



Japan's Official Development Assistance
White Paper 2010

Japan's International Cooperation



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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Cover Photo Captions]



Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (music) and students making musical instruments from empty bottles in Nuku'alofa, Tonga
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)



People crossing the Can Tho Bridge in Vietnam constructed with Japanese assistance
(Photo: Photographer Tran Tien Dung for Tuoi Tre newspaper)



(Specified nonprofit) Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) personnel conducting minesweeping operations in Bagram District, Afghanistan
(Photo: JMAS)

The White Paper is also available on the MOFA website (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html>). For information on Japan's ODA disbursements as well as assistance of other countries and activities of international organizations, please also refer to "Reference Materials" available on the same website. All position titles of persons appearing in this volume are current as of the date of the occasion or event being referenced in the text.

Foreword

It was on March 9, 2011 that I took the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Immediately after that, on March 11, the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean earthquake and tsunami struck and devastated in and around the Tohoku region. For the time of this catastrophe, 134 countries and regions as well as 39 international organizations have offered to extend assistance to Japan (as of March 31). Not a few are developing countries to which Japan has provided a variety of international cooperation including official development assistance (ODA). I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the many heartfelt assistance offers towards Japan. At the same time, I am deeply touched upon the messages from partner countries, which commend Japan's serious attitudes to ODA for its partners' benefit.

In order to overcome and recover from this difficulty, it is important to maintain the confidence of the international community. The security and affluence of Japan depends on the peace and prosperity of world. The great earthquake significantly damaged Japan and we face a national crisis today, however it does not change the importance of international cooperation including ODA.

The "ODA Review Final Report", released in June 2010 to improve ODA's strategic value and effectiveness, identifies the priority areas as: reducing poverty (contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals [MDGs]); investing in peace; and supporting sustainable growth. Prime Minister Kan, at the UN MDGs Summit in September 2010, announced the "Kan Commitment", substantial contributions for the achievement of the MDGs, and introduced new development policies on health and education. To steadily implement the "Kan Commitment", Japan will proactively tackle the issues of maternal and child health and promote the achievement of universal primary education, considering the perspective of human security.

Japan will also continue to prioritize efforts to cope with global issues such as environmental and climate change problems. The understanding and cooperation of developing countries are indispensable to solve them. In October 2010, as chair of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10), Japan led the meeting to a success and launched the "Life in Harmony Initiative" to support developing countries in their efforts towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Furthermore, Japan will actively utilize ODA to advance its economic diplomacy such as the international promotion of Japan's high quality infrastructure and securing stable supplies of resources. We promote development of developing countries as well as our national interests. Our international cooperation contributes to both Japan and developing countries.

In implementing ODA, it becomes more and more important to work closely together with NGOs and the business community, as well as to obtain public understanding and support. This ODA White Paper reports on the progress of Japan's ODA, with a focus on its achievement of the last fiscal year. It also gives explanations on the major developed issues of the fiscal year. Along with Japan's initiatives for the achievement of the MDGs, Part 2 "A New ODA" explains ODA for economic diplomacy. I hope this Paper will help you to understand Japan's international cooperation.

March 2011

Takeaki Matsumoto
Minister for Foreign Affairs



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Japan's International Cooperation

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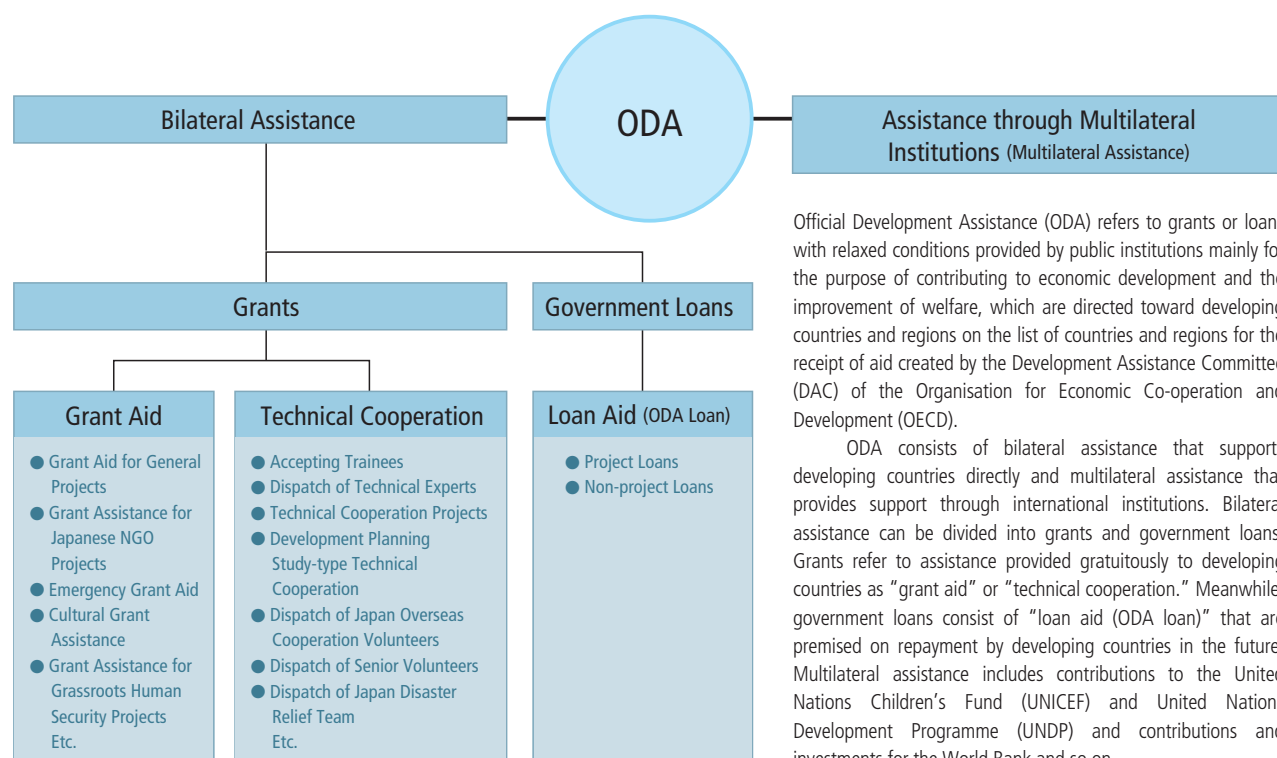
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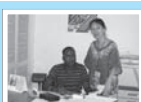
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Part I

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Japan's Efforts



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Chapter 1

Status of Achievement of MDGs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By region, East Asia has made relatively steady

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

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

Keyword

1

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) — Objectives and Background —

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









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

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

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

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

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

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

*1 The eight MDG logos above are created as part of a campaign dubbed Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa (Don't let it be — World Poverty).

*2 For details of the statistics data above, please refer to a UN official site Millennium Development Goals Indicators (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>).

2010 Progress Chart and other sources)

- ① Target already met or very close to being met. ② Target is expected to be met by 2015 if prevailing trends persist. ③ Target is not expected to be met by 2015. ④ No progress, or a deterioration or reversal. — Insufficient data.

| Eastern Asia | South-Eastern Asia | Southern Asia | Western Asia | Oceania | Latin America & Caribbean | Commonwealth of Independent States in Europe | Commonwealth of Independent States in Asia |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 60.1 35.6 15.9 | 39.2 35.3 18.9 | 49.5 42.2 38.6 | 2.2 4.1 5.8 | — | 11.3 10.9 8.2 | 1.6 3.0 0.3 | 6.3 22.3 19.2 |
| 74.5 73.1 69.8 | 68.0 66.5 65.6 | 57.6 56.0 55.4 | 48.6 46.4 44.3 | 65.5 66.3 66.8 | 56.3 57.9 60.0 | 58.0 53.6 56.1 | 57.4 55.7 59.3 |
| 18 10 10 | 24 17 14 | 21 20 21 | 5 8 7 | — | 12 10 9 | Less than 5 Less than 5 Less than 5 | 16 17 9 |
| 97.5 94.4 96.0 | 94.0 93.6 94.7 | 75.3 80.0 89.7 | 82.1 83.3 88.0 | — | 85.8 94.1 94.9 | 92.5 86.8 93.0 | 85.9 95.2 94.0 |
| 0.92 1.02 1.04 | 0.97 0.97 0.97 | 0.76 0.83 0.96 | 0.87 0.88 0.92 | 0.90 0.90 0.89 | 0.98 0.97 0.97 | 1.00 0.99 1.00 | 0.99 0.99 0.98 |
| 38.1 39.6 40.6 41.2 | 35.5 37.3 37.1 38.1 | 13.2 17.2 18.0 19.2 | 16.5 18.8 19.5 20.1 | 33.3 35.6 35.1 36.0 | 36.3 40.3 41.4 42.4 | 49.6 51.2 52.1 51.8 | 44.3 44.7 45.5 45.2 |
| 20.2 19.9 19.4 19.5 | 10.4 9.7 15.5 19.3 | 5.7 6.7 8.8 18.2 | 4.6 4.7 5.0 9.4 | 1.2 3.4 3.0 2.5 | 11.9 14.8 19.0 22.7 | 7.5 10.5 14.2 | 7.1 9.9 15.1 |
| 45 36 21 | 73 50 38 | 121 97 74 | 66 44 32 | 76 66 60 | 52 33 23 | 26 23 14 | 78 62 39 |
| 95 50 | 450 300 | 620 490 | 190 160 | 550 430 | 180 130 | 58 51 | — |
| 80 91 | 72 93 | 48 70 | 53 79 | — | 79 94 | — | 90 96 |
| Less than 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 0.2 0.3 0.4 | Less than 0.1 0.3 0.2 | Less than 0.1 0.1 0.1 | Less than 0.1 0.6 0.9 | 0.3 0.6 0.6 | 0.1 0.8 1.0 | Less than 0.1 0.1 0.2 |
| 120 110 100 | 240 230 220 | 170 170 170 | 58 48 34 | 200 190 190 | 90 61 46 | 91 110 100 | 120 130 140 |
| 16.4 18.0 20.5 | 56.9 51.3 49.3 | 14.1 14.1 14.5 | 2.8 3.0 3.4 | 67.5 65.1 62.5 | 52.0 49.6 47.4 | 48.0 48.1 48.1 | 3.9 3.9 3.9 |
| 69 89 | 72 86 | 75 87 | 86 90 | 51 50 | 85 93 | 94 96 | 88 88 |
| 43 56 | 46 69 | 25 36 | 80 85 | 55 53 | 69 80 | 89 89 | 91 91 |
| 43.7 37.4 28.2 | 49.5 39.6 31.0 | 57.2 45.8 35.0 | 22.5 20.6 24.6 | 24.1 24.1 24.1 | 33.7 29.2 23.5 | — | — |
| 0.1 3.6 24.6 | 0.1 2.4 13.9 | Less than 0.1 0.5 5.8 | 0.1 4.0 23.8 | Less than 0.1 1.8 6.0 | 0.1 3.9 28.8 | 0.1 1.7 27.0 | Less than 0.1 0.5 12.3 |



Chapter 2

Concrete Steps for Achievement of MDGs

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

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

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

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

Section 1

International Community's Actions and Japan's Efforts

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

1. G8 Muskoka Summit

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

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

In light of the importance of improving maternal



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

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

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

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

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

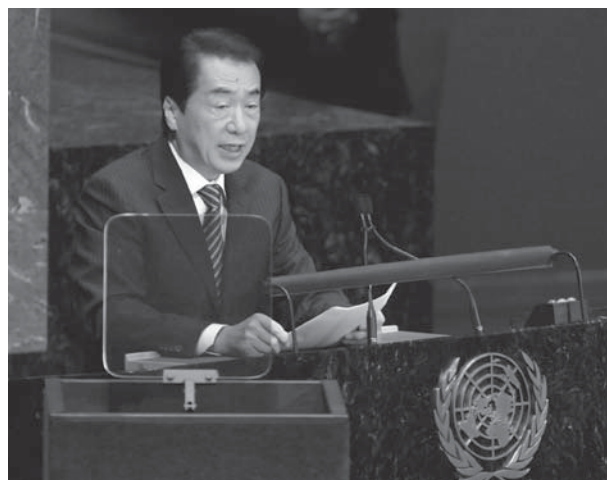
Note 2 Members: G8 (Japan, U.S., UK, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Russia, EU), Algeria, Egypt (absent), Nigeria, Senegal, the Republic of South Africa, Ethiopia (Chair of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee), Malawi (Chair of the African Union [AU]).

3. UN Summit on the MDGs

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Section 2

Japan's Contribution Towards Achievement of MDGs

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

1. New Global Health Policy

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

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

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

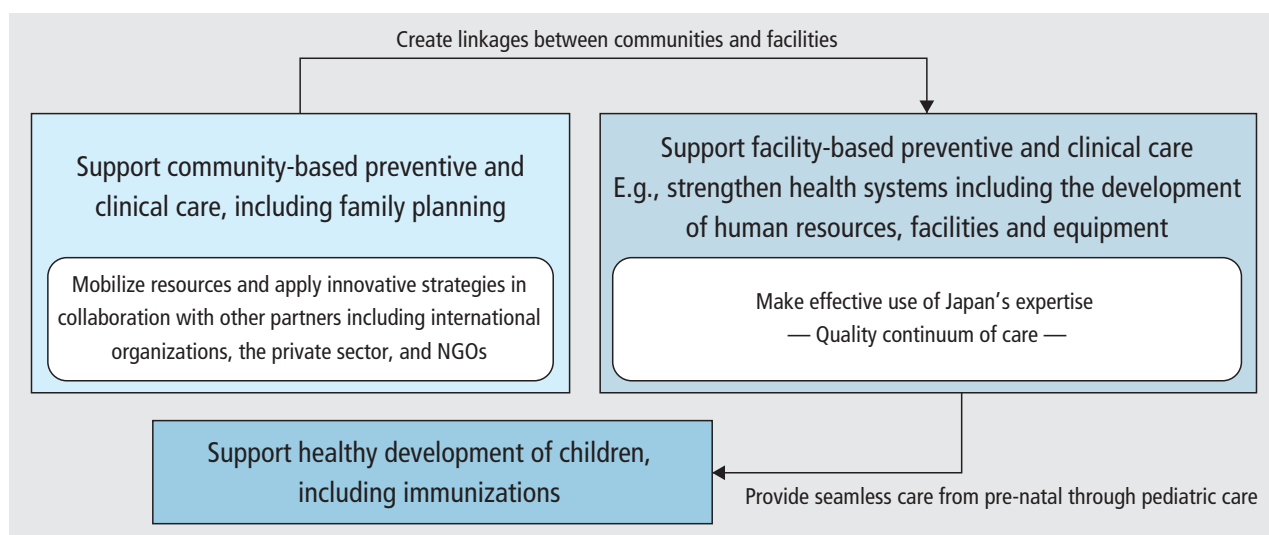
Japan will extend assistance in cooperation with the international community, so that aid recipient countries can provide medical care as a package, including regular checkups for pregnant women, newborn care at hospitals with equipment and human resources, improved access to hospitals, and vaccinations.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

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

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

Chart I-2

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



2. New Education Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

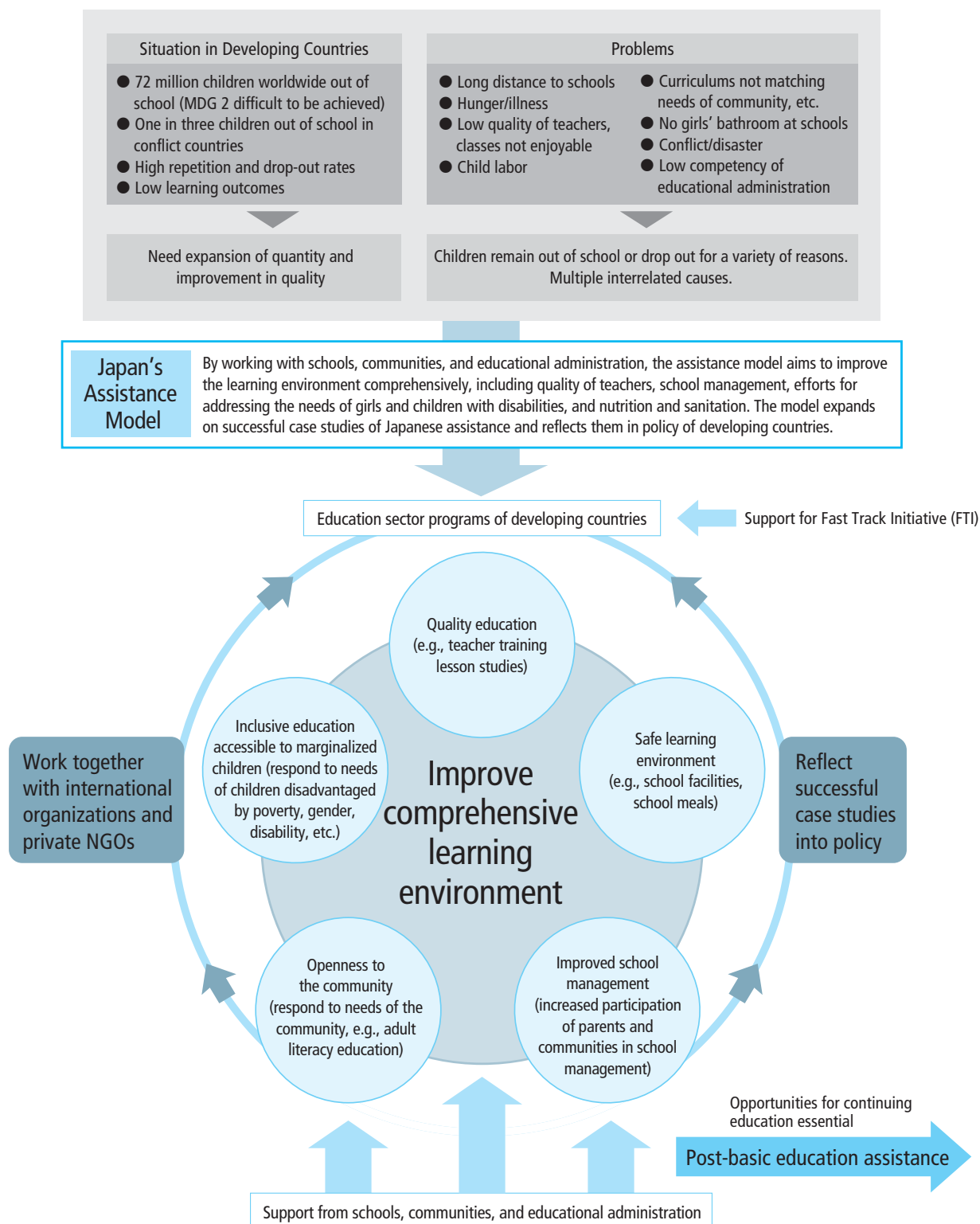
Twenty-five million children —approximately 35% of the out-of-school children in the world— live in low-income countries affected by conflicts. In this light, Japan will redouble efforts for education support in vulnerable countries which suffered conflicts and natural disasters.



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

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

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



Effective Aid Through Partnerships

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The UNFPA Tokyo Office has carried out a "Save Mothers Campaign" (*1), and 36,666 people supported the cause and became supporters during the campaign period. The list of names of all the supporters will be submitted to the Government of Japan, with the expectation that more ODA will be allocated to the activities aimed at saving the lives of mothers.

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

I believe it is "partnership". All stakeholders need to foster further partnerships with each other, i.e., governments and civil societies in developing and developed countries, as well as international organizations like UN agencies. In addition, more effective aid can be implemented through partnerships between NGOs in developing and developed countries, including Japan. Furthermore, involvement of the private sector is crucial. There are outstanding examples of assistance by Japanese private companies, including the one of Sumitomo Chemical's Olyset® Net (*2). This kind of public-private partnership helps Japanese people understand the important role of international assistance. Indeed, we need to keep seeking partnerships which involve all stakeholders who share responsibility as global citizens.



"Save Mothers Campaign" banner (Courtesy of UNFPA)



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

*1 June 2009–July 2010

*2 An insecticidal mosquito net developed to fight malaria.



Chapter 3

Initiatives through the TICAD Process

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

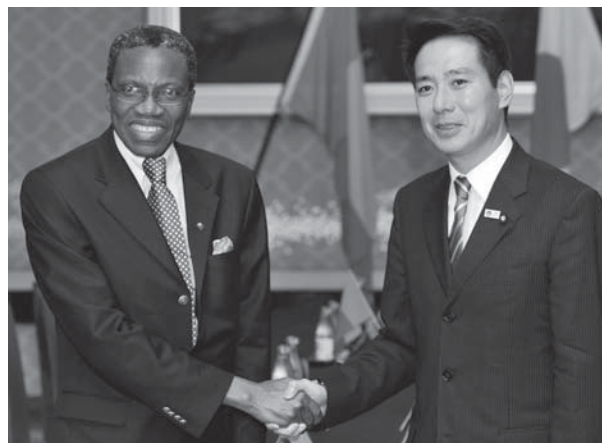
Japan actively promotes cooperation for Africa's own development programs based on the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process, guided by the principles of African ownership and international partnership.

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

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

1. TICAD Follow-up Meetings

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part II

A New Official Development Assistance (ODA) — Rethinking ODA



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Chapter 1

Changes in the ODA Environment and New Aid Philosophy —Why Does Japan Provide Assistance to Developing Countries?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of improving the strategic value and effectiveness of ODA and ensuring its alignment with the needs of the international community, undertook a review of Japan's ODA policy.

In February 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs started a review of Japan's ODA. From a recognition that Japan's ODA has not gained sufficient sympathy from the public, the review was undertaken with the aim of promoting public understanding and support and improving ODA's strategic value and effectiveness.

