basic education (e.g., secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training, and tertiary education) (3) Assistance for fragile countries
Healthcare	Japan's Global Health Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/pdfs/hea_pol_ful_en.pdf	<p>In order to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through realizing human security, Japan will mobilize US\$5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Maternal and child health (Under the "EMBRACE" model, ensure mothers and babies have regular access to care from prenatal to postnatal. Save 680,000 maternal lives and 11.3 million children's lives in cooperation with other development partners.) (2) Three major infectious diseases (Strengthen assistance through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria [Global Fund], step up complementarity between the Global Fund's activities and Japan's bilateral assistance) (3) Response to global public health emergencies, etc.
Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/water/wasabi0603.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM) (2) Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation (3) Support for water use for food production and other purposes (4) Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation (5) Mitigation of damage from water-related disasters
Environment	The Kyoto Initiative (Assistance to Developing Countries for Combating Global Warming), announced at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3, Kyoto Conference) (1997) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/kyoto_init/kyoto_full.html	<p>Japan announced the "Initiatives for Sustainable Development Toward the 21st Century" (ISD) as its comprehensive medium- and long-term plan for environmental cooperation, with ODA playing the central role. Based on this plan, the Kyoto Initiative sets forth assistance measures to further strengthen aid for developing countries to cope with global warming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cooperation in Capacity Development (Assistance for a total of 3,000 persons over the five-year period from FY1998) (2) ODA loans at the most concessional conditions (3) Make use and transfer of Japanese technology and know-how
	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoSD), announced prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative3-2.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Human resources development totaling 5,000 persons in the environmental field over a five-year period from FY2002 (2) Yen loans with the most concessional terms for projects in environmental fields (3) Enhancement of Japan's grant aid for global environment to promote cooperation to address the issue (4) Promotion of a wide range of collaboration with international organizations (5) Further improvement of evaluation methods in order to make the ex-post evaluation of Japan's environmental ODA more effective
	Japan's support for developing countries until 2012 on climate change measures, announced as part of the Hatoyama Initiative at the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) (December 2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/index.html Cabinet Secretariat website: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/index-e.html	<p>Japan will provide public and private financial assistance in the total amount of approximately ¥1.75 trillion (about US\$15 billion) over the next three years until the end of 2012 (public financial assistance is approximately ¥1.3 trillion (about US\$11 billion) out of the ¥1.75 trillion) in order to support a broad range of developing countries that are taking greenhouse gas mitigation measures, and those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, to achieve the post-2010 Aichi goals agreed on at CBD/COP10.</p>

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Environment	Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Preservation of Biodiversity ("Life in Harmony" Initiative), announced at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) (October 2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sector/environment/action.html	Japan will provide assistance of US\$2 billion over three years beginning in 2010 in fields which contribute to the preservation of biodiversity, for the purpose of assisting the efforts of developing countries toward meeting the post-2010 targets (Aichi Target) agreed on at CBD/COP10. [Priority Areas] (1) Conservation of ecosystem Promote adequate preservation and management of protected areas and pursue a balance between ensuring the livelihood of the people in developing countries and conserving the natural environment. (2) Sustainable use of natural resources Halt biodiversity loss caused by the excessive use of natural resources. (3) Access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources Explore the value of genetic resources in developing countries and expand sharing of benefits of using genetic resources.
Trade and Investment	Development Initiative for Trade 2009, announced at the Second Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade (2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0907.html	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) Provide US\$12 billion through bilateral assistance for trade-related projects and technical assistance for 40,000 persons in total including dispatching specialists and accepting research fellows, from 2009 to 2011. (2) Initiate an overall review of the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries. (3) Make proactive contributions to trade related fields, including efforts to make Aid for trade more effective, fight against protectionism, and trade finance.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/conf0501-2.pdf	(1) Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction (2) Perspective of human security (3) Gender perspective (4) Importance of assistance regarding software (5) Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology (6) Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology (7) Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders

Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

As of the end of Dec 2010

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point ^(*) (32 countries)	Africa	26	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
	Latin America and the Caribbean	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
Countries which have reached the Decision Point ^(*) (4 countries)	Africa	4	Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point ^(*) (4 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan
	Asia	1	Kyrgyzstan

*1 Debt relief will be provided to HIPCs that reached the Decision Point as mid-phase relief. A new economic and social reform program will then be implemented as a second phase. If the country is acknowledged as having demonstrated favorable achievements, it will reach the Completion Point of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and comprehensive debt relief measures will be provided.

