

## 2. Sustainable Growth

### (1) Socio-economic Infrastructure

To reduce poverty in developing countries, it is indispensable not only to implement measures to reduce poverty and to provide assistance in the areas of social development that directly help the poor, but also to

promote sustainable economic growth. Therefore, it is important to improve the socio-economic infrastructure that serves as the foundation for the development of developing countries.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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

and rural areas, ensures security in case of disasters, and promotes trade with and investment from overseas countries. In addition, social infrastructure, which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water and sanitation, housing, and better access to hospitals and schools, is also improved, as well as development of agricultural and fishery markets and fishing ports to revitalize local economies.



Construction site of metro in Bangalore, India. Excavation work at the Chickpete Station, where the density of building is high. (Photo: Shuhei Fujita)

## Viet Nam

- (1) Terminal 2 Construction Project in Noi Bai International Airport (I)**  
Loan Aid (March 2010 – Ongoing)
- (2) Project for Support on Establishment of the Programs for Operation & Maintenance in Noi Bai International Airport**  
Technical Cooperation Project (April 2012 – Ongoing)
- (3) Dispatch of Experts for Supporting the Management of the New Terminal of Noi Bai International Airport**  
Technical cooperation experts for individual projects (March 2012 – July 2013)

The number of air travelers using Noi Bai International Airport in Hanoi, the capital of Viet Nam, has increased rapidly in recent years. With the number reaching approximately 10 million people as of 2010 versus the 6 million people occupancy that the airport was built for, there has been an urgent need to expand the passenger terminal and strengthen its functions.

Japan is therefore extending assistance to build airport facilities equipped with the latest functions and processing capabilities suitable for an airport of the capital city of Viet Nam that is registering remarkable growth, and to enhance the quality of the maintenance and management of operations.

The airport's expansion is being carried out through ODA Loans attached with conditions on utilizing Japanese technologies for the construction of the second passenger terminal (T2) and fueling facilities for aircrafts. The construction work is moving on schedule towards the opening of the terminal in April 2015.

In addition, to enhance the quality of operations maintenance and management, technical cooperation is being extended to Airports Corporation of Vietnam (ACV) which is in charge of the operations, through the partnership of multiple parties, including JICA, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan, and airport corporations in Japan. Priority is attached to such activities as formulation of action plans for preparations until the opening of T2, learning of techniques for operating state-of-the-art fueling systems being introduced in Viet Nam for the first time as well as of tenant management techniques for higher earnings, and initiatives for improving airport users' satisfaction with the airport. Japan has so far dispatched 2 long-term experts (an expert in fueling and an activity coordinator) and 35 short-term experts, and implemented tours and trainings in Japan (a total of 5 times, 33 participants) (as of August 2013). Until the opening of T2, Japan will continue to extend technical cooperation that meets the needs of Viet Nam.



The second passenger terminal that is under construction. Behind it, the first passenger terminal that is used currently. (Photo: JICA)

## Pakistan

**Project for Lahore Transport Master Plan**  
Technical Cooperation Project (March 2010 – February 2012)

Lahore in Punjab Province is the second largest city in Pakistan, with a population of 9 million people. With the city's annual population growth rate estimated at over 2%, Lahore has seen its traffic situation worsen in recent years. Amid forecasts of continued increases in the city's population, the resolution of the traffic congestion problem poses a major challenge to the development of the city.

Against this background, Japan extended technical cooperation to support the formulation of the city's transport plan. In formulating this plan, Japan took into account not only the perspectives of traffic safety and ease, but also the perspectives of urban development planning, such as city environment conservation. The plan incorporated action plans for activities that should be implemented in the near future, including the development of public transport infrastructure for urban railway systems and BRT (Bus Rapid Transit: a transport system in which bus-only roads and permanent bus-only lanes are established, allowing buses to travel faster than ordinary buses on general roads), as well as the strengthening of traffic management in the city, such as the management of city parking, the redesigning of intersections, and the construction of sidewalks and bicycle paths.