Task forces were established in the Ministry, and extensive discussions took place mainly on five issues: “the philosophy and basic policy of international cooperation”; “effective and efficient implementation of aid”; “cooperation with various stakeholders in development”; “promoting public understanding and support”; and “JICA”. Throughout this process, the Ministry received inputs from the private sector, NGOs, representatives of international organizations in Japan, and other experts.

In June 2010, “Enhancing Enlightened National Interest —Living in Harmony with the World and Promoting Peace and Prosperity— ODA Review Final Report” was released.

Section 1

Background and Process of ODA Review —Changes in the ODA Environment

For many years, Japan's ODA has been highly praised around the world. But now, changes in the domestic and overseas situation are shifting the overall profile of Japan's ODA in the international community as well as public support for ODA.

Since the end of World War II, Japan has conducted its foreign policy under the belief that contributing to the peace and prosperity of the international community brings peace and prosperity to Japan itself. ODA has been an important tool for realizing this goal of Japan's foreign policy. As symbolized by the stability and development of East Asia, ODA has contributed greatly to the growth of developing countries and regions. This was itself significant to Japan's foreign policy. Furthermore, as the coverage area of its ODA expanded to more areas and regions, Japan, too, benefited from ODA: Japan's international status rose; the market for Japanese products expanded; and sympathy towards Japan was fostered. In addition, the attentive approach of Japanese aid itself has been highly regarded by the international community.

However, the environment surrounding ODA has changed dramatically both internationally and domestically in recent years. Internationally, globalization —the massive and instant flow of people, goods, capital, and information across borders— has proceeded at a rapid pace. The range of global issues, such as environmental problems including climate change, infectious diseases, and terrorism has increased and is having a large impact on Japanese society. Japan's ODA has also had to expand its destination from East Asia to all over the developing world including Africa and the Middle East, and to respond to new international challenges.

Moreover, emerging countries have increased their presence both economically and politically. While developed countries used to be the main donors to developing countries, in recent years, the assistance and activities of emerging donors and non-public sectors, including NGOs, private foundations, and companies, have come to play an increasing role. As a result, in terms of the flow of financial resources into developing countries, the share of ODA from developed countries is declining, and its role in development, too, is changing. The rise of emerging countries has intensified

international competition for markets and natural resources, and at the same time, Japan's international presence has become comparatively eroded.

In this international environment, the Japanese society and the lives of Japanese people are increasingly interlinked with the rest of the world. To maintain peace and prosperity in Japan, it has become more necessary than ever to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the entire international community. To this purpose, Japan needs appropriate measures to address the new challenges facing the international community, as well as programs that will improve its international presence, which go beyond the conventional framework of ODA.

Meanwhile, the domestic environment is not necessarily favorable to ODA. Amid difficult economic and fiscal conditions, the ODA budget has fallen significantly. Public sympathy for ODA is also diminishing. According to opinion polls, less people support strengthening economic cooperation, while more people believe that ODA should be reduced as much as possible. The underlying factors for the declining support for ODA are not only Japan's difficult economic and fiscal conditions. It seems for the growing proportion of the younger generations who were not born when Japan received aid from foreign countries or international organizations during the reconstruction and economic growth period of the nation after World War II, the idea of ODA as “repayment” of past favors does not easily resonate with the people. Furthermore, there has been declining public interest in and support for overseas events and international contribution.

The ODA Review was conducted with the aim of responding to these changes in the domestic and international situation, ensuring public understanding and support for ODA, and for implementing more strategic and effective ODA. The outcomes of the review have been published in “ODA Review Final Report” (hereinafter “ODA Review”) in June 2010. Section 2 and the following sections will briefly describe the contents of the report.

Section 2

Enhancing Enlightened National Interest —A New Development Cooperation Philosophy

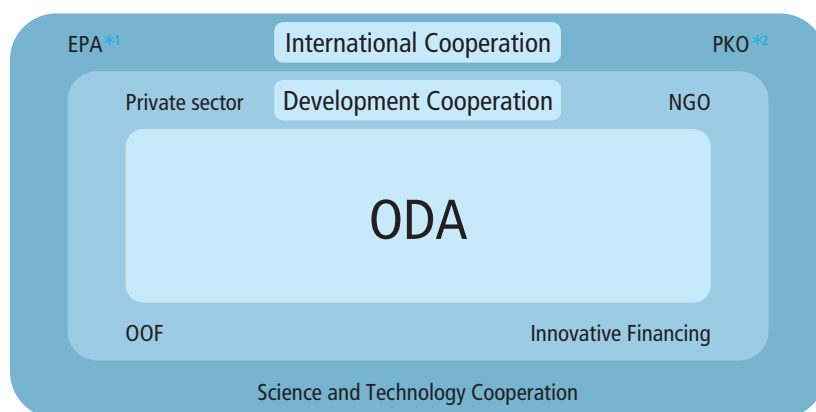
In light of the question of the meaning of development assistance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents a new “development cooperation” concept. It places ODA at its core as a tool for pursuing the common interests of the world, and identifies three pillars (priority areas).

1. ODA as the Core of “Development Cooperation”

Along with the changes in the international environment noted earlier, the stakeholders involved in development issues have diversified, as well as financial flows to developing countries. In that context, it is necessary and appropriate to consider that assistance to developing countries is implemented through ODA as well as other official flows (OOF), programs of non-public sectors (private companies, NGOs, citizens), and other

development cooperation. Thus, the “ODA Review” presents the concept of “development cooperation” as a paradigm for development assistance. This concept places ODA at the core of development cooperation, and considers its role within the context of coordination with OOF and non-public sectors and in the larger framework of “international cooperation”.

Chart II-1 “Development Cooperation” Concept



*1 EPA: Economic Partnership Agreement

*2 PKO: Peace Keeping Operations

2. The Philosophy of Development Cooperation

The “ODA Review” adopts as its philosophy, “Enhancing enlightened national interest —Living in harmony with the world and promoting peace and prosperity”. This philosophy is based on the following views.

First, the peace and prosperity of Japan are made possible by global peace and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will continue to actively contribute to solving the global challenges, thereby creating a better international environment for Japan.

Second, in this globalized world with fewer barriers between national borders, assistance to developing

countries is not an “act of charity” from developed countries to developing countries but a “tool” for the world community, including Japan, to pursue common interests.

To address the new challenges facing the international community and to carry out this philosophy, Japan needs to undertake development cooperation by taking an “all Japan” approach, which draws on the pool of public-private human resources, expertise, financial resources, and technologies, in addition to ODA.

3. Three Pillars of Development Cooperation

The “ODA Review” identified the following three pillars, or the priority areas of the development cooperation to be undertaken based on this philosophy.

(1) Poverty reduction — Contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Japan will reach out to the people of developing countries as fellow human beings and work with them to realize human security (Note 1). With a view to achieving the MDGs, Japan will place priority on sustainable growth that leads to poverty reduction, health, and education.



Literacy class for women in District 4, Kabul City (Afghanistan) (Photo: JICA)

(2) Investing in peace

Peace and stability are the preconditions for achieving the MDGs. To prevent conflicts or their recurrence and to consolidate peace, Japan will extend seamless support, ranging from emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for domestic security to reconstruction and development assistance (peace-building).



Vocational training in auto mechanics for ex-combatants (Sudan) (Photo: JICA)

(3) Supporting sustainable economic growth

Economic growth in developing countries is indispensable for their self-sustaining development. Japan will support the sustainable growth of developing countries, while sharing with them its own experience with post-war reconstruction and growth as well as Japan's expertise, technologies, and systems. This will also contribute to revitalizing the Japanese economy. In particular, with respect to cooperation for upper-middle-income countries and emerging countries, Japan will coordinate with various stakeholders and utilize ODA and non-ODA means, bearing in mind ODA's role in Japan's growth strategy. Among the variety of issues, Japan will place priority on the environment (including climate change), infrastructure development, and improving the investment environment (including the development of legal and judicial systems).



People waiting for a train at Rajiv Chowk station in New Delhi (India) (Photo: Shinichi Kuno, JICA)

Note 1 To realize a society or country in which people are free from fear and want and are able to live their lives with dignity, the concept focuses on each and every person and attaches importance to: (1) protecting and empowering people; (2) comprehensively addressing mutually related issues; and (3) forming partnerships with various stakeholders.



Chapter 2

Concrete Measures for the Future —What's Changing?

The “ODA Review” presents a range of concrete measures. This chapter will lay out a set of concrete measures for implementing the new ODA paradigm.

Section 1 will introduce a multiple spectrum of concrete measures, including “strategic aid implementation”, “effective aid implementation”, “strengthening the functions at the field level”, “improving evaluation”, “cooperation with diverse stakeholders”, and “taking a leadership role in the international community”.

Section 2 will present measures, including “broadening public participation and sympathy”, “increasing the visibility of ODA”, “improving the efficiency of public relations activities”, and “concrete efforts for promoting public understanding and support”.

Section 3 will introduce “reinforcing the policy-making functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs” and “reform of JICA”.

Section 4 will discuss efforts to ensure the mobilization of development funds for responding to new international challenges. The section will introduce efforts to ensure ODA funds, private flows, and non-ODA government funds, as well as efforts related to innovative financing.

Section 1 More Strategic and Effective Aid Implementation

Amidst Japan's difficult economic and fiscal conditions, Japan will strive to implement more strategic aid and thereby maximize its effects within a limited budget.

1. Strategic Aid Implementation

First, in order to carry out strategic aid through “selection and concentration,” bilateral and multilateral aid policies will be decided with respect to each recipient country and organization, taking into account a program's relationship to the priority areas of Japan's development assistance, the recipient countries' development goals,

and their bilateral relations with Japan. Based on this analysis, Japan will assess the policy usefulness of providing assistance across countries and regions and extend assistance under the Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation formulated in the beginning of every fiscal year.

Keyword 2

OECD-DAC Peer Review of Japan

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has a peer review mechanism in place by which member countries examine each others' aid policies and approach. The purpose of the review is to enhance mutual understanding among member countries and improve the aid policies of countries under review and of other donor countries. Each member country is examined once every four to five years by other member countries and the DAC Secretariat.

Between 2009 and 2010, Japanese assistance was examined for the first time in approximately seven years. The team of examiners^{*1} visited Tokyo in October 2009. After interviewing the relevant ministries, JICA, and other organizations to assess the Japanese situation, the team made field visits to Bangladesh and Kenya in October-November to assess how Japan implements assistance. On May 20, 2010, a Peer Review Meeting was held among the DAC members at the OECD headquarters in Paris, and the OECD-DAC issued the Japan DAC Peer Review report on June 16.

The report praised the reform efforts made by Japan in recent years, including the creation of the new JICA, the organizational reform of the International Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the strengthening of

the functions at the field level, the increasing public support for ODA, and programs which respond to cross-cutting issues such as gender responsive programs. In addition, the report praised Japan's initiatives to improve aid effectiveness, including the enhancement of partnerships with NGOs, the coordination between ODA-related ministries, the expansion of assistance to Africa, the importance Japan attaches to the sharing of assistance-related information (accountability), the importance it attaches to building the capacities of developing countries, and Japan's support for South-South cooperation (cooperation between developing countries).

At the same time, the report identified issues for future consideration, including: (1) increasing the ODA volume; (2) strengthening efforts to promote policy coherence for development^{*2}; (3) further strengthening the government's relationship with NGOs; (4) establishing a public relations strategy on ODA; (5) establishing a strategy on contributions to international organizations; (6) streamlining project procedures further; and (7) improving the evaluation system^{*3}. Many of the items pointed out are those which were discussed in the “ODA Review” that was implemented under the direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs from February 2010, and Japan will address these items also taking into account the outcomes of the ODA review.

*1 Comprised of examiners (Denmark and Germany) and members of the DAC Secretariat.

*2 I.e., to increase coherence across Japan's non-aid-related policies in order to promote the development of developing countries.

*3 Including ensuring the independence of evaluations and establishing an evaluation arrangement that includes support provided by relevant ministries.

Second, the function of the Headquarters of International Cooperation Policy Planning (Note 2) will be actively utilized. In particular, the Headquarters meeting will be convened under the political leadership of the Foreign Ministry to discuss and set the aid direction.

Third, Country Assistance Programs (CAPs) (Note 3)

will be redesigned into a concise and more strategic form. Existing CAPs and Rolling Plans (Note 4) will be integrated, and the contents and the formulation process of the CAPs will be streamlined. In principle, CAPs will be drawn up for all of the ODA recipient countries.

2. Effective Aid Implementation

Going forward, Japan will need to implement more strategic aid using its limited budget and ensure that the desired results are produced. Specifically, Japan will improve its aid strategy by providing a clear direction

on aid targets, strengthening the program approach, and other ways. Furthermore, Japan intends to improve aid effectiveness by, for example, shifting to a results-based approach and improving existing aid schemes.

(1) Strengthening the program approach

The program approach is a process through which development programs are formulated, identifying issues based on policy consultations with developing countries and developing specific individual aid projects to solve the issues. The program will integrate a variety of aid schemes, such as ODA loans, grant aid, and technical cooperation, and the different aid schemes as a whole will tackle one development issue. It is expected that the program approach will increase the synergy effects between projects compared to the conventional

approach, where the implementation of individual aid projects was studied based on each project request made by developing countries.

Initially, pilot programs will be selected and launched in a few recipient countries. The program approach will be further promoted by strengthening field capacities for more effective policy consultations and aid coordination with recipient countries and strengthening monitoring and analyses of development needs.

(2) Shifting to a results-based approach

Japanese assistance from here on must focus on concrete outcomes. Concrete outcome targets will be defined when a project is adopted, and a completion report will be released upon finishing a project. Furthermore, the status of achievement of the expected outcomes will be examined approximately three years thereafter, and the results will be made public, including to what extent

concrete outcomes were achieved. Japan considers this process of increasing visibility of its aid effectiveness as an essential component of shifting to a result-based approach.

For example, Japan will disclose not only the number of hospitals built and the number of health practitioners trained, but also quantitatively indicate to what extent the infant mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate, and

Note 2 The Headquarters of International Cooperation Policy Planning was established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April 2006 with the Minister for Foreign Affairs serving as its Chair. The Headquarters discusses region-specific aid policies as well as area- and issue-specific measures, taking into account the strategic vision of Japan's foreign policy as a whole, etc.

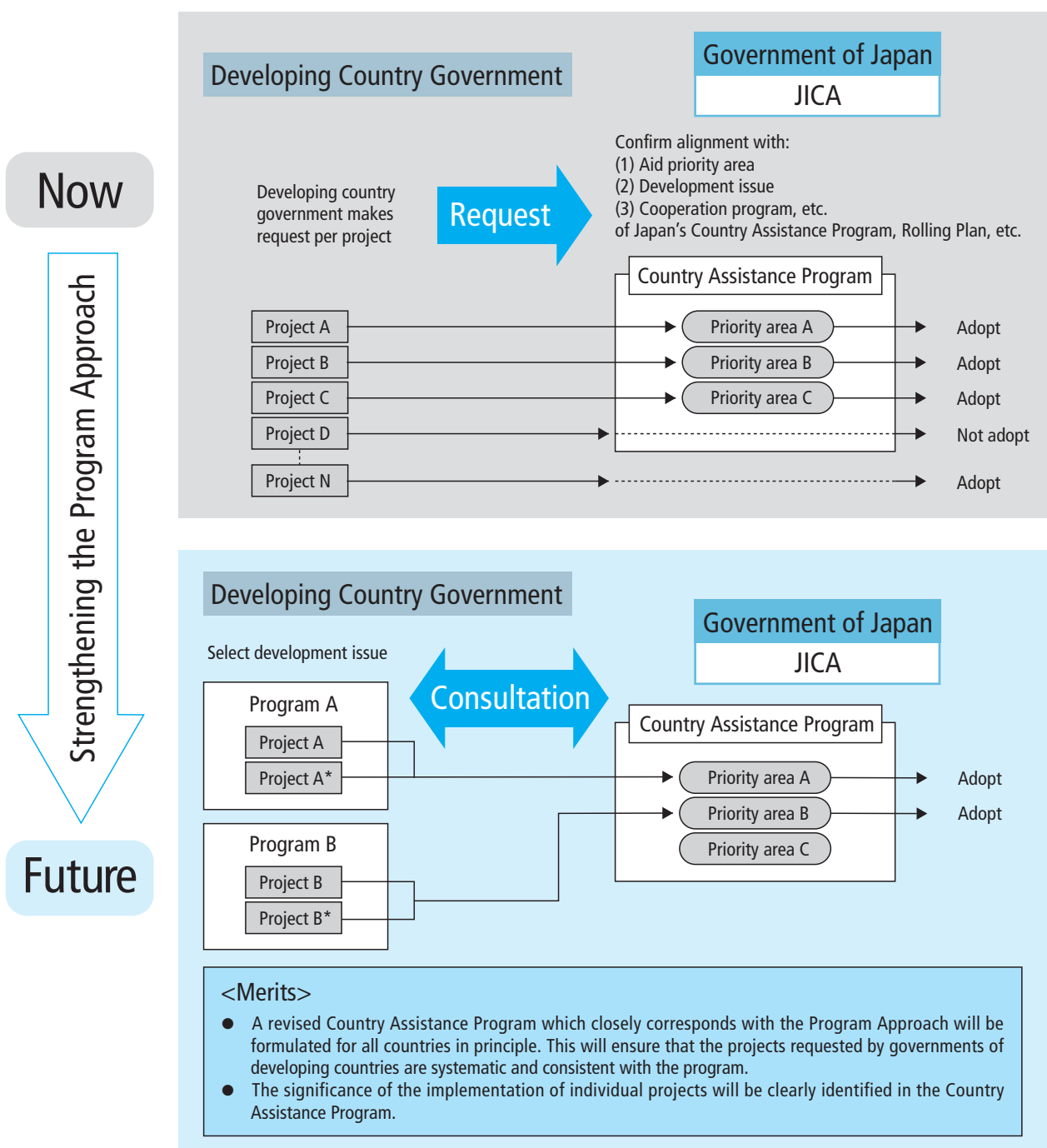
Note 3 As part of efforts to improve ODA's strategic value, efficiency, and transparency, five-year plans are created, bearing in mind the development issues, etc. of aid recipient countries. CAPs are formulated for major aid recipient countries.

Note 4 In principle, Rolling Plans are created for all ODA recipient countries. Individual ODA projects are classified under the priority areas, etc. which have been identified for each country and are compiled into a list.

the proportion of births attended by midwives improved. In doing so, Japan will show not merely the amount of inputs that went into a project, but to what degree they

contributed to improving the socioeconomic conditions of developing countries. Further methods for evaluating concrete outcomes will be explored.

Chart II-2 Strengthening the Program Approach



3. Strengthening the Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen the field capacity, Country-based ODA Task Forces (ODA-TFs) —consisting of Japanese embassies and field offices of JICA and other agencies— have been established in various countries since 2003.

ODA-TFs gauge the assistance needs of developing countries, and are involved in formulating CAPs which indicate such items as the direction and priority areas of Japanese assistance, facilitating policy consultations with the counterpart government, and cooperating with other donors and aid agencies and international organizations. They also make recommendations on the coordination and review of aid schemes and candidate projects and have a wide-ranging role. For example, with respect to facilitating coordination with other donors, aid agencies, and international organizations, ODA-TFs actively participate in the discussions on the formulation and revision of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and sectoral programs, which are conducted in cooperation with donors and other stakeholders under the ownership of developing country governments. Although ODA-TFs grasp the development needs and coordinate with the local aid community and other stakeholders, such as local Japanese businesses and NGOs, their activity levels vary amongst them and they do not sufficiently share their expertise, experiences, and good practices with each other.

Implementing effective ODA requires strengthening field capacities to be able to promptly grasp the needs of the partner country and hold dialogues with the partner country government or other donors and aid agencies. Hence, Japan's ODA Charter and Medium-Term Policy on ODA set out a policy to strengthen field capacities.

In order to ensure that ODA-TFs are able to fully fulfill their roles, Japan is strengthening its human resources capacity and assisting with the sharing of

information and expertise. In terms of human resources, Japan has to date dispatched Coordinators for Economic Cooperation to nine Japanese embassies in Africa to handle aid coordination. Through such processes, Japan has taken steps to collect information and research about aid coordination, promote the outward communication of Japan's policies, and make recommendations. In addition, in the area of information and expertise sharing, in order to collect and analyze information on the partner country's macro economy or the overall economic picture and the country's national development plan, Japan commissions a local university or research institute to carry out a study and makes use of the study results in implementing assistance. Furthermore, Japan sets up workshop opportunities to introduce Japan's aid policy and to exchange opinions with counterpart governments and aid practitioners.

The "ODA Review" presented a number of ways for making the most use of the field information and for taking stock of this information to improve the implementation of projects, including: (1) strengthening the aid coordination mechanism by expanding the number of Coordinators for Economic Cooperation; (2) enhancing dialogue and information gathering by holding workshops more frequently between ODA-TFs and field offices of Japanese companies and NGOs; and (3) promoting information and expertise sharing among ODA-TFs by region and issue through the establishment of an information sharing forum among the ODA-TFs in the region or neighboring countries (through the strengthening of such horizontal coordination, good practices and expertise will be shared and used in a timely manner). Going forward, Japan will advance efforts to make sure that the above measures are implemented.