*2 In order to reach the Decision Point, HIPCs are required to first formulate national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) describing the policies they will implement with the financial resources that will become available as a result of debt relief, and obtain approval by the World Bank and the IMF Executive Board. Debt relief approval will be decided based on the PRSP, the HIPC's actual achievements in the economic and social reform program demanded by the IMF, and an analysis of the debt repayment capacity of the indebted country.

(Reference) Other Countries' ODA Disbursement

Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart IV-26 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2009)

(Units: US\$ million, %)

Calendar year Country	Net disbursement basis				Gross disbursement basis			
	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
United States	1	28,665	24.0	6.8	1	29,480	22.2	6.0
France	2	12,431	10.4	14.0	3	15,260	11.5	21.7
Germany	3	11,982	10.0	-14.3	4	13,255	10.0	-17.0
United Kingdom	4	11,505	9.6	0.0	5	11,734	8.8	-2.0
Japan	5	9,469	7.9	-1.4	2	16,452	12.4	-5.9
Spain	6	6,571	5.5	-4.3	6	6,977	5.3	-6.7
Netherlands	7	6,425	5.4	-8.1	7	6,585	5.0	-9.6
Sweden	8	4,546	3.8	-3.9	8	4,546	3.4	-4.0
Norway	9	4,086	3.4	3.1	9	4,086	3.1	3.1
Canada	10	4,013	3.4	-16.1	10	4,054	3.1	-16.0
Italy	11	3,314	2.8	-31.8	11	3,492	2.6	-31.5
Denmark	12	2,810	2.3	0.2	12	2,845	2.1	-0.8
Australia	13	2,761	2.3	-6.5	13	2,761	2.1	-6.5
Belgium	14	2,601	2.2	9.0	14	2,650	2.0	6.2
Switzerland	15	2,305	1.9	13.1	15	2,315	1.7	13.0
Finland	16	1,286	1.1	10.3	16	1,286	1.0	10.1
Austria	17	1,146	1.0	-33.1	17	1,149	0.9	-34.8
Ireland	18	1,000	0.8	-24.7	18	1,000	0.8	-24.7
Republic of Korea	19	816	0.7	1.8	19	851	0.6	1.1
Greece	20	607	0.5	-13.6	20	607	0.5	-13.6
Portugal	21	507	0.4	-18.2	21	543	0.4	-13.4
Luxembourg	22	403	0.3	-3.0	22	403	0.3	-3.0
New Zealand	23	313	0.3	-10.2	23	313	0.2	-10.2
DAC Countries Total		119,562	100.0	-1.6		132,644	100.0	-2.4

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

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA gross disbursement.

*2 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3 Disbursements are provisional figures except for Japan.

*4 The Republic of Korea became a member of DAC as of January 1, 2010.

Chart IV-27 DAC Countries' ODA by Type (2008)

(Net disbursement basis; unit: US \$ million; the share of ODA total is indicated by the numbers in parenthesis (%))

