

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, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of 2002 and at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, their importance

has been increasingly recognized. Additionally, environment and climate change issues are repeatedly taken as one of main agendas at G8 and G20 Summits, and candid and constructive discussion among G8 leaders are 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 knowledge, experience and technology on environmental pollution control 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.

Caribbean Region

Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Caribbean Islands Training Course in Japan (Multiple times, 2009 - 2011)

In the Caribbean island countries, recent economic development and population growth have led to an increase in waste. It is considering that most of disposal sites will reach to full capacity within 10 years. Though solid waste management has been paid a lot of attention as a priority issue for the Caribbean countries, any concrete measures have not yet been started.

Given this circumstances, Japan held training courses in themes of Japanese (particularly Okinawan) solid waste management techniques, knowledge and experience for 26 individuals from eight Caribbean countries from FY2009 to FY2011 in Okinawa. Okinawa's climate is similar to that of the Caribbean countries. Okinawa has been dealing with the costly problem of recyclables collection and transportation for a long time, due to nature of islands with limited land areas and distribution network. Okinawan unique effort, for example, increases the value of recycled products by dividing bottles by color to reduce mixture from foreign substances and keep consistent quality. Such Okinawan initiatives, as well as environmental education in close public-private coordination, have been taken back to respective countries by participants as applicable examples.

Specifically, participants have utilized the sustainable solid waste management plan developed during the training and started independent activities in respective countries, working with relevant authorities and NGOs. These activities include promoting separate collection by using separate plastic containers at schools and using compost from kitchen garbage to greenery activities in parks, which contributes to waste reduction as well.



Waste quality is analyzed during solid waste management training.
(Photo: JICA)

● Climate Change

Climate change threatens human security transcending national borders. As it is an urgent issue for humankind, the international community including both developed and developing countries should work together to strengthen measures to address climate change.

At the Seventeenth Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Durban, South Africa at the end of 2011, Japan contributed to discussions positively and made constructive proposals for a new framework

which is applicable to all parties. The four main results of these efforts were: (i) a pathway to a future framework; (ii) an agreement towards the establishment of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol*; (iii) the operationalization of a Green Climate Fund (GCF)*; and (iv) a series of decisions regarding implementation of the Cancun Agreements*. Parties agreed on a basic design of the GCF and made progress on its establishment. At COP17, Japan announced its Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World, so as to work on measures against global warming efficiency through international cooperation. This vision is comprised of three points: (i) cooperation among developed countries: efforts on technological innovation towards further greenhouse gas emissions reductions; (ii) cooperation with developing countries: dissemination and promotion of low carbon technologies* and the establishment of a new market mechanism; and (iii) support for developing countries: special consideration for vulnerable countries.

Based on this vision, Japan proposed the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership to the participating countries of the East Asia Summit (EAS)⁹ as an effort to create and spread a low-carbon growth model in the East Asian region, which accounts for the world's highest levels of greenhouse gas emissions. In April 2012, Japan held the East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue in Tokyo. The participating countries agreed to cooperate as a region on the formulation and implementation of low-carbon growth strategies for each country, utilization of market and technologies, and the creation of the East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth, which

would serve as a network for various stakeholders. Japan has also been cooperating to formulate low-carbon growth strategies for the African region based on the framework of TICAD. In July 2012, Japan held the Policy Dialogue on Climate Change with island nations to exchange opinions on a wide variety of topics related to climate change and low-carbon growth.

In December 2009, Japan committed to provide approximately \$15 billion in its support on climate change for developing countries by 2012, targeting both developing countries working on such measures and those vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Approximately \$17.6 billion worth of assistance had been implemented as of the end of December 2012. Furthermore, Japan proposed and promoted its Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism/Joint Crediting Mechanism* as a means of contributing to low-carbon growth in developing countries. Complementing the Clean Development Mechanism*, this Mechanism allows a partner country to help reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by providing low-carbon technologies and allows the donor country to use its contribution to GHG emission reductions towards achieving its emission reduction targets. In order to start its operation as early as possible, Japan has made progress on consultations and feasibility studies in Indonesia and other Asian countries. On January 8, 2013, Japan signed the document to start this Mechanism with Mongolia for the first time ever. While promoting the implementation and necessary support for this project, Japan intends to continue to work with other countries on consultations and feasibility studies.

* Glossary

Kyoto Protocol

A legal document adopted at the 1997 COP3 in Kyoto that determines responsibility for the reduction of GHG emissions. It mandates that the developed countries specified in the UNFCCC and countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy achieve a fixed reduction of GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels over the 5-year period of 2008 - 2012. Japan bore a reduction responsibility of 6% (first commitment period). Japan decided not to participate in the protocol's second commitment period starting in 2013 at the COP17 held in 2011.