4. Improving Evaluation

The “ODA Review” makes note of the need to improve the evaluation of ODA. By appropriately applying the “Plan, Do, Check, Act (PDCA) cycle” to ODA evaluations, Japan has improved the efficiency of ODA implementation and management and has ensured accountability to the public. Japan will make efforts to further strengthen the ODA evaluation arrangement and

ensure that past lessons learned can be steadily reflected in future assistance. In addition, in order to promote the use of evaluation results, Japan is exploring the idea of doing research on evaluation schemes and implementing clearer evaluations which are easy to understand. Specifically, Japan is promoting or considering the following items.

(1) Strengthening the ODA evaluation arrangement: Increasing the independence of the evaluation division and recruitment of an external expert

In response to the recommendation made in the Japan DAC Peer Review report of June 2010, among other considerations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to enhance the arrangement and independence of its ODA evaluation division and increase the objectivity and the value of evaluations. In concrete terms, the Ministry is considering inviting an external person (e.g., expert)

who has expertise and experience to head the Ministry's ODA evaluation division, as well as separating the division from the ODA policy division. In addition, an ODA Opinion Box (tentative name) will be put in place so that opinions and recommendations from external and field staff, such as NGOs and consultants, will reach the Ministry and JICA more easily.

(2) Mechanisms for ensuring that lessons are learned from past good practices and failures

To further build on the lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations, the Ministry will conduct thorough evaluations that will contribute to improving the quality of ODA and maximizing its efficiency. Specifically, for the policy-level evaluations, the cases to be evaluated will be selected in accordance with the priorities of Japan's foreign policy and development cooperation. At the project level, a detailed evaluation will be conducted for the selected projects

from which useful lessons are expected to be drawn, in addition to ex-post evaluation. The evaluation results will then be fed back to the project formulation and selection stages through an improved mechanism. Additionally, the Ministry will further develop the procedure to make sure that lessons from past projects in a country or similar projects are fully reflected at the time of formulation and selection of individual projects.

(3) Improving information accessibility by raising the visibility of evaluation

It is important that the results of ODA evaluation are shared with relevant government ministries and agencies as well as the public, including NGOs, relevant companies, and researchers, and that accountability is

ensured. At the same time, it is vital that the Ministry provides various materials for discussion on ODA. To this purpose, evaluation reports will be made more easily readable by using simple language, avoiding

technical terms as much as possible, and using photos and charts. The Ministry is also considering the merits of introducing a ratings system for its policy level evaluations (i.e., rating a project according to a scale,

rather than describing the evaluation results in long sentences). As before, the evaluation reports will be available on the websites of the Ministry and JICA.

5. Cooperation with Diverse Stakeholders

(1) Strengthening partnership with NGOs

Forming partnerships with NGOs —implementers of grassroots assistance in developing countries with a wealth of expertise about the field— is gaining in importance for carrying out more effective development cooperation.

With a view to hearing the opinions and recommendations of NGOs and in order to draw on them to plan and implement the ODA policies of the Ministry, the NGO Advisory Group (Note 5) was established under the leadership of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and exchanges of opinions took place. Furthermore, to be

able to flexibly support NGO activities financially, the funding schemes, such as the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JICA Partnership Program, were reviewed and they have expanded budgets and support programs.

In addition, in order to draw on the expertise of people with NGO experience for policy-making, the Ministry will explore the possibility of promoting personnel exchanges between NGOs and the Ministry and JICA and strive to further strengthen its partnership with these stakeholders.

(2) Partnership with the private sector

Japan announced the Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth in 2008 and has taken a variety of steps to promote public-private partnerships in the context of ODA programs. In particular, in order to further integrate the needs of the private sector during the ODA project proposal and formulation stages, Japan is working to enhance the scheme of private sector-proposed projects. Since 2010, Japan has conducted preparatory studies on Public Private Partnership (PPP)

infrastructure projects based on proposals submitted by private companies, bearing in mind future ODA support such as ODA loans. Japan is also developing new methods of ODA support for Base Of the economic Pyramid (BOP) businesses, receiving proposals from the private sector related to BOP business-ODA partnership, conducting preparatory studies, establishing the BOP business center (Note 6), and so on.

Note 5 As a forum for hearing the opinions and recommendations on Japan's international cooperation from those actually in the field, the NGO Advisory Group was established under the leadership of Minister for Foreign Affairs Okada. Six representatives of Japanese NGOs were individually selected by the Minister for their wealth of knowledge and experience in international cooperation to participate in the Group as regular members. At the first meeting on May 25, 2010, opinions and recommendations on the ODA review were heard. Meetings were held about once every two months, and exchanges of opinions took place on a variety of themes regarding international cooperation.

Note 6 The BOP business center, established in October 2010, is an inclusive business support system for BOP businesses which provides comprehensive support for such businesses. Its members include private enterprises, NGOs/NPOs, international organizations, aid agencies, and academic institutions, and its main functions are as follows: providing information through a portal site as a centralized source of information; matching support (promotion of information exchange and collaboration among related parties); and consultation services.

(3) Partnership with international organizations: Strengthening multilateral-bilateral partnership

Through strengthening partnership between bilateral aid and multilateral aid (multilateral-bilateral partnership), Japan aims to reflect international aid trends in bilateral aid policy as well as mainstream bilateral aid

approaches that Japan has comparative advantage in on an international scale. In addition, Japan aims to effectively integrate bilateral and multilateral assistance and improve aid effectiveness.

(4) Partnership with emerging donors

In recent years, emerging donors have had a growing influence on development. To improve aid effectiveness as a whole, it will be imperative that emerging donors provide assistance in line with international efforts. At various opportunities for dialogue, Japan has been urging emerging donors to carry out transparent and responsible assistance. In 2010, Japan introduced its aid

schemes and experience to aid practitioners in China and Eastern Europe and exchanged opinions with them. In dialogues with other donors and aid organizations, opinions are exchanged and information is shared on the issue of emerging donors, and at the same time, the possibility of cooperation is explored for urging emerging donors to support the aid effectiveness agenda.

6. Taking a Leadership Role in the International Community

In order to take a leadership role to realize the common interests of Japan and the international community, Japan will actively contribute to the resolution of global issues as well as lead international discussions and propose initiatives.

To tackle global issues, Japan pioneered and has actively promoted and implemented the concept of human security since the 1990s. In 2010, in particular, major strides were made in the discussion of this concept, including the release of a UN Secretary-General report, followed by the holding of the first formal debate at the UN General Assembly, the adoption of a UN General Assembly resolution, and the reference made in the outcome document of the UN summit meeting. Japan will continue to deepen and promote international discussions on human security in cooperation with NGOs, academia, international fora, and others.

Furthermore, Japan is committed to resolving global issues, such as environmental issues including

climate change, infectious diseases, and terrorism. On the climate change issue, for example, Japan will support the promotion of climate change measures of developing countries. In addition, Japan will actively and flexibly provide fast start financing to advance Japanese negotiations aimed at establishing a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate and reaching agreement on ambitious targets.

With a view to achieving the internationally shared goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Japan is providing robust assistance. At the UN Summit on the MDGs held in September 2010, Prime Minister Kan proposed effective assistance models in both the areas of health and education and pledged assistance of US\$5.0 billion and US\$3.5 billion for both areas, respectively, over five years beginning in 2011. Starting with these two areas, Japan is strongly resolved to make efforts for the achievement of the MDGs by 2015.

Section 2 Promoting Public Understanding and Support

Public understanding and support for ODA, which is funded in part by taxpayer money, is crucial. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs promotes efforts to deepen public understanding of ODA, and furthermore, is developing ways by which people themselves will be able to address each of the issues.

In order to obtain public understanding and support which are essential to the implementation of development cooperation, as well as to improve development cooperation and communicate to people what its significance and situation are, Japan must make efforts to efficiently transmit information and promote public participation, in coordination with international

organizations and NGOs.

As a result of the “ODA Review”, it was decided that in order to promote public understanding and support, measures to this end will be restructured primarily under the following pillars: public “participation” in development cooperation; and “increasing visibility” of ODA.

1. Broadening Public Participation and Sympathy

By providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience the work of development cooperation and having them gain exposure to the actual situation of ODA, public participation will be promoted

and sympathy heightened. Furthermore, a national campaign to raise awareness will be strengthened, so that a wider range of people can become familiar with development cooperation.

2. Increasing the Visibility of ODA

“Increasing visibility” refers to the enhancement of information disclosure. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will specify the effects of ODA which were a result of the shift to a results-based approach. The Ministry will set up a website to systematically show the status, outcomes, etc. of all cooperation projects funded by ODA in principle. It will prepare reader-friendly

evaluation reports. Information will be disclosed in such ways, whether or not the projects were success stories or failures. This aims at enhancing the confidence of the public in ODA through increased transparency and easy-to-follow explanations of the objectives and situation of ODA.

3. Improving the Efficiency of Public Relations Activities

Public relations (PR) activities concerning ODA’s field operations and specific projects will be concentrated in JICA in principle, while the Ministry will remain responsible for promoting public understanding of the importance and policy significance of development cooperation. This will increase the efficiency of PR activities. At the same time, by JICA becoming an information hub for the people, user convenience and

friendliness will be improved. National public interest in ODA will also be generated through JICA’s centers located around the country and other means.

At JICA, information disclosure to the public will always be part of the work flow when formulating and implementing ODA projects. At the same time, public awareness will be further promoted through the use of the JICA International Centers, etc.

4. Concrete Efforts for Promoting Public Understanding and Support

(1) *Nantokashinakya!* Project: The unforgotten 5.5 billion people

Through people's participation in the *Nantokashinakya!* Project (We Have to Do Something! Project) (Note 7) which started in July 2010, it is hoped that each and every citizen will deepen their understanding of development cooperation and find something that will motivate them to take action.

The heart of the project is the new interactive website, which has messages from experts and public figures participating in the project and covers a diverse range of information provided by member organizations.

Website
<http://nantokashinakya.jp/>



Nantokashinakya! Website

(2) International Cooperation Reporters

In order to provide opportunities for as many people as possible to experience and observe the situation in developing countries, Japan plans to implement a new program called International Cooperation Reporters, which has higher cost-effectiveness than the ODA Citizen Monitoring Program that was implemented

until FY2008. Through this program, citizens will visit ODA sites as international cooperation reporters, and afterwards report on the situation of developing countries and the significance of and need for international cooperation through a variety of Japanese media outlets.

(3) TV program on development cooperation “*Chikyu (Earth) VOCE*”

The newly revamped ODA promotional TV program, “*Chikyu (Earth) VOCE*”, has been aired on TV Tokyo and affiliated TV channels since April 2010. The program uses creative ways to engage the audience and to increase their familiarity with international cooperation. Specifically, the program not only limits itself to field interviews as before, but also introduces a variety of international cooperation programs in which anyone can easily participate, including those in which people can participate in Japan, as well as interviews of public figures engaged in international cooperation and



Ms. Ai Sugiyama, a reporter of TV program “*Chikyu VOCE*,” and the village children during her field visit to Senegal

Note 7 The Project, whose executive committee consists of the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and JICA, offers easy-to-follow information on the situation in developing countries and the significance of and need for international cooperation, and provides opportunities to learn about international cooperation, in partnership with a variety of practitioners around Japan.

relevant international cooperation efforts of NGOs and private corporations.

The popular singer, Ms. Ayaka Hirahara, who sings the theme song of the TV program exchanged opinions with Minister for Foreign Affairs Okada at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in June 2010, and expressed her intent to continue her involvement in international cooperation.



Ms. Ayaka Hirahara (right) and Minister for Foreign Affairs Katsuya Okada

(4) Website for increasing the visibility of ODA

The Ministry and JICA launched a website called “Increasing the Visibility of ODA (tentative)” on October 1, 2010 to systematically as well as visually represent information such as ODA status and outcomes. The website will be further enhanced to provide people with easy-to-follow information on the objectives and situation of ODA and ensure that visibility is increased.



Homepage of Increasing the Visibility of ODA website

Section 3

Policy-making Functions and Implementation Capacity (JICA)

In implementing the results of the “ODA Review”, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will concentrate on policy-making, while JICA will take responsibility for aid implementation.

1. Reinforcing the Policy-making Functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry reinforced its ODA policy-making functions by restructuring its International Cooperation Bureau in July 2009. Under the reform, the aid schemes divisions were abolished, the functions of the country assistance planning divisions were strengthened, and the Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division

was newly established to promote the integrated implementation of the three types of aid schemes (grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans). Through the expansion of the country assistance planning functions, the Ministry will strive to enhance its country assistance strategies.

2. Reform of JICA

With the establishment of the new JICA (Note 8) in October 2008, JICA became an aid implementing organization which ensures the integrated implementation of the three types of aid schemes. JICA will take advantage of its expertise and network in gauging and analyzing the development needs and situation in the field, developing a new aid scheme and areas of assistance, and strengthening the aid implementation functions. To this end, JICA will continue to reinforce its analytical and conceptual abilities, develop its implementation capacity, and ensure the efficient implementation of programs.

At the same time, duplication of efforts between the Ministry and JICA, adjustment costs and other items which can be streamlined, and responsibilities which can be transferred from the Ministry to JICA will be identified and all operations will be streamlined. Through these measures, the Ministry and JICA will better fulfill their respective roles and generate greater synergies.

As discussed in the “ODA Review”, JICA will reinforce its aid implementation capacity around the following three pillars.

(1) Enhancing program and project planning capacity

JICA will enhance its development needs analysis in which it has high expertise, and strengthen its program and project planning capacity. Specifically, JICA will analyze the needs and development policies of recipient countries and design five-year country and sectoral programs. Upon consultation with partner country governments and other donors and aid agencies, JICA will propose to reflect the programs in the CAPs of the Government of Japan. JICA will take advantage of the

JICA Research Institute which was established when the new JICA was launched, and develop and raise awareness about new models of assistance bearing in mind Japan's experience and technologies and changes in development needs. Current efforts include support to Africa for increasing rice production, an infrastructure development package, support to tackle climate change, and promotion of partnership with BOP businesses.

(2) Building flexible implementation capacity

The programs designed will steadily reflect past lessons learned and other considerations during the planning stage (to ensure the thorough implementation of the PDCA cycle) and will be implemented based on appropriate outcome indicators. In addition, in order to develop an effective aid implementation mechanism, JICA will encourage staff to work in the field. JICA will also lead development policy discussions among diverse stakeholders, including experts, volunteers, domestic

offices, and technical trainees, and strengthen NGO assistance and strengthen partnership with the private sector, including through the restructuring of overseas investment and loans. JICA will also take full-fledged steps to improve the implementation mechanism in the field, including enhancing the security management system in unstable developing countries and regions, such as areas undergoing peace-building.

Note 8 The former JICA was principally responsible for promoting the implementation of technical cooperation and grant aid. Under the revised JICA law, the new JICA which was established on October 1, 2008 is responsible for the above, as well as for the implementation of ODA loans which were managed by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) as part of their overseas economic cooperation operations. Moreover, the new JICA became responsible for the implementation of some grants previously implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(3) Thorough cost reduction and strengthening governance

Bearing in mind the results of the screening process by the Government Revitalization Unit, JICA aims to further enhance the efficiency of its program implementation by thoroughly cutting costs and strengthening governance. JICA will install a system to receive proposals to improve its operations from various stakeholders, including

experts, volunteers, NGOs, and consultants. In addition, JICA will strengthen its internal control functions (e.g., program review and evaluation; ex-post audit; compliance system; and evaluation, procurement and monitoring) and reduce costs through reviewing its acceptance of trainees, travel costs, and commissioned work.

Keyword 3

ODA Use for Promotion of Economic Diplomacy

Japan has made a variety of international contributions through official development assistance (ODA). In order to continue to actively provide such international cooperation, it is increasingly important for Japan to create a stronger economic foundation.

As Minister for Foreign Affairs Maehara announced in his foreign policy speech to the 177th Session of the Diet in January 2011, based on the "ODA Review," Japan will continue to attach high priority to reducing poverty, namely, contribution to the achievement of the MDGs, investing in peace, and supporting sustainable growth. At the same time, Japan will place a particularly great importance on actively using ODA to promote economic diplomacy. Japan intends to promote ODA which benefits the international community, developing countries, and Japan together.

A big challenge for economic diplomacy is securing a stable supply of natural resources, energy, and food. It is a vital task for Japan to reinforce strategic relations with food exporting countries and countries with mineral and energy resources, including rare earth. In this light, Japan will strengthen bilateral relations with those countries by actively supporting the socioeconomic development, including infrastructure development, of resource-rich countries, through utilizing diplomatic means such as ODA under public-private collaboration.

Another major pillar of economic diplomacy is support for the international promotion of Japanese infrastructure systems. To date, in order to promote greater coordination between ODA and the private sector, Japan has introduced a number of measures, including the Special Terms for Economic

Partnership (STEP) concerning ODA loans and a scheme for receiving proposals on public-private partnership projects submitted by private companies. STEP is a system introduced in 2002 to promote the "visibility of Japanese aid" by making use of Japan's advanced technologies and know-how, and transferring excellent technologies to developing countries. In FY2009, Japan implemented a total of six ODA loan projects through STEP, including the dedicated freight railway construction project in India, the international airport terminal construction project in Vietnam, and the sewerage system project in Papua New Guinea. Through STEP, Japan will support the development of developing countries by making use of its advanced technologies and know-how, and enhance efforts for the international promotion of Japanese infrastructure systems.

Furthermore, in FY2010, Japan introduced a JICA scheme for the study of private sector proposals. The aim is to make use of the know-how, financial resources, technologies, and other resources of private companies for the resolution of the development challenges of developing countries, and support the international promotion of private companies. Based on the proposals for Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Base Of the economic Pyramid (BOP) business projects submitted by private companies, JICA entrusts those companies to carry out feasibility studies (F/S) (*1).

With a view to promoting ODA which contributes to economic diplomacy, Japan will make further use of these frameworks and actively promote other initiatives, including closer dialogue with the business community and the consideration of new tools.

*1 Studies for verifying whether individual projects are feasible from various perspectives, including technical, economic, social, and environmental, to formulate an optimal program plan.

Section 4 Securing Financial Resources for Development

In order to carry out more strategic and effective aid by securing the financing needed to meet the vast and diverse development needs, efforts will be strengthened to mobilize and secure ODA and other sources of funding.

1. Efforts Towards Expanding ODA

In today's globalized world, Japan needs to pursue the common interests of the international community together with major countries and sufficiently implement ODA as the core of development cooperation.

Even under difficult economic and fiscal conditions, Japan will strive to expand ODA, fulfilling its commitments including assistance to Afghanistan and Africa and staving off the declining trend of ODA from the standpoint that ODA is investment for the future. On that premise, Japan will continue to eliminate

inefficiencies and promote cost-reduction efforts.

Amid the declining trend of ODA in recent years, Japan has maintained a sizable number of aid programs through the ODA budget (initial budget) and supplementary budget. As the supplementary budget is designed to meet unforeseen needs at different times, Japan will seek to allocate in the initial budget, to the extent possible, the ODA portions whose necessity and scale can be reasonably and reliably estimated.

2. Collaboration with Private Sector Resources and OOF

Given the vast development needs of developing countries, ODA funds alone are not sufficient for meeting these needs. ODA and other public funds make up a declining share of the flow of funds to developing countries, 70% of which now consist of private sector resources. Under these circumstances, it is becoming important that ODA and private sector resources are integrated to effectively meet the development needs of developing countries, including removing bottlenecks to private sector resources through ODA.

The Government of Japan will resume JICA's Private-Sector Investment Finance (Note 9), by which support will be provided through investments and loans for the development programs implemented in

developing countries by companies and other private actors. In addition, the Government will draw on the preparatory studies based on company proposals and studies for promoting partnership with BOP businesses, and support the development of businesses driven by private-sector needs.

These initiatives, prompted by ODA, are expected to increase private sector resources to developing countries and support their growth through spillover effects. Furthermore, coordination with OOF (official flows other than ODA), such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), will be strengthened, and private sector resources will be further harnessed.

Note 9 Private-Sector Investment Finance is a program which provides necessary funds as either investments or loans for development cooperation activities undertaken by the private-sector in developing countries, which are expected to be highly effective for development but have difficulties in attracting funds from existing private financial institutions. The program, which had been handled since 1960 by the former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), is now implemented by JICA. In accordance with the Reorganization and Rationalization Plan of Special Public Institutions, since 2002, the program's investments and loans were provided exclusively for the projects which were approved before the end of FY2001 or those which were extended. It was then decided that the program will be re-launched within FY2010 at the 6th Ministerial Meeting on the Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems on December 10, 2010. (The Ministerial Meeting, chaired by Chief Cabinet Secretary Sengoku, was held following the Cabinet decision on September 7, 2010 "Holding of the Council on the Realization of the New Growth Strategy," for the purpose of facilitating cross-national, politics-led, and quick decision-making in providing support for the efforts made by private companies operating in the field of infrastructure systems.)

3. Innovative Financing

The international community, including Japan, actively undertakes international cooperation efforts, such as efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, meeting the development demands of the world requires the mobilization of a broader range of development financing. “Innovative financing” refers to mechanisms for securing new sources of financing in light of these development demands of the world.

A variety of innovative financing mechanisms have been proposed. Some countries have already introduced mechanisms, such as the mechanism of levying a tax on air tickets (solidarity levy on air tickets) and the mechanism of raising funds for the purchase of vaccinations by issuing bonds on the basis of donors’ pledges (International Finance Facility for Immunization [IFFIm]). The funds raised through these programs are used to fight the three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) and address other issues, and have already made significant achievements.

There are also other initiatives being considered, including the currency transaction development tax to be levied on currency transactions.

The Leading Group (LG) on Innovative Financing for Development was established in 2006 as a major international forum for discussing innovative financing. Currently, there are 60 member countries and the number is growing every year. Japan held the LG presidency from June 2010 to the end of 2010, and hosted the 8th plenary session in Tokyo in December 2010. Japan has fulfilled its role as president by further galvanizing domestic and international interest in innovative financing and contributing to its development.