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA				Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid	
1	United States	26,842	23,859 (88.9)	24,102 (-89.8)	722 (2.7)	-965 (-3.6)	2,982 (11.1)
2	Germany	13,981	9,063 (64.8)	5,205 (37.2)	4,187 (29.9)	-329 (-2.4)	4,918 (35.2)
3	United Kingdom	11,500	7,367 (64.1)	5,926 (51.5)	1,138 (9.9)	303 (2.6)	4,133 (35.9)
4	France	10,908	6,461 (59.2)	3,443 (31.6)	2,537 (23.3)	481 (4.4)	4,446 (40.8)
5	Japan	9,601	6,823 (71.1)	5,814 (60.6)	1,950 (20.3)	-940 (-9.8)	2,777 (28.9)
6	Netherlands	6,993	5,200 (74.4)	4,940 (70.6)	372 (5.3)	-112 (-1.6)	1,793 (25.6)
7	Spain	6,867	4,802 (69.9)	3,686 (53.7)	1,090 (15.9)	25 (0.4)	2,065 (30.1)
8	Italy	4,861	1,838 (37.8)	1,766 (36.3)	153 (3.1)	-81 (-1.7)	3,022 (62.2)
9	Canada	4,785	3,357 (70.2)	1,943 (40.6)	1,453 (30.4)	-39 (-0.8)	1,428 (29.8)
10	Sweden	4,732	3,142 (66.4)	2,898 (61.2)	188 (4.0)	57 (1.2)	1,589 (33.6)
11	Norway	3,963	3,036 (76.6)	2,385 (60.2)	555 (14.0)	95 (2.4)	928 (23.4)
12	Australia	2,954	2,653 (89.8)	1,700 (57.6)	899 (30.4)	53 (1.8)	301 (10.2)
13	Denmark	2,803	1,828 (65.2)	1,725 (61.5)	129 (4.6)	-25 (-0.9)	975 (34.8)
14	Belgium	2,386	1,376 (57.7)	786 (33.0)	618 (25.9)	-28 (-1.2)	1,010 (42.3)
15	Switzerland	2,038	1,550 (76.1)	1,379 (67.7)	157 (7.7)	14 (0.7)	487 (23.9)
16	Austria	1,714	1,234 (72.0)	1,065 (62.1)	210 (12.3)	-42 (-2.4)	480 (28.0)
17	Ireland	1,328	931 (70.1)	912 (68.7)	19 (1.4)		397 (29.9)
18	Finland	1,166	693 (59.5)	419 (35.9)	262 (22.5)	13 (1.1)	473 (40.5)
19	Greece	703	312 (44.4)	121 (17.2)	191 (27.2)		391 (55.6)
20	Portugal	620	373 (60.2)	83 (13.3)	155 (25.0)	136 (21.9)	247 (39.8)
21	Luxembourg	415	279 (67.1)	271 (65.3)	7 (1.8)		136 (32.9)
22	New Zealand	348	278 (79.8)	220 (63.3)	58 (16.5)		70 (20.2)
DAC total		121,505	86,455 (71.2)	17,789 (58.3)	17,050 (14.0)	-1,384 (-1.1)	35,050 (28.8)
DAC average		5,523	3,930	3,218	775	-63	1,593