Cancun Agreements

Comprehensive and balanced agreements adopted at COP16 that could become the basis for an international framework for climate change measures from 2013 on. In addition to its call to hold the increase in the average global temperature below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels, it includes agreements on establishing the GCF and on examining the guidelines for measuring, reporting and verifying the implementation status of climate change measures in each country, taking note of reduction goals and activities submitted by member countries as compiled in UN documents based on the result of the previous year's COP15.

Low-carbon technologies

Environmentally-friendly technologies with low carbon (carbon dioxide) emissions. As technologically superior in this field, Japan has worked to use these technologies to reduce GHG emissions through assistance in high-efficient power plants, sustainable forest management, promoting and developing systems for energy-conservation and renewable energy, and solid waste management.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

A new fund that assists the efforts of developing countries to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Its establishment was agreed upon at the COP16 Cancun Agreements.

Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism/ Joint Crediting Mechanism

Through the provision of technologies, products, systems, services, infrastructure, etc. related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, this mechanism allows Japan's contributions to emissions reduction and absorption of GHG in developing countries to be evaluated quantitatively, while also allowing Japan to make use of its contributions towards achieving its emission reduction targets.

Clean Development Mechanism

Introduced by the Kyoto Protocol as a means for each country to reach its GHG emission reduction targets. It is a system that allows countries to make use of GHG emission reductions of developing countries to achieve their own emission reduction targets.





Note 9: East Asia Summit (EAS): Participating countries include Japan, China, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand, India, the United States, Russia, and the 10 ASEAN countries

Towards Low-Carbon Growth in East Asia

Japan's Efforts

Japan provided over \$10 billion worth of assistance to the East Asia region up to 2012 as short-term support for the climate change measures of developing countries.

(As of October 2012)

Disaster Risk Reduction Measures	Measures for Forestry
<p>Enhancing the capacity needed to deal with the floods, droughts, typhoons, and other natural disasters stemming from the impact of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The infrastructure restoration and reinforcement of flood control facilities, roads, and bridges in areas hit hard by typhoons in the Philippines ● Drainage facilities development and improvement to control the damage caused by flooding in Cambodia ● Promotion of climate change measures utilizing satellite information were promoted in Viet Nam ● Support for improved natural disaster response capabilities in Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, Viet Nam, and Indonesia 	<p>Providing assistance for assessing forest resource, preparing forest management plan, planting, afforestation, etc. for conservation and sustainable use of forest,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community-based forest management planning in the Philippines ● Afforestation planning in Viet Nam and India ● Forest conservation projects in Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Thailand, and Indonesia
 <p>Suppressing flood damage in Cambodia</p>	 <p>Coast of Negros Island in the Philippines. Mangroves will be planned for flood control.</p>
Renewable Energy	Energy Conservation
<p>Promoting the introduction of solar, geothermal, hydropower, and other renewable energies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of solar power in Cambodia, Laos, and the Philippines ● Geothermal power generation in Indonesia ● Cooperation with the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency ● Implementation of hydropower construction projects through public-private cooperation utilizing trade insurance in Viet Nam 	<p>Providing operational technical cooperation in addition to promoting the introduction of energy-saving equipment Implementing assistance towards low-carbon cities to countries progressing urbanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assistance for the introduction of energy conservation laws and standards in Viet Nam, Indonesia, and other countries ● Assistance for the construction of a coal-fired power plant utilizing clean coal technology in Indonesia ● Support towards the introduction of subways in Thailand and India to improve air pollution and reduce GHG emissions
 <p>Drilling site a geothermal power generation project in Indonesia</p>	 <p>Delhi Metro, India</p>

● Biodiversity

The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-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 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, 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 living modified organisms damage 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,

enhancing biodiversity conservation. Moreover Japan extended its initiative for the establishment of the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) at Global Environment Facility (GEF) and in 2011 contributed ¥1 billion to the fund in order to support early entry into force and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

It is extremely important to conserve biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use by working steadily toward achievement of these targets in the future.



Boys carry seedlings back to a village for afforestation.
(Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

Biodiversity



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

"Biodiversity" refers to the abundance of life, including the many lives in the earth, the ecosystems that balance the life chain, and the genetic traits transmitted from the past to the future.

Biodiversity

Diversity of ecosystems



A variation of environments such as forests, wetlands, rivers, coral reefs, etc.