In addition, the Taskforce on International Financial Transactions for Development was launched in October 2009 to discuss innovative financing mechanisms related to international financial transactions, including the currency transaction development tax. Japan is also a member of this Taskforce and actively contributes to the discussions.

Part III

Official Development Assistance in FY2009



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Chapter 1

Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

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

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

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

<Disbursement Analysis>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5 The figures in parentheses are gross amounts.

Chart III-1 ODA by Type

(Net disbursements)

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

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

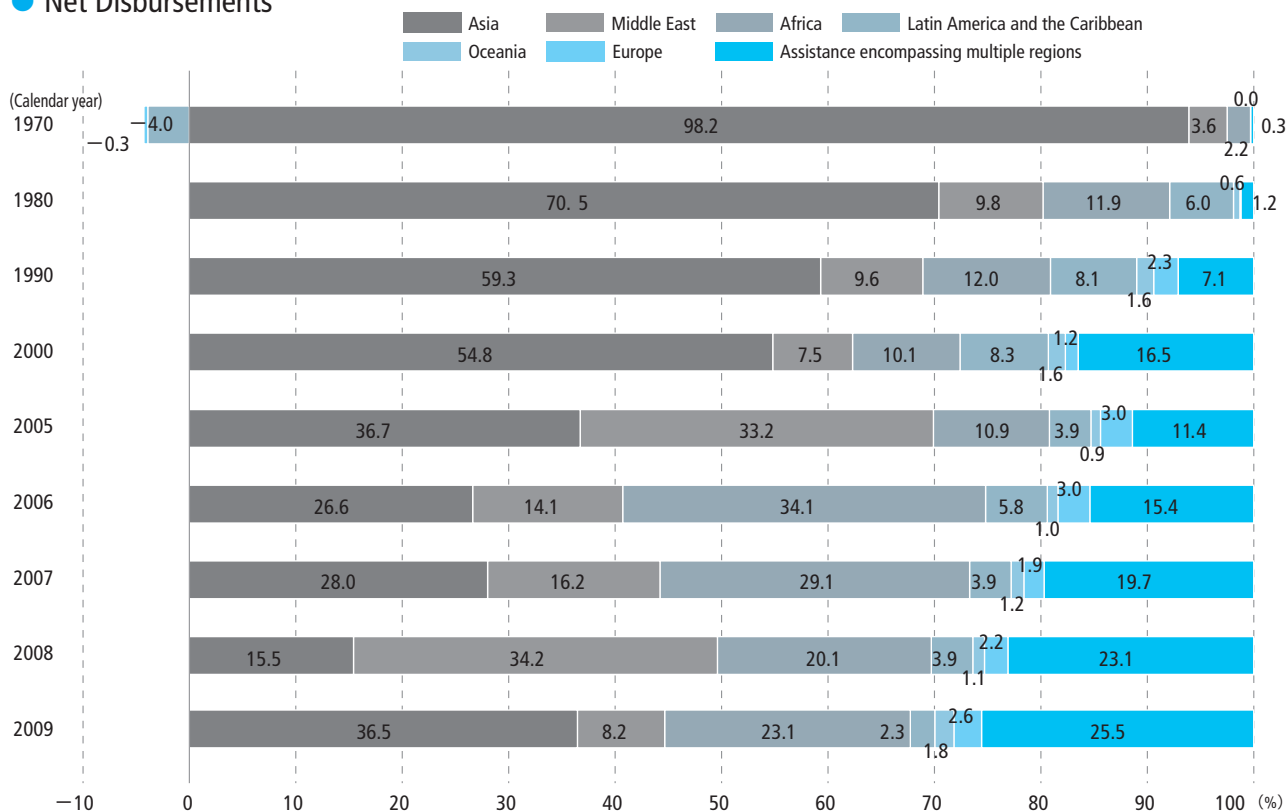
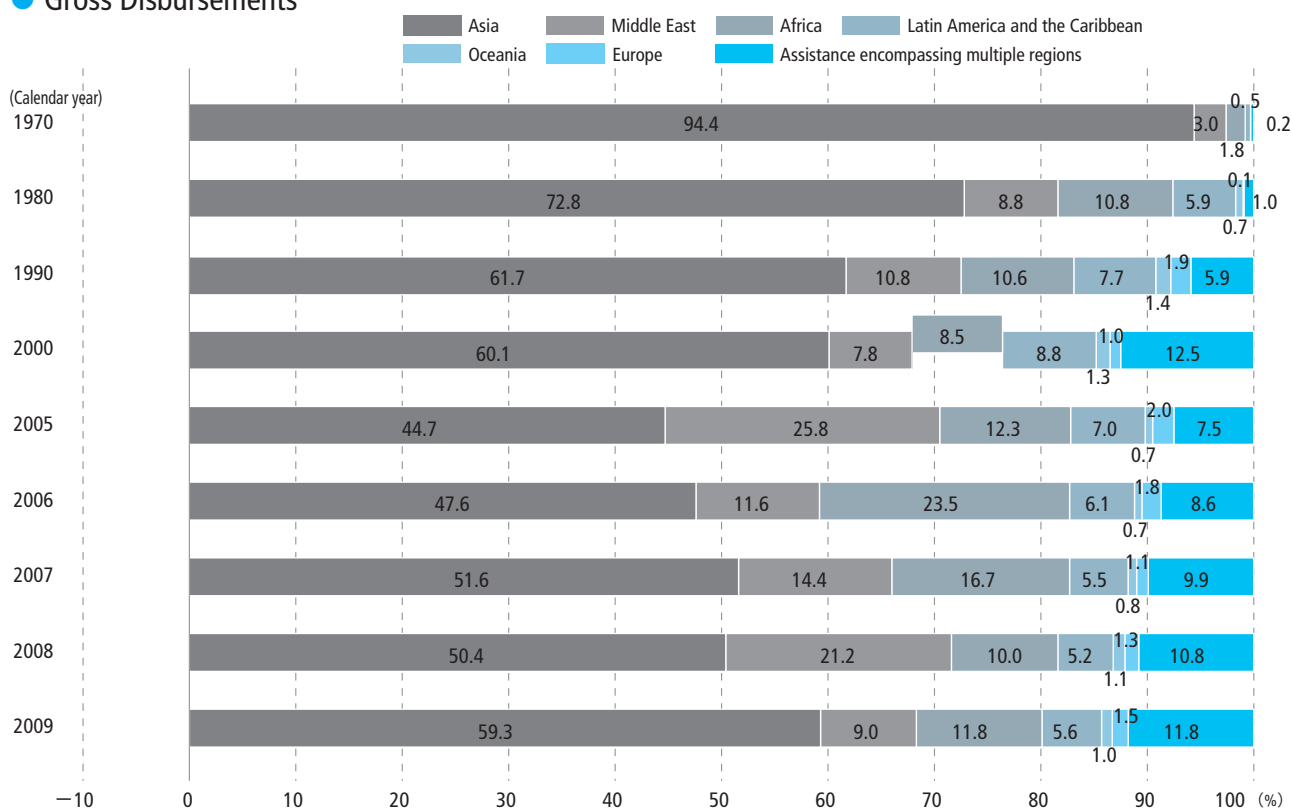
*2 The 2009 exchange rate designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC): US\$1 = ¥93.4 (¥10.1 appreciation compared to 2008).

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

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

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

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

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

Gross Disbursements


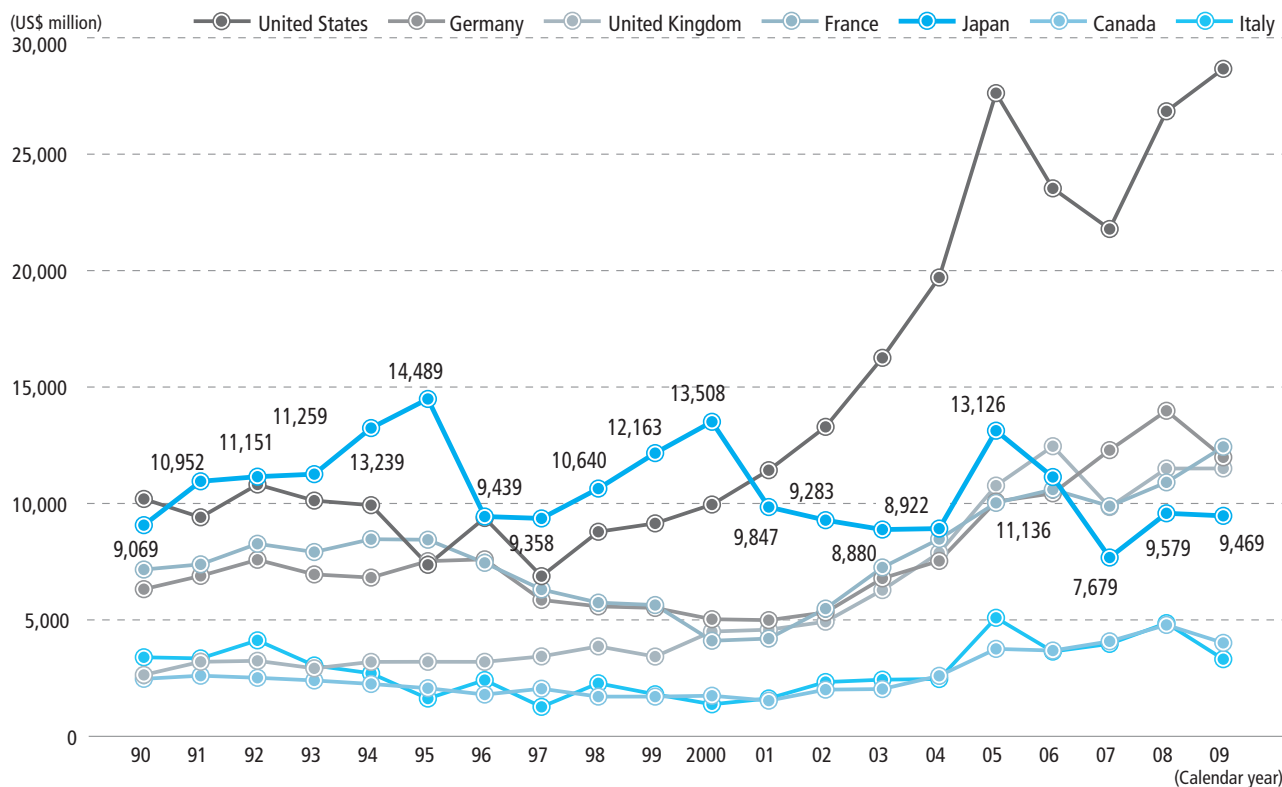
*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to Eastern Europe.

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

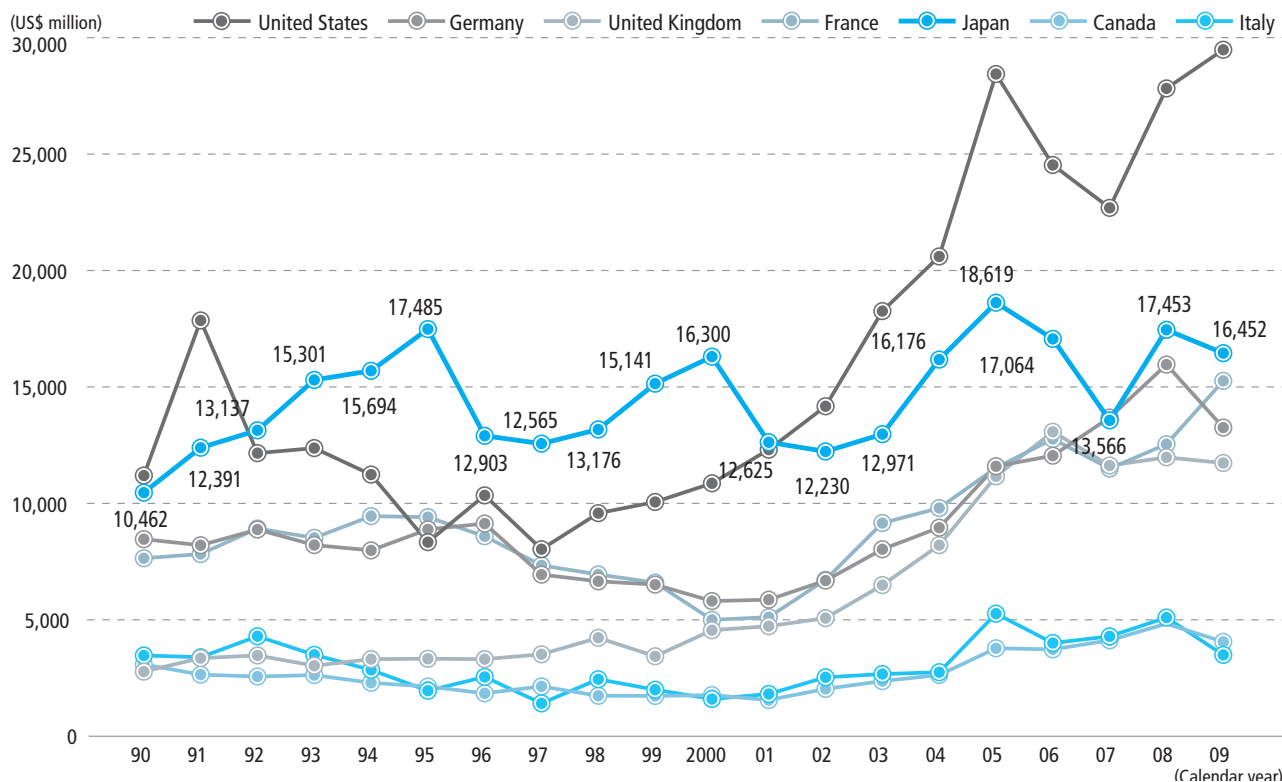
*3 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

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

Net Disbursements



Gross Disbursements



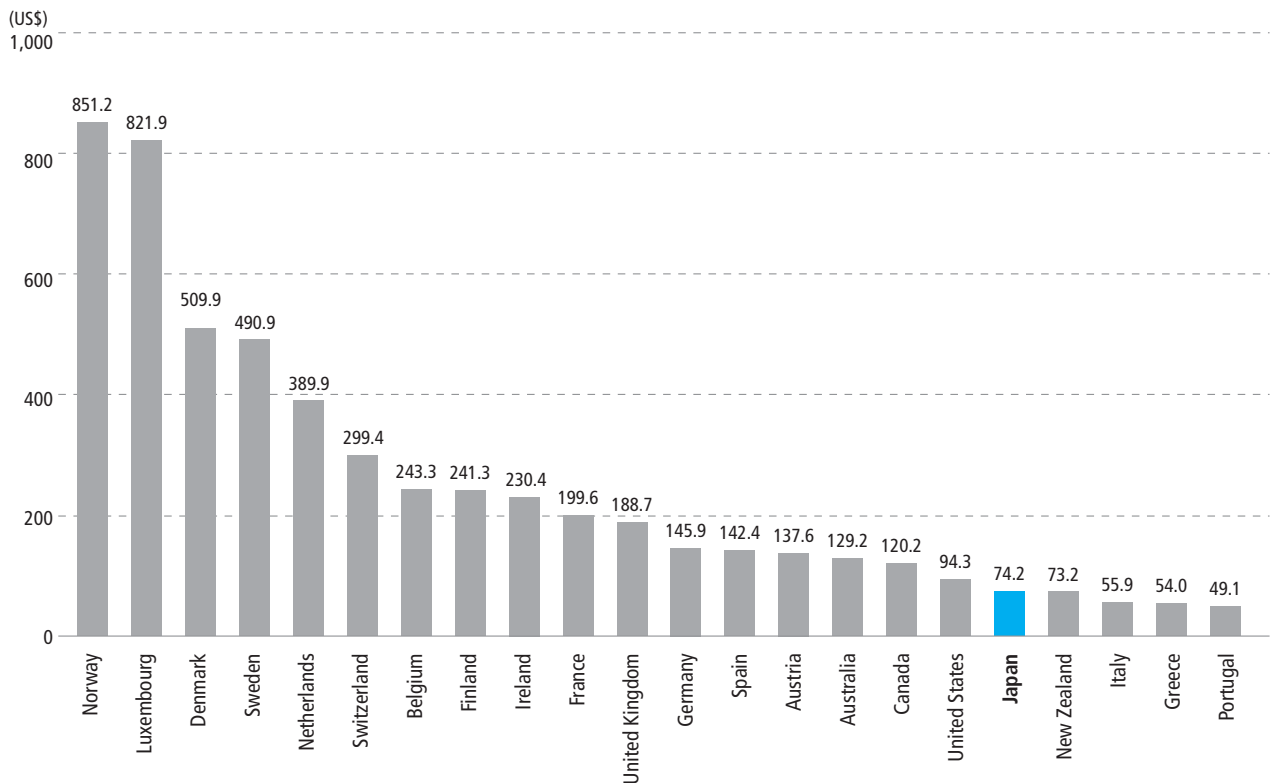
Source: 2009 DAC press release, 2008 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*3 Figures for 2009 are provisional except for Japan.

Chart III-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries

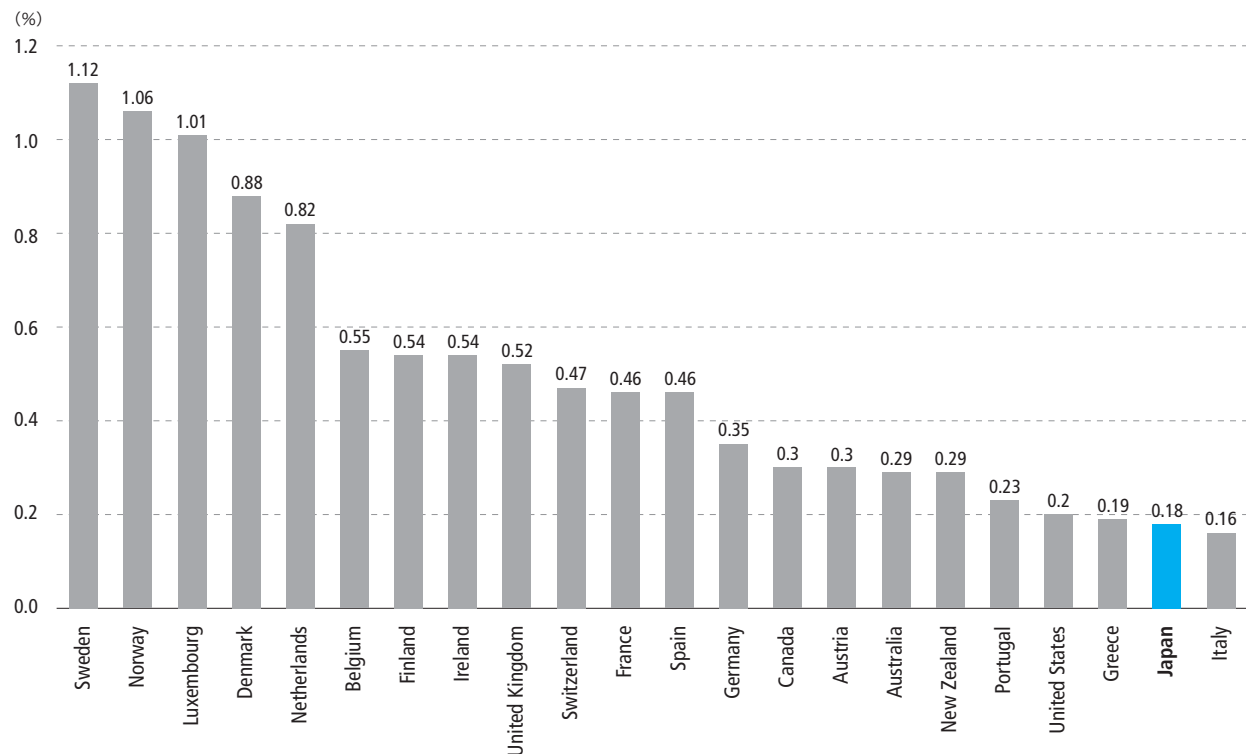


Source: Disbursements from 2009 DAC press release, population figures from 2008 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*2 Provisional figures except for Japan.