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

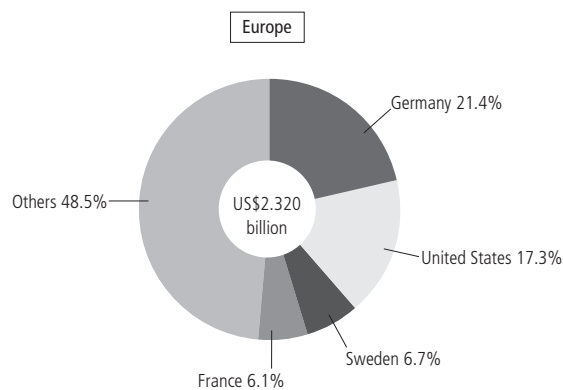
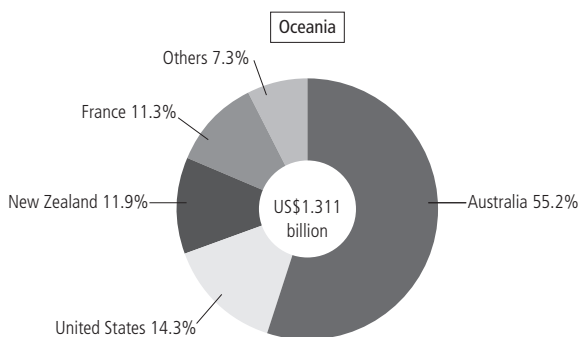
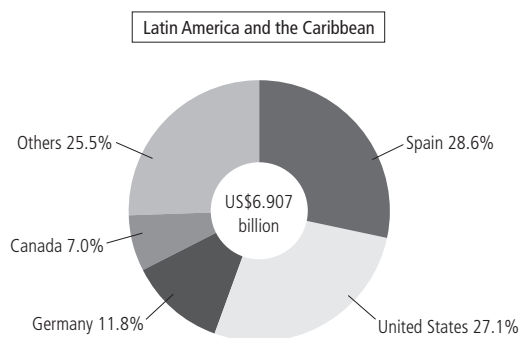
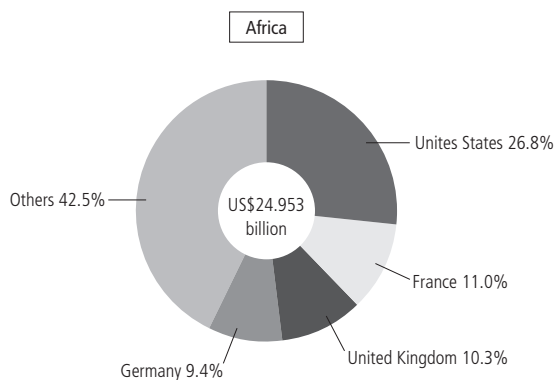
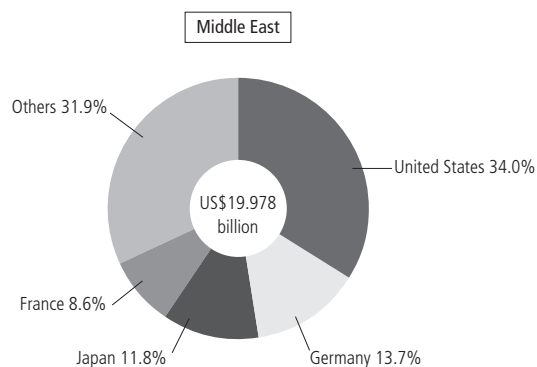
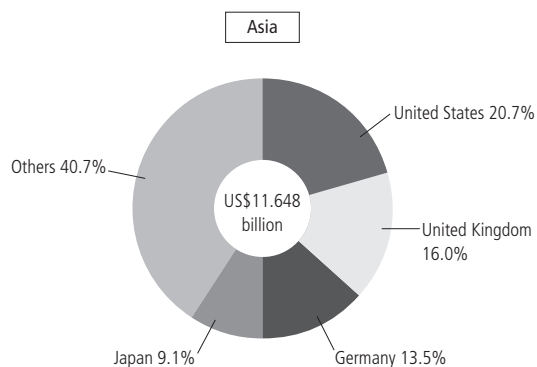
*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA net disbursement.

*2 Grant aid includes administrative costs, promotion of development awareness, grants for supporting NGOs, and debt relief.

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

*4 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart IV-28 Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2008)



*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.
 *2 Figures inside the charts are total disbursements by DAC countries.
 *3 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Chart IV-29 Grant Share of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country ^(*)	Rank	2007/2008	Rank	2006/2007
United States	1	100.0	8	99.9
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	8	99.9	15	96.4
Austria	9	99.6	1	100.0
Switzerland	10	98.8	11	98.5
Belgium	11	98.5	13	98.2
Sweden	12	98.4	10	98.8
Denmark	13	98.2	9	99.3
Finland	14	96.1	14	96.9
Norway	15	95.9	12	98.3
United Kingdom	16	93.1	17	94.0
Italy	16	93.1	18	90.8
Spain	18	85.5	18	90.8
Portugal	19	84.8	16	95.0
Germany	20	83.8	21	85.7
France	21	79.1	20	85.9
Japan	22	43.4	22	52.2
DAC average		88		90.2

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2007/2008 average.

*2 Excludes debt relief.