Diversity between species



A variation of species such as the existence of animals, plants, bacteria, microbes, etc.
(Estimated number of species of organism on the earth: 5 million to 30 million)

Diversity within a species



A variation of differences within a species such as the existence of individuals that are resistant to dry or hot environment and resistant to disease

Living organisms are never aware of national borders, and the entire world should tackle biodiversity issues, therefore the "Convention on Biological Diversity" was created.

Objectives: Parties to the Convention work to achieve (i) the conservation of biological diversity, (ii) sustainable use of its components, and (iii) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources including economic and technical supports from developed countries to developing countries.

* Glossary

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

They are also called the "Post 2010 Biodiversity Targets." The medium- to 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 control and preservation of at least 17% of land areas and 10% of ocean areas.

Nagoya Protocol

A protocol regarding ABS (access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization). This protocol requires users of genetic resources (e.g. plants, animals and microbes involved in medical and food product development) who are in developed countries and others distribute the benefits borne of their use fairly among their providers.

Cartagena Protocol

The Cartagena Protocol entered into force in 2003. It stipulates measures to ensure an adequate level of protection in the field of the 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.

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.

Gabon

Conservation of Biodiversity in Tropical Forest through Sustainable Coexistence between Human and Wild Animals Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) (September 2009 - Present)

The Congo Basin in central Africa is rich in biodiversity and contains a tropical forest second in size only to that of the Amazon. However, deforestation and other factors have caused concerns about the decline of tropical forests, and there is a strong call for preserving the forests and ecosystems of the basin.

Among the nations of the Congo Basin, Gabon has a particularly high percentage of forested land, much biodiversity and a large number of indigenous species. In order to protect the rich ecosystems within its borders, the Gabonese government designated 13 national parks that comprise over 10% of the country's total land area and has been encouraging eco-tourism and making other efforts. However, the scientific data about tropical forest ecosystems required for preservation work has not been collected and analyzed efficiently.

Kyoto University is the research entity representing the Japanese side for this project, and it has conducted collaborative research with Research Institute of Tropical Ecology (IRET) of Gabon for many years. The two are working together in Moukalaba-Doudou National Park in southern Gabon in which elephants, buffaloes, gorillas, chimpanzees and other large mammals live. This project is studying types and populations of flora and fauna living in the park, providing support based on scientific data aimed at preserving biodiversity, preventing zoonoses borne of contact between animals and humans and promoting sustainable eco-tourism using sustainable methods; and thereby contributing to the efforts of the Gabonese government to preserve biodiversity. (As of December 2012)



A gorilla around the researcher campsite
(Photo: JICA)

Tunisia

Valorization of Bio-resources in Semi Arid and Arid Land for Regional Development SATREPS (May 2010 - Present)

The olives, grapes and medicinal plants that grow in the arid and semi-arid areas of Tunisia possess properties that allow them to survive extreme dryness and other harsh environmental conditions. People knew from local food culture and folklore that these plants contain unique elements with medicinal properties, but scientific research on those properties was not being conducted due to a lack of equipment in the area. Research and development to analyze and effectively utilize the properties of these plants is being conducted under this project, and data that scientifically supports the research and development is steadily becoming clear.

The Tsukuba University Alliance for Research on North Africa (ARENA) is the main Japanese entity working with Tunisian research institutions. ARENA works to analyze properties and investigate medicine and food product development possibilities while continuing to conduct research on conserving plant genetic resources within Tunisia. Identifying the properties and elements of these plants could eventually be linked to the development of medicine, medicinal cosmetics and functional food products effective against cancer and arteriosclerosis, as well as for preventing Alzheimer's disease and obesity, controlling allergies and whitening skin. Furthermore, the results of this research could boost the revenues of producers and manufacturers if medicine and health food products rich in these properties can be used in manufacturing and development. (As of December 2012)



Survey of medicinal bio-resources at the Arid Regions Institute (IRA). (Photo: JICA)

(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, strengthening measures against new strains of influenza, tuberculosis, malaria, and other emerging and reemerging infectious diseases*, as well as ramping up for the final stage of

initiatives to eradicate polio, continue to be international issues.