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

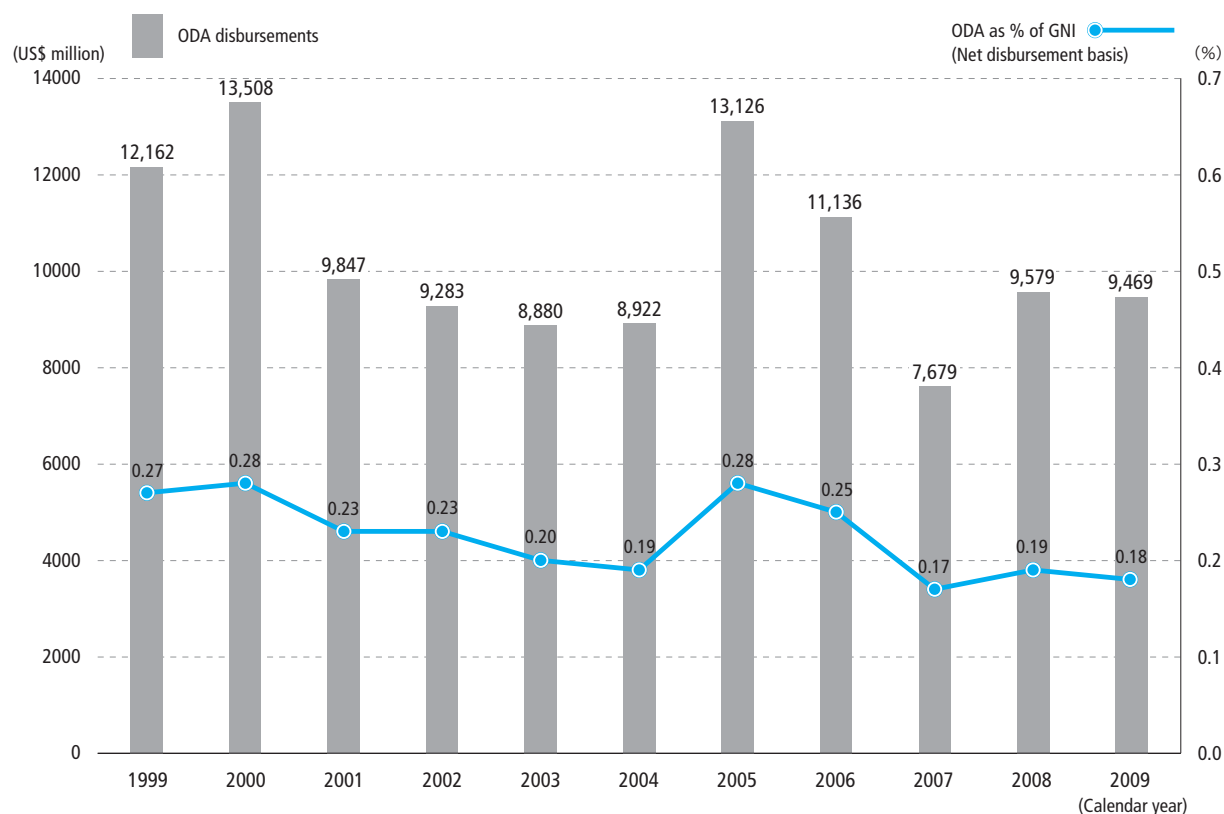


Sources: 2009 DAC press release, 2008 DAC Development Co-operation Report

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

*2 Provisional figures except for Japan.

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



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

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.



Chapter 2

Specific Initiatives of Japan's Official Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1

Initiatives Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter

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

1. ODA Charter

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Japan's Medium-Term ODA Policy

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

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

3. Country Assistance Programs

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

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

4. Sector-Specific Development Policies

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

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

5. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

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

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

6. Rolling Plans

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

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

● Addressing Gender Issues through ODA

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

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

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

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

Section 2

Measures for Each of the Priority Issues

The four priority issues of poverty reduction, sustainable growth, approaches to global issues, and peacebuilding are listed in the ODA Charter. This section will introduce Japan's recent approaches to these issues.

1. Poverty Reduction

(1) Education

Education plays an important role in socio-economic development for poverty reduction. It also enables individuals to develop their own talents and capabilities, as well as to live with dignity. Education fosters understanding towards other people and of different cultures, and forms the foundation of peace. However, approximately 72 million children are unable to attend

school worldwide, 54% of which are girls. The total number of adults who do not possess the minimum literacy ability is roughly 759 million people, of which approximately two-thirds are women (Note 7). The international community aims at realizing "Education for All (EFA)" to improve this situation.

<Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing "nation building" and "human resource development," Japan provides developing countries with wide ranging educational supports, including basic education, higher education, and technical and vocational education and training. Japan announced the "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)" in 2002, based on which it provides assistance that combines both "hard" and "soft" aspects, such as building schools and teacher training, with the emphasis on ensuring opportunities for education, raising its quality, and improving management as priorities.

There is also the "Fast Track Initiative (FTI)," a global framework to achieve universal primary education by 2015. As the G8 chair, Japan served as an FTI co-chair and member of its Steering Committee from January 2008, and was deeply involved in FTI debates and reform efforts. Japanese contribution to FTI-related trust funds totaled US\$4.8 million from FY2007 to FY2009.

In April 2008, Japan delivered a message at the International Symposium on Self-Reliance and Sustainability of EFA (Note 8), which stressed further

improvement in basic education in both quality and quantity, strengthened support for diverse educational stages beyond basic education, coordination between education and other fields, and participatory efforts that involve all people concerned in and outside Japan.

Specific initiatives during the five years from 2008 announced by Japan include: construction of about 1,000 schools (roughly 5,500 classrooms) in Africa; capacity development of about 300,000 science and mathematics teachers worldwide (including about 100,000 for Africa); and expanded initiatives for the improvement of school management for 10,000 schools in Africa. These initiatives are steadily implemented. Furthermore, in the field of literacy, Japan carries out literacy education for approximately 300,000 people in Afghanistan. It provides grant assistance of roughly ¥1.5 billion, implemented through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2008 for a period of four years, and thereby promotes literacy education in the country.

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

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

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

various measures such as promoting the transnational networking of institutes of higher education and joint research projects among neighboring regions and countries. Japan also accepts international students to Japanese institutes of higher education based on the “Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students.” Japan implements International Cooperation Initiative projects, which are designed to use Japanese universities’ knowledge (their research achievements and strong capacity to train experts) to improve the quality of international cooperation. Major activities under the initiative include formulating and publicizing useful teaching materials and guidelines based on

the expertise possessed by Japanese educational academies. Moreover, Japan encourages in-service teachers to go overseas as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) under the Special Participation System for In-Service Teachers (Note 9). The in-service teachers dispatched to developing countries contribute to the development of education and the society in the field, and make use of their experience in domestic educational activities. Furthermore, in 2010, Japan established its new Education Cooperation Policy for the 2011–2015 period —the deadline to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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

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



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

Note 9 The system is designed to encourage participation of in-service teachers. For example, teachers who are recommended by MEXT to JICA are exempt from the preliminary technical test, and the period of dispatch is set at two years (usually two years and three months), beginning in April and ending in March, to match the regular Japanese school year.

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

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



Mr. Nishino (front row, left) with local staff and engineers (Photo: Mr. Nishino)

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

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

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

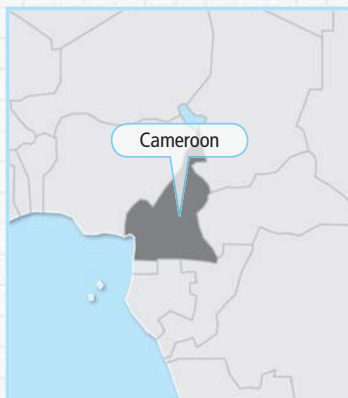
Mr. Yoshiaki Nishino has been involved with the construction of more than 100 schools ever since Japan began its cooperation for the construction of primary schools in Cameroon. He is deeply trusted by not only the Japanese but also the Cameroonian staff members. Currently, Mr. Nishino, as a staff member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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

(2) Health, Welfare, and Population

A large number of people living in developing countries do not have access to basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. As immunization and sanitation have not been set in place, more than 8.8 million children under five years old die annually due to causes such as infectious diseases, nutritional disorders, and diarrhea (Note 11). Moreover, more than 360,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year due to the lack of emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like midwives.

Conversely, in line with its continuing steady

rise, the world's population is expected to reach 9.2 billion people by 2050 (Note 12). In general, among the developing countries there continues to be a tendency for poor countries to have a higher population growth rate, which leads to poverty, unemployment, food shortages, underdeveloped education, and environmental deterioration. From this perspective, maternal, newborn and child health care, reproductive health (Note 13) including family planning, and HIV/AIDS control, which can have an enormous impact on population issues, have become pressing challenges.

<Japan's Efforts>

At the G8 Kyushu Okinawa Summit in 2000, Japan took up the issue of infectious diseases as one of its main themes for the first time in the history of the summit meetings. In 2005 Japan formulated the Health and Development Initiative (HDI), which aims to contribute to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. Under HDI, Japan has taken a comprehensive approach that

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

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

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

Note 13 Refers to sexual and reproductive health.

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

Regarding maternal and child health, Japan supports the fostering of healthcare professionals working on the front lines, improves and provides equipment for obstetrics facilities, and carries out initiatives related to improving the quality of emergency obstetric care in order to improve the health of women during pregnancy or parturient. It also works to improve access to medical institutions by developing infrastructure, disseminate Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbooks which incorporate the perspective of continuum of care, disseminate medical checkups for women during pregnancy and parturient, and reduce child mortality and morbidity through providing health management support for pregnant women. Regarding family planning, Japan provides support for efforts like educational activities and the distribution of

contraceptives for preventing unwanted pregnancies and premature births, focusing on education for adolescents in particular.

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, Japan raised the importance of this comprehensive approach and forged consensus among the G8. It also announced the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health (Note 14) by the G8 health experts. At the G8 Muskoka Summit in June 2010, under the Muskoka Initiative for strengthening assistance for maternal and child health in which progress has been slow among the MDGs, Japan announced that it will provide an additional assistance of up to ¥50 billion, equivalent to approximately US\$500 million, over five years beginning in 2011.

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

● Bangladesh: Safe Motherhood Promotion Project

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



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

Note 14 This document is a proposal to G8 leaders from the G8 health experts. It was hailed in the outcome document of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

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



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

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

Japan, since 1997, has provided assistance for strengthening nursing education in the country (*1). Ms. Masako Ogawa has been involved in this cooperation from its assessment phase as Chief Advisor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

(3) Water and Sanitation

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

At the Fourth World Water Forum in 2006, Japan announced the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI). Japan has the largest aid disbursements in the water and sanitation sector in the world, and provides comprehensive support for both "soft" and "hard" aspects by utilizing its wealth of experience, knowledge, and technology concerning this sector. Such support includes promotion of integrated water resource management, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation support, water use for promotion of increasing food production, water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation, and mitigating damage from water-related disasters. At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008, Japan announced support measures such as the fostering of human resources related to the development of water supply and sanitation facilities and water resource management. It also announced the dispatch of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT). Moreover, Japan took up the water and sanitation issue for the first time in about five years at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008. It affirms the importance of circulatory water cycle management, and facilitates the sustainable use of water resources by promoting it.



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

● Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby Sewerage System Upgrading Project

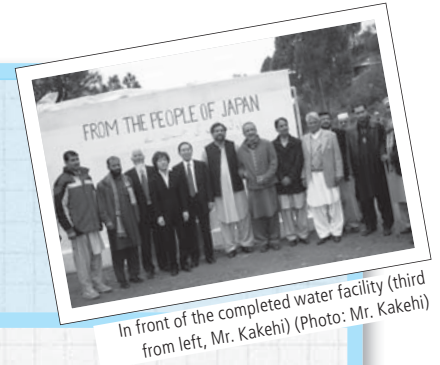
The coastal area of Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, has no sewage treatment plant. For this reason, collected sewage is discharged to the coast without appropriate treatment, and is causing water contamination in the coastal area as well as the deterioration of the hygienic environment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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Sustainable Growth

(1) Socio-economic Infrastructure

For poverty reduction in developing countries, it is indispensable not only to implement measures to reduce poverty or to provide assistance in the areas of social development that could directly influence the poor,

but also to promote sustainable development through economic growth. For this reason, it is important to improve socio-economic infrastructure that provides the foundation for the improvement of developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

On the basis of the development policies of developing countries, Japan supports infrastructure development and fosters the human resources to develop, manage, and operate this infrastructure. In terms of specific infrastructure development, development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and information and communication technology (ICT). Such infrastructure contributes to expanding exchange between urban and

rural areas, ensures security against disasters, and promotes trade and investment from overseas. Social infrastructure development which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water and sanitation, housing, and better access to hospitals and schools is also carried out. So too is the development of agricultural and fishery markets and fishery ports in order to vitalize local economies.

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

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

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

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

(2) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The dissemination of ICT contributes to sustainable economic development through advancement of industries and improvement of productivity. It also contributes to improving medical care, education, energy, the environment, and natural disaster management. The active utilization of ICT is very

important as it facilitates information disclosures by the government and improvement of governance through improved broadcast media, which is a cornerstone of democratization, and strengthening civil society by improving the availability and the quality of services.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides active support to eliminate the disparities in ICT between regions and nations in order to enhance the quality of life for all people. More specifically, the main focus of support centers around the establishment of communication and broadcasting infrastructure in developing countries, introducing legislation and fostering human resources. In addition, Japan aims

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

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

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

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

(3) Cooperation between Trade, Investment, and Other Official Flows (OOF)

It is key that the private sector play a leading role for sustainable growth in developing countries, and therefore it is important to promote industry and vitalize private sector activities such as trade and investment. Yet

in developing countries beset by numerous challenges it can sometimes be difficult to set in place an environment for attracting private investment, and so support from the international community is essential.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF) to support efforts like promoting small and medium-

scale enterprises in developing countries, transferring industrial technology, and economic policies. Moreover,

it also supports the improvement of trade and investment environments and economic infrastructure in order to improve the export capabilities and competitiveness of developing countries. The WTO Doha Round Negotiations (The Doha Development Agenda) which started in 2001 emphasizes the promotion of development through participation in the multilateral trading system by developing countries. Japan has contributed to the trust fund set up within the WTO in aiming to improve the capacity of developing countries to participate in negotiations and for their implementation of the WTO agreements.

Regarding access to Japanese markets, Japan carries out the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which adopts lower tariff rates than general rates for exports of products from developing countries. Duty-Free and Quota-Free measures (Note 18) are also taken for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Japan also actively promotes Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and supports economic growth in developing countries through the liberalization of trade and investment.

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

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

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

Note 18 The goods covered by the Duty-Free and Quota-Free measures for LDCs are expanding. The goods that can be imported duty-free and quota-free has increased to about 98% in terms of number and more than 99% in terms of trade value (as of October 2010).

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

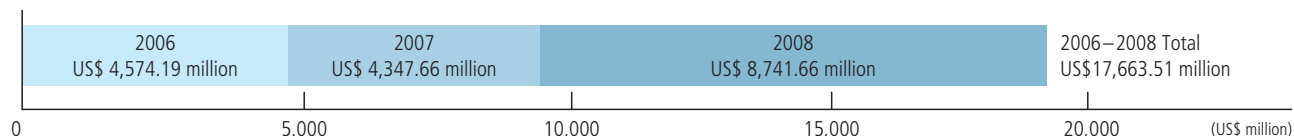
Chart III-7

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

(US\$ million)

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

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



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

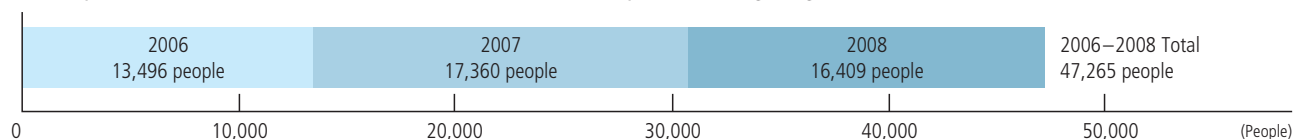
Chart III-8

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

(People)

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

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



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs' materials.

(4) Agriculture

In developing countries, three out of four poor people live in rural areas, and most of them make a living on agriculture. The MDGs identify “eradicate extreme

poverty and hunger” as one of their goals. Agricultural and rural development is essential in reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan emphasizes cooperation in the agricultural sector for reducing poverty, and actively works to address food problems as a global issue. Japan promotes food assistance for developing countries which are faced with food shortages over the short-term, as well as efforts to support ownership of developing countries for the development of sustainable agriculture in the medium to long-term.

Specifically, Japan uses its experience and expertise in providing support for rice cultivation techniques and for the organization of farmers, while also developing infrastructure such as irrigation facilities. Moreover, it also supports the dissemination of production techniques and research and development, such as New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in Africa. In addition, it also provides support through international organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Consultative

Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), World Food Programme (WFP), etc.). Furthermore, the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) ^(Note 20) initiative was announced at a side event to TICAD IV, which was held in 2008. At present, it provides rice cultivation support to 23 countries, including support for the development of country rice cultivation strategies.

Moreover, at the expanded meeting on food security at the G8 L'Aquila Summit in July 2009, Japan announced that it was prepared to provide assistance of at least US\$3 billion or so over three years from 2010 to 2012 in agriculture-related sectors, including infrastructure. In particular, Japan emphasizes assistance in a wide range of areas from production through distribution and sales, including the development and management of water and agricultural resources at the production stage, and transport, stockpiling, and the establishment of ports at the distribution stage.

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

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

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

Note 20 CARD is a consultative group wherein donor countries, African regional organizations, international organizations, and others participate in partnership with rice producing countries in Africa that are interested in promoting rice cultivation. It aims to double the volume of rice produced in Sub-Saharan Africa from the current 14 million tons to 28 million tons in ten years.

(5) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

For the sustainable growth of developing countries, not only the establishment of economic and social infrastructure, but also policy formulation, institution building, and human resource development are important. Support is necessary for efforts like

eradicating corruption, legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local governments.

<Japan's Efforts>

As part of its assistance for policy formulation and institution building, Japan promotes assistance for legal and judicial system development. Legal and judicial system development serves to develop countries through self-help efforts that are based on good governance. Support for this sector is a typical example of person-to-person cooperation, and plays a part in Japanese assistance with a visible face. Furthermore, the development of the legal and judicial systems of developing countries will also contribute to facilitating the activities of Japanese companies. Thus, it has a vital role in laying the groundwork for promoting overseas infrastructure development with a view to realizing the New Growth Strategy issued in June 2010 (Note 21). Japan's assistance for developing legal and judicial systems is assistance that comes through its "soft power," and plays an important role in underpinning the strengthening of Asia's growth potential.

Japan also carries out a variety of efforts to assist with establishing democracy, including institution building such as for legal, judicial, administrative, civil service, and police systems. Other efforts include support for strengthening organizations, electoral assistance, strengthening civil society, and support for empowering women. An international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption was held in October and November 2010 at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), inviting

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

In the area of improving the capability of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintaining domestic order, Japan has been transferring the knowledge, experience, and technology of the Japanese police while also developing facilities and providing equipment. The National Police Agency dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines, through which the Agency attempts to transfer the trustworthy attitude of democratically controlled Japanese police and its techniques regarding inspections and crime identification.

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

● Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia

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



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

3. Addressing Global Issues

(1) Environment and Climate Change Issues

International discussions on environmental issues began in the 1970s. Through discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also called the Earth Summit) in 1992 and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of 2002, their importance has been increasingly recognized. Constructive discussion also took place on environment and climate change at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008 that took up the issues as one of the major themes. The international community as a whole must address environmental issues for the prosperity of humankind in the future.

<Japan's Efforts>

In the area of pollution control, Japan has accumulated a great amount of experience and technology and made use of such experience and technology for the pollution issues in developing countries. Particularly, Japan supports pollution control in urban areas and



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

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

Climate change is an urgent matter for mankind that threatens human security across the borders. As such, it

is essential for the international community, including both developed and developing countries, to work together to enhance measures on this issue. In September 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced at the United Nations (UN) Summit on Climate Change that Japan would aim to reduce its emissions by 25% by 2020, if compared to the 1990 level, premised on the establishment of a fair and effective international framework by all major economies and agreement on their ambitious targets.

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

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

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

● Indonesia: Second Climate Change Program Loan

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

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

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

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

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

Keyword

4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

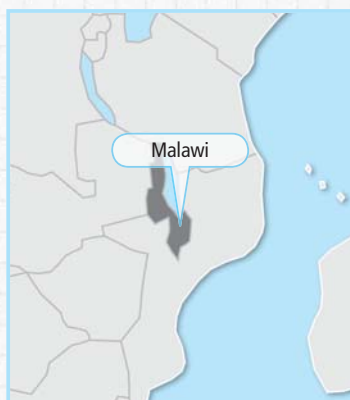
The UN Secretary-General appointed you the COP10 Honorary Ambassador. What do you think is necessary for the conservation of biodiversity?

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Training on display method (Photo: Ms. Tanaka)

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

(2) Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria are a major problem not only to individuals, but also to the economic and social development of developing countries. In particular, maladies like super infections of HIV and tuberculosis and multidrug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis are becoming increasingly severe. In April 2009, there was an outbreak of novel influenza A (H1N1), and there is still a threat of a novel influenza that could emerge from the highly-pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1); strengthening measures against

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

As for malaria, which is one of the major causes of infant mortality, Japan supports initiatives for malaria countermeasures through community enhancement and gives support through its cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). As for influenza, since 2005 Japan has announced international cooperation totaling approximately US\$416 million (as of April 2010). Japan provided emergency grant aid of approximately ¥1.1 billion through the WHO in September 2009 in order to carry out immunizations in developing countries with the H1N1 influenza vaccine, which had spread worldwide after originating in North America. In addition, in order to prepare for pandemic influenza, Japan is stockpiling and providing antiviral medicines in cooperation with ASEAN and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), promoting the raising of awareness and capacity building in collaboration with international agencies like the WHO and UNICEF, and strengthening outbreak surveillance systems through bilateral cooperation. Moreover, as it is important to contain avian influenza epidemics before they reach

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

For global polio eradication, Japan supports the provision of polio vaccines through UNICEF to mainly four countries that have been designated as countries of prevalence: Nigeria, India, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Moreover, in April 2009 a major outbreak was confirmed in Tajikistan and the surrounding countries. In order to deal with this situation, Japan decided to

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

When it comes to neglected tropical diseases, Japan also takes a leading role in engaging in full-scale measures against Chagas' disease in Latin America, and contributes to decreasing the risk of infection by supporting the establishment of systems for measures against the vector insect. In regard to filariasis, Japan provides antiparasitic drugs and educational materials and carries out education and prevention activities via JOCVs, and thus aims to achieve a drastic reduction of the number of new patients and maintain its non-epidemic status.