Chart IV-30 Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

(Disbursements as grant, average of two years, unit: US\$ million)

Country	Rank	2007/2008	Rank	2006/2007
United States	1	25,211	1	23,495
Germany	2	13,371	2	11,705
United Kingdom	3	11,008	3	11,685
France	4	10,371	4	10,709
Japan	5	9,222	5	9,704
Netherlands	6	6,749	6	5,989
Spain	7	5,950	7	4,396
Canada	8	4,472	9	3,923
Sweden	8	4,472	8	4,105
Italy	10	4,447	10	3,870
Norway	11	3,669	11	3,172
Australia	12	2,783	13	2,383
Denmark	13	2,731	12	2,466
Belgium	14	2,197	14	1,983
Switzerland	15	1,848	16	1,653
Austria	16	1,795	15	1,672
Ireland	17	1,260	17	1,107
Finland	18	1,063	18	897
Greece	19	602	19	463
Portugal	20	469	20	418
Luxembourg	21	395	21	333
New Zealand	22	334	22	290
Total		114,415		106,413

Sources: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

Chart IV-31 Grant Element of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country ^(*)	Rank	2007/2008	Rank	2006/2007
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	1	100.0	15	99.9
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	15	99.8	1	100.0
Belgium	16	99.7	16	99.6
Italy	17	99.0	17	98.8
Spain	18	95.0	19	95.2
Germany	19	93.5	18	95.7
France	20	91.0	20	93.7
Japan	21	85.5	22	88.0
Portugal	22	81.8	21	90.3
DAC average		96.4		97.3

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their grant element averages for the designated calendar year/designated calendar year+1.

*2 Excluding debt relief.

*3 Grant Element (G.E.): a measure of the concessionality of a loan; it is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 percent; it is 100 percent for a grant. The percentage of GE increases in accordance with the softness of the loan's interest rate, maturity and grace period.

Chart IV-32 Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, unit: %)

Country	Untied		Partially Untied		Tied	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sweden	99.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Denmark	98.5	95.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.5
Germany	98.2	93.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.6
Switzerland	97.3	99.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3
Australia	96.7	98.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6
Japan	96.5	95.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.9
Netherlands	94.5	81.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	18.9
New Zealand	92.7	87.8	0.0	0.4	7.3	11.8
Finland	92.3	90.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	9.3
Belgium	91.9	92.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.0
Canada	90.8	74.6	1.3	0.1	7.9	25.4
Austria	82.3	86.6	0.0	0.0	17.7	13.4
France	81.9	92.6	0.0	0.0	18.1	7.4
Italy	78.0	59.8	1.7	7.9	20.3	32.2
United States	75.0	68.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	31.5
Spain	69.1	89.1	1.2	0.0	29.7	10.9
Greece	37.9	42.3	0.1	10.4	61.9	47.4
Portugal	29.1	58.0	59.4	11.0	11.5	30.9
DAC total (average)	87.3	84.6	0.2	0.2	12.5	15.2

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 The total may not amount to 100% due to rounding.

*2 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

Chart IV-33 Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

	Net disbursements	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total	
	Quantitative comparison	Net ODA disbursements (US\$ 100million)								
2008 (nominal base)		96.0	268.4	115.0	109.1	139.8	48.6	47.9	1,215.1	
2009 (nominal base)		94.7	286.7	115.1	124.3	119.8	33.1	40.1	1,195.6	
As percent of GNI (%) (2008)		0.19	0.19	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.22	0.32	0.31	
(2009)		0.18	0.2	0.52	0.46	0.35	0.16	0.3	0.31	
Share of DAC countries total (2009, %)		7.9	24.0	9.6	10.4	10.0	2.8	3.4	100.0	
Nominal change from the previous year (2008 → 2009, %)		-1.4	6.8	0.0	14.0	-14.3	-31.8	-16.1	-1.6	
Commitments in 2008 (including debt relief) (US\$ 100 million)		207.8	346.8	119.8	160.1	180.5	56.5	55.2	1,573.6	
Share of multilateral aid (average of 2007 and 2008, %)		27.2	12.1	39.3	38.8	35.2	64.8	26.6	29.2	
Distribution (average of 2007 and 2008, %)	LDCs	39.6	40.5	51.5	35.1	31.3	39.0	55.9	41.7	
	LICs	19.3	11.8	16.7	8.8	9.0	7.8	13.7	12.5	
Qualitative comparison	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2007 and 2008, excluding debt relief)	85.5	100.0	100.0	91.0	93.5	99.0	100.0	96.4	
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2007 and 2008, excluding debt relief)	74.4	—	—	55.5	51.3	85.5	—	67.7	
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2007 and 2008, excluding debt relief)	98.7	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	99.4	
	Grant share of total ODA (average of 2007 and 2008, excluding debt relief)	43.4	100.0	93.1	79.1	83.8	93.1	100.0	88.0	
	Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2007 and 2008, excluding debt relief)	34.5	100.0	89.2	67.7	73.6	74.7	100.0	83.7	
	Tying status of bilateral ODA (2008) ^{(*)1}	Untied	96.5	75.0	100.0	81.9	98.2	78.0	90.8	87.3
		Partially Tied	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.2
Tied		3.5	25.0	0.0	18.1	1.8	20.3	7.9	12.5	

