

Section 2

Measures for Each Priority Issue

Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Growth, Addressing Global Issues, and Peace-Building are positioned as the four priorities in the ODA Charter. This section introduces Japan's recent efforts in relation to these challenges.

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 potentials 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 61 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.³

In order to improve this situation, the international community has been working to achieve Education for All (EFA)*. In September 2012, the UN Secretary-General announced the Education First* initiative and called for the efforts of the international community to promote the spread of education.

<Japan's Efforts>

Emphasizing “nation-building” and “human resource development,” Japan has been providing 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 the quality of education, and (iii) improving education policies and educational administration systems.

In 2010, Japan released the “Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015,” as its new education cooperation policy to be implemented from 2011 through 2015, the target date

to achieve EFA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). (Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3: Promotion of gender equality and empower women.) The new policy promises that over five years from 2011 Japan will provide \$3.5 billion, focusing on (i) basic education; (ii) post-basic education (secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training and education, higher education); and



Girls at an elementary school in rural Niger study the alphabet during their lunch break (Photo: Seico Tamai)

Note 3: Source: “EFA Global Monitoring Report 2012” (UNESCO)



Men studying reading, writing, and arithmetic in a literacy education in Afghanistan. Basic education improves the lives of individuals, helps them respect themselves, and in turn, contributes to societal development (Photo: JICA)

(iii) education for vulnerable countries affected by conflicts or disasters. Japan aims to establish quality educational environment, paying particular attention to alienated children as well as vulnerable countries, and other areas where it is difficult to deliver 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 enjoy 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, local communities, and governments, Japan is engaged to improve the learning environment in a variety of aspects such as (i) quality education (improving the quality of teachers); (ii) school based management; (iii) inclusive education for children disadvantaged in attending school due to poverty, gender discrimination, 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 compiled an outcome document with good practices.

Also, Japan has been an active participant in the efforts to discuss and reform the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)* (formerly known as FTI: Fast Track Initiative),

which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education by 2015. Japan served as a co-chair and a member of the Steering Committee since January 2008, due to its G8 presidency and also served as a director in 2012. Further, Japan’s contributions to FTI-related funds from FY2007 to FY2011 totaled approximately \$10.9 million.

At the International Symposium on Self-Reliance and Sustainability of EFA in April 2008, Japan delivered a message stressing the need for more substantial basic education in quality and quantity, improved assistance to the various stages of post-primary education, collaboration between education and other fields, and efforts that allow the international/domestic participation of all stakeholders. A number of specific efforts were announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008. These include the construction of 1,000 primary/secondary schools and 5,500 classrooms support for the capacity building of 100,000 math and science teachers, and the expansion of support for school management improvements at 10,000 schools over the course of five years starting in 2008. As of March 2012, 874 primary/secondary schools with 4,589 classrooms have been constructed, support for capacity building has been provided to approximately 400,000 math and science teachers, and school management improvement projects have been implemented at 18,376 schools. Furthermore, in

order to help improve the substance and quality of education in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan is contributing to a trust fund to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement projects for improving the management capacity of community learning centers.

Afghanistan is a country with an estimated illiterate population of approximately 11 million (about 40% of the population) due to the impact of about three decades of civil war. The government of Afghanistan aims to provide 3.6 million people with literacy education by 2014. Since 2008, Japan is contributing to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan with a total of approximately ¥3.3 billion in grant aid through the UNESCO to provide literacy education to 600,000 people in 100 districts of 18 provinces of Afghanistan.



A science camp planned by science and math teachers in Gahini, Rwanda (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

In recent years, Japan has been promoting transnational networking of higher education institutions and joint research projects among neighboring countries. Japan also supports human resource development in developing countries by various measures such as accepting international students to Japanese institutions of higher education in accordance with the “300,000 International Students Plan.”

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



JOCV teaches arithmetic in Honduras (Photo: Carlos Aguilar)

* Glossary

EFA: Education for All

Education for All (EFA) is an international movement that aims at ensuring everyone in the world has the opportunity to receive at least a basic education. The five main organizations involved in 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.