To promote Pakistan's proactive initiatives, the project, in the process of formulating the plan, transferred skills to relevant parties and enhanced their capabilities, with a focus placed on officials of the Transport Department of the Government of Punjab.



Traffic situation in Lahore (Photo: JICA)

**Zambia and Botswana****Kazungula Bridge Construction Project  
Loan Aid Project (October 2012 – Ongoing)**

An international trunk road stretching from the Port of Durban in South Africa, the largest port in southern Africa, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo passes through South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia, and also connects to other countries in southern Africa, including Zimbabwe, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Angola, making it an essential means of transportation. Called the North-South Corridor, this highway supports trade in this region.

An international river called Zambezi River flows at the border between Zambia and Botswana through which the corridor travels, and a ferry called “pontoon” is used to cross this river. At present, however, only two pontoons are available, and the number of vehicles that the pontoons can transport per day, including trucks, is limited to roughly 60 vehicles.

Furthermore, it takes about 30 hours for vehicles to cross the border because of emigration and immigration procedures. This further adds to the transportation costs of Zambia and Botswana, which, due to their inland location, rely on trucks and other vehicles for most of their exports and imports of supplies with other countries.

Therefore, Japan lends its support for the construction of a bridge over Zambezi River, of a road towards this bridge, and of an OSBP\* which will enable emigration and immigration procedures to be conducted at one time.

As a result of this cooperation, the travel time between Zambia and Botswana will be reduced to six hours. It is expected that this project will vitalize trade not only between the two countries but also throughout the entire region of southern Africa, and will promote the economic development of this region and to regional integration efforts of southern Africa.

(As of August 2013)

\* One Stop Border Post (OSBP): One of the customs clearance approaches which has been drawing attention amidst the movement to create common customs procedures and increase the efficiency of customs clearance. While normally, export and import procedures are required at both sides of the border, these procedures are performed at one time under OSBP. This in turn shortens the retention time of supplies that cross the border and promotes distribution.



A truck boarding a ferry

**Mozambique****The Project for Nacala Corridor Economic Development Strategies in the Republic of Mozambique  
Technical Cooperation Project (March 2012 – Ongoing)**

The Nacala Port in the northern region of Mozambique that faces the Indian Ocean is the gateway of the Nacala Corridor, the main artery in the area linking the northern region of Mozambique and surrounding inland countries, including Malawi and Zambia. Endowed with resources such as coal for carbonization\* and natural gas, along with an environment favorable for agriculture including fertile soil, it is expected that this area will enjoy dynamic development and industry development.

Furthermore, with rich deposits of natural resources having been confirmed in this area, there has been an intensification of investment activities by private companies and other entities in view of the high potential of the area. Nevertheless, a development plan that takes into account the overall situation of the area did not exist. Therefore, an appropriate development plan needed to be established in order to promote the development of the area in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

In light of these circumstances, to ensure that the entire Nacala Corridor area, and by extension, Mozambique and the entire southern region of Africa develop in such a way that more people reap the benefits, Japan is extending assistance for the establishment of “Nacala Corridor Economic Development Strategies” aimed at the mid- to long-term development of the region from wide-ranging perspectives, including of the regional plan, transportation, electricity, water resources, industry, and the social sector. The establishment of strategies for infrastructure development and regional development will contribute to the creation of an internationally competitive area.

An international seminar was held in March 2013, inviting relevant government officials from neighboring countries, and gave an opportunity for sharing each country's policy and development vision. Through these efforts, Japan aims to develop the entire southeastern region of Africa centered around the development of the Nacala Corridor.

(As of August 2013)

(See also “Rehabilitation, Improvement and Capacity Development for the Management of Nacala Port” on page 128.)

\* Coal for carbonization is used mainly to manufacture coke that serves as raw material for iron and steel.



