

Japan's Official Development Assistance  
White Paper 2011

# Japan's International Cooperation



# **Japan's Official Development Assistance White Paper 2011**

**Japan's International Cooperation**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

## Cover Photographs

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A staff member from the NGO Association for Aid and Relief, Japan distributes relief supplies to a mother and child who were affected by the large-scale drought in the Garissa District of eastern Kenya (Photo: NPO Association for Aid and Relief, Japan)



A medical team from Jordan gives aid to residents of the affected areas in Minamisoma City, Fukushima Prefecture, following the Great East Japan Earthquake



On the deck of a patrol vessel, a Japanese Coast Guard officer gives an explanation to maritime security organization and coast guard members from Asia and the Middle East as part of the training “Maritime Law Enforcement for Asia and Middle East” conducted in Japan (Photo: Riho Aihara/JICA)

This White Paper can also be viewed on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda>). In addition to information about official development assistance (ODA) disbursed by Japan, the website also provides a collection of reference materials regarding aid provided by other countries and the activities of international organizations, etc. All titles of individuals given in this White Paper are those current at the time of the applicable event, etc.

# Foreword

Since assuming the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have done my utmost to advance a results-oriented, “substantial diplomacy” aimed at realizing steady progress. Official development assistance (ODA) is a vital means to achieving concrete results in our efforts to reduce poverty, enable sustained growth, address environmental issues, and resolve the variety of other problems faced by developing countries.

Following the Great East Japan Earthquake, I had the opportunity to see the many pictures sent by children from all over the world to encourage Japan. It gave me the deep sense that behind the goodwill and encouragement we received from around the globe was significant trust and a feeling of solidarity with Japan. I believe that this has been fostered by the accumulation of Japan’s steady efforts to achieve peace and development throughout the world. The Great East Japan Earthquake gave me a renewed sense of the strong interdependence between Japan and the world. Today, as globalization advances and interdependence increases, national interests cannot be served unless the benefit of the world as a whole is achieved. Based on her many years of experience at the site of international cooperation, Sadako Ogata has said that “the concept of Japan as a ‘solitary island of prosperity’ that profits only Japan no longer applies.”

Accordingly, ODA provides a way to achieve the benefit of the entire world, or in other words, to serve both national and international interests. When implementing ODA, it is important to take into consideration the basic concept of “human security,” which enables a nation and its society to develop, specifically through the blossoming of the abilities of each person. Further, I believe that Japan must take the initiative to work toward achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and address disaster prevention, peace-building, promotion of worldwide green growth, and the various other issues that are faced on a global scale. It is also necessary for us to consolidate our overall strength to move ahead with international cooperation, while enhancing cooperation with emerging nations that have been showing a rapidly increasing presence in recent years. In accordance with this thinking, I have advocated promotion of “full-cast diplomacy,” in which the national government, local municipalities, NGOs, small and medium-sized companies and other private businesses, individuals, and a variety of other organizations cooperate to create a synergistic effect.

The initial FY2012 ODA budget formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has opened the way to reversing the direction of the ODA budget that had decreased by half over the past 14 years, through measures such as increasing the budget for grant aid. Since early times, the Japanese people have held dear the belief that “the mercy you have for others is mercy you receive yourself,” and that “he who gives to another bestows on himself.” ODA is not merely “mercy.” It is an international obligation. We intend to continue utilizing ODA strategically and effectively to contribute to the achievement of international interests, thereby further serving Japan’s national interests as well.

March 2012

Minister for Foreign Affairs

玄米光一郎





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Part I (Left) Isamu Yamamoto/Cambodia (Right) Manabu Masuda/Uganda  
 Part II (Left) Erina Hirobe/Senegal (Right) Sadao Muraoka/Guatemala  
 Part III (Left) Shoko Mori/Ghana (Right) Ayaka Maki/Paraguay

\* The pictures on each title page were sent by children from around the world to give encouragement to the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. The pictures were displayed at Global Festa Japan.  
 (Part I: Pakistan, Part II: Nicaragua, Part III: Serbia)

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### ODA Fast Facts

## ODA: Why Now?

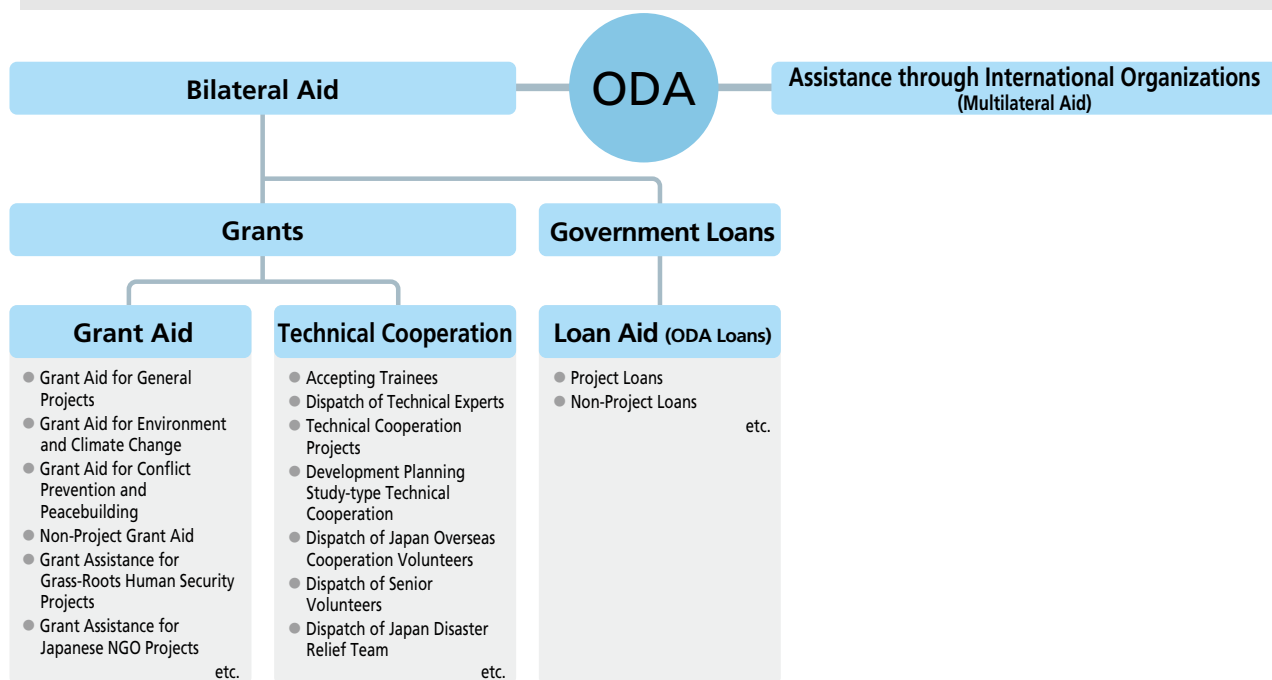
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## Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants and loans with lightened conditions that are given to developing countries and regions that are included on the list of aid recipient countries and regions created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), mainly for the purpose of contributing to the improvement of economic development and welfare.

ODA consists of bilateral aid, which is used to support developing countries directly, and multilateral aid, which is support provided through international organizations. Bilateral aid can be divided into two categories: grants and government loans. Grants constitute cooperation that is provided to developing countries without compensation. There are two types: grant aid and technical aid. On the other hand, government loans are given on the assumption that the developing country will repay the loan in the future. This type of loan takes the form of loan aid (ODA loan). Multilateral aid includes contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributions and investment for the World Bank, and other such activities.

# Part I

## Overcoming the Earthquake

— ODA and Our Bond  
with the World —



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# The Earthquake and Japan in the World

## Chapter 1



A British rescue team conducts a search in Ofunato City, Iwate Prefecture, on March 15, 2011

On March 11, 2011, Japan suffered an earthquake and tsunami of unprecedented proportion. The Great East Japan Earthquake was measured at magnitude 9.0, the largest ever recorded in Japan's history. The earthquake and the resulting tsunami struck the Pacific coast of the Tohoku and Kanto regions with such devastating force that it dramatically changed the face of the seaside landscape. As of December 13, 2011, the number of dead and missing as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake has reached approximately 20,000 people, with over 350,000 homes and other buildings completely or partially destroyed. In addition, damage from the earthquake and tsunami at Tokyo Electric Power's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station led to a serious nuclear accident, forcing many of the residents of surrounding areas into

long-term evacuation. An uncountable amount of support, messages of encouragement, and many donations of money and goods, etc., have flowed from countries and regions around the world into the affected areas that suffered this enormous damage, and to Japan in general. It can be assumed that behind this is a sense of trust and gratitude toward Japan that has been fostered by a variety of international cooperation in which Japan has participated in the past. Japan has a deep responsibility to respond to the trust and solidarity shown toward it by the international community, and as a member of the world, to live up to its bond with the world, by overcoming the earthquake and tsunami, and continuing proactively with ODA<sup>1</sup> and other contributions to international efforts.

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Note1: ODA: Official Development Assistance

## Section 1

# Support Reaching Affected Areas from Countries Around the World

Immediately after the earthquake, many countries in the world began extending a hand of support to the affected areas. In the two months following the earthquake, emergency aid and medical support teams from 23 countries and regions overseas visited the affected areas. The teams that came to Japan not only cooperated with Japanese police, firefighters, and military to conduct efforts that included search and rescue, provision of medical treatment, removal of rubble, but also worked to overcome language barriers and interact with local residents, giving them much courage and encouragement.

Particularly, the rapid, large-scale support provided by the United States displayed the solid bond and deep trust between the two countries. Late at night on the day of the earthquake, President Obama told Prime Minister Kan that the U.S. was ready to provide all possible assistance. The U.S. Forces immediately launched operations to aid the affected areas, which included large-scale aid activities such as searching for missing people, transporting relief goods, and providing power supply/water supply trucks. These activities were dubbed “Operation Tomodachi”



Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda expresses his gratitude for support from the international community and his determination for Japan's recovery, at a meeting of the UN General Assembly (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

(“Operation Friend”), and at its peak involved approximately 25,000 personnel, 24 ships, and 189 aircraft. The hearts of the Japanese people have been deeply touched by the dedicated support of the U.S.

The support, solidarity, and words of encouragement from locations around the world have reached victims in Japan in a variety of forms. Republic of Korea (ROK) dispatched rescue dog teams on the day after the earthquake, and two days later, additional members were sent, amounting to 107 members overall. They engaged

in a rescue operation in Sendai City. On the day before the Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit was held in Japan in May, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and the President of the ROK Lee Myung-bak offered flowers at the affected area in Miyagi Prefecture, then with Prime Minister Kan visited an evacuation center in Fukushima Prefecture to offer sympathy to the victims. The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand loaned, free of charge, two generators and peripheral equipment to Tokyo Electric Power, which was suffering from insufficient power supply capacity. Blankets, nonperishable food, and many other goods even arrived from the geographically distant countries of Central and South America.



Volunteers from ASEAN countries provide meals in Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture





U.S. military helicopters head off to deliver supplies to affected areas, as part of America's "Operation Tomodachi (Friends)" (Photo: U.S. Navy Photo)



Students hold a meeting to express their condolences and sense of solidarity toward the disaster victims (Pakistan)

In addition, meetings and charity events to support victims were held in Europe and other locations around the world to collect monetary donations.

Japan's recovery has not only been assisted by the developed world, but has received much warm support from many developing countries as well.

A Japanese aid organization that provides assistance for school lunches in the West African nation of Sierra Leone received a donation of \$500 collected by students at local schools. Although the students themselves had a difficult time getting one sufficient meal a day, they sold vegetables and mangos—their own food—to earn money to donate. Donations poured into Japanese embassies and consulates around the world, from many citizens of those countries who took from the income they needed for their own support, with the message that they wanted to help the victims in Japan.

Many of those messages expressed gratitude toward Japan, for assistance they received when they themselves were victims, or for Japan's support for the development of their countries. Cemil Cicek, Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey at that time, which sent a rescue team and provided blankets and other goods, said "We share the pain of our friends in Japan, and confident that Japan will be able to heal its wounds in a short time. We are prepared to contribute to that healing in any way possible. We have not forgotten that Japan and the Japanese people extended a hand of support after the earthquake that we suffered in 1999."

In addition, a group of Muslims from a variety of countries in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East living in Kanagawa Prefecture procured food and relief supplies, found a means of transportation, and made the

rounds, particularly focusing on small, isolated evacuation centers in Kesennuma City, Rikuzentakata City, Ofunato City, and the Town of Minamisanriku, cooperating with Japanese volunteers to provide emergency meals of curry for thousands of people eight different times. They spoke of their motivation as follows. "On December 26, 2004, a major earthquake occurred just off the coast of Sumatra. An enormous tsunami struck Sri Lanka, home to some of us, taking the lives of over 50,000 people. The first ones to come and help us at that time were the people of Japan. It was the same when disasters occurred in Pakistan and Indonesia. It was also the people of Japan who constructed schools and hospitals, and built harbors and bridges, in our countries. Seeing the heartbreaking suffering of the Japanese people caused by this great disaster, we discussed what we could do to help. We decided to take hot food to people enduring the cold at evacuation centers. The people of Japan are all our brothers and sisters. Our desire to pay our debt of gratitude and to do something—anything at all—to help the victims of the disaster moved us to action."



A relief team from Sri Lanka provides recovery assistance with the NGO Peace Boat in Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture. Here they present a gift of Sri Lankan tea to affected people.

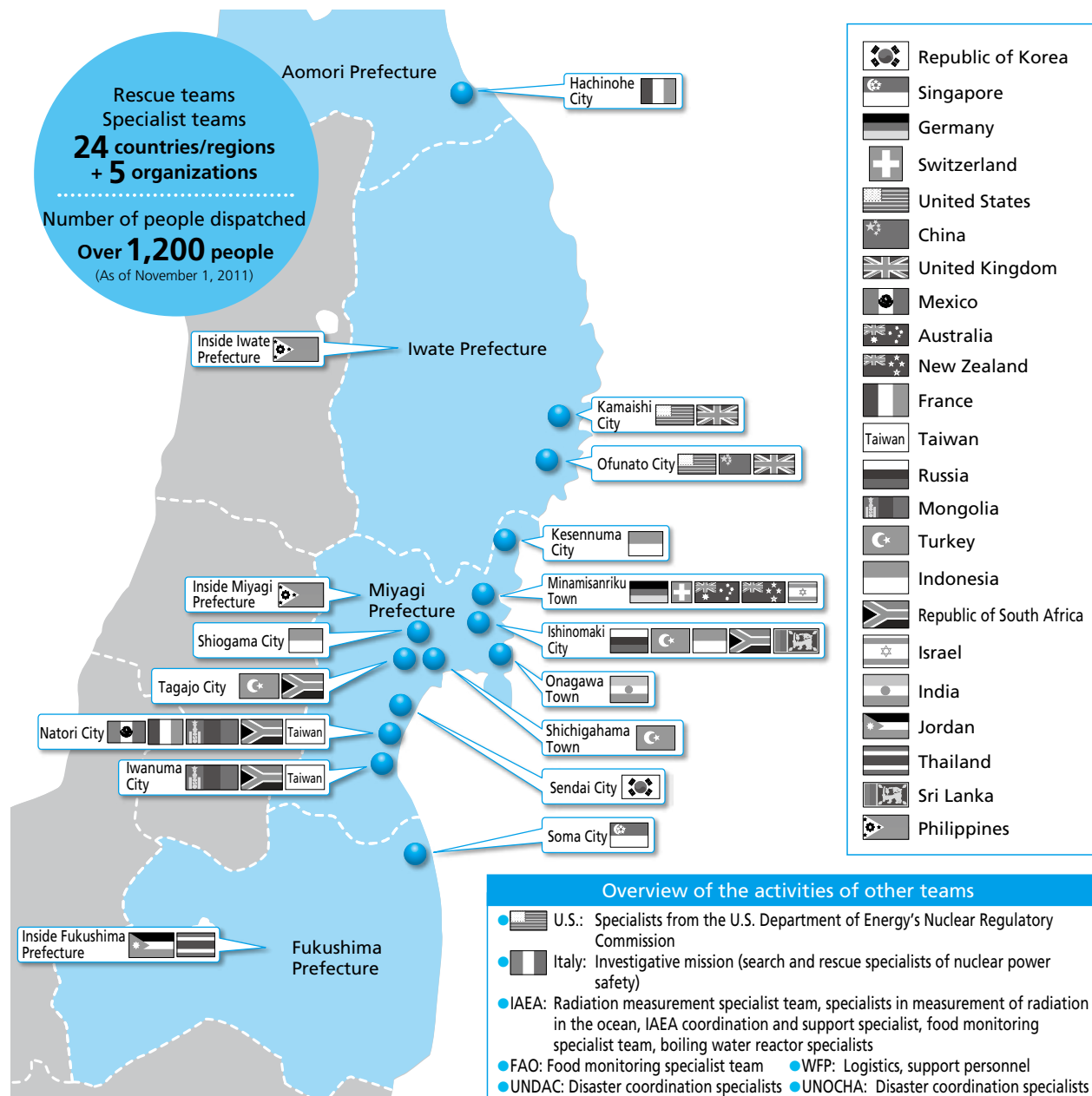


Notes of encouragement from students in the Japanese Studies Department at Vietnam National University, Hanoi (Vietnam)



An Israeli medical team provides medical care to residents of affected areas in Minamisanriku Town, Miyagi Prefecture

The location of assistance activities of rescue teams and specialist teams from foreign countries, regions, and international organizations (as of September 2011)



IAEA: International Atomic Energy Association FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization WFP: World Food Program  
UNDAC: United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination UNOCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

## Section 2

# Why Does the World Help Japan?

Since the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan has received offers of support from 163 nations and regions, including many developing countries. In addition to contributing significantly to economic growth and the reduction of poverty in developing countries through ODA, Japan has also been proactive in efforts to solve a variety of problems on the global scale, such as issues related to food supply and climate change. In addition, Japan has built friendly relationships with individual countries through technical cooperation and grassroots exchange such as overseas volunteer activities. It can be assumed that behind the support and encouragement received after the earthquake is a feeling of trust and gratitude toward Japan that has been fostered through many years of interaction with each country at a variety of levels and the accumulation of international cooperation.

Since its launch in 1954, Japan has provided \$300 billion of ODA to approximately 190 countries and regions. In particular, with the conviction that human resource development is the foundation of nation-building, Japan has provided proactive support for the development of the human resources that will carry the burden of development in developing countries, by sending approximately 100,000 experts and over 30,000 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and by hosting over 400,000 trainees.

When providing aid, a large number of Japanese personnel take assignments at the site in developing countries, draw out knowledge and wisdom in cooperation with the local people, and work together while sharing



At an exhibit in Hibiya Park, Actress Norika Fujiwara and Minister for Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba view pictures drawn by elementary school students from the affected areas and pictures sent by children around the world to give encouragement

the struggles. Through that process, in addition to transferring Japan's excellent technology, knowledge, and experience to the people of developing countries, friendship and mutual understanding between the people of partner countries is deepened through interaction between individuals. With its foundation of human resource development support from Japan has increased the number of its friends around the world, and has played a significant role in the building of solidly cordial relationships based on a relationship of trust at the grassroots level.

For example, Mongolia, which has a high degree of interaction with Japan (as can be seen in the world of sumo wrestling), was faced with a severe crisis due to a transition to a market economy in the 1990s. To support independent efforts to reduce poverty through sustained economic



A vigil in the city of Callao. The tsunami from the Great East Japan Earthquake reached Callao, causing damage in some areas. (Peru)



Residents gathered as a rally to encourage Japan, dressed in red and white clothing reminiscent of the Japanese flag (Serbia)



growth in Mongolia, Japan provided support for institution-building and human resource development to promote a market economy, as well as support for rural development, etc., thereby building a relationship of trust with local residents through human resource development, etc.

On the day after the earthquake, the Mongolian government called a special cabinet meeting and decided to send an emergency rescue team, relief supplies, and a donation of \$1 million. In addition, all civil servants in the nation responded to a request from the government and decided to donate one day's worth of their monthly salary. It can be assumed that behind this support is the relationship of trust between Japan and Mongolia that has grown on a daily basis through economic and cultural exchange, as well as through ODA.

Japanese ODA was used to construct a seawall around the entire approximately 6 km of coastline of Malé Island, the capital of the Maldives, taking into consideration the unique characteristics of the small island nation. This seawall protected the island and its residents from the 3-meter-high tsunami that struck after the Sumatra Earthquake. After the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred, the government of the Maldives decided to provide 600,000 cans of tuna, a valuable source of foreign currency revenue, to the affected areas in Japan, free of charge. The heartfelt gratitude of the people of the Maldives for a variety of support given by Japan over the past 40 years was evident in this gesture.

A variety of relief supplies arrived in Japan from ASEAN member states as well. In a Special ASEAN-Japan Ministerial Meeting held in Indonesia on April 9, representatives from each ASEAN member state affirmed that the support from ASEAN for this earthquake was provided in the spirit of gratitude to Japan for its generous support, which has substantially contributed to the development of each ASEAN member state.

In addition, when a large-scale disaster has occurred overseas, Japan has dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Team, provided emergency relief goods, and given emergency grant aid. For example, after the earthquake and tsunami in Sumatra in 2004, Japan provided Indonesia



A picture drawn by children in Uzbekistan to encourage people in the affected areas

with a variety of support, including dispatching the Japan Disaster Relief Team, composed of a rescue team, a medical team, and military personnel, etc., providing tents, sleeping mats, blankets, generators, and other emergency relief goods, and giving grand aid. After the Great East Japan Earthquake, not only monetary donations, but also approximately 10,000 blankets as well as canned emergency food and other food items were sent from Indonesia. On June 18, Indonesian president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and his wife visited Kesennuma City, one of the affected areas, to offer their sympathy. They expressed their gratitude for the support that Indonesia received from Japan in the past when the country suffered from natural disasters.

Behind Japan's more than half century of proactive contribution to the development of developing countries is the recognition that efforts to resolve issues that threaten on a global scale are a duty of major countries, and the simultaneous understanding that the peace and stability of the international community is vital to Japan's best interests. The support provided by the international community after the earthquake shows that Japan has truly secured its stability and prosperity through a relationship of interdependence, and that the building of a solidly cordial relationship with foreign countries and proactively contributing to the international community ultimately benefit Japan itself.



Messages of encouragement for the victims, written on an origami crane (Russia)



Citizens of Calcutta light candles at a vigil (India)



## Chapter 2 Japan Responds to Trust



A Japanese supervisor and a Vietnamese technician check the progress of work on the “Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port Construction Project” in Vietnam (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

### Section 1

## Faithful Execution of International Commitments

To respond to the trust shown toward Japan from countries around the world, Japan must overcome the recent earthquake, proactively and with unwavering determination fulfill its role in establishing peace and stability in the international community, and faithfully implement its international commitments.

It is the responsibility of the international community to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and to create a world in which everyone can live with human dignity. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were established to strengthen those efforts, with concrete numerical goals and deadlines for achieving those goals. (See the figure on page 10 for details regarding MDGs.) They are the first development goals for the entire international community that the heads

of state and Governments pledged to achieve. A higher level of effort is required for the international community to meet the 2015 MDGs deadline, and Japan itself is also actively contributing to such an effort. At the UN Summit on the MDGs in September 2010, Prime Minister Kan announced the “Kan Commitment” to provide \$5.0 billion in assistance in the field of health and \$3.5 billion in assistance in the field of education over five years beginning in 2011. Further, Japan hosted the MDGs Follow-up Meeting in Tokyo on June 2 and 3, 2011, where a variety of representatives from developing nations, civil society, and the private sector, and other related parties held lively discussions regarding genuinely effective approaches to achieve the MDGs. At the meeting, Prime

Minister Kan expressed his determination to faithfully implement the international commitments Japan had made, including the “Kan Commitment.”

Japan is also working proactively in the Africa region, where delays in the progress of the MDGs have been pointed out. At the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-IV) held in 2008, The Government of Japan pledged to double its annual amount of ODA to Africa -the average amount of US\$0.9 billion per year during 2003-2007- to a target of US\$1.8 billion by 2012. Japan’s ODA for Africa was \$1.75 billion in 2008 and \$1.68 billion in 2009, but in 2010 it reached \$2.05 billion, achieving the monetary commitment in 2010. At the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in Senegal in May 2011 as well, Minister for Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto announced Japan’s determination to overcome the great earthquake and continue faithfully to implement the comprehensive pledges made at TICAD IV, receiving high praise from African countries. (See the figure on page 116 for details regarding TICAD.)

Stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan is the key to anti-terror measures, and is extremely important not only to those countries and the surrounding regions, but to the peace and stability of the international community as well. In November 2009, in an effort to prevent Afghanistan from once again becoming a hotbed of terrorism, Japan

determined to provide assistance up to an amount in the region of \$5 billion in about five years from 2009. Since then, approximately \$1.78 billion in support has been provided, on the pillars of (1) improving the ability to ensure security, (2) reintegrating former soldiers into society, and (3) development.<sup>2</sup> The support and solidarity shown by the people and government of Afghanistan after the earthquake<sup>3</sup> show that Japan’s support has earned high praise not only in the international community, but locally as well, and that trust has been fostered.

In the case of Pakistan, in November 2009, Japan announced its intention to swiftly implement the pledge of assistance up to \$1 billion in two years in April of that year at the Pakistan Donors Conference. Japan’s aid has already exceeded \$1 billion, including on energy, infrastructure, and other areas, as well as for assistance with the damage from flooding in 2010. (See page 96, 97 for details regarding Afghanistan and Pakistan.)

Since many Japanese companies operate in the ASEAN region, improvement of the trade and investment environment and enhancement of the connectivity in the region are important to boost the ASEAN economy as well as the Japanese economy. In addition, Japan hosted the first Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in Tokyo in November 2009 and announced that it would strengthen efforts on the three pillars of (1) comprehensive development in the Mekong Region, (2) construction of a society that values human dignity, and (3) expansion of cooperation and exchange. Japan announced that it would provide ODA of more than 500 billion yen over the subsequent three years to address these issues, and is making continuous efforts.



A doctor examines a girl in Afghanistan (Photo: Sayad Jan Sabawoon/JICA)

Note 2: Actual aid provided from January 2009 through December 2011. Total aid provided beginning in January 2001: approximately \$3.25 billion

Note 3: Aid and sympathy donations from Afghanistan in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

- The governments of Afghanistan, Kandahar City, and Kabul City announced the donation of a total of approximately \$1.25 million. In addition, on May 20, Ambassador Sayed M. Amin Fatimie made a courtesy call to victims that had been evacuated to Tsukuba City in Ibaraki Prefecture, and delivered gifts of household goods.
- On March 13, President Karzai and other government officials visited the Japanese embassy in Afghanistan to sign a book of condolences, and once again expressed their gratitude for support from Japan.
- Residents of Bamiyan and Chagcharan City in Ghor Province, as well as other areas, held rallies to show their support for the victims and their solidarity with Japan. The UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) office also received many requests to convey encouragement and condolences to Japan.

## Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



### Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.
- Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



### Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



### Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education.



### Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two-thirds the under-five the mortality rate.



### Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.



### Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.



### Ensure environmental sustainability

- Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.



### Develop a global partnership for development

- In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

MDGs are shared goals in the international community, and the MDGs should be achieved by 2015. They consist of a single, shared framework that integrates the international development goals adopted at major international conferences and summits in the 1990s, in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in New York in September 2000.

The eight MDGs break down into 21 quantifiable targets that are measured by 60 indicators. The deadline for achievement of the Goals is 2015, with 1990 as the benchmark year.

### Improved items

- Halving absolute poverty worldwide is in sight to a certain degree.
- Total number of out-of-school children has been reduced.
- Equality in the male-female school enrollment ratio is increasing.
- Child mortality is decreasing.
- The spread of HIV/AIDS has settled in most regions.
- The disparities between urban and rural areas in the availability of safe drinking water have decreased.

### Remaining issues

- Hunger increased dramatically in 2009 due to the impact of food and financial crises.
- One-fourth of children under the age of five in developing countries are underweight.
- Achievement of universal primary education by 2015 is unlikely.
- Hundreds of thousands of women die each year during pregnancy or childbirth.
- Half of the population of developing countries (2.6 billion people) have no access to suitable sanitation.

### Further efforts by the international community are needed.

\* The eight MDGs logos were created by NPO Global Call to Action against Poverty



Children snuggle up to their mother in Bolivia (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)



Girls attending an elementary school in rural Syria (Photo: Katsuaki Takahashi)



## Section 2

# Giving Form to Our Responsibilities as a Member of the International Community

Japan must also proactively contribute to resolving the important impending issues that the international community is now facing. Specifically, Japan will continue to provide support for self-help efforts toward a stable transition and domestic reforms in the Middle East and North Africa, collaborate with international organizations for emergency/humanitarian aid in response to conflict/disasters, give seamless support for the peace-building process that takes into consideration the vulnerability of developing countries, and make other proactive contributions to the international community in the future as well.

The Middle East and North Africa hold extremely important positions in guaranteeing the security of Japan's energy. Those regions were already dealing with issues such as Middle East peace process, the Iranian nuclear problem, and measures to combat poverty and terrorism, and since December 2010, beginning in Tunisia, there have been large-scale protests by the citizens of countries and areas within the region. In particular, the enormous protests have brought down long-term governments in Egypt and Tunisia, opening the way for a democratic political process. In these and other ways, the Middle East and North Africa are heading into a truly historic period of transformation. However, reforms and transitions to new systems have only just begun in the countries of the



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kazuyuki Hamada observes Tunisia's first National Constituent Assembly election after the revolution

Middle East and North Africa. With the brash demands of the masses, particularly young people, the governments must not only deal with "democratization of political systems," but must also overcome many economic and social problems (high unemployment, rising food prices, the widening gap between the rich and poor, etc.) in the future as well. For the countries in the region, the future will bring them a moment of truth. Achieving domestic reforms and transition to new systems in a stable manner is also extremely important for establishing peace and stability in this region and in ensuring human security. (See the figure on page 32) This will require a higher degree of assistance from the international community. From this standpoint, at the G8 Deauville Summit held in May 2011, the heads of state of each G8 country referred to the reform movements occurring in the region as the "Arab Spring," and have designated it as a top-priority world issue, reconfirming the need for assistance. Further, at the Summit, Prime Minister Kan announced that Japan also intended to cooperate with the international community to respond to the reform movements, and while taking into consideration Japan's experience in contributing to growth and stability in Asia, also utilize collaboration between the public and private sectors to proactively aid the self-help efforts of each country toward transitioning to new systems and implementing domestic reforms in the region in a stable manner. Prime Minister Kan indicated that Japan's policy would focus on the three



The Japan Disaster Relief Rescue Team conducts a search in New Zealand  
(Photo: JICA)

pillars of (1) fair political process and government, (2) human resource development, and (3) job creation/fostering of industries, as well as (4) economic diplomacy including the promotion of trade and investment, and (5) forging people-to-people relations and dialogue. As a major member of the international community, Japan must steadily fulfill such promises to the international community in the future as well, and quickly give form to the aid and support described above.

As one of its efforts related to emergency humanitarian aid, Japan has proactively worked toward “human security” (the concept of integrating and enhancing people-centered efforts to protect people from a wide range of serious threats to human life, livelihood, and dignity, and to achieve the abundant potential of individuals) as one of the pillars of its foreign policy. In particular, prompt and effective humanitarian aid that meets the needs of the victims is of the utmost importance when a natural disaster occurs. To accomplish this, Japan expeditiously dispatches the Japan Disaster Relief Team (JDR) for lifesaving efforts, provide emergency relief goods, and give effective emergency aid in combination with support through international organizations.

For example, the earthquake that occurred in Christchurch, New Zealand in February 2011 caused enormous damage, and resulted in a large number of victims, including Japanese. Immediately following the earthquake, Japan also dispatched the JDR Search and



Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ryuji Yamane inspects the site of “The Project for Management Capacity Enhancement of Southern Sudan Urban Water Corporation” that Japan is conducting in South Sudan

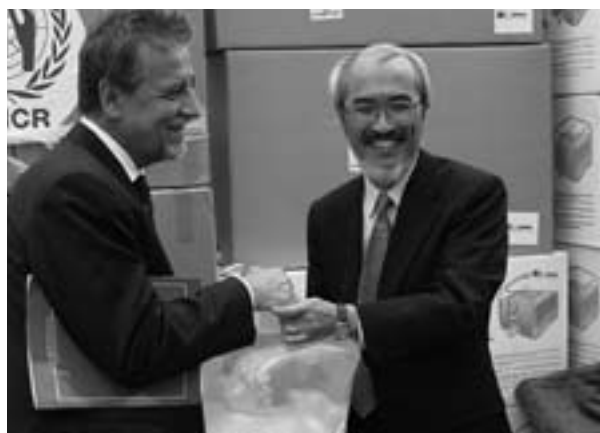
Rescue Team and provided other assistance to conduct diligent search and rescue efforts.

In addition, dispatch of the JDR Medical Team and Self-Defense Force unit to assist after the earthquake in Haiti and flood in Pakistan, and other contributions that Japan has made in the past, have garnered high praise in each country.

Further, for refugees and internally displaced people resulting from conflict and other problems in vulnerable countries in Africa and other regions, children who have lost their parents and are hurt, and people who are facing serious food shortages, etc., Japan strives not only to provide emergency aid but also to seamlessly implement support for quick recovery and provide development assistance toward establishing medium and long-term stability and development in society, and to prevent the



A Japanese relief team member and a girl smiling after receiving treatment following the Haitian earthquake (Photo: JICA)



Japan provided emergency relief goods through UNHCR to aid the victims of drought in the Horn of Africa region. Here, the Chief Representative of JICA Kenya office delivers polyethylene tanks to UNHCR. (Photo: JICA)

recurrence of circumstances that require humanitarian aid.

Moreover, international cooperation to prevent disasters is vital to the reduction of damage due to the disasters that occur frequently around the world. Japan will strengthen international cooperation in this area by hosting international conferences and seminars, etc., to

share the lessons that have been learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake with the international community, and further advance efforts to prevent disasters.

Japan will renew its awareness that humanitarian aid is not a one-way street, but is conducted through mutual assistance, and while using Japan's capabilities, engage proactively in emergency humanitarian aid in the future as



**JAPAN**  
Official Development Assistance

# ODA Establishes Bonds!

To change from an inward focus to the promotion of substantive diplomacy

## For our friends in the international community

There are still many people all over the world who suffer from hunger and poverty. We Japanese will continue to be true friends who lend a hand to others.

For example, Japan provides food to people in Africa who are suffering from hunger.



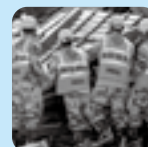
## To expand business opportunities

We Japanese rely on foreign countries for many things, including oil and food. In addition, we are able to earn our salaries because Japanese products sell overseas. Japan builds good relationships with each country so that the entire world will do business with us.

For example, when Japanese companies build factories in developing countries, they teach technology to the local people who will work in those factories.

When the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred, Japan received offers of assistance from 163 countries and regions.

Emergency aid teams even rushed to Japan from India. It was the first time that India had dispatched such teams overseas.



## To protect Japan and the world

Problems that threaten all mankind such as global warming, terrorism, HIV/AIDS, and avian flu are not someone else's affairs, but are our own problems.

For example, Japan builds wind power stations in developing countries in an effort to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>.



## Vigor and good cheer to affected areas

For the future of mankind, Japan teaches the wisdom and experience it has gained from the Great East Japan Earthquake and displays its recovery to the people of the world.

For example, Japan invites many people from developing countries to the affected areas to teach the knowledge and experience of disaster prevention and recovery.

(Photo: Top left: Koji Sato/JICA, top right: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA, bottom left: JICA)



# ODA: Why Now?

Assistance helps developing countries that face a variety of difficulties that accompany development, and is used to solve problems that affect the whole world, such as environmental issues and infectious diseases, but providing assistance helps Japan itself as well. However, some wonder why it is necessary for Japan to provide official development assistance (ODA) in the midst of working to recover from the Great East Japan Earthquake. We would like to answer your questions related to such discussions, including providing a description of the current state of Japan's ODA in the world.

## 1. Japan has suffered an earthquake, so why is it necessary to provide ODA now? Aren't there things that should be done domestically rather than providing ODA?

At the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan received offers of assistance from 163 countries and regions around the world, including developing countries. This gave us the experience of standing in the shoes of those who receive aid. This gave us a renewed sense that Japan lives in the midst of relationships with the countries of the world. Mutual help between fellow members of the international community that are experiencing difficulties is important to maintain the position as a trusted country as well. It will be impossible to solve the conflicts and problems related to development faced by developing countries, such as poverty, disease, and access to clean water, unless all countries of the world, including the developed countries, consolidate their efforts.

In addition, if Japan sits back and does nothing with the belief that infectious diseases and global warming are the problems of other countries and regions, there are problems that will adversely affect Japan and the rest of the world. It is necessary for Japan to work to resolve such global issues as a member of the international community.



Children gathered around a newly built water spout in Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
(Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)



Mothers and children waiting for medical examinations  
(Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)

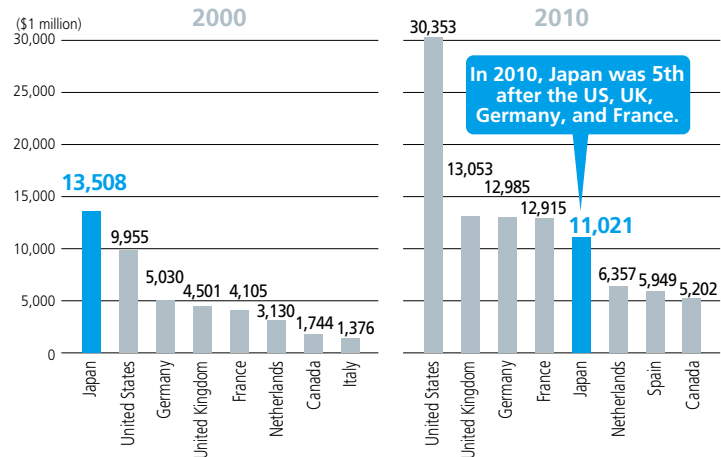
Further, considering its interdependent relationship with the countries of the world, ODA has significant power as a method of pushing economic growth not only in developing countries, but in Japan as well, while deepening its economic relationship with developing countries that are experiencing tremendous economic growth. For example, if ports and transportation routes, etc., are established through ODA, it will be easier for Japanese companies to enter those regions, trade with Japan will increase, and there will be more opportunities for Japan's business. At the same time, it is important to consider things in the long term, not just issues that are immediately in front of us. For example, aid to the countries of Africa does not necessarily lead directly to Japan's national interests. However, if that region becomes stable and its people can live without anxiety, it may lead to a level of economic growth that enables the people to buy Japanese products. Distributing vaccines and conducting other activities to improve sanitary conditions and foster the health of children may result in a valuable labor force for Japanese companies that enter the region. Supporting the peace and economic development of developing countries is useful in protecting the security and prosperity of Japan. Considering these things, the importance of ODA, which ties Japan and developing countries together, should be clear.

## 2. Where does the amount of Japan's current assistance to developing countries rank in the world?

In 2010, Japan provided approximately \$11 billion in official development assistance (ODA) (net disbursements). This ranks in fifth place, behind the US, UK, Germany, and France. In the 1990s (1991 to 2000), Japan was the world's leading donor, but subsequent severe economic conditions resulted in a gradual decrease. (Graph to the right)

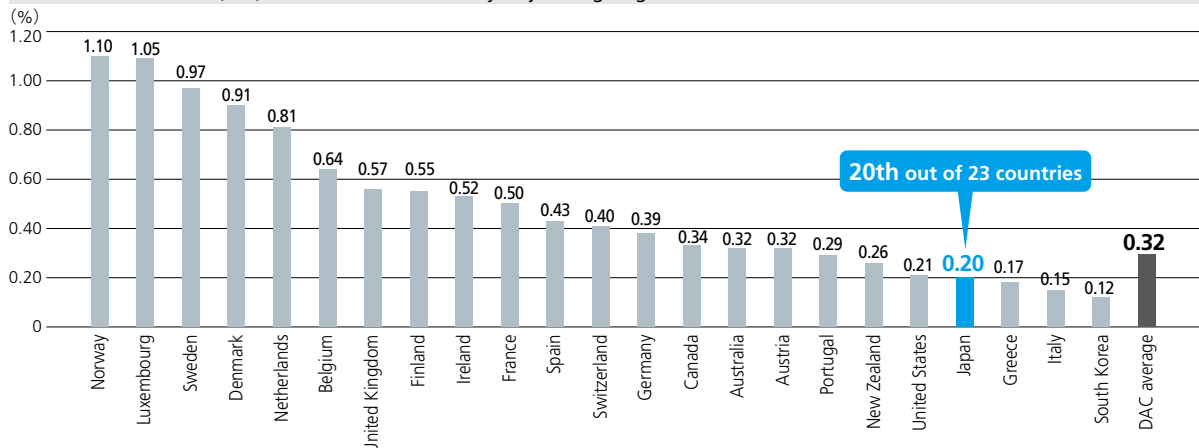
Although Japan is fifth in the world in monetary amount, Japan is twentieth out of the 23 DAC (OECD Development Assistance Committee; a group of major donor countries) member countries in terms of the gross national income (GNI) ratio, which is an indicator of the degree of contribution in relation to the economic scale of the nation. (Japan's ratio is 0.20%. See the graph below for details.) Only three countries are ranked lower than Japan: Greece, Italy, and the Republic of Korea. The shared target for developed countries as determined by the United Nations is a GNI ratio of 0.7%. Considering Japan's economic strength and standing in the international community, there are greater expectations for assistance from Japan.

Comparison of ODA disbursed by major aid-giving countries (Net disbursement base)



Gross national income (GNI) ratio of ODA disbursed by major aid-giving countries

(Source: OECD/DAC online)



## 3. Japan is not the only country experiencing severe economic conditions. What approaches are other countries in the developed world taking in regard to ODA?

There are countries that are increasing ODA in spite of severe economic conditions. For example, the UK increased ODA by 20% in 2010, even as the government worked to reduce expenditures. France is also facing difficult financial circumstances, but tends to increase ODA. Germany has also increased disbursements, and Australia doubled its ODA over the five years from 2005 to 2010. The ROK became an official member of the DAC in 2010, and has established a target of increasing its aid amount-GNI ratio from the 2009 level of 0.1% to 0.25% by 2015.

In the background of an increase of assistance from these countries in the midst of severe economic circumstances

is the high level of concern of the people of Europe, the US, and many other countries toward developing countries, in particular those facing severe poverty, and the corresponding broad and powerful support of the people for ODA. The reason that the developed world does not decrease ODA seems to be the prevalent recognition that the peace, stability, and development of developing countries leads to the stability and prosperity of developed world. In addition to being an international responsibility, ODA is implemented by each of these countries with the view that it is an important method of diplomacy. In addition, recently, assistance is sometimes viewed as being helpful in improving the country's image, etc.



# Reconstruction Diplomacy and ODA

## Chapter 3



Residents, municipal staff members and a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer work together on a community disaster prevention map in El Salvador as part of the “Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America “BOSAI”” (Photo: JICA)

### Section 1

## Sharing Recovery of Affected Areas and Disaster Prevention Measures with the World

To contribute to the peace and stability of the international community as much as, or even more, than in the past, Japan must of course faithfully keep the international commitments that it has already made, but it is also important that Japan shares with the world the lessons that have been learned based on the experience and knowledge gained from the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, Japan must also mobilize the knowledge, experience, and vitality possessed by countries overseas as it works toward the recovery and reconstruction of the affected areas in Tohoku. As Japan moves ahead with these measures, ODA is expected to fulfill a significant role.

The recommendations of the Reconstruction Design Council in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, issued on June 25 as “Towards Reconstruction: Hope Beyond the Disaster,” establish four pillars for recovery, one of which is “open reconstruction,” referring to the

belief that “our nation must strengthen its bonds with the international community, and aim for reconstruction that is open to the world, rather than inward-looking.” In that context, “it is necessary to share the lessons Japan has learned from this experience with other countries, making them international public property. Japan has a duty to proactively contribute to the international community in the areas of disaster prevention and reduction in this manner in the future. Japan should utilize the lessons learned during the recovery and reconstruction process, and proactively promote international cooperation that values the bonds between people, through activities such as the development of human resources in developing countries in Asia and other regions.

Reflecting these recommendations into consideration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will, in cooperation with JICA, promote international cooperation that values the

bonds between people as indicated in the FY2011 Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation released on June 27. Specifically, in addition to sharing administrative experiences, Japan will expand its support for the communication of knowledge and experience related to disaster response, including measures to prevent disasters caused by earthquakes and tsunamis, and the activities of disaster relief teams, in order to share the experiences and the lessons that Japan has learned from the earthquake. Japan proposed to set up a “Disaster Management Network for the ASEAN Region” at the Japan-ASEAN Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in July 2011. Further, Japan intends to contribute in the area of offering and sharing of scholarly research among the international community related to the prevention of tsunami-related disasters.<sup>4</sup>

To continue leading the way in global cooperation to prevent disasters, Japan also aims to host the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (expected to be held in 2015). In addition, Japan will host a high-level international conference that also serves as preparation for the World Conference, and share its experiences and lessons from the large-scale disasters that occur frequently around the world.

Further, Japan will utilize ODA to proactively provide developing countries with goods produced in the affected areas as part of its aid to the developing countries and contribution to the recovery of the affected areas, while taking into consideration the desires of those countries. Moreover, Japan will actively promote inspection of affected areas by foreign trainees, etc., to facilitate the transmission of accurate information, as part



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Toshiyuki Kato meets with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers who had returned from overseas locations, at a ceremony to present letters of appreciation from the Minister for Foreign Affairs

of measures to combat rumors. In addition, Japan will promote the acceptance of foreign trainees, etc., in the affected areas, while giving sufficient consideration to local circumstances. Japan’s policy is to implement these measures to support the industries in the affected areas and to contribute to the economy of those areas.

Further, Japan must utilize the knowledge and experience of Japanese experts involved in international cooperation in the recovery and reconstruction process. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA provided assistance to the activities of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) beginning immediately after the earthquake occurred. Moreover, veteran Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and many NGOs engaged in international cooperation utilized the knowledge and experience they had gained by aiding developing countries to support the operation of evacuation centers and to assist victims in the affected areas. In the future, Japan will continue to cooperate to ensure that the knowledge and experience related to conflict and disaster relief and reconstruction assistance possessed by Japan's NGOs, veteran JOCVs, and development consultants, are fully utilized in reconstruction efforts.

Through such measures, Japan intends to effectively utilize ODA for open reconstruction with integrated partnership of the public and private sectors.



Trainees from various countries engaged in joint firefighting training with members of a fire department in Fukuoka Prefecture (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

Note 4: JICA collaborated with the Tohoku University Disaster Control Research Center to implement the research project “Considering Effective Approaches to Earthquakes and Tsunamis.” Japan is gaining an understanding of the analysis of the damage from the earthquake and tsunami, the response to the emergency, and the review of the disaster prevention plan, and is again considering JICA’s thematic guidelines “Disaster Prevention” in accordance with the experiences and lessons of the major earthquake.

## Section 2

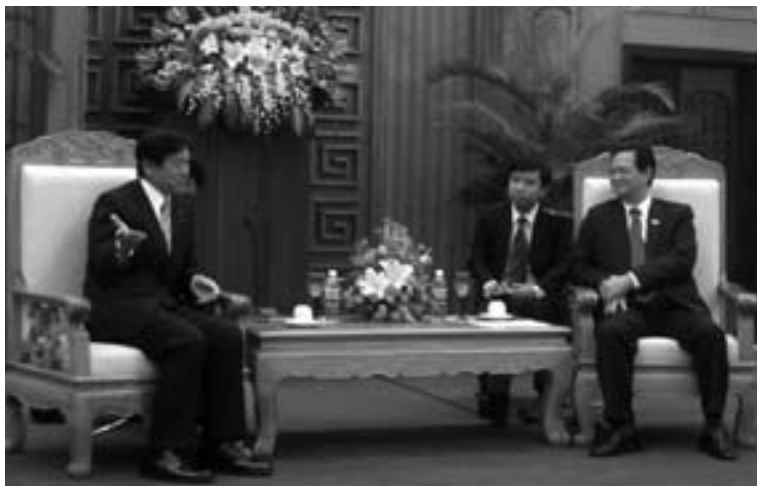
# Japanese Economic Recovery through Aid to Developing Countries

To rebound and recover from the Great East Japan Earthquake as soon as possible, it is extremely important that Japan's public and private sectors unite in "open reconstruction," while cooperating with the international community as well, as also has been indicated in the "Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction." In addition to the top priority of contributing directly to recovery and disaster prevention measures in the affected areas, the 2011 Priority Policies in International Cooperation (announced June 2011) stipulate the utilization of assistance to developing countries to contribute to strong economic growth that will support Japan's recovery and reconstruction.

For example, when using ODA to assist in the overseas deployment of infrastructure by Japan's private businesses, Japan will proactively utilize its infrastructure technology, which is strong against disasters, in the ODA projects. Specifically, the improvement of a business environment (airports, ports, roads, networks), etc., that is a prerequisite for setting up overseas operations by Japanese private businesses, is mainly handled through yen loans, but grant aid is also used for preparation and maintenance of the peripheral infrastructure and for infrastructure aid as models. At such times, Japan will actively utilize technical cooperation to support the reshaping of legal systems and to promote the improvement of the environment through development of human resources, so that the excellence of Japan's quake resistance and other standards and systems will be recognized, and those standards and systems will be accepted in developing countries as well.

In addition, taking into consideration an increased emphasis on renewable energy and energy conservation in energy policy immediately after the earthquake, Japan will promote its advanced energy conservation and environmental technologies through ODA. This is part of Japan's contribution to the promotion of measures to combat climate change and to achieve green growth. Overseas deployment of such technologies is also a significant business opportunity for the private sector as well.

Moreover, in addition to promoting improvement of the environment for the activities of Japanese companies in developing countries that will support Japan's recovery and reconstruction, Japan assists the enhancement<sup>7</sup> of



Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsuyoshi Yamaguchi meets with Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung in Vietnam

ASEAN connectivity<sup>5</sup>, where many Japanese companies operate<sup>6</sup>. Revitalization of trade, investment, and other private sector activities is vital to the sustained economic growth of developing countries. In addition to improvement of the infrastructure in developing countries in both the equipment and facilities aspect and the knowledge and expertise aspect, Japan will engage in support for streamlining of the systems related to trade and investment and the development of human resources, and improvement of governmental organization systems and capacity related to intellectual property protection, competition policy, etc., measures to combat degradation of the urban environment and infectious diseases, etc., thereby providing assistance in overcoming the obstacles to growth.

Finally, foreseeing an increase in demand for natural resources and energy required for recovery in the future, Japan will actively use ODA to promote the securing of a safe supply of natural resources, energy, and food, and the diversification of supply sources, while taking into consideration the basic policy for providing aid to the relevant countries. In other words, in addition to striving for stable development of countries exporting natural resources and food and the surrounding regions, Japan will build comprehensive and strategic relationships with those countries. In addition, Japan will provide assistance for the stable development and strengthening of abilities of coastal countries in order to ensure the security of Japan's sea lanes. Further, while giving appropriate consideration to the environment, Japan will promote cooperation with developing countries for the supply of energy.

Note 5: Enhancing connectivity in ASEAN refers to three things: "Physical connectivity," such as transportation, telecommunications, and energy networks, "Institutional connectivity," such as trade, investment, and liberalization/facilitation of services, and "People-to-people connectivity," such as tourism, education, and culture. (See the diagram on the next page.)

Note 6: It is necessary to consider a mechanism to mobilize aid funding from the private sector utilizing the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), etc., in addition to ODA.



Under this policy, starting from FY2011, Japan is conducting research for the formulation of aid packages, and conducting activities such as implementing measures to support the improvement of the trade and investment environment and legal systems and encouraging the spread of energy conservation and environmental technologies.

In the investigation for the formulation of aid packages, Japan formulates aid packages to strengthen the function for comprehensive and strategic implementation of activities, from plan formulation to implementation, related to the overseas deployment of Japan's infrastructure technologies (water and sewer systems, electric power, motorways, railways, information and telecommunications, etc.), and verifies test activities in some cases.

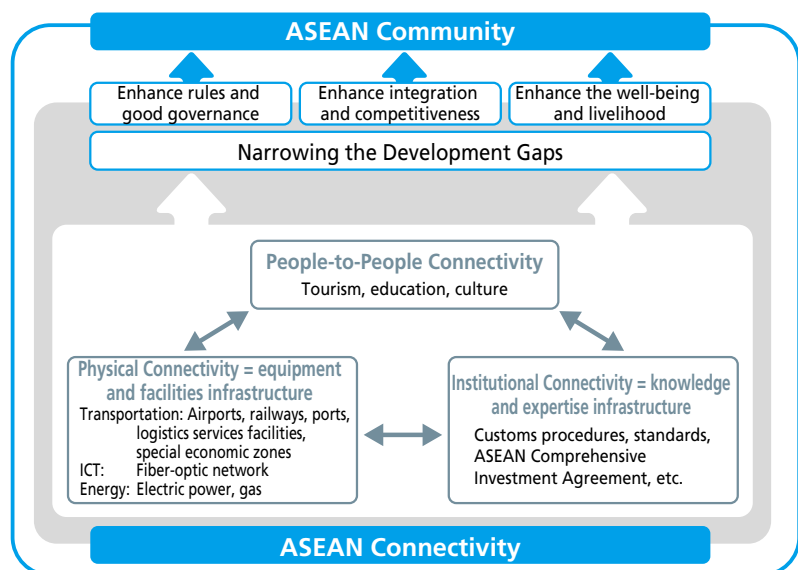
Further, in Japan's assistance for improvement of the trade and investment environment and the legal system, Japan provides assistance for the reform of civil law, improvement of transparency in investment laws and the resolution of civil disputes, improvement of the level of customs clearance procedures, and enactment of intellectual property rights protection legislation, etc., to make it possible to establish a system that enables smooth operation of corporate activities and to provide a business environment that is favorable to private businesses in developing countries in Asia and other regions.

To encourage the spread of energy

conservation and environmental technology, Japan assists in the formulation of policy, the building of systems of implementation, and the development of human resources to enable the formulation of energy conservation strategy and basic plans, as well as the implementation and promotion of the spread of energy conservation, in the public sector and the industrial sector, etc.

Through these efforts, Japan will provide aid to developing countries in the future as well, while contributing the Japan's economic recovery at the same time.

### Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

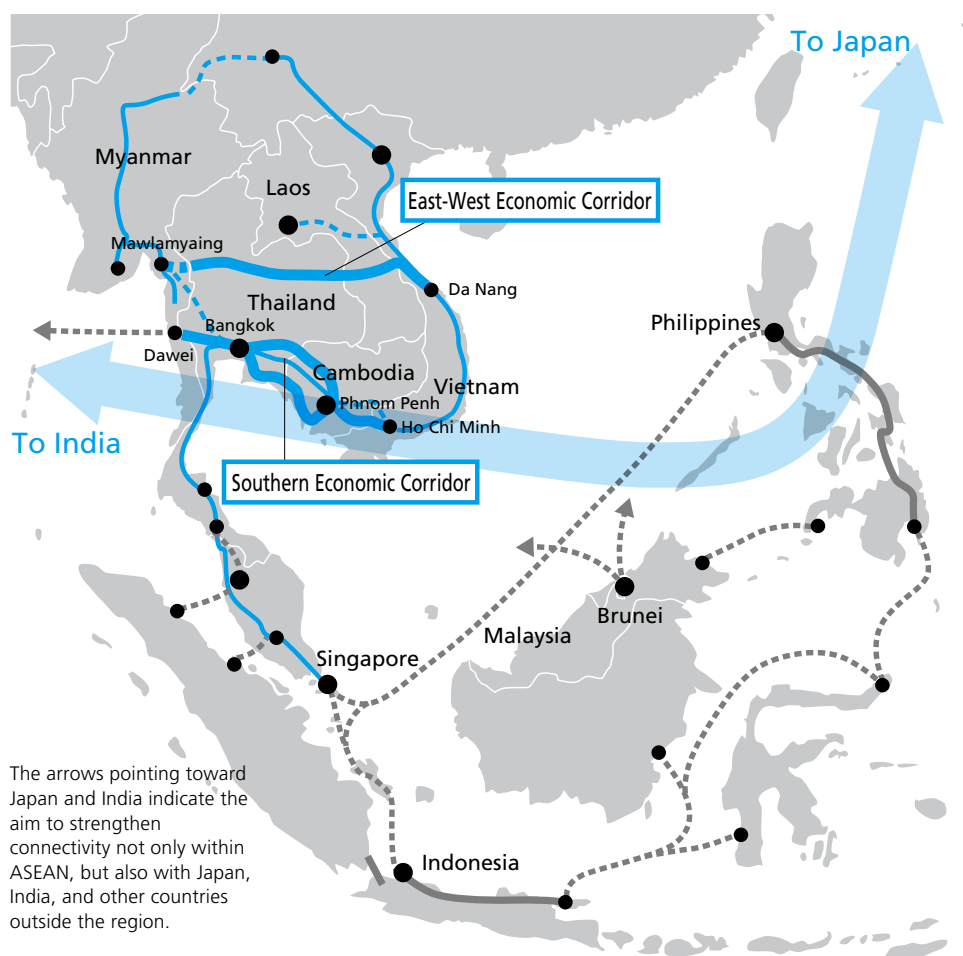


The Master Plan to enhance connectivity in an effort to build an ASEAN community by 2015. adopted in October 2010 at ASEAN Summit.



The Cai Mep Port construction site that is part of "the Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port Construction Project" in Vietnam (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

## Overall image of Japan's support for ASEAN Connectivity (equipment and facilities infrastructure)



### Land corridors

Land corridors	Under construction
East-West Economic Corridor	Connects Da Nang and Mawlamyaing.
Southern Economic Corridor	Connects Ho Chi Minh and Dawei.
Improvement of highways, international bridges, motorways, ports, etc.	

### Ocean corridors

Ocean corridors	Improvement required
Connects the major cities of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines.	
Improvement of ports, industrial development around ports, energy, ICT improvement, etc.	



The site of "Sihanoukville Port Special Economic Zone Development Project" to construct Cambodia's only deep-water port facing the open sea



At a tollbooth for the Saigon River Tunnel that is part of the "Saigon East-West Highway Construction Project" in Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh City) (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

### Terminology

#### \* Economic Corridor

Refers to the group of projects that include not only the aspects of the equipment and facilities infrastructure such as development of roads, bridges, but also the aspects of the knowledge and expertise infrastructure such as simplification of customs clearance procedures, and that are intended to extend the benefits of development to the growth of industry along the corridor and the improvement of the lives of the people. The aim is to revitalize the economy through the overall improvement of the distribution infrastructure in this manner to increase the amount of transportation between regions. Specific examples include the East-West Economic Corridor that connects the regions of the Mekong, from Myanmar through Thailand, then to Laos and Vietnam, and the Southern Economic Corridor, that extends from Bangkok, Thailand through Cambodia, and to Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam.

# Part II

## A New Viewpoint on Aid



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# Chapter 1 New Partnerships



A laboratory staff member shows cassava that is under test cultivation at an agricultural experiment station for the “Project for Improving Research Capacity for Nacala Corridor Agriculture Development” in Mozambique. Japan and Brazil have teamed together to provide support for agricultural development in Mozambique, with the aim of transferring Brazil’s agricultural technology, knowledge, and experience to the countries of Africa. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

## Section 1 ODA and the Rise of Emerging Countries

In recent years, the impact of countries referred to as “emerging donors” has become increasingly significant. These emerging donors include China, India, Brazil, and other countries that have achieved rapid economic growth, and are implementing aid programs as “South-South cooperation” (cooperation between developing countries; see page 26), focused on infrastructure and other economic areas, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, and other countries that, upon joining the EU, have become providers of ODA, middle and eastern European countries that have been proactively participating in the OECD’s<sup>1</sup> Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,

the United Arab Emirates, and other Arab countries that utilize plentiful income from oil to provide aid. The types of aid are diverse.

The rise of emerging donors has also significantly altered the configuration of development funds. The DAC has estimated that these emerging donors provided as much as \$12 billion to \$14 billion in aid in 2008. This amount corresponds to 9% to 10% of the total amount of ODA provided by DAC member countries that same year. In addition, some emerging donors, such as Saudi Arabia, provided aid on a scale larger even than many DAC member countries.

Note 1: OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

**Table II-1** Aid Provided by Major Non-DAC Member Countries (includes estimates)

(Unit: \$1 million)

	Country/region	Amount of aid provided	Year	Source
1	Brazil	437.0	2007	DAC Development Co-operation Report (amount estimated by Brazilian authorities)
2	China	3,000.0	2008	Estimate by D. Brautigam
3	India	610.0	2008/9	Annual report by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs
4	Russia	200.0	2008	Statement by the government of the Russian Federation (at the April 2010 DAC Senior Meeting)
5	South Africa	109.0	2008/9	Estimate based on materials created by the South African Ministry of Finance
6	Czech Republic*	249.2	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
7	Hungary*	106.9	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
8	Poland*	372.4	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
9	Romania	122.9	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
10	Israel	137.9	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
11	Turkey*	780.4	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
12	Taiwan	435.2	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
13	Thailand	178.5	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
14	Kuwait	283.2	2008	OECD-DAC statistics
15	Saudi Arabia	5,564.1	2008	OECD-DAC statistics

\* OECD member country

Only donor countries that submitted a report to the DAC and provided \$100 million or more are listed. The amount estimated for China includes concessional loans and debt relief.

Source: "Beyond the DAC-The Welcome Role of Other Providers of Development Co-operation" (OECD)

If the number of countries involved in development, particularly emerging donors, increases, countries receiving aid will have more options for development funding and assistance, and those options will be more diverse. The entire international community should welcome this in order to encourage development. Just as Japan has the experience of changing from an aid-receiving country to an aid-giving country, many emerging donors also have the history and experience of development in their own countries, and are proactive in utilizing them in the assistance that they provide.

At the same time, it is important that the assistance provided by emerging donors is not conducted according to a method unique to that donor, but rather that it adheres to the procedures and rules, etc., of aid that has been provided by the international community in the past, in order to avoid placement of an excessive burden on the developing countries that receives the aid. To accomplish this, it is necessary to cooperate with the emerging donors. It is crucial to the development of developing countries for traditional donors and emerging donors to share their knowledge and experience as they cooperate to provide assistance. In the future, it will be necessary to create broad cooperative relationships that include emerging donors, civil society, private businesses, and other diverse actors that are involved in providing aid for development, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other goals shared by the international community.

Currently, the promotion of cooperation

with emerging donors is being discussed at a variety of international forum. The Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth and the Multi-year Action Plan on Development were formulated at the November 2010 G20 Summit in Seoul attended by representatives from China, India, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and other emerging donors. In addition, the DAC Statement on "Welcoming New Partnerships in International Development Co-operation" was adopted at the DAC Senior Level Meeting in April 2011. The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in Busan, South Korea in November 2011. The participation at the Forum of emerging donors in a new cooperative framework was a significant step forward in efforts toward shared benefit to the international community and addressing issues on a global scale. In the future, it will be important to cooperate with emerging countries as well to steadily implement the commitments of the agreement made in Busan. (See page 144 for details regarding Aid Effectiveness.)



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Joe Nakano attends the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea (November 2011)



## Promoting Partnerships with Emerging Countries

To effectively utilize the assistance given by emerging donors in the development of developing countries, it is very important to enhance the partnership with emerging donors from the standpoints of both policy and implementation. Japan implements seminars, training, dialogue, and a variety of other approaches to strengthening partnerships with emerging donors that are on the rise, taking into consideration changes in the environment that surrounds development.

### 1. Support for Developing Countries to Become Donors

For example, in 2010, Japan held seminars in Tokyo and Hungary for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, for the purpose of providing support to enable those countries to become donors. In addition, Japan conducted training in Japan for Chinese individuals and organizations involved in development assistance. In both cases, Japan had the opportunity to promote understanding of Japan's

aid policies, aid implementation structure, and efforts to increase the impact of assistance, etc., which emphasize developing countries' ownership of development and enhancement of capacity, to countries that in recent years have increased their importance as emerging donors.

### 2. Dialogue in the International Community

In addition, Japan encourages the participation of emerging donors in a variety of meetings regarding aid, to promote dialogue. The Asia Development Forum was held in Tokyo in June 2011, with in-depth discussions of the role of development assistance, taking into consideration relevant experiences in Asia. At the MDGs Follow-up Meeting held in Tokyo that same month, with China, India, Brazil,

South Africa, and other emerging countries participating, it was confirmed that all related countries and organizations that are involved in development have the means to reduce poverty in the world, and that such countries have a responsibility to take action to move those efforts forward.

### 3. Triangular Cooperation

In addition to providing support to enable emerging countries to become donors, and to participate in a framework for coordination of international aid, Japan provides technical and financial support through triangular cooperation (See page 26) to enable these emerging countries to provide cooperation to less-developed countries (South-South cooperation). South-South cooperation itself is a type of cooperation that has a relatively long history, stretching back to the "Buenos Aires Plan of Action" that resulted from a meeting on South-South cooperation that was held by the UN in Buenos Aires (Argentina) in September 1978. However, even before that, Japan had already begun providing support for cooperation between Thailand and Laos in 1975, and has been a forerunner in triangular cooperation, with a significant history of cooperation.

The significance of triangular cooperation first includes the ability to utilize similarities in socio-economic environments and development stages, as well as compatibility of language and culture, to provide options for development that are suited to the recipient of

assistance. This is effective in increasing the impact of the assistance on the recipient country.

Second, by providing cooperation to a third country while receiving assistance from Japan, the countries implementing assistance (emerging countries) are able to aim for independence as aid-giving countries, while absorbing knowledge and experience related to aid. This is beneficial to those emerging countries.

Third, the ability of Japan to spread the results of Japan's cooperation to third countries is helpful to Japan. The ability to apply the results of assistance to a certain country to other countries as well, and the ability to provide aid that has impact on a larger scale without increasing the amount of resources invested are also some of its merits.

In this way, partnership with emerging countries, particularly triangular cooperation, has significant meaning. Currently, Japan has concluded "partnership program"\* agreement with 12 countries that provide South-South cooperation, and is implementing comprehensive support for South-South cooperation and cooperation to strengthen the ability to provide



Collaborating with Malaysia's SIRIM Berhad (formerly known as the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia) to conduct training to promote small and medium-sized companies in African countries (Photo: Arase Sugawara/JICA)

assistance.

Two recent examples of triangular cooperation are the “Zambia Investment Promotion Project-Triangle of Hope” and the “Mozambique Tropical Savannah Agriculture Development Project.” In the former, from August 2009 to August 2012, Japanese experts who are responsible for management, direction, and control, etc., of the project, Malaysian consultants and local Zambian consultants are working together to promote direct investment from both domestic and foreign parties and to prepare an environment that is favorable to investors. Specifically, efforts include training for Zambia Development Agency staff members, improvement of the framework for policy and regulations related to improvement of the investment environment, formulation of a plan to attract investors in 12 fields, and improvement of the investment environment through building relationships with the private sector, etc.

In the latter, cooperation began in 2009 to build a sustainable agricultural development model that takes environmental protection into consideration, and to

promote development of a competitive agricultural industry, farming villages, and regions, that have an awareness of the market. The purpose of this project is to take the experience gained over twenty years beginning in the 1970s when Japan and Brazil cooperated to transform Brazil's barren semi-desert Cerrado region into a large agricultural region, and apply that experience in Mozambique. Specifically, Japan transferred the land improvement technology and the technology related to improving agricultural productivity that had been accumulated through the development of agriculture in the Cerrado.

In the past, Japan has proactively used past cooperation for third countries, provided effective cooperation that utilizes similarities in development stages, and given support to enable emerging countries to become donors, etc. In the future, Japan will continue to promote partnership with emerging countries and aim for enhancement of ownership by countries providing South-South cooperation, and achievement of further development effect.

Terminology

**\* Partnership Program**

A framework for countries that have received assistance from Japan and achieved a certain level of development to partner with Japan to provide technical cooperation to neighboring countries with a lower level of development and countries and regions with similar languages, histories, and cultures, etc. Beginning with conclusion of an agreement for a framework with Singapore in 1994, Japan has now concluded such agreements with 12 countries (Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan).

## Keyword 1

# South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

South-South Cooperation refers to cooperation between developing countries for development. It means that one country that is more developed in a certain area assists other developing countries in development of that area. Because most of the more developed countries are in the northern hemisphere, and most developing countries are in the southern hemisphere, the problem of the economic gap between the developed world and developing countries is referred to as the “north-south divide.” South-South Cooperation received its name because it refers to cooperation between developing countries (south).

In many cases, the developing country providing assistance in South-South Cooperation has restrictions on its capabilities (insufficient funds, etc.). In such cases, the developed world sometimes supplements that cooperation with technology, funds, experience and knowledge related to aid, etc. This is “North-South-South Triangular Cooperation,” in which the developed world (north) also participates in the cooperation between developing countries.

The figure shown here gives an example of the relationship between countries in Triangular Cooperation. A indicates a developing country that provides assistance. B indicates a developing country that receives assistance. Developed nations (Japan, etc.) assist in providing aid from A to B.