Education First

An initiative on education announced by the UN Secretary-General in September 2012. Laying foundations for the fundamental right of education in social, political, and developmental agendas, it promotes international efforts intended to spread education. In particular, it prioritizes school attendance of all children, the improvement of education quality, and fostering global citizenship for the individuals to participate actively in the efforts to tackle global issues.

Basic education

Educational activities designed to enable individuals to acquire the knowledge, value, and skills needed to live. Basic education mainly refers to primary education, lower secondary education (equivalent to the Japanese junior high schools), pre-school education, and adult literacy education.

GPE: Global Partnership for Education

A framework formerly known as FTI (Fast Track Initiative), for international cooperation established under the leadership of the World Bank in 2002, in order to achieve universal primary education by 2015 that is included in the MDGs and the EFA Dakar Framework for Action (formerly known as FTI: Fast Track Initiative).

JOCV under the Special Program for School Teachers

The program is designed to encourage in-service teachers to participate in international cooperation. Teachers who are recommended by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) to JICA are exempt from the preliminary technical test, and the period of dispatch is set for two years (compared to the usual cases which are for two years and three months), beginning in April and ending in March, to match the Japanese school year.

In 2008, Burkina Faso enacted laws and regulations related to the establishment of school management committees and promoted to establish them in primary schools across the country. Members of the school management committee are elected from parents, local residents, and teachers. This project aims to improve school environments through planning and implementing school activities by community participation based on the committees. In Burkina Faso, however, there was a lack of sufficient knowledge and experience on how to manage the committee and the roles of government and residents.

In Niger, Burkina Faso's neighboring country, Japan has been implementing the 'School for All' Project since 2004 under the aim of improving the quality of school management committees. Based on this successful experience, Japan has also been implementing a school management committee support project in Burkina Faso from 2009 to 2013.

The activities conducted at approximately 1,500 schools in three different states have drawn on the funds and manpower of local communities to successfully equip schools with classrooms, wells, toilets, and other school facilities. By carrying out supplementary lessons, the quality of education has now been improved. Also, the learning environments have been enhanced through measures such as the provision of school meals. Having observed the effectiveness of these activities, the Burkina Faso Ministry of Education decided to expand Japan's assistance project to approximately 12,000 primary schools throughout the country as its own activity.

(As of December 2012)



Community participation in a school management committee meeting. (Photo: JICA)

The government of Pakistan is promoting manufacturing, construction, and a number of other industries for stable economic growth. However, the enrollment rate for 14 to 19 year-olds in technical education/vocational training school stands at 1.5%, which is extremely lower the rates of between 6% and 20% seen throughout the rest of Asia. Additionally, inadequate educational content and deteriorating facilities have hampered the country's ability to train technical personnel to meet industry demands. Faced with these circumstances, the government of Pakistan has worked to improve the situation, prioritizing the reconstruction of technical education and vocational training. The provinces of Pakistan have set forth on the establishment of advanced model schools in specific fields.

Punjab's city of Lahore is second biggest city only to Karachi among industrial cities in Pakistan. The Government College of Technology Railway Road Lahore located in the city has been recognized as Punjab's model school. Since 2008, this college has been working with Japan's Technical Cooperation Project for Development of Center of Excellence (CoE) for Technical Education to revise its curriculum, train its instructors, strengthen the linkages with industries and enhance the ability of education and vocational training. However the college lacks the training equipment and classrooms called for in this revised curriculum. Therefore this grant aid project has been used to support the construction of facilities for the Department of Architecture and to modernize training equipment for both the Department of Architecture and the Department of Mechanical Engineering. These improvements will allow the college to provide high quality education and training for approximately 500 students a year. Consequently, it is expected that human resources equipped with the types of advanced technical skills industry seeks will increase and promote youth employment which will lead to a stabilization of public order and a bettering of social situations in Pakistan.

(As of December 2012)



Architecture students practice destroying concrete. (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. Additionally, the lack of immunization systems and hygienic environments has led to the annual loss of 6.9 million children under the age of five due to infectious diseases, malnutrition, diarrhea, and other health ailments.⁴ Moreover, over 280,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year without getting emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like midwives.⁵

Meanwhile, the world's population continues to increase, and according to "World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision," the world population exceeded 7 billion on October 31, 2011, and was expected to reach 9.3 billion in 2050. In general, the rate of population growth is higher for especially poorer countries that lead to further

poverty, unemployment, food shortages, delayed education, and environmental deterioration.