Wheat processing plants in Nacala (Photo: JICA)



Overlooking the Nacala-Nampula trunk road (Photo: JICA)



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

The dissemination of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)\* contributes to the achievement of sustainable economic growth by upgrading industries and improving productivity. It also contributes to addressing the issues related to medical care, education, energy, the environment, disaster risk reduction, and other societal

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has actively offered assistance focusing on the field of the construction of communication and broadcasting facilities in developing countries, as well as the installation of the technology and systems they require and relevant human resource development, in efforts to improve the lives of all people and to eliminate the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions.

Specifically, Japan has worked with International Telecommunication Union (ITU)\*, a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for telecommunications, to provide a variety of development

issues. Utilization of ICT improves their democratic foundation through encouraging information disclosure by the government, and improving the environment for broadcasting media. It is also extremely important to strengthen the civil society through improvement of the convenience and quality of services.

assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. In March 2012 in Sendai, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and the ITU held a joint Symposium on Disaster Communications to share with overseas organizations the knowledge and lessons Japan had learned in the ICT field from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the resulting reconstruction process. Japan held workshops and other activities in February 2013 in Tokyo, Japan under the aim of spreading ICT e-health to developing countries in order to help solve medical problems common

throughout the world, with the cooperation of domestic ICT companies.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Asian international organization referred to as the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT)\* has served as a coordinator of regional policy. In 2009, APT formulated joint declarations and action plans intended to set the stage for collaborative efforts among member countries that would work to proliferate broadband in the Asia-Pacific region. Their efforts have contributed to a balanced development of telecommunications and information bases within the region. To reduce ICT disparities and solve on-site health and education problems with ICT, Japan has supported a pilot project and human resource development such as trainings and workshops through APT.

In ASEAN, the joint declaration (Bali Declaration) adopted at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in November 2011 incorporated the ASEAN Smart Network Initiative and other cooperative enhancements in the field of ICT as part of an effort to advance cooperation in the field of telecommunications.

Furthermore, the problems surrounding cyber attacks have piqued the interest of ASEAN in recent years. To address these issues the Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Policy Meeting on Cyber Security Cooperation was



A JICA expert giving instructions in the Benguela station, a national broadcasting station of Angola. (Photo: Kayo Omachi / JICA Angola Field Office)

held in Tokyo, Japan in September 2013.

Though also linked to the country's economic growth, Japan actively provides comprehensive support to overseas promoting activities for Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T)\* in terms of maintenance, personnel, and systems. As of March 2013, ISDB-T has been spread throughout Latin America.

Japan has dispatched experts to eight countries including Chile, Peru and Costa Rica and been transferring technologies since FY 2009 as part of the support to ISDB-T adopter countries.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, JICA training is conducted every year for both adopter countries and potential adopter countries to promote the overseas spread and introduction of ISDB-T.

## Glossary

**Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

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

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

This UN specialized agency is responsible for the fields of telecommunications and broadcasting (HQ: Geneva, Switzerland. 193 member countries). To ensure that people around the world are able to make use of telecommunications technologies, this agency provides support for: (1) the international allocation of radio frequencies used in mobile phones, satellite broadcasting, and other technologies, (2) the international standardization of technologies for telephone and the Internet, etc., and (3) development in the field of telecommunications in developing countries.

**Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)**

An international telecommunications organization established in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region in 1979, made up of 38 member countries. Aiming for a balanced development of telecommunications and information bases in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region, it develops human resources through training sessions and seminars and coordinates regional policies on standardization, wireless communication, and other telecommunication issues.

**Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting - Terrestrial (ISDB-T)**

A terrestrial digital broadcasting system that was developed in Japan. Its advantages include emergency alert broadcasts and other features useful in disaster prevention.

**Bangladesh****Capacity Building on ITEE\* Management Project  
Technical Cooperation Project (October 2012 – Ongoing)**

Under the "Digital Bangladesh" policy, the Government of Bangladesh has been working to develop the IT industry into its second largest export industry after the textile industry. Bangladesh, however, lacked an examination system for evaluating the capacities of IT engineers. Furthermore, the exams given by major IT companies around the world were too expensive for and thus not accessible to the general public in Bangladesh. Thus, marketing the skills and capacities of Bangladeshi IT engineers internationally was a challenge.