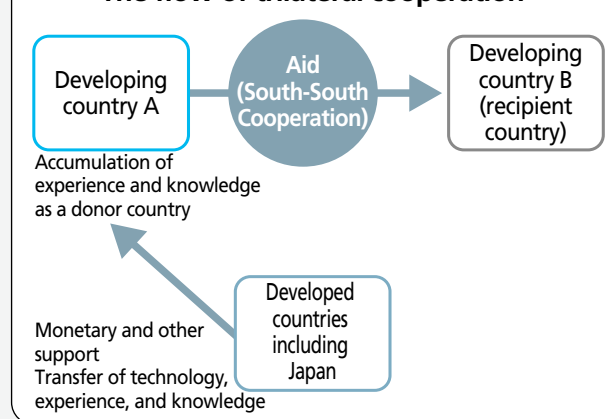
Specifically, country A, a developing country that is newly attempting to provide assistance to country B, can utilize its own funds and human resources, as well as the technology, experience, and knowledge that it has fostered, to provide assistance to country B. However, country A is itself still receiving assistance from the developed world, and even if it has the desire to assist country B, it does not necessarily have sufficient funds, human resources, or experience with aid. In such cases, Triangular Cooperation makes it possible for the developed world and international organizations to help the new aid-giving country A with those efforts.

In general, neighboring developing countries tend to have similarities, including language, culture, and climate. If there is a developing country in which technology transferred from Japan or other countries in the developed world has taken root (developing country A), and South-South Cooperation is provided by that country to another similar developing country (developing country B), smooth transfer of technology that is suited to local circumstances will be possible. Further, if this aid from A to B is supported by Japan (or other countries in the developed world), expenses can be kept lower than when Japan provides direct assistance to country B (recipient country), and it is ultimately possible to contribute to the development of more developing

countries, with Japan’s technology being utilized not only in country A, but in country B as well. Engagement in South-South Cooperation not only allows country A to gain experience, knowledge, and ability as an aid-giving country by standing on the providing side rather than the receiving side, as it had in the past, but also leads to significant confidence in its own history of development.

After World War Two, Japan gained the history and experience of walking the path of growing from an aid-receiving country to a major aid-giving country. One of the lessons learned from that experience is that supporting South-South Cooperation is an effective means of cooperation, and Japan is one of the aid-giving countries that are most proactive in its utilization. The ODA Charter states that “Japan will actively promote South-South Cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in Asia and other regions.”

### The flow of trilateral cooperation



“Triangular Cooperation” in Morocco: Japan provided Grant Aid for building a training center for road maintenance and construction equipment, and provided technical cooperation in Morocco. Training is currently underway for technicians invited from neighboring African countries. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)



## Section 3

# Increasingly Important New Actors in Development

The development needs of developing countries are considerably large and diverse. ODA and other governmental assistance alone are insufficient to respond to those needs. It is therefore necessary to encourage the participation of NGOs, private businesses, private foundations and other new actors in development, and mobilize those “people,” “funds,” and “knowledge,” etc. For example, the observation that 60% to 70% of the funds flowing into developing countries are from the private sector also indicates that the role of non-governmental players in the development of developing countries is becoming significant.

Encouraging the activities of such new actors in development makes it possible to move ahead with effective and efficient development. To accomplish this, it is important to utilize ODA to remove barriers to the activities of new actors, and establish a link between ODA assistance and the activities of the new actors, and to build complementary relationships. It is effective to build a mutually beneficial relationship with other actors, making it possible to share governmental aid policy that promotes strategizing through the program approach (See the figure on page 39), etc., and exchange useful knowledge and experience in the field of development. While strengthening dialogue

with a variety of actors on the one hand, the Japanese Government is also proactively advancing those new partnerships through the formation of concrete collaborative projects, etc.

For example, Japan is using ODA loans and partnering with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in an innovative manner to support the eradication of polio in Pakistan. This project utilizes ODA loan to finance the costs of vaccines and a vaccination campaign to eradicate polio in Pakistan. Unlike ordinary loans, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation will repay the loan debt in place of the Pakistani Government, on the condition that the Government achieves certain results. Japan anticipates that the knowledge that Japan has accumulated over many years of support for efforts to eradicate polio in Pakistan, as well as funds from ODA loans, will prime the pump, making it possible to obtain new funds from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for Pakistan, further accelerating the efforts to eradicate polio, an international challenge. (See “Partnering with Private-sector Funding” on the next page.)



Since 1996, Japan has utilized grant aid to provide the funds necessary to obtain polio vaccines and conduct immunizations, with the aim of supporting the eradication of polio in Pakistan. Here, a Japanese expert in measures against infectious diseases administers an oral vaccine to a child. (Photo: JICA)

## Keyword 2 Partnering with Private-sector Funding

The “Polio Eradication Project” ODA loan to Pakistan (Exchange of Notes signed August 2011; ¥4.993 billion) is an epoch-making project that involves a partnership between Japan’s ODA and a private foundation.

Like Afghanistan and Nigeria, Pakistan is a polio-endemic country (a country in which polio has never been eradicated). The large-scale movement of the population due to damage from flooding in 2010 was one cause of the spread of the disease, and the number of cases increased to 144. This number accounts for approximately 11.2% of the 1,290 cases reported worldwide.

In addition to regular vaccination activities, the government of Pakistan has implemented nationwide simultaneous vaccination as part of its polio eradication campaign, in order to cut polio off at the roots. In addition, the government announced a national plan in January 2011 focused particularly on eradicating polio.

For the past 15 years, Japan has, in partnership with UNICEF, provided the vaccines necessary for the polio countermeasures through grant aid, has implemented technical cooperation to support the expansion of regular vaccination activities, and has also supported the efforts of the government of Pakistan. However, with the impact of the aforementioned flooding and other factors, the efforts of the Pakistani government are making little headway. In that context, Japan engaged in discussions with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (a private charity organization established by Microsoft founder Bill Gates and his wife; hereafter “Gates Foundation”), which is also working toward eradication of polio, and made the decision to partner with the Gates Foundation to provide ODA loan. For approximately two years, support will be

provided for procurement of the vaccines needed for Pakistan’s domestic polio eradication campaign, as well as the funds for administration of the vaccination.

When it has been confirmed that a high rate of vaccination and certain other goals have been reached, the Gates Foundation will repay the entire debt for the ODA loan to Japan in place of the Pakistani Government. By establishing a mechanism by which the Pakistani Government is not required to repay the loan if the goals are achieved, a higher level of effort toward eradication of polio can be drawn out from the Government. In addition, it ultimately becomes possible to provide assistance with large-scale funding, without placing a burden of debt on the Pakistani Government. This project is a new and deeply significant attempt, from the standpoint of collaborating with the Gates Foundation and a diverse range of development partners, including joint financing with the World Bank (support only for procurement of polio vaccines), and partnership with UNICEF and WHO to procure vaccines and implement the campaign, etc.

As has been the case with the partnership with the Gates Foundation, there are high expectations that fusing the experience and knowledge obtained at the sites of assistance and the close network that the Japanese government has with the governments of developing countries, with the high level of technological and financial power and the ability to make policy recommendations that are possessed by the private sector, a new player in providing aid, will allow efforts toward development to have a wide range of impact in the future, and that the effects will spread.



JICA President Sadako Ogata and Bill Gates, co-chair of Gates Foundation at a signing ceremony conducted via teleconferencing between Japan and the U.S. (Photo: JICA)

As part of Japan's partnership with NGOs, the Government of Japan, an NGO and a private business are working together to reduce poverty in a rural area in Laos. As part of this effort, while on the one hand using Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects to enable Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), a specified non-profit corporation to search for and remove unexploded ordnance, Tsumura & Co. is cultivating herbal medicine on the farmland that has been cleared of the unexploded ordnance. These efforts are expected to contribute to ensuring the security of the farmers, reducing poverty, and enabling the economic development of the region.

In addition, Japan is also strengthening efforts to encourage the participation of potential actors in development. Japan implements two types of preparatory survey based on proposals from the private sector, to encourage the participation of private organizations, etc., that have superior technologies, knowledge, and experiences, and that have an interest in overseas operations. During the preparatory survey related to formation of a public-private partnership (PPP)\* infrastructure project, in addition to addressing input from private businesses at an early stage of formulation of the infrastructure project and responding to development needs that government is unable to assess fully, Japan considers the optimal division of roles between the public and private sectors, and put forward proposals to the governments of developing countries. In 2011, 8 projects, including projects in Indonesia and Vietnam, were adopted, which anticipate support from the governments of partner countries to the public sector, through ODA, including loans. Promoting development of the infrastructure through PPP is desired.

Further, BOP business\*<sup>2</sup> has recently been receiving attention as a new method of solving problems in developing countries. In preparatory survey to encourage partnerships with private-sector players that are aiming for participation in such BOP business, in addition to providing backup for the participation of Japanese companies and NGOs, etc., in BOP business areas in developing countries, Japan provides support for ODA partnerships with the private sector in BOP business, by assisting in the formulation of BOP business models of



The opening ceremony of a collaborative ODA project among Japanese government, private business (Tsumura), and NGO (JMAS) to remove unexploded ordnance in Laos

corporations (private businesses, NGOs, etc.) that have submitted proposals, and by requesting proposals regarding partnerships with ODA.

In addition, in June 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the MDGs Public-Private Partnership Network to promote public-private partnerships geared toward achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Network issues information that is required by private businesses to contribute to meeting the development needs of developing countries and achieving the MDGs, and to provide support for local development in developing countries.

The areas of development are extremely broad, and the new actors in development are varied and diverse. To attempt new partnerships with players that have technology and knowledge in each area, and address development problems that cannot be handled with ODA alone, Japan will work proactively to build new cooperative relationships for development in the future as well. In addition, not only the providers of assistance, but the governments of developing countries that are the major receivers of ODA as well are increasing their interest in utilizing funds and other resources from private businesses and other sources outside the public sector for development. It will be necessary to involve the governments of developing countries in the cooperative relationships with new players in development, to achieve further progress in development.

Terminology

**\* PPP (public-private partnership)**

A new method of cooperation between the public and private sectors, in which governmental and private organizations collaborate in the undertaking of a project. Input from private businesses is incorporated in the formation of the project, and the basic infrastructure is prepared with ODA, with investment, operation, and maintenance management conducted by the private sector. In this manner, roles are divided between the public and private sectors, with the technologies, knowledge, experiences, and funds of the private sector used in an effort to implement activities that are more efficient and effective. (Examples of preparatory survey: Water and sewer systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

**\* BOP business**

Refers to the bottom level of the income pyramid for the overall population. Although it is poorest segment, it is said to consist of approximately 70% of the world's population, about 4 billion people, and is attracting attention as a market with the potential for growth. It is new business that targets the low-income level as consumers, producers, and sellers, and that is expected to be helpful in providing sustainable solutions to a variety of local societal problems. (Example: Detergent, shampoo, and other hygiene goods, water purifiers, nutritional food, solar power panels, mosquito netting soaked in insecticides, etc.)

\*Low-income bracket: The income bracket with an annual income per capita of \$3,000 or less in purchasing power parity. Purchasing power parity is determined by removing differences between price levels to make purchasing power between different currencies equivalent.



## Chapter 2

# Toward Achievement of Equitable Development



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer conducts model teaching of arithmetic at an elementary school in Nepal. Local teachers are provided with guidance in the nature of student-centered teaching. (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

### Section 1

## The Viewpoint of Equity and Human Security

While the movement of people, goods, capital, and information, etc., easily crosses national borders on a global scale, threats to people, such as the internationalization of internal conflict, terrorism, spread of infectious diseases, human trafficking and the refugee problem due to increase in the movement of people, economic crises, expansion of the poverty problem, global climate change, environmental problems, disasters, are also becoming more diverse and more severe. To respond to such global issues, the concepts of human security (See the figure on page 32), equity, mutual assistance, and sustainability are becoming increasingly important.

In particular, the concept of “human security,” which aims to focus on each person living in fear and to create a society in which people are free from fear and want and live in dignity, in addition, the concept of “equity,” which aims to ensure that no one is excluded from the hand of assistance, will be the keys for Japan's cooperation.

## Human Security —Dissemination and Implementation of the Concept—

In addition to taking the lead in emphasizing the concept of human security from the 1990s, Japan has been translating its concept into practical actions as a pioneer. In the globalized international community, the state still retains a primary role in protecting the citizens of the nation. However, to effectively deal with global issues, it is also true that there will be certain cases, such as when the government fails to function due to conflict, etc., in which the state cannot completely protect the people through the traditional practice of “national security,” that means the state protects the country's borders and people. Accordingly, the concept has been advocated as a way to complement and enhance efforts to ensure the national security, focusing on each individual person.

To promote human security, it is necessary for domestic and overseas governments, international organizations, civil society, and other related parties to understand the importance of human security in the first place. To accomplish this, Japan not only takes the lead in discussions at the UN, for example, but also cooperates with international forums, conferences, and NGOs. In addition, in January 2011, a session on human security was held at the Davos Forum (World Economic Forum).

Moreover, through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security that was established in 1999 under the initiative of Japan, Japan has supported concrete projects consistent with the concept of human security, contributing ¥40.2 billion (approximately \$360 million) in total up to this point, implementing 206 projects in 121 countries and regions. In addition, on its own, Japan has implemented 1,176 projects in 122 countries and 1 region in FY2010 alone through grassroots human security grant aid.

One example of assistance provided through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security is the “Integrated Community Empowerment and Peace-building Support Project in Ituri” in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this project, Japan cooperated with four international organizations—the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and



A camp for internally displaced persons in Kabul, Afghanistan. The mud homes were made by the refugees themselves. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—to conduct activities to strengthen the ability of individuals and communities in the diverse fields including agriculture, the fishing industry, and stockbreeding. The activities included technical guidance, repair of local government facilities, training for medical professionals, and providing health and hygiene education for residents. Further, Japan has used bilateral aid in the form of supplementation of these types of assistance to enable comprehensive, diverse, and multilayered aid to the communities.

The three approaches of human security, in short, (i) a people-centered approach that emphasizes not only “protection” of people and their communities from threats but also “empowerment” to allow them to determine and implement action by themselves to deal with those threats, (ii) a comprehensive, cross-sectional approach, and (iii) a participatory approach that emphasizes collaboration and coordination among national and local governments, international organizations, NGOs, civil society, and a variety of actors in development activities, are not only concepts that will be crucial to aid in the future, but also important viewpoints to ensure another vital key, “equity.”



## Ensuring Equity

Currently, the international community is continuing its efforts to achieve the shared Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, because the indicator used to measure the results are mostly national averages, the gaps between wealthy and poor, urban and rural areas, men and women, and different ethnic groups, etc., within the country are hidden, and there is a problem in that aid does not necessarily reach the people who are in weak positions and require assistance. To avoid such circumstances as well, there will be more necessity to apply the concept of equity that considers the gap between wealthy and poor and the circumstances of the socially vulnerable in developing countries.

In 2010, Japan provided support for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in Ghana by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey was used to gather statistics on health, education, child protection, and HIV/AIDS from the standpoint of equity, throughout the entire nation of Ghana. It has been used not only by UNICEF, but also by Ghanaian government and other donors in the determination of policy, planning of operation and projects and other activities.

At the UN World Summit held in September 2010, Japan announced its global health policy. The approach is to set numerical goals for success and implement high-quality monitoring and evaluation in cooperation with the international community to determine how many lives

have been saved, and to submit reports of the specific results. MICS has the same orientation as these measures.

Aid that aims to ensure human security that is focused on individual humans is aid that ensures that equity is within reach of the weak, and at the same time, that aid that ensures equity is crucial to ensuring human security in that community. The two concepts are in close cohesion.

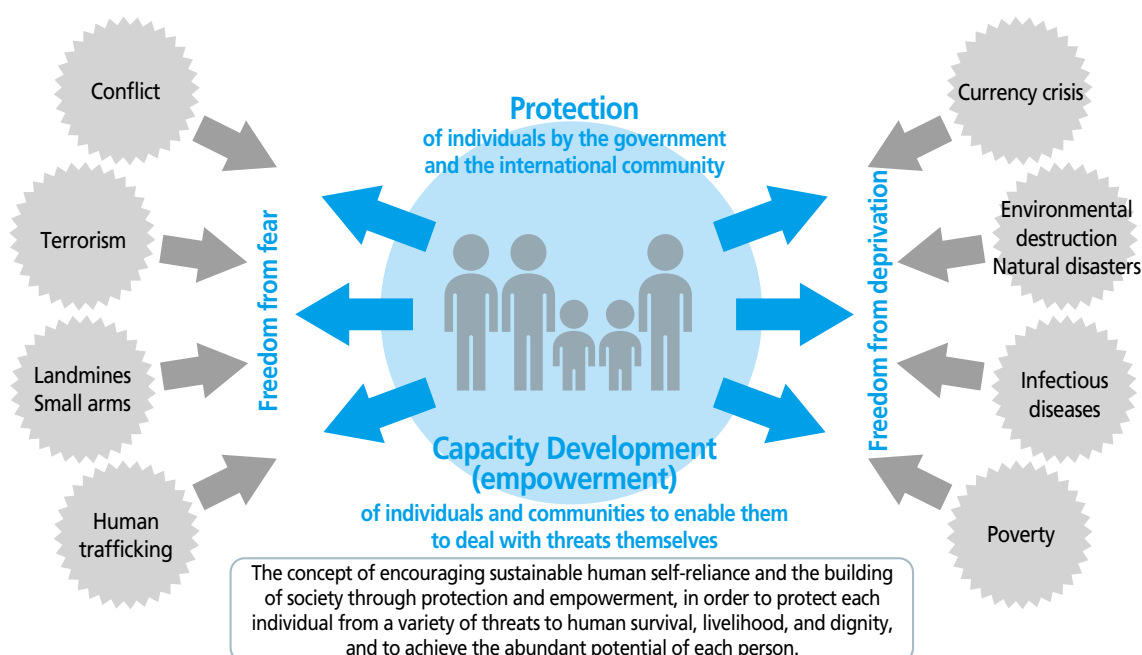
To maximize efforts toward achievement of the MDGs, with their quickly approaching deadline in 2015, Japan hosted the MDGs Follow-up Meeting in Tokyo in June, 2011, and held in-depth discussions on the importance of the viewpoints of equity and ensuring human security, toward achievement of the MDGs. In addition to continuing to emphasize the importance of the concepts of equity and ensuring human security to the international community, Japan will steadily implement aid based on these concepts.

### Terminology

#### \* Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

MICS are household surveys implemented on a nationwide scale, normally once every three years, to monitor progress towards the achievement of major international goals such as the MDGs and the goals that were set at the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS. Areas targeted by MICS include health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS.

### The concept of ensuring human security



## Section 2

# The Outlook for New Global Health and Education Policies

Japan has been working on the following issues under its new global health and education policies.

## 1. New Health Policy

Up to this point, Japan has attached great importance to global health as one of the global challenges that directly relate to human security. Japan has led international discussions on health system strengthening.

In recent years, Prime Minister Kan presented the “Global Health Policy 2011-2015” at the September 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs, and announced that Japan would provide \$5 billion in assistance to the field of health (including an initial contribution of up to \$800 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) over 5 years starting from 2011, for the purpose of contributing to achievement of health-related MDGs.

The three pillars of this new policy are (i) maternal and child health, (ii) measures against the three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria), and (iii) response to public health emergencies, including polio and new strains of influenza. In the field of maternal and child health, which has particularly lagged behind in progress towards the MDGs, Japan aims at providing assistance based on the EMBRACE model.\*<sup>3</sup>

Under this new policy, Japan has been working with other stakeholders including international organizations in a mutually complementary manner in Ghana, Bangladesh, and other countries, to provide support to enable partner countries tackle issues and achieve the health-related MDGs. In particular, in addition to the aforementioned financial contributions to the Global Fund, Japan steps up complementarity between the Global Fund’s activities and Japan’s bilateral assistance, with the aim of furthering progress in MDG6 concerning the three major infectious diseases.

In addition, Japan has made its first contributions to the GAVI Alliance\*<sup>4</sup> in an effort to achieve the maximum results through increased access to immunization in poor countries. Japan has also been working closely with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other stakeholders towards global polio eradication through providing loan as well as grant assistance to support immunization campaigns against polio. (See page 60 for Health and page 80 for Infectious Diseases.)

### Terminology

#### \* EMBRACE model

Assistance for pregnant women to ensure seamless treatment, both prenatal and postnatal. Regular checkups for pregnant women, treatment for newborns at hospitals that have the appropriate equipment and personnel, improvement of access to hospitals, and vaccinations, etc., are provided in cooperation with the international community.

#### \* GAVI Alliance (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)

An innovative partnership amongst major players in global immunization that aims at saving children’s lives and protecting people’s health by increasing access to immunization in poor countries. The alliance includes the key UN agencies, vaccine industry, bilateral aid agencies and major foundations.



In Syria, a health worker of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer measures a villager’s blood glucose level and conducts health management (Photo: Katsuaki Takahashi)

Note 3: EMBRACE model: Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care (EMBRACE) model

Note 4: GAVI Alliance: The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)

## 2. New Education Policy

Education is a human right. Japan has emphasized cooperation in the education sector as an essential part for promoting human security. Following the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN) that was announced in 2002, Prime Minister Kan presented the “Japan’s Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015” at the September 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs, and announced that Japan would provide \$3.5 billion of aid over a period of 5 years beginning in 2011, for the purpose of contributing to achievement of the MDGs and Education for All (EFA)\*.

The three pillars of this new policy are (i) aid for basic education, (ii) aid for post-basic education (secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training and education and higher education), and (iii) education aid for vulnerable countries that have been affected by conflict or disasters. To implement “School for All,” a basic education aid model that is designed for comprehensive improvement of the learning environment by schools, communities, and educational administration, Japan provides support for (i) quality education (teacher training in science and mathematics in Africa, etc.), (ii) provision of a safe learning environment (improvement of nutrition and hygiene, etc.), (iii) school based management (School management improvement through community participation projects in Niger, etc.),



At a teacher training school, Ghanaian students work on a science experiment led by science and mathematics teachers of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Photo: Teppei Aoki)

(iv) openness to the community (adult literacy education, etc.), and (v) inclusive education (assistance for children with difficulty to attend school due to extreme poverty, disabilities, etc.), and also enhances support for the EFA Fast-track Initiative (EFA-FTI) international framework for the spread of primary education.

In efforts related to post-basic education, Japan encourages the strengthening of vocational training schools, building of a higher education network (higher-education projects in the Asia and Africa regions, such as AUN/SEED-Net and E-Just)<sup>5</sup>, and receiving and exchange of international students, and cooperates with international organizations to provide assistance in vulnerable countries (construction of schools in Afghanistan through UNICEF, etc.). (See page 57 for details regarding Education.)

### Terminology

#### \* Education for All (EFA)

Education for All (EFA) is an international movement that aims to ensure that everyone in the world has the opportunity to receive at least a basic education. The five main organizations involved with EFA are the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with UNESCO serving as the overall coordinator. EFA encompasses a number of initiatives, such as the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI).

#### \* EFA Fast-track Initiative

A framework for international aid established under the leadership of the World Bank in 2002, in order to achieve the universal primary education by 2015 that is included in the MDGs and the EFA Dakar Framework for Action. In November, 2011, the name of FTI was changed to “Global Partnership for Education.”



The “Support to the Improvement of School Management through Community Participation (School for All) Project” Members of the community in Niger repair a school on their own (Photo: Hiroyuki Uemura)

Note 5: AUN/SEED-Net: ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network  
E-Just: Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology

# Bean Paste Buns Made in Ecuador!

—Project on Strengthening of the Occupational Training for the Vulnerable Sector—



Mr. Mitsushima teaching bread baking  
(Photo: JICA)

The South American republic of Ecuador is bisected north-to-south by the Andes. A third of its land features mountainous terrains. While the country enjoys an abundance of nature, the gap between rich and poor is a social issue, with 40% of the population living on less than 2 dollars a day. To change this situation, the government started accepting the socially vulnerable, such as refugees and people in indigenous communities and with disabilities, into courses offered by the Ecuadorean Occupational Training Service (Servicio Ecuatoriano de Capacitación Profesional—SECAP), whose objective is to eliminate poverty. From a lack of equipment and of experience and knowledge, however, this did not produce results as expected. And in 2008, JICA commenced support through the Project on Strengthening of Occupational Training for the Vulnerable Sector.

JICA expert Shiro Kikuchi, who serves as chief adviser of the project, says, “For lasting results, we need to choose methods that suit the region, the social background, the people’s customs.” And so the project conducted a survey of regional needs and adopted six fields: cooking, sewing, electrical work, construction, mechanical and metal work, and automobile servicing.

Hironao Mitsushima works in one of those fields—cooking. Mr. Mitsushima had obtained a bread-baking instructor’s license while working as a company employee, later switched jobs and became a professional baker, and then joined JICA as a Senior Volunteer and began support activities in developing countries. Since 2010, he has been giving baking lessons in Ecuador’s northern province of Imbabura.

“Everyday was a process of trial and error, as I had to make up recipes that used local ingredients. We didn’t have fermentation equipment, so I invented a simplified version, covering the pan with aluminum foil and placing it with an electric heater to maintain temperature and humidity. Then, at last, we were able to make bread that was as fluffy as Japan’s.”

Mr. Mitsushima also devoted much energy to hygiene control. This was ever more important in rural settlements, which often did not have a water supply

system or toilets. To train residents in Japanese methods of hygiene and quality control, Mr. Mitsushima used his imagination, posting photographs on cupboards of the equipment to be stored in them and devising cleaning plans, until the trainees mastered how to keep the kitchen tidy, orderly, and clean. “Although it’s a lot of work, discovering different food cultures and baking techniques is always inspiring,” says Mr. Mitsushima. His most impressive discovery was making Japanese-style bean paste buns with black beans in a poor African community in the village of Chalguyacu.

“Black beans are the village’s sole crop. Chalguyacu’s high altitude and low atmospheric pressure prevent the black beans from boiling as softly as azuki beans do in Japan. After failing many times, I used a pressure cooker and finally succeeded in making a paste that tasted almost like the fillings we use in Japan. Then there was another worry. The Ecuadoreans don’t usually eat sweet boiled beans. I watched their reactions during the tasting, and was really happy when they smacked their lips and said the buns were delicious.”

The residents of Chalguyacu who received training under Mr. Mitsushima are preparing to open a new bakery business. They even have an idea as to their feature product—bean paste buns coupled with a photograph of a soccer player born and raised in the village.

Mr. Mitsushima says, “Good food makes everyone smile. I want everyone to enjoy tasty food and be happy.”



A tasting with trainees at Chalguyacu  
(Photo: Hironao Mitsushima)



Economic growth creates the funds necessary for social development, and gives a push toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, economic growth does not always contribute to poverty reduction. Efforts to achieve rapid economic growth may put a strain on society. To widely share the fruits of growth and the benefits of globalization, namely the global exchange of people, goods, capital, information, and technology across the boundaries in various fields such as politics, economy and culture, it is necessary to provide opportunities for every individual to participate in the process of enhancing growth. It is important to promote growth which does not leave anyone behind (inclusiveness)<sup>6</sup>, and which brings benefits equally (equity).

In order to achieve growth in an inclusive and equitable manner, it is significant to redistribute wealth created by growth to the poor and the socially vulnerable through basic social services. For example, affordable and high-quality healthcare services make it possible for people to participate in economic activities while living a healthy life. In addition, as is clear from Japan's experience of rapid economic growth, widespread high-quality education enables more people to play a role in advanced economic activities. Vocational training and capacity building are also essential to develop human resources that will be active in the labor market.

Establishment of a more equitable tax system,

including progressive taxation, and efforts to implement conditional cash transfers (CCT)\* have also garnered attention in order to ensure that wealth created by growth spreads to the poor. In addition, graft and corruption not only increase socio-economic disparities, but also create a sense of social injustice, and hinder the realization of a fair and equitable society. It is also important to achieve good governance by strengthening the administrative systems, administrative capacities, and institutions of developing countries.

Discussions were held regarding sustainable, inclusive, and equitable economic growth at the MDGs Follow-up Meeting in Tokyo in June, 2011. At the Meeting, emerging and developing countries that have achieved high economic growth in recent years shared their experiences of attaining growth and working to ensure equity. Developing countries expressed their expectations for assistance by the international community not only in filling the financing gap for the achievement of sound economic growth, but also in filling the gap in terms of knowledge and experience.

#### Terminology

##### \* Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)

Payment of cash to poor households for meeting certain conditions such as regular checkups for pregnant women and attendance at school.



Students learning Braille at a vocational training school for the blind in Malawi (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

A facility for the intellectually disabled in Morocco where a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer works (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Note 6: Inclusiveness refers to providing opportunities for every individual to participate in a society or an organization on an equal footing with others, while eliminating exclusion and differentiation that occurs due to different social or cultural backgrounds, disabilities and other individual characteristics. In particular, it refers to making participation easier for the socially vulnerable and groups that have been alienated from society.

# A World that Promotes Coexistence with Disabled People

—Special Needs Education in Bolivia—

Ms. Kamijo introducing her educational experience in Japan to trainees  
(Photo: Takako Kamijo)



Takako Kamijo works as a JICA expert with the Bolivian ministry of education. She has been involved in special needs education in Bolivia ever since she was first dispatched to the country as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) in 1998. Ms. Kamijo studied special needs education at university, and after graduation joined the faculty of an elementary school and a school for special needs education. Following a nine-year career as a teacher, she applied to the JOCV program that she had always been attracted to, and was selected and dispatched to a facility for children with disabilities in the department of Oruro, located some 230 kilometers from Bolivia's administrative capital of La Paz.

Throughout her activities, Ms. Kamijo was forced to notice the tough situation faced by disabled children and their families in Bolivia. The biggest problem for the children was that their presence was invisible. Their parents suffered because they did not recognize their children were disabled. The children themselves were locked up at home and had lost their place in society. And this society, where schools and teachers discriminated against them, saw their misfortune as some divine punishment. Ms. Kamijo met so many disabled children and their families who were struggling to survive amid these unfair circumstances, and this and her experience drove her to take action for the disabled children of Bolivia. When she heard that a significant number of students repeated school years at Oruro's "regular" schools and kindergartens, she suspected it was because of their disability. She did some research and found that a majority of those children who had problems or repeated school years did in fact have a disability. With approval from the Oruro education committee, Ms. Kamijo opened experimental classes for children with disabilities and accepted some 40 students between ages 5 and 15. And at the end of her term as a JOCV, she decided to return to Bolivia. Thereafter, she has worked as a volunteer expending her own funds, and later with the United Nations, to sustain and develop these classes.

In the beginning, only Ms. Kamijo and one other local volunteer taught the classes. But as word travelled, she attracted more students and expanded the number of classes from two to three. Eventually, it became difficult for a staff of only two to continue the classes. To win the support of Bolivia's central government, Ms. Kamijo approached the ministry of education to get it to approve her classes as an official curriculum at public schools. A one-way trip from Oruro to La Paz, where the ministry of education is based, takes some three and a half hours. Yet Ms. Kamijo made time to see the officer in charge in

person. Despite her persistence, it took an eternity to get a nod out of him. After about six months, the vice minister finally signed approval for her classes to be incorporated in public schools. Her passion to follow the officer wherever he went and persuade him had at last borne fruit.

Ms. Kamijo's efforts were welcomed from the Bolivian side as well. She went on to be a JICA Senior Volunteer from 2004, and a JICA expert since 2010, to support Bolivia's ministry of education in its ongoing national project to improve special needs education<sup>\*1</sup>. One of Ms. Kamijo's missions has been to grasp the precise number of disabled people in Bolivia. She had realized that a lack of data was hindering the country from taking measures to support them. Project for the program of the unified registration of the person with disability, which started in 2006 with support from JICA, helped immensely in grasping the facts about disabled people in Bolivia. This was a dream come true not only for Ms. Kamijo but also for her colleague, Ms. Feliza Ali (then Executive Director of the National Committee for Persons with Disabilities), who herself is a wheelchair user and yet had devoted her energy along with Ms. Kamijo to making the program a reality. The program has culminated in the Bolivian governments' officially acknowledging the presence of disabled people—making them at last a visible presence—and at the same time holding the government responsible for devising policies to support them. It was the first solid step for Ms. Kamijo and Ms. Ali, who through the arduous task of conceiving the movement, wish for all people with disabilities to be acknowledged by society, and to build a world that promotes coexistence with them.

<sup>\*1</sup> Teachers Training in Special Needs Education (June 2010–November 2012)



Ms. Ali (left) and a doctor giving explanations at a training session  
(Photo: Takako Kamijo)

## Chapter 3 The Orientation of New Aid



A Japanese expert and Bolivian technicians read weather measurement data on a computer at an observation point outside La Paz as part of the “Study on Impact of Glacier Retreat on Water Resource Availability for cities of La Paz and El Alto” in Bolivia (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

### Section 1 Strengthening the Program Approach

To achieve the maximum effect with a limited budget, while gaining a broad understanding of Japanese people in the midst of Japan’s economic and financial crisis, it is necessary to implement strategic and effective aid through “selection and concentration.” To accomplish this, a policy of strengthening the program approach (an approach that combines various aid methods for specific development issues that span multiple projects) was stipulated in “ODA Review Final Report” (issued June 2010) as well.

In the past, in principle, the implementation of individual aid projects was considered in accordance with requests from developing countries for individual projects, so there was inevitably a tendency to focus on individual projects when judging the necessity and results of aid. In

the future, Japan will proceed with transition to a program approach, in which goals for the resolution of specific development issues will be established based on policy discussions with developing countries, then the concrete projects required to achieve those targets will be formulated.

Using this method to combine grant aid, loan aid, technical cooperation, and a variety of other methods of assistance organically for individual projects that are required to achieve the goals of the program can be expected to increase the synergistic effect between projects and bear greater results throughout the whole. In addition, it will become possible to a certain degree to forecast the scale and elements that must be invested for the



achievement of the program goals, making it easier for the governments of partner countries and other donors to formulate medium and long-term development and aid strategy. Further, it will be possible to give a more rational and consistent explanation of Japan's policy intentions for

the aid and the impact of the aid, etc., leading the fulfillment of the government's accountability.

The following test programs have already been selected for implementation of the program approach on a trial basis.

### [Test programs]

#### (1) Indonesia "Jakarta Metropolitan Transportation Program"

The capacity and capability for transportation and traffic has reached the saturation point in the Jakarta metropolitan area. This program aims to improve the investment and business environments in the area by improving and streamlining the transportation, traffic, and distribution infrastructure.

#### (2) Ghana "Program on Enhancement of Maternal and Child Healthcare System in the Upper West Region"

This program aims to improve the maternal and child healthcare system (a mechanism for systematic provision of preventive and treatment services related to maternal and child health) in the Upper West Region that Japan has been implementing aid as a priority.

#### (3) Tanzania "Program to Strengthen Rice Production Capacity"

Japan is also acting as a major aid-giving country to coordinate aid in Tanzania. This program focuses particularly on the agricultural sector, which is suffering from unstable production capacity, and aims to increase rice production capacity.

#### (4) Bangladesh "Basic Education Improvement Program"

Although the enrollment ratio has improved, a low rate of completion (high dropout rates and repetition rates) is a problem in Bangladesh. This program aims to improve the completion rate in basic education by improving the quality of education.

#### (5) Laos "Program for Power Development"

Although the potential for water-power development is high, Laos suffers from an insufficient ability to supply power domestically and a low ratio of electrification. This program aims to expand the safe and stable electrical power supply.



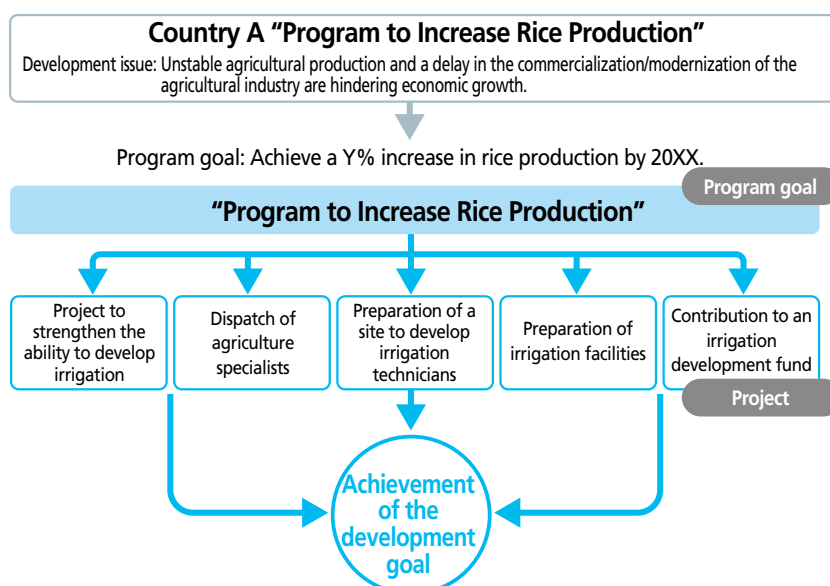
A traffic jam during the evening rush hour in Indonesia's capital Jakarta. Improvement of the public transportation infrastructure is required. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

### Program Approach (image)

Program Approach: Specify development issues and development goals to resolve those issues (a program) based on a detailed analysis of aid needs and policy discussions with developing countries, then formulate concrete targets for aid (projects).



(Photo: Yuji Shinoda/JICA)





## Section 2

# Multilateral-bilateral Partnerships

A harmonization of multilateral aid (assistance through international organizations) and bilateral aid is referred to as “multilateral-bilateral partnership.” Multilateral-bilateral partnerships have two objectives. The first one is to reflect trends in international aid into the bilateral aid policies, which at the same time mainstreaming Japan’s bilateral aid methods which have comparative advantage,

within the recipient countries and the international community. The second objective is to effectively combine bilateral and multilateral aid in an effort to increase effectiveness of Japan’s aid under the common sectoral goals.

To achieve this desirable partnership, the following efforts are required.

- Strengthen the program approach (to combine various aid methods to address specific development issues beyond individual projects) under the sector plans of the developing countries.
- Participate proactively as a donor country in the formulation and evaluation of sector plans and in policy consultations and make policy recommendations.
- Research and introduce methods for evaluating outcomes (Monitor and evaluate the outcomes with the relevant indicators of the target country.)
- Proactively utilize an aid coordination framework\* to expand Japan’s efforts.
- Collaborate with international organizations including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank, UNICEF, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Education For All Fast-Track Initiative (EFA-FTI).
- Proactively communicate at multilateral for the results and experiences in pilot countries.

These efforts will continue to a variety of outcomes. For example, in the healthcare field, providing aid under a consistent strategy from the national level to the local level in a target country makes it possible to establish an environment that enables the quantitative measurement of the outcomes. This contributes to more effective and visible communication to the people of the recipient countries and Japan as well as the international community. In the education field, in order to deal with issues in basic education (for example, improvement of access to education for disabled children, children who belong to linguistic minority groups, and other children that have been marginalized, as well as improving education quality through teacher training and strengthening school administration), it is possible for Japan to expand its aid effectiveness through multilateral-bilateral partnerships. In addition, it is also

effective for Japan to mainstream its onsite successes into the education sector plans of developing countries. To that end, Japan will continue to promote multilateral-bilateral partnerships.

### Terminology

#### \* Aid coordination framework

A framework that enables various donor countries and organizations to come to agreement on the priority of development, to integrate aid policies and implementation methods, and to coordinate activities in order to complement each other.



A mother and her newborn child at a “Safe Motherhood Promotion Project” hospital in Bangladesh, where Japan is proactively engaged in multi/bilateral partnerships (Photo: Sayaka Oka)

## Section 3

# Increasing and Continuously Improving the Transparency of ODA Projects

“ODA Review Final Report,” issued in June 2010, aims to promote an increase in the transparency (“Visualization”) of aid through the PDCA cycle; aid planning (Plan), implementation (Do), evaluation (Check) and follow-up activities (Act). The measures to be taken include improving accountability for ODA by involving third parties, clarifying the impact of aid, visualizing the current state and outcome of the projects and developing easy-to-understand evaluation reports. Having decided to increase the transparency of aid and strengthen information disclosure, the Government of Japan released “Toward Strategic and Effective Implementation of Aid: Full Visibility and Enhancement of the PDCA Cycle” in January 2011, which was followed by “Toward Strategic and Effective Implementation of Aid (Revised): Increasing and Continuously Improving the Transparency of ODA Projects” in October. (See page 150 for details regarding PDCA cycle.)

Below are the activities implemented in 2011. The Country Assistance Policy for individual countries was introduced at the planning stage. This is the aid policy for each country, formulated with the development plans of partner countries, development issues, etc., in mind, and taking into consideration the political, economic, and social circumstances of the recipient country. As a rule, Japan aims to have such policies formulated for all ODA target countries within three years. Japan will integrate past Country Assistance Programs for individual countries and the Rolling Plans that were formulated under them, reorganize them into a more concise and highly strategic plan, and strive to clarify the direction of aid through “selection and concentration.” In addition, the Development Project Accountability Committee was established from the standpoint of strengthening the PDCA cycle related to implementation of individual projects, with its first meeting held in October 2011. The committee aims to ensure the appropriateness of individual projects of loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation at the preparatory survey stage, through the exchange of opinions with members of the committee, consisting of experts from the business community, the press and NGOs. At the evaluation stage, in April 2011, the evaluation function was transferred from the International Cooperation Bureau to the Minister’s Secretariat, and along with establishing a new ODA Evaluation Division, an outside evaluation specialist was appointed as head of the Division, to strengthen the ODA evaluation

structure within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to enhance its independence. JICA decided to conduct a more detailed ex-post evaluation of projects that have the potential to provide beneficial lessons or models, as well as to add a searchable evaluation report database to JICA’s website, and take other measures to raise the quality of evaluation and improve access to evaluation information.

In October 2010, a new website “ODA *mieru-ka-site*” (website for visualization of ODA) was launched on the JICA website (a direct link from the ODA website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to increase the visibility of ODA and promote public relations that further enable the acquisition of the understanding and support of the Japanese people regarding ODA. Photographs, prior/ex-post evaluations, and other information is posted as needed, in order to communicate to the people, in an easy-to-understand manner, an overview of each loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation projects that JICA is implementing as ODA projects around the world, as well as the process from project formation to completion. (A total of 455 postings had been made as of the end of September 2011.) By the end of FY2013, the Ministry plans to post information not only regarding projects that are currently underway, but on projects that have been completed over the past decade, and to provide information disclosure that is as comprehensive as possible. The posting of information as needed on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website regarding Grant Aid for Japanese NGO Projects and other grant aid projects that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes the lead in implementing has also begun.



Website for visualization of ODA <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda> (Japanese only)

# The Usefulness of Growth through the Development of Infrastructure

## 1. Why is the development of infrastructure beneficial to the economic growth of developing countries?

The revitalization of regional economic activity and generation of stable employment is an effective way to reduce poverty. Attracting investment from outside the region and revitalizing trade within the region are possible methods of revitalizing economic activity. What is necessary to accelerate the implementation of such measures is the development of infrastructure that supports economic activity (the socio-economic infrastructure), such as a network for the transportation of raw materials

and products, and the electrical power supply needed for operation.

“Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems”<sup>\*</sup> has been adopted as a national strategy project for New Growth Strategy,<sup>\*</sup> and Japan is strengthening its efforts, but in addition to boosting Japan's recovery and growth, it greatly helps in the economic growth and reduction of poverty in developing countries as well.

## 2. Stimulating the economy by promoting investment from outside the region

Promotion of investment in developing countries has a variety of effects, including the creation of new industry, the transfer of technology, and the promotion of employment. A variety of elements are required from both the equipment and facilities standpoint and the knowledge and expertise standpoint to enable a company to conduct activities. One of the most important of these elements is the development of infrastructure to support economic activity.

In addition to providing assistance in the development of roads, bridges, railways, ports, airports, and other aspects of the transportation network in regions that are increasingly expected to be the target of investment by Japanese companies, the Japanese government is utilizing Japan's superior technology, such as renewable energy and smart grids (next-generation electric power grids), to provide aid directed toward ensuring stable electric power, etc.



The “Project for the Improvement of the National Road No.1” in Cambodia widened roads, thereby relieving traffic jams (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

### 3. Revitalizing trade within the region by promoting regional economic integration

When trade is conducted between two regions, logistics costs are generated in proportion to the geographical distance. In general, the volume of trade decreases with distance, but development of transportation infrastructure makes it possible to aim for shorter transportation time and increased transportation volume, decreasing shipping costs and enabling more active trade. Linking the transportation infrastructures of physically separated economic zones allows new integration of those economic zones, making it possible to expect the revitalization of trade in those regions. In addition, such economic integration is also useful in eliminating gaps within the region.

Japan provides assistance for the development of

economic corridors (See “Terminology” on page 20) and other extensive infrastructure in each area around the world, and is striving to achieve economic growth in developing countries through the revitalization of trade within the region. In FY2010 as well, at a Japan ASEAN Summit, it was announced that preparations had been made to contribute to implementation of the “Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.” (See the figure on page 19) In addition, at the TICAD-IV (the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development) Follow-up Meeting, it was announced that continued aid would be provided, including development of the infrastructure to accelerate growth in Africa.

### 4. Systems and programs to promote development of the infrastructure in developing countries

In the past, Japan has utilized ODA in a variety of forms to assist in the development of infrastructure in developing countries. “Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems” has been adopted as a national strategy project for New Growth Strategy, and deployment and effective utilization of that strategy is being considered for the systems required to support the development of infrastructure in developing countries.

In addition to utilizing the knowledge, experience, funds, and technology, etc., of private businesses, JICA launched a system in FY2010 to call for proposals from the private sector for preparatory survey for public-private partnership (PPP) infrastructure projects and to outsource those studies to the companies that proposed them, in order to give a boost to the overseas deployment of private businesses. Further, JICA Private Sector Investment Finance\* was officially re-launched to provide direct investment and financing to private businesses that

contribute to the development in developing countries, and preparations are underway for investment and financing of trial projects.

Moreover, in August 2011, discussions in Ministerial Meeting on Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems and ODA Review<sup>7</sup> in Ministry of Foreign Affairs resulted in the decision to utilize ODA loans strategically and in exceptional cases, depending on the project, for upper-middle-income countries and developing countries with an income level that exceeds that of upper-middle-income countries, if it is possible to confirm that it will be directly effective for receiving concrete orders for integrated infrastructure projects and acquisition of resources, etc.

Japan will utilize a variety of such systems to continue providing support for the development of infrastructure in developing countries.

#### Terminology

##### \* New Growth Strategy

A policy to grow Japan's economy. The Strategy stipulates 21 National Strategic Projects under seven strategic categories: (i) Green Innovation, (ii) Life Innovation, (iii) Asia, (iv) Tourism-oriented nation and local revitalization, (v) Science- and technology-IT oriented nation, (vi) employment and human resources, and (vii) financial sector.

##### \* Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems

In New Growth Strategy, Japan promotes the deployment of infrastructure business through public-private partnership as “Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems.” The concept involves supporting the efforts of private businesses related to infrastructure demand, particularly in Asia, with an entire package, not only for the construction of facilities and as part of the equipment and facilities infrastructure, including the development of electric power, railways, water, road projects, and other infrastructure overseas by Japanese companies, but also for the knowledge and experiences required for those business operations, transfer of technology, development of the human resources required for management and operation, and other aspects of the knowledge and expertise.

##### \* JICA Private Sector Investment Finance

Utilization of JICA's loan aid to provide the funds and financing required for development business implemented by private Japanese companies in developing countries. The projects of private businesses in developing countries create employment and lead to the revitalization of the economy, but in many cases there are a variety of risks and no outlook for high gains, so it is difficult to obtain sufficient funds from private financial institutions. Overseas investment and loans by JICA are used to support development in developing regions by providing funds and financing for such businesses. The aid targets (i) MDGs and the reduction of poverty, (ii) acceleration of infrastructure development and growth, and (iii) measures against climate change. Unlike yen loans, which consist of economic cooperation provided to the governments of developing countries, overseas investment loans contributes to development by supporting the activities of private Japanese businesses that are conducted with non-governmental private businesses in developing countries.

Note 7: “ODA Review Final Report” June 29, 2010; [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/pdfs/review1006\\_report.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/pdfs/review1006_report.pdf)



# "Give Me a Call, I'm Available 24/7"

—Investment Environment Improvement Assistance  
in Cambodia—

Mr. Imamura (left)  
with CDC staff members  
(Photo: Yuji Imamura)



Cambodia has enjoyed a high economic growth rate averaging about 8% every year since 2001. Following a civil war and reconstruction, it is on the path to full-fledged economic development. Japan has provided Cambodia with assistance in many fields up to now, including basic economic infrastructures like roads, ports, electricity, and telecommunications, on top of agriculture, waterworks, public health, medical care, and education. While continuing these cooperation projects, with the revision of Cambodia's investment law toward inviting foreign direct investment, which is effective for development, in 2003 Japan launched a new form of support in the private sector.

One example of Japan's assistance in improving Cambodia's investment environment is the ODA loan-financed project at Sihanoukville Port, the country's sole international port facing the sea<sup>\*1</sup>. Development of the special economic zone at Sihanoukville Port started in 2009, and is expected to attract many Japanese businesses leading up to the completion slated for 2011.

JICA expert Yuji Imamura was dispatched as an investment environment adviser to the Japan Desk set up in October 2009 in the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC). He offers all sorts of advice to Japanese firms interested in expanding their business into Cambodian markets. "Give me a call if you need anything, I'm available 24/7," he says to clients, giving his email address and mobile phone number.

Mr. Imamura devotes most of his time between Monday and Friday to presentation and consulting sessions with Japanese clients visiting Cambodia. His schedule even extends into the weekend, when he offers them guided tours to local economic zones. He is a busy man. When asked whether his services are more than what is strictly needed, he doesn't budge: "Companies investing in Cambodia still need help from the 'government.' I want to provide all the hospitality I can." Mr. Imamura also holds investment seminars in Japan and neighboring countries, where he introduces Cambodia's political, economic, and social circumstances, and also local lifestyles based on information he has collected himself, in case the firms decide to post employees to a local office—a special touch that is popular with Japanese clients.

The Japan Desk is a busy division now, but when

Mr. Imamura was first dispatched there, business was so slow that every so often the staff would disappear in the evening. Mr. Imamura felt it necessary to share with the Cambodian staff his awareness of how their country would change by attracting investors, and what they could do to encourage investment and have people frequent the Japan Desk. For starters, Mr. Imamura polished the guest table alone, after everyone had left, and decorated the entrance with a pot of hibiscus. Gradually, the other staff members started to tidy up their workspaces and voluntarily redecorate the conference room. This was the beginning of the present-day Japan Desk, which is lively all day long with meetings between the staff and visitors seeking consultation on investment.

Cambodia is drawing attention as a "China plus one" or "Vietnam plus one" (a nickname expressing the country as a potential investment destination following China and Vietnam). Mr. Imamura says: "Cambodia today is very similar to the Vietnam in its initial stage of economic growth, back when I lived there as a trading company employee. The events of these several years will determine the success or failure of Cambodia's economic development."

\*1 Sihanoukville Port Special Economic Zone Development Project



Mr. Imamura (left, by screen) explaining investing to a Japanese firm  
(Photo: Yuji Imamura)

## Section 5

# Cooperation Related to the Environment/Climate Change and the Utilization of Japan's Technology in Developing Countries

Climate change affects the living environment in a variety of ways, including droughts, flooding, and other abnormal weather, and rising of sea levels caused by global warming. To deal effectively with these issues, funding, technology, knowledge, infrastructure, administrative ability, and other aspects of the socio-economic environment must be improved.<sup>8</sup> Such funding, technology, and knowledge is particularly lacking in developing countries, resulting in a tendency to lag behind in taking action against climate change. Because of this, when, for example, a natural disaster occurs, the response is insufficient or delayed, so the damage expands. In 2010, Japan provided grant aid to 25 countries, chiefly in Asia and Africa, as funding to procure the equipment and materials needed for disaster countermeasures, in order to improve the ability of such developing countries to deal with natural disasters. When Cambodia suffered torrential rainfall, etc., in 2011, Japanese-made heavy equipment that was provided through this type of cooperation was used to repair levees that had collapsed due to the flooding, etc., and the Cambodian government expressed its gratitude.

In addition, regions that are susceptible to the effects of climate change are also susceptible to water shortages due to low rainfall, drought, etc., so ensuring access to safe water is also an issue. In 2010, grant aid was implemented to provide funds to procure a plant to desalinate highly saline ground water with Japanese technology to ensure a stable supply of water in a city in southern Tunisia, a desert region with a drastic shortage of water.

Greenhouse gases, a cause of climate change, are not only emitted by the developed world. Over half of the world's emissions come from developing countries that do not have an obligation to reduce emissions as stipulated in the Kyoto Protocol. To achieve a worldwide reduction in emissions, it will be necessary to strive to reduce greenhouse gases from those developing countries as well. To accomplish this, the developed countries must proactively support the efforts of developing countries that lack the capabilities and funds to make such reductions.

In 2010, Japan provided yen loans for the building of geothermal power plants in Kenya, which suffered from a serious power shortage due to a decrease in the

hydroelectric power supply caused by a large-scale drought. The use of Japan's superior steam turbines for geothermal power generation in this cooperation is expected not only to stabilize Kenya's electrical power supply, but also to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a level lower than those of a thermo-electric power plant of a similar scale.

Many developing countries are facing a variety of environmental problems, not only climate change, but also air pollution due to rapid economic growth and urbanization, and water contamination caused by the lack of sufficient sewer systems, etc. In 2009, Japan provided an ODA loan for a high-speed urban railway system in the Jakarta metropolitan area in Indonesia, where traffic congestion and the resulting air pollution have become severe. In addition, that same year, Japan provided an ODA loan for a sewage facility in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, which has suffered from water contamination along the coast caused by the flow into the ocean of sewer water that had not been sufficiently processed.

There are many cases in which Japanese companies have participated and Japan's superior environmental and infrastructure technology has been applied in cooperation related to the environment and climate change in developing countries.

Through the implementation of such activities through a partnership between government and the private sector, Japan's excellent technology will be utilized in even more developing countries. Further, Japan will continue to provide such aid, with the expectation that it will be helpful in efforts to deal with climate change and other environmental issues in developing countries.



The aim of the "Environmental Improvement Project in the Basin of Lake Billings" in Brazil is to improve sewer systems, improve the lives of the people living around the lake, and protect the environment (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Note 8: As described here, construction of seawalls, improvement of the nutritional content of soil, and prevention of communicable diseases, for example, as measures against climate change and the resulting rise in temperatures or sea levels, etc., are referred to as "adaptation." On the other hand, efficient use of energy, energy conservation, collection/accumulation of carbon dioxide, increase of carbon sinks, etc., and other measures that take time but are aimed at fundamental resolution are referred to as "mitigation."

## Utilization of ODA to Achieve Fundamental Solutions to Conflict and Terrorism

Conflicts continue today in areas around the world, and even when such conflicts are resolved, there are many countries that are in danger of descending into turmoil once again. According to the “Human Development Report 2005” compiled by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), conflict or instability following conflict continues in 22 of the 34 developing countries that are expected to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) the slowest. In addition, approximately 40% of countries that have recently recovered from conflict have fallen into conflict again, with the ratio rising to approximately 60% in Africa.

So-called “failed states,” nations that have been battered by conflict and lost the ability to govern, are in danger of becoming the site of terrorist activity, and presenting a threat to the surrounding regions and the world in general. For example, armed groups continue terrorist activities in Afghanistan. There are even cases in which terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaeda, have internationalized and committed acts of terrorism in the developed countries. The threat of terrorism continues to be an issue shared by the international community, with suicide bombings in areas of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, serial bombings of the subway in Moscow, Russia in March, an attempted bombing of Times Square in New York, U.S., in May, and a suicide bombing in downtown Stockholm, Sweden in December, all occurring in 2010 alone.

Japan’s own security and prosperity have been built on the peace and stability of the international community, so the nation has been proactive in its approach to resolving conflict and terrorism. For example, in countries such as Afghanistan and Iraq, Japan has provided assistance for such activities as the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) into society of former soldiers, support of local police, and removal of landmines, etc. In addition, Japan has been working in Afghanistan, to assist in providing salaries and training for police personnel, implementing literacy

education, and conducting other activities to aid in the steady progress of process of transferring control of security that began in July 2011, and in establishing stable security. Japan provides a variety of support to aid measures against international terror in the countries of Southeast Asia, with which Japan has a particularly close relation, such as immigration, aviation and port security, customs, and law enforcement.

As conflict and terrorism continue, Japan must take more efficient and effective action as a responsible member of the international community. For example, the “Interim Report of the Study Group on Japan’s Engagement in UN Peacekeeping Operations” released in July 2011 proposes strategic and effective partnerships with UN PKO and other peace-keeping activities, and with ODA and other diplomatic activities, as part of the enhancement of partnerships that Japan engages in as a whole. In the future as well, Japan will strive to find ways to utilize ODA more appropriately, in order to reduce poverty and resolve the root causes of conflicts and terrorism, thereby improving the global security environment for ensuring security and establishing the security and prosperity of Japan.



Students in the Department of Electricity and Electronics at the “Project on Basic Vocational Training in Afghanistan” Vocational Training Center  
(Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)

# Part III

## Official Development Assistance in FY2010



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# Chapter 1 Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

In 2010, Japan's net ODA disbursements accounted for \$11,020.98 million as ranked fifth in the world, and Japan's gross ODA disbursement is \$18,828.18 million as ranked second in the world.



Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (a nutritionist and a community development officer) propose kongxincai (a type of leafy vegetable) to people in Senegal (Photo: Erina Hirobe)

Japan's net bilateral ODA disbursements in 2010 totaled approximately \$7,336.97 million (¥643.9 billion). Contributions to international organizations amounted to approximately \$3,684.00 million (¥323.3 billion). These figures make for a 16.4% increase from the previous year in overall ODA disbursements, reaching approximately

## <Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2010 net disbursements of ODA increased approximately 16.4% over the previous year. Japan remained at its 2009 ranking of fifth place among OECD-DAC<sup>3</sup> member countries, behind the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. In gross disbursements, Japan was in second place, as in the previous year.

A breakdown of 2010 net disbursements shows that bilateral ODA accounted for roughly 66.6% of overall disbursements, while ODA through international organizations accounted for about 33.4%. Bilateral ODA,

\$11,020.98 million (¥967.2 billion).<sup>1</sup> Disbursements of bilateral ODA that are not calculated in repayment amounts for government loans, etc., totaled approximately \$18,828.18 million (¥1,652.4 billion), a 14.5% increase over the previous year.<sup>2</sup>

which is implemented in consultation with developing countries, is expected to strengthen Japan's relationship with recipient countries. On the other hand, ODA provided through international organizations takes advantage of the specialized knowledge and political neutrality of those organizations to enable support of countries and regions that would otherwise be difficult to reach with bilateral aid. Japan flexibly uses bilateral aid and aid through international organizations, while also coordinating their use and striving to ensure that the manner of assistance is appropriate.

Note 1: Excluding disbursements to Eastern European countries and countries that are no longer targets, as well as a portion of contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Numbers have been rounded, so totals shown may not match in some cases.

Note 2: The relation of gross and net disbursements is as follows: net disbursements = gross disbursements - amount recovered (repayment amounts of government loans from recipient countries to donor countries)

Note 3: OECD-DAC: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee

A breakdown of net bilateral ODA by type indicates that disbursements calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$3,463.74 million (¥304.0 billion), accounting for approximately 31.4% of overall ODA disbursements. Of this amount, grant aid through international organizations totaled approximately \$1,269.02 million (¥111.4 billion), or approximately 11.5% of the whole. In addition, technical cooperation totaled approximately \$3,478.48 million (¥305.3 billion), or approximately 31.6% of the whole. Government loans totaled about \$394.75 million (¥34.6 billion).<sup>4</sup>

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows.

The figures in parentheses are gross disbursements.

- ▶ Asia: \$2,528.32 million (\$8,105.91 million)
- ▶ Middle East and North Africa: \$1,591.76 million (\$2,339.90 million)
- ▶ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,732.75 million (\$1,835.29 million)
- ▶ Latin America and the Caribbean: \$-343.55 million (\$1,005.55 million)
- \* The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.
- ▶ Oceania: \$176.29 million (\$196.87 million)
- ▶ Europe: \$180.51 million (\$232.45 million)
- ▶ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,561.95 million (\$1,561.95 million)

**Table III-1 Japan's ODA by Type (2010)**

ODA disbursements (2010 calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$1 million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
Grant aid		3,465.59	2,377.01	45.8	3,041.42	2,220.13	37.0
debt relief		20.88	68.33	-69.4	18.33	63.82	-71.3
grants provided through multilateral institutions		1,269.15	825.90	53.7	1,113.81	771.39	44.4
grant aid excluding the above		2,175.56	1,482.78	46.7	1,909.28	1,384.91	37.9
Grant aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		3,463.74	2,374.26	45.9	3,039.80	2,217.56	37.1
debt relief		20.88	68.33	-69.4	18.33	63.82	-71.3
grants provided through multilateral institutions		1,269.02	825.81	53.7	1,113.70	771.30	44.4
grant aid excluding the above		2,173.84	1,480.12	46.9	1,907.77	1,382.43	38.0
Technical cooperation		3,488.50	3,194.75	9.2	3,061.53	2,983.90	2.6
Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		3,478.48	3,118.40	11.5	3,052.74	2,912.58	4.8
Total grants		6,954.09	5,571.76	24.8	6,102.95	5,204.03	17.3
Total grants (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		6,942.23	5,492.65	26.4	6,092.54	5,130.14	18.8
Loan aid		473.95	684.20	-30.7	415.94	639.05	-34.9
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		480.77	749.68	-35.9	421.93	700.20	-39.7
(amount disbursed)		8,323.84	7,754.65	7.3	7,305.05	7,242.84	0.9
(amount recovered)		7,849.88	7,070.44	11.0	6,889.10	6,603.80	4.3
(amount recovered excluding debt relief)		7,843.07	7,004.97	12.0	6,883.12	6,542.64	5.2
Loan aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		394.75	683.56	-42.3	346.43	638.44	-45.7
(loop aid, excluding debt relief)		401.57	749.03	-46.4	352.42	699.60	-49.6
(amount disbursed)		8,201.95	7,667.66	7.0	7,198.08	7,161.59	0.5
(amount recovered)		7,807.20	6,984.10	11.8	6,851.65	6,523.15	5.0
(amount recovered excluding debt relief)		7,800.39	6,918.63	12.7	6,845.67	6,462.00	5.9
Total bilateral ODA		7,428.04	6,255.97	18.7	6,518.89	5,843.07	11.6
Total bilateral ODA (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		7,336.97	6,176.21	18.8	6,438.97	5,768.58	11.6
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		3,684.00	3,294.58	11.8	3,233.10	3,077.13	5.1
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (excluding contributions to the EBRD)		3,684.00	3,290.37	12.0	3,233.10	3,073.21	5.2
Total ODA (net disbursement)		11,112.04	9,550.54	16.3	9,751.99	8,920.21	9.3
Total ODA (net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries and some disbursements for the EBRD)		11,020.98	9,466.58	16.4	9,672.07	8,841.79	9.4
Total ODA (gross disbursement)		18,961.92	16,620.99	14.1	16,641.10	15,524.00	7.2
Total ODA (gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		18,828.18	16,450.69	14.5	16,523.72	15,364.94	7.5
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$1 billion, ¥1 billion)		5,602.75	5,180.47	8.2	491,700.60	483,855.80	1.6
% of GNI		0.20	0.18		0.20	0.18	
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries and some disbursements for the EBRD)		0.20	0.18		0.20	0.18	

\*1 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 12 graduated countries and territories: United Arab Emirates, Israel, Qatar, Cyprus, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Bahrain, Brunei, Hong Kong and Malta.

\*2 The 2010 exchange rate designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC): US\$1 = ¥87.7606 (¥5.6394 appreciation compared to 2009).

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

\*4 Grant aid includes assistance through international organizations that can be classified as country assistance.

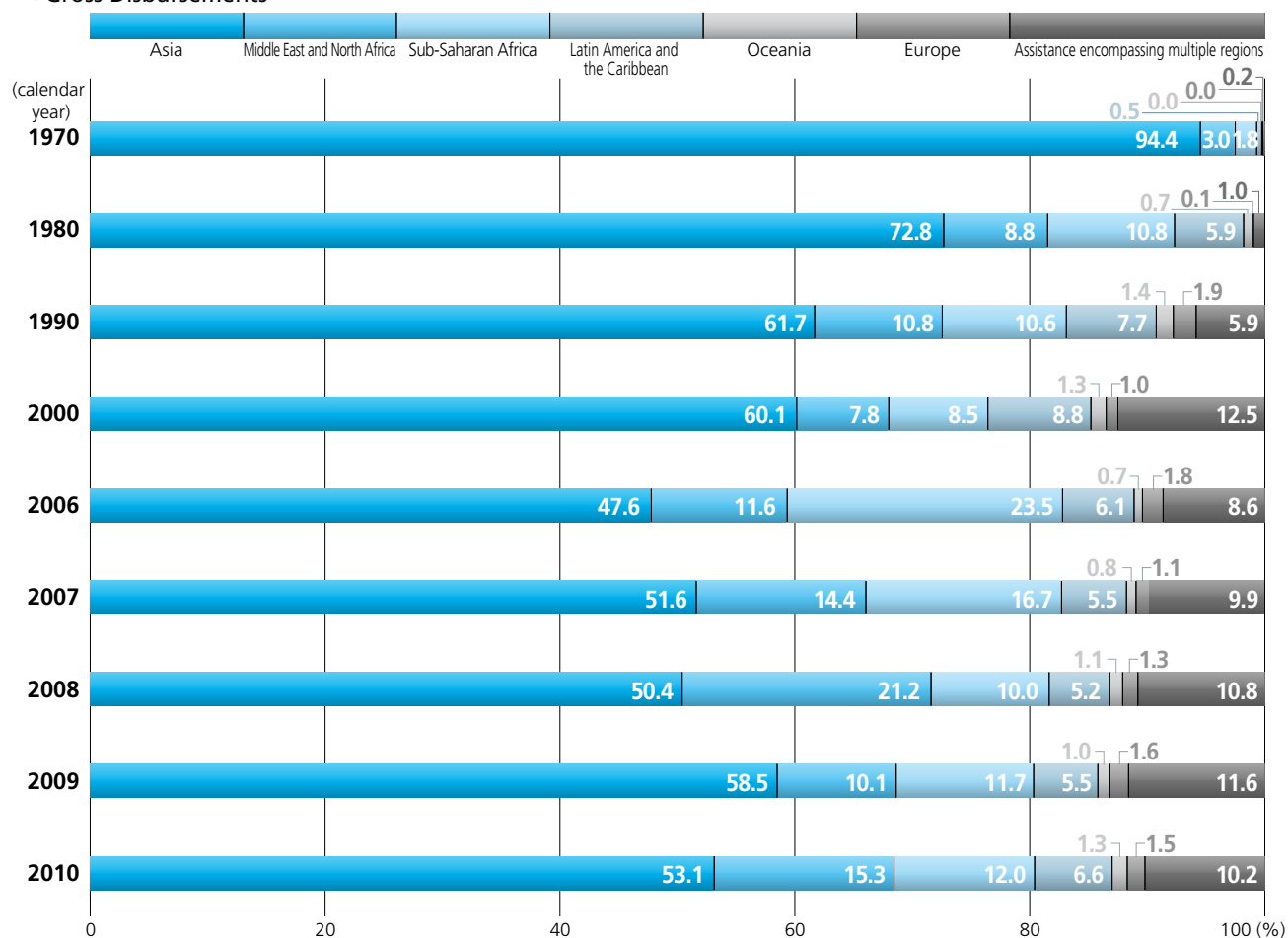
\*5 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*6 In accordance with the decision of the OECD-DAC Statistics Working Group, a portion of contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has been recorded as ODA.

Note 4: Conversion rate: 2010 US\$1 = ¥87.7606, 2009 US\$1 = ¥93.4000 (The exchange rate by the OECD-DAC.)

**Table III-2 Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region**

● Gross Disbursements

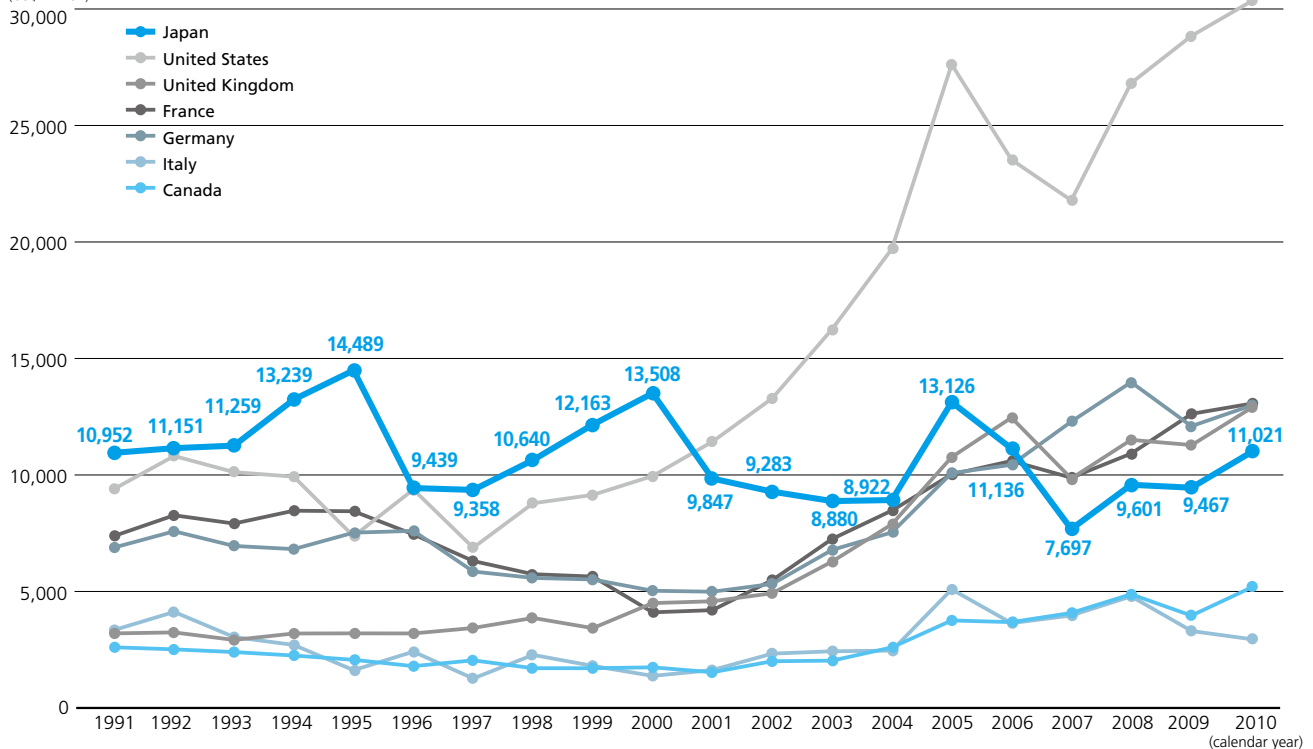


\*1 ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to Eastern Europe.