From the perspective of solving these problems it is a pressing challenge to take measures addressing maternal and child health, reproductive health including family planning and HIV/AIDS, which can have an enormous impact on population issues.

It is also estimated that with population increases, there are more than 1 billion people living with some form of disability due to increasingly aging populations and their chronic ill health.⁶ Many of these people live in the developing regions, where they are outcast from socio-economic opportunities such as education and employment, driving them further into poverty. Poverty reduction is key to providing people with disabilities with opportunities for social participation and independence.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Health and Medicine

Over the past years, Japan has attached great importance to global health, as one of the global challenges, which is directly related to human security. 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 has started working on the "Health and Development Initiative", which aims to help achieve the health-related MDGs: Goal 4: reducing child mortality, Goal 5: improving maternal health, Goal 6: preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. 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 would additionally provide, 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 which are the most off-track of all the MDGs.

In addition, Japan presented the "Japan's Global Health Policy 2011-2015" at the September 2010 UN Summit on



A mother washes the body of a child in rural Senegal (Photo: Seico Tamai)

Note 4: Source: UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and the UN "Levels and Trends in Child Mortality - Report 2012

Note 5: Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010"

Note 6: Source: WHO "WORLD REPORT ON DISABILITY" http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/index.html

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 the achievement of the health-related 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, and malaria); and (iii) response to public health emergencies, including polio and new strains of pandemic influenza. Japan is striving to provide assistance based on the "EMBRACE model"* particularly for maternal and newborn child health, which are the most off-track to meet the targets. Under this new policy, Japan has formulated a 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 to tackle issues and achieve the health-related MDGs. Moreover, Japan aims 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. As a continuation of the 2010 MDG Summit, the MDG Follow-up Meeting was held in Japan in June 2011. At the Meeting, the breakout session for health debated policies (health systems and non-infectious diseases such as cancer and diabetes) that focus on health-related MDGs and development goals beyond 2015 (post-2015 development agenda) and also published a summary of the results.



Pregnant women learning about health at Cambodia's National Maternal and Child Health Center
(Photo: Satoshi Takahashi/JICA)

* Glossary

Health System

Health system includes mechanisms for the preparation and maintenance of government systems, the improvement of healthcare facilities, the optimization of the supply of pharmaceuticals, the accurate understanding and effective utilization of healthcare information, financial administration, and the 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 to approximately 3.5 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 unified efforts of the international community.

EMBRACE Model

(Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)

Assistance model for pregnant women to ensure a continuum of care, covering both prenatal and postnatal periods. This includes regular checkups for pregnant women, treatment for newborns at hospitals equipped with the appropriate equipment and personnel, improvement of access to hospitals, and vaccinations.

Bangladesh

(1) Safe Motherhood Promotion Project Technical Cooperation Project (July 2006 - June 2011/July 2011 - Present) (2) Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care (Phase 1) ODA Loan (January 2012 - Present)

The maternal mortality rate in Bangladesh is high. Contributing factors include a low rate of expecting and nursing mothers who seek medical consultation, the rarity of appropriate action being taken when signs of danger occur during pregnancy, and a low number of births being attended by caregivers with midwifery skills. For these reasons, Japan joined up with JOCV in 2006 in an effort to improve the health of expecting and nursing mothers and newborn babies through the Safe Motherhood Promotion Project. In addition to assisting with the creation of a locally mobilized maternal support system and improvements in regional healthcare facilities and services, Japan has been assisting local governments to ensure that administration is in line with regional needs. The Narsingdi Model*, named after the district being assisted, has been used to construct a system of cooperation between local communities, medical facilities, and the government. While expecting and nursing mothers and newborn babies being cared for effectively, the number of expecting and nursing mothers receiving maternity checkups and giving birth at public facilities has risen substantially, and usage rates for emergency obstetric care have increased significantly in the target districts.