Against this background, in 2010, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) giving guidance on computer technology, in collaboration with Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and Information-technology Promotion Agency (IPA), conducted a mock examination using the Japanese ITEE to measure the capacities of IT engineers in Bangladesh. This examination, which 269 people took, demonstrated that the capacities of IT engineers in Bangladesh were not far behind the other six Asian countries where this examination is already being implemented. These efforts caught the attention of the Bangladeshi Government, and this led to the implementation of a Technical Cooperation Project since October 2012 for introducing a national certification system modeled on the Japanese ITEE.

With a target to have the national certification system in place by autumn 2014, this project prepares examination problems, conducts practices in the run-up to the examination, promotes cross certification with other countries in Asia, among other activities. It is expected that this certification system will demonstrate the capacities of IT engineers in Bangladesh, and will serve as a springboard for Japanese and other foreign IT companies to enter the Bangladeshi market.

(As of August 2013)

\* IT Engineers Examination



An ITEE contest which was carried out with the support of JOCVs  
(Photo: JICA)

Note 6: The 15 countries are Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Philippines, Bolivia, Uruguay, Maldives, Botswana, Guatemala, and Honduras (as of November 2013).

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

Private sector plays a leading role for sustainable growth in developing countries. Also it is important to revitalize private-sector activities such as the development of industry and the expansion of trade and investment.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan utilizes ODA and Other Official Flows (OOF)\* to support advancements of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries, transfer of Japan's industrial technology, and formulation of economic policies. In addition, Japan supports improvements of trade and investment environment and development of economic infrastructures in order to enhance the export capabilities and competitiveness of developing countries.

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

Regarding access to Japanese markets, Japan has

However, in developing countries beset by a variety of challenges, it can sometimes be difficult to set in place an environment that attracts private investment. Therefore supports from the international community are required.

implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which applies lower tariff rates for imports of products from developing countries. Japan provides duty-free quota-free access\* for Least Developed Countries (LDCs)\*. In addition, Japan also actively promotes Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)\*, and tries to create an environment for economic growth in developing countries through liberalization of trade and investment.

In recent years, discussions of Aid for Trade (AfT)\* become activated at various international forums, including the WTO and the OECD, as a means of further promoting support by developed countries, including Japan. Japan implemented strategy for Aid for Trade called "Development Initiative for Trade 2009,"\* with approximately \$12 billion in total support for trade-related projects. This Initiative is highly praised by numerous countries. Japan provides funds for the development of transportation networks vital to trade,



Community empowerment project through small business promotion by One Village One Product approach in Kyrgyzstan Republic. Ms. Shimada, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, making jam with local women. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)



including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct power plants and power grids, etc. It also provides technical cooperation in trade-related areas, including the education of customs officials. Japan also provides assistance to small-scale production groups and small companies in developing countries for the One Village, One Product Campaign\*. In addition, Japan supports developing countries in attracting private sector investment by identifying issues unique to those countries, and recommending measures to promote investment.

Further, Japan is proactively engaged with the Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade for Asia and the Pacific which researches successful examples of development cooperation that has contributed to

economic growth through exports in the Asia region. At the Fourth Aid for Trade Global Review Meeting held in July 2013, examples of Japan's success in development cooperation (such as promotion of public-private partnership) and other results from meetings of the Technical Group were introduced to representatives of other regions, and garnered high praise from participating countries. Furthermore, as a technical cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to support the overseas expansion of Japanese companies, the Ministry has assisted their efforts to secure advanced local personnel through the human resource development of local industries, collaborating with local universities, etc. to offer corporate culture courses, job fairs, and other means.

