

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. Following Rio+20, negotiations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* and the high-level political forum on

sustainable development are currently in progress. Additionally, environment and climate change issues are repeatedly taken as one of the main agendas at G8 and G20 Summits, and candid and constructive discussion among the leaders are held. The entire international community must address the environmental issues to ensure the prosperity of humankind in the future. In order to address global issues and build a sustainable society, UNESCO, as the leading agency, promotes “Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).”*

<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, mainly in Asian countries that are achieving rapid economic growth. The “Minamata Convention on Mercury,” which aims to address global mercury issues, was agreed upon, and the diplomatic conference for its adoption and signing was held in Kumamoto City

and Minamata City, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan from October 9 to 11, 2013. Based on the experience of the Minamata Disease, Japan has proactively participated in the negotiations on the convention and as the host country it has strived for the success of the conference. In addition, Japan announced that it would provide \$2 billion over three years to support measures against air pollution, prevention of water contamination, and waste management in developing countries.

Mongolia

Capacity Development Project for Air Pollution Control in Ulaanbaatar City Technical Cooperation Project (March 2010 - March 2013 (Phase 2 to be commenced before the end of 2013))

Mongolia has achieved rapid economic development in recent years, and many people have been moving into the nation's capital, Ulaanbaatar, seeking employment and better education opportunities. However, the development of urban infrastructure has not kept pace with the rapid urbanization and population growth, which has led to a number of issues.

One of the most serious issues is air pollution. According to WHO research, Ulaanbaatar City is said to have the second poorest air quality in the world. In addition to increased exhaust emissions from severe traffic congestion attributed to the rapid uptake of personal vehicles, smog haze caused by coal heaters and emissions from power plants and boilers blanket the city during the winter months as temperatures plummet to the negative 30 and 40°C. This has given rise to an increase in health issues such as respiratory disease.

Improving the air quality requires the implementation of science-backed countermeasures. However, in Mongolia, air quality analysis had never been conducted. In order to swiftly address these problems, the 2010 Capacity Development Project for Air Pollution Control provided guidance on the development of an atmospheric dispersion simulation model, on measurement technology and on Japan's environmental measures and schemes. The project identified the level of influence that major sources of air pollution in Ulaanbaatar have on atmospheric pollution. Following this, the Ulaanbaatar City Assembly approved the recommendations for air pollution countermeasures based on the atmospheric analysis.

It is anticipated that the second phase of the project will facilitate further utilization of the expertise and experience of Japan in strengthening Ulaanbaatar City's capacity to combat air pollution. (As of August 2013)



A view from the sky of Ulaanbaatar City (Photo: JICA)

● Climate Change

Climate change threatens human security transcending national borders. According to the latest report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in September 2013, the global average air temperature increased 0.85°C from 1880 to 2012. Under such circumstances, the international community including both developed and developing countries should work together to strengthen measures to address climate change.

At the 18th Conference of Parties (COP18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Doha, Qatar, at the end of 2012, Japan proactively contributed to discussions, aiming to send a clear message to the international community that “a basic arrangement for negotiations has been set up” towards the construction of a new framework beyond 2020 which will be applicable to all parties. As a result, the existing two working groups (the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under Convention [AWG-LCA] and (the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol* [AWG-KP]) concluded their work, and created an environment for focusing on negotiations on the construction of a new international framework that will serve as the post Kyoto Protocol. As for the Kyoto Protocol, the agreement was adopted regarding the setting of the second commitment period. In addition, with regard to Japan's pledge to provide \$15 billion to developing countries by the end of 2012, which was announced in 2009, Japan provided assistance approximately \$17.6 billion from public and private sector sources (approximately \$1.4 billion of public finance and approximately \$3.6 billion of private finance) as of the end of December 2012. Such steady implementation of assistance encouraged developing countries to take a constructive attitude towards the global negotiation on climate change, as well as contributed to the overseas diffusion of low-carbon technologies* of Japanese companies through ODA, etc.