The Bangladesh government has praised these efforts and adopted them into the new five-year strategic plan for the healthcare sector (Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program) started in 2011. Aiming to improve the maternal and child health situation throughout Bangladesh, Japan provides necessary funds in the form of ODA loans to train local government officials and medical personnel, install equipment for clinics, hospitals and other facilities, and provide assistance to the Bangladesh government and its nationwide efforts.

(As of December 2012)

*Narsingdi Model: 1) Establish a locally mobilized maternal support system in communities that is prepared for child delivery and the related emergencies that can occur, 2) Improve quality of services at public medical institutions, 3) Establish a system for the local administration to regulate services offered by medical institutions based on community needs



Hospital staffs are trained to provide emergency obstetric care. (Photo: JICA)

Palestine

Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health / Reproductive Health in Palestine (Phase 2) Technical Cooperation Project (November 2008 - November 2012)

The Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority was established for the Palestinian territories based on the Oslo Accords of September 1993. However, Israel's continued practice of the occupation policies of economic blockade, settlement activities, separation barrier and checkpoints, and curfews has restricted movement of the people and goods and greatly impacted the lives of the people. In the field of maternal and child health in particular, there are hospitals and clinics that have been run by UN agencies and NGOs before the establishment of Palestinian Authority in addition to the hospitals and clinics run by the Ministry of Health of the Palestinian Authority. Under the circumstance of movement restrictions and economic situations, many women are forced to visit multiple institutions in order to obtain child vaccinations and prenatal, childbirth, or postpartum care depending on the conditions they face at each time.

To help improve Palestine's unique circumstances, Japan started introducing Japanese maternal and child health handbooks (MCH handbooks) throughout the Palestinian territories in 2005, while providing assistance to improve the abilities of the local doctors and nurses who use them. Cooperating with the Ministry of Health, UN agencies, and NGOs, Japan began full-scale distribution of MCH handbooks in the West Bank in 2008 and the Gaza Strip in 2009. As of 2010, 90% of women in the West Bank had received MCH handbooks, while in the Gaza Strip, where Japanese specialists are unable to work directly due to safety reasons, 60% of women had received them. Additionally, with the help of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA*), Japan has been able to expand these activities to include mother and child refugees living in Jordan and Syria. MCH handbooks recording pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum health in addition to hospital history and a record of the child's growth allow women to receive appropriate medical care at any of the region's clinics. Additionally, they are highly valued by users, because they are able to provide parents and families with accurate information regarding pregnancy, childbirth, and childcare.



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

● Assistance for the persons with disabilities

As stated in the ODA Charter, Japan pays due attention to the socially vulnerable including the persons with disabilities when drafting and implementing ODA policies. Policies for the persons with disabilities covers a number of different fields, including welfare, health and medical care, education, and employment. Japan has utilized the techniques and experiences Japan has accumulated in these fields through ODA and NGO activities to promote measures for the persons with disabilities in developing countries. For example, Japan has been providing suitable assistances to various local needs, such as promoting barrier-free transportation including railroads and air

ports, building vocational training and rehabilitation facilities for the persons with disabilities, and providing minibuses for their transportation.

Additionally, through JICA, Japan has conducted wide-scale technical cooperation efforts to build capacity for organizations and personnel offering assistance to the persons with disabilities in developing countries. Included among these efforts are the acceptance of trainees from developing countries and the dispatch of JOCV and a variety of specialists, including physical and occupational therapists and social workers.



JOCV teaches sewing techniques to deaf women in Burkina Faso as they communicate in sign language (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)



A handover ceremony is held in front of a wheelchair accessible vehicle in Serbia (Photo: Yoko Katakura/Embassy of Japan in Serbia)

Colombia

Strengthening the Integral Rehabilitation System for Persons with Disabilities, Especially for Victims of Landmines Technical Cooperation Project (August 2008 - August 2012)

In Colombia, internal conflicts between government forces and illegally armed guerrillas over a period of 40 years have led to a number of landmines being laid and consequently, a great number of civilians were injured by landmines. Because a lot of damage occurs in the rural areas of poverty-stricken regions, victims have poor access to medical facilities and face increased damage due to infection. Additionally, the quality of comprehensive rehabilitation at hospitals in Colombia is undeniably poor.