#### Other Official Flows (OOF)

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

#### Doha Round Negotiations (the Doha Development Agenda)

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

#### Duty-free quota-free access

Measures implemented by the developed countries to eliminate customs duties, quotas, and other obstacles to exports from least developed countries (LDCs) to the developed countries. The number of applicable products has expanded, and approximately 98% of products exported by LDCs to Japan can be imported without payment of duties and without quotas. (As of July 2013)

#### Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Countries classified by the United Nations to be particularly lagging in development even compared to other developing countries, based on their income levels. Countries that meet certain criteria, including per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$992 or less between 2008 and 2010. As of March 2013, there are 49 countries that have been so designated: 7 in Asia, 2 in Middle East and North Africa, 34 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1 in Latin America, and 5 in Oceania. (See page 234)

#### Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

A comprehensive economic agreement between specific countries (or regions) that, in addition to free-trade agreements (FTA) that stipulate the reduction and elimination of tariffs of goods and the barriers in trade in services, aims to make rules in such areas as investment, movement of people, government procurement, protection of intellectual property, competition policy, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties.

#### Aid for Trade (AfT)

Assistance is provided to developing countries to improve trade-related capabilities and to prepare and maintain infrastructures, for the purpose of aiding developing countries in achieving economic growth through the multilateral trading system under the WTO.

#### Development Initiative for Trade 2009

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

#### One Village, One Product Campaign

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

**Kenya, Tanzania,  
Uganda, Rwanda,  
and Burundi**

**Capacity Building for the Customs Administrations of the Eastern African Region (Phase 2)**

**Technical Cooperation Project (September 4, 2009 - Ongoing)**

The eastern region of Africa, including Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, aims to achieve sustainable economic growth through trade and distribution promotion. To this end, facilitating customs clearance procedures is vital. This region takes steps to facilitate and increase the efficiency of customs clearance procedures by clearing all export and import procedures at the border at one stop on either side of the border, rather than the normal two stops on both sides (promotion of one stop service).

Japan implemented the Project on Capacity Building for Customs Officers in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda from 2007 to 2009 to improve the capacities of their customs administrations and build a One Stop Border Post (OSBP)\* system. This project implemented a pilot program in Namanga at the border of Kenya and Tanzania and in Malaba at the border of Kenya and Uganda, which consisted of the introduction of ICT, equipment, joint border surveillance, and joint surveillance of waters.

Through Phase 1 of the project, further efforts were deemed necessary to build up the capacities of customs administrations and of customs agents. Japan therefore implemented Capacity Building for the Customs Administrations of the Eastern African Region Project (Phase 2) for four years from September 2009 to September 2013 in five countries, including the additions of Rwanda and Burundi. In Phase 2, Japan dispatched a total of 5 long-term experts and 34 short-term experts, provided a customs clearance processing system and supplied equipment necessary for the surveillance of borders and waters, as well as held trainings attended by a total of 71 people. Through these activities, Japan contributes to the capacity building of customs officers and customs agents in this region.

(As of August 2013)

\* See "Glossary" on page 23.



Talks being held on facilitating and increasing the efficiency of customs clearance procedures (Photo: JICA)

**Senegal**

**Seminar on Investment Opportunity in Senegal**

**Technical Cooperation Individual Project (Training) (April 7 - April 13, 2013)**

Located in the most western part of the African continent, Senegal is experiencing strong economic development, particularly in its coastal cities. However, Senegal is geographically distant from Japan. Furthermore, as the official language of Senegal is French, information concerning Senegal's economic activities is not easily accessible for Japanese companies, and consequently a limited number of Japanese companies invest in Senegal.

Therefore, in order to leverage Japanese technology in assisting development in Senegal, Japan dispatched experts to the Agence Nationale de la Promotion des Investissements et Grands Travaux (APIX), which is responsible for promoting foreign investment and improving the investment environment.

In April 2013, 11 public and private Senegalese representatives were invited to Japan to learn about Japanese advanced technologies and the characteristics of the Japanese marketplace. During their visit, JICA and JETRO also hosted a seminar on investment opportunities in Senegal for Japanese companies, in which 132 companies participated.

These initiatives have introduced to Japanese companies the possibilities for investment in the agricultural and fisheries industry of Senegal. This has been contributing to raising the interest of Japanese companies in expansion into Africa.