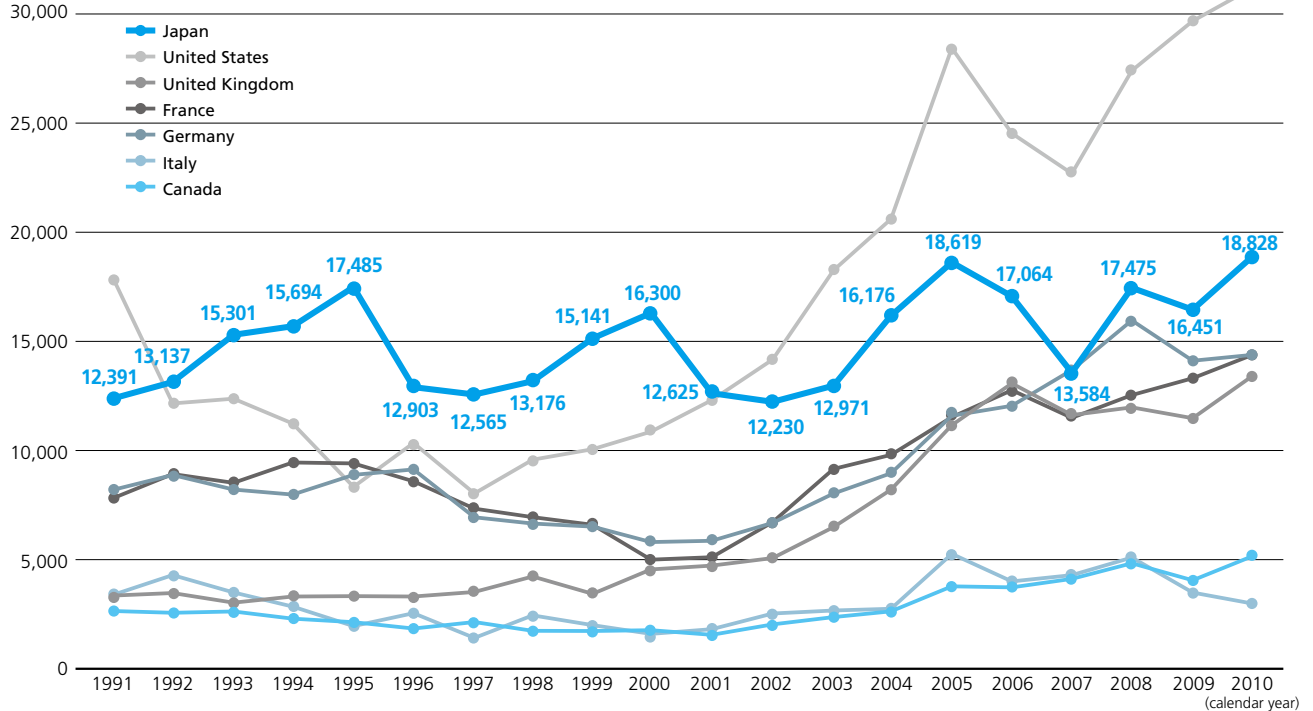
\*2 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

**Table III-3 Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries****Net Disbursements**

(US\$ million)

**Gross Disbursements**

(US\$ million)



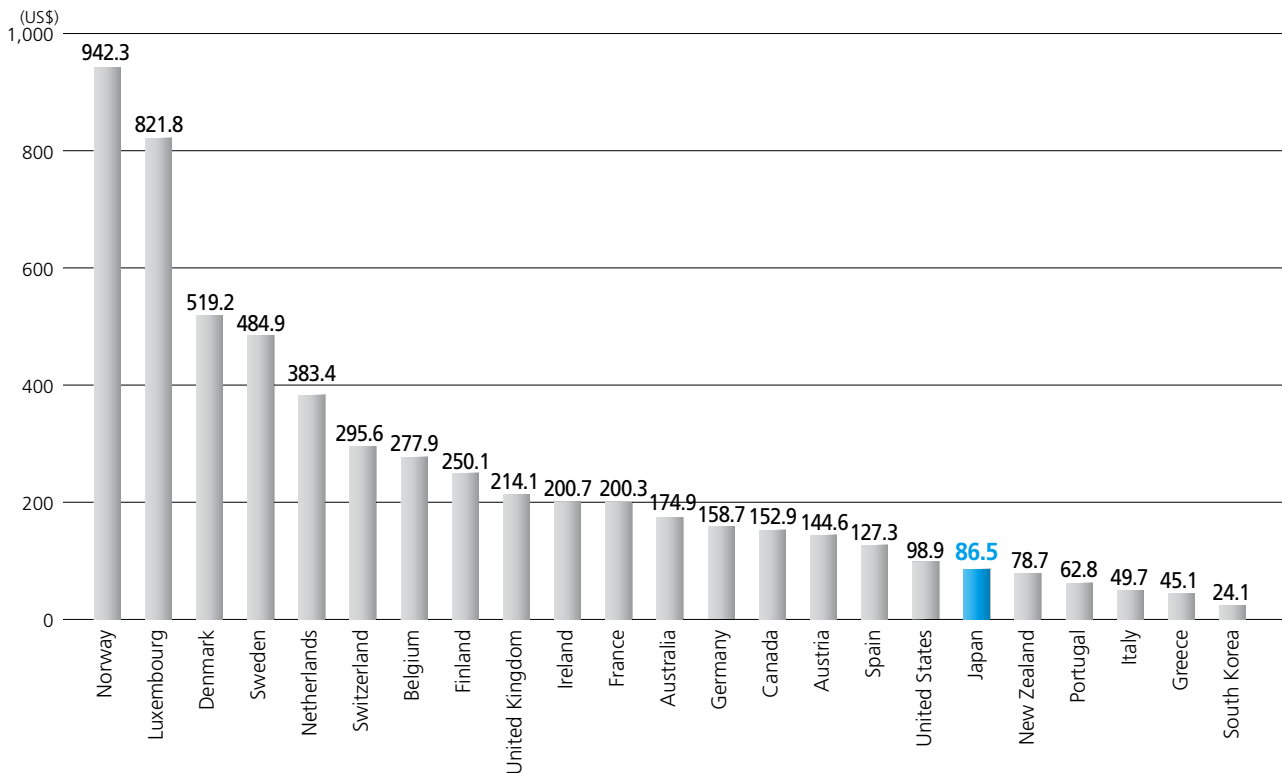
Source: DAC press release, DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

\*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*2 U.S. figures for 1991 and 1992 exclude military debt relief.



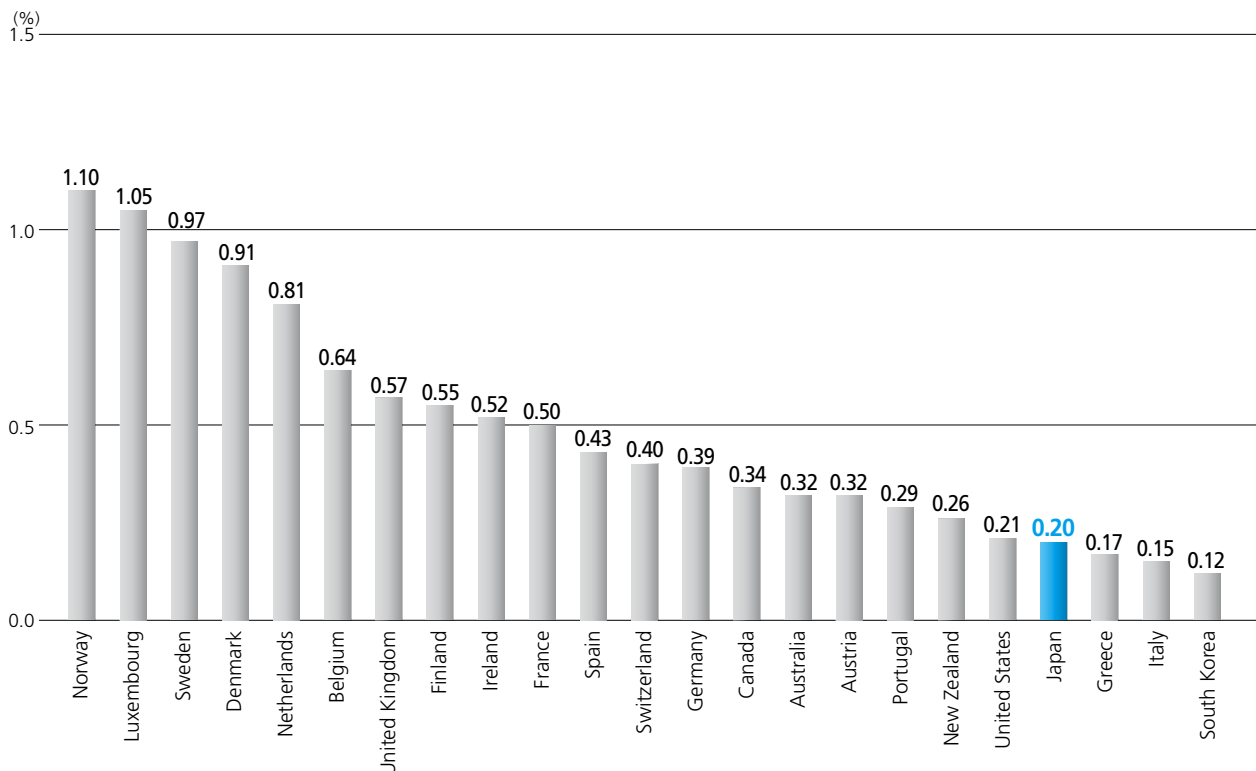
**Table III-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries**



Source: Disbursements from DAC press release, population figures from DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

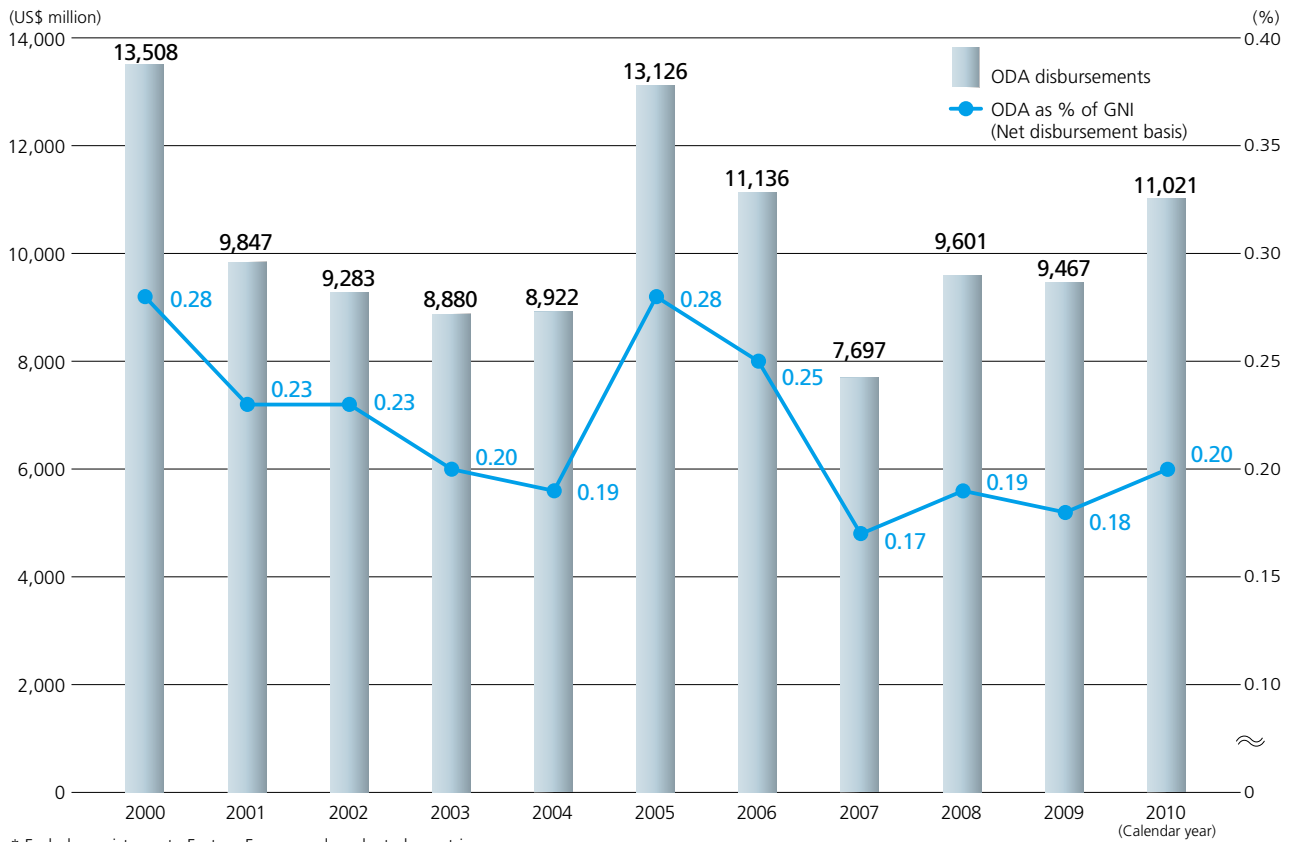
\* Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

**Table III-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries**



Source: DAC press release, DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD. STAT)

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

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

## Chapter 2 Specific Initiatives of Japan's Official Development Assistance

This chapter discusses specific initiatives of the official development assistance (ODA) that Japan provides around the world, viewing them from five different perspectives (sections 1 through 5).



Children enjoying a video created by Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Senegal to introduce regions and schools. Children who don't attend school also get interests in school. (Photo: Erina Hirobe)

Japan's ODA policies promote efforts in each developing country in accordance with the ODA Charter (see page 196). Section 1 describes the ODA Charter, which serves as the foundation for Japan's ODA in developing countries, as well as the content of policies that are based on the Charter.

Section 2 further breaks down the issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building" listed in the ODA Charter, and introduces Japan's approach to each 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 presents specific examples of Japan's ODA by region. The eight regions are: East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, 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 determining the developing country's need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and the bilateral relations with the recipient country. Section 4 provides a concrete explanation of the factors that are taken into consideration for the operation of Japan's ODA.

Finally, Section 5, the last section, introduces the system of implementation 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 of formulation and implementation of aid policy," "increasing public participation," and "Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance."

## Section 1

# Initiatives Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter

The philosophy and principles of Japan's current ODA policy are set forth in the ODA Charter. The Medium-term Policy on ODA, Japan's Country Assistance Policy, Sectoral Development Policy, and Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation, and Rolling Plans are set under this Charter. This section explains the existing policy framework.

## 1. Official Development Assistance Charter (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 ODA Charter."

In "I. Philosophy," the objective of ODA is 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 out five basic policies for the attainment of these objectives: (i) "supporting self-help efforts of developing countries" based on good governance; (ii) the perspective of "human security" for the implementation of support focused on individuals; (iii) the "assurance of fairness" with consideration given to the socially vulnerable, particularly for improving the status of women, and to the gaps between rich and poor, and between regions; (iv) 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 (v) "partnership and collaboration with the international community" with a view to pursuing collaboration with international organizations, other donor countries, 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 of (i) "poverty reduction," (ii) "sustainable growth," (iii) "addressing global issues," and (iv) "peace-building."

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

"III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy" states that it is important to take a government-wide coherent and unified approach to ODA planning and implementation, and to improve the strategic value, flexibility, and efficiency of Japan's ODA. In addition, because ODA is funded by taxpayers, this section stipulates that the Government must strive to enhance public understanding of ODA.

"IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the ODA Charter" clarifies the accountability for the implementation of ODA, stating that the Government must report the status of implementation of ODA to the Cabinet through yearly publication of the ODA White Paper.

## 2. Medium-Term ODA Policy

The Medium-term ODA Policy (see page 202) details Japan's position, approaches, and specific actions outlined in the ODA Charter, focusing on items that require more concrete explanation. The latest revision took place in February 2005, listing specific issues to be addressed under the

three categories of (i) perspective of human security, (ii) priority issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building," and (iii) "measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance."

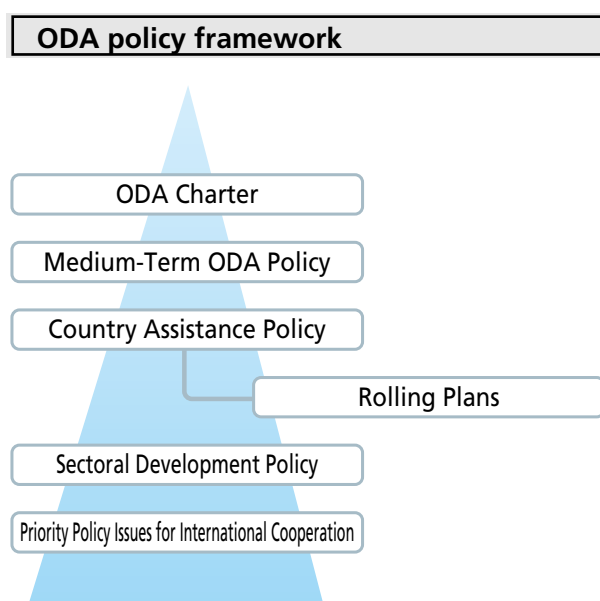
## 3. Country Assistance Policy

The Country Assistance Policy is Japan's country-specific assistance policy. To formulate the documents, the political and socio-economic situations as well as development strategies and needs of each recipient country are taken into consideration. As a general rule, it is to be revised every five years. As of 2009, the "Country Assistance

Programs" were formulated for 28 countries, but in accordance with the "ODA Review Final Report" that was released in 2010, it was determined that, for the policies to be more concise and strategic to highlight the priority areas and the direction of assistance for each country, it would be changed as follows: (i) the name will be changed



from “Country Assistance Programs” to “Country Assistance Policy,” (ii) as a rule, the policy will be formulated for all recipient countries of Japan’s ODA (iii) the contents will be explicit and the formulation process streamlined, and (iv) the Rolling Plans to be combined as an appendix to the Country Assistance Policy. In accordance with this policy, over the next three years from FY2011, the Country Assistance Policy will be formulated for 40 to 50 countries every year, taking into consideration the input from the “Country-based ODA Task Force” comprised mainly of the Embassy of Japan and the JICA office in each recipient country.



## 4. Sectoral Development Policy

Japan formulates Sectoral Development Policy in order to effectively implement assistance in specific sectors including health, education, water and sanitation, and environment considering the discussions in the international community. In other words, by reflecting these policies in the planning and proposal of ODA projects through the formulation of sectoral development

initiatives, Japan implements assistance that is favorable to the recipient countries in the medium to long-term as well. Formulating Sectoral development policy in addition to the ODA Charter, Medium-term ODA Policy, and Country Assistance Policy further clarifies the guiding principles of the Japan’s assistance and makes its approach easier to understand.

## 5. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

Japan designs and announces its Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation every fiscal year to define the priorities in the area of international cooperation as a part of its efforts to better reflect the most updated development on Japan’s foreign policy as well as newly emerging development challenges. The five top priorities of FY2010 are: (i) support for efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (see the figure on page 10) and

promotion of human security, (ii) support for developing countries measures against climate change, (iii) encourage Asia’s development and improve the environment for Japanese private-sector activities in developing countries, (iv) assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan to combat terrorist acts, and (v) support for the activities of NGO and strengthened partnerships with them.

## 6. Rolling Plans

As a rule, a “Rolling Plan” is a document made for each recipient country of Japan’s ODA. In a Rolling Plan, basically all on-going ODA projects are classified and listed according to the country-specific priority areas, development issues, and programs, at each stage from its approval to completion. By utilizing a variety of Rolling Plans, it is aimed to better adopt different development

schemes in an integrated manner when designing, planning, and implementing ODA projects. This also helps strengthen the predictability on how assistance will be carried out. In accordance with the “ODA Review Final Report,” the Rolling Plans will be combined as an appendix to the Country Assistance Policy.

## Section 2 Measures for Each Priority Issue

Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Growth, Approaches to Global Issues, and Peace-Building are addressed as the four priority issues in the ODA Charter. This section introduces Japan's recent efforts in relation to these issues.

### 1. Poverty Reduction

#### (1) Education

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development that is needed 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 different cultures, and forms the foundation for peace. However, across the world approximately 67 million children are

still out of school. Approximately 800 million adults do not have minimum literacy (the ability to read and write short, simple sentences), two-thirds of which are women.<sup>5</sup> To improve this situation the international community is striving to achieve "Education for All (EFA)" (see "Terminology" on page 34).

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing "nation-building" and "human resource development," Japan has continued to provide developing countries with a broad range of support for education, including the enhancement of basic education, higher education, and vocational training. In 2002, Japan announced the "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)". In accordance with BEGIN, Japan provides assistance that combines the equipment and facilities aspect, such as constructing schools, with the knowledge and expertise aspect, such as training of teachers, with priority emphasis on (i) ensuring access to education, (ii) improving quality of education, and (iii) improving of formulation of education policies and educational administration system.

In 2010, Japan released the "Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015," as its new educational cooperation policy to be implemented from 2011 through 2015, the deadline for achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

(see the figure on page 10 for details regarding MDGs). The new policy promises that over next five years from 2011 Japan will provide \$3.5 billion, with the focus on (i) basic education, (ii) post-basic education (secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training and education, higher education), and (iii) education for vulnerable countries affected by conflict or disaster. Japan aims to establish quality educational environment, giving particular attention to alienated children, vulnerable



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches Origami at an elementary school in Senegal  
(Photo: Kensuke Saito)

Note 5: Source: "EFA Global Monitoring Report 2011" (UNESCO)

countries, and other areas that is difficult to receive the assistance, and provides aid to enable individuals who have completed primary education to continue further education. Through this assistance, at least 7 million children will be able to receive the high-quality educational environment. In addition, Japan has proposed “School for All,” a basic educational aid model that is designed to provide access to education for all children. As part of its new policy, working together with schools, regions, communities, and governments, Japan is engaged to improve the learning environment in the variety of aspects such as (i) quality education (improving the quality of teachers), (ii) school based management, (iii) inclusive education for children disadvantaged attending school due to poverty, gender, disability, and others, and (iv) safe learning environment (provision of school facilities, health and sanitation).

At the breakout session for education at the MDGs Follow-up Meeting held in Tokyo in June 2011, the theme of improving quality of education was discussed and established a comprehensive document of examples of effective approaches.

In addition, regarding the “Fast Track Initiative (FTI)” (see “Terminology” on page 34), a global assistance framework aiming at achieving universal primary education by 2015, Japan has served as a G8 co-chair and member of the Steering Committee since January 2008, and has been proactively involved in FTI discussions and reform efforts. Further, Japan’s contributions to FTI-related funds from FY2007 to FY2010 totaled approximately \$5.5 million.

In April 2008, Japan delivered a message at the International Symposium on Self-Reliance and Sustainability of EFA, which stressed the need for further improvement in basic education in both quality and



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ikuo Yamahana visits an elementary school in Bangladesh, where a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer provides environmental education

quantity, enhancement of support for diverse educational stages beyond basic education, partnership between education and other fields, and participatory efforts that involve all people concerned both domestic and abroad. Specific initiatives to Africa that have been announced and steadily implemented a five-year plan from 2008 to achieve the commitment to construct 1,000 primary and secondary schools (containing roughly 5,500 classrooms) benefiting approximately 400,000 children, to provide capacity development for 100,000 mathematics and science teachers (about 300,000 teachers worldwide), and to improve school management for 10,000 schools in Africa.

Afghanistan is a country with an estimated illiterate population of approximately 11 million (about 40% of the population) due to the impact of three decades of civil war. The government of Afghanistan has established a goal of providing 3.6 million people with literacy education by 2014. Since 2008, Japan is contributing to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan with a



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer serving at an elementary school in Ghana (Photo: Shoko Mori)



Because classrooms in Bhutan are small and dark, sometimes class is held outside under blue skies (Photo: Kensaku Seki/JICA)

total of approximately ¥3.3 billion in grant aid through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide literacy education to 600,000 people in 100 districts of 18 provinces of Afghanistan.

In recent years, Japan has promoted transnational networking of institutes of higher education and joint research projects among neighboring countries etc. Japan also supports the development of human resources in developing countries by accepting international students to Japanese institutes of higher education in accordance with the “300,000 International Students Plan.” Furthermore Japan implements “International Cooperation Initiative” projects, which are designed to use the knowledge possessed by Japanese universities (their research achievements and capacity to develop high-level human resources) to improve the quality of international cooperation. Major activities under the Initiative include formulating and publicizing teaching materials and guidelines based on the experience and knowledge possessed by Japanese educational academies.

Moreover, Japan strives to make it easier for in-service teachers to go overseas as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers under the Special Program for School Teachers.\* In-service teachers dispatched to developing countries contribute to the development of education and society locally, and make use of that experience in the field of Japanese education after their return.



An in-service teacher serving as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer at a school for the disabled in Ecuador. The tambourines used by the children were donated by people in Japan. (Photo: Chizuru Iijima)

Terminology

**\* Basic education**

Educational activities designed to enable individuals to acquire the knowledge, value, and skills needed to live. Mainly refers to primary education, preschool education, and adult literacy education.

**\* Special Program for School Teachers (JOCV)**

The system is designed to encourage participation of in-service teachers. For example, teachers who are recommended by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology 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.

South Sudan

**“Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in Southern Sudan (SMASESS)” Technical Cooperation Project (November 2009 - Current)**

In South Sudan it is a serious issue to ensure the quality of education, due to the lack of teachers to keep up with growing number of students and poor quality of teachers, approximately 65% of whom receive no necessary training. Japan has focused its cooperation on mathematics and science education at primary and secondary schools, which is vital to the development of the country. Japan actively supports for improving the ability of mathematics and science teachers of primary and secondary schools, and the overall quality of mathematics and science education, by supporting developing human resources to train teachers, and creating a model to implement systematic training. At teachers who received training from Japan are expected to become instructors to provide similar training in each province, it is expected that between 1,000 and 1,500 teachers will be trained throughout South Sudan (see page 101 for details regarding South Sudan).



Developing human resources to support future nation-building (Photo: JICA)



## (2) Health, Welfare, and Population

A large number of people living in developing countries do not have access to the basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. In addition, because immunization systems and sanitary environments have not been established, more than 8.1 million children of under-five die every year due to causes of infectious diseases, nutritional disorders, and diarrhea.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, over 350,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year without getting emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like midwives.<sup>7</sup>

Meanwhile, the world's population continues to

increase, and according to "World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision," the world population was expected to reach 7 billion on October 31, 2011. In general, the rate of the population growth is higher for especially poorer countries that lead further poverty, unemployment, food shortages, delayed education, and environmental deterioration. From the perspective of solving these problems it is pressing challenges to take measures of maternal and child healthcare, reproductive health including family planning and HIV/AIDS, which can have an enormous impact on population issues.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Over the past years, Japan has attached great importance to global health as one of the global challenges that directly relate to human security (see the figure on page 32). Japan has led international discussions on health system\* strengthening. Specifically, at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, infectious diseases were taken up for the first time as a major item on the agenda of the Summit. This led to the establishment of new funding mechanisms such as the "Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria" in 2002.

In 2005 Japan formulated the "Health and Development Initiative" which aims to help achievement of the health-related MDGs (see the figure on page 10). Further, at the July 2008 G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the "Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health" was released under agreement by the G8 nations, asserting the importance of strengthening health systems. Moreover, at the G8 Muskoka Summit (Canada) in June 2010, under the Muskoka Initiative Japan announced that it additionally provides, up to ¥50 billion, approximately \$500 million (as of June 2010), over next five years from 2011 in the field of maternal and child health that is slowly progressing to meet the target of MDGs.

In addition, Prime Minister Kan presented the "Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015" at the September 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs, and announced that Japan would provide \$5 billion of aid (including a

contribution of up to \$800 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund)) in the coming years from 2011, for the purpose of contributing to achievement of the health-related MDGs. After the Summit, the MDGs Follow-up Meeting was held in Tokyo in June 2011. At that meeting, the breakout session of health discussed and compiled the results into the documents of the health-related MDGs 4, 5, and 6 (4: reduce child mortality, 5: improve maternal health, 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases) and other policies (health systems, diabetes, cancer and other non-infectious diseases), bearing in mind the Development Goals after 2015 (post-MDGs). The three pillars of Japan's global health policy are (i) maternal newborn and child health, (ii) measures against the three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria)\*, and (iii) response to public health emergencies, including



Bangladesh women learn about basal body temperature as part of the "Safe Motherhood Promotion Project" (Photo: Sayaka Oka)

Note 6: Source: "Child mortality rate drops by a third since 1990" [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_56045.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_56045.html) (accessed November 2, 2011) "State of the World's Children 2010" (UNICEF)

Note 7: Source: "MDG 5: improve maternal health" [http://www.who.int/topics/millennium\\_development\\_goals/maternal\\_health/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/maternal_health/en/index.html) (WHO)

polio and new strains of pandemic influenza. Japan is striving to provide assistance based on the “EMBRACE model”<sup>8</sup> (see “Terminology” on page 33) particularly for maternal and newborn child health, which is not on track to meet the MDGs. Under this new policy, Japan has formulated strategy for implementation of efficient support in Ghana, Senegal, Bangladesh, and other countries. This strategy encourages mutually complementary collaboration with international organizations and other development partners, and sets Japan's sights to provide support to enable partner countries tackle issues and achieve the health-related MDGs. Under this policy, we aim to work with international organizations and other development partners to save approximately 430,000 maternal lives and 11.3 million children's lives across partner countries. In particular, by strengthening measures against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in making further financial contributions to the Global Fund and Japan's bilateral assistance, Japan is working to provide effective assistance

to reduce 470,000 deaths by AIDS, 990,000 deaths by tuberculosis, and 3.3 million deaths by malaria across partner countries, in cooperation with other development partners (see page 80 for details regarding Infectious Diseases).



Children learn how to wash their hands in Vanuatu (Photo: Yuki Jimbo)

Terminology

**\* Health System**

A mechanism for the preparation and maintenance of government systems, improvement of healthcare facilities, optimization of the supply of pharmaceuticals, accurate understanding and effective utilization of healthcare information, financial administration, and acquisition of financial resources, as well as the development and management of personnel to operate these processes and provide services.

**\* The three major infectious diseases**

Refers to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Worldwide deaths from these diseases total approximately 4.3 million each year. The spread of these infectious diseases significantly impacts society and the economy, and is a factor that inhibits national development. Accordingly, it is a serious threat to human security, and a global issue that must be addressed by a unified international community.

**Jordan**

**“Integrating Health and Empowerment of Women in the South Region Project” Technical Cooperation Project (September 2006 - September 2011)**

Efforts to address women's health issues are lagging behind because the villages of southern Jordan are located sporadically in an expansive land, and they possess a conservative cultural and social background that are unique to nomadic people. The project aimed to ensure that women in such regions have access to basic healthcare by improving services at village health posts and strengthening local healthcare administration. The project also made efforts to educate all village residents including men about women's health and family planning. Trained “Healthcare counselors” selected among the villagers, are employed as new public servants with the support from the project, and provide healthcare services at health posts and home visits. Steady progress in health care has been observed. Contraceptive practice among women who received home visits rose from 43.7% in 2007 to 55.6% in 2011, and the rate of receiving postnatal care rose from 25% (2007) in the entire region to 36% (2011). These outcomes in the southern region, said to be the most closed in the nation, will be reflected in Jordan's overall healthcare policy, and utilized in areas throughout the country.



Visiting a Bedouin (nomad) home to conduct educational activities (Photo: JICA)

\* Empowerment: The acquisition of the skills and abilities to solve problems on one's own  
\* Health post: A simplified, basic healthcare center

Note 8: EMBRACE model: Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care See “Terminology” on page 33.

### (3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is a serious issue related to human life. In 2008, approximately 884 million people worldwide had no access to safe drinking water such as water supply or wells and approximately 2.6 billion people—about a half of the population of developing countries—had no

access to basic sanitation such as sewage systems.<sup>9</sup> More than 1.5 million children under five years old lose their lives annually due to a diarrhea caused by a lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities.<sup>10</sup>

#### <Japan's Efforts>

At the 4th World Water Forum in 2006, Japan announced the Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI). Japan's disbursements of aid for water and sanitation are the largest in the world. Japan provides comprehensive support for both the knowledge and expertise aspect and the equipment and facilities aspect by utilizing its wealth of experience, knowledge, and technology in the following; (i) promotion of integrated water resources management, (ii) provision of safe drinking water and sanitation (improvement of sanitation facilities), (iii) support regarding water use for food production and other purposes (use of agricultural water, etc.), (iv) water pollution prevention (establishing effluent regulations) and ecosystem conservation (conservation of vegetation and sustainable forest management etc), and (v) mitigation of damage from water-related disasters (establishment of an early warning system and strengthening the disaster response capacities of

individuals and local communities).

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-IV) in May 2008, Japan announced support for (i) promoting the development of water and sanitation facilities to provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people, (ii) capacity building of 5,000 people on water resources management, and (iii) dispatch of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT).<sup>\*</sup> (see the figure on page 116 for details regarding TICAD) As of the end of March 2011, over 3.6 million people had received the benefits of ODA loan/grant aid for water and sanitation. Further, in December 2010, Japan led the way in the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly resolution of follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation (2008), and is supporting global efforts to achieve “Sustainable Sanitation: Five-year Drive to 2015,” by the 2015 deadline for achievement of the MDGs.



Nigerien women draw water from a well in a village where a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer works (Photo: Seico Tamai)

Note 9: Source: “Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water: 2010 Update”(WHO/UNICEF, 2010)

Note 10: Source: “Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation” (UNICEF, 2006)



A Japanese evaluation team inspects the site of the "North Lima Metropolitan Area Water Supply and Sewerage Optimization Project" that Japan implemented in Peru

Terminology

**\* Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)**

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, Senior Volunteers, and other technical experts from Japan are dispatched to Africa to provide technical guidance to enable the stable use of safe water. The Team conducts a wide range of activities, including ensuring safe water, maintenance and management of water supply facilities, and improvement of sanitary conditions related to water use.

**Maldives**

**"Sewage and Ground Water Management Project"  
Technical Cooperation Project (January 2009 - December 2010)**

The government of the Maldives has set the goal of providing sewage facilities to all of its inhabited islands. However, the spread of sewage treatment facilities and the sewer system has just begun, and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency, the organizations in charge of carrying out the plan, has almost no experience in the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of sewage treatment facilities. In this context, the project has set goals to improve the ability of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency in designing, maintenance, and management, specifically, the ability to make specifications to outsource the design and construction of sewage treatment facilities to subcontractors, and supervise the residents of each island on the maintenance of the completed facilities. To achieve these goals, specialists were dispatched to provide direct, onsite guidance for the creation of guidelines for the formulation of design specifications, creation of maintenance and management manuals, etc., in addition to conducting training in Japan to provide an understanding of sewage treatment facilities. By this project, sewage treatment facilities are expected to be spread throughout the Maldives in the future, and appropriately maintained and managed.



A Japanese specialist conducts training on pipe connections  
(Photo: Yachiyo Engineering)



## (4) Agriculture

The population of the undernourished people still remains high, and grain prices tend to rise again. In such circumstances, efforts toward agricultural development are urgent issue toward the achievement of “eradication of extreme poverty and hunger,” Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition, three out of

four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. Because the majority of these individuals rely on farming for living, efforts to develop agriculture and rural communities are important, and measures to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development through economic growth are required.

### <Japan's Efforts>

As Japan's ODA Charter stated, Japan recognizes the importance of cooperation on agricultural efforts to poverty reduction and Japan is proactively striving to address food problems as a global issue (see page 84 for details regarding approaches to Food issues). In short term, Japan provides food assistance to avert food shortages, and in medium and longer term, in order to prevent and eliminate the cause of food shortages including hunger, Japan supports to increase and improve production and productivity in developing countries. Specifically, Japan uses its knowledge and experience to strengthen development and disseminate capacity of agricultural production technology suited to the cultivation environment, to strengthen organizations of farmers, and to assist policy-making as well as to improve the infrastructures like irrigation

facilities and farm roads. In addition, Japan provides assistance for the research and dissemination agricultural technology of New Rice for Africa (NERICA)\* in Africa. Further, Japan provides assistance in agricultural sector through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the UN World Food Programme (WFP), and other international organizations.

At a side event of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-IV) held in 2008, Japan announced the “Coalition for African Rice Development” (CARD\*) initiative that aims at doubling African rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from the



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches planting vegetables to Nigerian women (Photo: Seico Tamai)

original 14 million tons/year to 28 million tons/year over a period of ten years (see the figure on page 116 for details regarding TICAD). Currently, Japan is working with rice-producing countries in Africa and international organizations, to support the creation of individual rice development strategy for each of the 23 Sub-Saharan African countries, and is implementing projects based on that strategy.

In addition, at an expanded meeting on ensuring food safety in July 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, Japan pledged at least \$3 billion over three years in 2010-2012 for agricultural development including infrastructure. In particular, in order to assistance for reducing post-harvest loss\* and promoting inter-trade and market distribution, Japan supports to transportation/storage and improvement of loading ports at the distribution stage, as well as development and management of water resources and agricultural land resources.



A woman harvests rice in the "Project for Improving Research Capacity for Nacala Corridor Agriculture Development" in Mozambique (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

Terminology

**\* NERICA**

NERICA (New Rice for Africa) is a general term for rice developed in 1994 by the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA; currently the Africa Rice Center) through hybridization of high-yield Asian rice with African rice, which is strong against weeds and disease and insect damage. Japan has also contributed to developing a variety of new types that are suited to the natural conditions of each region in Africa. The characteristics of the rice include (i) a higher yield, (ii) a shorter growth period, (iii) higher resistance to dryness (drought), and (iv) higher resistance to disease and insect damage, than conventional rice. Since 1997, Japan has partnered with international organizations and NGOs to provide support for research and development related to new types of NERICA, test cultivation, and increased production and popularization of seeds. In addition, Japan has dispatched agricultural experts and JICA volunteers (JOCV), and has received trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

**\* Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)**

CARD is a consultative group composed of donor countries, local African organizations, and international organizations partner with rice-producing countries in Africa that are interested in rice development. The CARD Initiative was announced at TICAD-IV in 2008. Japan plans to train 50,000 rice advisors in relation to doubling rice production.

**\* Post-harvest loss**

Post-harvest loss refers to a loss of food that was actually harvested, due to harvesting at an inappropriate time, exposure to excessive rain or dryness, exposure to extreme heat or cold, contamination by microorganisms, or physical damage that decreases the value of the product, etc.

**Afghanistan**

**"Improvement of Rice-based Agriculture in Nangarhar Province" Technical Cooperation Project (September 2007 - March 2011)**

Agriculture is a core industry in Afghanistan; approximately 80% of Afghans are engaged in agriculture. Rice is a particularly important grain, second only to wheat. However, the more than 20 years of war in the nation has destroyed irrigation facilities and systems to disperse cultivation technology. As a result, a quarter of the domestic rice demand is met through imports, spending scarce using precious foreign currency. Japan provided aid for rice cultivation in Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan's granary in the eastern rice-growing region, to improve the quality of rice and increase the income of farmers. Specifically, Japan provided guidance for agricultural techniques for agricultural experiment station researchers and agricultural dissemination staff members. Then, the station researchers and agricultural dissemination staff members teach farmers agricultural techniques on rice-growing to increase the volume of rice harvested. A method, tried on paddy crops, the nearly doubled the yielded from the range of 3 to 5 tons per hectare, to the range of 6 to 9 tons per hectare. Thus, further dissemination of the method is expected. In fact the "Rice-based Agriculture Development in Afghanistan" was launched in 2011 to implement the outcome results of this project in other rice-growing regions.



A dissemination staff member and a demonstration farm worker delight over the harvest (Photo: JICA)

## 2. Sustainable Growth

### (1) Socio-economic Infrastructure

To reduce poverty in developing countries, it is indispensable not only to implement measures to reduce poverty and to provide assistance in the areas of social development that directly help the poor, but also to promote sustainable economic growth. Therefore, it is important to improve the socio-economic infrastructure that serves as the foundation for the improvement of developing countries.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan supports infrastructure development and fosters the human resources to maintain, manage, and operate this infrastructure, in accordance with the development policies of developing countries. In terms of specific infrastructure development, development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and information and communication technology (ICT). Such infrastructure contributes to an expansion of exchange between urban and rural areas, ensures security against disasters, and promotes trade and investment with overseas regions. In addition, social infrastructure, which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water and sanitation, housing, and better access to hospitals and schools, is also established, as well as development of agricultural and fishery markets and fishing ports to revitalize local economies.



Heading toward the Saigon River Tunnel that is part of the "Saigon East-West Highway Construction Project" in Vietnam (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

#### Cambodia

#### **"Project on Capacity Enhancement of Environmental and Social Considerations for Resettlement" Technical Cooperation Project (April 2010 - Current)**

Further improvement of the transportation infrastructure is an issue that must be resolved in order to achieve a higher level of economic growth in Cambodia through preparation and maintenance of the infrastructure. Meanwhile, it is also important to give appropriate consideration to environmental and social aspects when moving ahead with development, and in particular, if it is necessary for residents to relocate in conjunction with the construction of new roads and the increase of traffic lanes on existing roads, it is necessary to give appropriate consideration to respecting fundamental human rights, the transparency of information, etc. Cambodia has many development needs, and in the future, the Resettlement Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance plans to take overall control of support for the relocation of residents in conjunction with public works projects conducted by the central government, provincial governments and city governments, so improvement of the abilities of the Department is a pressing issue. To contribute to a resolution of this issue, Japan dispatches Japanese specialists and proactively implements projects to improve the capabilities of staff members who propose policies related to resettlement, and to support the maintenance of implementation rules and strengthening of the implementation structure. These efforts are expected to enable development to proceed in an appropriate and sustainable manner.



Utilizing audiovisual equipment to make explanation meetings easier for residents to understand (Photo: JICA)



## (2) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The dissemination of ICT\* contributes to the achievement of sustainable economic growth by upgrading industries and improving productivity. It also contributes to the resolution of issues related to medical care, education, energy, the environment, disaster management, and other societal issues. Utilization of ICT improves their

democracy as encouraging information disclosure by the government, enabling the improvement of broadcast media, and improving the mechanisms. It is also extremely important to strengthen the civil society through improvement of the convenience and 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. Specifically, the main focus of support is on the construction of communication and broadcasting equipment and facilities in developing countries, and on introducing related legislation and fostering human resources. At the same time, Japan aims to provide comprehensive assistance including the infrastructural, human resource, and system aspects, such as the promotion of the Japanese style of digital terrestrial broadcasting abroad, that will also be effective in bringing economic growth to Japan.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer helps nuns learn how to use a computer in Ecuador (Photo: Akihito Takahashi)

### Terminology

#### \* Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is technology that integrates computers and other information technology with digital communication technology, as characterized by the Internet and mobile phones.

### Bhutan

#### "Project on Capacity Development of Bhutan Broadcasting Service" Technical Cooperation Project (September 2007 - September 2010)

Aiming to lessen the widening information gap among regions, the government of Bhutan has made efforts to enhance the functions of the Bhutan Broadcasting Service Corporation, give accurate information, and raise the educational level of the general public. Responding to such needs, Japan has dispatched television programming specialists to Bhutan since September 2007 to conduct training on creating digital educational video materials, to disseminate education and raise public awareness, and training on digital broadcasting technology. By dispatch of experts and training, Japan has contributed to improving the staff members' ability to create programs and strengthening their management abilities. Thanks to these efforts, nationwide broadcasts of high-quality programs have become possible in Bhutan, providing accurate information widely to the people is actualized, and the information gap among regions has narrowed.



Bhutan Broadcasting Service staff members film in the National Assembly Chamber (Photo: JICA)



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

It is a key that the private sector plays a leading role for sustainable growth in developing countries. Also it is important to revitalize private-sector activities such as the development of industry and the expansion of trade and investment. However, in developing countries beset by a

variety of challenges it can sometimes be difficult to set in place an environment that attracts private investment. Therefore supports from the international community are required.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF\*) to support the advancement of small and medium-sized companies in developing countries, the transfer of Japan's industrial technology, and the formulation of economic policies. In addition, Japan supports the environment of the trade and investment and development of the economic infrastructure in order to improve the export capabilities and competitiveness of developing countries.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)\* which started in 2001 also emphasizes the promotion of development through participation in the multilateral free trading system by developing countries. Japan has contributed to the trust fund set up within the WTO in an aim to improve the capacity of developing countries to engage in trade negotiations and participate in the global market, thereby gaining the ability to carry out the WTO agreements.

Regarding access to Japanese markets, Japan has implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which adopts lower tariff rates than general rates for exports of products from developing countries. In



Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Chiaki Takahashi meets with WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy at the WTO Third Global Review of Aid for Trade (Aft) Ministerial Level Meeting in Switzerland

particular, Japan provides duty-free quota-free access\* for Least Developed Countries (LDCs\*). In addition, 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 forums, including the WTO and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. At the Second Trade Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade held in July 2009, Japan announced its own new strategy for Aid for Trade called "Development Initiative for Trade 2009,"\* with approximately \$12 billion in total support for trade-related projects in three years from 2009 to 2011. This includes technical cooperation such as the dispatch of 40,000 experts and acceptance of trainees over the same period. The Initiative has garnered high praise from numerous countries.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches graduates of a school of home economics in Djibouti. Their products are sold to members of the Japan Self-Defense Forces and others as souvenirs. (Photo: Seico Tamai)

The project is currently making steady progress. In terms of specific initiatives, Japan provides funds for the development of transportation networks vital to trade, including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct power plants and power grids, etc. It also provides technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including the education of customs officials. Japan also provides assistance to small-scale production groups and small companies in developing countries for the One Village, One Product Campaign\*. In addition, Japan aids developing countries in attracting private sector investment by finding challenges unique to developing countries, recommends measures to promote investment, and otherwise encourages private investment.

Further, Japan is proactively engaged with Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade for Asia and the Pacific which researches successful examples of development assistance that has contributed to economic growth through exports in the Asia region. At the Third Aid for Trade Global Review Meeting held in July 2011, examples of Japan's success in development assistance and other results from meetings of the Technical Group were introduced to representatives of other regions, and garnered high praise from participating countries.



A Mayan resident weaves traditional textiles under the direction of a Senior Volunteer in Guatemala (Photo: Sadao Muraoka)

Terminology

**\* Other Official Flows (OOF)**

Flows of funds to developing countries from the public sector which are not considered to be ODA because the main purpose is not development. Examples include export credit, direct investment, financing of international organizations, etc.

**\* Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

Countries deemed by the United Nations to be particularly lagging in development even compared to other developing countries, based on the income classifications of developing countries. Countries that meet certain criteria, including a per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$905 or less. Currently, there are 48 countries that have been so designated: 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania, and 1 in Latin America.

**\* Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)**

A broad economic agreement between specific countries (or regions) that, in addition to free-trade agreements (FTA) that stipulate the elimination of customs duties and the liberalization of trade in services and goods, addresses non-trade issues, such as the movement of natural persons, investment, government procurement, and bilateral cooperation, etc.

**\* One Village, One Product Campaign**

Overseas utilization of an approach that began in Oita Prefecture in 1979. The aim is to create jobs and revitalize the community by developing unique local products through the utilization of local resources and traditional technology. Efforts are made to discover handicrafts, textiles, toys, and other attractive products that emanate the unique ethnic characteristics of developing countries in Asia and Africa, etc., and spread them out to a wider range of people, thereby aiding in the improvement of exports of products from developing countries.

**\* Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)**

Negotiations between multiple WTO member countries aimed at liberalizing trade in a wide range of fields, including reduction/elimination of customs duties on industrial products and agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry products, and loosening regulations in the service sector. One of their challenges is the development of developing countries through trade.

**\* Duty-free quota-free access**

Measures implemented by the developed world to eliminate customs duties, quotas, and other obstacles to exports from least developed countries (LDCs) to the developed world. The number of target products has been expanding, and approximately 98% of products exported by LDCs to the developed world can be imported without payment of duties and without quotas. (As of November 2011)

**\* Aid for Trade (AFT)**

Assistance is provided to development countries to support efforts to improve trade-related capabilities and to prepare and maintain the infrastructure, for the purpose of aiding developing countries in achieving economic growth under the WTO's multilateral trade structure.

**\* Development Initiative for Trade 2009**

Comprehensive measures to support the sustainable development of developing countries through trade. For developing countries to enjoy the benefits of a free trade system, not only must trade be liberalized, but it must be built on the three pillars of (i) production (improvement of the ability to produce competitive products), (ii) distribution and marketing (preparation and maintenance of a domestic and overseas logistics system including the distribution infrastructure), and (iii) purchasing (pioneering of markets). The aim is to combine means of assistance such as "knowledge and technology," "funds," "people," and "systems" with these three aspects, and provide comprehensive support that connects producers and laborers in developing countries to consumers in the developed world and developing countries.

## Ukraine

### **“Ukraine-Japan Center” Technical Cooperation Project (May 2006 - May 2011)**

Ukraine became independent from the Soviet Union in 1991, and the transition to a market economy did not go smoothly due to lack of human resources to introduce such new ways of thinking, entrench new ideas in society, and develop the ideas further for the benefit of the society. Thus, the development of such human resources has been an issue. To address this issue, Japan established the “Ukraine-Japan Center” as a site to foster human resources capable of making contribution to Ukraine's economic development and promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The activities of the Center are diverse, and revolve around (i) the development of business people (business administration courses, trade investment seminars, collaboration among government, industry, and academia, etc.), (ii) Japanese language education, and (iii) promotion of mutual understanding (introducing Japanese culture, etc.). These efforts yielded many outcomes, for example; Japanese management techniques were adopted by the government and businesses, and the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course was added to universities' curriculum. In addition, networks have been established among business, government, and the general public of Ukraine and Japan; as a result, mutual understanding between the people of both countries has deepened. The Center has become widely popular with the people of Ukraine as a good example of “Visibility of Japanese Aid,” and has served as a hub for exchange with Japan.



A business seminar conducted by Japanese experts  
(Photo: Ukraine-Japan Center)

## India

### **“Project for Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing Program (VLFM)” Technical Cooperation Project (August 2007 - Current)**

In August 2007, when India's manufacturing industry was seeking change, the “Project for Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing Program” was launched to let India know Japan's style of production, then develop India's own style of manufacturing techniques to strengthen India's manufacturing industry. Under the India's first system of collaboration among government, industry, and academia, four courses were offered for employees categorized by job title in the participating company. Over 400 individuals have completed the required courses, and are now active in India's manufacturing industry. Through the dedicated guidance of chief advisors and specialists dispatched from Japan, participants have learned not only manufacturing techniques, but also Japan's style of work discipline, and became leaders in the manufacturing industry. In addition, the individuals who completed the project's courses have created products that have had an impact on the manufacturing industry, including the development of “ChotuKool,” a scaled-down refrigerator, and creating a submersible pump in collaboration with farmers, who are also their customers. The project was originally scheduled to end in August 2010, but Japan and India agreed to continue it until March 2013, to enable India to carry it autonomously in a sustainable manner.



Senior management course training in Japan (Photo: JICA)



# Revitalizing Communities through Business by Focusing on the Regional Characteristics

—Spreading the One Village One Product Movement in Africa—

Africa faces a huge social issue: the drastic relocation of populations from rural villages to large cities. Countries across the continent are struggling to reduce the disparity between urban and rural areas, and to revive remote communities.

Japan promotes a community-driven rural development program called One Village One Product (OVOP). This seeks to nurture local products, build a market for them, and use it to invigorate the local economy. The program is based on the model of Oyama Town in Japan's southern prefecture of Oita, which has succeeded in revitalizing its own economy through the cultivation of local ume plums and chestnuts. At present, OVOP has grown into a movement that encompasses all of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Acknowledging OVOP as an effective means of revitalizing its local economies, the government of Kenya has established within its offices a secretariat dedicated to the program.

Kenji Aizono is based there in Kenya to spread OVOP activities throughout Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>\*1</sup>. After graduating university, Mr. Aizono worked at a private company before becoming a JICA volunteer coordinator in the Federated States of Micronesia, which started off his involvement in international cooperation. He later became a JICA regional project formulation advisor to promote the OVOP movement in Malawi, and in January 2010 moved his base to Kenya.

OVOP supports the making of value-added products and services that use locally available resources and incorporate the residents' creativity, and the development of human resources to continue making those products.

Hence, coordinators do not give the residents direct advice as to what to make or who to sell it to. Their single purpose is to back up the residents' creativity and efforts. Mr. Aizono puts it this way: "Our role is to provide support when needed, and only when the residents themselves show motivation."

A workshop Mr. Aizono held to introduce the OVOP movement has inspired various groups to come forward and submit unique products. One example is a heatless cooking pot. This is a basket woven with banana fibers that acts as a warmer. Line it with old rags, place a heated pot containing ingredients inside it, covered the surface with a cloth, and it uses only residual heat to cook the contents and keep the food warm. This was a wonderful idea, as it even saved fuel, but unfortunately it came up just short of being a sellable product.

A unique example is tree stump crafts. The Kenyans cut down many trees to make furniture and charcoal, but leave the stumps behind without using them. One group thought of a business that processed these stumps into tables and chairs. This idea worked out. A "tree stump bar" that uses this furniture has emerged in Kenya, and the products are now exported to Europe.

Mr. Aizono says, "The essence of OVOP is to cheer on these motivated groups. As the activities spread, they will attract more Africans full of vitality and enhance the chances of their developing products that hadn't existed before. In ten or twenty years' time, I'm confident that our activities will transform into a much bigger movement and contribute to invigorating communities through business."

<sup>\*1</sup> One Village One Product (OVOP) Project



Mr. Aizono (fourth from left) explaining OVOP to a group manufacturing and selling beadwork (Photo: JICA)



Right: Woman holding a commercialized stone object made in Kenya (sold in Japan and Europe) (Photo: JICA)



## (4) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

For the sustainable growth of developing countries, not only the establishment of the socio-economic infrastructure, but also the policy formulation, institution building, and human resources development are important. It is essential

to support 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 support in policy formulation and institution building, Japan provides assistance for development of the legal system. Improvement of the legal system serves as the foundation for development of the country through self-help efforts that are based on good governance. Assistance for this sector is a typical example of person-to-person cooperation between Japan and the recipient countries, and plays a role in “Visibility of Japanese Aid.”

In addition, improvement of the legal systems in developing countries through such measures will also improve the work environment for Japanese companies that work in those countries. Accordingly, it plays an extremely important role in support for the New Growth Strategy (see “Terminology” on page 43) including the “Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems” (see “Terminology” on page 43) to prepare institution building. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal systems comes through its “soft power,” and serves as the underpinning for strengthening Asia’s potential for growth.

Moreover, for democratic development Japan supports the institution building for legal, judicial, administrative, public service, and police systems, support for the implementation of democratic elections, strengthening of civil society, and aid improvement of women’s status. Japan also provides support for the prevention of corruption, the development of statistical capabilities, and the enhancement of the abilities of local governments.

For the issues of criminal justice Japan also support the training and seminars for professionals on the criminal justice of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime

and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI).

Japan provides assistance for the policy formulation and institution building not only for specific projects, but also for financing the national accounts of local government.

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintenance of domestic security, Japan transfers the knowledge and technology and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, provides equipment, and assists in the preparation and maintenance of facilities, while emphasizing the development of human resources, including creation of systems and improvement of administrative capabilities. The National Police Agency dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Through this, Japan strives to transfer the attitudes, investigative abilities, and forensics technology of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.



A Japanese expert specialist gives advice on improvements to a Brazilian police supervisor in a police box in Sao Paulo, Brazil as part of the “Project on Implementation of Community Policing Using the Koban System” (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

## Thailand

### "Project on Enhancing the Capacity of Local Public Service Provision through Local Coordination and Cooperation" Technical Cooperation Project (February 2010 - Current)

In 1997, the constitution of Thailand was amended to promote decentralization. However, the size of each municipality providing public service is small, and under the present situation, municipalities are unable to provide the level of public services required as a result of decentralization. Therefore, municipalities are required to provide public services efficiently by collaborating with other municipalities. This project aims to focus its efforts on important areas. For example, it is important for governing bodies higher than the prefectural level to support municipalities (cities, towns, and villages). Thus, the project aims to transfer the technologies and skills for efficient public services by share the knowledge and experience gained through coordinating with higher-level governments with municipalities. Through these efforts, the project is expected to improve the ability of the municipalities to providing public services that support the foundation of people's lives, and to contribute to Thailand's further development.



A Japanese expert inspects a joint project (removal of weeds from irrigation canals) between adjacent municipalities  
(Photo: JICA)

## (5) Cultural Preservation and Promotion

In developing countries, more people are interested in the promotion and preservation of their own cultures. For example, cultural heritages that symbolize a country are not only the source of pride for its people, but can also be used effectively as sightseeing resources to develop the society of the residents of surrounding areas. However, many of the cultural heritages of developing countries are at risk, and support to protect those cultural heritages can be viewed as cooperation that goes direct to people's hearts, and has long-term impact. In addition, the preservation of the precious cultural heritages that are shared by all humankind is an issue that not only developing countries should be dealing with, but the entire international community as well.



The Tikal ruins in Guatemala

### <Japan's Efforts>

Since 1975 Japan has continued to contribute the promotion of cultural and higher educational activities and preservation of cultural heritages of developing countries with Cultural Grant Assistance\*. Specifically, Japan has implemented construction of the facilities for the preservation and use of the cultural heritages and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, higher education and research organization facilities, and improvement of necessary equipment in the said facilities. The equipment and facilities provided to developing countries through Cultural Grant Assistance are also used as bases for providing information of Japan, and for cultural exchange, and would deepen the understanding of

Japan and fostering a sense of affinity toward Japan. In recent years, from the viewpoint of "greater visibility of Japanese assistance," support for Japanese language education, traditional Japanese martial arts, and other such areas have been priority areas.

In FY2010, Japan provided assistance for the tourism and educational facilities related to natural and cultural heritages in Tanzania, Cambodia, Honduras, and Guatemala. In addition to providing the opportunity for the people of these countries to become familiar with their precious natural and cultural heritages, this assistance was intended to contribute to socio-economic development through the tourism industry.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Japan has supported the project for improvement of the musical instruments of the Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra which contributes to domestic ethnic reconciliation and peace activities through ethnic musical performances involving performers from multiple ethnic groups. In addition, Japan has provided support for language education and musical education in universities in Kyrgyzstan, where instable conditions continue due to the conflict between young people from different ethnic groups, in an effort to contribute to the “consolidation of peace.” Further, Japan has provided support for the production and broadcast of television programs in Argentina, Sri Lanka, Laos, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, and Tonga, and for Japanese language education in Ethiopia, Brazil, Costa Rica, and Ukraine.

Moreover, Japan is supporting restoration and preservation of the cultural heritage, providing equipments, and conducting the necessary preliminary or general

studies and surveys on heritage through “the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage” that has been established in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Particular efforts are put in the capacity building of human resources in developing countries, through the dispatch of international experts, workshops, and other activities which serve to transfer technology and knowledge as well. Japan provides support not only related to so-called tangible cultural heritages, but also for intangible cultural heritages such as traditional dance, music, handicraft technology, oral traditions, through “the Japan Funds-in-Trust for the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage” which has been established in UNESCO as well. Through the Funds, Japan supports projects of the training of successors, the storage of records, and other activities.



Rehearsal in the National Theater in Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of the “Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra” (Photo: JICA)



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches judo in Niger (Photo: Seico Tamai)

**Terminology**

**\* Cultural Grant Assistance**

Cultural Grant Assistance provides the funding to contribute to the promotion of cultural and higher educational activities and preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries (procurement of equipment, construction of facilities, etc.). There are two types: “General Cultural Grant Assistance,” which is provided to governmental organizations, and “Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects,” which is provided to NGOs and local public entities for small-scale projects.

**Turkey**

**“The Project for the Construction of Kaman-Kalehoyuk Archaeological Museum” Cultural Grant Assistance (June 2007 - April 2009)**

Kaman-Kalehoyuk Archeological Museum, home to artifacts found in the Kaman-Kalehoyuk archeology site located in the crossroads of East-West-South-North cultural exchange in the central Turkey, was built through Japan’s Cultural Grant Assistance. A grand opening ceremony was held in July 2010 as an event of the “Japan Year 2010 in Turkey.” Since 1985, the Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan has been engaged in excavation of the site. Over the past year, more than 40,000 people have visited the museum, and educational activities including classes on the archaeological sites and archaeology for children and local residents, and training for researchers have been held. In addition, the Turkish government has begun making efforts for roads construction and improvement in the neighboring areas, etc., to attract tourists. The museum is expected to have socio-economic impact on the local community. Many media have covered the museum, and its effect of creating a sense of affinity toward Japan and promoting exchange between the two countries are anticipated.



Inside the museum (Photo: Japanese Institute of Anatolian Archaeology at the Middle Eastern Culture Center)

## 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. At the

G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008, the environment and climate change were taken up as one of the major themes and constructive discussions were held. The entire international community must address the environmental issues to ensure the prosperity of humankind in the future.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

##### ● Environmental Pollution Control

With Japanese great experience and technology Japan is working for the resolution of pollution issues in developing countries. In particular, Japan supports measures against pollution and the improvement of the living environment

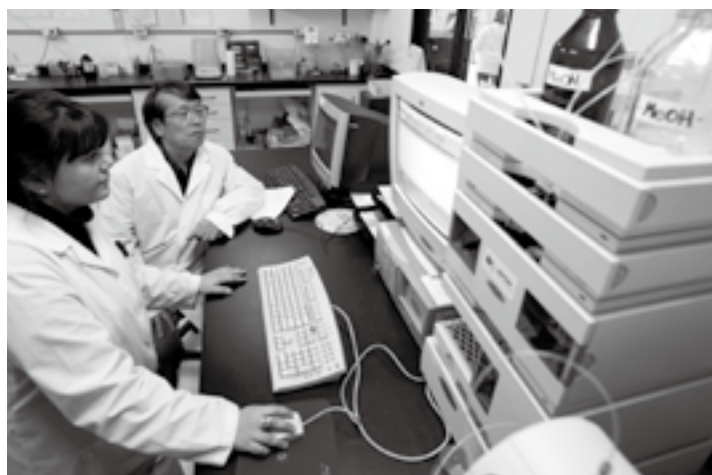
in urban areas (measures against air pollution, prevention of water contamination, waste management, etc.), mainly in Asian countries that are achieving rapid economic growth.

##### ● Climate Change

Climate change threatens human security (see the figure on page 32) with disregard for national borders. Because it is an urgent issue for humankind, international community including both developed and developing countries should work together to strengthen measures to address the climate change.

In October 2010, Japan hosted Aichi-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership in Nagoya co-chaired by Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Maehara and Papua New Guinea's Minister for Foreign Affairs Trade and Immigration Samuel T. Abal. At the meeting, direction was formulated to accelerate efforts toward the preservation of forests in developing countries (REDD+)\*<sup>11</sup>, one of the important pillars of climate change. In addition, Japan collaborated closely with the host country Mexico and other countries at the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16), resulting in the adoption of the Cancun Agreements that lead to the establishment of a comprehensive international framework, including major greenhouse gas emitters like the United States and China. The Cancun Agreements stipulate the establishment of the "Green Climate Fund" to support developing countries in the field of climate change, and the launch of a transitional

committee to design it. Japan hosted the Second Meeting of the Transitional Committee for the design of the Green Climate Fund in Tokyo, July 2011, and has actively contributed to the process of the basic design of this fund in COP17. Further, in 2009 Japan pledged \$15 billion up to 2012, including public and private finance to support developing countries that actively making efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and that being particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change. Japan has already implemented over \$12.5 billion as of the end of October 2011.



A Senior Volunteer provides technical guidance for a water quality test at the National Institute of Water in Argentina with equipment provided as part of the "Project on Establishment of Control Capacity for Industrial Wastewater and Water (Project for Technical Capacity Development for Industrial Wastewater and Waste Pollution Mitigation)" (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Note 11: REDD: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, in Developing Countries





Exploring a glacial lake in Bhutan as part of the “Study on GLOFs (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods) in the Bhutan Himalayas” project (Photo: Jiro Komori)



Conducting training on ecological monitoring for local environmental protection staff as part of “The Capacity Enhancement Project for Coral Reef Monitoring” in Palau (Photo: PICRC)

Additionally, at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting held in Dakar, the capital of Senegal in May 2011, Japan proposed that African countries formulate their strategy to promote low-carbon growth in Africa, and is supporting to build a low-carbon society in Africa. Moreover, Japan is promoting the “East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership” which aims to promote dissemination of low-carbon technologies and achieve both economic growth and measures against global warming in East Asia, which is the world’s economic growth center and also includes the world’s largest emitters of greenhouse gas

## ● Biodiversity

The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) and the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP5)\* were held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010. At the meeting, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020)\* which is a global target beginning in 2011 to effectively implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol\*, which specifies concrete measures for Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources that should be implemented by each of the party countries, and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol\* which stipulates the scope of responsibility and response measures when genetically modified organisms have damaged the ecosystem, were adopted. In addition, Japan announced the Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Conservation of Biodiversity (Life in Harmony Initiative) to support efforts by developing countries to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, pledging a total of \$2 billion over a period of three years beginning in 2010,

such as China and India.

Japan made constructive proposals and actively contributed to discussions at COP17, which was held in Durban, South Africa at the end of 2011. This yielded four significant results, namely progress for future frameworks, an agreement towards the establishment of the Second Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol, the Green Climate Fund and a series of decisions regarding the implementation of the Cancun Agreements. The basic design of the “Green Climate Fund” was agreed upon, and strides were made towards its establishment.

for areas that aid in preserving biodiversity. Moreover Japan supported the establishment of the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) at Global Environment Facility (GEF) and in 2010 contributed 1 billion yen to the fund in order to support early entry into force and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

In the future, it will be extremely important to work steadily toward achievement of these goals to conserve biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use.






Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Maehara speaks as a representative of the COP 10 host country at a High Level Meeting on Biodiversity in the UN General Assembly

## Biodiversity



"Biodiversity" refers to the abundance of life, including the many living things that populate the earth, the ecosystems that connect and balance them, and the characteristics of the genes that living organisms transmit from the past to the future.

Biodiversity		
Diversity of ecosystems	Diversity of species	Diversity of genes
		
The existence of forests, wetlands, rivers, coral reefs, and a variety of other environments	The existence of animals, plants, bacteria, microbes, and many other living organisms (Estimated number of species of organism on the earth: 5 million to 30 million)	The existence of organisms that are resistant to dryness and heat, organisms that are resistant to disease, and a variety of other differences between individual organisms with the same species

Because living organisms have no national borders, and it is necessary for the entire world to deal with the issue of biodiversity, the "Convention on Biological Diversity" was created.

Objectives: Parties to the Convention work to achieve the maintenance and sustainable use of biodiversity through (i) the conservation of biological diversity, (ii) the sustainable use of its components, and (iii) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, through provision of economic and technological assistance from the allocating developed countries to developing countries.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (MOP 5) were held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture for a period of approximately three weeks in October 2010. Over 13,000 people participated in COP 10, including representatives from 179 Party countries, international organizations, NGOs, and native populations.

In addition, approximately 350 side events were hosted simultaneously by local public entities, NGOs, and private businesses, attracting over 118,000 visitors.

### Terminology

#### \* REDD

REDD is a concept for reducing greenhouse gas emissions caused by the deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, by setting the reference levels, based on the past trend, and giving the incentives to developing countries like financing to achieve reduction. "REDD+" refers to such efforts that also include preservation of forests, sustainable forest management, and increase of forest carbon accumulation.

#### \* Aichi Biodiversity Targets

They are also called the "Post 2010 Biodiversity Targets." The medium/long-term goal is to achieve harmony between humans and nature by 2050, with a short-term target of implementing actions to stop the loss of biological diversity by 2020. The Targets consist of 20 individual goals, including the designation and preservation of at least 17% of land areas and 10% of ocean areas as protected areas.