In addition to providing assistance aimed at capacity building for rehabilitation specialists at four medical facilities in the hard-hit departments of Antioquia and Valle, efforts have been made to improve the first aid treatment received prior to medical examinations at medical facilities in order to help prevent the spread of infection immediately after landmine disasters and encourage social participation among the disabled. As a result of these efforts, there have been qualitative improvements of the integrated rehabilitation system, such as emergency measures, relief routes, treatment at medical facilities, and the rehabilitation until the patient's return to his/her social life. It is now possible to make the rehabilitation and social participation rights of persons with disabilities more widely known, meaning not only improvements in awareness among the disabled but also large-scale community-wide changes in disability awareness.



Japanese expert observes rehabilitation training at a university hospital. (Photo: JICA)

(3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is a serious issue related to human life. In 2010, approximately 780 million people worldwide had no access to safe drinking water such as water supply or wells and approximately 2.5 billion people—about a half of the population of developing countries—had no

access to basic sanitation such as sewage systems.⁷ More than 1.5 million children under five years old lose their lives annually due to diarrhea caused by a lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities.⁸

<Japan's Efforts>

At the Fourth 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 as well as the equipment and facilities based on Japan's experiences, knowledge, and technology in the following; (i) promotion of integrated water resources management; (ii) provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation (improvement of sanitation facilities); (iii) support regarding water use for food production and other purposes (e.g. water for agricultural use); (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 2008, Japan announced to provide 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).^{*} As a result, (i) ODA loans and grant aid benefitting approximately 9.85 million people in the water and sanitation sector had been pledged by the end of March 2012; (ii) Japan conducted human resource development benefitting 13,064 individuals by the end of 2010; and (iii) 142 members of the W-SAT had been dispatched by the first half of 2012.

Furthermore, in December 2010, Japan led the adoption of the U.N. General Assembly Resolution on the follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation (2008), and is supporting global efforts to achieve "Sustainable Sanitation: Five-year Drive to 2015," towards 2015, which is the target date to achieve the MDGs.



A Japanese expert instructs local engineers on the operation, maintenance, and management of water supply facilities in Rwanda. (Photo: Christine Rwanpungu/JICA Rwanda Office)



Children draw and carry water from water supply facilities in Mwanza, Tanzania. (Photo: Tetsuya Yamamoto)

* Glossary

Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), Senior Volunteers (SV), 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. The plan formulated at TICAD IV in 2008 called for the dispatch of approximately 200 Japanese experts over the five years leading up to 2013.

Note 7: Source: "Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water:2012 Update" (WHO/UNICEF)

Note 8: Source: "Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation" (UNICEF, 2006)

Kenya

Water Supply and Hygiene Improvement Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps Technical Cooperation Project (November 2010 - October 2012)

Located in Kenya's North Eastern Province near the border with Somalia, the Dadaab refugee camp currently holds 450,000 Somali refugees, despite being originally designed to accommodate 90,000. Due to the increase of refugees' inflow, the camp continues growing. This caused negative impacts on the local Kenyan host community located within the vicinity of the camp, such as deterioration of environment and public order. The disparity in living environment between the Kenyan host community and the camp's Somali refugees has also become a problem. In a harsh, semi-arid area with less than 300 mm of annual rainfall, Kenyan residents have inadequate government services while the Somali refugees receive medical care, education, and other forms of assistance.

To solve this disparity, Japan decided to assist the Kenyan host community with their water supply, which is their most urgent. In this project, Japan has constructed deep well water supply facilities and reservoirs, supplied water trucks, and provided training aimed at improving the maintenance, management, and sanitation of water supply facilities. Japan hopes that its efforts to improve hygiene and supply enough water for the host community's approximately 28,400 residents will lead to improved relations between the host community and the swelling refugee camp.



People waiting to fetch water. (Photo: JICA)

Cambodia

Assistance for Urban Water Supply System under the Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program

The civil war that continued in Cambodia by early 1990s has destroyed the country's water supply facilities and left unmaintained. In 1993, after the war ended, Japan initially supported the planning of the Water Supply and Sewage System Development in Phnom Penh, the country's capital. Then, following on this, Japan also provided grants for facility installation and human resource development projects in the water supply sector. Other supporting countries and organizations also intensively implemented this program based on the plan Japan had formulated. As a result, the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority has improved its water supply diffusion rate, provided 24-hour water supply, and achieved profitability to become one of Asia's best water supply utilities.