During their visit to the Tsukiji Market in Japan, public and private Senegalese representatives stopped by the fresh fish market upon discovering octopus from Morocco and Mauritania. (Photo: JICA)



## (4) Policy Formulation and Institution Building

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

### <Japan's Efforts>

As part of its support in policy formulation and institution building, Japan provides assistance for development of the legal system. Improvement of the legal system serves as the foundation for development of the country through self-help efforts that are based on good governance. Assistance for this sector is a typical example of person-to-person cooperation between Japan and the recipient countries, such as Indonesia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Mongolia, Cambodia, Laos, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh, and plays a role in the “the visibility of Japanese Aid.”

In addition, improvement of the legal systems in developing countries through such measures is an important effort as it will also improve the work environment for Japanese companies. Japan's assistance for the improvement of legal systems comes through its “soft power,” and serves as the underpinning for strengthening the potential for the growth of the world, including Asia.

Moreover, for democratic development Japan supports the institution building for legal, judicial, administrative, public service, and police systems, support for the

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

implementation of democratic elections, strengthening of civil society, and aid improvement of women's status. Japan also provides support for the prevention of corruption, the development of statistical capabilities, and the enhancement of the abilities of local governments.

For the issues of criminal justice Japan also supports the training and seminars for professionals in criminal justice of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Trainings provided by UNAFEI include those concerning the treatment of female criminals with regard to human rights considerations.

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

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintenance of domestic security, Japan provides support with a combination of transfer of the knowledge and technology based on experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, and provision of equipment and



At the training site of the instructors for the police democratization. A JICA staff discussing the content of training with the instructors of the National Congolese Police after a training session. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

maintenance of facilities, while emphasizing the development of human resources, including improvement of systems and enhancement of administrative capabilities. The National Police Agency (NPA) dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from

Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Through this, Japan strives to transfer the attitudes, investigative abilities, and forensics technology of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.



A working session on civil law in Viet Nam. Articles of the Japanese civil law translated into Vietnamese are compared with the Vietnamese civil law article by article. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto / JICA)

## Nepal

### Project for Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through the Capacity Development of the Media Sector in Nepal Technical Cooperation Project (November 2010 - Ongoing)

In 2006, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in Nepal to finally put an end to the civil war that had continued for almost 10 years. Following the peace agreement, Nepal began the process of democratization and Japan has been providing assistance through JICA to enhance the capabilities of the national radio station, Radio Nepal. Japan is also assisting with the formulation of democratic media policies and related legislation. Within countries experiencing internal conflict, mass media is often used by political leaders to fan hatred towards their political opponents and to incite hostilities. For this reason, the establishment of neutral media that is not exploited by political leaders has been a key challenge of recent peacebuilding initiatives.

For a country approximately 1.8 times the size of Hokkaido, Nepal has a fiercely competitive media industry with over 364 FM radio stations, 24 TV stations and 5,648 newspapers and magazines. Nepal does not have a sufficiently large market to sustain such a large number of media outlets. It is therefore assumed that many of these media outlets receive financial assistance from political parties, political organizations and individual politicians. These media outlets only broadcast information that is advantageous to their sponsors, and therefore, have been a source of numerous political conflicts even since the signing of the peace agreement.

The project aims to equip the human resources of Radio Nepal with the ability to provide fair, impartial and accurate programming and reporting. One of the project's outcomes has been the initiation of investigative journalism (investigating and revealing political and social injustices), a rarity in developing countries. Radio Nepal broadcasts are the widest reaching of any radio station in Nepal, and by setting a positive journalistic example, the influence of the station is starting to be seen in other media outlets.