● Afghanistan: Tuberculosis Control Project

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



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

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

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



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

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

(3) Food

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the number of undernourished people is estimated to reach about 925 million by the end of 2010, and the goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 set forth in the MDGs is in jeopardy. The need for food supplies is increasing due to factors such as conflicts,

natural disasters, and the occurrence of the financial and economic crisis. Furthermore, there is a need for international cooperation for enhancing food security and for multifaceted policies, such as ensuring social safety nets, improving nutrition, improving the supply and demand balance and measures against animal infectious diseases through increasing food production.

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the current situation, Japan provides food assistance. In FY2009, Japan gave support totaling ¥14.21 billion of bilateral food assistance to 21 countries. In terms of multilateral food assistance, Japan provides food mainly through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) for emergency food assistance, the promotion of education opportunities, and supporting regional social independence. In FY2009, Japan contributed a total of approximately ¥22.1 billion to WFP projects implemented all over the world.

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



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

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

● Uganda: Purchase for Progress

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

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

(4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, there are approximately 1.5 billion people who have no access to electric power, which is equivalent to 22% of the world's population (Note 26). The lack of energy services leads to problems including a lack of industrial development, the loss of employment opportunities, poverty, and limited chances to receive

medical services and education. It is expected that the world's energy demand will increase centering on newly emerging countries and developing countries in Asia and other regions in the future, and the steady supply of energy and appropriate consideration for the environment is essential.

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to secure sustainable development and energy for developing countries, Japan works for the stable supply of electric power in order to provide modern energy services and to nurture industry. Japan provides support for environmentally-friendly infrastructure development, such as boosting the efficiency of energy usage and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy.

When it comes to resource abundant countries, Japan assists with the independent development of the country by obtaining foreign currency through resource development. Japan also works to establish

and strengthen comprehensive and strategic relations by providing them with assistance including infrastructural supports centering on mines according to their needs. It is important to use ODA in addition to assistance from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), in order to secure the supplies of resources, energy, and metal resources through smooth resource development, production, and transport by private enterprises.

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

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

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

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

(5) Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, and mudslides which occur frequently in countries around the world, lead to the extensive loss of human life and property, and have a serious impact on economic and social systems overall. In particular,

in developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, where impoverished people are often affected and become disaster refugees, prolonged secondary damages such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages are major problems.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes its advanced expertise and technology acquired through past experiences with disasters and proactively provides support in the areas of disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction, as well as emergency assistance. At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe in 2005, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 was adopted as a basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community. Japan promotes its worldwide implementation in cooperation with the United Nations

and so forth.

At the conference, Japan announced its Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, which represents Japan's basic policies regarding cooperation for disaster risk reduction through official aid. Japan expressed its intent to continue to actively support the self-help efforts by developing countries toward building a disaster-resilient society through institution building, human resource development, development of economic and social infrastructure, and other measures.

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

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

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

● Japan Disaster Relief Team

Japan is prepared to swiftly extend emergency relief aid in response to requests from the government of a disaster-affected country or an international organization in case of a large-scale disaster overseas. There are four types of teams: Search and Rescue Teams to search for and rescue disaster victims; Medical Teams to provide medical services for disaster victims; Expert Teams to give advice and instruction on first aid measures, etc.; and SDF units to be dispatched when particularly necessary. As for material aid, Japan has emergency relief goods to be



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

swiftly supplied to disaster-affected countries in case of a large-scale disaster. Specifically, warehouses located at four overseas points stockpile goods necessary for victims' livelihoods, such as tents, power generators, and blankets.

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

● The Major Earthquake in Haiti

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

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

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

● Collaboration with International Agencies

Japan provides cooperation for the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery established in the World Bank in 2006. This facility aims at supporting efforts like improving capacity for disaster prevention planning, policy, as well as damage rehabilitation. Its targets are low and middle-income countries which are vulnerable to disasters.

Under the increasing recognition of the importance of disaster risk reduction, it was agreed in the United Nations General Assembly in 2006 to establish the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to facilitate discussions on this issue, with participation from international organizations including the United Nations and the World Bank and their member countries. This led to the first meeting of the Global Platform in July 2007. Japan actively supports the activities of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN/ISDR), which assumes the role as the secretariat of this Global Platform. In October 2007, the Hyogo Office of the UN/ISDR opened.

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

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

(6) Transnational Crime and Terrorism

With globalization, the progress of high-tech devices, and the increasing movement of people, international organized crime and terrorism have become threats to the international community as a whole. International organized crime, including the illicit trade of narcotics and firearms, illegal immigration, trafficking in women and children, smuggling of cash, forgery of currencies, and money laundering, has been becoming increasingly diverse and sophisticated in its methods in recent years. As for terrorism, the power of the international terrorism organization Al Qaeda and related organizations can no longer be disregarded, and extremist activities by

organizations that have been influenced by the ideas and terrorism methods of Al Qaeda have become a new threat. In effectively responding to international organized crime and terrorism that are advancing across national borders, efforts by a single country would be limited. Thus, in addition to the strengthening of measures by each country, it is necessary for the international community as a whole to eliminate all legal loopholes through efforts such as support for capacity building in the justice and law enforcement fields in developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

As for measures against narcotics, Japan proactively participates in international meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and supports developing countries centering on Asian countries, through contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In FY2009, projects such as monitoring of the illicit cultivation of poppy and investigations into the manufacture of illicit synthesized drugs in Myanmar, projects related to narcotics control and crime prevention in the Southeast Asia and Pacific region, and support for the creation of major plans for drug control in Laos were implemented through the use of contributions to the UNDCP Fund. Moreover, in March 2010 Japan used the FY2009 supplementary budget to contribute to the UNDCP Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) of the UNODC to combat narcotics in Afghanistan. Japan also supports projects that include border management for Afghanistan and its surrounding countries, capacity building in the field of criminal justice, the development of alternative crops, and the prevention of narcotics use by young people.

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

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

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

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

Japan invites officials in charge of the immigration control authorities of various countries, in particular Southeast Asian countries, and has held the Seminar on Immigration Control every year since 1987. Japan strengthens mutual understanding and partnership through information sharing, and improves the capacities of immigration personnel in each country. Moreover, Japan has held Seminars on Document Examination since 1995. The purpose has been to promote administrative technology transfer and information sharing among participatory countries by providing Japanese document examination skills and information about other developed countries.

As for measures against terrorism, Japan extends support to developing countries that do not necessarily have sufficient capacity for measures against terrorism to help them build their counter-terrorism capabilities. This is done from the perspective of depriving terrorists of the means to commit terrorism and any safe havens and overcoming vulnerabilities to terrorism. Japan established the Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement in 2006 and has been strengthening its support for measures against

terrorism in developing countries.

In particular, Japan focuses its assistance on preventing terrorism and ensuring safety and stability in the Southeast Asian region, which has close ties with Japan, and is thus important for Japan as well. Specifically, for example, Japan has been providing equipment, dispatching experts, holding seminars, and accepting trainees in the areas of immigration control, aviation security, port and maritime security, customs cooperation, export control, law enforcement cooperation, combating terrorist financing, counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and others. For example, Japan invites officials in charge of the immigration control authorities of various countries, in particular Southeast Asian countries, and has been holding the Seminar on Immigration Control every year since 1987. Japan strengthens mutual understanding and partnership through information sharing, and improves capacities of immigration personnel in each country.

In addition, in March 2010 Japan hosted a seminar with co-sponsorship by Singapore. This seminar focused on exchanges of opinions and discussion between officials from Japan and APEC member countries regarding measures and support for increasing the safety of maritime trade. Furthermore, in FY2009 Japan contributed US\$67,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch and provided support for the development of counterterrorism laws in ASEAN countries centering on Indonesia.

It is also necessary to address the issue of piracy. Since Japan depends on maritime transport for a large part of its imports of oil, minerals, and other energy resources, tackling piracy on sea lanes has a direct link to the peace and security of Japan. Incidents of piracy frequently occur and are rapidly proliferating, particularly off the coast of Somalia and in the Sea of Aden, with the active region of the pirates expanding despite the efforts of the international community. This continues to pose a significant threat to the international community. Japan carries out anti-piracy activities

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

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



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

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

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

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

4. Peacebuilding

The numerous regional and internal/intrastate conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, or historical differences continue to pose problems for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons and easily become humanitarian and human rights issues. Moreover, such conflicts destroy many achievements gained through years of development efforts and cause massive economic loss. For this reason, “peacebuilding”

<Japan's Efforts>

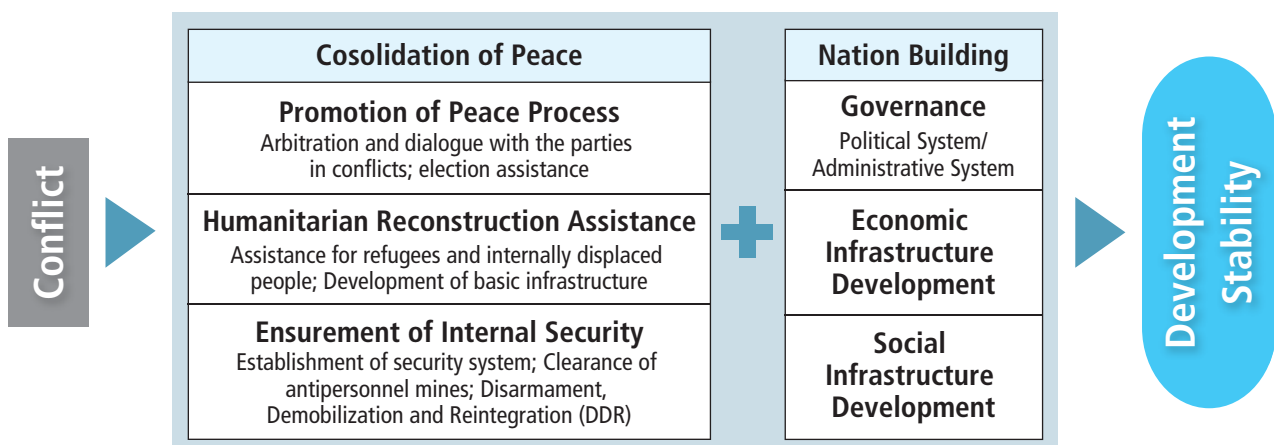
As for specific efforts, Japan has provided assistance that includes refugee assistance and food aid in times of conflict, and assistance in the area of the peace process such as election assistance. Assistance is provided in the aftermath of conflicts to ensure domestic security and safety with the aim of consolidating peace, including assistance for the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers and reconstruction efforts in the security sector. Additionally, Japan has supported reconstruction by promoting efforts for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and their resettlement, as well as by restoring

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

basic infrastructure.

Furthermore, in order to establish consolidated peace and prevent the rise of another conflict, efforts are made in the social sector such as in health and education, as well as toward support for developing economic infrastructure and institutions and strengthening governmental, judicial, and police functions. Japan combines assistance provided via multilateral organizations with bilateral assistance, such as grant aid, technical cooperation, and loan aid, in order to provide this type of seamless assistance.

Chart III-9 Conceptual Diagram of Peacebuilding



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

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

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

● Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding

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

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

(1) Japan's Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan to date, with its total assistance for the country amounting to approximately US\$2.47 billion since October 2001. In 2002, Japan hosted the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan (Tokyo Conference). The conference

secured commitments of more than US\$4.5 billion from the international community, and Japan pledged to provide assistance of up to US\$500 million. In November 2009, Japan unveiled the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, based on which Japan would provide assistance of approximately ¥80 billion

that is urgently needed in Afghanistan and on which Japan would provide assistance up to an amount in the region of US\$5 billion in about five years from 2009, based on the future situation in Afghanistan (Note 27).

Specifically, assistance will be provided focusing on the following pillars: support for enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security such as police; support for the reintegration of former Taliban foot soldiers into society such as the implementation of vocational training and creation of employment opportunities; and assistance for the sustainable and self-reliant development of Afghanistan in such areas as education, health, and other basic human needs.

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

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

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

(2) Iraq

The international community has been extending assistance for Iraqi nation building to restore and establish peace and stability in Iraq. It is extremely important for the peace and stability of the international community, including the people of Iraq, the Middle East, and Japan, to rebuild Iraq as a peaceful democratic country. Iraq is currently transitioning from a stage in which it should be urgently handling its pressing

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, in order to address Iraq's debt

problems, an agreement was reached in 2004 at the Paris Club that 80% of Iraq's total Paris Club debt of US\$37.2 billion be reduced over three stages. Based on this agreement, an Exchange of Notes took place in November 2005 between Japan and Iraq, which would reduce Iraq's total debt owed to Japan of approximately US\$7.6 billion (Japan is the number one creditor nation to Iraq) by 80% in total over the three stages. Then, the debt reduction was completed for a total of approximately US\$6.7 billion with the final reduction in December 2008.

(3) Palestine

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

assistance to Palestine.

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

the United States.

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

the outskirts of Jericho to make this a reality.

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

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

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

(4) Unexploded Ordinance, Anti-Personnel Landmines, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Etc.

In regions that were once in conflict, anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordinance such as cluster munitions still remain, and illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) are widespread. These indiscriminately kill and injure even non-combatants including children. They not only hinder reconstruction

and development activities, but they can also cause the recurrence of conflicts. Assistance with consideration given to domestic stability and security, such as the removal of unexploded ordinance and landmines, the collection and destruction of SALW, and capacity building for landmine victims, is important.

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

In regard to measures against SALW, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate stockpile management of SALW in combination with development assistance. Furthermore, Japan contributes to the improvement of relevant legal systems and capacity building for law enforcement agencies aimed at strengthening the control of the import and export of weapons, boosting the ability to carry out crackdowns, and improving public security. Japan also carries out disarmament and social reintegration projects for former soldiers and former child soldiers and awareness raising activities related to SALW, and holds seminars by experts.

Section 3 Assistance for Each Region

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

Chart III-10 Bilateral ODA by Region (2009)

(US\$ million)

| <div>Region \ Type</div> | Bilateral ODA | | | | | Total | Percent of total (%) | Change from the previous year (%) |
|--|---|--------|-----------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Grants | | | | Loan aid | | | |
| | Grant aid | | Technical cooperation | Total | | | | |
| | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | | | | | | | |
| Asia | 596.90 | 119.56 | 961.54 | 1,558.44 | 659.60 | 2,218.05 (7,798.90) | 36.5 (59.3) | 106.6 (3.9) |
| East Asia | 279.18 | 36.56 | 780.43 | 1,059.60 | 74.23 | 1133.83 (5,518.38) | 18.6 (42.0) | 3785.5 (22.1) |
| Northeast Asia | 48.59 | 6.36 | 365.42 | 414.01 | -181.89 | 232.12 (1,354.81) | 3.8 (10.3) | - 34.2 (1.8) |
| Southeast Asia | 230.39 | 30.00 | 406.97 | 637.36 | 256.12 | 893.48 (4,155.33) | 14.7 (31.6) | -371.1 (30.6) |
| South Asia | 246.41 | 58.20 | 130.68 | 377.09 | 466.08 | 843.18 (1,973.03) | 13.9 (15.0) | 0.8 (- 27.9) |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus | 55.09 | 8.58 | 38.17 | 93.26 | 119.31 | 212.56 (279.01) | 3.5 (2.1) | 29.8 (33.0) |
| Others | 16.22 | 16.22 | 12.27 | 28.49 | -0.01 | 28.47 (28.49) | 0.5 (0.2) | - 35.6 (- 35.6) |
| Middle East | 315.92 | 158.59 | 139.73 | 455.65 | 45.02 | 500.67 (1,185.07) | 8.2 (9.0) | - 78.9 (- 62.4) |
| Africa | 1,012.13 | 349.65 | 331.11 | 1,343.24 | 59.98 | 1,403.22 (1,556.02) | 23.1 (11.8) | 0.5 (4.0) |
| Latin America | 124.37 | 14.33 | 213.51 | 337.87 | -195.29 | 142.58 (732.70) | 2.3 (5.6) | - 47.1 (- 4.7) |
| Oceania | 82.06 | 17.09 | 46.29 | 128.35 | -16.45 | 111.90 (129.83) | 1.8 (1.0) | 53.4 (- 22.2) |
| Europe | 11.74 | 0.39 | 23.04 | 34.78 | 121.68 | 156.46 (200.20) | 2.6 (1.5) | 4.4 (4.8) |
| Eastern Europe | 2.37 | 0.05 | 4.60 | 6.97 | 49.64 | 56.61 (93.96) | 0.9 (0.7) | - 39.3 (- 26.7) |
| Assistance encompassing multiple regions | 68.59 | 0.98 | 1,479.53 | 1,548.12 | 0.00 | 1,548.12 (1,548.12) | 25.5 (11.8) | - 3.6 (- 3.6) |
| Total | 2,211.70 | 660.59 | 3,194.75 | 5,406.45 | 674.55 | 6,081.00 (13,150.85) | 100.0 (100.0) | - 12.4 (- 11.7) |

*1 Includes debt relief.

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

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

*4 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

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

1. East Asia

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



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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

disseminate Japanese language education and promotion of Japan.

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

● Support for Southeast Asia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

● Relations with China

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

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

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

● Indonesia: Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project

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

In the aim of improving the stability of the electricity

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

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

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



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

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

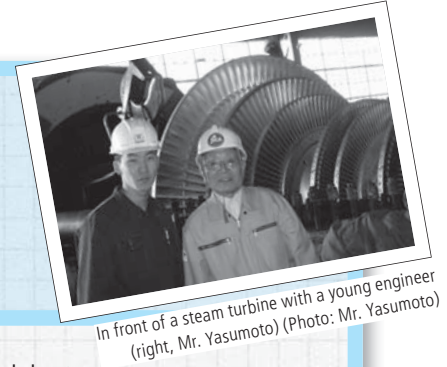
*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Including graduated countries in total.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

^(*) ODA loan, grant aid, and technical cooperation

2. South Asia

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

● India: Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project

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

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

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

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



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

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

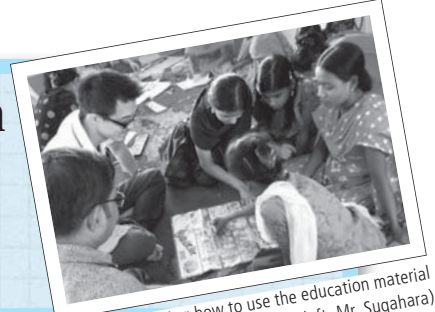
*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

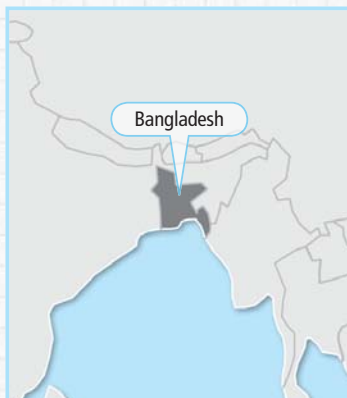
As they made such visits continuously with the spirit of never giving up, the number of employers/masters who came to understand the purpose of the project gradually increased, and it became clearer where the girls who need assistance were.