#### \* Cartagena Protocol

The Cartagena Protocol came into force in 2003. It stipulates measures to ensure sufficient protections related to safe transfer, handling, and the use of living modified organisms, to prevent living modified organisms which moved across borders from being released into the nature and adversely affect on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

#### \* Building a Low-Carbon Society

This refers to the achievement of the society with low-carbon emissions through the use of Japan's advanced environmental technologies including the introduction of high-efficiency power station, sustainable forest management, promotion and improvement of systems related with energy-saving, renewable energy, and waste management.

#### \* Nagoya Protocol

A protocol regarding ABS (access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources). It requires the users of genetic resources (plants, animals, and microbes that lead to the development of products such as food and pharmaceuticals) to distribute the benefits of such use to the providers of those resources in a fair manner.

#### \* Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol

The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol specifies "liability and redress" (who is responsible) and stipulates the implementation of response measures such as measures to prevent loss and measures for restoration that must be implemented by the responsible parties, when the maintenance of biodiversity, etc., has been adversely affected by the import and export of genetically modified organisms.

## Brazil

### **“Utilization of ALOS Images to Support Protection of the Brazilian Amazon Forest and Combat against Illegal Deforestation” Technical Cooperation Project (June 2009 - Current)**

Brazil's Amazon region is facing a serious problem of decreasing forests due to illegal logging. However, it is not easy to prevent illegal logging in a vast rain forest through ground patrols. To solve this problem, Japan has provided technological aid by using satellites to discover illegal logging in Brazil. Cloud is a big problem which causes blur satellite images during the rainy season, however Japan's ALOS is equipped with the radar that can penetrate clouds to detect illegal logging during the rainy season when the ground is hidden by clouds.



Japanese experts and Brazilian counterparts search for deforested areas  
(Photo: JICA)

\* ALOS: Advanced Land Observing Satellite

## South Africa

### **“Climate Simulation and Projections for Adaptation Impact in the Southern African Region” Technical Cooperation Project (April 2010 - Current)**

In Southern African Region, many people are engaged in agriculture and livestock farming, highly dependent on the natural environment, however, the social infrastructure is not sufficient to deal with natural disasters, thus the region tends to be easily affected by abnormal weather caused by climate change. In this context, research institutes in Japan and the Republic of South Africa are conducting joint research to forecast climate change for the purpose of mitigating the impact of climate change on Southern African Region. This project uses both models of the atmosphere and the ocean affecting the climate of Africa's southern region, to forecast regional climate change, and have been successful in predicting El Niño and other climate change phenomena. In the future, the project aims to further improve the accuracy of climate change forecasts and send weather forecasts to a wide range of local residents, through the Internet, mobile phones, and other means.



A Japanese researcher lectures at the University of the Western Cape  
(Photo: JICA)

# Column 5

## Combine Powers and Resolve Problems!

—Community Afforestation Project in Malawi—

Making ridges with contour farming  
(Photo: Hiroyuki Kanazawa)



The middle section of the Shire River flowing through northern Blantyre City is an important agricultural area of Malawi and home to the country's largest hydroelectricity plant. The bounties of the highland area are diminishing, however, as an increasing population gathers wood for fuel and plows new land for farming. The resulting decline in forest resources, such as soil erosion and landslides caused by heavy rain obstructing the water flow to the hydropower plant, is endangering the livelihood of the local residents.

At the request of the Malawi Government, Japan conducted several detailed surveys of the area and discovered that the residents need first and foremost a higher income. Hence it launched an open-participation community afforestation project that aims to both revive and preserve the forest and at the same time create an income. For this project<sup>\*1</sup> experts in forest management and rural development are dispatched from Japan. One of these experts is Mr. Hiroyuki Kanazawa, who has prior experience in the neighboring country of Zambia. Mr. Kanazawa reflects, "At the start of the project, the biggest challenge was figuring out how to motivate the local farmers to work at their own initiative."

The project in Malawi is carried out in a unique way. The core of the activities is planning and implementing training according to the local farmers' needs, and anyone willing to receive training can join in. When participants in the project's target areas added up to as many as 30,000 households—too many for the extension workers to handle alone—the extension workers decided to foster local instructors in each of the villages. The local instructors are called "lead farmers," and they are chosen by election. These lead farmers receive training from the extension workers, and then act as instructors in their own villages.

At the outset, the training courses covered a wide variety of skills—growing vegetables, beekeeping, freshwater fish farming, soil conservation, forestry, and more. But because holding all these courses in every village in the Middle Shire area would take an eternity, the extension workers have decided to narrow down the training to soil conservation and forestry. As participating villagers come to understand that soil conservation helps to increase the yield of their staple food, maize, and that forest management leads to the prevention of soil erosion

and even to an income, word spreads and the training attracts even more participants.

Mr. Alfazema in the village of Mtema is delighted: "I grew maize with the contour farming<sup>\*2</sup> I learned about in training, and I got a bigger yield. My house is full of maize." In Chuma, villagers tried their hand at planting the guava tree. They have sent good news that this year the tree started to bear fruit, which they can now both eat themselves and sell to others.

Once a year, the project holds a plenary meeting with the lead farmers and heads of every village. At one such meeting, there was a report that moved Mr. Kanazawa. Mr. Sungeni of Chiwalo village said: "The project is here to help us, but soil conservation is our own problem. For us to make a better living, we must not wait for others to give to us, but combine our powers and resolve problems on our own."

2011 is the International Year of Forests, a year for raising global awareness of forest preservation and restoration. Through the community afforestation project that aims to revive and preserve the forest of the Shire Highlands, Malawian villagers show promising signs of earning a living and ensuring a secure life for themselves in the future.

\*1 Project for community vitalization and afforestation in the Middle Shire (November 2007–November 2012)

\*2 Making ridges for growing crops across a slope along its contour lines to prevent soil erosion



Village hearing survey (Mr. Kanazawa third from left)  
(Photo: Hiroyuki Kanazawa)



## (2) Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are a major problem that affects not only the health of individuals, but also the socio-economic development of developing countries. In addition, co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis for which conventional drugs are not effective is a significant problem. Further, the strengthening of measures against new strains of influenza, polio, and other emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

continues to be an international issue. Moreover, “neglected tropical diseases”<sup>\*12</sup> such as Chagas’ disease, Filariasis, Schistosomiasis have infected approximately 1 billion people worldwide,<sup>12</sup> causing major socio-economic loss in developing countries. Because infectious diseases have an impact that crosses national borders, the international community must unite to address them. Japan cooperates closely with the relevant countries and international organizations to implement countermeasures.

### <Japan’s Efforts>

#### ● The three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria)

Japan attaches great importance to supporting “the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund).” Discussions on measures against infectious diseases held for the first time at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit held in 2000 led to the establishment of the Global Fund as an organization to provide funding against the three major infectious diseases. As one of its founders, Japan has contributed approximately \$1.4 billion from the establishment of the Global Fund in 2002 until 2011. It is estimated that the Global Fund had saved the lives of 6.5 million people by the end of 2010. Furthermore, at the September 2010 UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$800 million to the Global Fund in the coming years from 2011. In addition, Japan also prepared to provide supplemental bilateral aid to make it possible for measures against the three major infectious diseases to be implemented effectively in developing countries that receive assisted to the Global Fund. Japan is striving to enhance the link between strengthening health systems and implementing for maternal and child health (see “Terminology” on page 61 for a description of the three major infectious diseases and health system).

In June 2011, at the milestone 10th anniversary of the United Nations Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations High-level Meeting on HIV/AIDS was held at the UN Headquarters in New York to discuss the



A baby is vaccinated for tuberculosis (BCG) in Bangladesh (Photo: Kana Matsukawa)

current issued on HIV/AIDS and the progress of the countermeasures worldwide. State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Yutaka Banno headed a delegation from Japan, and renewed the government’s commitment to contribute to international measures against HIV/AIDS, regardless of the fact that it was soon after the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, Japan also contributed in the aspects of expertise in launching the Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and keeping their Mothers Alive.

As HIV/AIDS countermeasures through bilateral aid, to prevent new infections Japan spreads knowledge, raises awareness, and provides testing and counseling, and enhance the distribution of drugs to treat HIV/AIDS.

Note 12: Source: “10 facts on neglected tropical diseases” [http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/neglected\\_tropical\\_diseases/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/neglected_tropical_diseases/en/index.html) (WHO)



Using neem leaves to make mosquito repellent incense as a measure against malaria, under the guidance of a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer in Niger  
(Photo: Seico Tamai)

In particular, mainly in Africa, JOCV (JICA Volunteers) on HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in the spread of knowledge and understanding of prevention, and in the care and support of infected persons and patients.

About tuberculosis, under the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015, Japan assists in the implementation of a series of measures against tuberculosis such as the prevention of infection, early detection, diagnosis, and continuous treatment to the countries prioritizing for the prevention of tuberculosis that the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated and the countries with high prevalence of tuberculosis, Japan also promotes measures against co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare announced the “Stop TB Japan Action Plan” that was drawn up jointly with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership Japan. Japan would utilize the experience and technology it had fostered through tuberculosis countermeasures domestically, and in collaboration between the public and private sectors, work to reduce the number of deaths from tuberculosis by 10% (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures) worldwide, by focusing efforts on reducing such deaths in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa.

Japan assists in efforts to implement measures against malaria, a major cause of infant mortality, by strengthening local communities and through cooperation with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

## ● Influenza

Japan’s international cooperation on avian and pandemic influenza has so far reached approximately \$400 million (as of April 2011) since 2005.. In addition to providing approximately ¥1.1 billion in emergency grant aid to WHO in September 2009 to support the provision of vaccines in developing countries, Japan provided courses of anti-viral medicine and other supplies for 1.5 million people in Asia in cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in preparation for new strains of influenza that may be generated in the future. Further, Japan contributes

proactively to the international community by providing bilateral aid to strengthen systems to monitor circumstances when there has been an outbreak of influenza and to increase vaccine production capacity, etc. Japan also promotes efforts to build a cooperative framework in the Asia-Pacific region through the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to implement measures against highly pathogenic avian influenza and to strengthen surveillance of diseases of wild birds, as countermeasures for the spread of the disease among birds (domestic fowl) that are kept as farm animals.

## ● Polio

Polio is in the final stages of eradication. Japan provides support, mainly through UNICEF, to provide polio vaccines and other related aid chiefly to the polio-endemic countries (countries in which polio has never been eradicated), Nigeria, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. In April 2009 Japan disbursed \$200,000 through UNICEF for polio vaccines to combat the urgent major outbreak of polio in Tajikistan and surrounding countries. Further, Japan has partnered with the private sector's Gates Foundation to utilize ODA loans to provide polio vaccines for approximately 32 million children under the age of five in Pakistan for supporting to eradicate polio (see page 28 for details regarding cooperation with the Gates Foundation).



A child is vaccinated for polio in Bangladesh (Photo: Daisaku Miyake)

## ● Neglected Tropical Diseases

Japan has taken the lead in engaging in full-scale measures against Chagas' disease in Central America, and contributes to decreasing the risk of infection by supporting the establishment of systems to implement measures against insects that transmit the disease. In regard to Filariasis,

Japan supplies antiparasitic agents as well as educational materials to provide knowledge and understanding to a large number of people. Japan also conducts preventive education through JOCV in order to reduce the number of new patients and maintain the non-epidemic status.

## ● Vaccinations

It has been proven that vaccinations are an inexpensive and effective method of combating infectious diseases, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved each year with vaccination.<sup>13</sup> In 2011, Japan made its first contribution of \$9.3 million to the GAVI Alliance<sup>14</sup> (see "Terminology" on page 33), which was established in 2000 to

improve the vaccination rate in developing countries. It has been estimated that assistance through GAVI had saved 5.82 million lives by 2010, and that it would be able to save 4.2 million more lives by 2015, the deadline for achievement of the MDGs.

Note 13: Source: "Health Topics Immunization" <http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en> (WHO)

Note 14: The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation See "Terminology" on page 33.



### \* Emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

Emerging diseases: SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome), avian influenza, the Ebola virus, and other infectious diseases that were not known in the past but that have been newly recognized in recent years. Reemerging diseases: Cholera, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases that had spread widely in the past, then subsequently saw a decrease in the number of patients and were believed to have converged, but that have increased again in recent years.

### \* Neglected tropical diseases

Chagas' disease, dengue fever, filariasis, and other diseases transmitted from parasites, bacteria, etc. The number of infected individuals has reached approximately 1 billion worldwide, with some cases resulting in death, although many of the diseases could be prevented or eradicated. In addition, because of factors such as the prevalence among the poor, there is little public concern, so the development and spread of diagnostic methods, treatment, and new drugs is lagging.

## Philippines

### "Projects for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis in the Philippines" Technical Cooperation Project (April 2010 - Current)

Leptospirosis is a widely-spread infectious disease mainly in tropical and subtropical areas, which causes hepatic disorders, renal failure, pulmonary hemorrhage, and other disorders in an infected individual, and death in some cases. It is estimated that about 500,000 people are infected with this disease worldwide each year, with 23% of those cases ending in death (WHO, 1999). Because the symptoms are very similar to those of other infectious diseases, its prevention and diagnosis requires sophisticated and specialized technology. Leptospirosis is endemic in the Philippines as well. When the nation was struck by a typhoon in October 2009, there was an outbreak of the disease in the affected area, resulting in a large number of deaths. Because of the difficulty of prevention and diagnosis, effective countermeasures have not been taken. In this context, Japan has actively provided assistance for epidemiological studies in relation with Leptospirosis, as well as the development of techniques for rapid diagnosis, etc., through a framework of Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development, which is to support joint research between research institutes in Japan and recipient countries.



Researchers engage in detection work (Photo: JICA)

## Thailand

### "International Training Course on STIs Case Management Skills" Third-country Training (October 2008 - March 2011)

Gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted infections create approximately 340 million new patients each year. This is a serious global public health issue, but the current situation is that there is no effective countermeasure in many developing countries because there is a risk of being infected again when individuals stop taking medication believing they have been cured.

Under the cooperation between Japan and Thailand, inviting trainees from five African countries (Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe), this project conducts practical training on medical case control techniques, including not only diagnosing and treating patients but also counseling and educating people, and advising how to deal with a partner infected by a sexually transmitted disease, etc. As advocated at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-IV) held in Yokohama in 2008, Japan is working toward solving global issues by sharing successful experiences in assisting Asia with the countries of Africa.



An instructor from Thailand teaches African trainees methods of detecting sexually transmitted infections (Photo: JICA)

\* STIs: Sexually Transmitted Infections



### (3) Food

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the number of undernourished people at the end of 2010 remained high at an estimated 925 million putting the goal of “halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (from 20% to 10%)” by 2015, which is not on track to meet the target (16% as of 2010). The need for food aid is increasing due to conflict, natural disasters, and the rise of

food prices. In addition, there is a need for international coordination and multifaceted measures to establish food security (guaranteeing the right of all people to sufficient food), such as ensuring social safety-net, improving nutrition, improving the balance of supply and demand through increasing food production, and measures against infectious diseases of livestock.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides food aid in consideration of such circumstances. In FY2010, Japan provided a total of ¥12.2 billion in bilateral food aid to 19 countries. In terms of multilateral food assistance, Japan provided through the UN World Food Program (WFP), for emergency food aid, support for school meals programs that promote school enrollment and regular attendance, providing food to promote participation in work for development of agricultural land and social infrastructure to support the independence of the local community. In 2010, Japan contributed a total of \$214.41 million to WFP projects

being implemented around the world.

Japan also supports the efforts of developing countries to enhance their own food safety. Japan reinforces countermeasures for animal infectious diseases in the Asia-Pacific region that expand beyond national borders, such as foot-and-mouth disease, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), in cooperation with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO (see page 64 for details regarding Agriculture).



A woman carries fertilizer provided through Japan's Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers in Bolivia, for solving food shortage problems (Photo: Insumos Bolivia)



A market in Uganda (Photo: Koji Sato/JICA)

## Zambia

### **"Food Crop Diversification Support Project for Enhancement of Food Security (FoDiS)" Technical Cooperation Project (October 2006 - October 2011)**

The staple food of the people of Zambia is maize (corn), an important crop grown by over 80% of the nation's farmers. However, the majority of them are small-scale farmers who cultivate maize dependent on rainfall, thus the country suffers a nationwide food crisis every several years when a drought occurs. To relieve the impact of a drought and other climate changes, Japan is promoting support for the diversifying food crop cultivation, not depending on maize. This project has contributed to food security in Zambia by distributing materials for planting drought resistance tuber crops like cassava and sweet potatoes, and the seeds of upland rice named NERICA (New Rice for Africa) -which Japan is promoting for its dispersal in Africa- to small-scale farmers, and supporting their cultivation. In addition, Japan has provided assistance to improve the abilities of research institutes that carry out the propagation of seeds and selective breeding of plants create a mechanism for distribution of major crops other than maize in domestic markets, as well as support for processing technology.



A farmer holds harvested cassava. Cassava is a valuable substitute for maize. (Photo: JICA)

## Afghanistan

### **"School Feeding in Afghanistan: Project to Provide the Opportunity to Learn for Girls" Contribution to WFP (January 2011 - October 2011)**



A child holds a high-nutrient biscuit provided as part of lunch at an elementary school in Afghanistan's Herat Province. WFP distributed the biscuits provided by Japan. (Photo: WFP/Teresa Ha)

Japan is partnering with WFP to implement school feeding activities in Afghanistan, which continue to be unstable due to many years of domestic conflicts and natural disasters, etc. School feeding not only improves nutrition for children, but has a wide range of impact, including relieving their hunger and making children able to focus on their studies, and providing the opportunity to attend school for the children who could not attend school due to their poverty. The enrollment ratio is especially low for girls in Afghanistan. Providing those girls with school feeding and take-out foods to bring home deepens the understanding and cooperation of their families toward their school attendance. Japan is working to narrow the educational gap between girls and boys. In 2011, WFP's school feeding activities are implemented for approximately 2 million children who attend public schools; the assistance has been significantly worth conducting.

## (4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, over 1.3 billion people (20% of the world's population) have no access to electricity.<sup>15</sup> The lack of electricity, gas, and other energy services leads to problems of delayed development of industry, the loss of employment opportunities, increase in poverty, limited

access to medical services and education. It is anticipated that the world's demand for energy will increase further in the future, particularly in Asia and other emerging and developing countries, so the stable supply of energy and appropriate consideration of the environment is essential.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In order to secure sustainable development and energy in developing countries, Japan works on the services of modern energy supply and the stable supply of power for industrial development. In addition, Japan provides support for the establishment of an environmentally friendly infrastructure, such as the efficiency of energy use and construction of power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, sunlight, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).

Japan works with resource-rich countries to enable them to acquire foreign currency through the development of their resources and to develop independently. Japan also provides aid to the resource-rich countries with establishing infrastructure in the areas around mines according to their needs. Japan will use such projects to build and strengthen overall and strategic relationships. This type of assistance leads to the smooth development of resources, production, and transportation by companies, making it possible to ensure the stable supply of energy and mineral resources. It is important to utilize ODA

proactively in resource and energy area, in addition to assistance from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC).



A hydroelectric power plant built on the Shore of Lake Victoria in Kenya as part of the "Sundu-Miriu Hydropower Project Sang'oro Power Plant" construction project. A power generation facility is located at the end of the pipeline. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

### Peru

#### "Master Plan for Development of Geothermal Energy in Peru" Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (February 2010 - September 2011)

Peru has an abundance of geothermal resources on the region of the Andes Mountains. In recent years, the Government of Peru has advanced legal measures, such as the Law for the Promotion of Electricity Generation with Renewable Energies, and has formulated policies to encourage the use of renewable energy generation including geothermal power. On the other hand, Peru does not have experience of geothermal power generation, and lacks sufficient personnel with skills and experience. Therefore, Peru has requested Japan for cooperation, and Japan has begun working on formulation of master plan that delineates a roadmap for the development of geothermal power generation, and researches to facilitate the preparation of information on geothermal power resources. The researches included the utilization of Japan's superior technology, knowledge, and experience to conduct geological and geochemical surveys of 10 major geothermal fields, as well as investigation and evaluation of resources, investigation of laws/regulations and circumstances related to electric power, and investigation of environmental and social considerations, etc. At the same time, Japan also transfers technology to related parties in Peru through the researches. These researches are expected to contribute to elaborate measures on climate change due to the development of geothermal power generation which prevent emission of carbon dioxide while generating electric power.



A Japanese investigation team and Peruvian staff members conduct a geochemical survey (spring water temperature measurement) (Photo: JICA)

Note 15: Source: "World Energy Outlook 2011" International Energy Agency (estimates as of 2009)



## (5) Disaster Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, mudslides, and other natural events that occur frequently in countries around the world do not merely take human lives and properties. In developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, poverty group suffer significant damage, and become disaster refugees in many cases. In addition, secondary damage such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages may become long-term, making the problem more severe. In this manner, disasters have a significant impact on the overall social and economic mechanisms of developing countries.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes its superior expertise and technology acquired through past experiences with natural disasters like earthquakes and typhoons to provide proactive support in the areas of disaster prevention and post-disaster recovery, as well as emergency assistance. In 2005 at the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was adopted as a basic guideline for disaster reduction activities in the international community. Japan partners with the United Nations and other organizations to promote worldwide



Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Osamu Fujimura meets with United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at a special session of the UN General Assembly related to flood damage in Pakistan

implementation.

At the conference, Japan also announced the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, which represents Japan's basic policy on cooperation in disaster risk reduction. Japan expressed its intent to continue proactive 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.

### ● Japan Disaster Relief Team

Japan has established a structure to facilitate emergency assistance in response to requests from the government of a disaster-affected country or international organization, when major disaster damage has occurred. Japan utilizes four types of Japan Disaster Relief Team to provide humanitarian aid: (i) Search and Rescue Team to search and rescue victims, (ii) Medical Team to provide urgent



A member of the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team tests for malaria as part of Japan's aid for flood damage in Pakistan (Photo: JICA)

medical assistance, (iii) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on disaster prevention and damage mitigation, and (iv) Self-Defense Force unit to be dispatched when it has been judged to be particularly necessary when a large-scale disaster has occurred. In addition, Japan provides emergency relief goods as material aid. Japan manages several warehouses in overseas with a stock of tents, generators, blankets, and other goods needed to enable victims to live for the immediate future, and Japan is always prepared to provide relief goods to affected countries when a disaster has occurred. In addition, to provide relief to victims and evacuees from natural disasters and conflicts, Japan disburses Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of a disaster-affected country and to the International organizations and Red Cross, which provide emergency assistance areas affected by disasters.

In FY2010, Japan dispatched a total of 11 Japan Disaster Relief Teams to Pakistan, Indonesia, and New Zealand, and sent emergency relief goods on a total of 15 different occasions



to 14 countries, including Myanmar, Haiti, Ghana, and Colombia. Also in FY2010, Japan provided approximately ¥4.5 billion in Emergency Grant Aid as emergency disaster

assistance to a total of 12 countries, including Haiti, China, Chile, and Pakistan, and approximately ¥900 million in aid for democratization in Sudan and Haiti.



A Japanese expert instructs workers in Thailand about pump installation methods (Photo: JICA)



Japanese drain pump vehicles conduct work at industrial parks in Thailand. The drainage capacity of each truck is 30 m<sup>3</sup> per minute. (Photo: JICA)

## ● Collaboration with International Organizations

Japan provides cooperation to the “Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” established in the World Bank in 2006. This Facility aims at supporting efforts to improve the ability for disaster preventing planning and post-disaster recovery in low and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

With the increase in recognition of the importance of disaster reduction, representatives from UN organizations that are involved in disaster reduction in each country, the World Bank and other international organizations gathered at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2006. At the meeting, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established to facilitate discussions regarding disaster prevention. The first meeting of the Global Platform was held in June 2007. Japan proactively supports the activities of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. The Hyogo Office of the UN/ISDR was opened in October 2007.

The third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Reduction was held in May 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland. More than 2,600 delegates representing 169 governments, 25 international organizations, 65 non-governmental organizations, private sector and civil society participated in the meeting.

At the opening session, Mr. Shozo Azuma, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for cabinet office, (in charge of relief), announced that Japan was willing to host the third World Conference on Disaster Reduction, and also stated that Japan was considering holding a high-level meeting in 2012 to share the experience of recent large-scale disasters. Six years have passed since the second meeting of the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, so Japan is engaged proactively in follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, which serves as the basic



A Japanese expert gives instruction on underground exploration using a probe as part of the “Project for Developing Countermeasures against Landslide in the Abay River Gorge” in Ethiopia (Photo: JICA)

guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community, while utilizing the forums provided by meetings of the Global Platform.

Japan is also helping the ASEAN Coordinating

Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), which was launched in Jakarta, Indonesia, to contribute building a network for disaster-related information and dispatching experts.

## Pakistan

### **"Project for National Disaster Management Plan" Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (March 2010 - Current)**

Pakistan faces constantly by natural disasters such as floods, landslides, cyclones, and earthquakes. In October 2005, a major earthquake in northern Pakistan caused about 75,000 deaths of enormous damage. After the earthquake, the government of Pakistani reviewed its disaster planning that was for the aftermath. Pakistan has announced the National Disaster Management Ordinance and establishes the National Disaster Management Authority to take the lead in disaster management, because a national countermeasure is required to strengthen the disaster prevention structure focusing on prevention and mitigation. Through the technical cooperation including dispatch of experts based on the Japanese knowledge and experience of establishing legal systems and developing human resources, Japan supports the formulation of a national disaster management plan to serve as the basic guidelines for the concrete activities of the National Disaster Management Ordinance. Japan also supports improvement of a structure for disaster management in Pakistan led by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)\*, as well as the development of the necessary human resources.

NDMA: National Disaster Management Authority



Disaster prevention staff members engage in group work on disaster prevention measures for their assigned regions (Photo: JICA)

## New Zealand

### **"Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team in Response to the New Zealand Earthquake" Japan Disaster Relief Team (February 23, 2011 - March 13, 2011)**

A magnitude 6.3 earthquake hit southeast New Zealand on February 22, 2011 and caused significant damage around the city of Christchurch with 185 death including 28 Japanese, many of them are students from Toyama College of Foreign Languages. In response to the request by the government of New Zealand, Japan decided to dispatch the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Rescue teams, and provided effective and rapid assistance that met local needs such as search-rescue operations of the missing and mental healthcare of victims. On the airplane in New Zealand JDR Rescue Team were introduced in-flight announcements and received applause and warm encouragement from other passengers. The activities of JDR Rescue Team conducted thorough searches amidst worries of aftershocks received high praise and deep gratitude from the both government and people of New Zealand.



The Japan Disaster Relief Rescue Team searches a building in Christchurch with local authorities (Photo: JICA)

# Column 6

## Incorporating Lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake

—The Strengthening Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Project in the Pacific Region—

Workshop in Fiji  
(Photo: Megumi Matsuoka)



Fiji is composed of over 300 islands lying about 3,000 kilometers east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. Every year, the nation suffers from flooding caused by torrential rains brought on by cyclones. Solomon Islands, also situated in the Pacific Ocean, comprise six main islands and some 1,000 smaller islands. Because more than 90% of its population lives in coastal areas or near the mouth of rivers, the people are vulnerable to disasters from tsunami, high tides, and flooding. At the request of the governments of Fiji and the Solomon Islands, Japan launched in October 2010 the three-year Strengthening Community-based Disaster Risk Management Project in the Pacific Region, in the interest of not wasting its experiences in natural disasters but putting them to use in parts of the world that need a helping hand. Masaaki Kanaya is an expert actively involved in this project, guiding communities in disaster prevention and evacuation planning and drills.

Mr. Kanaya says of his ambitions: “The most important thing is to raise awareness of disaster prevention at the community level. I hope that by learning the mechanism that causes flooding, and improving understanding about risk reduction and evacuation preparedness, each resident will foster a ‘spirit of self-help’ that goes hand-in-hand with nature.”

As a part of his activities, Mr. Kanaya held a flood risk recognition workshop at an elementary and middle school in the Solomon Islands’ village of Tamboko on February 25, 2011. Only three days before, there was an accident in the village: a student drowned in the river and died. Two students had jumped into the river and were playing, until they bumped into each other. One managed to crawl up on shore, but the other, unconscious, drifted in the stream and was found dead several hours later. The crash happened because the swollen river had turned a cloudy brown and blocked the students’ view of one another. Tamboko custom sets a mourning period of ten days after accidents like this, and held that no events take place during this time. The workshop, needless to say, was cancelled. Mr. Kanaya, who arrived the day after the accident for a meeting, discussed the matter with the village head, who after careful consideration, decided to hold the workshop as planned: “In the wake of this tragic accident, I would like the entire village to reassess the dangers of river floods.” The following week, Mr. Kanaya

even walked the riverside paths with the residents, including the students, explaining to them the dangers of flooding waters and confirming with them the hazard areas. This was later featured on the front page of a local newspaper. The residents who read the article vowed never to forget their recent experience and to prevent a similar accident from ever happening again.

Japan’s experiences in the Great East Japan Earthquake are also playing a part in the project.

In the March 11 tsunami that swallowed eastern Japan, it is reported that residents were aware neither of the proper use of hazard maps nor of accurate information as to evacuation procedures and shelters. Learning from this lesson, the project in Fiji and the Solomon Islands decided to make detailed entries on a base map of high ground, low ground, important facilities, and riverside areas inclined to collapse. The residents are involved in this task, so that they can reconfirm the conditions of their communities. The project is also confirming the safe evacuation sites near each community and creating evacuation plans suited to the actual conditions of each site.

Mr. Kanaya repeatedly tells the people of both countries that measures for structures like equipment and facilities alone do not ensure safety, and that he wants them to think about protecting their own safety. He says, “I consider it my mission to communicate the ‘spirit of self-help’ to as many people as possible in countries prone to the risk of natural disasters.”



Explaining the evacuation plan in Tamboko (Mr. Kanaya at center)  
(Photo: Takashi Oba)



## (6) Transnational Crime and Terrorism

With globalization and the progress of high-tech devices, and the increased movement of individuals, transnational organized crime and terrorist activities have become threats to the entire international community. 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 become increasingly diverse and sophisticated in its methods in recent years. In spite of the death of Al Qaida leader Usama bin Laden, the international terrorist organization's force can still not be taken lightly. In particular, extremist activities conducted by affiliated organizations that have been influenced by the ideas and methods of terrorism of Al Qaida have become new threats. There are limitations for a single country to respond to transnational organized crime and terrorist activities that continue across borders. Therefore, in addition to strengthening the measures implemented by each country, it is necessary for the entire



Sri Lanka's only women's correctional facility, where a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer serves. Petty offenders convicted of crimes related to prostitution, narcotics, etc., as well as vagrants, are housed there and receive vocational training. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

international community to eliminate all legal loopholes through efforts such as assistance for capacity building to handle criminal justice and law enforcement in developing countries.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Narcotic Drugs

In addition to participating proactively in international meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Japan contributes to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Fund of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide assistance to developing countries, particularly in Asia. In FY2010, Japan used a contribution of approximately \$1.38 million to the UNDCP fund for projects that included monitoring the illegal cultivation of

poppies (a plant used as an ingredient for the narcotic opium) and investigation of the manufacturing of illegal synthetic drugs in Myanmar, projects related to the drug control in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, and support for the creation of plans for the drug control in Laos. Also through the United Nations Asian and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) Japan supported the trainings for treatment of drug-dependent offenders.

#### ● Against Trafficking in Persons and Corruption

In FY2010, Japan contributed \$90,000 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) of the UNODC. In addition, in August 2011, Japan decided to extend assistance totaling \$2.36 million through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security which Japan had taken the lead in founding to a project entitled "Protecting and Empowering victims of trafficking in Indonesia" which is going to be implemented by the International Organization

for Migration (IOM) and other organizations.

Against trafficking in persons, Japan is focusing on supports of palliative care (psychological care through art therapy and other methods) and the social reintegration of victims. In the past, Japan has utilized donations to the CPCJF to implement projects for measures against trafficking in persons in Pattaya, Thailand (protection of children from trafficking in persons and sexual



exploitation). Japan also provides the Philippines National Police to develop Standard Operating Procedures for the investigation of trafficking in persons in the Philippines. Japan is considering support focused on Southeast Asia in the future as well. Further, Japan provides assistance through the IOM for the safe repatriation of victims and their reintegration in their home countries, who are under protection in Japan. Moreover, Japan provides support for the Bali Process, which is a framework of illegal immigration, trafficking in persons, and transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific region.

As part of its efforts against corruption, Japan utilized contributions to the CPCJF to support for hosting seminars on corruption prevention measures in Vietnam. This contributed to the strengthening of initiatives to combat corruption in Vietnam, which is also a recipient of ODA

## ● Counter-Terrorism

Efforts must be made to prevent methods of terrorism and safe havens from falling into the hands of terrorists, and to overcome vulnerabilities to terrorism. Japan provides assistance to developing countries that do not necessarily have sufficient capacity to counter terrorism in order to improve their counter-terrorism capabilities. In particular, Japan established Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-terrorism and Security Enhancement in 2006, and since that time has utilized such aid to support measures against terrorism in developing countries.

It is important to prevent terrorism and ensure safety in Southeast Asia, which has especially close ties to Japan, so Japan has placed extra emphasis on support for those efforts. Specifically, Japan provides equipment, dispatches experts, hosts seminars, and accepts trainees in the areas of immigration control, aviation security, port and maritime security, customs cooperation, export control, law enforcement cooperation, combating terrorist financing,<sup>16</sup> international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, etc.

For example, Japan has hosted the Seminar on Immigration Control every year between FY 1987 and 2010, inviting officials in charge of the immigration control authorities of various Southeast Asian countries, to strengthen mutual understanding and partnership through the sharing of information and ideas. The seminar also improves the capabilities of immigration control personnel in each country.

from Japan. Japan is currently holding discussions with the UNODC regarding the implementation of similar seminars in other countries in Southeast Asia in the future.

Through the UNAFEI training courses and seminars have been held for criminal justice professionals from developing countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region and other regions. Topics included protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers prevention of corruption. Each of the topics is a priority issue stipulated in the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. These efforts contribute to the sound development of criminal justice and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country.

In February 2011, Japan held a seminar for officials dealing counter-terrorism from South Asian countries to deepen understanding of international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and to promote accession to them. In addition, in FY2010, Japan contributed approximately \$48,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch to support the establishment of counter-terrorism laws in Indonesia and other ASEAN countries. Further, in January 2011, Japan contributed \$1.75 million to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch for counter-terrorism in Afghanistan and neighboring countries.



A Japanese expert and Thai customs staff members confirm procedures for customs clearance work at a customs office on the Mekong side of the Friendship Bridge that connects Thailand and Laos as part of the "Regional Cooperation Project on Risk Management for Customs in the Mekong Region" in Thailand. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Note16: Measures against the flow of funds to terrorists and terrorist organizations.

## ● Measures against piracy

Japan is a maritime nation that depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy and food resources and trade. Measures of ensuring the safety of maritime navigation, such as measures against terrorism and piracy, are issues that have a direct link to Japan's prosperity and existence as a nation. Furthermore, the security of sea lanes is extremely important for the economic development of the region. In recent years, many acts of piracy have occurred in the Gulf of Aden and off the coast of Somalia in eastern Africa. Although the efforts of the international community have yielded a certain degree of results, the number of acts of piracy in 2010 amounts to 219, and the area where acts of piracy occur has expanded from the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden to the whole western part of the Indian Ocean., Piracy is becoming a significant threat to the maritime navigation.

In order to counter these threats, Japan is deploying two destroyers and two P-3C maritime patrol aircraft of Maritime Self-Defense Force to the area off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden to conduct counter-piracy activities in accordance with the Anti-piracy Measures Law enacted in June 2009. On board the destroyers are officers of the Japan Coast Guard, so that they can carry out law enforcement activities like criminal investigation and arrest in case of piracy attacks.

In order to solve the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia, it is necessary to conduct anti-piracy multilayered measures, including enhancing maritime law enforcement capacity of the countries around Somalia and stabilizing the unstable situation in Somalia, which are in the

background of increased damage from piracy. As a part of these efforts, Japan took the initiative in establishing a fund in the International Maritime Organization (IMO)<sup>17</sup> and contributed \$14.6 million to the fund to support the construction of an anti-piracy training center and the establishment of the information sharing centers in the countries around Somalia, and other related efforts.

Japan has also contributed a total of \$1.5 million to the Trust Fund to support initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia managed by the UNODC, that facilitates prosecution of suspected pirates. . In addition, JICA together with Japan Coast Guard has carried out training programs for the control of maritime crime, inviting to maritime security officers from the countries around Somalia. Since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$184 million to Somalia in assistance to strengthen domestic security, provide humanitarian aid, and establish the infrastructure.



Maritime security organization and coast guard members from Asia and the Middle East receive training from Japanese Coast Guard officers in the pilothouse of a patrol vessel as part of the training "Maritime Law Enforcement for Asia and Middle East," implemented with the cooperation of the Japan Coast Guard (Photo: JICA)

### Terminology

#### \* Money laundering

Money laundering refers to the act of disguising funds or proceeds obtained from criminal activities as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. Example) A drug dealer opens a bank account under a false name and hides money obtained through drug transactions in that account.

Note 17: On January 1, 2012, former IMO Maritime Safety Division Director Koji Sekimizu was elected as IMO Secretary-General.

## Philippines

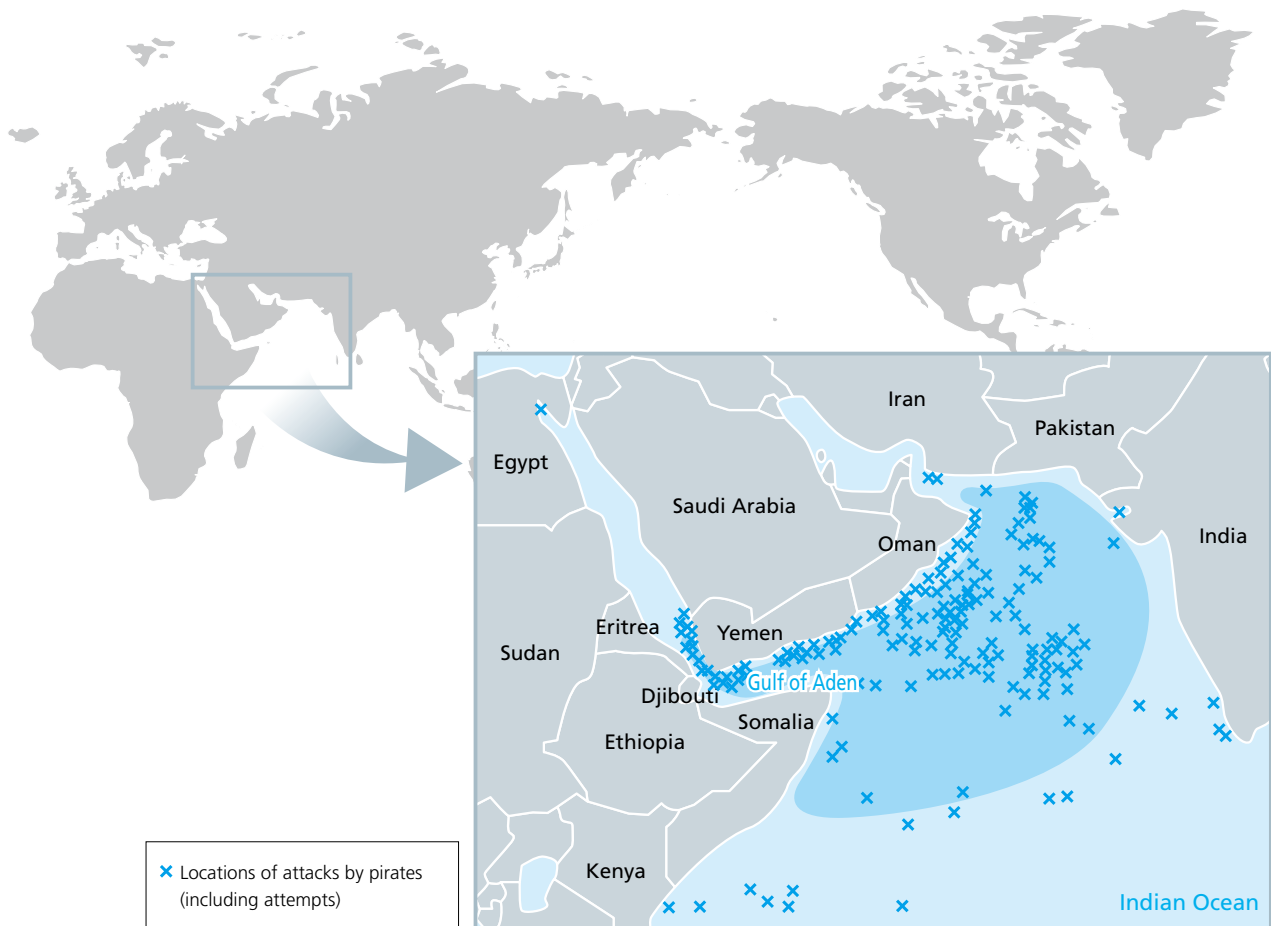
### “Philippine Coast Guard Education and Human Resource Management System Development Project” Technical Cooperation Project (January 2008 - Current)

The Philippines is an island nation surrounded by the ocean like Japan, so one of its major modes of transportation is ocean transport. However, every year there are many sea accidents caused by natural and man-made disaster. In addition, since the coast guard system is insufficient, these accidents cause an extremely high number of deaths and missing persons, as well as environmental pollution by oil leaks of tankers, smuggling and illegal behavior, and terrorism and piracy. Due to these circumstances, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard Japan has provided technical cooperation to support the Philippine Coast Guard in its response to a variety of issues. Japan has been working to support for the establishment of an education and training system which is based on the outcome of the cooperation Japan has provided in the past, so that the Philippine Coast Guard can develop necessary human resources on its own.



Fire extinguishing training (Photo: JICA)

## Ocean areas with frequent piracy



(Source) International Maritime Bureau (IMB)

## 4. Peacebuilding

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose problems for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons, and lead to humanitarian issues and violations of human rights. Furthermore, they also destroy achievements made through many years of developmental efforts, and cause massive economic losses. For these reasons, engagement in “peacebuilding” is the challenge for the entire international community, which could build a foundation for development to prevent conflict or its recurrence and to consolidate sustainable peace. For example, discussions on consistent approach of development assistance from the resolution of conflicts, recovery, and reconstruction to nation-building are ongoing at forums such as UN Peacebuilding Commission established in 2005.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan provides support that includes assistance for refugees and food aid under armed conflict, and electoral assistance for the peace (political) process. After the resolution of conflicts, Japan assists in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers to ensure the consolidation of peace. It also provides support to rebuild the security sector and ensure domestic security and stability. In addition, Japan supports the reconstruction of affected countries by working to repatriate and resettle refugees and internally displaced



At the Japan-Afghanistan Policy Consultation, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yutaka Banno meets with Afghanistan's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Eklil Ahmad Hakimi on his visit to Japan

persons, and to rebuild the basic infrastructure. Further, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the rise of another conflict, efforts are made in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as strengthening governmental, judicial, and police functions, and supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. Japan combines assistance through international organizations with bilateral aid, including grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans to provide such aid in a seamless manner.

### Peacebuilding efforts through ODA





## ● Human Resources Development for Peace-building

Requirements in the fields of peacebuilding are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding since FY2007 to develop civilian experts from Japan and other Asian countries who will be capable of playing an active role in this field. Pillars of the program consists of coursework in Japan, where Program Associates acquire the practical knowledge and skills required at the

peacebuilding field, overseas attachment, where Program Associates engage in actual work at local offices of international organizations at the peacebuilding field, and support for graduates to build their careers. To date, approximately 160 Japanese and other Asians have participated in the training courses. Many Program Associates are now actively working at the field of peacebuilding such as in South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

### Sudan

#### **“Capacity Development Project for the Provision of Services for Basic Human Needs in Kassala” Technical Cooperation Project (May 2011 - Current)**

The state of Kassala located in eastern Sudan had suffered from the conflicts until the enactment of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006. Sudan has received many refugees from domestic and foreign locations, particularly Eritrean refugees that have continued to flow into the country over 40 years. In such circumstances, the provision of services from governmental agencies has not been able to keep up with the increasing demand for services in the areas of water, agriculture, maternal and child health, and vocational training. In response to the request of the government of the state of Kassala, Japan provides assistance in improving the capabilities of government agencies in these areas, thereby supporting the consolidation of peace through improvement of the living environment of residents.



A workshop aimed at making agricultural distribution smoother (Photo: JICA)

## (1) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

Continuing unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a problem not only for these countries and the surrounding region, but for the entire world as well. The international community, including Japan supports Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back to

a hotbed for terrorism. The stability of Pakistan, which plays an important role in eradicating terrorism including cleanup operations along the border with Afghanistan, is a key to the peace and stability of the region and the international community.

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan with the total of approximately \$3.22 billion since October 2001. In November 2009, Japan announced the “New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism”, and decided to provide assistance up to an amount in the region of \$5 billion, in about five years from 2009, based on the future situation of Afghanistan.<sup>18</sup>

Main areas of Japan's assistance are (i) assistance to enhance Afghanistan's capability to maintain security

through such assistance as supporting the Afghan national police, (ii) assistance for the reintegration of former Taliban soldiers through vocational training and development programs for job creation, and (iii) assistance for the sustainable and self-reliant development such areas as literacy and other issues in education, healthcare, agriculture and rural development, and basic infrastructure development (including energy) .

Note 18: Replaces the total of approximately \$2 billion in aid promised up to this point.

## Japan's main disbursements of aid to Afghanistan

Support in enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Half year's salary for approximately 116,000 police officers</li> <li>• Literacy education for police officers (3,000), training/instruction in Japan and Turkey</li> <li>• Mine clearing of 90 km<sup>2</sup> area, anti-landmine education for 870,000 people</li> </ul>
Support for the reintegration of former soldiers into society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of approximately 60,000 former soldiers, disbandment of 737 illegal armed groups</li> <li>• Collection of approximately 276,000 weapons</li> <li>• Led the international community in discussing the reintegration of former Taliban and other soldiers</li> </ul>
Development: Support for sustainable and self-reliant development	<b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction/restoration of over 700 schools, thus supporting more than 700,000 students</li> <li>• Training of 10,000 teachers and literacy education for 10,000 people by JICA</li> <li>• Literacy education for 600,000 people through UNESCO</li> <li>• Construction/development of 15 vocational training centers</li> </ul>
	<b>Healthcare/medical care/water</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of vaccinates for approximately 50 million people (polio, BCG, etc.)</li> <li>• Construction/development of 77 clinics, provision of equipment to 100 clinics constructed by the U.S.</li> <li>• Provision of 20 water supply vehicles, construction of 1,000 wells</li> </ul>
	<b>Agriculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rice farming project by JICA, which tripled rice production at the experimental station</li> </ul>
	<b>Basic infrastructure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Trunk Roads totaling 700km in length scheduled or completed</li> <li>• Construction of the Kabul International Airport terminal</li> <li>• Formulation of a master plan for development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area</li> </ul>



Basic coursework at a girl's school as part of the "Strengthening of Teacher Education on Special Education" project (Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)



Laboratory technicians learn new testing techniques at a hospital as part of the "Tuberculosis Control Project" (Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)



Painting equipment provided by Japan as part of the "Project for Capacity Development and Establishment of Road Maintenance Management System" (Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)

### ● Pakistan

Japan has conducted proactive aid activities since it announced it would implement fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001.<sup>19</sup> Japan formulated its Country Assistance Program in February 2005, and has been active in providing focused on the social sector, infrastructure, agriculture, and the living environment. The Government of Japan and the World Bank co-hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo in April 2009, Japan announced that it would extend up to \$1 billion in assistance to Pakistan over the next two years<sup>20</sup>. Furthermore, based on the New Strategy to

Counter the Threat of Terrorism, issued in November 2009, Japan has steadily provided support exceeding \$1 billion for a variety of initiatives for the stable and sustainable development of Pakistan, focusing on assistance for economic growth, macroeconomic reform, improvement of people's livelihood by providing assistance in poverty reduction, and ensuring the stability of people's lives in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province (formerly the North West Frontier Province) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas<sup>21</sup> (see page 109 for details regarding Pakistan).

Note 19: Since in 1998, when Pakistan conducted nuclear tests, Japan has implemented measures to decrease assistance to Pakistan (cessation of provision of new loans and new grant aid excluding emergency humanitarian aid and grassroots grant aid).

Note 20: Premised on the implementation of an IMF program aimed toward macro-economic stabilization, including economic and financial aspects.

Note 21: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010.

## (2) Iraq

The international community has been providing assistance for nation building of Iraq so that the country could restore and maintain its peace and stability. It is extremely important that Iraq be rebuilt as a peaceful, democratic nation, not only for the people of Iraq and the Middle East in general, but for the peace and stability of Japan and the

international community as well. Iraq is currently moving from a stage at which it requires emergency response to its immediate reconstruction needs to a stage at which it must engage strategically in recovery and development from a medium-term perspective.

### <Japan's Efforts>

At the International Donors' Conference on Reconstruction of Iraq held in Madrid in October 2003, Japan announced its financial assistance package totaling up to \$5 billion. The package consists of \$1.5 billion in grant aid for immediate assistance for recovery of living standards of Iraqi people and up to \$3.5 billion in ODA loans to support medium-term reconstruction. Since then, Japan has steadily implemented that plan, disbursing approximately \$1.67 billion in grant aid as of the end of FY2010. Japan has also provided assistance in boosting the capabilities of administrative officials and technical personnel in Iraq through training projects in a variety of fields. As of the end of FY2010, Japan determined to provide up to approximately \$3.28 billion in ODA loans for 15 projects.

In addition, when Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki visited Japan for a Japan-Iraq Summit in November 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced that Japan would take the measures necessary steps to provide approximately ¥67 billion (approximately \$750 million) in ODA loans for four new projects in the areas of oil, communications, and health. This assistance not only completes the final round of Japan's support of up to \$5 billion announced at the Conference held in 2003, but also involves new aid as well. Japan provides careful support to ensure that projects that are currently underway will proceed steadily. Japan intends to partner more



Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda meets with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki on his visit to Japan (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

closely with Iraq and other aid agencies to ensure that Japan's assistance is incorporated effectively into Iraq's medium-term reconstruction and development strategy.

In order to address Iraq's debt problems, the Paris Club\* reached an agreement in 2004 to reduce Iraq's total debt of approximately \$37.2 billion to creditor nations by 80% in three stages. Based on this agreement, an Exchange of Notes was signed between Japan and Iraq in November 2005, reducing Iraq's total debt to Japan (Iraq's top creditor) of approximately \$7.6 billion by 80% in three stages. The debt relief was completed for a total of approximately \$6.7 billion, with the final reduction in December 2008.

#### Terminology

##### \* Paris Club

An informal gathering of creditor nations to determine measures for bilateral debt relief for debtor nations that are having difficulty repaying debts. The group consists of 19 major creditor nations, including Japan. As a rule, meetings are held ten times each year at the Minister for the Economy, Industry and Employment in Paris.

### (3) Palestine

The Palestinian issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. Middle East peace is an issue that has significant impact on the stability and prosperity of Japan and the rest of the world. Japan supports a two-state solution whereby Israel and a future independent Palestinian state live side by side in peace and security. To promote this, it is essential to prepare for the nation-building through social and economic development of the Palestinian Territories, which belong to one of the parties of the peace process. Since the establishment of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority based on the Oslo Accords in 1993, the international community including Japan has been

#### <Japan's Efforts>

From the standpoint of peace-building, which is one of the priority issues delineated in the ODA Charter, Japan has positioned its assistance to the Palestinians as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East peace. In particular, Japan has been extending support to Palestinians exceeding \$1.2 billion in total since 1993 to stabilize their livings and to ultimately achieve a Palestinian state in the future. The total amount of assistance makes Japan one of the major donors, following the European Union (EU), and the United States, etc.

Further, since July 2006, Japan has advocated the

proactively extending assistance to the Palestinians.

Although Palestinian people continue to feel significant discontent and antipathy toward the Israeli occupation, many years of occupation have made them economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on aid from the international community. These circumstances make the achievement of Middle East peace even more difficult. Therefore, it is the most important to establish a self-sustaining Palestinian economy in order to improve the environment that will enable the Palestinians to negotiate with Israel on equal footing and move toward the true peace.

initiative for “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity”, as its unique mid-and long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between Israelis and the Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote economic development in the Jordan Valley area in the Palestinian Territories through the regional cooperation among four parties of Japanese, Israelis, the Palestinians and Jordanians. Currently, those four parties are working toward the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho city in an effort to realize this initiative. In addition, Japan extended assistance to the Palestinians which amounts to around \$100 million in FY2010.

#### Map of the Palestinian Territories

##### Palestinian Territories

###### Gaza Strip

- Area: 365 km<sup>2</sup> (approximately half the area of the 23 Tokyo wards)
- Population: 1.6 million

###### West Bank

- Area: 5,655 km<sup>2</sup> (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
- Population: 2.5 million



A scene in Gaza City in the Palestinian Territories  
(Photo: NPO Campaign for the Children of Palestine)





# Mutual Understanding at the Grass-roots Level

— Assistance to Palestine Olive Farmers—

Olive cultivation training at a farmer's orchard  
(Ms. Yoshida second from left) (Photo:  
Mayumi Yoshida)



The olive is said to be a symbol of peace. Its origins can be traced back to Palestine, where it remains an essential part of the diet today. With uses extending to skin and hair care, the olive is linked closely with the Palestinian people's lives.

The low rainfall in Palestine makes it difficult to cultivate olives. Added to that, a pest called the olive fruit fly feeds on the olives and causes problems like decreased harvest or quality. Some 15,000 tons of olive oil are consumed in Palestine each year, but a good harvest might produce double that amount—the problem is that because the quality of the oil is bad, leftovers cannot be exported and they are simply thrown away.

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO), a non-governmental organization based in Japan<sup>\*1</sup>, has been working with the Japanese government since 2007 to assist poor olive farmers in the city of Tubas, located in the northeastern region of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Mayumi Yoshida is a project manager at the NICCO Palestine office. She developed an interest in the issue of ethnic friction and conflict since her participation as a volunteer in a refugee assistance project in Kosovo, and was dispatched to Palestine in September 2007. She says, "Through the crop of olives, I hope not only to improve the lives of poor farmers but also deepen mutual understanding at the grass-roots level between peoples politically hostile to one another."

The first task Ms. Yoshida undertook was to produce high-quality olive oil. Her aim was to develop export channels and raise the farmers' income. For the women in farming families, she has also devised programs to develop and sell soap made of olive oil and other natural ingredients, and to manufacture and sell processed foods made of organic vegetables and olive oil, which help to both develop products and empower women. Before the project began, the farmers in Tubas did not care about quality standards, and the olive oil they produced was high in acidity and low in quality. Ms. Yoshida set out to raise the quality of their olive oil from cooking oil-level to fine, low-acidity, extra virgin-level, but she encountered many difficulties. For instance, she incorporated thorough training in hygiene control at olive oil extraction plants, where it was a matter of course for workers to do their job with a lighted cigarette in hand. She also reminded them

over and over to remove branches and leaves, and extract the oil more slowly at a lower temperature, as all this makes a great difference in quality. The farmers had been extracting oil quickly at high temperatures for many years, and it took a long time to persuade them to accept the changes, but the quality of the olive oil improved steadily as a result.

The olive oil produced is now sold to even Israel and Saudi Arabia. "We have a relationship of trust with the Israelis who help our sales. They appreciate the quality and design of our products, and pay a fair price for them," says Mr. Dabak, a leader of the farmers' union that participates in Ms. Yoshida's cause. "At first, I couldn't understand why Japanese people, who don't cultivate olives, were training us. But through the project, we've learned that olive oil low in acidity is good for your health, and that we could make that good-quality oil as long as we followed the standards in our manufacturing process."

Ms. Yoshida says, "I hope the Palestinian people learn through this project that by building a sustainable cycle of cultivation, manufacturing, and sales, they can deepen their relationship of trust with the Jewish people in the private sector, and that even under occupation, through continuous efforts it is possible to improve their lives."

<sup>\*1</sup>: FY2007 Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Projects Partner  
FY2010 Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects Partner



Meeting with the farmers' union  
(Photo: Mayumi Yoshida)

## (4) Sudan

In 2005, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed to put an end to the North-South civil war which had lasted more than 20 years in Sudan. In accordance with the Peace Agreement, a general election was held in April 2010, largely in a peaceful manner. In January 2011, Southern Sudan referendum was held with more than 98%

of votes supporting Southern Sudan's independence from the north, thereby determining the secession and independence of Southern Sudan. South Sudan became independent on July 9, 2011, but nation-building and the creation of a stable relationship between Sudan and South Sudan remain as issues to be dealt with.

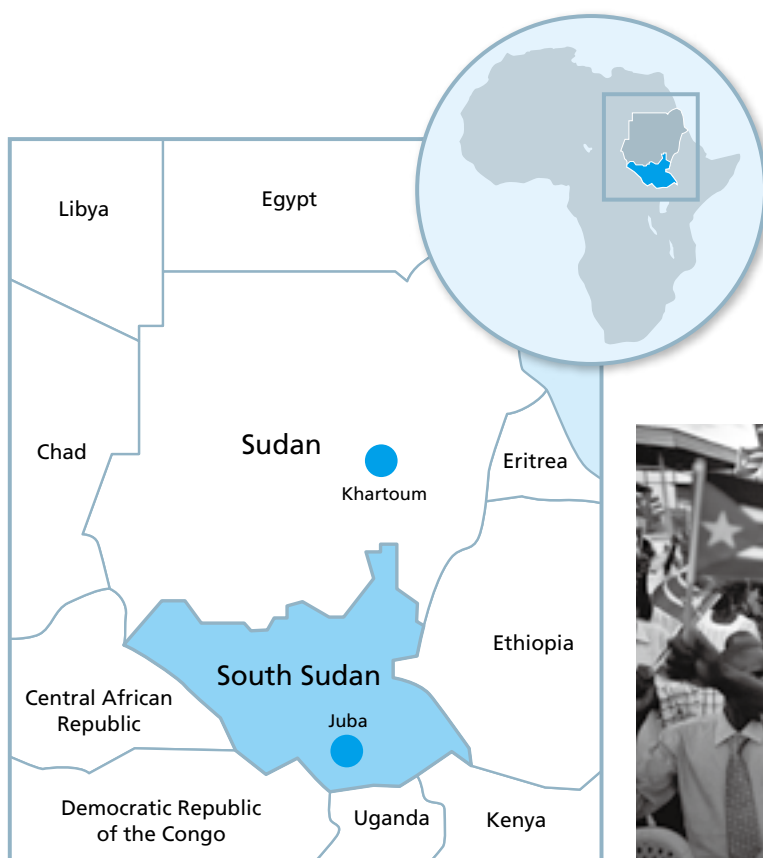
### <Japan's Efforts>

Peace-building is one of important agendas of Japan's diplomacy toward Africa. In particular, because stability between Sudan and South Sudan is directly linked to the stability of Africa overall, Sudan and South Sudan are among the most important countries in regard to peace-building. Recognizing this, Japan has disbursed over \$550 million in aid to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005. Aid disbursed in FY2010 amounts to ¥8.588 billion in grant aid and ¥2.297 billion in technical cooperation.

In the future, in addition to continuing to provide

support for the consolidation of peace, including support for disarmament demobilization, and reintegration into society (DDR of ex-combatants), Japan will provide assistance in a balanced manner to Sudan and South Sudan. Specifically, to the Republic of the Sudan, Japan provides aid for meeting basic human needs (BHN) and establishing infrastructure for food production mainly in conflict-affected regions. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance focuses on development of infrastructure and governance.

### Birth of a New Nation: South Sudan!



South Sudan is Africa's newest country. The civil war that had continued between the north and south in Sudan over 20 years since 1983 came to the end in January 2005. In January 2011, a vote was taken regarding the secession of Sudan's southern region, and on July 9 of that same year, the region gained its independence as South Sudan. However, internally displaced persons, destruction of the socio-economic infrastructure, the proliferation of weapons and landmines, the existence of many former soldiers, and other factors left wounds in the nation, so there are many issues that must be addressed.



(Photo: AP/Aflo)

## (5) Unexploded Ordnance (Including Cluster Munitions), Antipersonnel Landmines, and Small Arms and Light Weapons, etc.

In post-conflict regions, unexploded ordnance including cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines remain, and illegal small arms are still widespread. These remnants of war indiscriminately harm children and other members of the general public, and not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but can also become the cause

of new conflicts. It is important to provide support that takes into consideration the security concerns of the affected country, through assistance including the removal of unexploded ordnance and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms, and the empowerment of victims of landmines.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Regarding cluster munitions, the Convention on Cluster Munitions came into force on August 1, 2010, with 66 State Parties including Japan, (108 countries have signed as of November 2011.) Japan has proactively contributed to the promotion of the Convention. For example, at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Laos in November 2010, as Vice President of the Meeting as well as Friend of the President on universalization, Japan has been engaging in outreach activities to advance universal adherence to the Convention. Japan is taking solid steps to implement the Convention's obligations including international cooperation and assistance.

As for antipersonnel landmines, Japan has worked toward 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), through provision of assistance for measures against landmines and technical development. After the Second Review Conference to the Ottawa Convention in 2009, Japan announced the following comprehensive approach (i) partnerships with victim countries (and individuals), (ii) joint efforts by the private sector, the public sector, academia, and civil society for



Landmines that were dug up and displayed in the office of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre as part of the "Project of Strengthening CMAC's Function" in Cambodia (Photo: Stefan Janin/JICA)

the landmine problem, and (iii) measures against landmines, and the development of affected regions.

To tackle the issues of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate storage and management of small arms, in combination with development assistance. Japan also supports for the development of relevant legal systems, the improvement of the abilities of customs agencies, police forces, and other law enforcement agencies, and the disarmament and social reintegration of former soldiers and child soldiers, with the aim of strengthening the ability to manage and police the import and export of weapons and improving security.

### Sri Lanka

#### "The Project for Manual Demining in Kilinochchi District" Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (November 2010 - Current)

The domestic conflict that had continued in Sri Lanka for approximately 26 years came to an end in May 2009, but many landmines and unexploded ordnance remained chiefly in the northern region that had been the main battlefield, and a large number of people have been living as refugees, and unable to return to their homelands. Japan has contributed a total of over \$20 million in grant assistance for grass-roots human security project to remove landmines in Sri Lanka. In 2010 Japan supported for a local NGO to conduct landmine removal activities in Kilinochchi District, which had a particularly high number of landmines remaining. These activities are expected to let over 4,000 people to return to their villages, and restart farming and other works of their lives. In addition, landmine removal activities have created employment in former regions of conflict, where there had been a high rate of unemployment. The project working together with the minority Tamil and the majority Sinhalese is also contributing significantly to the racial reconciliation.



Manual landmine removal work  
(Photo: Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH))

## 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 social and economic backgrounds of these problems.

**Table III-7 Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2010)**

(US\$ million)

Type  Region	Bilateral ODA							Total Net disbursement basis	Change from the previous year (%)	Total Gross disbursement basis	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grants				Loan aid							
	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total					
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions										
Asia	866.28	156.53	1,120.32	1,986.60	6,119.31	5,577.59	541.72	2,528.32	14.0	8,105.91	53.1	3.9
East Asia	424.57	17.18	881.77	1,306.34	3,881.79	4,389.80	−508.02	798.32	−29.6	5,188.12	34.0	−6.0
Northeast Asia	55.15	1.41	369.23	424.39	639.45	1,202.46	−563.01	−138.62	−159.7	1,063.84	7.0	−21.5
Southeast Asia	369.39	15.76	504.83	874.22	3,242.34	3,187.34	54.99	929.22	4.0	4,116.56	26.9	−0.9
South Asia	339.60	110.20	167.02	506.62	2,130.60	1,105.08	1,025.52	1,532.14	81.7	2,637.22	17.3	33.7
Central Asia and the Caucasus	82.39	9.45	39.86	122.25	106.93	82.71	24.22	146.47	−31.1	229.18	1.5	−17.9
Others	19.73	19.71	31.67	51.39	—	—	—	51.39	80.9	51.39	0.3	80.8
Middle East and North Africa	907.11	672.95	180.25	1,087.36	1,252.53	748.14	504.40	1,591.76	139.0	2,339.90	15.3	73.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,151.90	329.57	408.02	1,559.92	275.37	102.55	172.83	1,732.75	23.5	1,835.29	12.0	17.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	291.44	60.08	241.47	532.91	472.64	1,349.09	−876.45	−343.55	−340.9	1,005.55	6.6	37.2
Oceania	140.12	11.07	50.80	190.92	5.95	20.58	−14.62	176.29	57.6	196.87	1.3	51.6
Europe	9.46	0.81	24.96	34.42	198.03	51.94	146.09	180.51	8.7	232.45	1.5	10.5
Eastern Europe	1.85	0.12	4.73	6.58	121.88	42.68	79.21	85.79	51.5	128.47	0.8	36.7
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	99.27	38.14	1,462.68	1,561.95	—	—	—	1,561.95	0.9	1,561.95	10.2	0.9
Total	3,465.59	1,269.15	3,488.50	6,954.09	8,323.84	7,849.88	473.95	7,428.04	18.7	15,277.92	100.0	14.6

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

\*2 Includes debt relief.

\*3 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.

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

\*5 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.



## 1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as South Korea and Singapore, which have attained high economic growth and have already been shifted from aid recipients to donors; least developed countries (LDCs) (see “Terminology” on page 69) such as Cambodia and Laos; countries such as China, which still has internal disparities despite its dramatic economic growth; and countries such as Vietnam, 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 of politics, economy, and culture, so the development and stability of the region significantly impacts the security and prosperity of Japan as well. From this perspective, Japan engages in assistance activities, responding to the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries and to changes in the type of aid needs.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth in East Asia by implementing economic cooperation that combines ODA with trade and investment, including the improvement of infrastructure, development of systems and human resources, promotion of trade, and revitalization of private investment. Currently, Japan is aiming to further enhance open regional cooperation and integration while sharing basic values, to promote mutual understanding, and to maintain solid regional stability. Therefore, Japan has made efforts to respond proactively to transnational problems such as natural disasters, environment and climate change, infectious diseases, and terrorism and piracy. Japan also works to promote mutual understanding through large-scale youth exchanges, cultural exchanges, and projects to disseminate Japanese language education.

Although the impact of the global financial and



A scene of rural area in Laos (Photo: Isamu Yamamoto)

economic crisis started in 2008 has largely been overcome in East Asia, in order for Japan and other Asian countries to achieve further economic prosperity, it will be important to help Asia to be “a center of growth open to the world.” Accordingly, Japan provides assistance to strengthen Asia’s growth and to expand domestic demand in each country. As concrete measures, Japan announced in April 2009 that it would disburse up to ¥2 trillion in ODA assistance. Under this initiative, Japan currently provides steady assistance for such efforts as improvement of infrastructure, support for the socially vulnerable, establishment of low-carbon societies (see “Terminology” on page 77), and development of human resources. (Approximately ¥675 billion was disbursed from 2009 until July 2011.)

### ● Support for Southeast Asia

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)<sup>22</sup> aim for the build of the ASEAN community by 2015. Japan has continued to assist the enhancement of ASEAN connecting and in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. In particular, providing support for the Mekong countries,<sup>23</sup> which are late-joining members of ASEAN, is important from the standpoint of reducing intraregional disparities as well. The first-ever Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting was held in November 2009, with representatives from participating countries gaining a shared recognition regarding the Establishment of a New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future on three

pillars: (i) comprehensive development of the Mekong region, (ii) environment and climate change (launch of the “A Decade toward the Green Mekong” initiative), and overcoming vulnerability, and (iii) expansion of cooperation and exchanges. To promote these efforts, Japan committed that it would expand ODA, particularly to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, and the entire Mekong region, with more than ¥500 billion of ODA in the next three years. In addition, at the fourth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in July 2011, participants discussed the environmental issues and climate change, promotion of investment through collaboration between

Note 22: ASEAN member states: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Singapore, Vietnam

Note 23: Mekong countries: Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos

the public and private sectors, and cooperation to overcome vulnerability as important issues for cooperation between Japan and the Mekong countries in the future. Further, taking into consideration the Action Plan for “A Decade toward the Green Mekong” Initiative that was adopted at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in 2010, the Green Mekong Forum which was co-hosted by Thailand and Japan in June 2011 received high praise from the countries of the Mekong region.

In addition to promoting such efforts, Japan provides support in promoting ASEAN economic integration, with poverty reduction and narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. Further, at the ASEAN Summit Meeting held in October 2010, ASEAN adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (see the figure on page 19) to enhance economic integration within the region by improvement of the infrastructure, the flow of goods and people-to-people exchange. Japan utilizes ODA and public-private partnerships to provide proactive assistance to put the Master Plan into action. Moreover, Japan has been contributing the Mindanao peace process in the Philippines, implementing socio-economic development projects in the conflict affected areas in Mindanao, and assistance for nation-building in Timor-Leste.