Under a policy of expanding its successes in Phnom Penh to the water utilities of regional towns and cities, Japan provided grant aid for the installation of a water purification plant in Siem Reap. It also launched a technical cooperation project in eight major cities that provided comprehensive support for facility installation and the technical training of workers. This cooperation has enabled Cambodia to operate its water supply facilities both stably and efficiently.

Additionally, many years of accumulated cooperation has laid the foundation for trust in Japan in this field and has helped establish a human network between the two countries. In 2011, a memorandum signed between the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan and the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy of Cambodia for the collaborative promotion of safe water supplies. Japan, through collaborating public and private sector, will continue to contribute to the improvement of the sanitation of Cambodia, and also to implement collaboration for promoting business of the Japanese waterworks industry overseas.



Japanese experts instruct the staff of the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority on water supply facility maintenance.
(Photo: Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau)

(4) Agriculture

The population of undernourished people still remains large, and grain prices tend to rise again. In such circumstances, efforts toward agricultural development are urgent issue for the achievement of “eradication of extreme poverty and hunger,” Goal 1 of the 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 states, 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. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to avert food shortages, and in the medium- to long-term, Japan aims to help increase and improve production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the cause of food shortages including hunger.

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. Japan has also supported the research of NERICA* (New Rice for Africa) and the spread of its production techniques, as well as introduction of a market-based approach that aims to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In particular, in order to assist for reducing post-harvest loss* and promoting intra-trade and distribution, Japan supports transportation/storage and improvement of loading ports at the distribution stage, as well as development and management of water resources and agricultural land resources. Further, Japan provides assistance in the 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 TICAD IV 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 original 14 million tons/year to 28 million tons/year over a period of ten years. Currently, Japan is working with rice-producing countries in Africa and international organizations, to support the creation of a National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) for each of the 23 Sub-Saharan African countries, and is implementing projects based on that



Senior volunteer demonstrates rice planting in Sri Lanka, where the practice is not prevalent.
(Photo: Hiroshi Furukawa/JICA Sri Lanka Office)

strategy.

In addition, at an outreach session on food security at G8 L'Aquila Summit (Italy) in July 2009, Japan pledged at least \$3 billion over three years in 2010-2012 for agricultural development including infrastructure and has already achieved the commitment. Additionally, the intensification of agricultural investment in developing countries has become an international issue. For this reason, Japan proposed Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)* at the L'Aquila Summit and has since led worldwide discussion on the topic. Furthermore, the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* was established at the G8 Camp David Summit (the U.S.) in May 2012. As an active contributor to the New Alliance, Japan has stressed the importance of agriculture as an industry that will play an important role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and stimulating economic growth

throughout Africa.

At the G20 Los Cabos Summit (Mexico) in 2012, Japan introduced efforts to assist the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)*, which aims to enhance agricultural market transparency.



Farmers from Rwandan producers' association test out push weeders. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura/JICA)

* Glossary

NERICA

NERICA (New Rice for Africa) is a general term for rice developed in 1994 by the Africa Rice Center (formerly West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)) through hybridization of high-yield Asian rice with African rice, which is strong against weeds, diseases and insect pests. 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 diseases and insect pests 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 JOCV, and has accepted trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

Post-harvest loss

Post-harvest loss refers to harvested food that is discarded, because it is unable to fulfill its originally intended purpose (for use as food, etc.). This can be caused by improper harvest timing, and overexposure to rain or dryness, extremely high or low temperatures, germ contamination, or any other physical damage that reduces the value of the products due to primarily lack of adequate storage facilities.

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

CARD is a consultative group composed of donor countries, African regional organizations, and international organizations partnered 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 agricultural advisors in relation to doubling rice production.

Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

An initiative proposed by Japan at the L'Aquila Summit in response to unintentional negative impacts that result from large-scale agricultural investment (acquisition of farmland with foreign capital) in developing countries. In addition to mitigating the negative impacts of agricultural investment, it aims to promote agricultural development in the host country as well as harmonize and maximize the benefits enjoyed by that country's government, local people, and investors.