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

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

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

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



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

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

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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



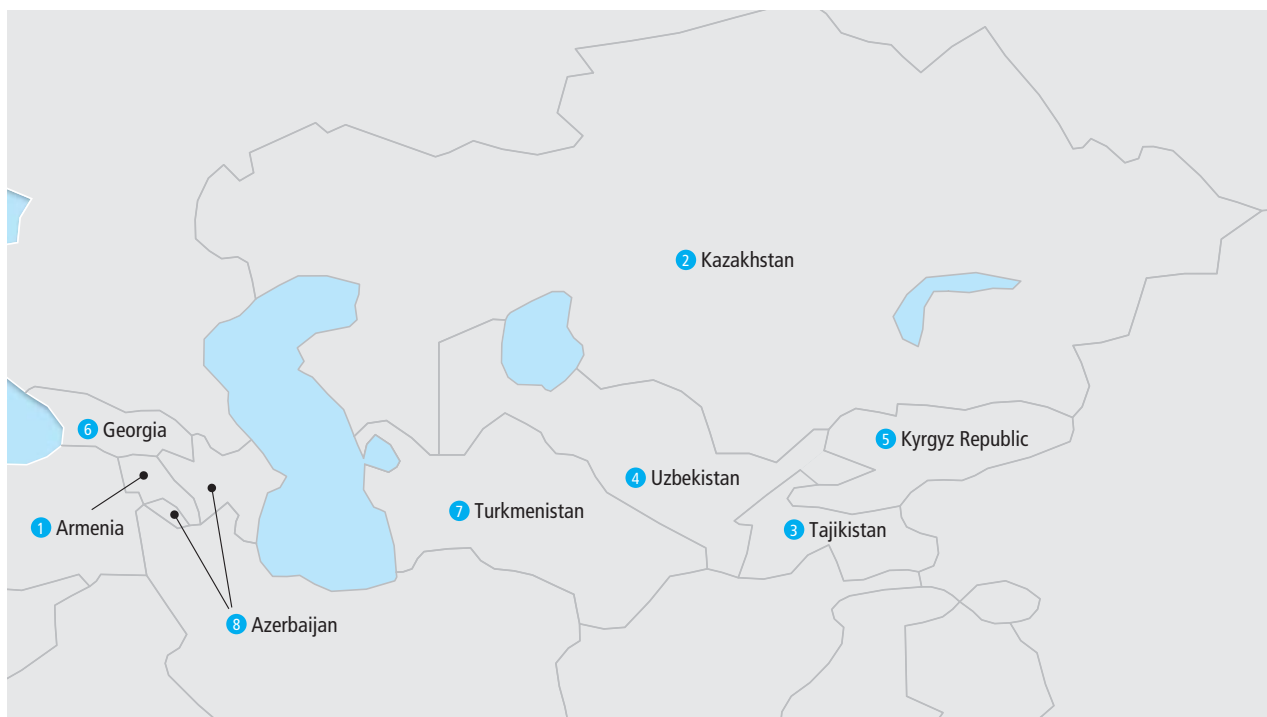
Construction work for the floor slab of the Alamedin bridge under construction (Kyrgyzstan) (Photo: JICA)

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

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

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

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



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

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

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

4. Africa (Sub-Sahara)

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

● Ethiopia: Project for Water Supply in Afar Region

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



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

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



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

2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

| 2005 (calendar year) | | Grants | | | | Loan aid | | | (net disbursements, US\$ million) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Rank | Country or region | Grant aid | | Technical cooperation | Total | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total | Total |
| | | | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tanzania | 48.68 | 4.11 | 23.22 | 71.91 | 48.56 | 0.00 | 48.56 | 120.46 |
| 2 | Sudan | 125.09 | 81.87 | 13.57 | 138.65 | | 27.63 | -27.63 | 111.03 |
| 3 | Ethiopia | 80.79 | 34.34 | 16.98 | 97.76 | | | | 97.76 |
| 4 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 54.62 | 35.77 | 13.08 | 65.70 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65.70 |
| 5 | Ghana | 44.93 | 0.45 | 19.87 | 64.80 | | | | 64.80 |
| 6 | Mozambique | 50.19 | 8.26 | 10.49 | 60.67 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60.67 |
| 7 | Uganda | 23.16 | 11.75 | 24.24 | 47.40 | 6.64 | 0.00 | 6.64 | 54.05 |
| 8 | Burkina Faso | 37.84 | 1.00 | 11.93 | 49.77 | | | | 49.77 |
| 9 | Senegal | 25.32 | | 17.58 | 42.91 | 3.83 | 0.00 | 3.83 | 46.74 |
| 10 | Namibia | 0.14 | | 3.54 | 3.68 | 36.14 | 0.00 | 36.14 | 39.82 |
| 11 | Sierra Leone | 31.95 | 6.15 | 5.50 | 37.44 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37.44 |
| 12 | Zambia | 16.21 | 3.11 | 20.43 | 36.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.64 |
| 13 | Malawi | 18.98 | 6.00 | 16.82 | 35.80 | | | | 35.80 |
| 14 | Mali | 32.80 | | 2.71 | 35.51 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 35.51 |
| 15 | Niger | 23.91 | 4.00 | 11.15 | 35.06 | | | | 35.06 |
| 16 | Togo | 20.96 | 4.90 | 0.24 | 21.21 | 14.85 | 1.96 | 12.89 | 34.09 |
| 17 | Kenya | 59.53 | 24.85 | 24.81 | 84.34 | 22.31 | 72.99 | -50.68 | 33.66 |
| 18 | Nigeria | 24.56 | 8.81 | 4.33 | 28.88 | | | | 28.88 |
| 19 | Djibouti | 26.52 | 2.14 | 2.30 | 28.82 | | | | 28.82 |
| 20 | Benin | 19.34 | 2.00 | 6.51 | 25.84 | | | | 25.84 |
| 21 | Somalia | 22.60 | 22.60 | 0.04 | 22.64 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.64 |
| 22 | Rwanda | 12.70 | 9.17 | 8.64 | 21.34 | | | | 21.34 |
| 23 | Burundi | 52.36 | 9.21 | 3.95 | 56.31 | | 35.89 | -35.89 | 20.42 |
| 24 | Madagascar | 7.39 | 1.00 | 11.90 | 19.29 | 0.00 | 0.26 | -0.26 | 19.03 |
| 25 | Guinea | 16.35 | 2.02 | 1.85 | 18.20 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.20 |
| 26 | Cape Verde | 14.63 | | 1.75 | 16.38 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 | 17.87 |
| 27 | Liberia | 11.06 | 6.90 | 3.66 | 14.71 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.71 |
| 28 | Chad | 13.85 | 13.85 | 0.13 | 13.98 | | | | 13.98 |
| 29 | Zimbabwe | 11.24 | 10.68 | 1.14 | 12.38 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.38 |
| 30 | Gambia | 10.48 | | 0.91 | 11.39 | | | | 11.39 |
| 31 | Côte d'Ivoire | 9.38 | 3.00 | 1.01 | 10.39 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.39 |
| 32 | Mauritania | 6.70 | 3.00 | 2.92 | 9.63 | | | | 9.63 |
| 33 | Guinea-Bissau | 8.69 | 4.21 | 0.74 | 9.43 | | | | 9.43 |
| 34 | Seychelles | 7.79 | | 1.28 | 9.06 | | | | 9.06 |
| 35 | Eritrea | 7.22 | 1.50 | 1.56 | 8.78 | | | | 8.78 |
| 36 | Cameroon | 4.30 | 0.53 | 3.81 | 8.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.11 |
| 37 | Angola | 3.37 | 1.00 | 3.39 | 6.76 | | | | 6.76 |
| 38 | Central African Republic | 4.70 | 4.50 | 0.16 | 4.87 | 1.21 | 0.00 | 1.21 | 6.08 |
| 39 | Comoros | 5.11 | | 0.20 | 5.30 | | | | 5.30 |
| 40 | South Africa Republic | 0.43 | | 5.24 | 5.68 | | 1.01 | -1.01 | 4.67 |
| 41 | Lesotho | 2.33 | 2.03 | 0.24 | 2.56 | | | | 2.56 |
| 42 | Swaziland | 0.19 | | 0.99 | 1.19 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.19 |
| 43 | São Tomé and Príncipe | 0.21 | | 0.21 | 0.42 | | | | 0.42 |
| 44 | Republic of Congo | | | 0.38 | 0.38 | | | | 0.38 |
| 45 | Equatorial Guinea | | | 0.10 | 0.10 | | | | 0.10 |
| 46 | Gabon | 0.13 | | 4.85 | 4.97 | | 4.89 | -4.89 | 0.08 |
| 47 | Mauritius | 0.21 | | 1.06 | 1.27 | | 3.34 | -3.34 | -2.07 |
| 48 | Botswana | 0.22 | | 1.99 | 2.22 | | 4.83 | -4.83 | -2.61 |
| | Multiple countries in Africa | 14.94 | 14.94 | 17.74 | 32.67 | 77.75 | 0.00 | 77.75 | 110.42 |
| African region total | | 1,012.13 | 349.65 | 331.11 | 1,343.24 | 212.78 | 152.79 | 59.98 | 1,403.22 |

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

Appropriate Medical Care for Refugees

—Refugee Assistance in Djibouti—



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

5. Middle East

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The diesel power station that was constructed

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

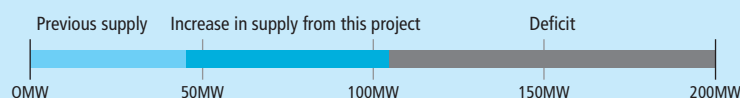


Chart III-15 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East Region



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

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

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

*2 Including graduated countries in total.

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

*4 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

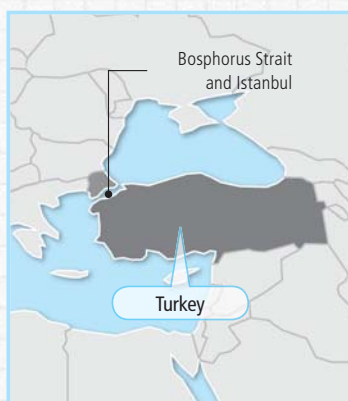
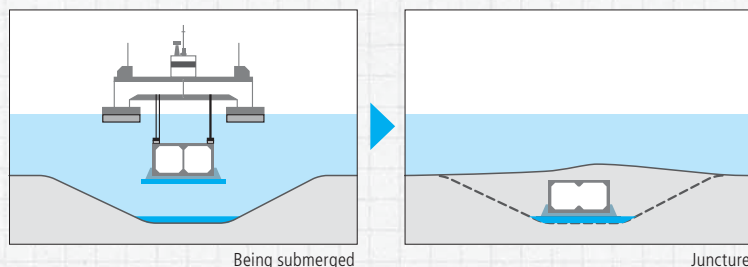


Diagram of the submerged tunneling method (Source: Taisei Corporation)



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

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

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

● Nicaragua: Project for Construction of the Santa Fe Bridge

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

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

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



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

| | | Grants | | | | Loan aid | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|-----------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| Rank | Country or region | Grant aid | | Technical cooperation | Total | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total | Total |
| | | | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | | | | | | |
| 1 | Costa Rica | 0.81 | | 6.53 | 7.33 | 61.64 | 10.68 | 50.96 | 58.29 |
| 2 | Honduras | 31.03 | | 10.69 | 41.72 | | | | 41.72 |
| 3 | Paraguay | 2.67 | | 16.26 | 18.93 | 63.34 | 44.96 | 18.37 | 37.3 |
| 4 | Panama | 1.33 | 0.32 | 6.72 | 8.05 | 32.95 | 7.49 | 25.45 | 33.51 |
| 5 | Bolivia | 16.33 | 4.82 | 16.14 | 32.47 | | 0.69 | -0.69 | 31.78 |
| 6 | Guatemala | 1.19 | | 10.01 | 11.20 | 23.01 | 8.24 | 14.77 | 25.97 |
| 7 | Haiti | 24.45 | 2.39 | 0.39 | 24.84 | | | | 24.84 |
| 8 | Nicaragua | 7.10 | 5.35 | 10.29 | 17.39 | | | | 17.39 |
| 9 | Argentina | 0.03 | | 11.52 | 11.55 | 0.00 | 2.55 | -2.56 | 9.00 |
| 10 | Chile | 1.00 | | 9.12 | 10.12 | 0.00 | 2.22 | -2.22 | 7.90 |
| 11 | Saint Lucia | 5.01 | | 1.39 | 6.40 | | | | 6.40 |
| 12 | Guyana | 3.99 | 0.23 | 0.65 | 4.64 | | | | 4.64 |
| 13 | Commonwealth of Dominica | 3.31 | | 1.15 | 4.46 | | | | 4.46 |
| 14 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2.78 | | 0.89 | 3.67 | | | | 3.67 |
| 15 | Cuba | 0.85 | | 2.77 | 3.63 | | | | 3.63 |
| 16 | Uruguay | 0.81 | | 3.69 | 4.50 | | 2.07 | -2.07 | 2.43 |
| 17 | Venezuela | 0.38 | | 1.74 | 2.13 | | | | 2.13 |
| 18 | Belize | 0.11 | | 1.59 | 1.70 | | | | 1.70 |
| 19 | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.00 | | 0.97 | 0.97 | | | | 0.97 |
| 20 | Grenada | 0.11 | | 0.57 | 0.68 | | | | 0.68 |
| 21 | Suriname | 0.21 | | 0.05 | 0.26 | | | | 0.26 |
| 22 | Dominican Republic | 0.26 | | 10.64 | 10.89 | | 10.66 | -10.66 | 0.23 |
| 23 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.08 | | 0.00 | 0.08 | | | | 0.08 |
| 24 | Barbados | | | 0.04 | 0.04 | | | | 0.04 |
| 25 | Saint Christopher and Nevis | | | 0.03 | 0.03 | | | | 0.03 |
| 26 | El Salvador | 4.07 | | 10.21 | 14.28 | 2.89 | 20.99 | -18.10 | -3.82 |
| 27 | Jamaica | 0.15 | | 3.58 | 3.74 | 10.32 | 19.31 | -8.99 | -5.25 |
| 28 | Colombia | 5.15 | 0.37 | 6.62 | 11.77 | | 18.47 | -18.47 | -6.69 |
| 29 | Ecuador | 5.44 | | 9.31 | 14.75 | | 26.51 | -26.51 | -11.76 |
| 30 | Mexico | 2.04 | | 13.66 | 15.70 | 8.23 | 54.64 | -46.41 | -30.71 |
| 31 | Peru | 1.47 | 0.33 | 10.87 | 12.34 | 123.27 | 172.39 | -49.12 | -36.77 |
| 32 | Brazil | 2.17 | 0.47 | 23.69 | 25.86 | 69.18 | 188.25 | -119.07 | -93.21 |
| | Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.05 | 0.05 | 11.71 | 11.75 | | | | 11.75 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean region total | | 124.37 | 14.33 | 213.51 | 337.87 | 394.83 | 590.12 | -195.29 | 142.58 |

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

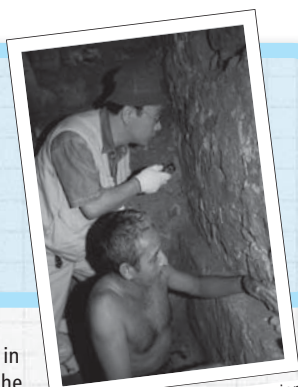
So for a foreigner to take part in a project that is important to the Guatemalan people, you must obtain their trust, then they are sure to count on you." —Professor Nakamura explains the importance of establishing trust with the people of the country.

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

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

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

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



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



Pyramid in Tikal
(Photo: Professor Nakamura)

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

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

7. Oceania

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

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



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

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

ensuing three years beginning in 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

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

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

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

*3 Figures in parentheses do not include debt cancellation.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

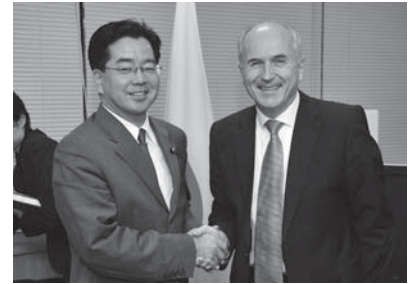
*1 The University of the South Pacific. An international university whose members are the 12 countries and region of the Pacific Ocean region.

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

*3 USP ICT capacity development project

8. Europe

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



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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



2009 (calendar year)

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

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

*1 Region classifications are determined by MOFA.

*2 Including graduated countries and Eastern Europe in total.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Ms. Takako Ueda was also one of those who participated in the tree-planting event that day with approximately 300 people, including local elementary school children and teachers, in Struga in southern Macedonia. Ms. Ueda works with a Japanese NGO, the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), and is based in the Balkans. The people she planted trees with, also participate in the collaborative cleaning and workshop project^{(*)1}, which JCCP is implementing in Struga, cooperating with the Government of Japan^{(*)2}.

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

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

In 2010, JCCP initiated a project in Struga for

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

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

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

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



Children planting trees (Photo: JCCP)

*1 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project

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

Section 4

Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

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

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

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

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

● Specific Operations

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

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

● Consideration of the Environment and Society

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

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

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

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

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

● Avoidance of Military Uses and of Encouragement of International Conflict

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

At the same time, Japan proactively contributes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5 Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

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

1. System for Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of Aid Policy

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

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

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

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

(2) Collaboration between Related Government Ministries and Agencies

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

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

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

(3) Collaboration between the Government and Implementing Organizations

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

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

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

(4) Enhancing Policy Consultation

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

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

(5) Enhancing Functions at the Field Level

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

engaging in the formation and selection of candidate assistance projects.

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

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

Country Assistance Programs (As of October 2010)

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

Countries with Country-based ODA Task Forces

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Collaboration with NGOs

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

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

(i) Cooperation with NGO Activities

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

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

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

(ii) Enhancing the Environment for NGO Activities

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

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

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

(iii) Dialogue and Cooperation with NGOs

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

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

(b) Collaboration with Private Sector Enterprises

(i) Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Smooth Implementation of ODA Loans

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

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

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

(c) Collaboration with Academia and Local Governments

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

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

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

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



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

(e) Collaboration with International Organizations and Other Countries

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

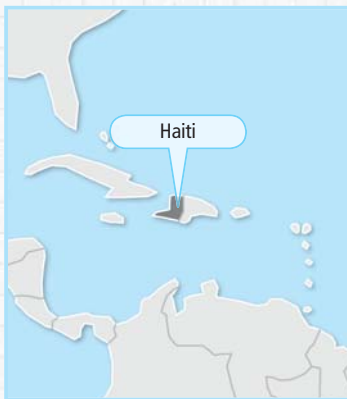
The main actor of the project is a group called "Consortium of Residents and Families." Its central figure is a Haitian, Mr. Exile. He has previously received one-

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

management of SJAHI in the future.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

2. Increasing Public Participation

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

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

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

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

(2) Human Resources Development and Development Research

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

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

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

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

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

The Institute of Developing Economies of the

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

(3) Development Education

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

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

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

(4) Information Disclosure and Transmission

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



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

(a) Public Relations and Information Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Enhancing Dissemination of Information to the International Community

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

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

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

Note 41 Publication was suspended as of March 2010.

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

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

>> See Part 1, Chapter 2 regarding reviews of ODA evaluations.

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

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

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

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

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

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

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

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

Efforts are also being made for auditing. These

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part IV

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Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget

Section 1 FY2010 ODA Budget (Original Budget)

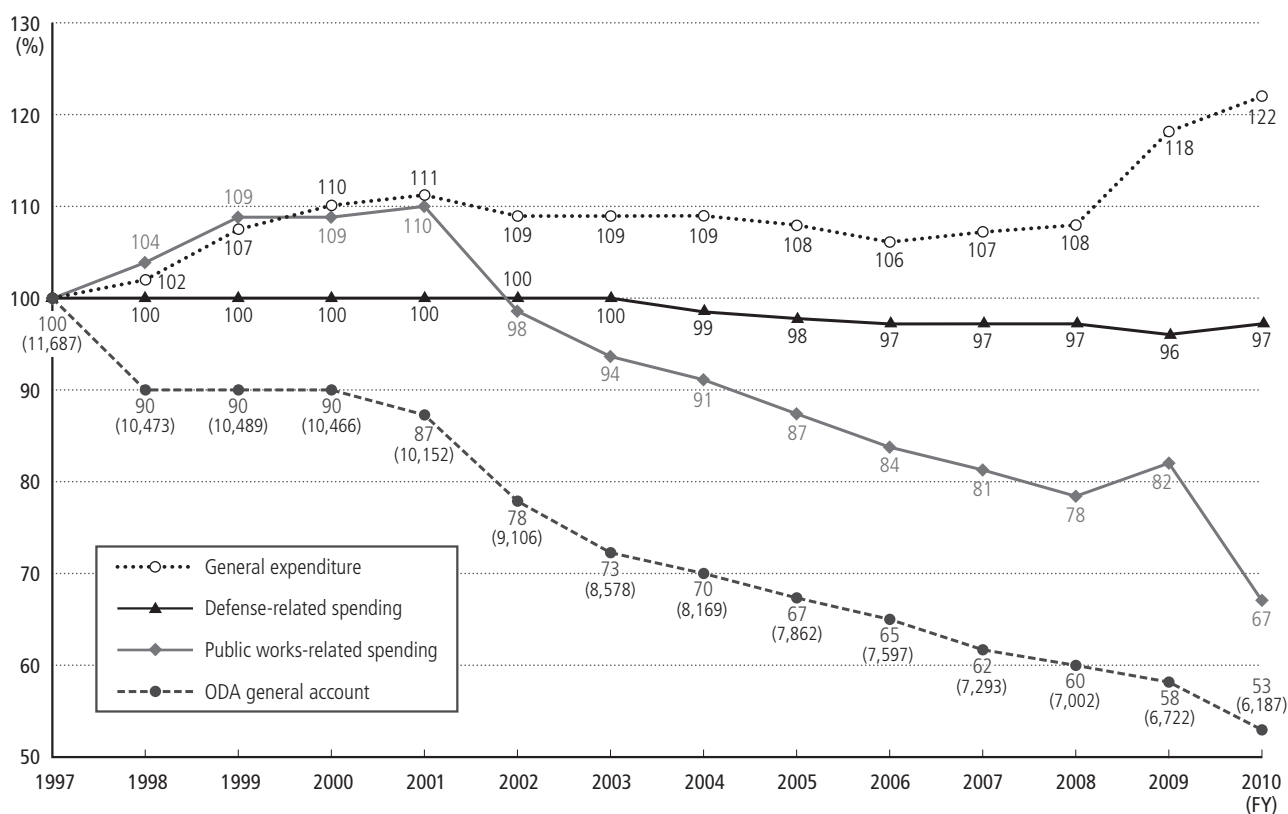
Chart IV-1 ODA Budget

(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 | | | | FY2010 project budget | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Gross ¥1.7047 trillion (12.8% increase) | | | | 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) | General account ¥672.2 billion (4.0% decrease) | MOFA ¥436.3 billion (1.0% decrease) | General account ¥618.7 billion (7.9% decrease) | MOFA ¥413.4 billion (5.3% decrease) | Grant aid ¥154.2 billion (4.2% decrease) | | |
| Technical cooperation ¥344.0 billion (5.7% increase) | | 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) | Technical cooperation ¥325.8 billion (5.3% decrease) | | |
| Others ¥9.4 billion (40.8% decrease) | | | | | Others ¥1.6 billion (83.0% decrease) | | |
| UN and other International Organizations (contributions) ¥58.7 billion (1.9% 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) | Issuance of government bonds ¥276.0 billion (88.5% increase) | Special account ¥18.3 billion (5.6% increase) | Issuance of government bonds ¥293.3 billion (6.3% increase) | MDBs (contributions) ¥321.2 billion (6.4% 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.

* 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) | (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. (2) Grant Aid for Community Empowerment: Supports the development of overall skills of people in communities facing poverty. (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. (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. (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. (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. (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. (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." (9) Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Provides financial support for specific developing countries that are implementing poverty reduction strategies. (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. (11) Grant Aid for Fisheries: Provides the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries. (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. (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). (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. (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. |

(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-ETC), 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, %)

(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 |
| LICs | | 761.0 (11.2) | 1,533.2 (25.5) | 11 |
| LMICs | | 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.