Japan has strengthened its partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which works on a variety of regional cooperative initiatives in the Asia region. For example, Japan contributed up to \$25 million over 5 years to the ADB for trade facilitation in ASIA. Japan has also strengthened its partnership with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), an international research organization in East Asia, including cooperation

toward implementation of the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. Further, on the financial front in particular, Japan has taken the lead in implementation of the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI\*) within the ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, South Korea) framework. This initiative 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. Moreover, the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization Agreement came into effect in March 2010, changing the former CMI framework, which was based on an agreement between the related authorities of two countries to an agreement between multiple countries, in order to make support faster and smoother. This enabled faster response to the international balance of payments within the ASEAN+3 regions as well as to the difficulties with liquidity in short-term financing, thereby strengthened the capacity to deal with the risks and challenges of an expanding global economy.

Further, in addition to the CMI, Japan has taken the lead in efforts 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) as an ADB trust fund, to guarantee bonds issues by Asian companies in local currencies, with initial capital of \$700 million. Japan has contributed to CGIF \$200 million through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).



The Second Mekong Friendship Bridge constructed through Japan's assistance as part of the “Second Mekong International Bridge Construction Project” in Laos. It is expected to develop as an east-west economic corridor connecting Thailand and Laos.  
(Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

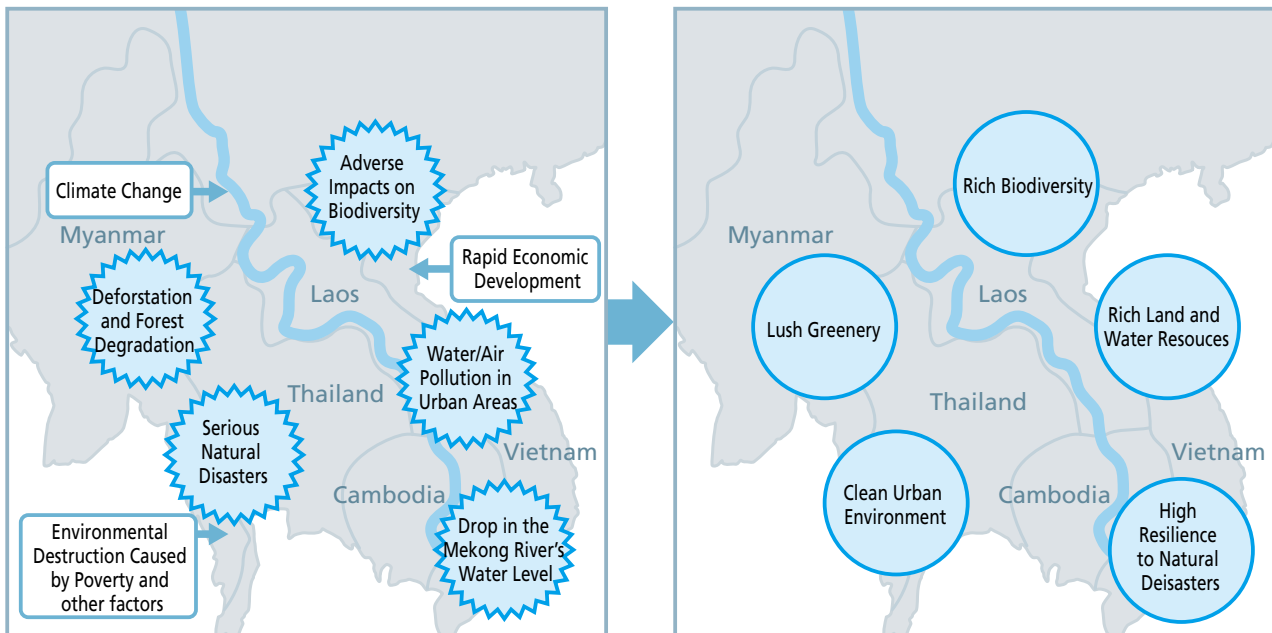
### \* Building a low-carbon society

This refers to the use of Japan's environmental technology and other superior technology to provide support that includes the high-efficiency power stations, forest management, promotion of energy conservation and renewable energy, establishment of related systems, and waste management, in order to build a society with low emissions of carbon dioxide.

### \* Chiang Mai Initiative

An agreement for local financial cooperation adopted by ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, South Korea). It is a mechanism to assist countries in East Asia that have experienced an economic crisis and suffer a dramatic shortage of foreign currency, by exchanging dollars held as a foreign reserve by each Asian country into the currency of that country, to make up for shortages in foreign currency.

## A Decade toward the Green Mekong



"A Decade toward the Green Mekong" initiative aims at creating a "Green Mekong" achieving both environmental protection and economic growth, in order to the sustainable growth in the Mekong region that is important to both Japan and Mekong region countries.



Confirming the status and function of the sluice gate after repairing the circle sluice gate as part of the "Project for Preservation of Farming Area for Urgent Rehabilitation of Agricultural Production and Rural Life in Areas Affected by Cyclone Nargis" in Myanmar (Photo: JICA)



A Japanese expert gives instruction on methods of investigating forest resources as part of the "Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation" in Laos (Photo: JICA)

## Vietnam

### "Project for Human Resource Development of Technicians at Hanoi University of Industry" Technical Cooperation Project (January 2010 - Current)

Vietnam has moved toward a market economy, and has maintained a high rate of economic growth since the implementation of the Doi Moi reform program in 1986. Vietnam joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2007. Because of these factors, Vietnam has seen a dramatic increase in the advance of foreign companies and establishment of joint venture companies. However, there are not enough capable technicians who can meet the needs of industry, so the development of technical human resources has become a significant issue. Thus, Japan has launched a technical cooperation project to review and revise educational and training methods and develop instructors focusing mainly on the fields of machinery and metals. The project is conducted from Hanoi University of Industry, a base school for the training of technicians in northern Vietnam. This cooperation is expected to establish frontline systems of development of industrial human resources that match the needs of industries including Japanese companies, in Vietnam.



Students receiving practical training on a lathe (Photo: JICA)

## ● Relations with China

Since 1979 Japan's ODA to China has provided assistance for the development of infrastructure in coastal areas, environmental issues, improvement in basic human needs such as health and medical care, and the development of human resources, thereby contributing to the steady development of the Chinese economy. Japan's assistance has also played a significant role in promoting and maintaining the reform and opening up policy of China. The majority of this assistance was provided to China in the form of ODA loans. In addition to supporting the development of the economic relationship between Japan and China, this ODA has functioned as a fundamental pillar of the multilayered Japan-China relationship. On a variety of occasions, Chinese side including Chinese summit level have expressed gratitude. In light of China's remarkable economic development in recent years, both countries recognized that new disbursement of Japan's ODA loans to China would come to an amicable conclusion by the time of the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Such new disbursement ended with the signing of Exchanges of Notes for six projects in December 2007.

On the other hand, the people of both Japan and China face many common strategic issues including global issues such as environmental problems, infectious diseases, and other problems that may have direct impact on Japan as well. During Chinese President Hu Jintao's visit to Japan in May 2008, the two countries issued the "Joint Statement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on

Comprehensive Promotion of a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests" to confirm that the nations would place particular emphasis on cooperation in the fields of energy and the environment, and made a joint statement on climate change. In addition, as supporting each other's peaceful development between Japan and China, it is important to deepen mutual understanding between the people of the two countries.

In the current China- Japan relationship that aims to achieve and deepen "mutually beneficial relationship based on common strategic interests," and taking into consideration the 40th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties between Japan and China in 2012, it has become important to build a new type of cooperation between Japan and China. However, China has developed economically, and has seen an increase in its technological level, so aid to China through ODA has already fulfilled its role to a certain degree. In light of these circumstances, implementation of purely exchange projects through ODA will stop, and future ODA for China will be limited to the promotion of mutual understanding at the grassroots level and to efforts to deal with shared challenges faced by both countries (for example, measures against pollution, yellow sand, and infectious diseases that cross into Japan, and the resolution of other such issues, as well as the creation of systems and standards to increase the predictability of companies that enter the Chinese market), and to areas that will be beneficial to Japan.



## Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region



**Table III-8 Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region**

2010

(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	Viet Nam	51.84	0.05	106.84	158.68	958.38	309.26	649.12	807.81
2	Cambodia	80.83	1.21	53.10	133.93	15.64	2.11	13.54	147.46
3	Laos	63.55	—	40.19	103.74	19.88	2.17	17.71	121.45
4	Indonesia	58.61	0.88	111.02	169.63	1,424.05	1,532.54	-108.49	61.14
5	Mongolia	42.16	—	21.87	64.03	6.97	17.11	-10.14	53.89
6	Myanmar	21.56	7.45	25.27	46.83	—	—	—	46.83
7	Timor-Leste	20.39	4.07	7.28	27.67	—	—	—	27.67
8	Malaysia	7.32	—	25.84	33.16	110.69	197.01	-86.32	-53.16
9	Philippines	50.37	0.19	77.68	128.05	558.93	774.71	-215.78	-87.73
10	Thailand	14.92	1.91	56.33	71.25	154.76	369.55	-214.79	-143.54
11	China	13.00	1.41	347.21	360.21	632.48	1,185.35	-552.87	-192.66
	Multiple countries in East Asia	0.02	—	7.70	7.73	—	—	—	7.73
East Asia region total		424.57	17.18	881.77	1,306.34	3,881.79	4,389.80	-508.02	798.32
(ASEAN total)		349.00	11.70	497.55	846.55	3,242.34	3,187.34	54.99	901.54

\*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.

## 2. South Asia

The South Asian region that has a high rate of economic growth and enormous economic potential, particularly India, the world's largest democracy, strengthens its presence in the international community. Geographically, South Asia is strategically important to Japan because of its location on a sea lane that connects East Asia with the Middle East, and the global environmental issues as well. In addition, the region is of great concern to Japan and the rest of the international community due to the role the region plays in international efforts against terrorism and extremism.

At the same time, the South Asian region still faces a large number of issues that must be addressed, including a severe lack of basic infrastructure like roads, railroads, and ports, growing populations, low school enrollment

### <Japan's Efforts>

In its relationship with India, a central presence in South Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields in accordance with the "Strategic and Global Partnership." These include politics and security, economy, economic cooperation on projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) which runs through the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), and scholarly exchange. India is the largest recipient of Japan's ODA loans, and Japan focuses on the assistances of development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the area of power and transportation and social sector development and poverty reduction through improving the environment of rural area.

In May 2009, the military conflict between government troops and the Liberation Tiger of Tamil



Women threshing rice on a rock in Bhutan (Photo: Kensaku Seki/JICA)

ratios in primary education, undeveloped water, sanitation, healthcare and medical facilities, insufficient maternal and child healthcare, a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and the absence of the rule of law. The poverty reduction is a particularly significant problem. Approximately 500 million people of 1.5 billion of the region's population are said to be 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).<sup>24</sup> Japan provides assistance focused on improving the socio-economic infrastructure in order to harness the economic potential of South Asia as well as to alleviate the growing gap between the rich and the poor.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Makiko Kikuta observes a children's support center in Sri Lanka, where a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer serves

Eelam (LTTE) that had lasted almost 26 years in Sri Lanka came to an end. Japan provides aid to promote peacebuilding and socio-economic development in Sri Lanka, while giving consideration to regional and ethnic balance.

Pakistan plays an important role as a front-line state in "fight against terrorism." At the Pakistan Donors Conference held in Tokyo in April 2009, Japan pledged up to \$1 billion in aid for Pakistan over the next two years. Japan has been steadily providing aid in accordance with the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism that was announced in November 2009. Japan provided support to Pakistan in response to the disastrous flood occurred in late July 2010. Japan's emergency assistance

Note 24: According to the 2010 MDGs Report, the percentage of people living on approximately one dollar per day was 39% (as of 2005), a figure only exceeded by Sub-Saharan Africa.

to the flood disaster is emergency grant aid, as well as the contribution of personnel through dispatch of six helicopters of Self-Defense Forces and medical teams of the Japan Disaster Relief. At the Pakistan Development Forum in November 2010, Japan announced \$500 million in aid and other assistance<sup>25</sup> for Pakistan's recovery from the flood disaster. In addition, when President Asif Ali Zardari visited Japan in February 2011, the Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership was signed, and Japan agreed to continue providing support to enhance mutually beneficial economic and trade interaction, to assist Pakistan in efforts to develop the power sector, water resources, and infrastructure, and to ensure human security.

In addition, efforts toward aid coordination (see "Terminology" on page 138) are proceeding in other countries of South Asia as well. In Bangladesh, for example, the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) was formulated in June 2010 with the participation of 18 countries and organizations, including Japan, the World Bank, the Asian Development



Prime Minister Naoto Kan meets with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari on his visit to Japan (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Bank (ADB), and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), for the purpose of supporting implementation of the revised Second National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (NSAPR-II).<sup>\*</sup> Japan is working proactively to coordinate aid in order to provide effective and efficient assistance in Bangladesh.

Terminology

**\* Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)**

A document introduced in 1999 by the World Bank's International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition for heavily indebted poor countries (poor countries that have an enormous amount of debt) to receive debt relief. It is an action plan for socio-economic development with goals set every three years in the areas of education, healthcare, food security, and other areas, to provide payments of funds not repaid due to debt relief, for measures to reduce poverty. The Paper was created incorporating the views of representatives from aid-giving countries, NGOs, research institutes, and the private sector, under the ownership (independent efforts) of the governments of developing countries.

**India**

**"Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System Construction Plan Phase 2"  
ODA Loan (January 2006 - December 2010)**

In Delhi, India's capital, a dramatic increase in population and a rise in popularity of personal vehicles have created acute problems of chronic traffic jams and air pollution. Japan provides ODA loans (Phase 1: ¥162.7 billion; Phase 2: ¥211.9 billion) for the construction of underground and elevated railway systems in Delhi, thereby contributing significantly to the improvement of urban environment. At the phase 1, the primary objective was alleviating traffic congestion in commercial and government districts in central Delhi, and phase 2 is aimed to establish radiating lines from the city center to outer Delhi, and further improvement of transport access to the city of Delhi from the major economic regions. The total length is approximately 190 km, with two million passengers travelling along the line per day, a foothold as transportation for the citizens.



A station on the Delhi Metro subway line (Photo: JICA)



A route map in the station building (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

Note 25: The total amount of aid for flood damage pledged by Japan was \$568 million.

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

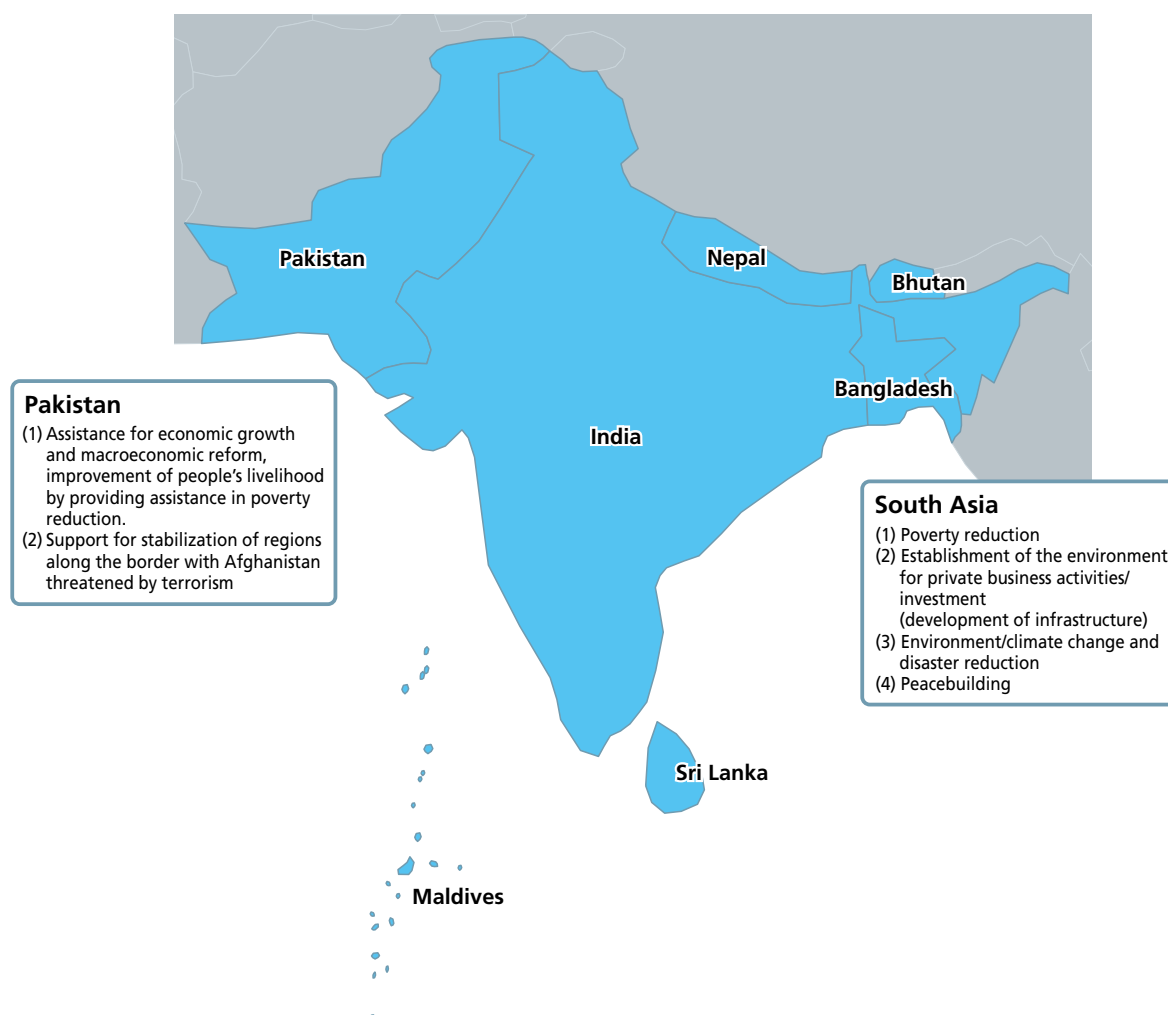


Table III-9 Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

2010

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
1	India	1.68	—	35.86	37.54	1,670.75	727.15	943.60	981.14
2	Pakistan	180.33	98.58	24.85	205.18	41.90	39.20	2.70	207.89
3	Sri Lanka	32.87	1.14	30.68	63.55	302.00	210.12	91.88	155.43
4	Nepal	66.97	0.80	24.28	91.25	0.22	10.26	−10.04	81.21
5	Bhutan	11.88	—	8.33	20.21	23.02	—	23.02	43.23
6	Maldives	14.81	—	2.93	17.75	19.56	—	19.56	37.30
7	Bangladesh	30.99	9.69	38.39	69.39	73.15	118.34	−45.20	24.19
	Multiple countries in South Asia	0.06	—	1.70	1.76	—	—	—	1.76
South Asia region total		339.60	110.20	167.02	506.62	2,130.60	1,105.08	1,025.52	1,532.14

\*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 parenthesis do not include debt cancellation and debt reduction.

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



# Practice Through Action: “Farming as a Job”

—Agricultural Assistance in Bhutan—

Mr. Tomiyasu (left) providing training  
(Photo: JICA)



Yuichi Tomiyasu is the project leader at an agricultural experiment station in Bhutan that receives visits from not only government workers but also the minister of agriculture and sometimes even Her Majesty the Queen. To any visitor, Mr. Tomiyasu shows well-grown fruits and vegetables, explaining that they are the collective efforts of all staff workers, and introduces the visitor to each worker. The Bhutanese workers are grateful of Mr. Tomiyasu's thoughtfulness when he expresses the project's achievements as not “my efforts” but “our efforts.”

Bhutan is situated in a mountainous region south of the eastern Himalayas. Its main industry is agriculture, but because the small farmlands are scattered across steep slopes, it is no easy task to improve productivity. The farming villages in eastern Bhutan are particularly poor, and a big problem in recent years is the increasing number of youths who move to cities to make a living. To counter this problem, the Bhutanese government has launched a project to commercialize garden crops like fruits and vegetables in an aim to raise farmers' income<sup>\*1</sup>. Mr. Tomiyasu has been working in eastern Bhutan for more than ten years since 2000, training farmers in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and through it, raising their income. Through these activities, he has won the strong trust of the Bhutanese government.

Up to now, many of Bhutan's farmers worked solely for self-sustainment. As such, they were not all that keen on raising “good” crops for selling. There was no standard as to what “good” fruits or vegetables are to begin with, and for the first time, they were faced with the question of what cultivation techniques to employ for raising sellable fruits and vegetables. The project trains these farmers in cultivation techniques. Whereas in the past the Bhutanese farmers simply planted fruit trees and then left them alone until harvest, the project teaches them to prune the trees and thin out fruit so as to grow a better crop. Also important is to incorporate new, attractive varieties suited to Bhutan's climate and soil. The native Bhutanese pear is only as big as an egg, and the flesh is hard, scant, and not very sweet. The farmers who participated in a training session saw the Japanese pear for the first time at the experiment station, and were surprised at its large size and plentiful and sweet flesh. After training, farmers who so wished went on to cultivate the variety in their own land. The project teaches them the skills to employ at each stage up to harvest. These sessions are held not only for fruit trees but also for vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, daikon radish, carrots, leaf mustard and shiitake mushrooms.

Mr. Tomiyasu is a man of few words, but he is always the first to act. By watching his actions, the staff workers learn farming skills along with other important qualities in performing a job. If a worker suggests something new, Mr. Tomiyasu encourages him to try it and offers praise for work well done. This method has fostered a sense of responsibility in the workers and a culture of competing with each other and building on good practices. In this way, Mr. Tomiyasu requires the workers to be independent, spontaneous, and earnest in their job. However, if a farmer neglects a seedling he has taken the trouble to plant, Mr. Tomiyasu threatens to cut down the seedling to encourage the farmer to take his job seriously. Through farming, Mr. Tomiyasu in fact teaches the right attitude in approaching one's job.

Thanks to Mr. Tomiyasu's leadership and devotion to the project, new varieties have appeared on the market—the Japanese pear and vegetables like broccoli, cauliflower, and carrots. A number of farmers who have taken on the challenge of “farming as a job” have set a goal to grow higher quality fruits and vegetables, and started trying their hand at new things like producing vegetable seeds. Above all, some of the youths who had left for the city to work as civil servants or as employees at the electric power company, upon hearing about the project, have returned to do farming work in their home village.

Mr. Tomiyasu's steady, down-to-earth activities have earned the trust of the farmers around him, and are welcomed by officials of the Bhutanese government too. In May 2011, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Japan–Bhutan diplomatic relations, the government issued a commemorative stamp depicting Mr. Tomiyasu working at a farm.

\*1 Horticulture Research and Development Project



Commemorative stamp issued by the Bhutanese government in honor of the 25th anniversary of Japan–Bhutan diplomatic relations. Clockwise from top left: national flowers of Bhutan and Japan, bridge donated by Japan, Mr. Tomiyasu providing agricultural training, tractors donated by Japan



### 3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

Central Asia and the Caucasus region are politically and geographically important areas that are in close proximity to Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. The regions are also strategically important to Japan, with their large abundance of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals. The stability and development of these regions impact Eurasia as a whole including Japan. From this perspective, Japan

provides support for nation-building to establish long-term stability and sustainable development in the regions, taking into consideration a broad regional perspective which covers including Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other regions that border Central Asia. These efforts are intended to establish a universal system of values, including human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and achieve economic development, Japan has conducted a diverse range of assistance activities, such as establishment of legal systems (including establishment of the rule of law), rebuilding of health and medical care and other aspects of societal development, improvement of the infrastructure for economic development, and the development of human resources for the transition to a market economy. For example, Japan Centers\* in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic contribute to the development of human resources that can respond to the transition to a market economy by providing business courses and other activities based on Japan's experiences.

Some of the world-class oil fields are found in the Caspian Sea coast of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Japanese companies also own their interests. The stability and economic development of the region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing energy resources. Japan provides assistance to the region, including support for the improvement of public services, human resources, and infrastructure like power plants.

In addition, Japan established a framework of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue in 2004 focusing on the promotion of intra-regional cooperation, and has conducted dialogue and cooperation at a variety of levels.

#### Terminology

##### \* Japan Center

Nine centers have been established in eight countries as sites to provide Japan's "Visibility of Japanese Aid" and to build personal relationships with Japan, in an effort to achieve a market economy. Japan provides assistance for the training of business personnel that will carry the load of transitioning to a market economy, by dispatching specialists and providing training to allow individuals to learn business administration, business skills, etc.

#### Kyrgyz Republic

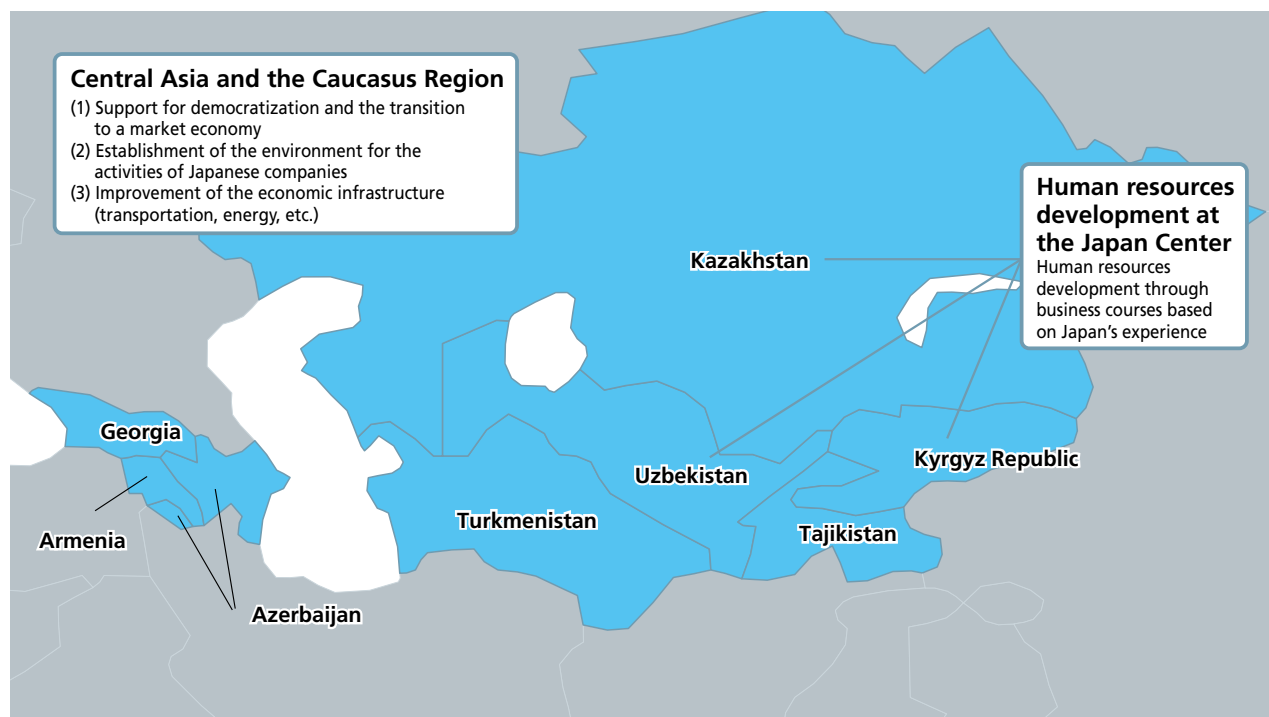
#### "Road Administration Advisor" Individual Expert (June 2008 to March 2011)

In an inland country Kyrgyzstan Roads are an important part of the infrastructure, but inadequate road maintenance, except for a portion of the central highway, hinders domestic economic activities and the lives of the citizens. To solve this problem, Japan has designated development of transportation infrastructure as a focus for assistance, and promotes technical support for local staffs engaged in road construction, repair, maintenance and management. Road administration advisors were dispatched to the Kyrgyz Ministry of Transportation and Communication to improve the systems related to road administration. In addition to providing suggestions and recommendations related to problem analysis of measures and systems of road maintenance and administration, capacity development of local staffs, and issues regarding systems and budgets, the advisors introduced new pavement technology that differs from pavement used in the past. This cooperation is expected to develop the capacity of government officials and engineers who conduct road maintenance administration and improve the transportation environment in Kyrgyzstan.



Japanese experts and Kyrgyz counterparts inspect road conditions (Photo: JICA)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in Central Asia and the Caucasus Region



**Table III-10 Japan's Assistance in Central Asia and the Caucasus Region**

2010

(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	Armenia	11.88	—	0.92	12.79	67.60	2.94	64.65	77.45
2	Tajikistan	39.03	1.71	4.39	43.42	—	—	—	43.42
3	Kyrgyz Republic	13.87	7.49	9.63	23.50	—	0.34	−0.34	23.16
4	Uzbekistan	7.37	0.02	13.05	20.43	13.65	27.04	−13.39	7.04
5	Georgia	8.47	0.23	0.93	9.40	0.04	2.96	−2.92	6.48
6	Turkmenistan	0.16	—	1.39	1.55	—	2.49	−2.49	−0.94
7	Kazakhstan	0.72	—	4.90	5.62	24.94	32.37	−7.43	−1.82
8	Azerbaijan	0.86	—	1.99	2.85	0.71	14.57	−13.86	−11.01
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	0.03	—	2.67	2.70	—	—	—	2.70
Central Asia and the Caucasus region total		82.39	9.45	39.86	122.25	106.93	82.71	24.22	146.47

\*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.

## 4. Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa, particularly the region located south of the Sahara Desert that is referred to as “Sub-Sahara,” continues to face serious problems of poverty. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries (33 of the 49 countries) are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and approximately half the population lives at or below the poverty line of \$1.25 per day. In addition, many of the countries in the region face civil war and other conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and other serious problems that hinder development, and require a significant amount of aid from the international community. These problems in Africa are critical interests of international community in such forums as the UN Security Council and, the G8 Summit.

At the same time, Africa is blessed with abundant natural resources, and has achieved remarkable economic growth in recent years. Being a “continent of hope and opportunity,” Africa is drawing more and more attention from the international community.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has proactively cooperated in efforts led by African countries to address development issues through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which is based on the fundamental principle of Africa's self-help efforts (ownership) as well as international cooperation (partnership). In May 2008, 15 years after TICAD was launched in 1993, TICAD IV was held in Yokohama. In May 2011, the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal. At the meeting, Japan stated that it would continue taking an active role in enhancing peace and stability in the international community, and expressed its unwavering determination to faithfully implement the TICAD IV pledges, overcoming the recent earthquake disaster. This received high praise from participated countries and organizations. Japan will host the TICAD V in 2013 as the Prime Minister Noda announced in his speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

Japan also contributes to efforts to achieve peace and stability in the African region. For example, assistance for Sudan is another example of assistance for consolidation of peace, which is taken up as a priority area at TICAD-IV, and is emphasized as one of the important pillars of



Minister for Foreign Affairs Takeaki Matsumoto makes a statement at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in Senegal

Japan's African policy. At the Third Sudan Consortium Conference held in Oslo in 2008, Japan announced additional assistance of approximately \$200 million for the immediate future. This assistance bears in mind (i) the balance between Sudan and South Sudan, (ii) the gradual shift of Japan's assistance from the early recovery humanitarian stage to the reconstruction and development phase, and (iii) rectification of regional disparities. As of August 2010, approximately \$220 million had been disbursed. In particular, considering the referendum on the independence of Southern Sudan held in January 2011 to be the culmination of the process of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Japan has been working for the consolidation of peace in Sudan, for example, with emergency grant aid amounting to approximately \$8 million for the referendum. In addition, Japan also collaborates with international organizations and Japanese NGOs to provide assistance for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees, removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and education for avoiding such dangers, medical assistance against infectious diseases in children, and food aid (see page 101 for details regarding Sudan).



## Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

TICADA is a Japan-led policy forum focusing on the development of Africa. Since its first conference in 1993, summit-level meetings are held every five years in Japan. The co-organizers of TICAD are UN, UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission\*.

### Main characteristics

- Advocates the importance of “Africa’s ownership” (self-help efforts) of its development as well as of the “partnership” between Africa and the international community.
- Serves as an “global forum” with the participation not only of African countries, but also donor countries, international organizations, NGOs, and a wide range of other organizations.
- Enhances accountability through a follow-up mechanism (monitoring function).

### TICAD I (1993)

In order to refocus international attention on the importance and urgency of African development issues after the Cold War, the “Tokyo Declaration” on African development was adopted.

### TICAD II (1998)

The theme was “Poverty Reduction in Africa and integration of African Countries into World Economy.” The “Tokyo Agenda for Action” was adopted to support social development (education, health, and other measures to assist the poor), economic development (private sector development and agricultural development), and the basic foundation for development.

### TICAD III (2003)

The “TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration” was adopted. The three pillars of African development: consolidation of peace, human-centered development (education, water, health and medical care), and poverty reduction through economic development (rural development, infrastructure, promotion of trade/investment).

### TICAD IV (2008)

The “Yokohama Action Plan” was adopted indicating the specific measures for boosting economic growth, achieving MDGs, consolidation of peace, addressing environment/climate change issues, etc. Assistance measures such as doubling ODA to Africa by 2012 were also announced. TICAD V (2013) At the meeting of the UN General Assembly in September 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced that TICAD V would be hosted in Japan in 2013.

### Japan’s commitments and disbursements

Double ODA to Africa from \$900 million (the average from 2003 to 2007) to \$1.8 billion by 2012.

2010 disbursements (provisional value): \$2.05 billion

Provide up to \$4.0 billion (¥420.0 billion) in yen loan assistance for infrastructure and agriculture.

Loans approved from FY2008 to FY2010: ¥239.7 billion

Double direct private investment in Africa from \$1.7 billion (the annual end-of-year average from 2002 to 2006) to \$3.4 billion by 2012.

5-year average through 2009: \$4.2 billion

### Policies and status of achievement of target amounts by sector

- Establishment of infrastructure

Implemented **¥74.5 billion** (FY2008 to FY2010) in grant aid and technical cooperation.

- Agriculture

Provided capacity building of **38,399 agricultural leaders** (FY2008 to FY2009).

- Water/sanitation

Provided safe drinking water for **3.6 million people** (FY2008 to FY2010) and implemented human resources development for **12,046 managers and users of water resources** (FY2008 to FY2009).

- Education

Constructed **662 primary and secondary schools and 3,165 classrooms** (FY2008 to FY2010), and expanded the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education (SMASE) Project to train **202,519 teachers** (FY2008 to FY2009 + estimated number for the first half of FY2010).

- Healthcare

Improved hospitals and health centers in **2,436 locations** (FY2008 to FY2009), and implemented training for **172,167 health and medical workers** (FY2008 to FY2009).

\* African Union (AU): Launched in 2002 as the successor to the Organization of African Unity (founded 1963), the AU is the world's largest regional organization, consisting of 54 African countries and regions. It was established for the purpose of achieving greater political and economic unification of Africa, and to enhance efforts to prevent and resolve conflict. It has increased its role in development as well in recent years. The headquarters is located in Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa. The AU secretariat is called the AU Commission.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaches children Japanese “radio calisthenics” in Senegal (Photo: Erina Hirobe)



Nigerien women carry water (Photo: Seico Tamai)

## Tanzania

### "Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road Development Project" Loan Aid (March 2007 - Current)

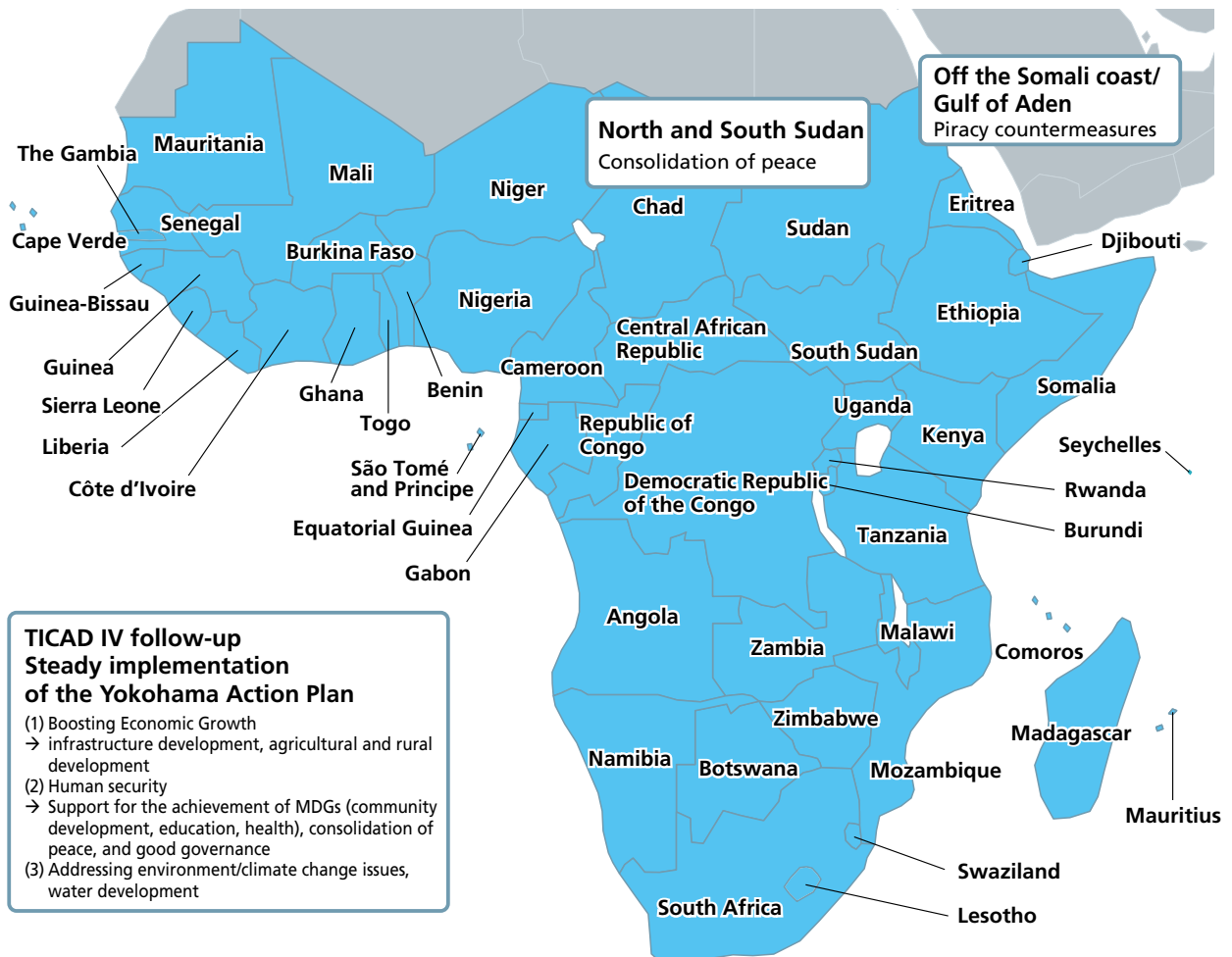
The majority of overland transportation in Africa depends on roads. In particular, improvement of international highway is essential to stimulate economic activity and flow of goods including those with neighboring countries. The road between Arusha in northern Tanzania and the Athi River in Kenya constitutes a major portion of the international highway that connects the capitals of the two countries. However, natural disasters such as flooding, as well as insufficient road maintenance and management, are causing the condition of the road to deteriorate. On the other hand, through the launch of a customs union by the East African Community (including Tanzania and Kenya) and other factors, trade between the two countries is expected to increase. Accordingly, Japan has contributed a total of ¥6.8 billion in loan aid in response to a request from the government of Tanzania. Through co-financing with the African Development Bank, Japan is working for improvement of the road between Arusha and Namanga located on the border with Kenya, as well as establishment of One-Stop Border Post facilities that streamline border procedures. (Construction of roads on the Kenyan side is financed by the African Development Bank alone.) This project is expected not only to improve the lives of people living along the road and stimulate the local economy, but also to further revitalize trade between Tanzania and Kenya.



A view of construction of a road between Arusha and Namanga (Photo: East African Community)

\* One-stop border post: A location that enables efficient, one-time execution of border crossing procedures on land routes

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region



**Table III-11 Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region**
**2010**

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
1	Liberia	10.85	10.64	4.42	15.28	119.03	—	119.03	134.31
2	Sudan	92.92	70.46	26.16	119.08	—	—	—	119.08
3	Tanzania	65.87	2.00	28.23	94.10	10.50	—	10.50	104.60
4	Ethiopia	65.88	18.58	28.01	93.89	—	—	—	93.89
5	Côte d'Ivoire	33.94	5.79	1.54	35.48	49.56	3.78	45.79	81.26
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.19	30.81	14.24	80.43	—	0.43	-0.43	80.00
7	Uganda	42.06	10.59	22.74	64.80	6.44	—	6.44	71.24
8	Ghana	47.36	0.96	22.65	70.00	—	—	—	70.00
9	Malawi	49.59	—	19.86	69.46	—	—	—	69.46
10	Mozambique	48.95	3.85	13.52	62.48	0.38	—	0.38	62.85
11	Senegal	30.82	—	21.58	52.41	2.80	—	2.80	55.21
12	Zambia	20.90	—	23.80	44.69	1.44	—	1.44	46.14
13	Cameroon	31.45	6.04	4.52	35.97	6.06	—	6.06	42.03
14	Burkina Faso	25.47	2.35	16.11	41.59	—	—	—	41.59
15	Namibia	0.17	—	4.03	4.20	36.39	—	36.39	40.59
16	Burundi	34.22	7.58	4.84	39.06	—	—	—	39.06
17	Mali	34.58	0.59	3.71	38.29	—	—	—	38.29
18	Djibouti	34.42	3.35	3.56	37.98	—	—	—	37.98
19	Angola	34.30	1.61	3.32	37.62	—	—	—	37.62
		(25.46)	(1.61)	(3.32)	(28.78)	—	—	—	(28.78)
20	Kenya	68.85	29.41	36.16	105.01	11.53	79.81	-68.29	36.72
21	Benin	22.43	—	6.70	29.13	—	—	—	29.13
22	Somalia	29.05	29.05	0.02	29.07	—	—	—	29.07
23	Niger	15.73	1.76	9.43	25.16	—	—	—	25.16
24	Gabon	21.92	—	4.80	26.71	—	1.95	-1.95	24.77
25	Nigeria	16.94	—	6.93	23.87	—	—	—	23.87
26	Rwanda	11.01	3.17	11.81	22.82	—	—	—	22.82
27	Zimbabwe	17.13	16.29	1.79	18.92	—	—	—	18.92
28	Cape Verde	7.35	—	3.32	10.67	6.73	—	6.73	17.40
29	The Gambia	16.25	—	0.97	17.22	—	—	—	17.22
30	Guinea-Bissau	15.87	12.71	0.24	16.11	—	—	—	16.11
31	Mauritania	12.53	—	2.03	14.56	—	—	—	14.56
32	Chad	13.54	13.54	0.22	13.76	—	—	—	13.76
33	Sierra Leone	6.04	—	6.18	12.21	—	—	—	12.21
34	Guinea	9.96	7.01	0.84	10.80	—	—	—	10.80
35	Botswana	12.87	—	2.98	15.85	—	5.14	-5.14	10.71
36	Eritrea	8.25	3.25	1.61	9.86	—	—	—	9.86
37	Madagascar	—	—	9.62	9.62	—	—	—	9.62
38	Seychelles	8.94	—	0.63	9.57	—	—	—	9.57
		(3.79)	—	(0.63)	(4.42)	—	—	—	(4.42)
39	Lesotho	8.14	2.16	0.70	8.84	—	—	—	8.84
40	Central African Republic	14.15	6.08	0.06	14.21	—	6.12	-6.12	8.09
		(8.01)	(6.08)	(0.06)	(8.07)	—	—	—	(8.07)
41	Togo	6.65	—	1.01	7.66	0.58	0.69	-0.12	7.54
		(5.89)	—	(1.01)	(6.90)	(0.58)	—	(0.58)	(7.48)
42	South Africa	2.05	—	6.13	8.18	—	1.07	-1.07	7.11
43	Republic of Congo	5.46	5.46	0.52	5.98	—	—	—	5.98
44	Swaziland	2.81	—	1.55	4.36	—	—	—	4.36
45	São Tomé and Príncipe	2.85	—	0.75	3.60	—	—	—	3.60
46	Comoros	0.41	—	0.29	0.70	—	—	—	0.70
47	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	0.32
48	Mauritius	0.30	—	0.40	0.70	—	3.55	-3.55	-2.85
	Multiple countries in Sub-Sharan Africa	24.49	24.49	23.17	47.66	23.93	—	23.93	71.59
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa region total</b>		<b>1,151.90</b>	<b>329.57</b>	<b>408.02</b>	<b>1,559.92</b>	<b>275.37</b>	<b>102.55</b>	<b>172.83</b>	<b>1,732.75</b>
		(1,131.01)	(329.57)	(408.02)	(1,539.04)	(275.37)	(95.73)	(179.64)	(1,718.68)

\*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.

\*5 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt cancellation and debt reduction.

# Total Quality Management for Better Hospital Services

—Promoting the 5S Approach in Tanzania—

Mr. Ishijima (left) giving a lecture on Kaizen at Mbeya Referral Hospital  
(Photo: Hisahiro Ishijima)



Tanzania suffers from a serious shortage of human resources in the field of healthcare<sup>\*1</sup>. As of September 2010, public medical institutions had only about 40% of the personnel they needed, and more than 20,000 specialist posts remained unfilled. A lack of resources overall, as represented by that of personnel, is said to be the source of the nonexistent improvement in quality of services provided by healthcare facilities.

Japan offers cooperation in an aim to break through this situation and improve the quality of healthcare services. One is the Clean Hospital Program carried out since 2007 in 15 African countries. The program installs and spreads in healthcare facilities the Japanese quality control approach of 5S (Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain) and Kaizen (Continuous Quality Improvement)<sup>\*2</sup>. It continues to this day with efforts by each country. The initiative in Tanzania, revolving around JICA expert Hisahiro Ishijima, is producing remarkable results.

When the Clean Hospital Program launched in 2007, the first to raise his hand and join it was Dr. E.R. Samky, Director General of Mbeya Referral Hospital. He had become fascinated with the improvements 5S brought to the quality of healthcare after participating in a JICA seminar in Japan and visiting a hospital in Sri Lanka that, despite great constraints in a shortage of resources, adopted the Japanese 5S and succeeded in dramatically improving its service quality. Dr. Samky declared he would make Mbeya Referral a regional hub of 5S in Africa, and in a month's time took his experiences in training back home and started activities in his hospital.

Mbeya Referral is a key national hospital in southern Tanzania that serves as many as 190,000 outpatients a year. But until then, it had problems in the management of medical devices and drugs. The efficiency of its operations was also bad, and there was no end to the number of patients who waited all day and still could not receive treatment.

Having declared the adoption of the 5S, Dr. Samky formed a quality improvement team comprising staff members who were as motivated as he was. He set up operation improvement teams in every ward of the hospital, and set out to commence activities. Yet it was no easy task to get the 5S activities to take root. The purpose of the activities is to form a habit of always keeping one's own work environment in order, and through it, to build the foundation for identifying and resolving problems. The whole point is for the staff to take the initiative. Whereas at the outset, some put up resistance. A number of staff members flat out refused to cooperate, questioning why they specialists had to take part in a cleaning

campaign. The quality improvement team persisted with their efforts slowly and patiently. In time, the results of maintaining order and eliminating waste became obvious: they actually helped to improve stock management and reduce costs. This gained the understanding and sympathy of all staff members, and three years later, in 2010, Mbeya Referral ranked number one in the national hospital audit.

The outcome has spread throughout the country, and as of 2011, 46 hospitals in Tanzania carry out 5S activities. Even the Tanzanian government has incorporated the activities into its public health policies and strategies. And Mbeya Referral, as a model of success, now welcomes inspecting visitors from neighboring countries to which the 5S activities has spread.

Supporting the expansion and spread of the activities on site at the hospitals in each area are Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). They had worried about the limit to the scope of their activities—after all, they could not provide medical treatment—but thanks to Mr. Ishijima's introducing the 5S scheme, they are now carrying out spontaneous 5S activities at each of their posts, sharing information between their hospitals, joining Mr. Ishijima in the regular training sessions implemented by the Tanzanian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and working enthusiastically to bolster the activities. Mr. Ishijima, in turn, supports their activities. And since 2010, JICA has even started dispatching volunteers especially for 5S.

And so the 5S activities are expanding smoothly. Yet Mr. Ishijima is not completely satisfied. Smiling, he says: "Our activities have just begun. Our goal is to spread them to all hospitals in Tanzania."

\*1 The World Health Report 2006 (World Health Organization) counts Tanzania as one of 57 countries with a critical shortage of health service providers.

\*2 The 5S-Kaizen approach forms a habit of the 5S principles to improve the work environment so as to provide high-quality health services, and practices the Kaizen problem-solving process based on worker participation to improve work content and services using what limited resources are available.



Staff training by an operation improvement team at Mbeya Referral Hospital  
(Photo: Hisahiro Ishijima)



## 5. Middle East and North Africa

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 is also a major artery for transport such as ocean shipping that connects Asia and Europe. The stability of the Middle East is extremely important to the global economy. Japan depends on the Middle East for about 90% of its crude oil imports, and the core sea trading routes linking Japan and Europe pass through the region, so the Middle East is an exceptionally critical region for the security of Japan's economy and energy as well.

### <Japan's Efforts>

In the Middle East there are countries and regions with devastated living and social infrastructure and security problems including Palestinian problem, Afghanistan and Iraq. These factors not only impoverish the economy and society in those countries and regions, but could also negatively impact the peace and security of the Middle East and the international community as a whole. The international community's concerted support is vital to the achievement of sustainable peace and stability in these countries and regions, as well as their nation-building and national reconstruction. Because of this position of the Middle East, there is significant meaning in Japan's proactive support.

Since December 2010, there have been frequent extensive demonstrations by citizens in the Middle East and North Africa, beginning in Tunisia. In particular, Tunisian and Egyptian regimes were ousted by demonstrators, and this led the political process to support the democratic transition, launching a truly historic period of reform in the region. However, a variety of reforms and transitions to new systems have only just begun in these countries of the Middle East and North Africa. The governments must not only move toward "democratic political systems," but must also overcome many socio-economic problems (high unemployment, rising food prices, widening gap between the rich and the poor, etc.), which pushes the countries in the region are facing an extremely significant period. Achieving such reforms and transition to new systems in a stable manner is also vital to the establishment of peace and stability in these regions. This will require a higher degree of assistance from the international community as well. At the G8 Deauville Summit, France held in May 2011, the G8 leaders called the historic changes taking place in the Middle East and North Africa the "Arab Spring," welcoming these changes and affirming the G8's collective support for the efforts.

Economic circumstances in the Middle East vary, from high-income oil-producing nations to low-income



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hisashi Tokunaga with Jordan's Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Jafar Hassan at the signing ceremony for the "Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Water Facilities in Tafieleh Governorate" grant aid project in Jordan

Least Developed Countries and countries that are in a period of reconstruction following conflict. Japan believes that achievement of peace and stability in Afghanistan and Iraq, and achievement of Middle East peace, are issues related to the peace and security of the overall international community, and have deep significance from the standpoint of human security and peace-building, both of which are listed among basic principles in the ODA Charter. Japan therefore provides active assistance, working together with the international community. For oil-producing countries, by promoting the diversification of industry as well as continued economic growth, Japan cooperates in the countries' efforts to build stable economic foundation while moving away from oil dependent economies. For low and middle-income countries that lack oil and other natural resources, Japan will continue to provide assistance to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth. In particular, at the G8 Deauville Summit, responding to the changes taking place in the regions in working with the international community, and building on its past experiences in contributing to the growth and stability of Asia, Japan announced its policy to support Middle Eastern and North African countries' own self-help efforts for stable transition and various domestic reforms by working in close partnership with its private sector, as well as with relevant government-affiliated agencies. The policy is based on the following measures (i) supporting fair political process and government, (ii) human resource development, (iii) job creation and fostering of industries, (iv) advancing economic relationships and (v) mutual understanding. From this standpoint, at the meeting of the UN General Assembly in September 2011, Prime Minister Noda announced that, to improve the employment situation and support human resource development in the region, Japan would extend an additional ODA loan worth approximately \$1 billion in total, for projects which were expected to contribute to infrastructure building and industrial development.

Further, the management of valuable water resources, which impacts the stability of the region, is an important challenge shared by the countries of the Middle East that. Japan, giving appropriate consideration to the areas of assistance and target priorities in each country, supports proactively building the environment to facilitate socio-economic stability in the region, and to achieve Middle East peace. The points of focus are as follows.

- (1) Peace-building (Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine)
- (2) Middle East peace process (assistance to the Palestinians, aid to the surrounding Arab countries, etc.)

- (3) Fair political process and government (including electoral assistance in Egypt and Tunisia, addressing disparity and enhancing stability by implementing aid projects in such areas as rural development, poverty reduction, water resources development, disaster prevention, and counter-terrorism and security)
- (4) Human resource development, socio-economic infrastructure development for job creation, and fostering of industries

(See page 96 onwards for details regarding Afghanistan, Iraq, and Palestinian issue.)

## Turkey

### "Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing Project" Loan Aid (September 1999 - Current)

Located on the boundary between Asia and Europe, the city of Istanbul is a crossroads for the civilizations of the East and West as the center of commercial trade in Turkey. By the Bosphorus Straits as boundary, the city is separated into the commercial district on the European side of Istanbul and the residential district on the Asian side. During commuting hours, the two bridges over the Bosphorus Straits suffer chronic traffic congestion. There has been great expectation that a railway across Bosphorus Straits would alleviate the terrible traffic jams. Accordingly, Japan has provided ODA loan for the construction of a subway line to cross the Straits (total length 13.6 km, with 1.4 km over the Straits). This will make it possible for one million people to commute. Like Japan, Turkey experiences frequent earthquakes. Japan's advanced quake resistance technology is used, among others, for an undersea tunnel with an enhanced design that can withstand earthquakes up to the magnitude of 7.5. Since the Turkish State Railways is planned to be linked with the subway line, it is likely to play a significant role as a major railway linking Asia and Europe in the future.



Construction staff members celebrate the connection of the undersea tunnel that crosses the Bosphorus Straits (maximum depth: approximately 60 m below sea level) with the tunnel that was dug from ground level (Asian side) (Photo: JICA)

## Egypt

### "Project for the Conservation Centre in the Grand Egyptian Museum" Paid Technical Assistance Project related to ODA Loan (June 2008 - Current)

Tourism has a major role to play in stimulating the economy in Egypt, and cultural heritages are particularly important tourism resources. The objective of this project is to develop the human resources required to restore and manage 100,000 artifacts that will be displayed in the Grand Egyptian Museum planned for construction in the future. (In May 2006, Japan decided to provide ODA loans to assist for the construction.) Since 2008, Japan has conducted many types of training for local staffs of the Conservation Center that will be part of the museum. The themes of training include conservation of paper, dyed textiles, and metal, and the packaging and transfer of artifacts.

The appropriate storage of valuable artifacts such as papyrus requires learning world-class preservation technology and improving the display environment. Although Egyptian technicians have the basic capacities, they still have insufficient knowledge and experience with the latest technology and management methods, and the capacity development of young technicians is also a challenge. Japanese experts with advanced technology provide practical training in related areas.



Confirming artifacts related to Tutankhamen (Photo: JICA)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

### Contribution to Middle East peace

- (1) The initiative "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity"  
Aim for the economic self-reliance of Palestine through confidence-building in the region.
- (2) Support for the building of a Palestinian state
- (3) Support for Palestinian refugees

### Afghanistan

- (1) Improvement Afghanistan's own security capabilities
- (2) Support for the reintegration of former Taliban foot soldiers into society
- (3) Support for Afghanistan's sustainable and self-reliant development  
(Education, health and medical care, agriculture/farming village development, infrastructure maintenance, etc.)

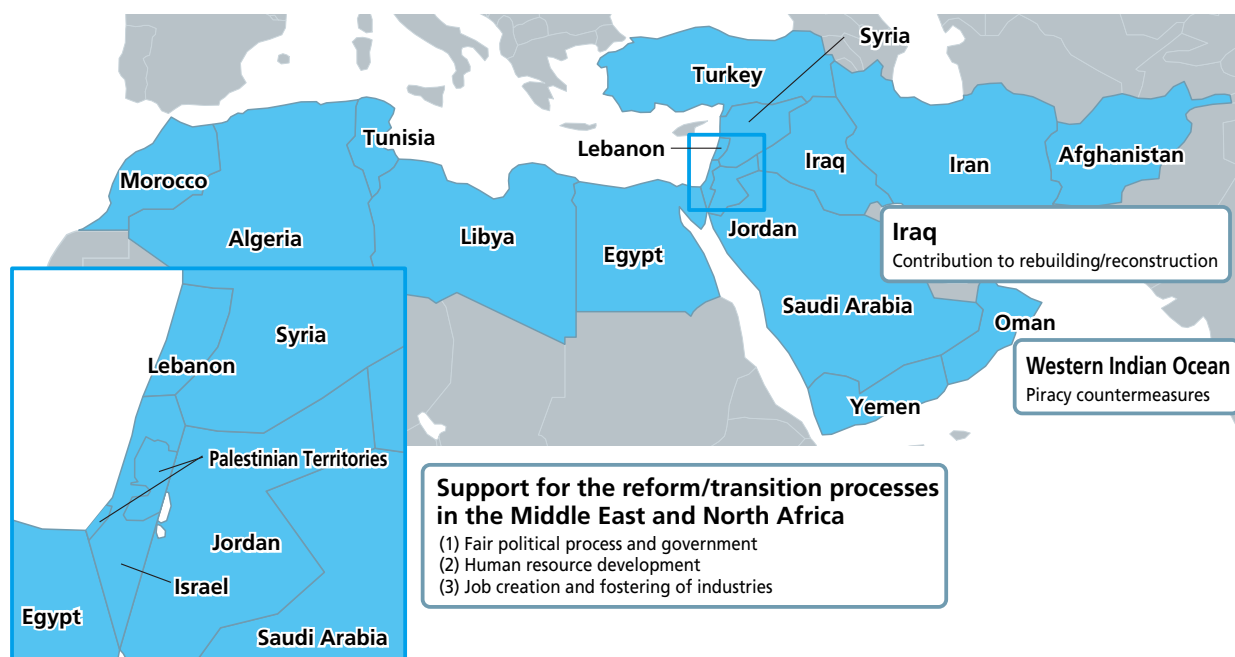


Table III-12 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

2010

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

2019

(Net disbursement, 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	Afghanistan	700.09	636.59	45.57	745.66	—	—	—	745.66
2	Turkey	0.49	—	7.59	8.08	732.84	197.42	535.41	543.49
3	Iraq	5.32	2.76	10.97	16.30	128.14	—	128.14	144.44
4	Morocco	8.23	—	10.15	18.38	156.39	53.61	102.78	121.16
5	[Palestinian Territories]	66.78	9.99	11.77	78.55	—	—	—	78.55
6	Tunisia	12.22	—	9.29	21.51	96.87	82.50	14.37	35.87
7	Yemen	22.44	9.83	6.19	28.63	—	1.89	-1.89	26.74
8	Algeria	0.02	—	1.77	1.79	13.68	—	13.68	15.48
9	Lebanon	0.72	—	0.21	0.93	10.24	8.02	2.22	3.15
10	Oman	—	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	1.50
11	Libya	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	0.13
12	Iran	14.18	12.17	6.95	21.14	—	28.27	-28.27	-7.13
13	Egypt	20.75	—	34.59	55.34	112.17	185.24	-73.07	-17.74
14	Jordan	43.75	—	12.44	56.19	2.21	109.28	-107.07	-50.89
15	Syria	10.46	—	16.75	27.21	—	81.90	-81.90	-54.69
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	1.66	1.62	1.06	2.71	—	—	—	2.71
Middle East and North Africa region total		907.11	672.95	180.25	1,087.36	1,252.53	748.14	504.40	1,591.76

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

## 6. Latin America and the Caribbean

With a population of 570 million, Latin America is an enormous market that boasts a regional gross production of \$4.8 trillion. The region is also increasing its presence in the international community through the establishment of democracy and continued stable growth, in addition to playing a role as a provider of steel, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, biofuels, and other minerals and energy resources, as well as food resources. Although the average income level in the region is relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is also characterized by a significant income disparity between the rich and the poor, and a large number of people who suffer from poverty. In addition, while the region has an abundance of natural environments such as the Amazon Rainforest, it is also vulnerable to natural disasters like earthquakes and hurricanes, so efforts to address the environment/climate change and disaster prevention are important as well.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has traditionally had a friendly relationship with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Through ODA, Japan provides support to those countries in achieving sustainable growth, reduction of poverty, correction of disparities, and consolidation of peace, South-South cooperation, etc. Assistance for sustainable growth in Latin America consists of aid for the improvement of infrastructure, the development of small and medium-sized companies, etc. In addition, Japan provides assistance for social development, such as health and medical care, education, and regional development, in order to reduce poverty and improve the income gap, which are historical challenges in the region. Further, Japan has provided an emergency and reconstruction aid to countries affected by natural disasters, such as the earthquake devastated in Haiti in January 2010 and the earthquake occurred in Chile in February 2010.

Japan cooperates with the Central American Integration System (SICA),<sup>26</sup> the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional communities to formulate wide-ranging projects in order to implement more effective and efficient aid related to development issues that are shared throughout Latin America. The Second Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-level Meeting was held in Tokyo in September 2010. At this meeting, the "Partnership for Peace, Development and Prosperity between Japan and the Member States of CARICOM" was adopted. In addition, Japan announced that it would cooperate with CARICOM in the areas of the integration



Indigenous Ecuadorians till a field at an altitude of 3,500 m in the Andes Mountains

into the global economy, measures towards environment and climate change, over the next three years or so under the framework of the "Japan-CARICOM Partnership Programme." (see "Terminology" on page 25)

Further, many years of Japan's economic cooperation have also allowed it to cooperate with Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Argentina, which are now entering the stage as influential actors to provide assistance to third countries such as Latin American and African countries under the schemes of Third Country Training Programme and Third Country Expert Dispatch. For example, Japan works together with Brazil to provide agricultural development projects to Mozambique in Africa. Japan also works with Mexico, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic to provide assistance in the reconstruction process after the earthquake in Haiti.

In addition to deforestation and deterioration of the Amazon Rainforest, other environmental problems are deteriorating 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 halt these problems and mitigate their impacts.

Under the private-public partnership, Japan cooperates in introducing the Japanese ISDB-T<sup>27</sup> standards for terrestrial digital TV. By November 2011, this system has been adopted by ten Latin American countries. Japan

Note 26: SICA: Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

Note 27: ISDB-T: Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting- Terrestrial



supports these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable smooth implementation of the system.

Moreover, Japan dispatched the Medical Team of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Japanese Self-Defense Force Unit immediately after the earthquake in Haiti, provided medical aid, food, water, and shelters through the cooperation with international organizations and supported relief activities of the Japanese NGOs. At the International Conference towards a New Future for Haiti held in New York in March 2010, Japan pledged as

assistance of \$100 million, and has been assisting Haiti's national reconstruction, focusing on education, capacity building, health and medical care, and food and agriculture.

Further, after the earthquake in February 2010, Japan provided to Chile, emergency grant aid such as power generators, tents, medical equipment, and the construction of temporary hospitals. In December 2010, when Colombia and Venezuela were suffering from flood caused by continual rain, Japan provided emergency relief goods such as tents and blankets.

## Terminology

### \* South-South Cooperation

Cooperation provided by advanced developing countries to other developing countries, using their own personnel and experiences in development. It is conducted among mainly countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are at a similar stage of development, etc. In addition, support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between such developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation." (See page 26)

### \* Third Country Training

Training provided by developing countries that receive funds and technical assistance from donor countries and international organizations, accept trainees from other developing countries, and transfer/disseminate development experience, knowledge, and technology. Japan provides technical and resource support for such efforts.

### \* Third Country Specialist

A system for dispatching personnel from developing countries as specialists to other developing countries that are the target of cooperation, for the purpose of providing technical cooperation effectively.

## Ecuador/Peru

### "Project for Construction of the New Macara International Bridge" Grant Aid (March 2010 - Current)

Since the border dispute in Peru and Ecuador ended and a peace agreement signed in 1998, the government of Peru and Ecuador formulated a 10-year plan for the purpose of strengthening solidarity and supporting development in border regions of the both countries. As a symbolic project to encourage the consolidation of peace between the two countries, Japan decided to contribute up to ¥1.6 billion in grant aid for the construction of a new 40-ton capacity bridge

to replace the current dilapidated Macara Bridge over the border that was a part of the 10-year plan. Japan is working steadily on the construction, aiming for its completion at the end of 2012. The project is expected to promote stable distribution and transport of the workforce, develop the region, mitigate regional disparity, strengthen solidarity in the border region, and encourage the consolidation of peace of the two countries.



A view downstream from the existing Macara Bridge showing pre-construction conditions (as of October 2010). Peru is on the left, and Ecuador is on the right. (Photo: Nippon Koei)



Status of the site as of February 2011 (Photo: Nippon Koei)

## Haiti

### "The Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Project for Haiti" Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (June 2010 - November 2011)

With its long history of political instability Haiti is the poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean, and half of the country's people are living on around ¥100 (\$1.25) a day or less. In such circumstances the magnitude 7.1 earthquake struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. The earthquake caused enormous damage, resulting in approximately 310,000 deaths and missing persons. Roughly 90% of the buildings in the city of Leogane, near the epicenter, were destroyed. To support Haiti's reconstruction, Japan has provided emergency humanitarian assistance through the Japan Disaster Relief Team. Japan continued to aid Haiti through "the Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Project for Haiti" on the two pillars of "formulation of a reconstruction plan" to delineate a path to reconstruction, and "restoration of social infrastructure" to rebuild the living conditions. As part of this project, a part of the water supply network in Leogane was restored and water lines to eleven schools in the city were established, giving about 9,000 people access to safe water. In addition, it was determined that Japan would support the "Project for Rehabilitation of Urban Roads (Roads and Drainage) in Leogane, Haiti. Japan will provide seamless support for reconstruction of the affected areas.



Children using shared water faucets installed at a school (Photo: Yachiyo Engineering)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region



**Table III-13 Japan's Assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean Region**
**2010**

(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	Panama	0.81	—	6.16	6.97	102.83	7.98	94.86	101.83
2	Haiti	70.11	59.83	1.87	71.98	—	—	—	71.98
3	Costa Rica	19.13	—	6.26	25.39	53.97	15.62	38.35	63.74
4	Bolivia	35.94	—	18.68	54.62	—	0.42	−0.42	54.20
5	Guatemala	15.25	—	11.40	26.65	24.87	10.28	14.59	41.24
6	Argentina	0.45	—	11.46	11.91	32.08	3.66	28.42	40.33
7	Nicaragua	24.50	—	9.87	34.37	—	—	—	34.37
8	Honduras	6.83	—	9.21	16.04	—	—	—	16.04
9	Chile	8.63	—	8.43	17.06	—	1.15	−1.15	15.91
10	Uruguay	9.41	—	4.16	13.57	—	2.21	−2.21	11.36
11	El Salvador	19.54	—	11.40	30.93	0.07	22.25	−22.18	8.75
12	Belize	5.94	—	1.52	7.46	—	—	—	7.46
13	Antigua and Barbuda	6.28	—	0.48	6.76	—	—	—	6.76
14	Guyana	5.43	—	1.11	6.54	—	—	—	6.54
15	Grenada	5.76	—	0.09	5.84	—	—	—	5.84
16	Cuba	0.64	—	4.51	5.16	—	—	—	5.16
17	Venezuela	0.78	—	2.36	3.14	—	—	—	3.14
18	Dominica	2.08	—	0.67	2.75	—	—	—	2.75
19	Saint Lucia	0.84	—	1.71	2.55	—	—	—	2.55
20	Barbados	1.13	—	0.06	1.20	—	—	—	1.20
21	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	0.87	0.87	—	—	—	0.87
22	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.11	—	0.60	0.72	—	—	—	0.72
23	Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07
24	Suriname	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
25	Dominican Republic	1.59	—	10.32	11.91	—	13.82	−13.82	−1.91
26	Jamaica	0.18	—	3.67	3.86	14.91	20.89	−5.98	−2.12
27	Paraguay	15.64	—	17.95	33.59	12.57	49.89	−37.32	−3.73
28	Ecuador	13.79	—	9.19	22.98	—	28.22	−28.22	−5.23
29	Colombia	3.71	0.14	9.33	13.04	—	39.20	−39.20	−26.16
30	Mexico	0.01	—	14.26	14.27	—	61.00	−61.00	−46.73
31	Brazil	6.25	—	32.64	38.89	0.02	101.57	−101.54	−62.65
32	Peru	9.77	—	18.26	28.03	231.30	970.94	−739.64	−711.61
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.88	0.10	12.89	13.77	—	—	—	13.77
Latin America and the Caribbean region total		291.44	60.08	241.47	532.91	472.64	1,349.09	−876.45	−343.55

\*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.

# Become Friends and Share Your Goals!

—Fishing Industry Assistance in Antigua and Barbuda—

Mr. Ishida offering guidance at a marine products processing plant (Photo: Mitsuhiro Ishida)



Morning arrives at Antigua and Barbuda when swimmers take a dip at sunrise and enliven the shoreline. The “365 beaches” of the Caribbean twin-island nation attract not only the locals but also many visitors.

Tourism is the dominant industry of this country, to which foreigners flock for the beauty of the endless blue sea and sky and the white beaches lining the verdant islands. But with the threat of damage to tourist attractions posed by natural disasters such as hurricanes, the country is faced with the challenge of diversifying its industries and reducing its reliance on tourism alone.