Moreover, “neglected tropical diseases”* such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, Schistosomiasis have infected approximately 1 billion people worldwide¹⁰, 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, and malaria)

Japan attaches great importance to supporting the fight against these diseases through “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 to the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002. At the MDGs Summit in September 2010, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$800 million to the Global Fund in following years. It then reaffirmed its pledge at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in 2012 at the milestone 10th anniversary of the Global Fund. Japan has contributed approximately \$1.6 billion to the Global Fund through July 2012. It is estimated that this support has saved more than 6.5 million lives. Additionally, Japan is ready to provide supplemental bilateral aid to developing countries receiving aid from the Global Fund so that measures against these three major infectious diseases can be implemented effectively in those countries. Japan is also striving to strengthen the linkage between the aid from the Global Fund and the improvement of health care systems and the policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

As HIV/AIDS countermeasures through bilateral aid, to prevent new infections Japan spreads knowledge, raises awareness, provides testing and counseling, and enhances the distribution of drugs to treat HIV/AIDS. In particular, mainly in Africa, JOCV on HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in the spread of knowledge and understanding of prevention, and in the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS.

About tuberculosis, under the Global Plan to Stop TB

2006-2015, Japan has been promoting 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 the prevention of tuberculosis that the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated and the countries with high prevalence of tuberculosis, and also the measures against co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) announced the “Stop TB Japan Action Plan” that was developed 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 domestic tuberculosis countermeasures domestically, and in collaboration between the public and private sectors, has worked 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. The group revised the Stop TB Japan Action Plan in 2011 in response to WHO's 2010 revision of the original plan into Global Plan to Stop TB 2011-2015. They confirmed that they would continue to fight tuberculosis on a global level under new international health policies.

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).



A mosquito net soaked in insecticide is an effective way to prevent malaria. Nigeriens set up a provided mosquito net. (Photo: JICA)

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

● Polio

Polio is in the final stages of eradication. Japan works mainly with UNICEF to support planning and other efforts to eradicate polio chiefly in three polio-endemic countries (countries in which polio was never eradicated and is still spreading), namely Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In August 2011, Japan partnered with the private

sector's Gates Foundation through nearly ¥5 billion of ODA loan for providing polio vaccinations to about 32 million Pakistani children under age five. Further, Japan worked with the Gates Foundation, etc. in October 2011 to host a World Polio Day event in Tokyo.

● Neglected tropical diseases

In 1991, Japan took the lead and launched a full-scale effort against Chagas disease, which is known as a “disease of poverty”, in Central America. Japan helped establish a system for dealing with Chagas disease vectors and continues to help reduce the risk of infection. 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.¹¹ In 2011, Japan made its first contribution of \$9.3 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)*, which was

established in 2000 to improve the vaccination rate in developing countries. It has been estimated that assistance through GAVI had saved 5.91 million lives by 2011, and that it would be able to save 4 million more lives by 2015, the deadline for achievement of the MDGs.



A Japanese expert leads a local staff member in sputum smear testing. (Photo: JICA)



JOCV sometimes goes on door-to-door visits to educate the public about using and repairing mosquito nets to prevent malaria in Brukina Faso. (Photo: Akio Iizuka/JICA)

* Glossary

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.

Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)

A public-private partnership that aims to increase access to immunizations in 57 developing countries (as of July 2012). GAVI consists of the governments of member countries and relevant international organizations with cooperation from the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and NGOs.

Note 11: Source: “Health Topics Immunization” <http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en> (WHO)

Myanmar

Major Infectious Disease Control Project Technical Cooperation Project (January 2005 - January 2012; March 2012 - Present)

Malaria and tuberculosis are the top two causes of death in Myanmar in that order, and HIV/AIDS has infected over 330,000 people there. Myanmar urgently needs to develop measures against these three infectious diseases. This project has been contributing to preventing the spread of these diseases in Myanmar by helping build the capacity of personnel at medical and government institutions. For tuberculosis, the project supports diagnoses and treatments of tuberculosis patients, offering guidance to laboratory technicians, participatory health education programs for citizens and enhanced connections for private hospitals, pharmacies and communities. For malaria, the project contributes to community-based anti-malaria measures (early diagnosis and treatment), containing malaria that has developed resistance to major malaria medicines, distributing bed nets and diagnostic kits and improving access to malaria medicines. For HIV/AIDS, the project offers technical guidance for blood testing, education for blood donors and others and support for improving the ability to detect other sexually transmitted diseases and to manage and analyze data.

Myanmar became unable to efficiently provide malaria medicines after support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) was suspended in 2005 (support resumed in 2011). To counter this, Japan has cooperated with the Global Fund by incorporating knowledge and experience gained through the aforementioned project and a management system for smooth distribution of malaria medicines into the Global Fund activities. Partnering with the Global Fund in this way should provide Myanmar with better measures against infectious diseases.