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC press releases

*1 Tying status of bilateral ODA excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs.

*2 Provisional figures except for Japan.

*3 Disbursements by the Republic of Korea is included in DAC Total.

Chart IV-34 Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2008)

(Commitments basis, unit: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC average
Social infrastructure		17.4	51.8	42.4	29.7	35.6	24.1	41.9	39.2
Economic infrastructure		36.3	14.1	13.5	20.1	19.2	2.7	5.8	16.3
Agricultural infrastructure (excluding food aid)		5.8	5.1	1.2	5.6	1.9	3.2	7.1	4.3
Industry and other production sectors ^{(*)1}		9.3	3.9	5.6	10.8	9.5	12.5	8.3	8.0
Emergency aid (including food aid)		1.9	14.0	8.5	0.2	2.7	5.4	9.2	7.7
Program assistance, etc. ^{(*)4}		29.3	11.1	28.8	33.6	31.1	52.1	27.7	24.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 "Industry and other production sectors" includes multi-sectors.

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

*3 Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 Program assistance, etc. includes debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.

Chart IV-35 Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions among the ODA Totals of Major DAC Countries

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country \ Calendar year	2002/2003 Average	2003/2004 Average	2004/2005 Average	2005/2006 Average	2006/2007 Average	2007/2008 Average
Japan	28.3	31.2	26.1	27.3	30.7	27.2
United States	14.8	14.2	12.2	9.2	11.6	12.1
France	30.7	31.4	30.8	26.5	30.8	38.8
Germany	39.0	44.9	36.0	29.4	34.1	35.2
Italy	56.6	63.9	60.6	51.1	57.0	64.8
United Kingdom	34.3	35.0	27.6	27.3	35.8	39.3
Canada	29.4	27.9	24.1	27.9	26.8	26.5
DAC Average	28.9	29.9	26.7	24.6	27.9	29.2

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

* Excludes contributions and subscriptions to the EBRD.

Section 2

The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart IV-36 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2008)

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

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total	ODA to GNI ratio
United States	26,842	-1,100	17,122	-28,781	14,084	0.10
Germany	13,981	-462	1,626	18,251	33,395	0.91
United Kingdom	11,500	-22	462	29,938	41,878	1.57
France	10,908	-229	0	29,962	40,641	1.44
Japan	9,601	-1,986	452	23,738	31,805	0.63
Netherlands	6,993	0	330	-21,345	-14,022	-1.61
Spain	6,867	0	0	23,220	30,087	1.96
Italy	4,861	408	105	207	5,581	0.25
Canada	4,785	1,608	1,491	16,184	24,068	1.63
Sweden	4,732	31	25	1,108	5,896	1.22
Norway	3,963	0	0	0	3,963	0.88
Australia	2,954	59	670	314	3,997	0.43
Denmark	2,803	-84	129	2,303	5,150	1.50
Belgium	2,386	-138	361	1,816	4,425	0.89
Switzerland	2,038	0	398	10,487	12,923	2.68
Austria	1,714	103	137	9,348	11,302	2.82
Ireland	1,328	0	273	4,500	6,101	2.71
Finland	1,166	22	13	-1,422	-221	-0.08
Greece	703	1	2	460	1,166	0.35
Portugal	620	0	1	906	1,528	0.67
Luxembourg	415	0	11	0	426	0.99
New Zealand	348	8	48	29	433	0.38
DAC total	121,505	-1,782	23,655	121,224	264,603	0.67

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*3 Countries are placed in descending order of their ODA amount.