Thanks to assistance from Japan, Antigua and Barbuda has in place harbor facilities as well as fishing ports and other marine facilities. Mitsuhiro Ishida works here as a JICA expert<sup>\*1</sup> to help make use of these facilities and export steady volumes of abundant marine resources to neighboring countries.

Mr. Ishida, who studied food science and technology at university, has 17 years of experience in international cooperation in five countries. Having worked in Latin America, he is fluent in Spanish on top of English.

The waters of Antigua and Barbuda are rich in seafood—lobsters, groupers, emperor breams, Japanese parrotfish, and more. Exporting these marine products is expected to diversify the country’s source of income. But selling produce abroad requires compliance with hygiene standards and authorization from the importing countries. Mr. Ishida works with the fisheries department staff to prepare export systems, train processing plant workers, and strengthen sales structures. One of his jobs is setting up hygiene control guidelines for the fishers’ catch. This involves taking systematic records of the status of hygiene control procedures, which is very important, as without records, there is no way of tracking down the cause of trouble when it occurs. Using his fluent Spanish at a processing plant, where many employees are migrant workers from Spanish-speaking countries, Mr. Ishida has incorporated everyone’s views and his own thorough understanding of the circumstances and problems into completing a set of hygiene control guidelines. He reveals the secret to making an assistance project work: “Talk it out. Become friends. That way you can share a clear sense of your goals.”

At the moment, Mr. Ishida is also seeking a way to export queen conch shells, for which there are restrictions

on international trade. To make clear whether some can be traded depending on size, as is the case with lobsters, he is in the process of surveying samples and preparing an index. He needs cooperation from the fishers to gather the samples, and to win their understanding he rode with them on their boats or waited for hours at port for them to return. Once, he even went for a dive himself and examined as many as 70 samples in an hour. All this is worthwhile, because the results of his survey might open the path to an important exportable marine product.

Mr. Ishida’s efforts to improve the fishers’ hygiene control capabilities have borne fruit, and Antigua and Barbuda is now home to the only marine products processing plant authorized to export live lobsters to EU countries. His goal is to spread this to the other plants as well and increase seafood exports from Antigua and Barbuda as a whole, so that it will be as profitable as the tourism industry. Mr. Ishida has an even greater ambition: “I hope the example of success in Antigua and Barbuda will spread across the whole of the Caribbean. I believe Antigua and Barbuda can become a model for Caribbean development.”

<sup>\*1</sup> Fishery Development Adviser (wide-area expert covering the three nations of Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the Commonwealth of Dominica)



Mr. Ishida (right) measuring a conch shell  
(Photo: Mitsuhiro Ishida)



## 7. Oceania

The Pacific Island countries are not only Japan's neighbors that share the Pacific Ocean, but also have historical ties to Japan. Having an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), these countries and regions are the cornerstone of Japan's maritime transport, and provide important deep-sea fishing grounds. The peace and prosperity of the Pacific Islands are extremely important to Japan.

Meanwhile, many of the Pacific island countries have achieved independence relatively recently, and there is an urgent need for them to establish themselves as socio-economically self-reliant nations. In addition, there are a number of difficulties that 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 national territory for rising ocean levels. Further, the region faces problems related to democratization such as political turmoil in Fiji.

Based on such circumstances, Japan provides assistance taking into consideration the situation in each country and region, as a good partner to the Pacific Islands.

### <Japan's Efforts>

To achieve political stability and self-reliant economic development in the Pacific Island countries, it is crucial to overcome socio-economic vulnerabilities and to provide cooperation for the entire region. In addition to promoting cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)<sup>28</sup>, a framework for regional cooperation composed of the leaders of the Pacific island countries, Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), which is the summit meeting between Japan and Pacific Island countries, has been held once every three years since 1997.

At the 5th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALMS) held in Tomamu, Hokkaido in May 2009, Japan committed to provide assistance to the extent of ¥50 billion by the next Summit Meeting in Okinawa scheduled for 2012. In the environment/climate change area, one of the three pillars of this assistance, Japan proposed the initiative of the Pacific Environment Community for cooperation between Japan and the Pacific Islands countries. Japan also provides support to overcome vulnerabilities facing Pacific island countries from the perspective of human security. Further, Japan has implemented the "Kizuna" Plan, promoting people-to-people exchange, including



A physical therapist of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer provides guidance for a walking exercise in Papua New Guinea (Photo: Masaki Haraguchi)

youth exchange for more than 1,000 people in the next three years from 2009 between Japan and the Pacific island countries.

The PALM Ministerial Interim Meeting was held for the first time in October 2010 in order to follow up the outcomes of PALM 5 as well as to prepare for PALM 6.

At the 40th Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting 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 including through the Cairns Compact to achieve effective and efficient development in Oceania.

The Pacific island countries share development challenges in the areas of the environment/climate change, education, and health. In order to achieve the sustainable development of these countries, Japan provides cooperation not only for each individual country, but also engages in regional cooperation that considers the benefit to the entire Pacific region.

For example, in the field of environment and climate

Note 28: PIF member countries/regions: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Cook, Niue

change, Japan works together with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional organization located in Samoa, to support the formulation of the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy and capacity development. Moreover, the Pacific Island countries are significantly affected by climate change and are vulnerable to natural disasters. To improve their capacity for disaster prevention, Japan provides support for the measures to address environment and climate change through the establishment of systems that enable residents to escape appropriately.

In the area of education, Japan is supporting the University of the South Pacific (USP), which was founded by 11 countries and 1 area of the Pacific region, in constructing facilities for research on information communication technology and providing equipment. Japan has also assisted the university in improving its distance learning network, which provides the opportunity for higher education for a wide range of people in the Pacific island countries and areas.

In the field of health, Japan implements regional assistance. For example, in order to strengthen immunization projects in the Pacific island countries, Japan has extended assistance in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to contribute to the achievement of plans to expand immunization, through provision of vaccines and maintenance of vaccine cold chains<sup>29</sup>, thereby contributing to the improvement of

immunization rates against measles and Type-B hepatitis, etc., in the region.



A satellite communication earth station used for the construction of a distance-learning network (USPNet) as part of the "ICT for Human Development and Human Security Project" in Fiji. Distance-learning programs are provided from this location to remote campuses and learning centers in 12 Pacific Island countries. (Photo: Kader Hiroshi Pramanik)



A child is vaccinated in Vanuatu (Photo: Yuki Jimbo)

## Samoa

### "The Project for Enhancing Management Capacity for National Parks and National Reserves of Samoa" Technical Cooperation Project (March 2007 - September 2010)

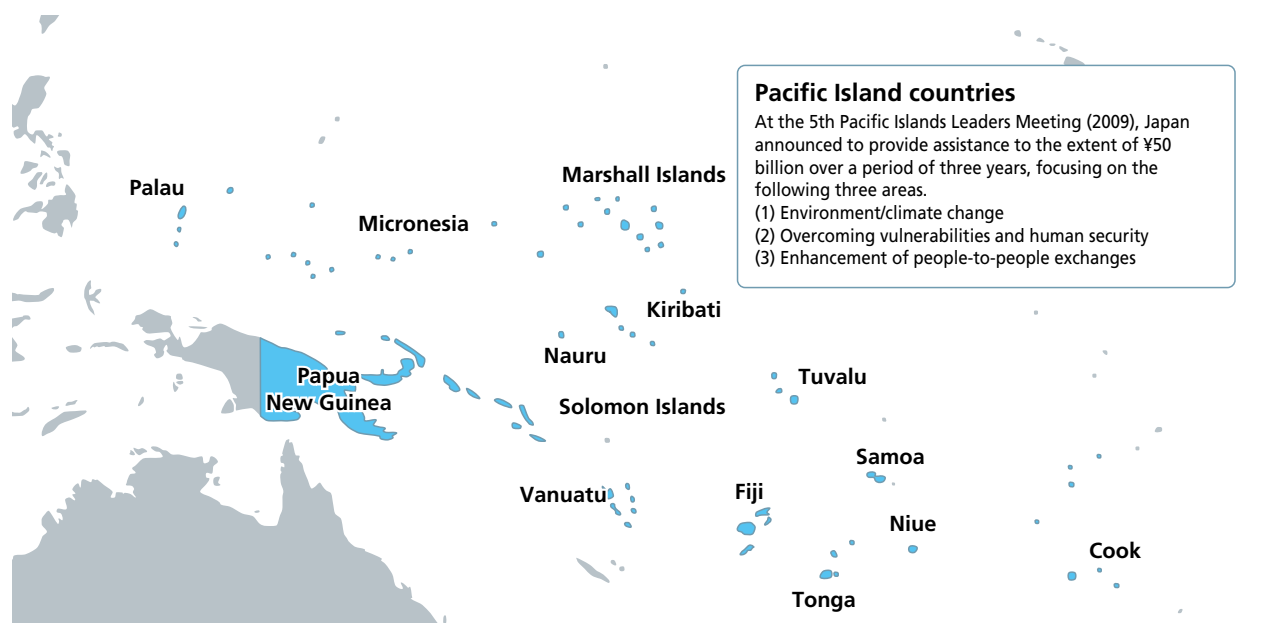
Of the countries of Oceania, Samoa is home to a particular diversity and high rate of endemic species of plants and birds. But in recent years, decrease of the area of forests due to deforestation cause big issues such as the decrease in the number of birds. In addition, its geographical characteristics make it easily affected by invasive alien species, which impact biodiversity. Although suitable management of the protected area is necessary to maintain Samoa's valuable natural environment, the management has not been conducted enough due to lack of capable government employees, equipment, and budget. In this respect, Japan provides assistance to formulate plans for the management of major national parks and natural reserves and to improve the awareness of the people around the area. The goal of this project over a period of three years is to enable governmental organizations to formulate management plans on their own and acquire the ability to operate and manage the plans.



Entrance to the Vailima Botanical Garden Reserve

Note 29: A method of distribution that ensures that vaccines and other pharmaceuticals are kept at a low temperature without interruption throughout the process of production, transport, and consumption.

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceanian Region



**Table III-14 Japan's Assistance in the Oceanian Region**

2010

(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	Samoa	17.27	—	3.81	21.08	5.94	—	5.94	27.02
2	Tonga	19.81	—	3.95	23.77	—	—	—	23.77
3	Papua New Guinea	31.03	—	10.36	41.39	0.01	19.19	−19.18	22.21
4	Fiji	12.76	10.65	7.64	20.41	—	1.38	−1.38	19.02
5	Micronesia	13.24	—	3.09	16.34	—	—	—	16.34
6	Solomon Islands	11.55	—	4.78	16.33	—	—	—	16.33
7	Vanuatu	11.81	—	3.81	15.61	—	—	—	15.61
8	Marshall Islands	10.19	—	2.40	12.59	—	—	—	12.59
9	Palau	5.78	—	3.80	9.58	—	—	—	9.58
10	Tuvalu	3.31	—	1.22	4.54	—	—	—	4.54
11	Kiribati	1.60	—	1.87	3.47	—	—	—	3.47
12	Nauru	1.33	—	0.31	1.64	—	—	—	1.64
13	Cook	0.00	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	0.09
14	[Niue]	0.00	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
	Multiple countries in Oceania	0.43	0.43	3.62	4.04	—	—	—	4.04
Oceanian region total		140.12	11.07	50.80	190.92	5.95	20.58	−14.62	176.29

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

# Column 11

## In Harmony with the Bountiful Life in Tuvalu

—Japan Survey Assistance in Tuvalu—

Ms. Matsudate growing forams (Mr. Paeniu on right)  
(Photo: Fumiko Matsudate)



Tuvalu is made up of nine atolls and islands that sparkle like a necklace in the South Pacific Ocean. The country located where the equator and international dateline meet enjoys a tropical maritime climate, with pleasant trade winds between May and October. Each island is small, and even Funafuti, the largest island that forms the capital, measures only some 12 kilometers long and 700 meters at its widest point. The land is flat and low, with elevation in most areas between 1 and 3 meters above sea level. Tuvalu is the focus of international attention as rising sea levels due to global warming threaten to submerge the island nation. The bounties of nature support the lives of the Tuvaluan people, but in Funafuti, this nature can also endanger the residents' lives, as underground water gushes out during high tides to flood roads and homes, and shoreline erosion knocks down palm trees.

One of the causes of this erosion is believed to be the decline in corals and foraminifera—forams for short, also known as “star sand”—that form the island. The population concentrating in the capital has led to an increase in wastewater, and perhaps the resulting pollution is hindering the survival of the forams. Manmade structures like banks are also likely blocking the drift of the star sand, preventing it from preserving and forming the island's ground.

Japan has assisted Tuvalu in a variety of fields such as port construction, technology transfer, and human resources development. And in 2009, it launched a project to survey the mechanism that sustains and forms the island<sup>\*1</sup>. By proposing measures based on this mechanism, the project hopes to enhance the nation's resilience to climate change.

Fumiko Matsudate supervises activities on-site in Tuvalu as project coordinator. The project conducts various surveys, one of which is an experiment in growing forams. Once experts from Japan return home, it is up to Ms. Matsudate to work with Tuvaluan staff members and manage the progress of the experiment, and in other ways ensure that activities are carried out smoothly. In the beginning, she says having no experience in growing forams or in managing an aquarium gave her sleepless nights. What's more, the Tuvaluan staff members were not all that enthusiastic about the project, and she worried about how she would get along with them.

To spark their interest in the project, Ms. Matsudate decided to give the Tuvaluan staff members a chance to

make presentations in their own words when they visited schools and attended meetings. Her plan proved effective, and gradually, the Tuvaluan staff members began to discuss their tasks and get more involved in the project.

There is an episode Ms. Matsudate will never forget. One Tuvaluan staff member, a Mr. Paeniu, at first appeared reluctant to take part in the project. When one day, he noticed that the mollusks in the aquarium might be eating the forams. Ms. Matsudate contacted her expert in Japan, and right away received instructions to remove the mollusks from the aquarium. This was on a Friday, and Ms. Matsudate suggested she and Mr. Paeniu put off the task until the following Monday. But Mr. Paeniu objected. He was determined to waste no time, and offered to come in the next day. And so although Saturday was their usual day off, the two of them delved into the aquarium and pulled out the mollusks. From that day on, Mr. Paeniu's awareness that *he* was raising the forams showed in his actions. He started to gather his colleagues from the national fishery department and take the initiative to clean the aquarium.

Now that the project has entered the second half of its duration, the challenge is to come up with a good way for the Tuvaluan people to protect their archipelago on their own.

Ms. Matsudate says she will be working even more closely with the residents, and she hopes to design activities they can continue—activities in harmony with the people of Tuvalu, who use their country's limited natural resources wisely and live bountiful lives.

<sup>\*1</sup> Project for Eco-technological Management of Tuvalu Against Sea Level Rise (2009–2014)



Holding and explaining about “star sand”  
(Photo: Fumiko Matsudate)



## 8. Europe

Many of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the European region of the former Soviet Union that had previously been under communist systems have subsequently achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently working toward economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided assistance for efforts

### <Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed down in the former Yugoslavia and other countries of the Western Balkans due to the impact of conflicts which occurred in the 1990s. However, assistance from donor countries and international organizations and their own efforts for reform have enabled them to graduate from the stage of receiving aid for reconstruction. Currently, they are at the stage of requiring assistance aimed at sustainable economic development. Japan has provided assistance on the three main pillars of “consolidation of peace,” “economic development,” and “regional cooperation” that were confirmed at the Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans that was held jointly by Japan and the EU in 2004, as its priority areas for assistance. Japan also continues to provide assistance with the “consolidation of peace and ethnic reconciliation” and “addressing environmental and climate change issues” as its particular priority policies. Ukraine and Moldova (the former Soviet States) are geopolitically and diplomatically important since they are located between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are indispensable for the stability of Europe as a whole. Japan assists in efforts to consolidate democracy and

such as the transition to market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues. The aim is to keep stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to create relationships that can share the universal values (human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law).

establish market economies.

In light of disparities in economic development in Europe, Japan will gradually reduce assistance to EU's new member countries, deeming them as having graduated from ODA, and will encourage them to become donors to provide aid to less developed countries in Europe. At the same time, Japan will continue appropriate support to the less developed countries like those of the Western Balkans and Ukraine, considering their economic levels. In addition, regardless of the country receiving the aid, Japan intends to focus more on results and effective and efficient aid by utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience, while paying attention to the activities of other donor countries and international organizations. In addition, some of the former recipients of Japanese ODA were removed from the list of the countries eligible for ODA assistance when they joined the EU, and are now beginning to fulfill an international role as donor countries. Japan works to share its experiences with those countries as a donor country.



Selling strawberries that were cultivated through cooperation between ethnic groups as part of the “Project for Confidence-Building in Srebrenica on Agricultural and Rural Enterprise Development” in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Photo: JICA)

### Bosnia-Herzegovina

#### **"The Project for Confidence-Building in Srebrenica on Agricultural and Rural Enterprise Development" Technical Cooperation Project (September 2008- Current)**

The Srebrenica region in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina was a scene of fierce ethnic conflicts between Islamic residents and Serbian residents toward the end of the conflict in the 1990s. Distrust between the ethnic groups has also hindered development of the region. To address such problems, Japan focuses mainly on repatriated families and single-mother families, to facilitate economical independence of residents through restoration of agriculture and the livestock industry, revitalization of communication and interaction between the ethnic groups through agricultural training, and promotion of the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons. In addition, Japan engages to spread the knowledge and experience gained from the project widely throughout the region. This project includes thirteen activities, such as harvesting greenhouse vegetable, beekeeping, and operation of integrated kindergarten (playrooms), intended to build trust between the ethnic groups that had been in conflict in the past.



A childcare playroom where children from two different ethnic groups play together (Photo: JICA)

### Montenegro

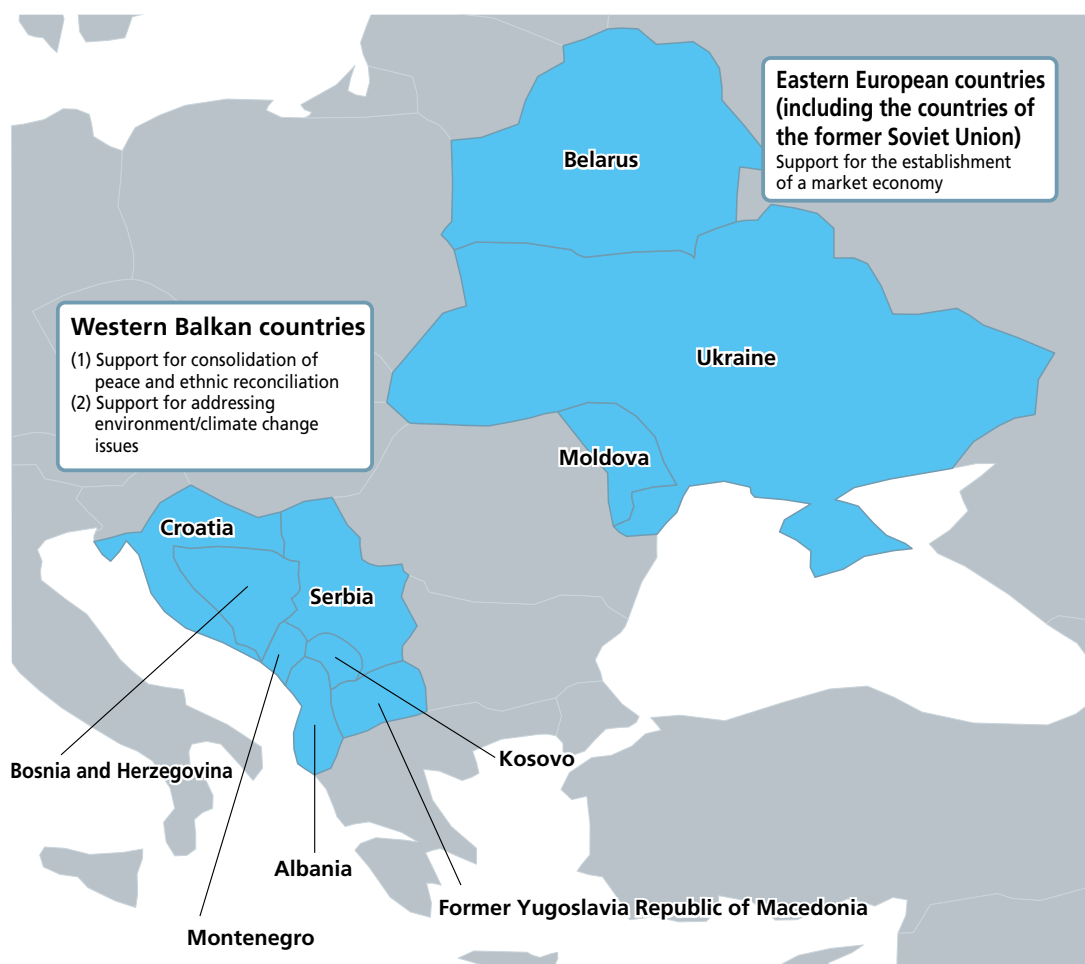
#### **"The Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Water Supply System in the Capital City Podgorica" Grant Aid (May 2010 - Current)**

The establishment of the socio-economic infrastructure in Montenegro has lagged due to the impact of conflict in the 1990s. In particular, for water supply system, pumps have been significantly exceeded its durable years, and cause many problems interfering with people's lives. The "Mareza 2" pump station serves approximately 45% of the water supply to the capital of Podgorica, but dilapidation has led not only to frequent water shortage, but also abnormal pump vibration. The pump station could have stopped functioning at any time. To improve these problems, Japan has utilized approximately ¥600 million of grant aid to replace pump equipment to ensure stable supply of safe water to the capital. Implementation of this project will make it possible to supply water to 76,000 more residents. In addition, it will be possible to supply water 24-hour per day to over 25,000 residents who suffer chronic water shortage.



A view of Mareza Pump Station 2 (Photo: JICA)

## Japan's international cooperation policy in the Europe Region



**Table III-15 Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region**

2010

(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	1.06	—	3.38	4.44	48.73	—	48.73	53.17
2	Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia	0.43	—	1.37	1.81	24.22	2.98	21.24	23.05
3	Serbia	1.18	0.34	4.87	6.05	—	0.88	-0.88	5.18
4	Albania	0.39	—	2.83	3.22	3.09	3.87	-0.78	2.44
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.98	—	2.69	3.67	0.10	1.53	-1.44	2.24
6	Croatia	1.61	—	0.27	1.88	—	—	—	1.88
7	Belarus	1.01	—	0.38	1.39	—	—	—	1.39
8	Kosovo	0.15	—	0.93	1.08	—	—	—	1.08
9	Moldova	0.24	—	0.69	0.93	—	—	—	0.93
10	Montenegro	0.22	—	0.65	0.87	—	—	—	0.87
	Multiple countries in Europe	0.34	0.34	1.63	1.97	—	—	—	1.97
Europe region total		9.46	0.81	24.96	34.42	198.03	51.94	146.09	180.51

\*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.

## Section 4

# Operational Status of the Principle of Assistance Implementation

**The government of Japan provides assistance in compliance with the assistance philosophy of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the United Nations Charter and after comprehensively determining the developing country's need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and the 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. In order to disburse taxpayer's money appropriately, Japan provides assistance in compliance with the assistance philosophy of the ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (especially sovereign right, equality, and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the points listed below, and after comprehensively considering such elements as the developing countries' need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and bilateral relations with the recipient country.

(1) Environmental conservation and development should be compatible.

### ● Specific Operation

For specific operation of the principle of ODA implementation, it is vital that judgments are made not by mechanically applying 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 circumstances. In addition, humanitarian considerations for the people of the developing country must be made as well. If development aid is suspended or

### ● Consideration of the Environment and Society

In promoting economic development, consideration must be given to the burden on the environment and the impact on the local community. Japan has suffered numerous instances of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease. Japan utilizes these experiences to implement ODA carefully in order to minimize adverse impact on the environment. Japan also gives consideration to ensuring that its development policies do not have undesirable impact on local society, in particular the socially vulnerable such as those suffering from poverty, women, ethnic minorities, and disabled persons. For example, JICA

### ● 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 provide direct assistance to the military or military personnel of developing countries through ODA.

Japan proactively contributes to the fight against

(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.

reduced according to the principle of ODA implementation, it is the ordinary people of these developing countries, in particular the impoverished people that have to suffer from the most serious impact. Accordingly, even in cases in which assistance is suspended or reduced, it is necessary to consider combining such judgment with measures that give special consideration to the implementation of emergency or humanitarian assistance.

proclaimed the new "JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations" in April 2010, and conducts procedures to confirm that consideration is being given to environmental and social factors in its preliminary studies, environmental reviews, and monitoring at the implementation stage. In addition, Japan implements a policy of incorporating the gender perspective at all stages of projects—including policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation—in order to promote "gender mainstreaming in development."\*

terrorism and peace-building, but in order to prevent aid materials and funds provided by Japan from being used for military purposes, Japan gives sufficient attention to the principles of ODA implementation even when the assistance is provided for anti-terrorism measures.



## ● Response for Promoting Democratization and for Ensuring Basic Human Rights and Freedoms

The new administration that established after political turmoil in developing countries might have doubts regarding the democratic legitimacy, it is possible to be suspended the constitution that should halt infringement of human rights, and to be violated the basic human rights. There is also possibility the human rights of the people would be threatened by the government suppression in developing country that anti-government demonstrations occur frequently. In such cases, Japan deals cautiously with implementing ODA assistance. Specifically, Japan ensures that developing assistance is used appropriately

and conveys to the recipient country its deep concern regarding the status of democratization and human rights in developing countries. For example, Japan encourages developing countries to restore a democratic political process at an early stage such as Fiji where a bloodless military coup occurred in December 2006, and Madagascar where an unconstitutional change of administration occurred with the support of the military. Also in such cases, Japan will consider carefully for each ODA project to be implemented for a certain time.

**Myanmar:** In November 2010, the Government of Myanmar held a general election, and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house arrest. March 30 2011, marked the transition from military government to civilian government, and also released approximately 50 political prisoners in Mid-May of 2011. This is viewed as a positive step forward democratization of Myanmar. In light of these circumstances, in June 2011, with regard to economic cooperation, Japan decided to consider and implement on a case-by-case basis projects centering on basic human needs (BHN) which would directly benefit the people of Myanmar while closely following the progress of democratization and improvement of human rights situations in Myanmar. Considering the subsequent release of over 200 political prisoners, the meeting between President U Thein Sein and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, registration of the National League for Democracy (NLD) as a political party, announcement of participation in a by-election by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and other positive steps toward democratization and national reconciliation, Japan would continue to provide economic assistance, while encouraging the Government of Myanmar to make further progress on democratization and national reconciliation. In addition to communicating these views to the leader of Myanmar on the occasion of Japan-Myanmar Summit in November 2011 and Foreign Minister Gemba's visit to Myanmar in December 2011, at the ODA Policy Consultation Meeting held in November 2011, a wide range of discussions were held on Japan's assistance policies on ODA for sustainable development of Myanmar. In this Consultation Meeting both countries shared the view to further enhance coordination in the future.



Minister for Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba meets with President Thein Sein during the first visit to Myanmar by a Japanese Foreign Minister in nine years

**Syria:** Since March 2011, anti-government demonstrations have been taking place in various regions of Syria, and the country's security force suppress demonstrators by using weapons. Japan has strongly urged Syria to immediately stop acts of violence against civilians, and promptly implement various reforms that people are demanding, including political and economic ones to restore the stability of the country. Japan decided to withhold the implementation of new ODA except for assistance of an emergency or humanitarian nature.

### Terminology

#### \* Gender mainstreaming in development

"Gender" refers to socially and culturally formed views of masculinity, femininity, the role of men, the role of women, etc. Gender mainstreaming in development refers to a process to ensure that all development policies, measures, and projects must incorporate the assumption that they will have different impact on men and women, and clarify the development issues, needs, and impact on men and women at all stages of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation related to development policy, measures, and projects, in order to achieve gender equality. In this process, the difference in life circumstances and needs of men and women are clearly understood at the project planning stage and are taken into consideration during implementation.

## Section 5

# Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

The ODA Charter categorizes a series of reform measures for providing more efficient and effective ODA into three parts: “system for formulation and implementation of ODA policy,” “increasing public participation,” and “requirements for implementation of strategic and effective assistance.”

## 1. System for Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

### (1) Formulation of Consistent Aid Policy

At the Headquarters of International Cooperation Policy Planning established under the political leadership of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the International Cooperation Bureau and the relevant regional bureaus of MOFA deliberate on international cooperation policy, regional challenges, and the approach to priority issues, in an effort to plan and propose effective ODA, while constantly confirming its role within the overall foreign policy. “The ODA Review Final Report,” which was released by MOFA in June 2010, also stipulates that the Headquarters would be utilized proactively.

MOFA's International Cooperation Bureau, established in August 2006 when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reorganized the Economic Cooperation Bureau, comprehensively plans and drafts ODA policies, while also playing a central role in coordination throughout the entire government. In July 2009, the International Cooperation Bureau underwent organizational reform to

strengthen the ODA policy planning and proposal function of MOFA. The Aid Policy Planning Division, that oversaw the planning and proposal of ODA policy, and the Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Division and the Loan Aid Division that oversaw aid schemes, were consolidated, thereby strengthening the Country Assistance Planning Divisions. This organizational reform has made it possible to provide loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation in a unified manner through three Country Assistance Planning Divisions under the newly established Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division. In addition, efforts are being made to further increase the collaboration among divisions related to bilateral aid and multilateral aid, strengthen the strategic nature of international cooperation, and implement more effective aid. Moreover, by sharing information and views among related agencies, the knowledge and experience of those agencies are being reflected in ODA policies.

### (2) Partnership between the Government and Implementing Organizations

MOFA works with aid-implementing organizations to enable the prompt utilization in disbursement of aid of the Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation that MOFA formulates each fiscal year.

In October 2008, JICA, which had implemented technical cooperation and promoted grant aid, and the overseas economic cooperation division of the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which

had been in charge of providing ODA loans and other loan aid, were merged into a new JICA. A portion of the work related to implementation of grant aid that had been handled by MOFA was transferred to JICA, making it a comprehensive aid organization that provides technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid, in an integrated manner.

### (3) Strengthening Policy Consultation

Japan holds detailed policy discussions and works to share awareness and understanding with developing countries, in order to implement development assistance that is more effective. Although Japan implements ODA with emphasis placed on requests from developing countries, from the perspective of supporting their self-help efforts, it also

deliberates on policies with governmental parties from the partner country, at a stage prior to the receipt of a request. The aim of these discussions is to understand the developing country's development policies and needs for assistance, and to coordinate them with Japan's assistance policies.

## (4) Strengthening Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen policy consultation with the governments of developing countries, Country-based ODA Task Forces, whose main members are Embassy of Japan and JICA offices in each country, have been established, as a rule, in all recipient countries of Japan's ODA.<sup>30</sup> The Task Forces also participate in determining country assistance policy and rolling plans of aid projects as they are expected to better understand the assistance needs of the developing country. The Task Forces also engage in discussions regarding policies with the governments of developing countries. In addition, the Task Forces work together with other donor countries and international organizations to offer suggestions related to

combination of different ODA schemes as well as review of these schemes. They also consider and select candidate projects for Japan's ODA.

Further, with full-scale aid coordination\* being conducted at the field level when, for example, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) (see "Terminology" on page 110) is prepared or revised in a country, Japan began in FY2006 to assign coordinators for economic cooperation at some of its overseas diplomatic missions. Their role is to collect information and implement researches related to aid coordination, to disseminate information on Japan's aid policies to other countries, and to make recommendations to the Japanese government from the field.

### Terminology

#### \* Aid coordination

Aid coordination refers to the sharing of information by multiple donors and cooperation to formulate aid strategy and to plan and implement projects, etc., to increase the impact of assistance. In the past, aid coordination focused on collaboration and coordination between donors on individual projects, but in recent years, comprehensive aid coordination in which donors provide assistance under shared strategy and procedures in accordance with the development policies of the recipient countries has been implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa and other nations around the world.

## (5) Partnership with Domestic and Overseas Aid-related Entities

Japan engages in international cooperation in partnership with private sector, NGO, universities, local municipalities, international organizations, and other donor countries.



Utilizing Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects to build a well and restrooms at a school. Delighted children in Zimbabwe. (Photo: NPO ADRA Japan)

### ● Partnership with NGOs

In recent years, NGOs have fulfilled an important role in the international community by recommending policies on major diplomatic issues such as development, environment, human rights, trade, and disarmament. Japanese NGOs implement high-quality aid activities in developing countries, including education, health and medical care, community development, refugee assistance, and mine clearance. In addition, Japanese NGOs provide prompt humanitarian assistance in areas affected by conflict or natural disasters like earthquakes. NGOs are in tune to the needs of people at a grass-roots level in dire

situations where governmental assistance has difficulty to reach. NGOs are deeply familiar with the region and are able to provide suitable response to the needs of people, as well as to enhance "Visibility of Japanese Aid." Japan has advocated the promotion of partnerships with NGOs in the ODA Charter and other policies. Japan engages in a variety of collaborative measures related to NGO aid activities, including financial assistance, capacity building program, and opportunities for dialogue between NGOs and MOFA.

Note 30: Excluding a portion of countries under the jurisdiction of JICA Headquarters.

## Column 12

# Assistance that Encourages "Recovery of the Heart"

—Interview with NGO JEN Trustee and Secretary General  
Keiko Kiyama—



The following is an interview with Ms. Keiko Kiyama, Trustee and Secretary General of the non-governmental organization JEN, which assists regions of conflict and disaster in Japan and abroad.

**You have been involved in assisting people in regions of conflict and disaster for many years. What is the focus of your activities? Where do you pour the most energy?**

In conflicts and disasters, people lose more than material possessions. In the course of providing assistance, I became strongly aware of the importance of things you can't see with the eye but are essential to people's lives. There are many such things—love, bonding, gratitude, dignity, confidence, knowledge, philosophy, and so on. Some people are too deeply distressed to feel these things, and they can't take the first steps toward reconstruction. On top of healing their wounds and providing them with food and a place to take shelter from the rain, I've poured my energy into addressing basic human livelihood by restoring their dignity and helping them to regain self-support. That is, in any assistance project, I've tried to incorporate elements of "recovery of the heart" and "regeneration of the community." This may sound time-consuming, but people who have recovered their dignity never back down, so reconstruction continues even after we leave. This is a huge advantage.

**What project in the past produced the most remarkable results?**

Around 2000, we had a project in the former Yugoslavia (amid raging conflict between ethnic groups) called Sheep Bank. We distributed six pregnant ewes to each family, and as "interest" on their loan, asked the families to donate three lambs to other refugees. About four years after the project was completed, I went back to see how the families were doing, and I was moved that they had grown a vast flock of sheep. Each family was caring for some 30 sheep. Through the project, they studied how to breed and raise the sheep, and also how to earn a living. Not only was this a success, but the idea of providing lambs to other displaced people worked out remarkably well too. At the time the project started, these people were in such great sorrow that they could hardly say hello. But they did a marvelous job of regenerating their community, and they were even supporting others who shared their plight.

**JEN was one of the first to rush over and offer assistance in the Chuetsu earthquakes in Niigata Prefecture and the recent Great East Japan Earthquake in the Tohoku region. What is unique about JEN's activities?**

To be honest, I never thought our experience abroad would come in so handy in Japan. Regardless of location, it's important to respect the region's culture and customs, and encourage the local people to play a central role in the activities. I believe people have the power to support themselves even in the worst of situations. JEN's activities are unique because they work to draw out this power. In Niigata, we continued to send volunteers to a small village with hopes of encouraging youths to settle there and mitigate depopulation. But only because the villagers welcomed our help were we able to support them.

**The "ODA Review" released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) requires Japan's ODA to strengthen collaboration with NGOs. What do you expect from development cooperation in the future?**

To me, a good collaborative relationship not only leverages each other's strengths but also produces new outcomes and discoveries for both parties. Building this relationship will take eons if the NGO merely made a request and MOFA gave out the money. To come up with really effective projects that make good use of one another's unique strengths through close communication, both parties need to work at building a mature relationship, where they can offer constructive criticism and talk matters through and put different ideas into practice. I hope JEN can be a true partner to various stakeholders. After all, though each may have a different way of thinking, we all share the same goal—to aim for a world free of poverty and war.



Ms. Kiyama visiting an orphanage in Haiti (Photo: JEN)



### a. Cooperation with NGO Projects

Japan cooperates in a variety of ways to enable NGOs to implement aid activities smoothly. For example, in FY2010, 46 organizations utilized Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, which provides funds to grassroots-level socio-economic development projects by NGOs, to implement 78 projects, including the construction of schools, assistance for disabled persons, vocational training, and improvement of maternal and child health. In addition, as of November 2011, 35 NGOs participate in the Japan Platform, an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business community. The Japan Platform utilizes ODA funds as well as donations from private sector and individuals that have been contributed in advance to promptly distribute emergency supplies and medical assistance when a major disaster occurs. In FY2010, a total of ¥3.07 billion was disbursed for 74 projects in nine countries, including the one following earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, assistance for victims of flooding in Pakistan, and humanitarian assistance in southern Sudan, northern Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

In some cases, JICA's technical cooperation projects are outsourced to private sectors including NGOs, putting

to use the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, and a variety of other organizations. Further, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts "JICA Partnership Program (JPP)" to outsource projects that have been proposed by NGOs, universities, and local governments bodies that directly contribute to the improvement of the lives of local residents in developing countries. In FY2010 JPP has provided funds for 211 projects in 48 countries.



Utilizing Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects to train agricultural engineers in the Gaza Strip in Palestine (Photo: NPO Campaign for the Children of Palestine)

### b. Establishing Better Environment for NGO Activities

Further measures to support NGO activities include projects for establishing better environments for NGOs. For example, under the "NGO Consultant Scheme," staff of Japanese NGOs who have experience and a favorable record of performance are commissioned by MOFA to address inquiries from the public and NGO stakeholders regarding NGO activities in international cooperation, or the management of NGO and development education. NGO consultants also provide site services at international cooperation events and conduct classes and seminars on the subject of international cooperation, and otherwise provide opportunities for many people to deepen their understanding of NGOs and international cooperation activities. Further, measures are taken to support NGOs in strengthening their organizations and capabilities, through hosting of "NGO study group" that serve as workshops

and symposiums on such themes as fair trade and partnership between companies and NGOs.

JICA also provides a variety of training for NGO staff. For example, JICA conducts (i) training for NGO organizational strengthening through human resource development, (ii) method training in project management that utilizes project cycle management (PCM) to enable personnel to acquire project planning, proposal, and evaluation skills in developing countries, (iii) dispatching of advisors to strengthen NGO organizations with the aim of enhancing the ability of NGOs to engage in public relations and fundraising domestically, and (iv) dispatching of advisors to strengthen overseas NGO projects that provide expert guidance for the effective implementation of projects overseas.

### c. Dialogue and Partnership with NGOs

Since 1996, MOFA has held the NGO-MOFA Regular Meetings to promote a stronger partnership and encourage dialogue between NGO and MOFA. NGO and MOFA are

exchanging opinions regarding ODA policies and funding assistance for NGOs such as Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. Since 2002, the NGO-Embassy Meeting

has been held to exchange ideas and opinion on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA among the staff of Japanese embassies, other assistance organizations and Japanese NGOs that work in developing countries. The meetings have been held in 28 countries, including Nepal and Sri Lanka. JICA also hosts the NGO-JICA Meeting in order to promote the realization of effective

international cooperation and the understanding and participation of the civil society in international cooperation, based on an equal partnership with NGOs. In addition to supporting local NGO activities, Japan has also established an NGO-JICA Japan Desk in 22 countries to strengthen projects conducted jointly by NGOs and JICA.

Terminology

**\* Grassroots partner type**

Technical cooperation program implemented by JICA to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries at the grass-roots level in collaboration with partners in Japan, such as NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations.

There are three types of JPP based on the size and nature of the organizations, which are classified as follows:

- Partner Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥100 million and to be implemented within 5 years)
- Support Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥25 million and to be implemented within 3 years)
- Local Government Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥30 million and to be implemented within 3 years)

**\* Fair trade**

A method of trade that aids producers and protects human rights in developing countries by purchasing products at a fair price that is intended to facilitate self-reliance, in order to encourage trade that is not disadvantageous to producers in developing countries.

**\* Project cycle management (PCM)**

The PCM method is a participatory development method of utilizing a project overview chart to manage operation of the cycle of analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of a development assistance project. It consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation. The technique is used by JICA and international organizations, etc., at the site of development assistance.

● **Partnership with Private Business**

a. **Public-Private Partnership for boosting growth**

Japanese private companies' activities in developing countries make significant contribution beyond ODA projects, by creating opportunities for local employment, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan's superior technology. In April 2008, Japan announced the "Public-Private Partnership for Growth in Developing Countries" a policy to strengthen partnership between ODA and private investment and to promote activities by private businesses in developing countries. Through this, the government receives consultation and proposals from private sectors 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. Up to this point, two public-private partnership projects have been authorized. The first was a project to utilize Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects to mine clearance and unexploded ordnance disposal from farmland when Japanese businesses conduct herbal medicine cultivation in Laos (see page 29). The other was a project to utilize technical cooperation to invite a team of Mexican physicians to Japan for training of sophisticated medical technology (catheterization surgery) that had been developed by a Japanese company.

Japan utilize its scheme of Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects and technical cooperation to implement projects by partnership with local NGOs or private corporations such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, in which private businesses aim to contribute proactively to the local communities they enter, and BOP business, which aims to deploy support business for a low-income demographic and contribute to improvement of their lives and a resolution of social issues.

Moreover, JICA began the Preparatory Survey for PPP Infrastructure projects and BOP business, a scheme for formulating project plans based on the proposals submitted by the private companies to conduct a preparatory survey as a feasibility study\* for project formulation. JICA has selected 19 PPP infrastructure



Collaborating with Terumo Corporation to implement public-private partnership training for the first time. Mexican physicians were given practical training related to sophisticated medical technology. (Photo: JICA)

projects and 33 BOP business projects. In addition to utilizing the specialized knowledge, funds, and technology private businesses to resolve the development issues of developing countries, this gives a push to the overseas deployment of private business as well (see “Terminology” on page 29 for a description of BOP business and PPP).

The Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations announced in December 2001 stipulated that JICA Private Sector Investment Finance that provides direct investment/financing support when private enterprises do business in developing countries, would not be provided beginning in FY2002, except for projects that was authorized before the end of FY2001 and projects that were a continuation of such. However, due to an increase in the necessity of responding to new demands of high development impact through the private sector, the New Growth Strategy released on in June 2010 stipulated that Private Sector Investment Finance would be restarted within the fiscal year. Moreover, taking into consideration decisions made at the December 2010 the “Sixth Ministerial Meeting on Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems,” procedures needed for its restart at the end of March 2011 were completed, and JICA’s Private Sector Investment Finance was started again. As a result, governmental

review of a micro-financing project for the poor sector in Pakistan and an industrial human resources development project in Vietnam was completed in October 2011. In the case of the latter, in November 2011, a loan agreement was concluded with a private bank that will be the recipient of financing on the Vietnam side.

In addition, the “Ministerial Meeting on Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems” was established based on the cabinet decision regarding “the Council on the Realization of the New Growth Strategy” (September 7, 2010 cabinet decision) to respond to the enormous infrastructure demand particularly in Asia, support efforts by private business in the infrastructure area, and make dynamic, cross-national, and political leadership. In this context, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed 122 “Specialist in Infrastructure Projects” at 57 overseas diplomatic missions in 49 countries (as of November 2011), to strengthen system for gathering information through overseas diplomatic missions, and enhance communication with related local organizations and chambers of commerce. In addition, The Prime Minister himself leads Japan’s marketing effort to receive orders of infrastructure project.

(See “Terminology” on page 43 for a description of JICA Private Sector Investment Finance, New Growth Strategy, and Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems.)

## b. Acceleration of ODA Loans Process

Public-private partnership has become widely recognized as necessary for development assistance to developing countries. It is important to smoothly produce development effects through effectively organizing the assistance composed of ODA loans and private-sector business. From the standpoint of promoting effective public-private partnerships as well, further efforts are required to provide ODA loans at the same pace as implementation of private sector business.

While giving attention to ensuring accountability and appropriate procedures through such means as ownership on the recipient countries, the prevention of fraud and

corruption, and considerations of environmental and social impact of projects, Japan announced a Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Process in July 2010, with consideration to its “Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Process” announced in 2007 and “Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Process” by Expediting Public-Private Partnerships published in 2009. The measures announced in 2010 include additional actions such as the implementation of “pre-pledges,” increasing the number of countries which hold on-site monitoring meetings and detecting problems at an early stage, and holding discussions regarding countermeasures.

## c. Partnership with Universities and Local Governments

Japan utilizes the practical knowledge accumulated by universities, as well as local governments to implement ODA more effectively. JICA promotes the joint implementation of comprehensive technical cooperation and ODA loan projects to make it possible to utilize the specialized knowledge possessed by universities to

address the challenges of developing countries. In addition, JICA cooperates with local governments to utilize their knowledge and experience to work toward qualitative improvement of ODA projects, development of human resources for aid activities, and vitalization of regional project development.

## d. Partnership with Local Governments and NGOs of Developing Countries

Partnerships with local governments and NGOs in developing countries strengthen not only the socio-

economic development of developing countries, but also lead to the strengthening of civil society and NGOs in

those countries as well. Japan mainly utilizes Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects to support socio-economic development projects implemented by aid-related personnel. This financial

cooperation has also received high praise in developing countries as a detailed and rapid form of assistance that provides direct benefit at the grassroots level.

#### e. Partnership with International Organizations and Other Countries

In recent years, from the perspective of improving the quality of aid and aid effectiveness, various aid groups have been working to coordinate their development assistance policies to achieve international development goals and agreements such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) based on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). Currently, working groups have been formed according to each field such as health and education in many recipient countries, and program-type assistance is being implemented in accordance with the sector development strategy of the nation. Japan participates in many of these programs, such as agriculture project in Tanzania. Further, in 2005, Japan, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) have prepared a Joint-Strategy partners initiative for Bangladesh to support poverty reduction strategy (PRS). Subsequently, the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) to Bangladesh was formulated in June 2010 with the participation of 18 development partners to work together in coordination and collaboration for more effective and efficient cross-sectors assistance.

Japan utilizes such opportunities as visits to Japan by top officials of international organizations like the World Bank to hold discussions for aid policy and other related issues. In 2007, Japan and ADB announced the Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA), and have worked to encourage investment promotion and energy efficiency. Recently, Japan has also been proactive in cooperation and collaboration with international organizations that have established headquarters in Japan. For example with the Asia Productivity Organization (APO), in addition to government-level cooperation private corporations contribute to the proposal of APO's policies through the Green Productivity Advisory Committee.

Moreover, Japan promotes initiatives that aim for an effective partnership of multilateral aid and bilateral aid. The object of this partnership is to reflect trends in international aid into the bilateral aid policies, which at the same time mainstreaming Japan's bilateral aid methods

which have comparative advantage, within the recipient countries and the international community (see page 40 for details regarding Multilateral and Bilateral Aid).

In the past, members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been the main donor countries in the international community, but in recent years, non-DAC member countries such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil that are referred to as emerging donors have begun to have a significant impact on the development of developing countries (see page 22 for details regarding Emerging Donors). Japan encourages emerging donors to participate in a variety of forums and holds discussions to enable those countries to provide aid in coordination with international efforts. For example, the Asia Development Forum was held in June 2011 to share the Asian experience in implementing development assistance. The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in Busan, South Korea in November 2011. The creation of a new framework for cooperation to solve global issues in collaboration among DAC member countries including Japan, emerging donors, the private sector, and other organizations can be viewed as a significant step forward.



The Director of the JICA Research Institute participates in a session addressing South-South cooperation and trilateral cooperation at the "The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness" (Photo: JICA)



**\* Feasibility study**

Verification that a proposed project can be executive (achieved), and planning/formulation of a project that is suitable for implementation. An investigation regarding what possibilities the project has, whether it is appropriate, and what investment effect it will have.

**\* Green Productivity Advisory Committee**

An advisory committee established in 2003 by the Asia Productivity Organization (APO) to provide advice and cooperation from Japanese companies that have a high level of environmental technology, in order to achieve a balance of improvement of green productivity and protection of the environment. There are over 60 companies currently participating.

**\* Specialist in Infrastructure Projects**

Personnel assigned to individual overseas diplomatic missions to support infrastructure projects overseas, by gathering and consolidating domestic and overseas information regarding infrastructure projects, and by serving as liaison for communication and coordination with related organizations, chambers of commerce, etc.

## Toward aid effectiveness

Donor countries and developing countries conduct discussions regarding the approaches to improve the quality and aid effectiveness in order to achieve development goals such as MDGs. The approach to improve the aid effectiveness and its progress were discussed and evaluated at the High Level Meetings held in Paris in 2005 and in Accra, Ghana in 2008, where the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action were adopted respectively. At the High Level Meeting held in Busan, South Korea in November 2011, discussions were held regarding the ideal nature of effective development and international cooperation in the future in addition to conducting an overall review of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

### Main points of the Paris Declaration (2005)

- (1) Developing countries set their own strategies and priority issues.
- (2) Donor countries align their own aid strategies to those in developing countries and use local systems.
- (3) Donor countries coordinate procedures and share aid information to avoid duplication.
- (4) Donors and partners are accountable for development results.
- (5) Developing countries and donors improve resource management and decision making for development results.

### Main points of the Accra Agenda for Action (2008)

- (1) Donors provide 3-5 year forward information on their planned aid to partner countries.
- (2) Donors use developing country systems for aid programs.
- (3) Donors promote division of labor to avoid duplicating aid activities.
- (4) Donors promote local procurement of goods and services (untying).
- (5) Promote South-South co-operation and triangular co-operation.

## Busan High Level Forum (2011)

### Main points of the Busan Outcome Document

The following shared principles were agreed upon to achieve the development goals of the international community.

- (1) Ownership of development priorities by developing countries
- (2) Focus on results
- (3) Inclusive development partnerships among developing countries, donors, emerging donors, private sector, and NGOs
- (4) Transparency and accountability of developing countries and donors

### The main points of agreement to achieve these principles

- (1) Use and strengthen developing countries' policies and systems
- (2) Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women
- (3) Promote local procurement of goods and services (untying)
- (4) Improve the availability and predictability of information on development co-operation
- (5) Co-ordinate arrangements of aid to reduce fragmentation among donors.
- (6) Promote sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility

The importance of a wide range of cooperation in development, including South-South and triangular co-operation, private sector and development, combating corruption, and climate change finance were confirmed as well.

## 2. Increasing Public Participation

### (1) The Importance of Encouraging the Understanding and Support of the People

ODA is indispensable for Japan's diplomacy; under the current severe economic and financial circumstances, gaining support for an increase in ODA is impossible unless the significance of development assistance is adequately explained. The importance of gaining understanding and support of the people is also emphasized in the ODA Review Final Report released in 2010.

From this standpoint, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA provide Japanese citizens with a variety of opportunities to participate directly in the actual process of development assistance and to experience ODA sites on the ground where ODA projects are implemented. Public participation is enhanced at a variety of levels in a variety of ways, which includes; encouraging discussions and dialogues regarding development assistance, promoting development education, publishing information regarding

the current state of development assistance, and introducing and communication of such activities to a wide audience including those in local cities and various groups of people and organizations.. At the same time, it is recognized that development of human resources and developmental research are important tools to appropriately respond to the diversifying and increasing complexity of development issues. It is also important to promote an understanding of Japanese philosophy regarding development assistance in the international community; meanwhile the importance of collaborating with researchers has grown.

Further, it is also very important, in implementing ODA projects to make efforts for the people in recipient countries to understand Japan's assistance, and Japan enhances local public relations in collaboration between overseas diplomatic missions and local JICA offices.

### (2) Direct Participation in Assistance to Developing Countries by Citizens from All Walks of Life

JICA implements the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers programs to promote the participation in international cooperation by young people and a broad spectrum of Japanese citizens who have a variety of experiences. JOCV is a public-participation program that dispatches young Japanese aged between 20 and 39 to developing countries for two years, to assist the socio-economic development of those countries while living and working with the local. JOCV has a history of nearly half a century, and is an example of Japan's "Visibility of Japanese Aid" that has received high praise overseas over the years. Senior Volunteers, the corresponding JOCV program for elder participants (aged between 40 and 69) who possess a wide range of skills and abundant experience, is a public-participation program; through the program, the Japanese government supports the activities of people who are willing to assist the development of partner countries on a volunteer basis.

The most familiar examples of citizen participation in international cooperation are support for NGOs that engage in international cooperation and participation in those activities. The number of Japanese NGOs increased significantly after the Act on Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities (the NPO Act) was enacted and legal preparations were made in 1998. The actual number of organizations involved in international cooperation is said to be approximately 400. Japanese NGOs are expected to expand the scope of ODA and develop highly-capable human resources in the field of international cooperation as a practitioner of "Visibility of Japanese Aid."



A Senior Volunteer provides instruction on nutrition to indigenous Ecuadorians (Photo: Yumiko Goto)



Physical therapists of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer making rounds in Papua New Guinea (Photo: Masaki Haraguchi)

### (3) Onsite ODA Experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation by visiting at actual sites where ODA projects are implemented is one of the most effective ways to deepen their understanding of ODA. Japan also promotes support for on-site ODA observation by university students, teachers and representatives from local governments. In addition, partnerships with travel agencies to conduct the experience tours and observation tours are being strengthened. A new program was launched in 2011, in which individuals observe actual ODA project sites and submit reports after their return to Japan; in August 2011, 20 members - ten to Kenya and ten to Vietnam - successfully completed the program.



International Cooperation Reporters inspect a sewage treatment facility that is part of the “Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project” in Vietnam (Photo: Hikaru Nagatake/JICA)

### (4) Promotion of Discussion and Dialogue

MOFA reoriented the meeting of the Advisory Council on International Development, which had been held under the advisement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, toward a better direction, establishing a forum for representatives of the business circle, NGOs, and international organizations, as well as experts engaged in development cooperation with MOFA to discuss basic development cooperation policies on an equal footing and from a wide perspective. The Development Cooperation Forum is to be to encourage development cooperation more effective and efficient, as well as to strengthen the participation of citizens in development cooperation and to deepen understanding of ODA. MOFA is currently preparing the

first forum to be held in 2012. In addition, “Discussions on International Cooperation”, a forum for a dialogue between MOFA and individuals, who have an interest in the nature of diplomacy and ODA, while introducing trends in international cooperation and Japan’s efforts, take place both in Tokyo and other regions each year.

JICA utilizes its International Centers and Branch Offices in local regions to promote locally born international cooperation and revitalize local regions, while holding roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries and governments, experts, representatives, local universities, and school officials.

### (5) Human Resources Development and Development Research

The increased diversity and complexity of development issues has made it even more necessary to develop and secure capable human resources who have a high level of knowledge, abundant experience, and the ability to communicate in foreign languages, as well as to implement research activities to determine what is needed by developing countries and to gain an appropriate understanding of trends in the international community.

The Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) was established in 1990 as an organization for the promotion of the concept of an international development university. FASID has provided

training and education of human resources engaged in aid, as well as investigation and research projects, and has partnered with the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) to conduct the International Development Studies (IDS) master's program. However, the review of public-benefit corporations conducted in May 2010, viewed that the role of FASID had been fulfilled, and the aforementioned projects that had been consigned to the organization by MOFA should be terminated. On the other hand, this does not change the fact that the development of human resources and investigation/research in development areas are highly important, so MOFA will continue to

implement projects after thoroughly reviewing the contents and consignment methods.

In 2003, JICA established the International Cooperation Personnel Registration System in order to recruit and utilize human resources who possess specialized knowledge and diverse experience. The system provides information on job opportunities at JICA, NGOs, international organizations, and other groups related to international cooperation, as well as information on training and seminars, and career counseling. Further, Senior Advisor System is used to secure professional human resources who have highly specialized abilities

and abundant experience working in developing countries, while the Associate Specialist System has been established to enhance the ability of young people who have a certain degree of expertise but limited experience. The JICA Research Institute, established in October 2008, conducts empirical and policy researches using internationally recognized methodologies based on the actual experience as an aid agency, while addressing information to the governments of developing countries and to the international aid community.

## (6) Development Education

The “Period for Integrated Study”, a course taught at elementary, middle, and high schools nationwide, includes a curriculum that addresses development education and issues faced by developing countries as part of the learning activities. To promote development education, MOFA has launched “*Tanken Shiyo! Minna no Chikyu* (Let’s Explore Our Planet!)” on its website, and provides teaching materials related to development education as needed. In addition, the Global Education Contest<sup>31</sup> has been held since FY2003 to solicit teaching materials for development

education. (The contest has been hosted by JICA since FY2011).

In response to requests from educational institutions and local governments that promote regional internationalization, JICA conducts delivery-style courses on international cooperation, in which former JOCVs visit schools as instructors. Other events such as essay contests for nationwide middle school and high school students are held as well as “The Practical Development Education Seminar” program.

## (7) Information Disclosure and Public Relations

Because the source of funding for ODA is the taxpayers’ money, Japan works to ensure transparency, and to disclose

and transmit information.

### ● Public Relations and Information Disclosure

MOFA and JICA have each launched websites related to ODA<sup>32</sup> that are linked to each other, which aim to release accurate and timely information. In October 2010, the “ODA mieru-ka site” (website for visualization of ODA) was launched within the JICA website so the current state of ODA projects and other aspects of the overall flow are easily understood. In addition, an ODA e-mail magazine is published to introduce the experiences and stories related to the actual site of assistance by officials of overseas embassies and consulates as well as JICA staffs.

The ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture is also conducted to explain and describe international cooperation, where officials of MOFA and JICA visit middle schools, high schools, universities, local governments, NGOs, and other groups as instructors.



A Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff member provides an explanation of Japan's ODA during ODA On-Demand-Delivery Lecture

Note 31: Formerly the Development Education/International Understanding Education Contest (changed in FY2009)

Note 32: Ministry of Foreign Affairs ODA page: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda> JICA: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english>  
Website for visualization of ODA <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda> (Japanese only)



Since FY1997, a series of television programs have been broadcast to promote public interest in and understanding of international cooperation. In FY2010, TV Tokyo's "Chikyu VOCE" covered Japanese aid workers in developing countries and addressed the local people helped by that assistance, and introduced the current state of developing countries, the reasons why assistance is necessary, and the impact of Japan's ODA projects.

Global Festa JAPAN is held annually around the time of the International Cooperation Day\* (October 6) as Japan's largest international cooperation event. The event is co-hosted by MOFA, JICA, and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) on a Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo. Over 270 organizations, including NGOs, international organizations, and embassies and related ministries participate. More than 112,000 people attended the 2011 event.

Terminology

**\* International Cooperation Day**

On October 6, 1954, Japan made a cabinet decision to join the Colombo Plan, and began economic cooperation. In conjunction with this, October 6 was designated as the "International Cooperation Day" with the authorization of the cabinet.



A talk between former JICA Volunteers held at Global Festa Japan

## (8) Enhancing the Transmission of Information to the International Community

Japan conducts activities overseas to promote a better understanding of Japan's proactive international contribution through ODA. For example, Japan has provided press releases at the time of signings and handover ceremonies and otherwise cooperated with interviews of the local press. In addition, Japan attaches Japanese flag stickers (in English and Arabic) and the Japanese ODA logo (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Portuguese) to aid supplies from Japan. Japan's overseas diplomatic missions provide opportunities for the local press to address Japan's cooperation by planning site-visit tours to Japan's ODA projects. Furthermore, Japanese embassies disseminate information via various lectures and websites and pamphlets in English and local languages.



Local Ecuadorian residents gathered for the hand-over ceremony for a water facility established through Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project

# 13 Supporting “Heart-to-Heart”

—Interview with Norika Fujiwara—

The following is an interview with Ms. Norika Fujiwara, actress and navigator of *Chikyu (Earth) Voce*, a TV program that introduces Japan’s international cooperation activities.

For reports on *Chikyu (Earth) Voce*, you have visited East Timor and Indonesia and seen the front lines of Japan’s support activities. What left the greatest impression on you?

The Muara Karang thermal power plant in Indonesia was making good use of Japanese technology, and the local technicians were sincerely grateful to Japan for it. This made me really proud to be Japanese. I had been to East Timor five years earlier, but on my latest visit, it struck me how the country itself was taking great strides forward. The streets were full of energy, and bridges and roads depicted the flags of both Japan and East Timor, furnishing visible proof that Japan’s support was helping with the country’s development. I also ventured from the capital of Dili to a rural coffee farm where an NGO from Japan was providing support. It was wonderful to see Japan’s aid extending beyond the capital to the remote countryside.

In the Great East Japan Earthquake, many developing countries expressed solidarity with and support for Japan—they chose this as a time to voice their gratitude to Japan for the support it has provided. How did this make you feel?

Soon after the quake and tsunami, support and rescue teams came from numerous countries, and I realized anew that Japan is with the world, that it can’t exist alone. These countries’ sending assistance is evidence that Japan’s efforts up to then had taken root. That is, Japan’s support had taken shape in that the recipients not only thanked the deed but also felt Japan itself with all their heart.

The Sri Lankan Ambassador to Japan and an Israeli medical team rushed over to the disaster-stricken region, and the Maldivian people sent cans of tuna double the number of their population. I was really glad to be able to introduce these feelings of warmth from around the world through *Chikyu (Earth) Voce*. Some viewers have sent comments along the lines of, “Now is not the time for Japan to be supporting the world,” but I disagree. Looking

at the support and sympathy we received in the wake of the recent disaster, I honestly felt that our support for foreign countries is for the good of Japan and of the future of Japanese children.

What do you hope to see Japan’s international cooperation activities accomplish in the future?

I hope to see cooperation activities make everyone happy—both the giving side and the receiving side. Different people are good at doing different things. It would be ideal if the people offering cooperation can take pleasure in what they do and continue to do it. For instance, I always come back with renewed energy when I visit a developing country. The children’s smiles and their enthusiasm about going to school teach me the importance of education. I like to take pictures and share my experiences with people in Japan. And I think that’s a good thing.

I also hope to see the Japanese people further tune into the circumstances of developing countries, and not be indifferent to them. Caring about helping people in developing countries is the first step to taking action. It’s that perseverance to keep taking one step at a time, that conviction to overcome adverse conditions and continue that’s important.



Delivering the “water of life”: Ms. Fujiwara (center) with workers involved in improving the Timor water supply system

### 3. Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance

#### (1) Enhancement of Evaluation

In order to implement ODA more effectively and efficiently, there is a need for its continuous improvement by reflecting accurate understanding of the implementing process and its effects. To this end, MOFA, other related ministries, and JICA conduct monitoring and evaluation of ODA.

ODA evaluation is positioned within the framework of PDCA cycle (Plan, Do, Check, Act). The lessons and recommendations gained from the evaluation results are conveyed to the relevant departments and the governments of recipient countries in order to utilize them in future planning and implementation process. In addition, it is important to explain to the Japanese people how ODA is used and what effects have been achieved. Thus, the Government publishes the results of ODA evaluations through websites in order to fulfill its accountability.

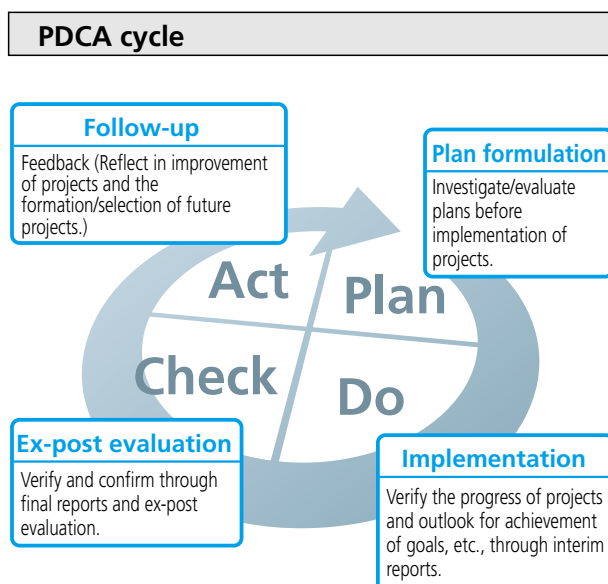
Currently, MOFA mainly implements evaluations on policy-level (country policy evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and evaluations on program-level (aid scheme evaluations), while JICA implements evaluations on program-level (thematic evaluations, etc.) and project-level. Policy and program-level evaluation implemented by MOFA are made following the five evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and assess whether relevant policies have been taken, whether the development effect has been increased by the assistance, and whether the process of implementing assistance has been appropriate. To secure its objectivity and transparency, evaluations are conducted by third parties. MOFA makes continuous efforts to improve the ODA evaluation systems. To further increase the independence of evaluation, the ODA Evaluation Division was transferred from the International Cooperation Bureau, which implements assistance, to the Minister's Secretariat, in addition to appointing an external evaluation specialist as the Director of the Division.

Meanwhile, JICA implements evaluations on each technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid project as well as on its theme. In addition to conducting consistent evaluations from pre-implementation stage,

implementation stage, to post implementation stage, JICA has established consistent evaluation mechanism of these three assistance modalities. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC's five evaluation criteria, with all projects that exceed a certain monetary amount being subject to ex-post evaluations by an external party.

MOFA also conducts policy evaluations on economic cooperation policies in general, ex-ante-evaluations on projects that exceed a certain amount of money, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not proceeded for five years, and incomplete projects that have not concluded after ten years. These are carried out pursuant to the Government Policy Evaluations Act (the Policy Evaluation Act)\*.

Counter measures developed by considering each recommendations and lessons obtained from these evaluations are reflected in future planning and implementation of ODA.



#### \* Pending projects/incomplete projects

"Projects that have not begun after five years" are projects for which the loan agreement has not been signed or loan disbursement has not begun after five years have elapsed since the decision was made to implement the project. "Projects that have not been completed after ten years" are projects for which loan disbursements have not been completed after ten years have elapsed since the decision was made to implement the project.

## (2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

When aid is provided, confirmation is made to ensure appropriate consideration has been paid to the impact that project-implementing organizations elicit on the environment and local society, such as the relocation of residents and the violation of the rights of indigenous people and women. Previously loan aid and technical cooperation, the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations had been established based on the views of advisors such as academics and NGOs, and had been applied to those projects to protect the environment and local society. As for grant aid as well, assistance had been provided in accordance with the Grant Aid Screening Guidelines. In line with the launch of the new JICA in

October 2008, the previous guidelines of JICA and JBIC were integrated, and on April 1, 2010, the new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations were issued. These efforts make it possible to ensure transparency, predictability, and accountability related to consideration of environmental issues.

In addition, meetings of the Committee for the Appropriate Implementation of Development Cooperation, at which knowledgeable and experienced experts exchange views at the project screening stage, are open to the general public to improve the effectiveness of ODA projects, and to increase transparency.

## (3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

Given that Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent use of funds provided through aid must not be allowed under any circumstances. Accordingly, the government and JICA work to ensure the transparency of procurement and other procedures.

At the procurement stage for ODA projects, tendering procedures are conducted by developing countries in accordance with the guidelines. After the verification of the results, to increase transparency JICA discloses information not only on the name of the contractee but also the contract amount. In case frauds are discovered relating to procurement or other stages of ODA project implementation, measures are to be taken to exclude companies engaged in the frauds 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. Regarding grant aid, external audits of Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects worth ¥3 million or more must be conducted by outside auditors, and are being steadily implemented.

As for 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, JICA conducts internal audits via sampling. JICA also conducts technical audits of grant aid.

Japan has ratified the OECD Convention on

Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and is strict in its fair handling of fraudulent business with foreign government parties, including the application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, in order to ensure trust toward ODA projects which use taxpayers' money as their main financial resource.

Improprieties were discovered in ODA loan projects in Vietnam and in 2008 persons concerned in a relevant Japanese company were prosecuted and convicted. To prevent the recurrence of similar fraud and corruption, an exploratory committee was established under the supervision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, composed of external specialists. The committee submitted its report in September 2009. Based on this report, MOFA and JICA reviewed their guidelines to determine how measures should be imposed against companies engaged in fraudulent practices. In addition, a support structure was established to support overseas arms of Japanese companies through embassies and local JICA offices, thereby urging adherence to laws in related industries. Other initiatives include hosting seminars concerning international contract terms and conditions for Japanese companies, through the cooperation of industry associations, enhancing the involvement of JICA during the selection of consultants by partner countries, and holding discussions to prevent fraud and corruption with other donor countries. These efforts were compiled in February 2011.



#### (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, 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) eCentre<sup>33</sup>. 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.

##### Terminology

###### \* Safety advisor

In order to strengthen safety measures in the field, JICA has employed people who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned to serve as safety advisors. 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.