G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

With the cooperation of the G8, African countries, and the private sector, this initiative was launched under the aims of achieving sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and rescuing 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa from poverty over the next 10 years.

AMIS: Agricultural Market Information System

Launched as a countermeasure against food price volatility by the G20 in 2011. It allows each of the G20 countries, the main exporting and importing countries, companies, and international organizations to share agricultural and food market information (production output, price, etc.) in a timely, precise, and transparent manner. It also provides a framework (rapid response forum) for responding to abnormal market conditions. Japan has supported efforts to improve the accuracy of ASEAN agricultural and statistical information used by AMIS.

Kenya

The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP UP) Technical Cooperation Project (March 2010 - Present)

In terms of Kenya's economy, agriculture is an important industry that produces 24% of the country's GDP and 80% of its employment. To promote agriculture as a lively industry, it is important to empower smallholder farmers, who produce over 75% of agricultural products for the market. That, in turn, will lead to the development of Kenya in its entirety.

Since 2006, Japan has been conducting a technical cooperation project known as the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) in the rapidly growing field of horticultural crops. In order to raise the income levels of smallholder farmers, SHEP works to organize small farms; increase their productivity through guidance of their cultivation techniques; and assists in marketing in order to sell the products at a reasonable price.

Regarding the marketing, in particular, the project adopted a market-oriented approach that allowed farmers to examine the market and decide what crops to grow, based on the assessment, moving from a "Grow and Sell" agriculture to a "Grow to Sell" agriculture. Also, through implementing easy techniques for farmers technically and financially, such as repairing roads with sandbags and creating their own bokashi fertilizer, local farmers have gained a sense of self-reliance. In terms of Gender Mainstreaming, the project also promoted the mutual understanding of male and female (husband and wife) roles in farm management and had wives participate in training courses. This raised farm management efficiency and changed the husband-wife relationship from "husband as manager and wife as laborer" to "managing partners". All these efforts resulted in more than a two-fold average increase in earnings for the target farmers.

Promoting changes in the mentalities of farmers and showing tangible improvements in income, the SHEP approach has been praised highly by the Kenyan government. Consequently the Kenyan government has established a special department within its Ministry of Agriculture to expand the SHEP approach nationwide. SHEP UP, started in 2010, helps support this department's efforts to efficiently spread the SHEP approach. Through this project, Japan is promoting commercial horticulture that will allow smallholder farmers throughout Kenya to earn a better living.

(As of December 2012)



Conducting market research so that farmers are able to grow crops with an awareness of the market. (Photo: JICA)

(5) Gender

Much of the conventional wisdom and many of the social systems that exist in developing countries are generally formed from a male perspective, putting women in a number of vulnerable positions. Approximately 70% of the world's poor are reportedly women.

<Japan's Efforts>

When the ODA Charter was revised in 2003, Japan incorporated the perspective of gender equality and clarified efforts aimed at improving the status of women in developing countries. Furthermore, Japan's Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance defined gender perspective as a principle that should be applied to development efforts.

Recognizing women as important actors of development, the Initiative on Women In Development (WID) was formulated in 1995 to consider ways in which women could participate in every stage of development (development policy, project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). In 2005, the WID Initiative was fundamentally reviewed, and development issues stemming from the gender and roles of men and women in societies targeted for assistance were analyzed. This resulted in the formation of the Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), which aims to realize sustainable and equitable societies.

In addition to the existing WID Initiative's focus on the three important areas of women's education, health, and participation in economic and social activities, the GAD Initiative brings a focus on the application of gender

In order to achieve sustainable development, the promotion of gender equality and the improvement of the status of women is indispensable. Therefore, it is important for men and women to equally participate in development and to equally reap the benefits.

perspective to all areas and aims to improve the situation on gender equality, the vulnerable socio-economic circumstances in which women are placed, and the fixed gender roles and duties for men and women. To promote gender mainstreaming* in development, the initiative identifies policies that would incorporate gender perspectives into every stage of development, including policy making, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Furthermore, it illustrates the relevance of gender to the priorities of the ODA Charter, namely poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues and peacebuilding. It then specifically lays out how Japan's efforts should address these issues.