(As of August 2013)



Radio Nepal staff receiving technical guidance on news reporting from a Japanese expert (Photo: JICA)

## (5) Cultural Preservation and Promotion

In developing countries, more people are interested in the preservation and promotion of their own cultures. For example, cultural heritages that symbolize a country are not only the source of pride for its people, but can also be used effectively as sightseeing resources to develop the society and economy of the residents of surrounding areas. However, many of the cultural heritages of developing countries are at risk, and support to protect

### <Japan's Efforts>

Since 1975 Japan has continued to contribute to the promotion of cultural and higher educational activities and preservation of cultural heritages of developing countries with Cultural Grant Assistance\*. Specifically, Japan has implemented construction of the facilities for the preservation and use of the cultural heritages and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, higher education and research organization facilities, and improvement of necessary equipment in the said facilities. The equipment and facilities provided to developing countries are also used as bases for providing information of Japan, and for cultural exchange, and would deepen the understanding of Japan and fostering a sense of affinity towards Japan. In recent years, from the viewpoint of "Japan Promotion," Japan has also put importance on support for Japanese language education.

In FY2012, Japan provided assistance for a wide variety of education sectors, mainly higher education in the Japanese language, physical education, music, etc. It supported the development of Japanese language learning facilities in Sudan and Serbia. In addition, Japan provided assistance for the provision of sport facilities

those cultural heritages can be viewed as cooperation that goes direct to people's hearts, and has long-term impacts. In addition, the preservation and promotion of the culture such as the precious cultural heritages that are shared by all humankind is an issue that not only developing countries should be dealing with, but the entire international community as well.

and equipment in Ghana, Lebanon, and Moldova, as well as providing support for music academies in Angola and Colombia. Furthermore, Japan supported the improvement of equipments for producing educational media programs of the Education Media Center in Papua New Guinea.

Japan has contributed to restoration and preservation of cultural heritages, including equipment provision and preliminary studies and surveys through "Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage" established in UNESCO. Stressing the importance of capacity building, Japan also has been providing assistance through dispatching international experts which mainly include Japanese experts as well as holding workshops in order to transfer techniques and knowledge to developing countries. Japan also has been supporting for intangible cultural heritages such as traditional dances, music, handcraft techniques, oral traditions by implementing projects of successors training, records conservation and other activities through "Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" established in UNESCO.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer teaching Japanese calligraphy to students who are learning the Japanese language in Peru.  
(Photo: Hiroshi Isaki / JICA)



## Cultural Grant Assistance

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

### Serbia

#### The Project for the Improvement of Language Laboratory for the Division of Japanese Language and Literature, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade Cultural Grant Assistance (Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects) (February - June 2012)

Serbia is believed to have one of the largest Japanese language student populations of all the former Yugoslav nations. However, the University of Belgrade is the only higher education institution offering a degree in Japanese language and Japanese culture. The University first began offering Japanese language courses in 1976 and offers the most systemic Japanese language program in Serbia. The university has been fostering human resources that serve as a bridge between Japan and Serbia. Most of the instructors at Japanese language education institutions across Serbia are graduates of the University of Belgrade.

Despite being the leading provider of Japanese language education in Serbia, the equipment used at the language laboratory dated back to the 1980s, and most of them were out of operation. As the University was not able to allocate a sufficient budget to update the laboratory, Japan provided assistance to renovate the laboratory and enhance the learning environment through the Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects. Following the renovation of the language laboratory, the number of prospective students increased, and the enrollment of new students at the department of Japanese language and literature increased by 20% over the previous year. Furthermore, many Serbian students returning from their studies in Japan are continuing their studies in the university's master's program.

The University of Belgrade plans to strengthen exchanges with Japanese universities. It is anticipated that the University will produce many graduates with advanced Japanese proficiency who will serve as bridges between Japan and Serbia.



University of Belgrade students reporting on their studies in Japan using the newly installed equipment. The presentations were made in both Japanese and Serbian.



University of Belgrade students listening intently to the presentations of students who returned from Japan. The PCs, desks, and chairs were furnished by the project. (Both photos: Embassy of Japan in Serbia)



Mr. Uchijima, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, teaches at four Japanese schools in the northern region of the Dominican Republic, visiting each school once a week. (Photo: Koji Sato / JICA)