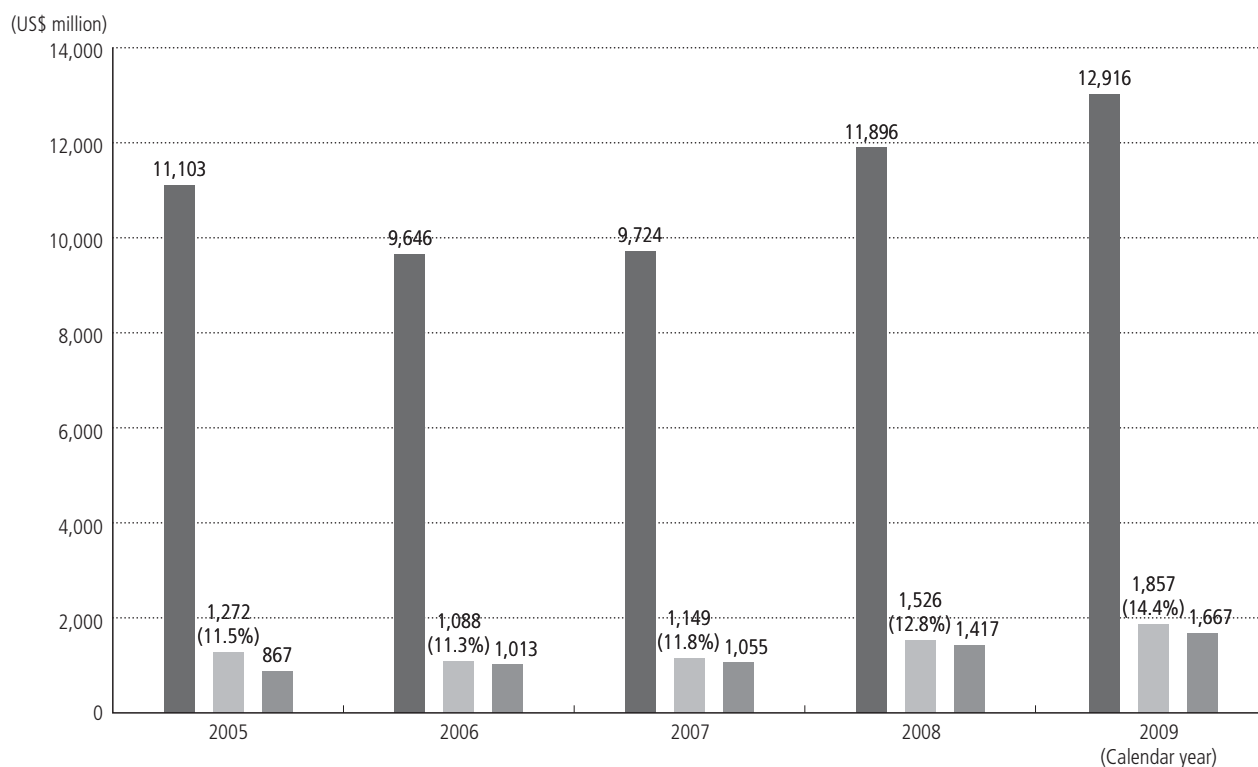
*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$935 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 11 such countries and regions.

*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 | | Japan's ODA (2009) | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | | Grants | | | Loan aid | | | Total |
| | | Grant aid | 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 | 230.39 | 30.00 | 406.97 | 637.36 | 3,517.97 | 3,261.85 | 256.12 | 893.48 |
| (ASEAN) | 225.32 | 30.00 | 400.16 | 625.48 | 3,517.97 | 3,261.85 | 256.12 | 881.60 |
| 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 | Type | Japan's ODA (2009) | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|-----------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| | | Grants | | | Loan aid | | | Total |
| | | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total | Amount disbursed | Amount received | Total | |
| | | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | | | | | | |
| ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus | | | 3.24 | 3.24 | | | | 3.24 |
| ODA for multiple countries in Asia | | 16.22 | 12.27 | 28.49 | | 0.01 | -0.01 | 28.47 |
| Middle East | | 315.92 | 139.73 | 455.65 | 729.42 | 684.40 | 45.02 | 500.67 |
| Afghanistan | | 141.65 | 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 | 5.06 | 38.98 | | 1.77 | -1.77 | 37.21 |
| Israel * | | 0.36 | 0.21 | 0.57 | | | | 0.57 |
| Iraq | | 3.11 | 8.22 | 11.33 | 16.79 | | 16.79 | 28.12 |
| Iran | | 2.79 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 1.51 | 1.58 | | | | 1.58 |
| Africa | | 1,012.13 | 331.11 | 1,343.24 | 212.78 | 152.79 | 59.98 | 1,403.22 |
| | | (943.79) | (331.11) | (1,274.90) | (212.78) | (87.32) | 125.46 | 1,400.37 |
| Angola | | 3.37 | 3.39 | 6.76 | | | | 6.76 |
| Uganda | | 23.16 | 24.24 | 47.40 | 6.64 | | 6.64 | 54.05 |
| Ethiopia | | 80.79 | 16.98 | 97.76 | | | | 97.76 |
| Eritrea | | 7.22 | 1.56 | 8.78 | | | | 8.78 |
| Ghana | | 44.93 | 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 | 3.81 | 8.11 | | | | 8.11 |
| Gambia | | 10.48 | 0.91 | 11.39 | | | | 11.39 |
| Guinea | | 16.35 | 1.85 | 18.20 | | | | 18.20 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | 8.69 | 0.74 | 9.43 | | | | 9.43 |
| Kenya | | 59.53 | 24.81 | 84.34 | 22.31 | 72.99 | -50.68 | 33.66 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 9.38 | 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 | 13.08 | 65.70 | | | | 65.70 |

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

| Type Country or Region | | Japan's ODA (2009) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | | 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 | Type | Japan's ODA (2009) | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | | Grants | | | Loan aid | | | Total |
| | | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total | Amount disbursed | Amount received | Total | |
| | | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | | | | | | |
| Grenada | | 0.11 | 0.57 | 0.68 | | | | 0.68 |
| Costa Rica | | 0.81 | 6.53 | 7.33 | 61.64 | 10.68 | 50.96 | 58.29 |
| Colombia | | 5.15 | 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 |
| Haiti | | 24.45 | 2.39 | 24.84 | | | | 24.84 |
| Panama | | 1.33 | 0.32 | 6.72 | 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 | 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 | 123.27 | 172.39 | -49.12 | -36.77 |
| Bolivia | | 16.33 | 4.82 | 16.14 | | 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 |
| Oceania | | 82.06 | 17.09 | 46.29 | 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 | 6.95 | 12.48 | | 16.64 | -16.64 | -4.16 |
| Palau | | 3.25 | 2.82 | 6.07 | | | | 6.07 |
| Fiji | | 17.33 | 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 | | | Loan aid | | | Total | |
| | | Grant aid | | Technical cooperation | Total | Amount disbursed | Amount received | | Total |
| | | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| ODA for multiple countries in Europe | | | 1.07 | 1.07 | | | | 1.07 | |
| 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 | Senegal | 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 | Amount | Share | 2005 | Amount | Share | 2006 | Amount | Share | 2007 | Amount | Share | 2008 | Amount | Share |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1.27 | n.a. | Antigua and Barbuda | 5.42 | 78.3 | Antigua and Barbuda | 1.99 | n.a. | Armenia | 85.23 | 36.9 | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.63 | n.a. |
| Viet Nam | 615.33 | 51.9 | Indonesia | 1,223.13 | 54.6 | Viet Nam | 562.73 | 43.1 | Viet Nam | 640.04 | 43.0 | Uzbekistan | 48.63 | 44.5 |
| Uzbekistan | 99.75 | 48.5 | Viet Nam | 602.66 | 48.1 | Oman | 1.50 | n.a. | Uzbekistan | 56.32 | 55.0 | Eritrea | 17.71 | 33.7 |
| Oman | 5.31 | n.a. | Uzbekistan | 54.44 | 44.8 | Gambia | 10.99 | 43.8 | Cambodia | 113.56 | 27.2 | Cambodia | 114.77 | 27.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 130.76 | 64.3 | Oman | 3.72 | n.a. | Cambodia | 106.25 | 30.6 | Kiribati | 13.05 | 58.3 | Sri Lanka | 96.69 | 25.1 |
| Cambodia | 86.37 | 29.0 | Kazakhstan | 66.17 | 44.8 | Kiribati | 9.88 | 50.5 | Sri Lanka | 44.16 | 14.8 | Saint Vincent | 9.47 | 95.2 |
| Grenada | 4.92 | 46.9 | Gambia | 4.38 | 29.0 | Saudi Arabia | 4.61 | 41.3 | Swaziland | 7.26 | 59.9 | Saint Lucia | 1.47 | n.a. |
| Sri Lanka | 179.53 | 53.2 | Cambodia | 100.62 | 29.0 | Samoa | 16.81 | 43.9 | Seychelles | 0.76 | 53.9 | Tuvalu | 5.76 | 39.6 |
| Swaziland | 4.86 | 67.0 | Kiribati | 11.69 | 54.8 | Sri Lanka | 202.63 | 41.8 | Tanzania | 721.66 | 39.4 | Commonwealth of Dominica | 1.20 | n.a. |
| Saint Vincent | 5.98 | 82.3 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 376.26 | 36.3 | Swaziland | 11.62 | 94.6 | China | 435.66 | 32.7 | Paraguay | 30.85 | 31.6 |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis | 0.41 | n.a. | Samoa | 12.52 | 41.8 | Saint Vincent | 1.38 | 61.1 | Paraguay | 28.90 | 35.0 | Bhutan | 20.34 | 41.8 |
| China | 964.69 | 60.9 | Sri Lanka | 312.91 | 36.5 | Saint Christopher and Nevis | 4.27 | n.a. | Philippines | 222.16 | 40.6 | Viet Nam | 619.04 | 38.8 |
| Commonwealth of Dominica | 14.21 | n.a. | Swaziland | 25.91 | n.a. | Saint Lucia | 1.95 | 80.2 | Bhutan | 18.07 | 41.7 | Malaysia | 113.83 | 74.8 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1.90 | 26.2 | Saint Vincent | 3.20 | 55.7 | China | 561.08 | 48.1 | Malaysia | 222.97 | n.a. | Maldives | 9.32 | 46.4 |
| Pakistan | 134.11 | 35.1 | China | 1,064.27 | 62.9 | Tuvalu | 8.28 | 65.2 | Myanmar | 30.52 | 23.6 | Mongolia | 60.70 | 37.7 |
| Philippines | 211.38 | 51.2 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.97 | 32.5 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.33 | 33.0 | Mongolia | 51.55 | 36.7 | Laos | 66.29 | 31.0 |
| Malaysia | 256.50 | 87.3 | Tonga | 11.24 | 45.4 | Paraguay | 25.92 | 41.7 | Laos | 81.46 | 36.7 | — | — | — |
| Myanmar | 26.81 | 32.9 | Nepal | 63.38 | 18.3 | Philippines | 263.58 | 50.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maldives | 5.10 | 57.7 | Paraguay | 27.47 | 50.0 | Bhutan | 20.84 | 40.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mongolia | 65.57 | 44.5 | Philippines | 276.43 | 52.7 | Belize | 1.61 | 43.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laos | 71.73 | 40.7 | Honduras | 103.47 | 22.7 | Honduras | 138.01 | 35.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | Myanmar | 25.49 | 32.8 | Malaysia | 201.70 | 87.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | Mauritius | 16.55 | 76.3 | Myanmar | 30.84 | 33.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | Maldives | 24.23 | 61.1 | Mauritius | 4.01 | 47.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | Mongolia | 56.48 | 42.7 | Maldives | 4.81 | 30.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | Laos | 54.06 | 34.0 | Mongolia | 46.92 | 37.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | Laos | 64.05 | 34.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (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> , <u>(Hong Kong)</u> , <u>(Taiwan)</u> , <u>(Macao)</u> | 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 | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Duration of dispatch | Team composition | Item | Aid amount |
| 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) | | |
| | | Aug. 19 | | | 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) | | |
| | | | | | Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, generators, water purifiers | Equivalent to ¥25 million |
| | | Oct. 3 | Oct. 3 – Oct. 19 (17 days) | SDF unit (31 people) | | |
| 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 |
| | | Jan. 15 | Jan. 16 – Jan. 29 (14 days) | Medical team (25 people) | | |
| | | Jan. 20 | Jan. 23 – Feb. 13 (22 days) | SDF unit (104 people) | | |
| Chile | Earthquake | 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 | | 10.00 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of Bridges in Nias Island | December 10, 2009 | 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 Bemós-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 | | 10.00 |
| | The Project for the Improvement of National Road Route 8 | July 7, 2009 | 87.14 |
| | Food Aid | April 20, 2009 | 9.50 |
| Cape Verde | The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change | March 19, 2010 | 3.00 |
| | Food Aid | | 3.40 |
| Gambia | The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change | March 18, 2010 | 5.00 |
| | Food Aid | | 5.60 |
| | The Project for the Rural Water Supply (Phase III) | | 8.97 |
| | Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers | | 2.30 |
| Guinea | The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care (In Cooperation with UNICEF) | March 12, 2010 | 1.25 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Non-Project Grant Aid | March 9, 2010 | 2.00 |
| | Food Aid (In Cooperation with the WFP) | November 20, 2009 | 3.00 |
| Kenya | 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'Ecole 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 region 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 Gobu 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-Alkaz 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 | | | |
|----|--|------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 11 | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ^{(*)3} | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (\$1 million) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (\$1 million) |
| | | 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) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (million SDR) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (million SDR) |
| | | 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) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (million SDR) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (million SDR) |
| | | 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) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (\$1,000) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (\$1,000) |
| | | 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) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Contributions (SDR1,000) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Contributions (SDR1,000) |
| | | 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) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (UA1,000) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (UA1,000) |
| | | 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) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (UA1,000) | Rank | Country | Share (%) | Subscriptions (UA1,000) |
| | | 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 | FAO Symposium on the Promotion of Poverty Reduction/ Agricultural Investment was held in Tokyo. | Mar. 2010 | International Donors' Conference Towards a New Future for Haiti was held in New York. |
| 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

| 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 (EcoISD), 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 |

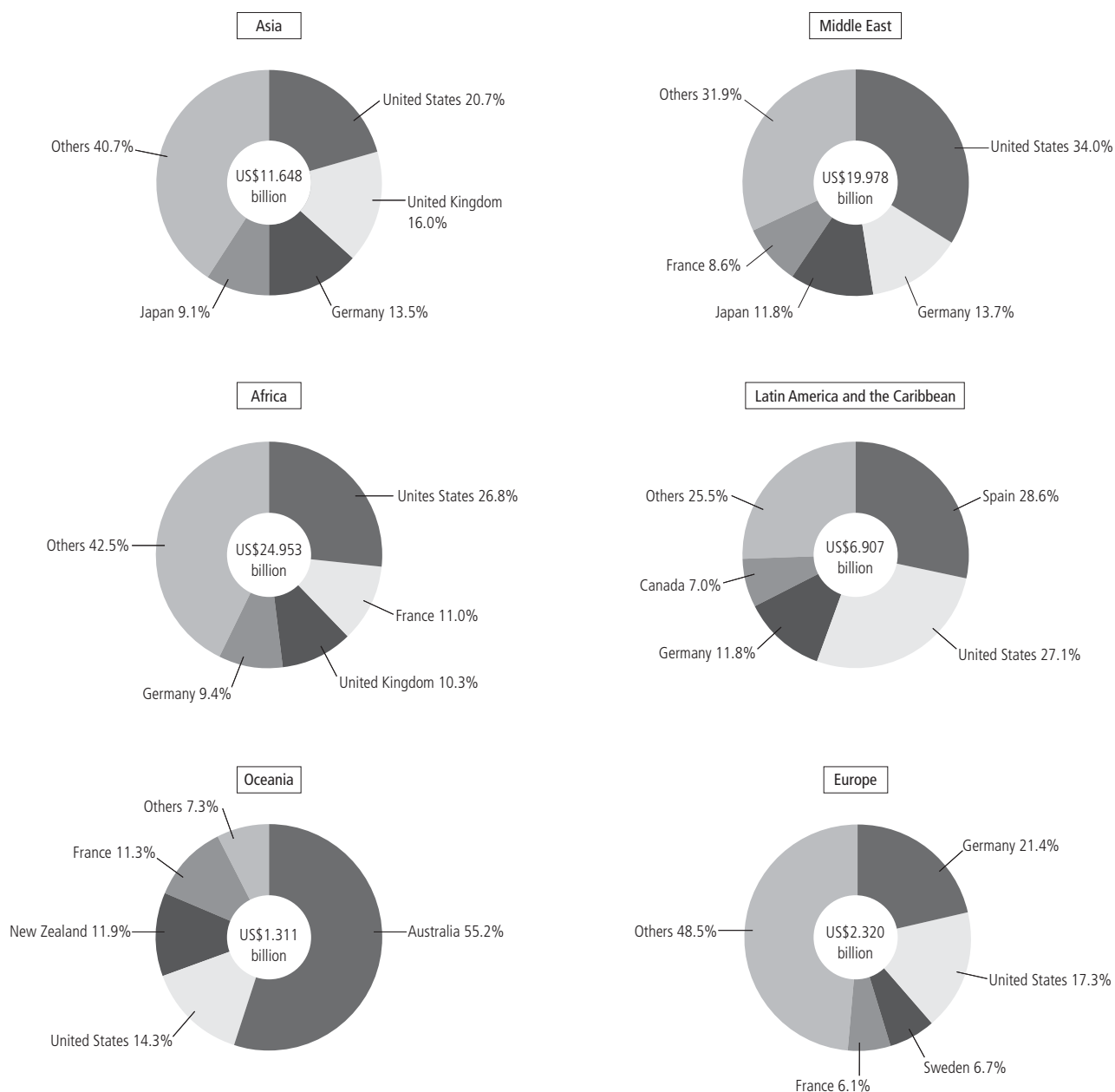
Source: 2010 DAC Development Co-operation Report

*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

| Quantitative comparison | Net disbursements | | Japan | United States | United Kingdom | France | Germany | Italy | Canada | DAC Total |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|-------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | 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 |
| Qualitative comparison | 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 |
| | 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) ^(*) | 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 ^(*) | 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. ^(*) | 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 |
| 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 | 48.7 | 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 |

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.

Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

A

| | |
|--------------|---|
| ACEF | Asian Clean Energy Fund |
| ACFA | Accelerated Co-Financing scheme with Asian Development Bank |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ADF | Asian Development Fund |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AfDF | African Development Fund |
| AfT | Aid for Trade |
| AHLC | Ad Hoc Liaison Committee |
| AMIS | African Union Mission in Sudan |
| ANDS | Afghanistan National Development Strategy |
| APEC | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation |
| ART | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| AU | African Union |

B

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| BEGIN | Basic Education for Growth Initiative |
| BHN | Basic Human Needs |
| BOP | Base Of the economic Pyramid |

C

| | |
|----------------|---|
| CARD | Coalition for African Rice Development |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CDP | UN Committee for Development Policy |
| CGIAR | Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research |
| CIF | Climate Investment Fund |
| CMI | Chiang Mai Initiative |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |

D

| | |
|-------------|---|
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DIAG | Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups |
| DOTS | Directly Observed Treatment with Shortcourse Chemotherapy |
| DPA | Darfur Peace Agreement |
| DPL | Development Policy Loan |

E

| | |
|---------------|---|
| E/N | Exchange of Notes |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| EcoISD | Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| EFA | Education for All |
| EPA | Economic Partnership Agreement |
| ERIA | Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia |
| ESDA | Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia |
| EU | European Union |

F

| | |
|--------------|--|
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FASID | Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development |
| FTI | Fast Track Initiative |

G

| | |
|--------------|--|
| GAD | Gender and Development |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GNI | Gross National Income |
| GRIPS | National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies |
| GSP | Generalized System of Preferences |

H

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| HDI | Health and Development Initiative |
| HIPCs | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries |
| HPC | Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center |

I

| | |
|------------------|--|
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ICC | International Criminal Court |
| ICFF | Investment Climate Facilitation Fund |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| IDEAS | Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School |
| IDE-JETRO | Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IEA | International Energy Agency |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| IFFIm | International Finance Facility for Immunization |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| ITTO | International Tropical Timber Organization |

J

| | |
|--------------|--|
| JAIF | Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund |
| JANIC | Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation |
| JBIC | Japan Bank for International Cooperation |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JOCV | Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers |
| JPF | Japan Platform |

L

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| LDCs | Least Developed Countries |
|-------------|---------------------------|

M

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MDRI | Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative |
| MEF | Major Economies Forum |
| MERCOSUR | Mercado Común del Sur |
| MIF | Multilateral Investment Fund |
| MIGA | Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency |

N

| | |
|---------------|--|
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NERICA | New Rice for Africa |
| NEXI | Nippon Export and Investment Insurance |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |

O

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OECD-DAC | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee |
| OIE | World Organisation for Animal Health |
| OOF | Other Official Flows |

P

| | |
|-------------|---|
| PA | Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority |
| PALM | Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting |
| PDD | Partnership for Democratic Development |
| PIF | Pacific Islands Forum |
| PKO | Peacekeeping Operations |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PRT | Provincial Reconstruction Team |

S

| | |
|--------------|--|
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SICA | Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana |
| SPREP | South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme |
| STEP | Special Terms for Economic Partnership |

T

| | |
|--------------|---|
| TICAD | Tokyo International Conference on African Development |
|--------------|---|

U

| | |
|----------------|--|
| UN | United Nations |
| UN/ISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| UNCED | United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| UNDCP | United Nations International Drug Control Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USP | University of the South Pacific |

V

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| VCT | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |
|------------|----------------------------------|

W

| | |
|---------------|---|
| WASABI | Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WID | Women in Development |
| WSSD | World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

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