(As of December 2012)



Mosquito nets to prevent malaria are delivered to remote areas by an elephant. (Photo: JICA)

Nicaragua

Strengthening of Activities of Survey and Control for Chagas Disease Technical Cooperation Project (September 2009 - Present)

Chagas disease is a parasitic disease found mainly in Central and South America. It is transmitted to humans through blood-sucking shield bugs known as assassin bugs, blood transfusion or from infected mothers to their newborns during pregnancy or childbirth. There is no way to treat the disease once it has progressed, and some people even die of heart disease or other maladies 10 to 20 years after becoming infected. An estimated 7.5 million people have been infected with Chagas disease throughout Central and South America, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 of the 5.87 million people in Nicaragua have become infected. Assassin bugs prefer to live in houses with mud walls and straw roofs, and many people prone to infection are poor people who live in such houses.

Japan uses knowledge and experience gained in Guatemala, Honduras and other Central American countries in this project to persistently control vector infection in five departments in Northern Nicaragua. It has been offering supports focused on enhancing four areas of capacities : (1) study capacity for understanding the habitats of assassin bugs (blood testing/entomological surveys); (2) operational capacity for spraying insecticides to prevent assassin bugs from reproducing inside houses; (3) operational capacity for a Chagas disease monitoring system in which residents work together with the government by reporting discoveries of assassin bugs to health care centers; and (4) residents' capacity to prevent Chagas disease through technical guidance and awareness raising campaigns seeking to improve living and sanitary conditions to eliminate environments inside and outside houses in which assassin bugs lie dormant. (As of December 2012)



Members discussing measures against Chagas disease. (Photo: JICA)

(3) Food

According to the joint report from FAO, IFAD and the UN World Food Programme (WFP), the number of undernourished people has shown a downward trend since 1990, but the trend has slowed since 2007-2008 and an estimated 868 million people were suffering from chronic undernourishment between 2010 and 2012. That number is still high, and the need for food aid is increasing due to conflict, natural disasters and rising 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),

<Japan's Efforts>

In light of these circumstances, Japan provides food aid based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2011, Japan provided a total of ¥4.9 billion in bilateral food aid to 13 countries.

In addition to that, Japan provides through WFP, emergency food aid, support for school meals programs that promote school enrollment and regular attendance, support for promotion of participation in work for development of agricultural land and social infrastructure to support the self-reliance of local communities. In 2011,

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.

According to FAO, we are on track to achieve the MDG 1 of halving the percentage of the population suffering from starvation from the 1990 level by 2015 (23.2% to 11.6%) and the target will be achievable if the abovementioned actions continue to be taken thoroughly and appropriately (the level is 14.9% as of 2012).

Japan contributed a total of \$281.86 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, in cooperation with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).

Central African Republic

Food Aid for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo Voluntary Contribution to WFP (January - October 2011)

Japan cooperates with the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to provide food aid to people of the Central African Republic who have been forced to flee their homes but stay within the borders of their country because of frequent political unrest. Despite its abundant resources, the Central African Republic has a stagnant economy and poor infrastructure and is one of the poorest countries in the world. It is believed that there are 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 140,000 refugees living in neighboring Chad and Cameroon. Agriculture is slumping and there is a serious shortage of food because so many people are separated from the land. The aim of this contribution is to rebuild and restore the lives of people affected by conflict, and support from Japan has propped up programs to enrich the diets of malnourished children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women.

In addition, the Central African Republic is home to nearly 20,000 people who fled neighboring Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo for growing concern for their safety. Japan provides food for refugees' survival through WFP.

After refugee families arrive in camps and complete registration, they are given one month's worth of food including corn flour, beans, cooking oil and salt. Around 60,000 IDPs and 14,000 refugees have received food aid through Japan's assistance.

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008, Japan pledged to intensify its cooperation for efforts in the agricultural and food supply sectors in African nations. Japan is making good on its pledge through this support.



Sudanese refugees who came to receive corn flour delivered through support from Japan. (Photo: WFP)

(4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, over 1.3 billion people (20% of the world's population) have no access to electricity.¹² The lack of electricity, gas and other energy services for power can delay industrial development, decrease employment opportunities, increase poverty and restrict

<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



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi speaks at the Abu Dhabi International Renewable Energy Conference.

access to medical services and education. Demand for energy throughout the world, particularly in emerging and developing countries including Asia is expected to increase, so we need a consistent energy supply and to give due consideration to the environment.

establishing infrastructure in the areas around mines according to their needs.

Through these supports, Japan will enhance mutually beneficial relationships with developing, resource-rich countries. 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 proactively use Japanese ODA in the resource and energy sectors alongside support from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC).