Chart IV-37 Aid Disbursements by NGOs of DAC Countries

Classification	NGO-owned funds (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements (US\$ million)		Ratio of NGO-owned funds to ODA disbursements		Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)		Share of support to NGOs in ODA (%)		NGO aid disbursement per capita (US\$)		Share of government subsidy in NGO aid disbursement (%)	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Country	Calendar year													
Australia	670	655	2,954	2,669	1: 4.4	1: 4.1	0	2	0.0	0.1	31.3	31.3	0.0	0.3
Austria	137	123	1,714	1,808	1: 12.5	1: 14.7	1	0	0.0	0.0	16.5	14.8	0.4	0.0
Belgium	361	342	2,386	1,951	1: 6.6	1: 5.7	160	142	6.7	7.3	45.8	45.8	30.8	29.3
Canada	1,491	1,355	4,785	4,080	1: 3.2	1: 3.0	24	20	0.5	0.5	45.4	41.6	1.6	1.5
Denmark	129	94	2,803	2,562	1: 21.8	1: 27.3	185	162	6.6	6.3	57.0	46.6	59.0	63.3
Finland	13	20	1,166	981	1: 92.3	1: 48.8	11	8	0.9	0.8	4.4	5.3	45.8	28.2
France	0	0	10,908	9,884	—	—	51	51	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	—	—
Germany	1,626	1,271	13,981	12,291	1: 8.6	1: 9.7	0	0	—	—	19.8	15.5	—	—
Greece	2	7	703	501	1: 382.2	1: 74.6	0	0	—	—	0.2	0.6	—	—
Ireland	273	318	1,328	1,192	1: 4.9	1: 3.7	177	132	13.3	11.0	103.7	103.7	—	29.2
Italy	105	63	4,861	3,971	1: 46.1	1: 63.0	0	0	—	0.0	1.8	1.1	—	—
Japan	452	446	9,601	7,697	1: 21.3	1: 17.2	123	112	1.3	1.5	4.5	4.4	21.4	20.1
Luxembourg	11	8	415	376	1: 38.5	1: 44.3	6	33	1.5	8.7	34.3	89.6	35.9	79.5
Netherlands	330	343	6,993	6,224	1: 21.2	1: 18.1	1,088	864	15.6	13.9	86.0	73.6	76.7	71.6
New Zealand	48	50	348	320	1: 7.2	1: 6.4	20	21	5.7	6.6	15.9	16.9	29.1	29.7
Norway	0	0	3,963	3,728	—	—	0	0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—
Portugal	1	2	620	471	1: 439.8	1: 292.3	7	3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	—	65.6
Spain	0	0	6,867	5,140	—	—	11	2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	—	—
Sweden	25	78	4,732	4,339	1: 187.9	1: 55.9	267	234	5.7	5.4	31.6	34.0	91.4	75.1
Switzerland	398	294	2,038	1,685	1: 5.1	1: 5.7	65	60	3.2	3.6	60.1	46.6	14.0	17.0
United Kingdom	462	236	11,500	9,849	1: 24.9	1: 41.8	313	669	2.7	6.8	12.7	14.9	40.4	74.0
United States	17,122	12,161	26,842	21,787	1: 1.6	1: 1.8	0	0	—	—	56.3	40.3	—	—
DAC Total (Average)	23,655	17,866	121,505	103,503	1: 5.1	1: 5.8	2,508	2,516	2.1	2.4	29.2	22.9	9.6	12.3

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

* NGO aid disbursements = NGO-owned funding + Government subsidies

Section 3 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions)

Chart IV-38 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for 2009

(Applied to 2009 disbursements)