Note 33: eCentre: Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response

# Part IV

## Statistics and Reference Materials

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# Chapter 1 Japan's ODA Budget

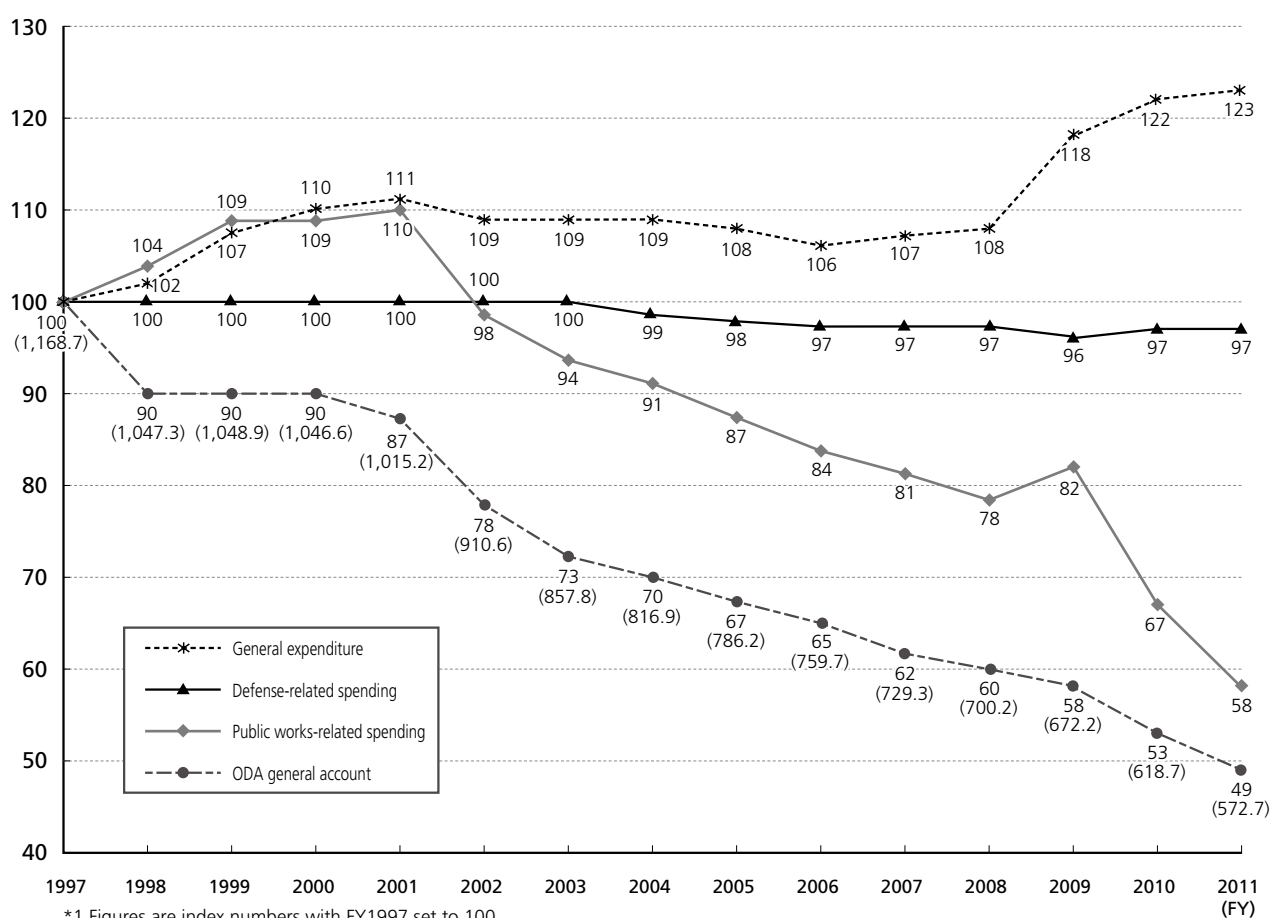
## Section 1 FY2011 ODA Budget (Original Budget)

Chart IV-1 ODA Budget

(Units: JPY billion, %)

	FY2010			FY2011		
	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	618.7	-53.4	-7.9	572.7	-46.0	-7.4
Project budget (net)	1,167.6	91.2	8.5	1,190.9	23.3	2.0
Scale of projects (gross)	1,766.7	62.0	3.6	1,785.6	18.9	1.1
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥94	—	—	¥89	—	—

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



**Chart IV-3 General Account Budget**

(Units: JPY billion, %)

Category		FY2010		FY2011		
		Budget amount	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
General expenditures		53,454.2	3.3	54,078.0	623.8	1.2
Allocation	ODA	618.7	-7.9	572.7	-46.0	-7.4
	Social security	27,268.6	9.8	28,707.9	1,439.3	5.3
	Education and science	5,587.2	5.2	5,510.0	-77.2	-1.4
	Defence	4,790.3	0.3	4,775.2	-15.1	-0.3
	Public works	5,773.1	-18.3	4,974.3	-798.8	-13.8
Others		38,845.0	5.5	38,333.6	-511.4	-1.3
Total		92,299.2	4.2	92,411.6	112.4	0.1

\* Figures of FY2010 have been reworked to compare with the figures of FY2011.

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

(Units: JPY billion, %)

Category		FY2010			FY2011		
		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	514.3	-30.5	-5.6	508.3	-6.0	-1.2
1.	Bilateral Grants	425.4	-35.3	-7.7	410.3	-15.1	-3.5
(1)	Economic development assistance and others.	154.2	-6.7	-4.2	151.9	-2.3	-1.5
(2)	Technical cooperation, etc.	269.7	-20.8	-7.2	256.9	-12.8	-4.7
(3)	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	-0.8	-33.3	1.6	—	—
(4)	Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)	—	-7.0	-100.0	—	—	—
2.	Subscriptions and contributions to multilateral institutions	88.9	4.7	5.6	98.0	9.1	10.2
(1)	UN and other international organizations	61.1	2.6	4.5	68.3	7.3	11.9
(2)	MDBs and others	27.9	2.1	8.3	29.7	1.8	6.5
II	Loans	104.4	-22.9	-18.0	64.4	-40.0	-38.3
	JICA (Loan Aid Section)	104.4	-22.9	-18.0	64.4	-40.0	-38.3
III	Total	618.7	-53.4	-7.9	572.7	-46.0	-7.4



**Chart IV-5 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget**

(Units: JPY billion, %)

	FY2010				FY2011			
	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	864.9	-9.9	-1.1	49.0	828.2	-36.6	-4.2	46.4
Loans	901.8	71.9	8.7	51.0	957.3	55.5	6.2	53.6
Total (project scale)	1,766.7	62.0	3.6	100.0	1,785.6	18.9	1.1	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-599.1	—	—	—	-594.7	—	—	—
Net	1,167.6	91.2	8.5	—	1,190.9	23.3	2.0	—

\* 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: JPY billion, %)

Category	FY2010			FY2011		
	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	864.9	-9.9	-1.1	828.2	-36.6	-4.2
1. Bilateral Grants	481.6	-32.7	-6.4	477.9	-3.7	-0.8
(1) Economic development assistance and others.	154.2	-6.7	-4.2	151.9	-2.3	-1.5
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	325.8	-18.2	-5.3	324.4	-1.4	-0.4
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	-0.8	-33.3	1.6	—	—
(4) Budget for JICA (Loan Aid Section)	—	-7.0	-100.0	—	—	—
2. Subscriptions and contributions to multilateral institutions	383.3	22.8	6.3	350.4	-33.0	-8.6
(1) UN and other international organizations	62.1	3.4	5.8	69.9	7.7	12.4
(2) MDBs and others	321.2	19.4	6.4	280.5	-40.7	-12.7
II Loans	901.8	71.9	8.7	957.3	55.5	6.2
(1) JICA (Loan Aid Section)	891.0	71.0	8.7	950.0	59.0	6.6
(2) Others	10.8	0.9	8.9	7.3	-3.5	-32.2
III Total (project scale)	1,766.7	62.0	3.6	1,785.6	18.9	1.1
(Reference) Recoveries	-599.1	—	—	-594.7	—	—
Net	1,167.6	91.2	8.5	1,190.9	23.3	2.0

FY2010 project budget				FY2011 project budget			
Gross ¥1.7667 trillion (3.6% increase)				Gross ¥1.7856 trillion (1.1% increase)			
Expenditure by type of assistance		Budgetary sources		Budgetary sources		Expenditure by type of assistance	
Grant aid ¥154.2 billion (4.2% decrease)	Others ¥1.6 billion (83.0% decrease)  UN and other international organizations (assessed contributions/contributions) ¥62.1 billion (5.8% increase)	General account ¥618.7 billion (7.9% decrease)	MOFA ¥413.4 billion (5.3% decrease)	General account ¥572.7 billion (7.4% decrease)	MOFA ¥417.0 billion (0.9% increase)	Others ¥1.6 billion (same as previous year)  Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies ¥155.8 billion (24.1% decrease)  UN and other international organizations (assessed contributions/contributions) ¥69.9 billion (12.4% increase)	Grant aid ¥151.9 billion (1.5% decrease)
Technical cooperation ¥325.8 billion (5.3% decrease)							
MDBs and others (subscriptions/contributions) ¥321.2 billion (6.4% increase)		Issuance of government bonds for subscriptions and contributions ¥293.3 billion (6.3% increase)	Issuance of government bonds for subscriptions and contributions ¥250.8 billion (14.5% decrease)	MDBs and others (subscriptions/contributions) ¥280.5 billion (12.7% decrease)			
Loan aid, etc. ¥901.8 billion (8.7% increase)		Fiscal loan and investment, etc. ¥836.3 billion (13.1% increase)		Fiscal loan and investment, etc. ¥934.5 billion (11.7% increase)		Loan aid, etc. ¥957.3 billion (6.2% increase)	
Net ¥1.1676 trillion (8.5% increase) Recoveries ¥599.1 billion				Net ¥1.1909 trillion (2.0% increase) Recoveries ¥594.7 billion			

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## Section 2

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

**Chart IV-8 ODA Budgets by Ministry and Agency (General Account Budget)**

(Units: JP¥ million, %)

	FY2010	FY2011		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	27	14	-13	-48.5
Financial Services Agency	119	105	-15	-12.2
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	773	721	-52	-6.7
Ministry of Justice	236	133	-103	-43.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	413,378	416,989	3,611	0.9
Ministry of Finance	132,934	94,663	-38,270	-28.8
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	33,132	28,697	-4,435	-13.4
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	8,599	6,685	-1,914	-22.3
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3,956	3,482	-474	-12.0
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	23,126	19,072	-4,054	-17.5
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	471	360	-111	-23.6
Ministry of the Environment	1,994	1,827	-167	-8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>618,746</b>	<b>572,749</b>	<b>-45,997</b>	<b>-7.4</b>

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

**Chart IV-9 ODA Budgets by Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)**

(Units: JP¥ million, %)

	FY2010	FY2011		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	27	14	-13	-48.5
Financial Services Agency	119	105	-15	-12.2
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	773	721	-52	-6.7
Ministry of Justice	236	133	-103	-43.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	416,596	417,203	607	0.1
Ministry of Finance	1,248,551	1,272,378	23,826	1.9
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	33,132	28,697	-4,435	-13.4
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,242	7,252	-1,989	-21.5
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	14,757	10,830	-3,927	-26.6
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	39,287	42,265	2,978	7.6
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	471	360	-111	-23.6
Ministry of the Environment	3,505	5,619	2,114	60.3
<b>Total (project scale)</b>	<b>1,766,698</b>	<b>1,785,578</b>	<b>18,880</b>	<b>1.1</b>
(Reference) Recoveries	-599,088	-594,709	—	—
<b>Net</b>	<b>1,167,609</b>	<b>1,190,869</b>	<b>23,260</b>	<b>2.0</b>

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

**Chart IV-10 FY2011 Project Budget and Project Outlines by Ministry and Agency**

# 1. Grant Aid

## (1) Bilateral Grants

### (i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (151,850)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Grant Aid for General Projects: Provides the necessary funds so that developing countries can implement various projects concerning basic human needs including facility improvement and materials and equipment procurement.</li> <li>(2) Grant Aid for Community Empowerment: Provides the necessary funds to support the development of overall skills of people in communities facing poverty.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(4) Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security: Provides the necessary funds to support small-scale grassroots projects to enhance human security undertaken by local governments and NGOs in developing countries.</li> <li>(5) Grant Aid 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.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(7) Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement: Provides the necessary funds to fight against terrorism and piracy as an effort to enhance peace and security which are vital for economic and social development in developing countries.</li> <li>(8) Grant Aid for Environmental/Climate Change Countermeasure Programs: Provides the necessary funds to formulate and implement policies and plans to fight against global warming in order to strengthen the efforts against climate change.</li> <li>(9) Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Among developing countries that are striving to implement and achieve poverty reduction strategies, provides financial support to those countries that have adequate financial capabilities.</li> <li>(10) Grant Aid for Human Resource Development: Provides the necessary funds to support developing countries with their development of human resources by accepting trainees at Japan's institutes of higher education.</li> <li>(11) Grant Aid for Fisheries: Provides the necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries.</li> <li>(12) Cultural Grant Aid: Provides the necessary funds to support development projects in equipment procurement and facility improvement that are implemented to promote cultural and higher education activities and preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries. Cultural grants are administered through two schemes: "General Cultural Grant Aid" available to governmental organizations; and "Cultural Grassroots Project Grant Aid" available to NGOs and local governments conducting small-scale projects.</li> <li>(13) Emergency Grant Aid: Provides the necessary humanitarian emergency funds to support victims, refugees, and internally displaced persons suffering from natural disasters, domestic conflicts, or conflicts between countries.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>



## (ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (14)	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	(20)	Introduce general financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and deliver financial administration training aimed at human resource development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	(523)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Carry out dialogue on policies and facilitate researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(3) Support the creation of high-quality telecommunications through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT); the fostering of 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.</li> </ol>
Ministry of Justice	(133)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 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.</li> <li>(2) 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 overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.</li> </ol>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (145,681)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Technical cooperation based on treaties and other international commitments: Projects to foster human resources that will lead to the advancement of developing countries, transferring Japan's technologies and experience, and establishing and maintaining 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, plus "the project to provide equipment" necessary to achieve the above two, are organically combined and carried out.</li> <li>(2) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots technical cooperation carried out by the people of Japan. People, 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."</li> <li>(3) Securing and development of human resources: Secure and develop human resources such as experts necessary to implement technical cooperation, and conduct research and provide information required for the promotion of previously-mentioned projects.</li> <li>(4) Citizen participatory cooperation: Carry out "Technical Cooperation at the Grass-roots Level" projects in order to promote international cooperation through Japanese NGOs and local governments, as well as "Development Education Enhancement Programs" that contributes to promoting deeper understanding toward international cooperation.</li> <li>(5) Technical cooperation for investigating development plans: Assist with research regarding policymaking or formulating public works project plans. In principle, financial assistance from Japan is not necessarily to be expected.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(7) Country and issue based projects (including formation, etc.): In order to secure mobility and swiftness at the preparatory stage of formation, and to realize synergic effect, carry out the following 3 schemes: formation of cooperation programs, discovery and development of specific, individual projects, and verification of adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency of projects. In addition, gather and analyse basic information relating to development issues for the region or country in question so as to consider policies regarding how to implement assistance for each region or country, and how to assist with or approach specific development issues.</li> <li>(8) Operations evaluation: From the pre-project phase to subsequent feedback, evaluate implemented operations following a systematic framework so as to not only offer improvements for future operations but also to fulfil the accountability.</li> <li>(9) Others: Provide aid and instructions to those living overseas.</li> </ol>

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NGO project subsidies (30)	Assist with project formation and post-project evaluation with regard to economic and social projects implemented by NGOs in developing countries, and assist with holding trainings and seminars for the expansion/progression of international cooperation activities NGOs undertake.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,342)	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, and contributing to the world in culture and other fields.
	Others (54,757)	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish Country Assistance Policy, 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 (*) 206,809	
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for financial and economic technical cooperation (42,110)	(1) Hold seminars both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatch experts to developing countries. (3) Accept guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conduct research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Establish formation 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 (28,173)	Japan has made efforts to promote the acceptance of international students based on the "Plan to Accept 100,000 International Students" formulated in 1983 and other proposals. As a result, the number of international students studying in Japan has increased, from 10,000 in 1983 when the "Plan to Accept 100,000 International Students" was formulated, to approximately 110,000 in 2003, surpassing the target number of 100,000. In May 2010, the number rose to roughly 142,000. In 2008, the "Plan for 300,000 International Students" was established, and at present the acceptance of 300,000 international students per year by 2020 is targeted. (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 education.</li> <li>Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: Provide learning incentive benefits to support privately sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher education and students in Japanese language institutions.</li> </ul>
	Others (458)	Provide support through projects and international organizations to accept researchers and others from developing countries and to dispatch experts directly from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as teaching Japanese language to the speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports.
	Total 28,631	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,341)	(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 international cooperative projects for tuberculosis control, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the Measles Eradication Initiative, international research cooperation for leprosy, and international cooperation for rehabilitation of disabled persons. Carry out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemic in developing countries. (3) Promote appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Give guidance and assistance to companies and organizations that accept foreign trainees. (5) Accept foreign government-sponsored students into Polytechnic Universities. Assist with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (6) Provide support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia Pacific Regional Skills and Employability Programme (SKILLS-AP), and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,660)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out the following activities to contribute to global food security, develop the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries in developing regions, and promote the development of 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.

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

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research for overseas development plans (1,498)	The development of mining and manufacturing industries is the foundation of economic growth in developing countries. As part of development research on mining and manufacturing industries, as the first step in developing their industries, research teams comprising experts are dispatched, who then, through engaging in local research and domestic operations, create reports or specifications which contribute to the promotion of development plans with respect to the "formulation of development plans" and the "formulation of project implementation plans" in developing countries.
	Project for basic surveys for joint resource exploration (890)	Through Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) and other institutions, provide technical cooperation to survey natural resources by conducting geological surveys, geophysical exploration, geochemical exploration, and ground drilling in developing countries in possession of natural resources. (Survey conducted in 15 areas in 9 countries in FY2010.)
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to develop infrastructure in LDCs for distribution of goods and industries utilizing Japan's environment conservation technologies (1,416)	In order to develop infrastructure for industries and the distribution of goods in developing countries, and to secure access to natural resources including rare earth metals, implement ODA loans that utilize Japan's excellent technologies and know-how such as energy conservation technology, and conduct surveys that promote swift formation of private-sector driven projects.
	Operations to support development of human resources in economy and industries (3,090)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accept industrial trainees from developing countries at companies in private sectors, develop human resources that contribute to industries in developing countries, dispatch experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques, and support international students who have the potential to lead industries in the future. (Accepted 3,098 trainees, dispatched 148 experts, and accommodated approximately 300 international students at corporate dormitories in FY2010.)
	Operations to promote research cooperation (519)	To solve technical development issues (technical needs) that are unique to developing countries, and that are difficult to be solved using only the capabilities of developing countries, provide consistent research assistance in cooperation with the countries concerned. Such cooperation is not intended for transferring Japan's existing technologies, but rather the cooperation takes advantage of the Japan's technological capabilities and research and development capabilities. 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 10 themes in FY2010.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (6,980)	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 specifically aimed for developing countries, establishes a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (24,183)	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 38,576	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(248)	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) Promotion of human resources development and international cultural and educational exchange; (3) Promotion of international cooperation and exchange programs; (4) Promotion of international cooperation concerning the environment and human security; (5) Support for sustainable urban development through the diffusion of environmental technologies; (6) Strengthening of Asian regional partnerships through the promotion of fundamental infrastructure development; and (7) Acceleration of growth of least developed countries (LDCs), etc., by promoting the development of infrastructure essential for peoples' lives.
Ministry of the Environment	(4,325)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: Costs for preventative measures for asbestos dispersion (technical assistance for asbestos preventative measures in Asian countries); and costs for transboundary air pollution control measures (survey expense to consider strategies for East Asia air pollution prevention); costs for global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia [Phase II], water environment improvement project in Africa). (3) Waste management and Recycling measures: To strengthen efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling based societies 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. (5) Protection of biodiversity: Conduct studies to consider methods to transfer technologies for restoring barren land as well as establishing monitoring and evaluation procedures.

### (iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	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 (Subscriptions, Contributions and Assessed Contributions as Part of ODA)

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (85)	Contributions toward the necessary funds to promote formation and implementation of programs and technical assistance projects undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Contributions and Assessed Contributions (198)	Contributions to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (3,276) Assessed Contributions to the Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (1,149)	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.
	Contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) (919)	From the perspective of human security focused on each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists 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 infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (3,760)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to mitigate 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) (2,399)	The 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) (1,840)	The 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 the activities of the UN in the fields concerned.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (656)	The 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) (2,172)	The UNICEF offers long-term aid for children that range from improving nutrition of mothers and infants, to providing drinking water supplies, education, etc. and short-term emergency aid for people suffering from natural disasters and conflicts. Aid recipient countries are extended to almost all developing countries.
	Contributions to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (5,261)	The UNHCR works to: (1) provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) provide living assistance to refugees, etc. including water, food, and shelter; (3) promote permanent solutions for refugee problems (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement in third countries); and (4) promote the conclusion of agreements by countries for the protection of refugees.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,353)	The 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) (254)	The 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.



(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to environmental issues (3,630)	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) (7,612)	The UNDP, the central coordinating organization in the field of development in the UN system and the largest funding contributor, assists 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 sustainable development. Japan provides not only contributions to the core fund, but also establishes and makes contributions to a range of special funds each catered for specific purpose, and implements UNDP's projects funded by grant aid, and assists developing countries by providing further contributions financed by supplementary budgets to UNDP.
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (973)	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) (356)	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) (240)	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 (15,903)	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 (5,791)	Provides contributions and assessed contributions of various kinds to UN agencies and other multilateral institutions engaged in development assistance.
	Total 58,544	
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (8,528)	The IBRD and IDA, working toward the mission to reduce poverty and realization of sustainable economic growth in developing countries, provide financial and technical support to the member countries. These contributions complement the IBRD and IDA's support in offering loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects and technical cooperation and human resource development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (19,193)	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.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (116,968)	The IDA provides interest-free long-term loans, grants, and technical support for the world's poorest countries which are completely or almost completely unable to borrow money on market terms.
	Contributions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (748)	The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors through loans and investment offered to private companies. These contributions complement IFC's effort to provide loans and subscriptions that promote further assistance for the creation of companies, business planning, and other technical assistance that allows entrepreneurs in developing countries to produce high performing business projects.
	Subscriptions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (1,901)	The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors through loans and investment offered to private companies.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (6,602)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (9,251)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.
	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.

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (142)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. These contributions complement loans financed by the AfDB, and, in order to assist the private sectors of AfDB member countries, provide technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDF) (2,447)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (12,813)	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 Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (486)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to the middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions. These contributions complement support financed by the IDB to provide funding for small-scale poverty reduction and technical cooperation projects, etc.
	Subscriptions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (1,513)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to the middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (558)	The FSO offers loans on relaxed terms and conditions in order to contribute to the promotion of economic and social development in low-income developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
	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 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (31)	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. These contributions are a necessary expenditure to participate in the management of EBRD.
	Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (12,094)	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) (37,062)	A multilateral fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) 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.
	Other Contributions (4,674)	Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, 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).
	Total (*) 280,268	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (66)	Promotes related projects by providing assessed contributions to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and contributions and assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (3,936)	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 (1,334)	Contributions to WHO's projects for taking countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which promotes world AIDS control measures in order to contribute to solving the many health problems in the world.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (641)	Assessed contributions to the ILO. 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 5,911	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions and others (1,822)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), umbrella organizations of the Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Co-operative Alliance, (ICA) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and United Nations University, 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 of developing countries.

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

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry	Contributions and others (2,089)	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat, APEC Business Advisory Council, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, International Energy Agency (IEA), Asia Pacific Energy Research Center. Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (112)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations that provide 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 (1,294)	Contributions and assessed contributions to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), UNEP-International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-ETC), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI).

## 2. Loans and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (Budget amount)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance <sup>(Note*)</sup>	ODA loans and overseas investment and loans (950,000)	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 (7,348)	In order to contribute to stable development of Japan's fisheries by promoting smooth overseas fishery cooperation and securing fishing grounds, loans are offered through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) to Japanese companies which provide the necessary funds to carry out development feasibility studies and other technical cooperation in the partner country; to provide finances to local corporations in the partner country which have agreed to jointly conduct overseas fishery cooperation with the Japanese counterparts, and to offer loans for equipment fund, etc.).

# Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

**Chart IV-11 The Flow of Financial Resources from Japan to Developing Countries**

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

Item			Calendar year	2009	2010	Percentage increase from the previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants		5,572	6,954	24.8
		Grant aid		2,377	3,466	45.8
		Technical cooperation		3,195	3,488	9.2
		Loan aid		684	474	−30.7
		Total		6,256	7,428	18.7
	Subscriptions and contributions to multilateral institutions			3,295	3,684	11.8
	(ODA) Total			9,551	11,112	16.3
	(% of GNI)			(0.18)	(0.20)	—
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Export credits (over one year)			−654	−909	−39.1
	Direct investment financing			10,502	6,181	−41.1
	Loans to multilateral institutions, etc.			1,554	485	−68.8
	(OOF) Total			11,402	5,757	−49.5
Private Flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)			−7,510	−8,505	−13.3
	Direct investment			39,000	27,366	−29.8
	Other bilateral securities investments			4,016	3,637	−9.4
	Loans to multilateral institutions, etc.			1,987	992	−50.1
	(PF) Total			37,493	23,490	−37.3
Grants by private NPOs				533	692	29.7
Total flows				58,979	41,051	−30.4
(% of GNI)				(1.14)	(0.73)	—
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ 100 million)				51,805	56,027	8.2

\*1 The 2009 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥93.4; the 2010 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥87.7606 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

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

\*3 Includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

(Units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2009	2010	Percentage increase from the previous year
Grants			5,492.7	6,942.2	26.4
Technical cooperation			2,299.8	2,670.0	16.1

Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries., DAC report basis



## Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

**Chart IV-12 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by to DAC Classifications)**

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

Recipient group	2009	2010	Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2010)
LDCs	1,895.8	2,711.4	49
LICs	1,533.1	1,342.3	11
LMICs	621.6	823.2	46
UMICs	404.9	730.9	35
HICs	1.8	9.5	4
Unclassifiable	1,719.0	1,719.6	—
Total	6,176.2	7,337.0	145

(Excluding disbursements to 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 2005 – 2007	HAI (Note 1)	EVI (Note 2)
No less than 75,000,000	No more than US\$905	Less than 60	More than 42

(Note 1) Human Assets Index (HAI) based on indicators of: (a) nutrition: percentage of population undernourished; (b) health: mortality rate for children aged five years or under; (c) education: the gross secondary school enrolment ratio; and (d) adult literacy rate.

(Note 2) Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) based on indicators of: (a) population size; (b) remoteness; (c) merchandise export concentration; (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product; (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones; (f) instability of exports of goods and services; (g) victims of natural disasters; and (h) instability of agricultural production.

\*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita of US\$935 or less in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

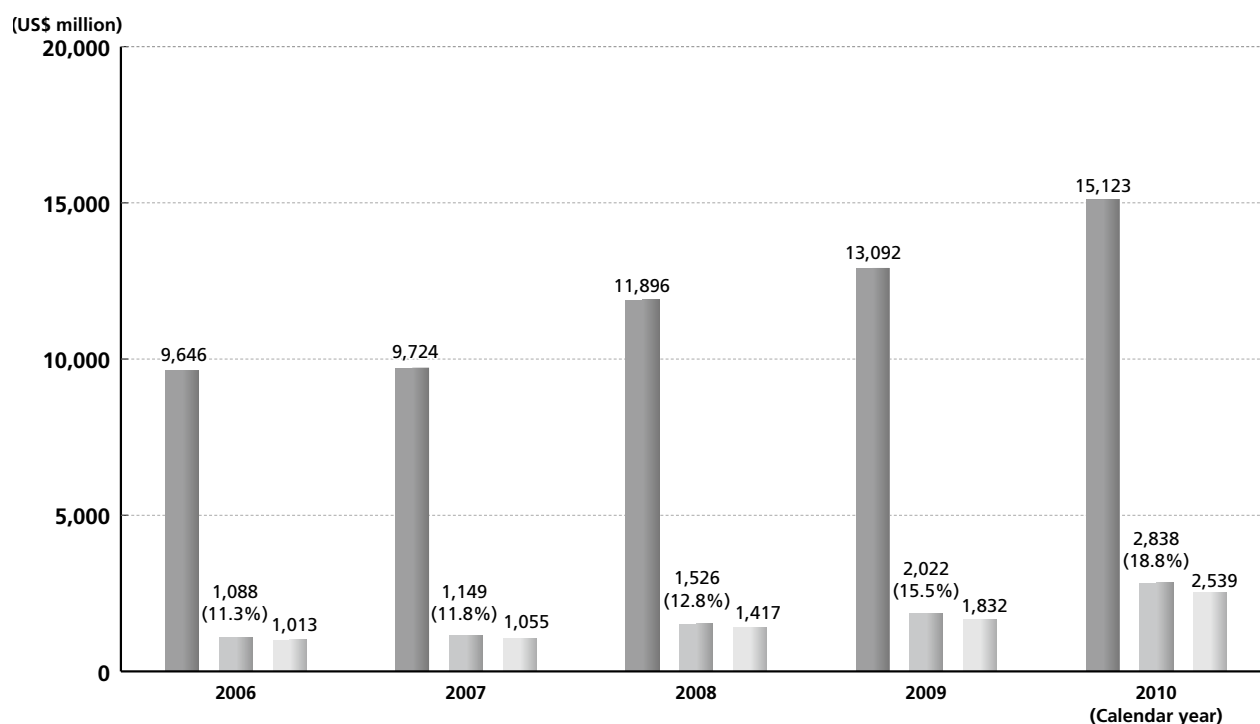
\*3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita between US\$936 and US\$3,705 in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

\*4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita between US\$3,706 and US\$11,455 in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

\*5 High Income Countries (HICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita of US\$11,456 or more in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

Source: *World Bank Atlas*, *DAC statistics on OECD.STAT*

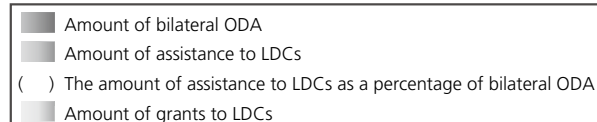
**Chart IV-13 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs**



\*1 Gross disbursement basis

\*2 Excludes debt relief

\*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.



## Section 3 Disbursements by Country

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

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

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2010)							
		Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Amount disbursed		Amount recovered	Total		
								Grants provided through multilateral institutions	
Asia		866.28	156.53	1,120.32	1,986.60	6,119.31	5,577.59	541.72	2,528.32
East Asia		424.57	17.18	881.77	1,306.34	3,881.79	4,389.80	-508.02	798.32
Northeast Asia		55.15	1.41	369.23	424.39	639.45	1,202.46	-563.01	-138.62
China		13.00	1.41	347.21	360.21	632.48	1,185.35	-552.87	-192.66
[Hong Kong]*				0.15	0.15				0.15
[Macao] *									
Mongolia		42.16		21.87	64.03	6.97	17.11	-10.14	53.89
Southeast Asia		369.39	15.76	504.83	874.22	3,242.34	3,187.34	54.99	929.22
(ASEAN)		349.00	11.70	497.55	846.55	3,242.34	3,187.34	54.99	901.54
Brunei *				0.11	0.11				0.11
Cambodia		80.83	1.21	53.10	133.93	15.64	2.11	13.54	147.46
Indonesia		58.61	0.88	111.02	169.63	1,424.05	1,532.54	-108.49	61.14
Laos		63.55		40.19	103.74	19.88	2.17	17.71	121.45
Malaysia		7.32		25.84	33.16	110.69	197.01	-86.32	-53.16
Myanmar		21.56	7.45	25.27	46.83				46.83
Philippines		50.37	0.19	77.68	128.05	558.93	774.71	-215.78	-87.73
Singapore *		0.00		1.17	1.17				1.17
Thailand		14.92	1.91	56.33	71.25	154.76	369.55	-214.79	-143.54
Timor-Leste		20.39	4.07	7.28	27.67				27.67
Viet Nam		51.84	0.05	106.84	158.68	958.38	309.26	649.12	807.81
ODA for multiple countries in East Asia		0.02		7.70	7.73				7.73
South Asia		339.60	110.20	167.02	506.62	2,130.60	1,105.08	1,025.52	1,532.14
Bangladesh		30.99	9.69	38.39	69.39	73.15	118.34	-45.20	24.19
Bhutan		11.88		8.33	20.21	23.02		23.02	43.23
India		1.68		35.86	37.54	1,670.75	727.15	943.60	981.14
Maldives		14.81		2.93	17.75	19.56		19.56	37.30
Nepal		66.97	0.80	24.28	91.25	0.22	10.26	-10.04	81.21
Pakistan		180.33	98.58	24.85	205.18	41.90	39.20	2.70	207.89
Sri Lanka		32.87	1.14	30.68	63.55	302.00	210.12	91.88	155.43
ODA for multiple countries in South Asia		0.06		1.70	1.76				1.76
Central Asia and the Caucasus		82.39	9.45	39.86	122.25	106.93	82.71	24.22	146.47
Armenia		11.88		0.92	12.79	67.60	2.94	64.65	77.45
Azerbaijan		0.86		1.99	2.85	0.71	14.57	-13.86	-11.01
Georgia		8.47	0.23	0.93	9.40	0.04	2.96	-2.92	6.48
Kazakhstan		0.72		4.90	5.62	24.94	32.37	-7.43	-1.82
Kyrgyz Republic		13.87	7.49	9.63	23.50		0.34	-0.34	23.16
Tajikistan		39.03	1.71	4.39	43.42				43.42
Turkmenistan		0.16		1.39	1.55		2.49	-2.49	-0.94

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

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2010)						Total
		Grants			Loan aid			
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
Uzbekistan	7.37	0.02	13.05	20.43	13.65	27.04	-13.39	7.04
ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	0.03		2.67	2.70				2.70
ODA for multiple countries in Asia	19.73	19.71	31.67	51.39				51.39
Middle East and North Africa	907.11	672.95	180.25	1,087.36	1,252.53	748.14	504.40	1,591.76
Afghanistan	700.09	636.59	45.57	745.66				745.66
Algeria	0.02		1.77	1.79	13.68		13.68	15.48
Bahrain *			0.03	0.03				0.03
Egypt	20.75		34.59	55.34	112.17	185.24	-73.07	-17.74
Iran	14.18	12.17	6.95	21.14		28.27	-28.27	-7.13
Iraq	5.32	2.76	10.97	16.30	128.14		128.14	144.44
Israel *			0.26	0.26				0.26
Jordan	43.75		12.44	56.19	2.21	109.28	-107.07	-50.89
Kuwait *			0.03	0.03				0.03
Lebanon	0.72		0.21	0.93	10.24	8.02	2.22	3.15
Libya			0.13	0.13				0.13
Morocco	8.23		10.15	18.38	156.39	53.61	102.78	121.16
Oman			1.50	1.50				1.50
[Palestinian Territories]	66.78	9.99	11.77	78.55				78.55
Qatar *			0.01	0.01				0.01
Saudi Arabia *			2.83	2.83				2.83
Syria	10.46		16.75	27.21		81.90	-81.90	-54.69
Tunisia	12.22		9.29	21.51	96.87	82.50	14.37	35.87
Turkey	0.49		7.59	8.08	732.84	197.42	535.41	543.49
United Arab Emirates *			0.14	0.14				0.14
Yemen	22.44	9.83	6.19	28.63		1.89	-1.89	26.74
ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa	1.66	1.62	1.06	2.71				2.71
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,151.90	329.57	408.02	1,559.92	275.37	102.55	172.83	1,732.75
	(1,131.01)	(329.57)	(408.02)	(1,539.04)	(275.37)	(95.73)	(179.64)	(1,718.68)
Angola	34.30	1.61	3.32	37.62				37.62
	(25.46)	(1.61)	(3.32)	(28.78)				(28.78)
Benin	22.43		6.70	29.13				29.13
Botswana	12.87		2.98	15.85		5.14	-5.14	10.71
Burkina Faso	25.47	2.35	16.11	41.59				41.59
Burundi	34.22	7.58	4.84	39.06				39.06
Cameroon	31.45	6.04	4.52	35.97	6.06		6.06	42.03
Cape Verde	7.35		3.32	10.67	6.73		6.73	17.40
Central African Republic	14.15	6.08	0.06	14.21		6.12	-6.12	8.09
	(8.01)	(6.08)	(0.06)	(8.07)				(8.07)
Chad	13.54	13.54	0.22	13.76				13.76
Comoros	0.41		0.29	0.70				0.70
Côte d'Ivoire	33.94	5.79	1.54	35.48	49.56	3.78	45.79	81.26



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

Type   Country or region		Japan's ODA (2010)							
		Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
									Grants provided through multilateral institutions
Democratic Republic of the Congo		66.19	30.81	14.24	80.43		0.43	-0.43	80.00
Djibouti		34.42	3.35	3.56	37.98				37.98
Equatorial Guinea				0.32	0.32				0.32
Eritrea		8.25	3.25	1.61	9.86				9.86
Ethiopia		65.88	18.58	28.01	93.89				93.89
Gabon		21.92		4.80	26.71		1.95	-1.95	24.77
The Gambia		16.25		0.97	17.22				17.22
Ghana		47.36	0.96	22.65	70.00				70.00
Guinea		9.96	7.01	0.84	10.80				10.80
Guinea-Bissau		15.87	12.71	0.24	16.11				16.11
Kenya		68.85	29.41	36.16	105.01	11.53	79.81	-68.29	36.72
Lesotho		8.14	2.16	0.70	8.84				8.84
Liberia		10.85	10.64	4.42	15.28	119.03		119.03	134.31
Madagascar				9.62	9.62				9.62
Malawi		49.59		19.86	69.46				69.46
Mali		34.58	0.59	3.71	38.29				38.29
Mauritania		12.53		2.03	14.56				14.56
Mauritius		0.30		0.40	0.70		3.55	-3.55	-2.85
Mozambique		48.95	3.85	13.52	62.48	0.38		0.38	62.85
Namibia		0.17		4.03	4.20	36.39		36.39	40.59
Niger		15.73	1.76	9.43	25.16				25.16
Nigeria		16.94		6.93	23.87				23.87
Republic of Congo		5.46	5.46	0.52	5.98				5.98
Rwanda		11.01	3.17	11.81	22.82				22.82
São Tomé and Príncipe		2.85		0.75	3.60				3.60
Senegal		30.82		21.58	52.41	2.80		2.80	55.21
Seychelles		8.94		0.63	9.57				9.57
		(3.79)		(0.63)	(4.42)				(4.42)
Sierra Leone		6.04		6.18	12.21				12.21
Somalia		29.05	29.05	0.02	29.07				29.07
South Africa		2.05		6.13	8.18		1.07	-1.07	7.11
Sudan		92.92	70.46	26.16	119.08				119.08
Swaziland		2.81		1.55	4.36				4.36
Tanzania		65.87	2.00	28.23	94.10	10.50		10.50	104.60
Togo		6.65		1.01	7.66	0.58	0.69	-0.12	7.54
		(5.89)		(1.01)	(6.90)	(0.58)		(0.58)	(7.48)
Uganda		42.06	10.59	22.74	64.80	6.44		6.44	71.24
Zambia		20.90		23.80	44.69	1.44		1.44	46.14
Zimbabwe		17.13	16.29	1.79	18.92				18.92
ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa		24.49	24.49	23.17	47.66	23.93		23.93	71.59
Latin America and the Caribbean		291.44	60.08	241.47	532.91	472.64	1,349.09	-876.45	-343.55
Antigua and Barbuda		6.28		0.48	6.76				6.76
Argentina		0.45		11.46	11.91	32.08	3.66	28.42	40.33
Bahamas *									

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

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2010)						Total		
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total			
									Grants provided through multilateral institutions	
Barbados	1.13	0.14	0.06	1.20	0.02	101.57	-101.54	1.20		
Belize	5.94		1.52	7.46				7.46		
Bolivia	35.94		18.68	54.62				0.42	-0.42	54.20
Brazil	6.25		32.64	38.89				1.15	-1.15	-62.65
Chile	8.63		8.43	17.06				39.20	-39.20	15.91
Colombia	3.71		9.33	13.04				15.62	38.35	-26.16
Commonwealth of Dominica	2.08		0.67	2.75						2.75
Costa Rica	19.13		6.26	25.39				53.97		63.74
Cuba	0.64		4.51	5.16						5.16
Dominican Republic	1.59		10.32	11.91					13.82	-13.82
Ecuador	13.79	9.19	22.98		28.22	-28.22	-5.23			
El Salvador	19.54	11.40	30.93	0.07	22.25	-22.18	8.75			
Grenada	5.76	0.09	5.84				5.84			
Guatemala	15.25	11.40	26.65	24.87	10.28	14.59	41.24			
Guyana	5.43	1.11	6.54				6.54			
Haiti	70.11	59.83	1.87	71.98			71.98			
Honduras	6.83	9.21	16.04				16.04			
Jamaica	0.18	3.67	3.86	14.91	20.89	-5.98	-2.12			
Mexico	0.01	14.26	14.27		61.00	-61.00	-46.73			
Nicaragua	24.50	9.87	34.37				34.37			
Panama	0.81	6.16	6.97	102.83	7.98	94.86	101.83			
Paraguay	15.64	17.95	33.59	12.57	49.89	-37.32	-3.73			
Peru	9.77	18.26	28.03	231.30	970.94	-739.64	-711.61			
Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.11	0.60	0.72				0.72			
Saint Lucia	0.84	1.71	2.55				2.55			
Saint Vincent		0.87	0.87				0.87			
Suriname		0.01	0.01				0.01			
Trinidad and Tobago		0.07	0.07				0.07			
Uruguay	9.41	4.16	13.57		2.21	-2.21	11.36			
Venezuela	0.78	2.36	3.14				3.14			
ODA for multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.88	0.10	12.89	13.77			13.77			
Oceania	140.12	11.07	50.80	190.92	5.95	20.58	-14.62	176.29		
Cook	0.00	10.65	0.09	0.09	0.01	19.19	-19.18	0.09		
Fiji	12.76		7.64	20.41				1.38	-1.38	19.02
Kiribati	1.60		1.87	3.47						3.47
Marshall Islands	10.19		2.40	12.59						12.59
Micronesia	13.24		3.09	16.34						16.34
Nauru	1.33		0.31	1.64						1.64
[Niue]	0.00		0.05	0.05						0.05
Palau	5.78		3.80	9.58						9.58
Papua New Guinea	31.03		10.36	41.39				5.94		22.21
Samoa	17.27		3.81	21.08					5.94	27.02
Solomon Islands	11.55	4.78	16.33			16.33				
Tonga	19.81	3.95	23.77			23.77				

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

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2010)						Total
		Grants			Loan aid			
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
Tuvalu	3.31		1.22	4.54				4.54
Vanuatu	11.81		3.81	15.61				15.61
ODA for multiple countries in Oceania	0.43	0.43	3.62	4.04				4.04
Europe	9.46	0.81	24.96	34.42	198.03	51.94	146.09	180.51
Albania	0.39		2.83	3.22	3.09	3.87	-0.78	2.44
Belarus	1.01		0.38	1.39				1.39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.98		2.69	3.67	0.10	1.53	-1.44	2.24
Croatia	1.61		0.27	1.88				1.88
Cyprus *			0.02	0.02				0.02
Estonia *			0.11	0.11				0.11
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.43		1.37	1.81	24.22	2.98	21.24	23.05
(Former Yugoslavia)	4.58	0.34	10.91	15.48	24.32	5.39	18.93	34.41
Kosovo	0.15		0.93	1.08				1.08
Latvia *			0.12	0.12				0.12
Lithuania *			0.15	0.15				0.15
Malta *			0.01	0.01				0.01
Moldova	0.24		0.69	0.93				0.93
Montenegro	0.22		0.65	0.87				0.87
Serbia	1.18	0.34	4.87	6.05		0.88	-0.88	5.18
Slovenia *			0.13	0.13				0.13
Ukraine	1.06		3.38	4.44	48.73		48.73	53.17
Multiple countries of the former Yugoslavian countries								
ODA for multiple countries in Europe	0.34	0.34	1.63	1.97				1.97
Eastern Europe (6 countries) *	1.85	0.12	4.73	6.58	121.88	42.68	79.21	85.79
Bulgaria *	0.85		1.18	2.02	5.76	12.48	-6.72	-4.70
Czech Republic *			0.45	0.45				0.45
Hungary *			1.26	1.26				1.26
Poland *			0.85	0.85		13.18	-13.18	-12.33
Romania *	0.88		0.89	1.77	116.13	10.28	105.85	107.61
Slovakia *			0.10	0.10		6.74	-6.74	-6.65
ODA for multiple countries in Eastern Europe *	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.13				0.13
Aid encompassing multiple regions, etc.	99.27	38.14	1,462.68	1,561.95				1,561.95
Bilateral ODA total	3,465.59	1,269.15	3,488.50	6,954.09	8,323.84	7,849.88	473.95	7,428.04
	(3,444.71)	(1,269.15)	(3,488.50)	(6,933.20)	(8,323.84)	(7,843.07)	(480.77)	(7,413.97)

\*1 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*2 \* indicates graduated countries and regions.

\*3 Aid encompassing multiple regions for technical cooperation includes the dispatch of survey teams, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness covering multiple regions.

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

\*5 Country names are general names derived from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' "List of Countries".

\*6 Based on the regional classification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Regions are indicated in parenthesis.

\*7 The former Yugoslavia includes Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro.

\*8 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

\*9 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

**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 debt relief) in 2010

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

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Afghanistan	700.09	1	China	347.21
2	Pakistan	180.33	2	Indonesia	111.02
3	Sudan	92.92	3	Viet Nam	106.84
4	Cambodia	80.83	4	Philippines	77.68
5	Haiti	70.11	5	Thailand	56.33
6	Kenya	68.85	6	Cambodia	53.10
7	Nepal	66.97	7	Afghanistan	45.57
8	[Palestinian Territories]	66.78	8	Laos	40.19
9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.19	9	Bangladesh	38.39
10	Ethiopia	65.88	10	Kenya	36.16
Ten-country total		1,458.95	Ten-country total		912.49
11	Tanzania	65.87	11	India	35.86
12	Laos	63.55	12	Egypt	34.59
13	Indonesia	58.61	13	Brazil	32.64
14	Viet Nam	51.84	14	Sri Lanka	30.68
15	Philippines	50.37	15	Tanzania	28.23
16	Malawi	49.59	16	Ethiopia	28.01
17	Mozambique	48.95	17	Sudan	26.16
18	Ghana	47.36	18	Malaysia	25.84
19	Jordan	43.75	19	Myanmar	25.27
20	Mongolia	42.16	20	Pakistan	24.85
Twenty-country total		1,980.99	Twenty-country total		1,204.64
21	Uganda	42.06	21	Nepal	24.28
22	Tajikistan	39.03	22	Zambia	23.80
23	Bolivia	35.94	23	Uganda	22.74
24	Mali	34.58	24	Ghana	22.65
25	Djibouti	34.42	25	Mongolia	21.87
26	Angola	34.30	26	Senegal	21.58
27	Burundi	34.22	27	Malawi	19.86
28	Cote d'Ivoire	33.94	28	Bolivia	18.68
29	Sri Lanka	32.87	29	Peru	18.26
30	Cameroon	31.45	30	Paraguay	17.95
Thirty-country total		2,333.81	Thirty-country total		1,416.31
Developing countries total		3,465.59	Developing countries total		3,488.50

Loan aid, etc.			Bilateral ODA total		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	India	943.60	1	India	981.14
2	Viet Nam	649.12	2	Viet Nam	807.81
3	Turkey	535.41	3	Afghanistan	745.66
4	Iraq	128.14	4	Turkey	543.49
5	Liberia	119.03	5	Pakistan	207.89
6	*Romania	105.85	6	Sri Lanka	155.43
7	Morocco	102.78	7	Cambodia	147.46
8	Panama	94.86	8	Iraq	144.44
9	Sri Lanka	91.88	9	Liberia	134.31
10	Armenia	64.65	10	Laos	121.45
Ten-country total		2,835.32	Ten-country total		3,989.07
11	Ukraine	48.73	11	Morocco	121.16
12	Cote d'Ivoire	45.79	12	Sudan	119.08
13	Costa Rica	38.35	13	*Romania	107.61
14	Namibia	36.39	14	Tanzania	104.60
15	Argentina	28.42	15	Panama	101.83
16	Bhutan	23.02	16	Ethiopia	93.89
17	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21.24	17	Cote d'Ivoire	81.26
18	Maldives	19.56	18	Nepal	81.21
19	Laos	17.71	19	Democratic Republic of the Congo	80.00
20	Guatemala	14.59	20	[Palestinian Territories]	78.55
Twenty-country total		3,129.13	Twenty-country total		4,958.27
21	Tunisia	14.37	21	Armenia	77.45
22	Algeria	13.68	22	Haiti	71.98
23	Cambodia	13.54	23	Uganda	71.24
24	Tanzania	10.50	24	Ghana	70.00
25	Cape Verde	6.73	25	Malawi	69.46
26	Uganda	6.44	26	Costa Rica	63.74
27	Cameroon	6.06	27	Mozambique	62.85
28	Samoa	5.94	28	Indonesia	61.14
29	Senegal	2.80	29	Senegal	55.21
30	Pakistan	2.70	30	Bolivia	54.20
Thirty-country total		3,211.89	Thirty-country total		5,615.53
Developing countries total		473.95	Developing countries total		7,428.04

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

\*4 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief (added to the grant aid) in the 2010 calendar year.

\*5 Parenthesis indicate names of regions.



## 2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding debt relief) in 2010

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

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Afghanistan	700.09	1	China	347.21
2	Pakistan	180.33	2	Indonesia	111.02
3	Sudan	92.92	3	Viet Nam	106.84
4	Cambodia	80.83	4	Philippines	77.68
5	Haiti	70.11	5	Thailand	56.33
6	Kenya	68.85	6	Cambodia	53.10
7	Nepal	66.97	7	Afghanistan	45.57
8	[Palestinian Territories]	66.78	8	Laos	40.19
9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.19	9	Bangladesh	38.39
10	Ethiopia	65.88	10	Kenya	36.16
Ten-country total		1,458.95	Ten-country total		912.49
11	Tanzania	65.87	11	India	35.86
12	Laos	63.55	12	Egypt	34.59
13	Indonesia	58.61	13	Brazil	32.64
14	Viet Nam	51.84	14	Sri Lanka	30.68
15	Philippines	50.37	15	Tanzania	28.23
16	Malawi	49.59	16	Ethiopia	28.01
17	Mozambique	48.95	17	Sudan	26.16
18	Ghana	47.36	18	Malaysia	25.84
19	Jordan	43.75	19	Myanmar	25.27
20	Mongolia	42.16	20	Pakistan	24.85
Twenty-country total		1,980.99	Twenty-country total		1,204.64
21	Uganda	42.06	21	Nepal	24.28
22	Tajikistan	39.03	22	Zambia	23.80
23	Bolivia	35.94	23	Uganda	22.74
24	Mali	34.58	24	Ghana	22.65
25	Djibouti	34.42	25	Mongolia	21.87
26	Burundi	34.22	26	Senegal	21.58
27	Cote d'Ivoire	33.94	27	Malawi	19.86
28	Sri Lanka	32.87	28	Bolivia	18.68
29	Cameroon	31.45	29	Peru	18.26
30	Papua New Guinea	31.03	30	Paraguay	17.95
Thirty-country total		2,330.53	Thirty-country total		1,416.31
Developing countries total		3,444.71	Developing countries total		3,488.50

Loan aid, etc.			Bilateral ODA total		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	India	943.60	1	India	981.14
2	Viet Nam	649.12	2	Viet Nam	807.81
3	Turkey	535.41	3	Afghanistan	745.66
4	Iraq	128.14	4	Turkey	543.49
5	Liberia	119.03	5	Pakistan	207.89
6	*Romania	105.85	6	Sri Lanka	155.43
7	Morocco	102.78	7	Cambodia	147.46
8	Panama	94.86	8	Iraq	144.44
9	Sri Lanka	91.88	9	Liberia	134.31
10	Armenia	64.65	10	Laos	121.45
Ten-country total		2,835.32	Ten-country total		3,989.07
11	Ukraine	48.73	11	Morocco	121.16
12	Cote d'Ivoire	45.79	12	Sudan	119.08
13	Costa Rica	38.35	13	*Romania	107.61
14	Namibia	36.39	14	Tanzania	104.60
15	Argentina	28.42	15	Panama	101.83
16	Bhutan	23.02	16	Ethiopia	93.89
17	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21.24	17	Cote d'Ivoire	81.26
18	Maldives	19.56	18	Nepal	81.21
19	Laos	17.71	19	Democratic Republic of the Congo	80.00
20	Guatemala	14.59	20	[Palestinian Territories]	78.55
Twenty-country total		3,129.13	Twenty-country total		4,958.27
21	Tunisia	14.37	21	Armenia	77.45
22	Algeria	13.68	22	Haiti	71.98
23	Cambodia	13.54	23	Uganda	71.24
24	Tanzania	10.50	24	Ghana	70.00
25	Cape Verde	6.73	25	Malawi	69.46
26	Uganda	6.44	26	Costa Rica	63.74
27	Cameroon	6.06	27	Mozambique	62.85
28	Samoa	5.94	28	Indonesia	61.14
29	Senegal	2.80	29	Senegal	55.21
30	Pakistan	2.70	30	Bolivia	54.20
Thirty-country total		3,211.89	Thirty-country total		5,615.53
Developing countries total		480.77	Developing countries total		7,413.97

\*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 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

\*4 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries in the 2010 calendar year.

\*5 Parenthesis indicate names of regions.

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

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)									
2005	Amount	2006	Amount	2007	Amount	2008	Amount	2009	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	5.42	Antigua and Barbuda	1.99	Armenia	85.23	Antigua and Barbuda	0.63	Armenia	98.70
Cambodia	100.62	Belize	1.61	Bhutan	18.07	Bhutan	20.34	Bhutan	23.92
China	1,064.27	Bhutan	20.84	Cambodia	113.56	Cambodia	114.77	Cambodia	127.49
Democratic Republic of the Congo	376.26	Cambodia	106.25	China	435.66	Commonwealth of Dominica	1.20	Commonwealth of Dominica	4.46
The Gambia	4.38	China	561.08	Kiribati	13.05	Eritrea	17.71	Costa Rica	58.29
Honduras	103.47	The Gambia	10.99	Laos	81.46	Laos	66.29	Fiji	23.23
Indonesia	1,223.13	Honduras	138.01	Malaysia	222.97	Malaysia	113.83	The Gambia	11.39
Kazakhstan	66.17	Kiribati	9.88	Mongolia	51.55	Maldives	9.32	Laos	92.36
Kiribati	11.69	Laos	64.05	Myanmar	30.52	Mongolia	60.70	Malaysia	91.78
Laos	54.06	Malaysia	201.70	Paraguay	28.90	Paraguay	30.85	Maldives	17.99
Maldives	24.23	Maldives	4.81	Philippines	222.16	Saint Lucia	1.47	Mongolia	74.68
Mauritius	16.55	Mauritius	4.01	Seychelles	0.76	Saint Vincent	9.47	Panama	33.51
Mongolia	56.48	Mongolia	46.92	Sri Lanka	44.16	Sri Lanka	96.69	Saint Lucia	6.40
Myanmar	25.49	Myanmar	30.84	Swaziland	7.26	Tuvalu	5.76	Saint Vincent	3.67
Nepal	63.38	Oman	1.50	Tanzania	721.66	Uzbekistan	48.63	Seychelles	9.06
Oman	3.72	Paraguay	25.92	Uzbekistan	56.32	Viet Nam	619.04	Sri Lanka	91.62
Paraguay	27.47	Philippines	263.58	Viet Nam	640.04	—	—	Turkey	210.75
Philippines	276.43	Saint Christopher and Nevis	4.27	—	—	—	—	Tuvalu	8.58
Saint Vincent	3.20	Saint Lucia	1.95	—	—	—	—	Viet Nam	1,191.36
Samoa	12.52	Saint Vincent	1.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	312.91	Samoa	16.81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swaziland	25.91	Saudi Arabia	4.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	11.24	Sri Lanka	202.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1.97	Swaziland	11.62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	54.44	Trinidad and Tobago	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	602.66	Tuvalu	8.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Viet Nam	562.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
(26 countries)		(27 countries)		(17 countries)		(16 countries)		(19 countries)	

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.Stat

\* 1 Excludes regions such as Macau.

\* 2 Excludes Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2009): Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Grenada, India, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, Palau, Paraguay, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uzbekistan, Yemen (Total of 23 countries)

**Chart IV-17 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements up to 2010)**

- (1) The number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA is 189 (of which, the number of countries is 167).  
 (2) In 2010 (calendar year), a total of 166 countries and regions (of which, the number of countries is 162) received Japan's ODA. For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart IV-14).

Regions shown in parenthesis

Region	Countries and regions which have Received Japan's ODA	Graduated countries and regions	Total
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	<u>Brunei</u> , (Hong Kong), (Macao), Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , (Taiwan)	Total of 17 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 14)
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka		Total of 7 countries
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		Total of 8 countries
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, (Saint Helena), Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	(Reunion)	Total of 50 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 48)
The Middle East and North Africa	Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, (Palestinian Territories), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	<u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u>	Total of 21 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 20)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, (British Montserrat), Chile, Colombia, Commonwealth of Dominica, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela	(Aruba), Bahamas, (Bermuda), (Cayman Islands), (French Guiana), (Guadelupe), (Martinique), (Netherlands Antilles)	Total of 41 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 33)
Oceania	Cook, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, (Niue), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, (Wallis and Futuna Islands)	(French Polynesia), (New Caledonia), (Northern Mariana Islands), (United States Minor Outlying Islands)	Total of 19 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 12)
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	<u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , (Gibraltar), Greece, <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Poland</u> , Portugal, <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , Spain	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 2010 are underlined.

\*2 Regarding Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna, and British Montserrat, although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2010.

\*3 Geographical division is based on MOFA's classifications.

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 Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector**

2010 (calendar year)

(Includes assistance to 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		1,262.33	1,220.21	2,482.54	1,467.97	3,950.51	21.98
1. Education		226.80	642.95	869.76	—	869.76	4.84
2. Health		268.78	120.19	388.97	—	388.97	2.16
3. Population policies and reproductive health		18.36	36.81	55.17	—	55.17	0.31
4. Water and sewage		314.23	151.84	466.06	1,467.97	1,934.03	10.76
5. Government and civil society		393.96	134.33	528.29	—	528.29	2.94
6. Other social infrastructure & services		40.20	134.09	174.29	—	174.29	0.97
II. Economic infrastructure & services		721.82	291.29	1,013.11	7,844.74	8,857.85	49.28
1. Transport and storage		514.58	126.39	640.97	5,035.63	5,676.60	31.58
2. Communications		2.81	39.46	42.27	—	42.27	0.24
3. Energy		203.73	61.99	265.72	2,809.11	3,074.83	17.11
4. Banking and financial services		0.24	31.26	31.50	—	31.50	0.18
5. Business and other services		0.46	32.19	32.66	—	32.66	0.18
III. Production sectors		258.38	481.89	740.27	285.66	1,025.94	5.71
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing		245.74	267.87	513.60	217.24	730.84	4.07
1) Agriculture		73.39	202.01	275.39	185.16	460.56	2.56
2) Forestry		138.46	33.48	171.93	—	171.93	0.96
3) Fishing		33.89	32.38	66.28	32.08	98.35	0.55
2. Industry, mining and construction		12.53	120.07	132.60	68.42	201.03	1.12
1) Industry		12.42	99.62	112.04	68.42	180.46	1.00
2) Mining		—	17.36	17.36	—	17.36	0.10
3) Construction		0.11	3.10	3.20	—	3.20	0.02
3. Trade and tourism		0.11	93.95	94.06	—	94.06	0.52
1) Trade		—	80.83	80.83	—	80.83	0.45
2) Tourism		0.11	13.12	13.23	—	13.23	0.07
IV. Multi-sector aid		287.30	792.22	1,079.52	485.17	1,564.69	8.71
1. General environmental protection		231.38	56.81	288.18	485.17	773.36	4.30
2. Other multi-sector		55.92	735.41	791.34	—	791.34	4.40
Subtotal		2,529.83	2,785.62	5,315.45	10,083.55	15,398.99	85.68
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		470.59	—	470.59	460.78	931.36	5.18
1. General budget support		3.83	—	3.83	460.78	464.60	2.58
2. Developmental food aid		339.85	—	339.85	—	339.85	1.89
3. Other commodity aid		126.91	—	126.91	—	126.91	0.71
VI. Debt relief		14.07	—	14.07	172.98	187.05	1.04
VII. Humanitarian aid		606.84	—	606.84	112.94	719.78	4.00
VIII. Administrative costs and others		0.23	736.19	736.42	—	736.42	4.10
1. Administrative costs		—	731.91	731.91	—	731.91	4.07
2. Unspecified		0.23	4.29	4.51	—	4.51	0.03
Total		3,621.54	3,521.81	7,143.36	10,830.25	17,973.61	100.00
BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)		2,454.75	1,488.08	3,942.83	1,798.15	5,740.98	31.94

\*1 Since 2010, grassroots assistance has been reported as grant aid for each sector.

\*2 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

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

\*4 BHN: Basic Human Needs are the absolute minimum resources such as food, shelter, clothing, education, etc. necessary for proper living.



## Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

**Chart IV-19 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2010)**

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid (US\$)
Haiti	Apr. 16, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti	22,600,000
China (Qinghai Province)	Apr. 16, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Qinghai Province, China	100,000,000 yen
Chile	May. 28, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Chile	195,000,000 yen
Tajikistan	Jun. 15, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Measures against Polio in Tajikistan and Neighboring Countries	200,000
Kyrgyz Republic	Jun. 18, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Affected by the Ethnic Conflicts in the Southern Part of the Kyrgyz Republic	500,000
Sudan	Jul. 30, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Referenda in the Republic of the Sudan	3,000,000
Pakistan	Aug. 3, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan	9,999,800
Pakistan	Aug. 20, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan	
China (Gansu Province)	Aug. 20, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Mudslide Disaster in Gansu Province, China	1,018,000
Indonesia	Nov. 5, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake, Tsunami, and Volcanic Eruption Disaster in Indonesia	500,000
Thailand	Nov. 5, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Thailand	200,000
Myanmar	Nov. 16, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Cyclone Disaster in the Union of Myanmar	500,000
Haiti	Nov. 19, 2010	Emergency Grant Aid for the Election Process in the Republic of Haiti	1,513,509
Sri Lanka	Feb. 25, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Sri Lanka	500,000
New Zealand	Feb. 25, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake in the Southern Island of New Zealand	500,000
Libya	Mar. 11, 2011	Emergency Grant Aid for the People Affected by the Armed Clashes in Libya	5,000,000

**Chart IV-20 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2010)**

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Guatemala	Jun. 1, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Tropical Storm Disaster in the Central America	Provision of emergency relief goods
Honduras	Jun. 1, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Tropical Storm Disaster in the Central America	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	Jun. 18, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Torrential Rain Disaster in the Western Part of Myanmar	Provision of emergency relief goods
Pakistan	Aug. 3, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Provision of emergency relief goods
	Aug. 19, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defence Forces unit)
	Aug. 26, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Provision of emergency relief goods
	Aug. 31, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
	Sep. 9, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)
Viet Nam	Oct. 22, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in Vietnam	Provision of emergency relief goods
Haiti	Oct. 27, 2010	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Cholera Outbreak in the Republic of Haiti	Provision of emergency relief goods
Benin	Oct. 29, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Republic of Benin	Provision of emergency relief goods
Saint Lucia	Nov. 8, 2010	Emergency Assistance in response to the Hurricane Tomas Disaster in the Caribbean States	Provision of emergency relief goods
Saint Vincent	Nov. 8, 2010	Emergency Assistance in response to the Hurricane Tomas Disaster in the Caribbean States	Provision of emergency relief goods
Indonesia	Nov. 8, 2010	Emergency Assistance in response to the Eruption of Mt. Merapi on Central Java Island, the Republic of Indonesia	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)
Costa Rica	Nov. 11, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Torrential Rain Disaster in the Republic of Costa Rica	Provision of emergency relief goods
Ghana	Nov. 12, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Republic of Ghana	Provision of emergency relief goods
Colombia	Dec. 9, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Republic of Colombia	Provision of emergency relief goods
Venezuela	Dec. 16, 2010	Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Provision of emergency relief goods
Sri Lanka	Jan. 14, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Provision of emergency relief goods
New Zealand	Feb. 22, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)
	Feb. 22, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defence Forces unit)
	Feb. 25, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)
	Feb. 25, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)
	Feb. 28, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)
	Mar. 3, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)
	Mar. 5, 2011	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)

**Chart IV-21 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2010)**

Affected country	Disaster	Date of Decision made on Aid	Japan Disaster Relief Team		Goods Distributed		The amount of Aid
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item		
Guatemala	Tropical storm	Jun. 1			Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
Honduras	Tropical storm	Jun. 1			Blankets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water tanks	Equivalent to ¥10 million	
Myanmar	Torrential rain	Jun. 18			Tents, water purifiers, water tanks (3,700 liter), generators, reels of electric cord	Equivalent to ¥10 million	
Pakistan	Flood	Aug. 3			Tents, water purifiers, water tanks, drainage pumps (locally procured)	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
		Aug. 19	Aug. 21 – Nov. 9 (81 days)	Self-Defense Forces unit (516 people)			
		Aug. 26			Tents, water-purifying tablets	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
Viet Nam	Flood	Aug. 31	Sep. 3 – Sep. 16 (14 days)	Medical team (23 people)			
		Sep. 9	Sep. 12 – Sep. 25 (14 days)	Medical team (24 people)			
		Oct. 22			Blankets, generators, reels of electric cord, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, mosquito nets	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
Haiti	Cholera	Oct. 27			Water purifiers, water tanks, portable jerry cans, plastic sheets, erythromycin, lactate Ringer solution (1 liter), IV needles, IV catheters (22G), IV catheters (18G), infusion tubes	Equivalent to ¥15 million	
Benin	Flood	Oct. 29			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
Saint Lucia	Tropical storm	Nov. 8			Generators, reels of electric cord, water tanks, water purifiers, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥8 million	
Saint Vincent	Tropical storm	Nov. 8			Plastic sheets, generators, reels of electric cord, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥7 million	
Indonesia	Volcanic eruption	Nov. 8	Nov. 9 – Nov. 18 (10 days)	Expert team (4 people)			
Costa Rica	Torrential rain	Nov. 11			Generators, reels of electric cord, blankets	Equivalent to ¥8 million	
Ghana	Flood	Nov. 12			Blankets, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥13 million	
Colombia	Flood	Dec. 9			Tents, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
Venezuela	Flood	Dec. 16			Blankets (regular), sleeping mats, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, generators (60Hz), reels of electric cord (220V)	Equivalent to ¥10 million	
Sri Lanka	Flood	Jan. 14			Tents (for 6 people), sleeping mats	Equivalent to ¥20 million	
New Zealand	Earthquake	Feb. 22	Feb. 23 – Mar. 3 (9 days)	Relief team (66 people)			
		Feb. 22	Feb. 23 – Mar. 3 (9 days)	Self-Defense Forces unit (40 people)			
		Feb. 25	Feb. 25 – Mar. 5 (9 days)	Expert team (5 people)			
		Feb. 25	Feb. 25 – Mar. 7 (11 days)	Expert team (1 person)			
		Feb. 28	Feb. 28 – Mar. 8 (9 days)	Relief team (45 people)			
		Mar. 3	Mar. 5 – Mar. 13 (9 days)	Expert team (2 people)			
		Mar. 5	Mar. 6 – Mar. 12 (7 days)	Relief team (32 people)			
Gross Total				11 teams	15 cases	Equivalent to ¥221.92 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**

● **FY2010, by region and country**

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase VI)	March 15, 2011	1,298
	The Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Phnom Penh Capital City (Phase III)		3,700
	The Project for Replacement and Expansion of Water Distribution Systems in Provincial Capitals		2,760
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 23, 2010	306
	The Project for Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge		11,940
Cambodia and Thailand	Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area (through ITTO)	October 28, 2010	174
China	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	August 25, 2010	492
Indonesia	The Project for Urgent Reconstruction of East Pump Station of Pluit in Jakarta (Detailed Design)	January 20, 2011	74
	The Project for Airport Security System Improvement	June 25, 2010	621
	The Project for Enhancement of Vessel Traffic System in Malacca and Singapore Straits, Phase 2		1,432
Laos	The Project for Improvement of Transportation Capacity of Public Bus in Vientiane Capital	March 10, 2011	500
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Lao National Television	March 10, 2011	76
	The Project for the Improvement of School Environments in Champasack and Savannakhet Provinces	June 15, 2010	1,018
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 13, 2010	1,000
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		277
Mongolia	Food Aid	February 18, 2011	810
	The Programme for Ulaanbaatar Water Supply Development in Gachuurt (Detailed Design)	September 3, 2010	102
	The Project for the Improvement of Educational Equipment of School of Radio and Television	September 3, 2010	101
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 4, 2010	247
	The Project for Freshwater Resources and Nature Conservation		756
Myanmar	Food Aid (through WFP)	March 22, 2011	480
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	September 2, 2010	302
Thailand	The Forest Preservation Programme	September 30, 2010	900
Timor-Leste	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply System in Bemos-Dili Phase 2	January 31, 2011	272
	Oecusse Port Urgent Rehabilitation Project	December 14, 2010	1,175
Viet Nam	The Project for Rehabilitation of Small-Scale Reservoirs in Quang Ngai Province	August 11, 2010	698
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 12, 2010	362
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	June 30, 2010	2,000
	The Forest Preservation Programme	May 27, 2010	400
South Asia			
Bangladesh	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	March 30, 2011	500
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	820
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 13, 2010	231
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	April 25, 2010	1,500

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Bhutan	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 21, 2011	130
	The Project for Replacement of Ambulances	January 25, 2011	161
India	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	January 21, 2011	192
	The Project for Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Centre in Indira Gandhi National Open University	July 26, 2010	787
Maldives	Non-Project Grant Aid	June 1, 2010	300
Nepal	Food Aid	March 17, 2011	1,000
	The Forest Preservation Programme	April 28, 2010	600
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 8, 2010	490
Pakistan	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	December 14, 2010	395
	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Faisalabad	August 26, 2010	799
	Urgent Rehabilitation Project for Sewerage and Drainage System in Lahore		1,223
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Abbottabad	July 27, 2010	3,644
Sri Lanka	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 31, 2011	360
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Production Equipment of Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation	February 10, 2011	42
	The Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province	November 25, 2010	1,217
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 25, 2010	229
Central Asia and the Caucasus			
Azerbaijan	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 17, 2011	260
Georgia	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	June 16, 2010	480
Kyrgyz Republic	Return and Reintegration Programme for Displaced and Returnees Communities in Southern Kyrgyzstan (through UNHCR)	September 14, 2010	610
	The Project for Improvement of the Equipment of Road Maintenance in Issyk-Kul and Chui Oblasts	August 12, 2010	974
Tajikistan	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 17, 2010	119
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 15, 2010	190
Uzbekistan	The Project for the Installation of X-ray Scanning Equipment at the Check Points of Uzbekistan Borders with the Neighboring Countries (Phase II)	September 16, 2010	360
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 15, 2010	233
Middle East and North Africa			
Afghanistan	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 9, 2011	2,800
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Provincial Hospital of Balkh		1,036
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	January 29, 2011	452
	The Project for Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease	December 12, 2010	2,643
	The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems and Construction of Micro-Hydro Power Facilities in Kabul and Bamyan Provinces (through FAO)	November 10, 2010	1,356
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Chaghcharan City Road in Ghor Province	October 4, 2010	672
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport		2,572
	The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (through UNDP)	September 23, 2010	4,355
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	460
	The Programme for Increase of Agricultural Production by the Improvement of Productivity in Afghanistan (through FAO)	June 5, 2010	1,033
Jordan	Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Water Facilities in Tafieleh Governorate (Detailed Design)	January 12, 2011	47
	Non-Project Grant Aid	May 26, 2010	1,500
Lebanon	Project for Reconstruction of Nahr El-Bared Palestine Refugee Camp (through UNRWA)	March 22, 2011	201
Morocco	The Project for Flood Forecasting and Warning System in High Atlas Area	March 23, 2011	586
Palestinian Territories	Jericho Wastewater Collection, Treatment System and Reuse Project	February 28, 2011	2,650
	Non-Project Grant Aid	December 27, 2010	1,000
	Non-Project Grant Aid	October 24, 2010	1,500
	Food Aid (through UNRWA)	August 31, 2010	600
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	270
Yemen	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	570
	The Project for Rural Water Supply	May 17, 2010	1,594
	The Project for Upgrading and Revitalization of Road Construction Machinery Workshop at Nukum	April 28, 2010	707



Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Angola	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	February 21, 2011	383
	The Project for Renovation of Viana Training Center	August 30, 2010	844
Benin	Projet pour l'Amélioration des programmes télévisés de l'Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision du Bénin	March 29, 2011	29
	Food Aid	February 3, 2011	460
	The Project for Support to Village Environment Through Community Participation (through UNDP)	January 21, 2011	406
Burkina Faso	Food Aid	March 4, 2011	760
	Projet de Renforcement des Capacités d'Enseignement et de Formation de l'Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts	December 2, 2010	655
Burundi	Food Aid	February 23, 2011	400
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Roads and Infrastructures for Bujumbura City	June 7, 2010	2,700
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	April 15, 2010	300
Cape Verde	Food Aid	February 2, 2011	340
Central African Republic	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	240
Chad			310
Comoros	Food Aid	March 1, 2011	140
Côte d'Ivoire	Le programme pour l'amélioration de capacité faisant face aux désastres naturels causés par le changement climatique	August 3, 2010	380
	The Programme for Youth Training for Post-Conflict Recovery and Peace Building (through UNIDO)	August 2, 2010	325
	The Forest Preservation Programme	April 19, 2010	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 17, 2011	1,500
	Food Aid	February 3, 2011	880
	le projet d'aménagement de l'institut d'enseignement médical de Kinshasa (le Concept Détaillé)	January 13, 2011	85
	The Forest Preservation Programme	May 18, 2010	1,000
	Le projet d'aménagement en équipements des Cliniques Universitaires de Kinshasa		728
	Le projet de réhabilitation et de modernisation de l'Avenue des Poids Lourds à Kinshasa en République Démocratique du Congo Phase II		3,352
	Projet d'extension de l'usine de traitement des eaux de Ngaliema dans la ville de Kinshasa		3,633
	The Project for Support to Child-Friendly Environment Through Community Participation in Equateur, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental which Contributes to Promoting Community Empowerment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (through UNICEF)	April 29, 2010	601
Djibouti	Project for Rural Water Supply in Southern Djibouti	March 28, 2011	489
	Non-Project Grant Aid	December 20, 2010	300
Eritrea	Food Aid	January 21, 2011	450
Ethiopia	The Project for Replacement of Awash Bridge on A1 Trunk Road (Detailed Design)	March 8, 2011	45
	Food Aid	November 23, 2010	550
	The Project for Operation and Maintenance of Trunk Road: Goha Tshion-Dejen Across Abay Gorge (Equipment Supply)	June 25, 2010	960
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region	May 14, 2010	1,264
The Gambia	Food Aid	March 10, 2011	660
Ghana	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	March 2, 2011	200
	Food Aid		1,000
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	February 4, 2011	340
Guinea	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	490
Guinea-Bissau	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	March 12, 2011	175
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	250
	The Project for Construction of Plant for Small Fisheries in Tombali Region	June 9, 2010	856
	The Project for Support to Child-Friendly Environments in the Regions of Gabu and Oio (through UNICEF)	April 28, 2010	865
Kenya	Food Aid	March 2, 2011	630
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	December 10, 2010	294
	Food Aid	November 16, 2010	940
	The Project for Construction of Nairobi Western Ring Roads		2,507
	The Project for Improvement of the Water Supply System in Embu and the Surrounding Area	July 26, 2010	2,560

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Lesotho	The Project for Construction of New Secondary Schools and Upgrading of Facilities in Existing Secondary Schools	March 16, 2011	1,069
	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System		297
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	190
Liberia	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	March 8, 2011	304
	Food Aid		1,000
	Non-Project Grant Aid		1,100
	The Project for Support to Child-Friendly Schools Development (through UNICEF)	July 2, 2010	772
Malawi	The Project for Groundwater Development in Mwanza and Neno	January 26, 2011	426
	The Project for the Replacement of Air Navigation System at Kamuzu International Airport		778
	The Project for Re-Construction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools	August 31, 2010	1,198
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	July 28, 2010	500
	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Malawi Police Service	June 25, 2010	35
	The Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase II)	June 2, 2010	899
	The Forest Preservation Programme	May 7, 2010	1,700
Mali	Projet de Construction d'un Marché Central aux Poissons à Bamako	June 23, 2010	1,027
Mauritania	Food Aid	February 1, 2011	540
Mozambique	Food Aid	March 2, 2011	1,000
	The Forest Preservation Programme	April 28, 2010	700
Nigeria	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	December 10, 2010	881
	The Project for Construction of Additional Classrooms for Primary Schools (Phase II)	June 28, 2010	1,132
Republic of Congo	Food Aid (through WFP)	April 8, 2010	270
Rwanda	The Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities (Detailed Design)	March 22, 2011	40
	The Project for Improvement of Substations and Distribution Network		2,454
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		190
São Tomé and Príncipe	Food Aid	January 25, 2011	230
Senegal	Projet de renforcement du Centre de formation professionnelle et technique Sénégal/Japon	March 8, 2011	1,074
	Projet de construction de salles de classe pour l'enseignement élémentaire et moyen dans les régions de Dakar et Thiès		1,213
	Food Aid		910
Sierra Leone	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 10, 2011	900
	The Project for Establishment of Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town	January 20, 2011	805
South Africa	The Project for the Improvement of Judo Equipment of Judo South Africa	February 18, 2011	67
Sudan	The Project for Protection for Children Affected by Conflict (through UNICEF)	March 10, 2011	255
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	November 10, 2010	870
	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 8, 2010	600
Swaziland	The Project for the Improvement of Secondary Education	March 9, 2011	1,143
Tanzania	The Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Zanzibar Island	March 29, 2011	3,000
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Substation and Transmission Line in Kilimanjaro Region	March 24, 2011	2,500
	The Project for Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities (Detailed Design)		40
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	February 24, 2011	400
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy	November 18, 2010	470
	The Project for HIV/AIDS Control	October 18, 2010	115
	The Project for the Improvement of Display and Audiovisual Equipment for Visitor Centre of Ngorongoro Conservation Area	October 18, 2010	48
	The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road	May 31, 2010	4,873
	Food Aid	May 20, 2010	970
Togo	Food Aid	January 18, 2011	430
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	August 11, 2010	500

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Uganda	Food Aid (through WFP)	August 25, 2010	430
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Central Region in Uganda	June 17, 2010	1,741
	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	April 12, 2010	500
	The Project for Social Infrastructure Development for Promoting Return and Re-Settlement of Internally Displaced Persons		1,340
	The Project for the Improvement of Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization		451
Zimbabwe	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	March 29, 2011	464
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Argentina	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs and Production Equipment of National Public Broadcasting System	September 16, 2010	167
Bolivia	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	July 5, 2010	320
	The Forest Preservation Programme		1,200
Costa Rica	El Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de Equipos de Aprendizaje del Idioma Japonés de la Universidad de Costa Rica	March 23, 2011	46
El Salvador	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	April 28, 2010	1,500
Guyana	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy	March 25, 2011	289
Haiti	Le Projet de la Réhabilitation de Routes Urbaines (Voirie et Drainage) à Léogane	November 24, 2010	1,048
	Integrated Border Security Management Project (through IOM)	July 7, 2010	222
Honduras	The Project for Landslide Prevention in Tegucigalpa Metropolitan Area (Detailed Design)	February 8, 2011	45
Nicaragua	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on Managua–El Rama Road (Detailed Design)	December 16, 2010	62
	The Project for Construction of the Santa Fe Bridge in the Republic of Nicaragua	May 26, 2010	2,753
Paraguay	The Forest Preservation Programme	May 21, 2010	700
Peru	El Programa para el Mejoramiento de las Capacidades para Enfrentar los Desastres Naturales Opcionados por el Cambio Climático	September 17, 2010	1,000
	El Programa de Conservación de Bosques		900
Oceania			
Kiribati	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 11, 2011	100
	The Project for Expansion of Betio Port (Detailed Design)	November 9, 2010	52
Nauru	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 11, 2011	100
Samoa	The Forest Preservation Programme	June 29, 2010	300
Solomon Islands	The Project for the Improvement of Radio Broadcasting Network for Administration of Disaster Prevention	March 24, 2011	504
Tuvalu	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 23, 2011	100
	The Project for Improvement of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	June 16, 2010	801
Tonga	The Project for Upgrading and Refurbishment of Viola Hospital (Phase II)	May 11, 2010	1,922
Vanuatu	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 14, 2011	100
Europe			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra	October 26, 2010	44
Bulgaria	The Project for the Improvement of Sound Equipment of "Konstantin Kisimov" Musical and Drama Theatre - Veliko Tarnovo	January 25, 2011	51
Kosovo	The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management	March 30, 2011	543
Montenegro	The Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Water Supply System in the Capital City Podgorica	May 13, 2010	596
Serbia	The Project for Breast Cancer Screening and Prevention Capacity Improvement	June 30, 2010	632
Ukraine	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Kyiv Music Institute named after R. M. Glier	May 20, 2010	32

\* The above list is based on agreements on grant aid concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2010 fiscal year. However, the list excludes grassroots grant aid for peace and human security projects, grant aid in cooperation with Japanese NGOs, and grassroots cultural grant aid.

## Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart IV-23 List of Loan Aid Projects

## ● FY2010, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
East Asia			
Indonesia	Third Infrastructure Reform Sector Development Program	March 10, 2011	8,291
	Seventh Development Policy Loan	December 10, 2010	8,391
	Climate Change Program Loan (III)	June 23, 2010	27,195
Mongolia	Two-Step-Loan Project for SMEs Development and Environmental Protection (Phase 2)	November 19, 2010	5,000
Philippines	Road Upgrading and Preservation Project	January 28, 2011	40,847
	Post Ondoy and Pepeng Short-Term Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	April 26, 2010	9,912
Thailand	Chao Phraya River Crossing Bridge at Nonthaburi 1 Road Construction Project	September 28, 2010	7,307
	Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Purple Line) (II)		16,639
Viet Nam	Nhat Tan Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) Construction Project (II)	January 21, 2011	24,828
	Nghi Son Thermal Power Plant Construction Project (II)		29,852
	Ninth Poverty Reduction Support Credit		3,500
	Saigon East-West Highway Construction Project (V)	May 14, 2010	14,061
	Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project (III)		4,327
	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (I)		10,000
South Asia			
India	Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project	February 17, 2011	5,001
	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project		8,829
	Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)		32,571
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)	July 26, 2010	1,616
Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rural Road Rehabilitation Project	January 21, 2011	14,700
	Emergency Import Support Loan		5,000
Sri Lanka	Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project (Phase 2) (II)	March 22, 2011	31,688
	Vavuniya-Kilinochchi Transmission Line Project (II)		1,422
Central Asia and the Caucasus			
Kazakhstan	CAREC Transport Corridor (Zhambyl Oblast) Improvement Project	August 10, 2010	6,361
Uzbekistan	The Talimarjan Thermal Power Station Extension Project	May 1, 2010	27,423
Middle East and North Africa			
Turkey	Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing Project (II)	November 22, 2010	42,078
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Cameroon	The Project to Strengthen and Extend the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks	March 4, 2011	2,939
Kenya	Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu Transmission Lines Construction	December 10, 2010	12,410
	Mwea Irrigation Development Project	July 26, 2010	13,178
Liberia	Debt Relief	March 8, 2011	15,970
Mauritius	Grand Baie Sewerage Project	July 8, 2010	7,012
Seychelles	Debt Relief	November 23, 2010	—
Tanzania	Iringa-Shinyanga Backbone Transmission Investment Project	December 13, 2010	6,048
Uganda	Construction of a New Bridge Across River Nile at Jinja Project	November 1, 2010	9,198



Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Brazil	Sanitation Improvement Project for Baixada Santista Metropolitan Region (II)	July 1, 2010	19,169
Guatemala	Proyecto de Mejoramiento de la Carretera en ZONAPAZ (II)	October 22, 2010	9,939
Paraguay	Rural Roads Improvement Project	June 30, 2010	4,822

# Chapter 4 ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

**Chart IV-24 Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions**

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

Calendar year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Category										
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	1,025.2	1,047.8	1,152.2	1,523.9	1,378.4	807.1	1,239.9	919.3	1,126.9	796.8
(1) United Nations agencies	843.6	804.6	865.7	1,242.8	1,070.8	587.7	584.9	602.6	662.3	517.6
(2) Other agencies	181.6	243.2	286.5	281.1	307.6	219.4	655.0	316.8	464.6	279.2
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions	1,422.9	1,585.5	1,472.3	1,541.2	1,420.5	3,070.8	685.7	1,862.0	2,167.6	2,887.2
(1) World Bank group	871.0	1,123.5	916.5	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0
(2) Others	551.8	462.1	555.8	506.3	523.6	495.2	513.0	608.7	763.2	956.3
Total	2,448.1	2,633.3	2,624.5	3,065.1	2,798.9	3,877.9	1,925.6	2,781.4	3,294.6	3,684.0
Share of total ODA (%)	24.3	27.9	28.7	33.7	20.9	34.8	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.4

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Starting from the 2009 disbursements, the above list includes disbursements toward the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in accordance with the decision of the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics.

\*2 For the calculation of the ratio to total ODA, the disbursements to Eastern Europe are excluded.

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

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

	Multilateral Institution	2009				2010			
		Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	22.00	103,283	1	United States	22.00	110,784
		2	Japan	16.71	78,430	2	Japan	16.71	84,125
		3	Germany	8.62	40,464	3	Germany	8.62	43,402
		4	United Kingdom	6.68	31,337	4	United Kingdom	6.68	33,613
		5	France	6.33	29,727	5	France	6.33	31,886
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) <sup>(*)</sup>	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	United States	43.73	1,758,700	1	United States	41.09	1,571,458
		2	EC	8.55	343,830	2	EC	7.58	289,928
		3	Canada	5.60	225,343	3	Canada	7.47	285,529
		4	Spain	5.32	213,852	4	Japan	5.61	214,406
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) <sup>(*)</sup>	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	United States	22.0	69,410	1	United States	22.0	71,830
		2	Japan	16.6	52,373	2	Japan	12.5	40,813
		3	Germany	8.6	27,133	3	Germany	8.0	26,120
		4	United Kingdom	6.6	20,823	4	United Kingdom	6.6	21,549
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)
		1	Japan	22.00	17,009	1	Japan	22.00	17,227
		2	Germany	11.92	9,217	2	Germany	11.92	9,334
		3	United Kingdom	9.23	7,137	3	United Kingdom	9.23	7,228
		4	France	8.76	6,771	4	France	8.76	6,859
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	United States	16.6	299,467	1	United States	22.0	340,671
		2	Norway	11.0	199,085	2	United Kingdom	13.3	258,134
		3	Netherlands	10.6	190,836	3	Norway	10.6	204,967
		4	United Kingdom	10.1	182,027	4	Japan	9.0	175,046
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	United States	37.3	640,727	1	United States	37.4	712,221
		2	EC	7.4	126,948	2	Japan	7.5	143,494
		3	Japan	6.4	110,554	3	EC	6.2	118,215
		4	Sweden	6.3	107,885	4	Sweden	5.9	111,937
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	Netherlands	17.20	80,881	1	Netherlands	14.98	73,601
		2	Sweden	12.60	59,016	2	Sweden	12.33	60,564
		3	Norway	10.20	48,046	3	Norway	11.02	54,133
		4	United States	9.80	46,100	4	United States	10.46	51,400
		5	Denmark	8.40	39,499	5	Denmark	7.56	37,124
		6	United Kingdom	7.40	34,510	6	Finland	6.87	33,738
		7	Japan	6.40	30,066	9	Japan	5.18	25,438

	Multilateral Institution	2009				2010			
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	United States	26.5	267,960	1	United States	29.5	247,873
		2	EC	22.5	228,012	2	E C	19.7	165,244
		3	United Kingdom	4.9	50,045	3	Sweden	5.6	47,217
		4	Sweden	4.8	48,576	4	United Kingdom	5.4	45,733
		5	Norway	3.9	39,056	5	Norway	4.8	40,112
		12	Japan	1.8	17,728	8	Japan	2.5	20,763
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	Norway	12.1	122,519	1	Netherlands	12.5	121,457
		2	Netherlands	12.1	122,449	2	Norway	12.1	117,665
		3	United States	10.1	102,785	3	United States	10.2	99,331
		4	United Kingdom	9.2	93,413	4	Sweden	9.0	88,018
		5	Sweden	9.0	90,831	5	United Kingdom	8.8	85,365
		6	Japan	7.3	74,106	6	Japan	7.6	73,318
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		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
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) <sup>(*)</sup>	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ 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	France	4.4	8,372	4	France	4.4	8,372
		4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372	4	United Kingdom	4.4	8,372
12	International Development Association (IDA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)
		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 (%)	Assessed Contributions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (SDR million)
		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 (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ thousand)
		1	Japan	15.6	19,984,756	1	Japan	15.6	19,984,756
		1	United States	15.6	19,984,756	1	United States	15.6	19,984,756
		3	China	6.4	8,251,434	3	China	6.4	8,251,434
		4	India	6.3	8,107,034	4	India	6.3	8,107,034
		5	Australia	5.8	7,409,643	5	Australia	5.8	7,409,643



	Multilateral Institution	2009				2010			
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (SDR million)
		1	Japan	38.5	1,016	1	Japan	38.5	1,016
		2	United States	11.0	291	2	United States	11.0	291
		3	Australia	7.1	188	3	Australia	7.1	188
		4	Germany	5.3	140	4	Germany	5.3	140
		5	United Kingdom	5.3	139	5	United Kingdom	5.3	139
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)
		1	Nigeria	8.9	1,932	1	Nigeria	8.8	1,932
		2	United States	6.6	1,441	2	United States	6.5	1,441
		3	Japan	5.5	1,194	3	Japan	5.4	1,194
		4	Egypt	5.1	1,118	4	Egypt	5.1	1,118
		5	South Africa	4.6	999	5	South Africa	4.5	1,000
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (UA million)
		1	United States	12.0	2,243	1	United States	12.0	2,243
		2	Japan	11.7	2,197	2	Japan	11.7	2,197
		3	France	10.2	1,924	3	France	10.2	1,924
		4	Germany	10.1	1,891	4	Germany	10.1	1,891
		5	United Kingdom	7.6	1,435	5	United Kingdom	7.6	1,435
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
		1	United States	30.0	30,310	1	United States	30.0	30,310
		2	Argentina	10.8	10,859	2	Argentina	10.8	10,859
		2	Brazil	10.8	10,859	2	Brazil	10.8	10,859
		4	Mexico	6.9	6,980	4	Mexico	6.9	6,980
		5	Venezuela	5.8	5,818	5	Venezuela	5.8	5,818
		6	Japan	5.0	5,050	6	Japan	5.0	5,050
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (EUR million)
		1	United States	10.1	2,000	1	United States	10.1	2,101
		2	Japan	8.6	1,704	2	Japan	8.6	1,790
		2	United Kingdom	8.6	1,704	2	United Kingdom	8.6	1,790
		2	France	8.6	1,704	2	France	8.6	1,790
		2	Germany	8.6	1,704	2	Germany	8.6	1,790
		2	Italy	8.6	1,704	2	Italy	8.6	1,790

\*1 WFP includes grant aid (KR).

\*2 The figures listed refer to assessed contributions; voluntary contributions to funds are excluded.

\*3 As IBRD's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year, the figures listed are as of the end of June, 2009, as of the end of June, 2010.

\*4 As IMF's fiscal year runs from May 1 to April 30 of the following year, the figures listed are as of the end of April, 2009, as of the end of April, 2010.

# Chapter 5 Reference Materials on Japan's ODA

## Section 1 Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (October 2010–December 2011)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2010.10	The Second Mekong-Japan Summit was held (in Hanoi, Vietnam).	2010.10	The 8th Asia-Europe Meeting Summit (ASEM8) was held (in Brussels).
10	In response to the flood disaster in Vietnam, emergency relief goods were provided.	10	The 3rd Voluntary Replenishment Meeting of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was held (in New York).
10	In response to the cholera outbreak in Haiti, emergency relief goods were provided.	10	The 36th Session of the FAO Committee on World Food Security was held (in Rome).
10	In response to the flood disaster in Benin, emergency relief goods were provided.	10	The Aichi-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership was held (in Nagoya).
		10	The 5th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP5) was held (in Nagoya).
		10	The 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) was held (in Nagoya).
		10	The Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting was held (in Brussels).
		10	The Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting Ministerial Interim Meeting was held (in Tokyo).
		10	The APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security was held (in Niigata).
		10	ASEAN-related Summit Meetings were held (in Hanoi, Vietnam).
11	In response to damage from the eruptions of Mt. Merapi on Central Java Island in Indonesia, a Japan Disaster Relief Team (a team of experts) was dispatched and emergency grant aid was provided.	11	The First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions was held (in Vientiane, Laos).
11	In response to the flood disaster in Thailand, emergency grant aid was provided.	11	The 4th Ministerial Meeting of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA IV) was held (in Istanbul).
11	In response to the Hurricane Tomas disaster in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, emergency relief goods were provided.	11	The Pakistan Development Forum was held (in Islamabad, Pakistan). In response to the flood disaster in Pakistan, providing grant aid of US\$500 million was announced.
11	In response to the torrential rain disaster in Costa Rica, emergency relief goods were provided.	11—12	The 16th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held (in Cancun, Mexico).
11	In response to the flood disaster in Ghana, emergency relief goods were provided.		
11	In response to the cyclone disaster in Myanmar, emergency grant aid was provided.		
11	Emergency grant aid was provided for the presidential election in Haiti.		

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
12	A Japan-Maghreb Ministerial Meeting was held (in Tunis, Tunisia).	12	The 8th Plenary Meeting of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development was held (in Tokyo).
12	In response to the flood disaster in Colombia, emergency relief goods were provided.		
12	In response to the flood disaster in Venezuela, emergency relief goods were provided.		
2011. 1	In response to the flood disaster in Colombia, a team of experts was dispatched.		
2	In response to the earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand, Japan Disaster Relief Teams (Search and Rescue Team, Expert Team, and Japan Self-Defence Forces Unit) were dispatched and emergency grant aid was provided.	2011. 2	A meeting of volunteer states concerning Egypt, Tunisia, etc., was held, hosted by the EU (in Brussels).
	In response to the flood disaster in Venezuela, a JICA survey team was dispatched.		
2	In response to the flood disaster in Sri Lanka, emergency grant aid was provided.		
3	Emergency grant aid was provided for the refugees fled the armed conflicts in Libya.	3	The 10th Meeting of the High-Level Group on "Education for All" (EFA) was held (in Jomtien, Thailand).
		4	The high-level meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee to assist the Palestinians was held (in Brussels).
5	Assistance measures for democratization in the Middle Eastern and North African countries were announced (at the G8 Summit in Deauville, France).	5	The 3rd TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held (in Dakar, Senegal).
5	In response to the tornado disaster in the Southeastern United States, emergency relief goods were provided.	5	The 4th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held (in Istanbul).
5	A Plenary session of a NGOs-MOFA quarterly meeting was held (in Tokyo, Japan).	5	The third meeting of the Global Platform in Geneva
5	In response to the flood disaster in Namibia, emergency relief goods were provided.		
6	The "Public Private Partnership Network for MDGs" was launched	6	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Follow-up Meeting was held (in Tokyo).
		6	The GAVI Alliance Pledging Conference for Immunization was held (in London)
		6	The Regional Review Meeting on "Aid for Trade" (AfT) in the Asia-Pacific was held (in Jakarta, Indonesia).
		6	The United Nations High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS was held (in New York).
7	The Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding (commissioned by MOFA) for FY 2011 was commenced.	7	The WTO 3rd Global Review of "Aid for Trade" (AfT) was held (in Geneva).
7	In response to the famine in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency grant aid was provided.	7	The Independence of the Republic of South Sudan
7	Policy on "Grassroots diplomats: For Better Collaboration and the Bonds of Friendship - Japan's Overseas Volunteer Program" was announced.	7	The Japan-ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held (in Bali, Indonesia). A proposal for the "Disaster Management Network for the ASEAN Region" was announced.
7	The Fourth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held (in Bali, Indonesia).		

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
8	In response to the droughts in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency relief goods were dispatched to refugee camps in Kenya, Ethiopia.	8	The 10th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific was held (in Busan, Republic of Korea).
8	In response to the fire accident at a petroleum refining plant in the Khabarovsk region, Russia, a Japan Disaster Relief Team (a team of experts) was dispatched.		
8	Emergency grant aid was provided for the presidential election in Kyrgyz.		
8	It was decided to establish the "Committee for Proper Development Assistance."		
9	In response to the droughts in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency relief goods were dispatched to refugee camps in Ethiopia.	9	The Pacific Islands (PIF) Post-Forum Dialogue was held (in Auckland, New Zealand).
9	In response to the famine in the "Horn of Africa" region, food aid was extended (the statement made by the Prime Minister Noda at the UN General Assembly).	9	The 2nd Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions was held (in Beirut, Lebanon).
9	In response to the flood disaster in Pakistan, emergency relief goods and emergency grant aid were provided.	9	The United Nations High-Level Meeting on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) was held (in New York.).
9	Emergency grant aid was provided for the people injured by the armed conflicts in Libya.	9	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Side Event was held (in New York).
		9	The G20 Ministerial Meeting on Development was held (in Washington DC).
		9	A seminar on disaster risk reduction, co-sponsored by Japan, World Bank, and others, was held (in Washington, DC).
10	In response to the flood disaster in Cambodia, emergency relief goods were provided.		
10—11	In response to the flood disaster in Thailand, emergency relief goods and a Japan Disaster Relief Team (a team of experts) were dispatched, and emergency grant aid was provided.		
10	In response to the severe water shortage in Tuvalu, emergency relief goods were provided.		
10	In response to the heavy rain disaster in El Salvador, emergency relief goods were provided.		
10	In response to the heavy rain disaster in Honduras, emergency relief goods were provided.		
10—11	In response to the earthquake disaster in Turkey, emergency relief goods and emergency grant aid were provided.		
10	In response to the heavy rain disaster in Nicaragua, emergency relief goods were provided.		
10	In response to the flood disaster in Myanmar, emergency relief goods were provided.		
10	In response to the flood disaster in Viet Nam, emergency relief goods were provided.		
11	The 3rd Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting was held (in Bali, Indonesia).	11	The G20 Cannes Summit was held (in Cannes).
		11	The 4th High-Level Forum of Aid Effectiveness was held (in Busan, Republic of Korea).
		11—12	The 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held (in Durban, South Africa).
12	In response to the typhoon disaster in the Republic of the Philippines, emergency relief goods and emergency grant aid were provided.		



## 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 peacebuilding. 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

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  
Cabinet Decision

### 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

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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

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- (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

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

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

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

###### (b) Direct assistance to the poor

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

(i) Enhancing basic social services

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

(ii) Strengthening livelihoods

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

(iii) Protection from sudden threats

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

(c) Assistance to reduce poverty through economic growth

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

(i) Employment creation

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

(ii) Balanced development

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

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

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

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

(d) Assistance for institutions and policies to reduce poverty

- (i) In order to reduce poverty, it is important to establish institutions and policies that protect the rights of the poor based on the principle of equality under the law, and to enable the poor to participate in political activities and to exercise their capabilities. Assistance will therefore be provided to contribute to the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the promotion of democratization.
- (ii) Assistance will be provided for capacity building to enable governments of developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate development strategies.
- (iii) In order to minimize the impact on the poor of economic crises, inflation and similar events, macroeconomic stabilization through appropriate fiscal and monetary policy is essential. To this end, assistance such as dispatching experts will be provided to build the capacity of government officials.

## (2) Sustainable Growth

i. Japan's position on sustainable growth

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

## ii. Approach to sustainable growth and specific actions

### (a) Development of economic and social infrastructure

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

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

### (b) Policy formulation and institution building

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

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

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

### (c) Assistance in human resources development

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

(d) Support to strengthen economic partnerships

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

### (3) Addressing global issues

Global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs and international organized crime pose a threat to humanity around the world, irrespective of national borders. In order to achieve the stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan will play an active part in addressing these issues by using its ODA. Of these issues, the Medium-Term Policy will focus particularly on environmental problems that are inextricably and comprehensively related to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable growth. The Medium-Term policy also addresses measures against natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in view of the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004.

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

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

ii. Approach to addressing environmental problems and specific actions

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

(a) Capacity development of developing countries to address environmental problems

In order to enhance the overall capacity of the authorities, research institutes and other agencies in developing countries to address environmental problems, Japan will support human resource development and provide cooperation to assist accurate environmental monitoring, policy making, institution building, and equipment provision suited to the actual situations in individual countries.

(b) Active integration of environmental elements

Japan will incorporate environmental elements into its development plans and programs, and cooperate in projects in developing countries in which appropriate environmental and social considerations are implemented or confirmed.



(c) Japan's guiding role

Japan will seek to raise environmental awareness and encourage efforts to address environmental problems in developing countries through policy dialogues, various forums, and other appropriate cooperation schemes.

(d) Cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks

In order to solve regional and global environmental problems, Japan will implement its cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks that effectively combine various methods of cooperation.

(e) Application of Japanese experience and scientific technology

Japan will provide support to developing countries by making use of its experience and know-how in overcoming environmental problems and its scientific technology in combating complex environmental problems. Such experience, know-how and technology for pollution monitoring, data analysis and counter approaches have been accumulated by a broad range of organizations outside government in Japan, including local governments, private enterprises, research institutes, NGOs, and others. Thus Japan will actively collaborate with such organizations in assisting developing countries. Collaboration will also be pursued with international organizations that have specialist knowledge and means of implementation.

iii. Approach to address disasters and specific actions

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

## (4) Peace-building

i. Japan's position on peace-building

(a) Since the end of the Cold War, numerous regional and domestic conflicts have occurred. Not infrequently, conflicts have recurred after hostilities had once ceased. Conflicts bring about various problems, such as the creation of refugees and internal displaced persons, destruction of the social and economic infrastructure, and malfunctions in the governing structure. As a result, it becomes extremely difficult for people to maintain their lives, livelihoods and dignity, and development at the national and regional level is impeded. In this sense, peace and stability are prerequisites for development.

(b) The purpose of peace-building is to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, alleviate the various difficulties that people face during and immediately after conflicts, and subsequently achieve long-term stable development. Assistance for the prevention of conflicts and in their closing stages, post-conflict emergency humanitarian assistance, and medium- to long-term reconstruction development assistance are essential to allow peace to take root. For example, employment generation and reconstruction of hospitals and schools through ODA enable people to sustain their livelihoods and gain access to education and health services. This in turn brings home to them the "dividends of peace," leading to peace and stability in a society. Assistance in peace-building needs to fully take into account and give consideration to promoting processes for peace, such as dialogue between opposing groups. The individual circumstances — political, social, historical and cultural— of each country and region must also be fully taken into account.

(c) Japan is determined to make an active contribution to peace-building in concert with international organizations, other donors, the domestic private sector, and NGOs.

ii. Approach to peace-building and specific actions

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

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

The following forms of support will be provided corresponding to the stage that a country or region is at, ranging from prevention

of conflict or its recurrence, the immediate post-conflict stage to restoration, reconstruction, and mid to long-term development.

(i) Assistance to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts

In countries at risk of conflict and in countries that are socially unstable in the aftermath of conflict, it is especially important to provide development assistance that gives full consideration to conflict prevention. Target regions and aid recipients should be selected after first accurately analyzing the causes of the conflict taking into account the historical and cultural background, and care should be taken to avoid fomenting conflicts, for example through biased selection of aid recipients. Furthermore, dialogue and cooperation between opposing groups can be fostered through, for example, the implementation of regional cooperation projects in non-political fields, such as environmental protection and infrastructure development. In order to prevent conflicts, it is also important to prevent arms proliferation. Japan will therefore provide assistance to enable developing countries to strengthen import and export controls, prevent illicit traffic of weapons, and develop their legal systems, etc.

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

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

(iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance

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

(iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance

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

(b) Coherent assistance

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

(c) Rapid and effective assistance

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

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

overseas establishments and JICA offices will be strengthened.

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

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

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

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

(f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people

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

(g) Assistance that includes neighboring countries in its scope

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

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

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

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

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

Japan has made efforts to strengthen functions at the field level mainly through the use of country-based ODA Task Forces (hereafter ODA-TFs). ODA-TFs consist primarily of Japanese embassies and the local offices of aid agencies such as JICA and JBIC. In order

to further enhance functions at the field level, the following concrete actions will be promoted in the ODA-TFs and in Tokyo. In order for ODA-TFs to play a leading role in the process of policy-making and implementation of ODA, they will actively participate and will make proposals in relation to the following concrete actions. For its part, Tokyo will respect the proposals made by ODA-TFs.

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

#### i. Research and analysis of development needs

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

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

#### ii. Formulation and consideration of assistance policy

##### (a) Participation in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs

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

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

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

##### (c) Undertaking of policy consultations

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

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

#### iii. Formulation and selection of candidate projects for ODA

##### (a) Leading role of ODA-TFs

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

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

In order to maximize the effect of Japanese ODA as a whole, it is important to combine ODA schemes effectively. ODA-TFs will therefore make efforts to form concrete model projects for combining different ODA schemes in recipient countries where all three schemes — grant aid, yen loans and technical cooperation — are implemented to a considerable extent, while clarifying the

appropriate division of roles between the three. In addition, ODA-TFs will make concrete proposals on the need and possibility of revising ODA schemes in the recipient country concerned bearing in mind international trends, such as aid coordination among international agencies and other donors. Tokyo will consider the combination and revision of ODA schemes taking into account the proposals proposed by ODA-TFs.

#### iv. Strengthening of collaboration with the local donor community

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

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

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

#### vi. Review of Japan's ODA

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

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

#### vii. Information disclosure and public information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Appendix

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

### ● Water Supply Development with Community Participation in Senegal

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

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

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

### ● Protection from HIV/AIDS in Cambodia

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

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

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

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

### 3 List of Current Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives

Sector	Initiative	Outline
Gender	The Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), announced at the 49th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (2005) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/gender/initiative.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/gender/initiative.html</a>	(1) Strengthening integration of 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	The Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/initiative.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/initiative.html</a>	In order to contribute to the attainment of the Education for All (EFA) and 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 (a cumulative total of 25 million) children. (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 marginalized children and children in vulnerable countries where assistance is hard to reach
Healthcare	The Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/doukou/mdgs/pdfs/hea_pol_ful_jp.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/doukou/mdgs/pdfs/hea_pol_ful_jp.pdf</a>	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. (1) Maternal, newborn, and child health (Under the "EMBRACE (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)" model, ensure the continuum of care from before to after birth. Save 430,000 lives of mothers and 11.3 million lives of babies in cooperation with other development partners.) (2) Three major infectious diseases (Strengthen assistance through the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GATFM) [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	The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html</a>	(1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM) (2) Support 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 Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3, Kyoto Conference) (1997) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/cop3/kyoto2.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/cop3/kyoto2.html</a>	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. (1) Cooperation in Capacity Development (Assistance for a total of 3,000 people over the five-year period from FY1998) (2) ODA loans with the most concessional terms (3) Effective use and transfer of Japanese technology and know-how
	The Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcolSD), announced prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wssd_gai.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wssd_gai.html</a>	(1) Human resources development totaling 5,000 in environmental fields over a five-year period from FY2002 (2) Provision of 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 for resolving the issue (4) Promotion of wide-ranging 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
	The Japan's support for developing countries until 2012 on climate change measures, announced as part of the "Hatoyama Initiative" at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) (December 2009) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/pdfs/2012tojokoku.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/pdfs/2012tojokoku.pdf</a>	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 (of which, public financial assistance is approximately ¥1.3 trillion [about US\$11 billion]) 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.

Sector	Initiative	Outline
Environment	The Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Preservation of Biodiversity (the "Life in Harmony" Initiative), announced at the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) (October 2010) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/environment/initiative.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/environment/initiative.html</a>	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 the 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 and conserving the natural environment in developing countries. (2) Sustainable use of natural resources Prevent biodiversity loss caused by the excessive use of natural resources. (3) Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits Explore the value of genetic resources in developing countries and expand sharing of benefits of using genetic resources.
Trade and Investment	The Development Initiative for Trade 2009, announced at the WTO 2nd Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade (2009) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/enzetsu/21/eito_0706.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/enzetsu/21/eito_0706.html</a>	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) provide a total sum of US\$12 billion in bilateral assistance that include technical cooperation by dispatching and accepting a total of 40,000 experts and trainees, over three years from 2009 to 2011; (2) overhaul the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries; and (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	The Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/bosai_gaiyo.html">http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/bosai_gaiyo.html</a>	(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 December, 2011

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Post-Completion-Point Countries <sup>(*)1</sup> (32 countries)	Africa	26	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
	Latin America	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
Interim Countries (Between Decision and Completion Point) <sup>(*)2</sup> (4 countries)	Africa	4	Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea
Pre-Decision-Point Countries <sup>(*)2</sup> (3 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

\*1 Debt relief is provided to HIPCs that reach the Decision Point as interim relief. Following this, new economic and social reform programs are to be implemented, and in the event that HIPCs are acknowledged as having demonstrated favorable performance, the countries will reach the Completion Point of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and will be provided with comprehensive debt relief.

\*2 In order to reach the Decision Point, HIPCs are required to first formulate Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) describing the policies they will implement with the financial resources that become available as a result of debt relief, and to obtain approval by the Executive Boards of World Bank and the IMF. The Executive Boards of World Bank and the IMF will decide on the HIPCs' eligibility for this initiative, based on an analysis of the debt repayment capacity of the indebted country and also by referring to the submitted PRSPs and the HIPCs' performance in implementing the economic and social reform programs demanded by the IMF.

# (Reference) Other Countries' ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

**Chart IV-26** DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2010)

(Units: US\$ million)

Country	Net disbursement basis			Gross disbursement basis			
	Rank	Disbursements	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
United States	1	30,353	5.3	1	31,159	22.1	5.1
United Kingdom	2	13,053	15.7	5	13,401	9.5	16.6
Germany	3	12,985	7.5	3	14,386	10.2	7.8
France	4	12,915	2.5	4	14,375	10.2	1.9
Japan	5	11,021	16.4	2	18,828	13.3	14.5
Netherlands	6	6,357	-1.1	6	6,468	4.6	-1.8
Spain	7	5,949	-9.6	7	6,317	4.5	-9.6
Canada	8	5,202	30.0	8	5,245	3.7	29.8
Norway	9	4,580	12.2	9	4,580	3.2	12.2
Sweden	10	4,533	-0.3	10	4,541	3.2	-0.2
Australia	11	3,826	38.5	11	3,826	2.7	38.5
Belgium	12	3,004	15.1	13	3,052	2.2	13.5
Italy	13	2,996	-9.1	12	3,180	2.3	-8.5
Denmark	14	2,871	2.2	14	2,976	2.1	4.6
Switzerland	15	2,300	-0.4	15	2,316	1.6	-0.2
Finland	16	1,333	3.3	16	1,333	0.9	3.3
Austria	17	1,208	5.8	17	1,214	0.9	5.2
Republic of Korea	18	1,174	43.8	18	1,206	0.9	41.8
Ireland	19	895	-11.0	19	895	0.6	-11.0
Portugal	20	649	26.6	20	685	0.5	24.9
Greece	21	508	-16.4	21	508	0.4	-16.4
Luxembourg	22	403	-2.9	22	403	0.3	-2.9
New Zealand	23	342	10.7	23	342	0.2	10.7
DAC Countries Total		128,459	7.2		141,236	100.0	7.3

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of net ODA disbursements.

\*2 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*3 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

**Chart IV-27 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2009)**

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

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA				Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid	
1	United States	28,831	25,174	25,225	767	-819	3,658
2	France	12,602	7,187	3,362	2,618	1,207	5,415
3	Germany	12,079	7,097	2,230	4,516	350	4,983
4	United Kingdom	11,283	7,392	6,414	632	346	3,891
5	Japan	9,467	6,176	3,193	2,300	684	3,290
6	Spain	6,584	4,473	3,167	931	375	2,111
7	Netherlands	6,426	4,798	4,626	331	-159	1,628
8	Sweden	4,548	3,009	2,787	136	86	1,539
9	Norway	4,081	3,164	2,666	454	43	918
10	Canada	4,000	3,141	1,403	1,779	-41	859
11	Italy	3,297	875	781	90	4	2,423
12	Denmark	2,810	1,905	1,801	113	-8	904
13	Australia	2,762	2,312	1,093	1,131	88	450
14	Belgium	2,610	1,585	1,113	511	-39	1,025
15	Switzerland	2,310	1,751	1,558	176	16	559
16	Finland	1,290	791	460	305	26	499
17	Austria	1,142	507	315	201	-9	635
18	Ireland	1,006	693	679	14	-	313
19	Republic of Korea	816	581	224	143	214	235
20	Greece	607	297	108	189	-	310
21	Portugal	513	277	81	144	52	236
22	Luxembourg	415	266	259	7	-	149
23	New Zealand	309	226	174	52	-	83
DAC total		119,787	83,675	63,716	17,542	2,416	36,113
DAC average		5,208	3,638	2,770	763	105	1,570

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of net ODA disbursements.

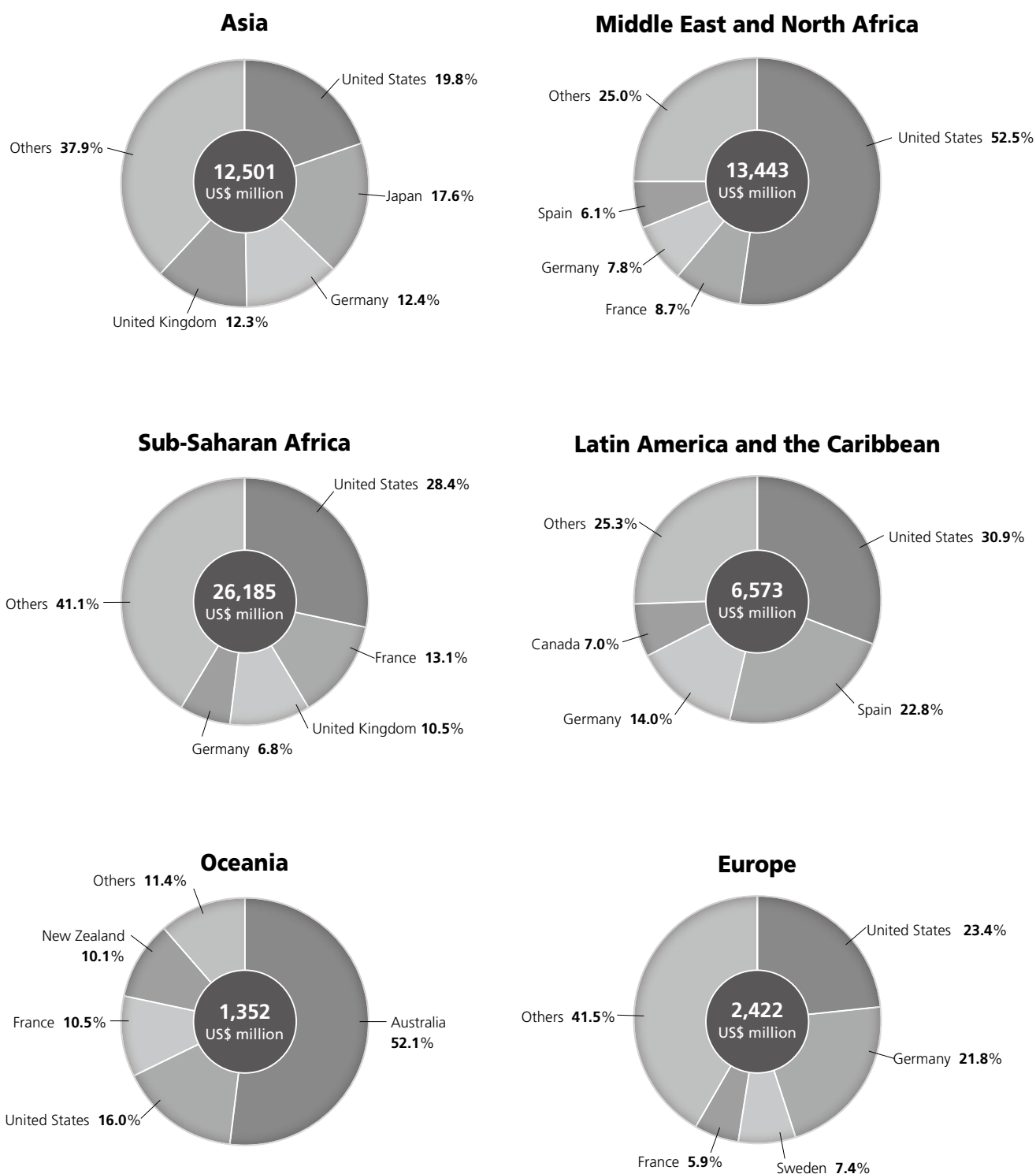
\*2 Grant aid includes administrative costs, promotion of development awareness, grants for supporting NGOs, and debt relief.

\*3 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

\*4 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.



**Chart IV-28 Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2009)**



Source: DAC Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows

\*1 Gross disbursement basis

\*2 Based on the regional classification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

\*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Figures in the middle of the charts are the total disbursements by DAC countries.

**Chart IV-29 Grant Share of DAC Countries**

(Commitment basis, average of two years, Units: %)

Country	Rank	2008/2009	Rank	2007/2008
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	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
United States	7	100.0	7	100.0
Austria	8	99.4	9	99.6
Switzerland	9	99.2	10	98.8
Denmark	10	98.9	13	98.2
Australia	11	98.8	8	99.9
Sweden	12	98.5	12	98.4
Belgium	13	98.4	11	98.5
Finland	14	97.4	14	96.1
Norway	15	96.3	15	95.9
United Kingdom	16	95.0	16	93.1
Italy	17	93.5	17	93.1
Portugal	18	87.0	19	84.8
Spain	19	85.2	18	85.5
Germany	20	84.0	20	83.8
France	21	73.2	21	79.1
Japan	22	47.2	22	43.4
Republic of Korea	23	44.0		n.a.
DAC average		86.9		88.0

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

\*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of 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, Units: US\$ million)

Country	Rank	2008/2009	Rank	2007/2008
United States	1	28,535	1	25,018
Germany	2	13,020	2	13,371
United Kingdom	3	11,067	3	11,011
France	4	10,486	4	10,384
Japan	5	9,662	5	9,221
Netherlands	6	6,931	6	6,948
Spain	7	6,525	7	5,950
Sweden	8	4,570	9	4,473
Canada	9	4,437	8	4,477
Italy	10	4,118	10	4,447
Norway	11	3,953	11	3,669
Denmark	12	2,823	13	2,731
Australia	13	2,787	12	2,783
Belgium	14	2,560	14	2,233
Switzerland	15	2,159	15	1,848
Austria	16	1,455	16	1,798
Finland	17	1,209	18	1,063
Ireland	18	1,167	17	1,260
Greece	19	655	19	602
Republic of Korea	20	617	20	598
Portugal	21	473	21	468
Luxembourg	22	415	22	395
New Zealand	23	329	23	334
Total		119,951		115,080

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\* Countries are listed in descending order of their grant amounts.

**Chart IV-31 Grant Element of DAC Countries**

(Commitment basis, average of two years, Units: %)

Country	Rank	2008/2009	Rank	2007/2008
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	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
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	13	100.0	14	100.0
Sweden	14	99.9	15	99.8
Belgium	15	99.7	16	99.7
Australia	16	99.6	13	100.0
Italy	17	98.9	17	99.0
Portugal	18	96.4	22	81.8
Spain	19	95.9	18	95.0
Germany	20	92.7	19	93.5
Republic of Korea	21	89.8		n.a.
France	22	89.4	20	91.0
Japan	23	85.8	21	85.5
DAC average		96.1		96.4

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

\*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2008/2009 average.

\*2 Excludes debt relief.

\*3 Grant element (GE) : Index showing the concessionality on the terms of a loan; With loans on commercial terms (interest rate assumed at 10%) as 0% of G.E., the G.E. percentage rises as terms (interest rate, repayment period, and deferment period) are eased and reaches 100% in the case of grants.

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

(Commitment basis, Units: %)

Country	Untied*1		Partially Untied		Tied*2	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Ireland	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Norway	100.0	100.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sweden	99.9	99.9	—	—	0.1	0.1
Switzerland	99.2	97.3	—	—	0.8	2.7
Canada	98.3	90.8	0.0	1.3	1.7	7.8
Germany	97.1	98.2	—	—	2.9	1.8
Denmark	96.6	98.5	—	—	3.4	1.5
Belgium	95.5	91.9	—	—	4.5	8.1
Japan	94.8	96.5	—	—	5.2	3.5
Australia	90.8	96.7	—	—	9.2	3.3
Finland	90.3	92.3	—	—	9.7	7.7
New Zealand	90.1	92.7	—	0.0	9.9	7.3
France	89.5	81.9	—	—	10.5	18.1
Netherlands	80.8	93.2	—	—	19.2	6.8
Spain	76.6	69.1	3.7	1.2	19.7	29.7
United States	69.8	74.7	—	—	30.2	25.3
Italy	56.2	78.0	0.5	1.7	43.2	20.3
Austria	55.2	81.6	—	—	44.8	18.4
Greece	49.8	37.9	0.1	0.1	50.1	61.9
Republic of Korea	48.4	35.8	—	7.5	51.6	56.7
Portugal	28.1	76.4	—	—	71.9	23.6
DAC average	84.5	86.5	0.2	0.2	15.4	13.3

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country.

\*2 Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country.

\*3 Countries are listed in descending order of their untied share.

\*4 Excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs.

\*5 The total may not amount to 100% due to rounding.

**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 (in 100 million USD)									
	2009		94.7	288.3	112.8	126.0	120.8	33.0	40.0	1,197.9
	2010		110.2	303.5	130.5	129.2	129.9	30.0	52.0	1,284.6
	As a percentage of GNI (%)									
	2009		0.18	0.21	0.51	0.47	0.35	0.16	0.30	0.31
	2010		0.20	0.21	0.57	0.50	0.39	0.15	0.34	0.32
	Share of DAC countries total (2010, %)		8.6	23.6	10.2	10.1	10.1	2.3	4.0	100.0
	Change from previous year (2009 → 2010, %)		16.4	5.3	15.7	2.5	7.5	-9.1	30.0	7.2
	Commitments in 2007 (including debt relief) (in 100 million USD)		182.1	334.4	150.9	145.6	164.9	38.8	45.5	1,480.2
Qualitative comparison	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2008 and 2009, %)		31.8	12.0	35.4	41.1	38.0	66.7	26.0	29.5
	Distribution (average of 2008 and 2009, %)	LDCs	40.6	43.4	49.7	34.4	35.8	42.2	56.9	43.5
		LICs	25.5	13.2	15.9	15.7	10.7	9.5	14.8	14.3
	Commitments (units: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2008 and 2009, excluding debt relief)		85.8	100.0	100.0	89.4	92.7	98.9	100.0	96.1
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2008 and 2009, excluding debt relief)		73.1	—	—	54.9	47.0	82.4	—	67.1
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2008 and 2009, excluding debt relief)		98.0	100.0	100.0	93.2	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.2
	Grant share of total ODA (average of 2008 and 2009, excluding debt relief)		47.2	100.0	95.0	73.2	84.0	93.5	100.0	86.9
	Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2008 and 2009, excluding debt relief)		36.0	100.0	92.5	60.6	73.4	77.1	100.0	82.6
	Tying status of bilateral ODA <sup>(*)</sup> (2009)	Untied	94.8	69.8	100.0	89.5	97.1	56.2	98.3	84.5
		Partially Untied	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.0	0.2
		Tied	5.2	30.2	—	10.5	2.9	43.2	1.7	15.4

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

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

**Chart IV-34 Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2009)**

(Commitment basis, Units: %)

Sector \ Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC average
Social infrastructure	29.7	53.5	45.3	37.5	49.6	35.6	52.4	43.1
Economic infrastructure (excluding food aid)	33.5	9.0	13.4	9.3	21.8	5.8	3.3	14.6
Agricultural infrastructure	4.8	5.0	1.8	5.2	3.7	16.7	6.8	4.7
Industry and other production sectors <sup>(*)</sup>	6.6	5.7	11.5	17.4	12.4	6.0	10.2	10.5
Emergency aid (including food aid)	2.3	15.8	9.6	0.4	4.3	8.6	8.1	8.7
Program assistance, etc. <sup>(*)</sup>	23.0	11.0	18.3	30.2	8.1	27.2	19.2	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

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

\*2 "Program assistance, etc." includes such expenses as debt relief and administrative costs.

\*3 Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of the total for each sector.

\*4 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

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

Calendar year Country	2003/2004 Average	2004/2005 Average	2005/2006 Average	2006/2007 Average	2007/2008 Average	2008/2009 Average
Japan	31.2	26.1	27.3	30.8	27.2	31.8
United States	14.2	12.2	9.2	11.6	12.2	12.0
United Kingdom	35.0	27.6	27.2	35.7	39.5	35.4
France	31.4	30.8	26.5	30.8	37.8	41.1
Germany	44.9	36.0	29.4	34.1	35.2	38.0
Italy	63.9	60.6	51.1	57.0	64.8	66.7
Canada	27.9	24.1	27.9	26.8	26.5	26.0
DAC Average	29.9	26.7	24.7	27.9	29.2	29.5

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\* Some contributions for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are reported as ODA.



## 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 (2009)**

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

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total	ODA to GNI Ratio (%)
United States	28,831	988	16,288	69,168	115,276	0.82
France	12,602	294	—	25,524	38,420	1.43
Germany	12,079	187	1,369	15,495	29,130	0.86
United Kingdom	11,283	304	329	12,798	24,713	1.11
Japan	9,467	8,237	533	27,217	45,454	0.88
Spain	6,584	3	—	6,225	12,812	0.89
Netherlands	6,426	—	542	−923	6,045	0.77
Sweden	4,548	68	74	2,473	7,164	1.77
Norway	4,081	0	—	895	4,977	1.29
Canada	4,000	−1,138	1,338	3,140	7,340	0.56
Italy	3,297	−72	162	2,181	5,569	0.27
Denmark	2,810	233	116	599	3,757	1.18
Australia	2,762	371	—	—	3,133	0.33
Belgium	2,610	90	377	147	3,224	0.68
Switzerland	2,310	—	357	6,438	9,106	1.77
Finland	1,290	137	17	1,741	3,185	1.34
Austria	1,142	−44	140	2,035	3,273	0.87
Ireland	1,006	—	182	3,000	4,188	2.27
Republic of Korea	816	452	156	5,018	6,442	0.77
Greece	607	—	2	241	850	0.26
Portugal	513	—	4	−1,577	−1,060	−0.48
Luxembourg	415	—	13	—	428	1.08
New Zealand	309	8	46	24	387	0.35
DAC total	119,787	10,119	22,047	181,860	333,813	0.87

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of ODA disbursements.

\*2 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*3 Due to rounding, the grand total may not match the sum of total.

Chart IV-37		Aid Disbursements by NGOs of DAC Countries															
Classification	Calendar year		NGO's own funds (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements (US\$ million)		Ratio of NGO's own funds to ODA disbursements		Government subsidies to NGOs (US\$ million)		Subsidies to NGOs as a percentage of ODA (%)		NGO aid disbursements per capita (US\$)		Government subsidies as a percentage of NGO aid disbursements (%)		
	Country	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Japan	533	452	9,467	9,601	1: 17.7	1: 21.3	123	123	1.3	1.3	5.1	4.5	18.8	21.4		
	Australia	—	670	2,762	2,954	—	1: 4.4	3	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	31.4	100.0	0.1		
	Austria	140	137	1,142	1,714	1: 8.2	1: 12.5	1	1	0.1	0.0	16.8	16.5	0.7	0.4		
	Belgium	377	361	2,610	2,386	1: 6.9	1: 6.6	179	160	6.9	6.7	51.5	48.7	32.2	30.8		
	Canada	1,338	1,491	4,000	4,795	1: 3.0	1: 3.2	26	24	0.7	0.5	40.1	45.4	1.9	1.6		
	Denmark	116	129	2,810	2,803	1: 24.3	1: 21.8	202	185	7.2	6.6	57.5	57.0	63.6	59.0		
	Finland	17	13	1,290	1,166	1: 74.7	1: 92.3	1	11	0.1	0.9	3.5	4.4	6.6	45.8		
	France	—	—	12,602	10,908	—	—	21	51	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	100.0		
	Germany	1,369	1,626	12,079	13,981	1: 8.8	1: 8.6	—	—	—	—	16.7	19.8	—	—		
	Greece	2	2	607	703	1: 311.4	1: 382.2	0	—	0.0	—	0.2	0.2	1.0	—		
	Ireland	182	273	1,006	1,328	1: 5.5	1: 4.9	118	177	11.7	13.3	67.3	103.7	39.2	39.3		
	Italy	162	105	3,297	4,861	1: 20.3	1: 46.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.1	0.1		
	Luxembourg	13	11	415	415	1: 32.1	1: 38.5	5	6	1.3	1.5	37.4	34.3	29.7	35.9		
	Netherlands	542	330	6,426	6,993	1: 11.9	1: 21.2	887	1,088	13.8	15.6	86.2	86.0	62.1	76.7		
	New Zealand	46	48	309	348	1: 6.7	1: 7.2	18	20	6.0	5.7	14.9	15.9	28.6	29.1		
	Norway	—	—	4,081	4,006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Portugal	4	1	513	620	1: 114.2	1: 439.8	0	7	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	2.4	82.3		
	Republic of Korea	156	131	816	802	1: 5.2	1: 6.1	7	8	0.9	1.0	3.3	2.9	4.5	6.0		
	Spain	—	—	6,584	6,867	—	—	9	11	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0		
	Sweden	74	25	4,548	4,732	1: 61.2	1: 187.9	210	267	4.6	5.7	30.4	31.6	73.9	91.4		
	Switzerland	357	398	2,310	2,038	1: 6.5	1: 5.1	69	65	3.0	3.2	54.8	60.1	16.3	14.0		
	United Kingdom	329	462	11,283	11,500	1: 34.3	1: 24.9	248	313	2.2	2.7	9.5	12.7	43.0	40.4		
	United States	16,288	17,122	28,831	26,437	1: 1.8	1: 1.5	—	—	—	—	53.1	56.3	—	—		
	DAC total (average)	22,047	23,787	119,787	121,954	1: 5.4	1: 5.1	2,130	2,517	1.8	2.1	25.4	27.8	8.8	9.6		

Source: DAC statistics on OECD STAT

\* NGO aid disbursements = NGO's own funds + Government subsidies

## Section 3 DAC List of ODA Recipients

Chart IV-38 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for 2010				
(Effective for reporting on 2009 and 2010 flows)				
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (49 countries)	Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI < US\$935 in 2007)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Regions (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$936 - 3,705 in 2007)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Regions (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$3,706 - 11,455 in 2007)	
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Rep. Chad Comoros The Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia The Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Kenya Korea, Dem. Rep. Kyrgyz Rep. Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Tajikistan Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	Albania Algeria Armenia Azerbaijan Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Cameroon Cape Verde China Colombia Congo, Rep. Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Georgia Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Iran Iraq Jordan Kosovo <sup>3</sup> Marshall Islands	*Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda <sup>1</sup> Argentina Barbados <sup>2</sup> Belarus Belize Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Cuba Commonwealth of Dominica Fiji Gabon Grenada Jamaica Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Mauritius *Mayotte Mexico Montenegro *Montserrat	Nauru Oman <sup>1</sup> Palau Panama Serbia Seychelles South Africa *St. Helena St. Kitts-Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent and Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago <sup>2</sup> Turkey Uruguay Venezuela

\*Territory.

(1) Antigua & Barbuda and Oman exceeded the high income country threshold in 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

(2) Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago exceeded the high income country threshold in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

(3) This does not imply any legal position of the OECD regarding Kosovo's status.

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

## Section 4 ODA from Non-DAC Donors

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

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

Donor	Calendar year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic		135	161	179	249	215
Hungary		100	149	103	107	117
Iceland		27	41	48	48	34
Israel <sup>(a, b)</sup>		95	90	111	138	124
Poland		205	297	363	372	375
Slovak Republic		56	55	67	92	75
Slovenia		35	44	54	68	71
Turkey		601	714	602	780	707
Arab countries						
Kuwait		218	158	110	283	221
Saudi Arabia		1,026	2,025	1,551	4,979	3,134
United Arab Emirates		141	219	429	88	834
Other donors						
Taiwan		483	513	514	435	411
Thailand		—	74	67	178	40
Other donors <sup>(c)</sup>		51	77	134	275	313
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,175</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>6,672</b>
Of which:						
Bilateral OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic		64	78	81	117	101
Hungary		40	84	33	15	30
Iceland		20	28	37	36	25
Israel <sup>(a, b)</sup>		80	75	96	119	108
Poland		48	119	156	84	92
Slovak Republic		31	25	28	41	20
Slovenia		14	18	21	29	25
Turkey		532	643	545	736	665
Arab countries						
Kuwait		218	157	109	282	220
Saudi Arabia		980	1,980	1,526	4,958	2,925
United Arab Emirates		141	219	429	88	834
Other donors						
Taiwan		465	494	495	407	402
Thailand		—	65	61	166	35
Other donors <sup>(c)</sup>		8	25	67	94	99
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,641</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>7,173</b>	<b>5,580</b>

- a) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.
- b) These figures include USD 49.2 million in 2005, USD 45.5 million in 2006, USD 42.9 million in 2007, USD 43.6 million in 2008 and USD 35.4 million in 2009 for first year sustenance expenses for persons arriving from developing countries (many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest), or individuals who have left due to humanitarian or political reasons.
- c) Includes Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta and Romania.

Note: The above table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.  
Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report





# Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

## A

<b>AAA</b>	Accra Agenda for Action
<b>ABS</b>	Access and Benefit-Sharing
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ADF</b>	Asian Development Fund
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AfDF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>AfT</b>	Aid for Trade
<b>AHA Centre</b>	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>APO</b>	Asian Productivity Organization
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ASEM</b>	Asia-Europe Meeting
<b>AUN/SEED-Net</b>	ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network
<b>AU</b>	African Union

## B

<b>BEGIN</b>	Basic Education for Growth Initiative
<b>BHN</b>	Basic Human Needs
<b>BOP</b>	Base Of the economic Pyramid

## C

<b>CARD</b>	Coalition for African Rice Development
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CCT</b>	Conditional Cash Transfers

<b>CDP</b>	UN Committee for Development Policy
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CGIF</b>	Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Fund
<b>CMI</b>	Chiang Mai Initiative
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>CPA</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<b>CPCJF</b>	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility

## D

<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
<b>DFC</b>	Dedicated Freight Corridor
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>DMIC</b>	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

## E

<b>E/N</b>	Exchange of Notes
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EcoISD</b>	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development
<b>EEZ</b>	Exclusive Economic Zone
<b>EFA</b>	Education for All
<b>E-JUST</b>	Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology
<b>EMBRACE</b>	Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care

<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership Agreement
<b>ERIA</b>	Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
<b>ESDA</b>	Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia
<b>EU</b>	European Union

## F

<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FASID</b>	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development
<b>FSO</b>	Fund for Special Operations
<b>FTI</b>	Fast Track Initiative

## G

<b>GAD</b>	Gender and Development
<b>GAVI</b>	the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GF-TADs</b>	Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>GRIPS</b>	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
<b>GSP</b>	Generalized System of Preferences

## H

<b>HICs</b>	High Income Countries
<b>HIPCs</b>	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

## I

<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
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<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
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<b>ICA</b>	International Co-operative Alliance
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<b>ICCROM</b>	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
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<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
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<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
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<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
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<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
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<b>IDS</b>	International Development Studies
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<b>IEA</b>	International Energy Agency
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<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
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<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
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<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
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<b>IMB</b>	International Maritime Bureau
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<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
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<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
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<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
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<b>ISDB-T</b>	Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial
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<b>ITTO</b>	International Tropical Timber Organization
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<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
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<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
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## J

<b>JANIC</b>	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
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<b>JBIC</b>	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
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<b>JCS</b>	Joint Cooperation Strategy
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<b>JETRO</b>	Japan External Trade Organization
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<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
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<b>JMAS</b>	Japan Mine Action Service
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<b>JOCV</b>	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
<b>JOGMEC</b>	Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation
<b>JPF</b>	Japan Platform

## L

<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>LICs</b>	Low Income Countries
<b>LMICs</b>	Lower Middle Income Countries
<b>LTTE</b>	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

## M

<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MEF</b>	Major Economies Forum
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Mercado Común del Sur
<b>MIF</b>	Multilateral Investment Fund
<b>MOP</b>	Meeting of the Parties
<b>MRC</b>	Mekong River Commission

## N

<b>NERICA</b>	New Rice for Africa
<b>NEXI</b>	Nippon Export and Investment Insurance
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NLD</b>	National League for Democracy
<b>NPIF</b>	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
<b>NSAPR</b>	National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction

## O

<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

<b>OECD-DAC</b>	OECD Development Assistance Committee
<b>OFCF</b>	Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan
<b>OIE</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health
<b>OOF</b>	Other Official Flows

## P

<b>PIF</b>	Pacific Islands Forum
<b>PKO</b>	Peacekeeping Operations
<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

## R

<b>RECCA</b>	Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan
<b>REDD</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

## S

<b>SEAFDEC</b>	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
<b>SICA</b>	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
<b>SKILLS-AP</b>	Asia-Pacific Skills and Employability Network
<b>SPREP</b>	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
<b>STDF</b>	Standards and Trade Development Facility

## T

**TICAD** Tokyo International Conference on African Development

## U

**UMICs** Upper Middle Income Countries

**UN** United Nations

**UN/ISDR** United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**UNAFEI** United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

**UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

**UNCED** United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

**UNCRD** United Nations Centre for Regional Development

**UNDAC** United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination

**UNDCP** United Nations International Drug Control Programme

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme

**UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme

**UNEP/IETC** UNEP/International Environmental Technology Centre

**UNEP/ROAP** UNEP/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund

**UN-HABITAT** United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund

**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**UNOCHA** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**UNRWA** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

**UPU** Universal Postal Union

**USP** University of the South Pacific

## V

**VCT** Voluntary Counseling and Testing

## W

**WASABI** Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative

**WCO** World Customs Organization

**WFP** World Food Programme

**WHO** World Health Organization

**WI** Wetlands International

**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization

**W-SAT** The Water Security Action Team

**WSSD** World Summit on Sustainable Development

**WTO** World Trade Organization

## **Japan's Official Development Assistance White Paper 2011**

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