Japan also proactively supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a multinational cooperative framework for increasing transparency of the flow of money in development of oil, gas, mineral resources and others by having extracting corporations report the amount of money they pay to the governments of countries that produce the resources and having governments report the amount of money they receive. Thirty-six resource-producing countries, many supporting countries including Japan, extractive corporations and NGOs are participating in EITI. They are working together to prevent corruption and conflict and encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.

Note 12: Source: "World Energy Outlook 2011" International Energy Agency (estimates as of 2009)

In Indonesia, due to economic growth in recent years, demand for electricity particularly on the islands of Java and Sumatra, on which the country's population and industry are concentrated, has increased rapidly. There is an urgent need to increase power supply capacity in Indonesia. In response, the Indonesian government has established a short-term electric power development plan and is promoting the development of coal-fired power plants utilizing abundant coal in the country. Meanwhile, Indonesia is also intensifying its efforts against climate change and has indicated its intent to significantly reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. In order to achieve this, the Indonesian government is aiming to adopt clean coal technology (CCT*), which reduces negative effects on the environment by using coal efficiently and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

Japan is advanced in the CCT field and received a request for cooperation from Indonesia. Utilizing Japan's technology, knowledge and experience, Japan has provided works on establishment of a roadmap for the introduction of CCT, developed human resources through training and education, and conducted of preliminary studies on developing a model coal-fired power plant. This cooperation is expected to help Indonesia to secure stable electric power and address climate change as well as promote the transfer of Japan's advanced technology and the export of Japan's power infrastructure systems. (See page 99)

* Clean Coal Technology: Technology that enables the environmentally friendly use of coal by reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and harmful substances. CCT is used in wider activities, from coal mining to burning at the power plant and coal ash disposal.



Many private businesses participated in seminars to demonstrate recent trends of CCT adoption in Indonesia. (Photo: JICA)



JICA expert discusses training programs with counterparts in front of simulation transformers at the TANESCO Training School in Tanzania (Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

(5) Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, debris flows, 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, poor people suffer from significant damage, and become displaced in many cases.

<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 fields of disaster prevention and post-disaster recovery, as well as emergency assistance. In 2005 at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was adopted as a basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community. Japan partners with the United Nations and other organizations to promote worldwide implementation.

At the conference, Japan also announced the Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction through ODA, which represents Japan's basic policy on cooperation in disaster risk reduction. Japan expressed its intention to continue proactively supporting the self-help efforts by developing countries towards building a disaster-resilient society through institution building, human resources development, development of socio-economic infrastructure, and other measures.

● Japan's Emergency Assistance

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 (JDR) Team to provide humanitarian aid: (i) Search and Rescue Team to search and rescue victims; (ii) Medical Team to provide urgent medical assistance; (iii) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and post-disaster recovery; 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 six warehouses 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 occurs.

Moreover, to provide relief to victims and evacuees

In addition, secondary damage such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages may become protracted, making the problem more severe. In this respect, disasters have a significant impact on the overall social and economic mechanisms of developing countries.

Japan hosted the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku on July 3 and 4, 2012 in three prefectures afflicted by the Great East Japan Earthquake. Among topics discussed were the necessity of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and building resilient societies, the importance of human security, the need to maximize combining both structural and non-structural disaster risk reduction capabilities, the necessity of collaboration beyond the roles of various stakeholders and the importance of responding to newly emerging disaster risks such as climate change and urbanization. The participants proposed "Disaster Risk Reduction in the 21st Century" as the way to make progress on the aforementioned aspects. They also confirmed the need to position disaster risk reduction as an important element in the post-2015 development agenda, as well as the need for formulating the post-Hyogo Framework for Action that incorporates the results of this conference.

Japan also pledged to provide \$3 billion over the following three years to support disaster risk reduction.

from natural disasters and conflicts, Japan disburses Emergency Grant Aid for assistance activities 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 FY2011, Japan dispatched a total of 5 JDR Teams to Russia and Thailand, and sent emergency relief goods on a total of 19 different occasions to 18 countries, including Cambodia, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Mozambique. Also in FY2011, Japan provided approximately ¥4.1 billion in Emergency Grant Aid as emergency disaster assistance to a total of 12 countries, including Pakistan, Thailand, and Turkey, and approximately ¥160 million in aid for democratization in the Kyrgyz Republic, Yemen, and Guinea-Bissau.