Least Developed Countries (LDC) (49 countries)	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < US\$935)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI US\$936 – 3,705)	Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI US\$3,706 – 11,455)
Afghanistan Angola Yemen Uganda Ethiopia Eritrea Gambia Cambodia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kiribati Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe Zambia Sierra Leone Djibouti Sudan Equatorial Guinea Senegal Somalia Solomon Tanzania Chad Central Africa Tuvalu	Uzbekistan Ghana North Korea Kyrgyz Republic Kenya Côte d'Ivoire Zimbabwe Tajikistan Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Viet Nam	Azerbaijan Algeria Albania Armenia Iraq Iran India Indonesia Ukraine Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Cape Verde Guyana Cameroon Guatemala Republic of Congo Georgia Kosovo (*4) Colombia Syria Sri Lanka Swaziland Thailand China Tunisia Tokelau Islands	Argentina Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda (*2) Uruguay Oman (*2) Kazakhstan Gabon Cuba Cook Islands Grenada Croatia Costa Rica Jamaica Suriname Seychelles Serbia Saint Helena Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Vincent Saint Lucia Chile Dominica Trinidad and Tobago (*3) Turkey Nauru Panama Palau
		Dominican Republic Turkmenistan Tonga Namibia Niue Nicaragua Paraguay Palestinian Authorities Philippines Peru Bosnia and Herzegovina Bolivia Honduras Marshall Islands Macedonia Micronesia Moldova Morocco Mongolia Jordan Wallis and Futuna Islands	Barbados (*3) Fiji Brazil Venezuela Belarus Belize Botswana Mayotte Malaysia Mexico Mauritius Montenegro Montserrat Libya Lebanon South Africa

Source: DAC Sources

*1 GNI values are from 2007.

*2 Antigua and Barbuda and Oman passed the high income countries threshold in 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revisions of this List, they will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

*3 Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago passed the high income countries threshold in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revisions of this List, they will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

*4 This does not imply any legal position of the OECD regarding Kosovo's status.

Section 4

ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donors Countries and Regions

Chart IV-39 ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donors Countries and Regions

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

Donor country, region	Calendar year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Non-DAC OECD Countries						
Czech Republic		108	135	161	179	249
Hungary		70	100	149	103	107
Iceland		21	27	41	48	48
Republic of Korea (ROK)		423	752	455	699	802
Poland		118	205	297	363	372
Slovakia		28	56	55	67	92
Turkey		339	601	714	602	780
Arab countries						
Kuwait		161	218	158	110	283
Saudi Arabia		1,734	1,005	2,095	2,079	5,564
United Arab Emirates		181	141	249	429	88
Other donors countries and regions						
Taiwan		421	483	513	514	435
Israel ^(*)		84	95	90	111	138
Thailand		—	—	74	67	178
Other		22	86	195	255	343
Total		3,712	3,905	5,172	5,560	9,481
Amount of bilateral aid from Non-DAC OECD Countries within the above amount						
Czech Republic		63	64	78	81	117
Hungary		35	40	84	33	15
Iceland		16	20	28	37	36
Republic of Korea (ROK)		331	463	376	493	539
Poland		25	48	119	156	84
Slovakia		11	31	25	28	41
Turkey		292	532	643	545	736
Arab countries						
Kuwait		99	218	157	109	282
Saudi Arabia		1,691	883	2,050	2,054	5,544
United Arab Emirates		181	141	249	429	88
Other donors countries and regions						
Taiwan		410	465	494	495	407
Israel ^(*)		75	80	75	96	119
Thailand		—	—	65	61	166
Other		2	23	108	149	123
Total		3,232	3,008	4,484	4,706	8,298

Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 The above table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

*2 The Republic of Korea became a member of DAC as of January 1, 2010.

*3 These figures include US\$ 47.9 million in 2004, US\$ 49.2 million in 2005, US\$ 45.5 million in 2006, US\$ 42.9 million in 2007 and US\$ 43.6 million in 2008 for first year sustenance expenses for persons arriving in Israel from developing countries (many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest), or individuals who have left their countries due to humanitarian or political reasons.