Japan has been offering assistance through UN Women, an international organization started in 2011 to promote gender equality and woman's empowerment (skills and capabilities that allow women to solve problems on their own). In FY 2011, Japan provided approximately \$447,000 and contributed to efforts for women's participation in politics, economic empowerment, eliminating violence against women and girls, strengthening women's roles in the fields of peace and security, and enhancing gender consideration in policy and budgets.

* Glossary

Gender mainstreaming

A means of achieving societal gender equality in all fields. The GAD Initiative defines gender mainstreaming in development as a process in which women's and men's development challenges and needs, as well as the impact of development on both men and women, are clarified throughout the processes of policy formulation, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and are based on the premise that all policies, interventions, and projects have different impacts on men and women.

Thailand

Project on Strengthening of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) for Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand Technical Cooperation Project (March 2009 - Present)

In Thailand, rapid economic growth and advancements in information distribution have led to increases in human trafficking, with many of the victims being women and children. Thailand exports human trafficking victims to Japan, the United States, Europe, and the Middle East, acts as a point of transit for victims brought from the Mekong region to be sent overseas, and imports victims from neighboring countries. In order to promote victim protection and support for self-reliance, Japan has been helping enhance the functionality and activities of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) since 2009. Under the leadership of the “Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)”, these MDTs are comprised of NGOs and concerned government agencies, including the national police, the public prosecutor’s office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Labour. MDTs offer consistent support to victims of human trafficking, helping with everything from rescue, to victim recognition, education and vocational training, and rehabilitation. Specifically, the teams run workshops and training sessions, create guidelines, formulate victim assistance plans, and develop human resources to improve the abilities of authorities. They also support the activities of peer groups of individuals with common experiences or knowledge, and based on the information they receive from these groups, work to offer services from a victim perspective.

Since FY 2012, based on the experiences it gained in Thailand, Japan initiated efforts to support enhancements of the systems of neighboring countries as well. Japan has been working in Myanmar to enhance the abilities of social workers who work to protect trafficking victims. In Viet Nam it is supporting the management system for a hotline intended to prevent human trafficking and provide assistance to victims. Because human trafficking is a complex problem, the knowledge, experience, and lessons learned through a variety of approaches used in different countries are being shared through regional networks in an effort to continue enhancing the overall strength of the entire region.

(As of December 2012)



Victims who received vocational training at shelters make and sell ramen around town. (Photo: JICA)

Nepal

Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project Technical Cooperation Project (February 2009 - Present)

In 2006, an 11- year civil war for democracy came to an end with the signing of a peace agreement in the multilingual, multiethnic country of Nepal. The interim constitution introduced measures to promote gender mainstreaming and social inclusion* (GM/SI) in the hope that it would prevent repetition of the errors that led to conflict, that is, social exclusion of certain races and castes, and women from development, social services, education, and employment. In addition to urging women, lower castes, and racial minorities to participate in the political and administrative processes to build a new country, Nepal is tackling to solve some of its biggest challenges, such as budgeting for the support of the socially vulnerable at a local level and establishing a system for administrative services.

Japan has begun cooperating with the central government and two local municipalities (Syangja and Morang Districts) in an effort to support the implementation of policies developed from a GM/SI perspective. So far, there has been training to promote a proper understanding and awareness of GM/SI at district development committees, district women’s development offices, and municipal offices. Japan has also established a committee to keep track of the planning, implementation, and progress of development plans formulated from a GM/SI perspective. In addition to developing a system for this, Japan has also launched pilot projects in the villages of the two project districts. In the future, Japan hopes that Nepal will formulate and implement policies developed from a GM/SI perspective and use the experiences and lessons learned at the local level to enhance central government policies.

(As of December 2012)

*Social Inclusion: Eliminating exclusion and discrimination due to reasons such as differences in social or cultural background and individual characteristics including disabilities, and providing all individuals with the opportunity to participate as equal members of a society or organization. In particular, SI aims to facilitate the participation of groups that are socially disadvantaged or socially excluded.



People taking part in resident-organized training to enhance understanding and awareness of women and others faced with social discrimination. (Photo: JICA)