Particularly, in response to flooding in Thailand, Japan made two deliveries of disaster relief goods (outboard motors for rescue boats, etc.) worth a total of ¥55 million and sent the JDR Expert Teams (experts in dealing with



The Japan Disaster Relief Team conducts a search and rescue in an area afflicted by the New Zealand Earthquake. (Photo: JICA)

flooding of water supply lines, subways and airport facilities) in October 2011. It then provided emergency

grant aid and sent another JDR Team to operate drain pump vehicles in that November. (See page 43 for more details)

● 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 risk reduction planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

With the increase in recognition of the importance of disaster risk reduction, representatives from countries all over the world and from UN organizations such as the World Bank that are involved in disaster reduction 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 risk reduction. 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 (UNISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. The Hyogo Office of the UNISDR was opened in October 2007.

The third session of the Global Platform for Disaster

Risk Reduction was held in May 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland. More than 2,600 delegates representing 168 governments, 25 international organizations, 65 NGOs, and private organizations participated in the meeting. Japan announced its intention to host the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Seven years have passed since the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, and Japan has been engaged proactively in the follow-up efforts on the Hyogo Framework for Action, which serves as the basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community, while utilizing the forums provided by meetings of the Global Platform.

Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) (See page 41) by providing communication equipment and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and supporting for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

Armenia

Project for Seismic Risk Assessment and Risk Management Planning Technical Cooperation for Development Study (August 2010 - October 2012)

Armenia, located along the Alpine-Himalayan Belt, is constantly threatened by earthquakes like Japan. In 1988, the 6.7-magnitude earthquake struck the Spitak region in the northwestern part of the country, resulted in over 25,000 victims. In response, Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Team and provided emergency relief supplies and grant aid.

Such circumstances make Armenians have high concern for earthquake disaster management, and Japan has provided technical cooperation to Armenia, such as project for landslides prevention. The new project for Seismic Risk Assessment and Risk Management Planning started from August 2010 aimed to develop earthquake disaster management plans for Armenia's capital city of Yerevan where a third of the country's population is concentrated, in view of three stages: disaster prevention, emergency response, and recovery/reconstruction. To be specific, Japan supported mainly the following four activities as part of this project: (1) conducted a large earthquake simulation of damages to buildings, infrastructure and population, and developed an earthquake disaster scenario; (2) installed a Real Time Information System on Seismic Intensity capable of rapidly communicating disaster information; (3) developed an earthquake disaster management plan and an evacuation plan; and (4) developed operation continuity plans so that Ministry of Emergency Situations can quickly perform disaster response when earthquakes strike.

The disaster management cooperation between Japan and Armenia was mentioned in the Joint Declaration adopted on the occasion of President Serzh Sargsyan's visit to Japan in June 2012 as one of the pillars for the development of the Japan-Armenia relations.



A Japanese expert held a seminar on trench surveying to the National Survey for Seismic Protection of Armenia. (Photo: JICA)

(6) Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism

The progress of globalism, proliferation of high-tech devices and greater mobility of people have turned transnational organized crime and terrorism into threats to the entire global community. International organized crime, including the illicit trade of narcotic drugs 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. Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden died in May 2011, nearly a decade after the September 2001 terrorist attacks on the

United States, but the radical violence of organizations influenced by Al-Qaeda's terrorist techniques pose a new threat.

There is only so much that individual countries can do to combat transnational organized crime, piracy and terrorism. Therefore, in addition to strengthening the measures implemented by each country, it is necessary for the entire 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>

● Against Narcotic Drugs

In addition to participating proactively in international meetings of the UN 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 FY2011, Japan used a contribution of \$1.26 million to the UNDCP Fund for projects including monitoring the illegal production of poppies (plants grown as ingredients for the drug opium) in Myanmar and synthetic drugs throughout

Southeast Asia and other areas. Japan also contributed \$13.6 million to the UNDCP Fund and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) in March 2012 to support anti-drug measures and border control in Afghanistan and neighboring countries. Additionally, through the United Nations Asian and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) Japan supported the training for treatment of drug offenders.



Afghan police storming a poppy field planted for drug use in the Shinwar District of Nangarhar Province. (Photo: Said Jan Sabaoon/JICA)

● Against Trafficking in Persons

In FY2011, Japan contributed approximately \$41,000 to the CPCJF of UNODC (See Against Narcotic Drugs) for projects to combat trafficking in persons. 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 implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other organizations.

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 contribution 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), and provide 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 of trafficking 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. Through UNAFEI, Japan also implemented training on measures against human trafficking in persons.

● Against Counter-Terrorism

The international community must make efforts 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 capability to counter terrorism in order to improve their counter-terrorism capabilities. Particularly Japan has intensified its support to help fight terrorism in developing countries ever since grant aid for cooperation on counter-terrorism and security enhancement was established in 2006.

Japan has a close relationship with Southeast Asia, and it has stepped up its support in that region because it is especially important to Japan to prevent terrorism and maintain safety there. Specifically, Japan provides equipment, dispatches experts, hosts seminars and accepts trainees across various fields of immigration control,

aviation security, port and maritime security, cooperation with customs, export control, cooperation for law enforcement, measures against terrorist financing (measures to cut off the flow of money toward terrorists and terrorist organizations) and encouraging the conclusion of the international counter-terrorism convention and protocol.

For example, Japan invited officials involved in measures against terrorism from Central Asian countries to a seminar it hosted in December 2011 to deepen their understanding of international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and to encourage the conclusion of them. In addition, in FY2011, Japan contributed approximately \$41,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch to support the establishment of counter-terrorism laws in Indonesia and other ASEAN countries.

Jordan

Project for Improvement of Airport Security Equipment at Queen Alia International Airport in Jordan

Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement (August 2009 - Present)

Jordan is surrounded by Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Syria and Saudi Arabia and is susceptible to the political circumstances of those countries. Jordan is relatively secure and stable compared to other Middle Eastern countries, but people illegally brought weapons into the country from neighboring countries in the past, and incidents defined as terrorism have occurred. While tourism is one of the main industries in Jordan, the development of tourism industry depends heavily on maintaining public safety. Queen Alia International Airport in the capital city of Amman is the world's entrance to Jordan, and a Middle Eastern hub through which passed approximately 5.4 million travelers and treated 83,000 tons of cargo per year (both 2010 figures). Due to a lack of security equipment, Jordan had to rely only on visual inspections and random baggage inspections of travelers and cargo entering the country through the airport. In addition, required time for cargo inspections is an obstacle of the smooth logistics of goods. Japan decided to provide grant aid to install X-ray inspection and explosive detection systems to resolve above-mentioned issues. As one of the most effective ways of security measures is to fortify borders, Japan's assistance is helping to enhance the security system at the airport and to prevent terrorism before it strikes. Furthermore, it contributes to smooth logistics of goods by shortening the container inspection time from an average of two hours to a few minutes. (As of December 2012)



Installing an X-ray inspection system.
(Photo: JICA)

● Against Corruption

As part of its efforts against corruption, Japan supports for hosting seminars on corruption prevention measures in Viet Nam and Laos through contributions to the CPCJF. This contributed to the strengthening of initiatives to combat corruption in these countries, which are also recipients of Japan's ODA. Japan contributed \$41,000 to host seminars in 2011 as well and will hold the same type of seminar in Laos and Cambodia in the future.

Further, through the UNAFEI various training courses and seminars have been held for criminal justice

● 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 those against terrorism and piracy, are issues that have a direct link to Japan's prosperity and existence as a nation. Furthermore, maritime safety is an essential prerequisite for the economic development of the region.

In recent years, many incidents of piracy have occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa. While efforts made by the international community have decreased the successful highjack rate, the number of pirate attacks in 2011 reached 237, remaining still quite high. The area where incidents of piracy occur has expanded from the area off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden to the whole western part of the Indian Ocean. Piracy is becoming a significant threat to the safety of maritime navigation.

In response to these threats, Japan has been deploying two destroyers and two P-3C patrol aircrafts of its Maritime Self-Defense Force in the area off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden to carry out counter-piracy missions based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy enacted in June 2009. Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers also are on the destroyers to make arrests, question detainees and perform other duties of judicial law enforcement activities when acts of piracy have been committed.

In order to solve the problems with Somali pirates,

professionals from developing countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region and other regions. Topics included protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers and securing their cooperation, prevention of corruption, etc. Each of the topics is a priority issue stipulated in the United Nations 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.

multilayered efforts are necessary to enhance the maritime law enforcement capabilities of coastal countries, and to improve stability in Somalia, which is of particular relevance to the increase in piracy in addition to the above maritime defense. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to an International Maritime Organization (IMO¹³) trust fund to implement to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving maritime security capabilities in Somalia and neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to set up and operate information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania, and establish a Djibouti Regional Training Center, which is currently under construction. The IMO is also conducting training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia.

In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$3.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to help improve the capabilities of Somalia and neighboring countries to take legal actions against and crack down on alleged pirates in an effort to assist the international community in preventing the reoccurrence of piracy. In addition, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, Japan has carried out training programs for the control of maritime crime, inviting maritime security officers from the countries around Somalia. Since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$229.1 million to Somalia in assistance to strengthen domestic security, provide humanitarian aid, and develop the infrastructure.

* Glossary

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