Japan is actively promoting measures against global warming, including through the “Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming” that aims to contribute to the international community through technology. As a part of this initiative, Japan has been promoting the Joint Crediting Mechanism* to globally spread superior low-carbon technologies of Japan. Complementing the Clean Development Mechanism*, this Mechanism allows Japan to help reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of its partner country by providing low-carbon technologies and allows Japan 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 in consultations with Asia and African countries.

In total, 238 feasibility studies have been implemented in 31 countries (as of October 2013). Japan also started implementation of the JCM demonstration projects and the JCM model projects in 2013, and in total 11 projects have been selected in five countries (as of October 2013). Japan has signed bilateral documents related to this Mechanism with several countries, including Mongolia (January 2013), Bangladesh (March), Ethiopia (May), Kenya and Maldives (both June), Viet Nam (July), and Laos and Indonesia (both August) (as of August 2013).

In addition, Japan has been promoting various kinds of regional cooperation to achieve low-carbon growth globally. In May 2013, Japan held the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue, aiming to promote the establishment of models for low-carbon growth in East Asia, which is the largest GHG emissions area. The representatives of the governments of participating countries and international organizations attended the dialogue to conduct active discussions. The discussions at the dialogue focused on technologies that contribute to low-carbon growth, and participating countries shared the understanding in terms of: (i) strengthening cooperation between governments, local governments and private sector; (ii) dissemination of appropriate technologies for achieving low-carbon growth; and (iii) importance of full utilization of policy tools including market mechanism. Additionally, as for the relations with African countries, the “Yokohama Declaration 2013” refers to the strategy towards low-carbon growth and climate resilient development, and the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 set out that the provision of assistance and the dissemination and promotion of Joint Crediting Mechanism based on this strategy. Furthermore, Japan and the United States agreed to cooperate in addressing climate change, and have decided to deepen discussions in the following three areas: (i) leading the negotiations in the UN towards the establishment of a new framework beyond 2020; (ii) realization and dissemination of low-carbon growth with utilization of advanced technologies of Japan and the United States; and (iii) building a resilient society to global warming.



A corporate booth at the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue. Superior low carbon technology of Japan was introduced to participants from all over the world.

● Promotion of the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Japan will host the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture and Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in November 2014, the last year of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD). In addition, Japan has been donating funds for

the Japanese Funds-In-Trust since 2005, the first year of the DESD, and actively promoting ESD through the implementation of projects such as education about climate change, disaster risk reduction, and biodiversity around the world.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

At Rio+20, participants discussed and agreed to begin the intergovernmental negotiation process to formulate SDGs. SDGs should apply to all countries but take into account the capabilities of each. They are supposed to be incorporated into the post-2015 development agenda. The Open Working Group on SDGs was established in January 2013, and discussions are in progress in each field.

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Awareness to nurture people who will bear a sustainable society. "Sustainable development" means to create a society that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs." It is necessary for each of us to be aware of this concept in our daily lives and economic activities and change our behaviors. Educational activities to achieve such purposes are called "Education for Sustainable Development." According to a UN General Assembly resolution, the 10-year period beginning from 2005 was declared the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), and global initiatives have been promoted with UNESCO being the leading agency.

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). At COP18 in 2012, amendments to the setting of the second commitment period were adopted, and Japan's position of not participating in this period was reflected in the amended Annex B.

Low-carbon technologies

Environmentally-friendly technologies with low GHG emissions. As a technologically superior country in this field, Japan makes use of these technologies to reduce GHG emissions through assistance for high-efficient power plants, sustainable forest management, promotion and development of systems for energy-conservation and renewable energy, and assistance for solid waste management.

Joint Crediting Mechanism

Through the provision of technologies, products, systems, services, infrastructure, etc. related to the reduction of GHG 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.

Viet Nam

Forestry and Natural Environment Conservation Program Technical Cooperation Project (August 2010 - Ongoing)

Forest coverage of Viet Nam decreased from 43% in 1945 to 28% in 1990 due to war, conversion of forests to agricultural land driven by population growth and poverty, and illegal logging. In order to improve this situation, the Government of Viet Nam has set a policy goal of recovering forest coverage of the nation's land mass to 45% by 2020. The Government is conducting reforestation initiatives and sustainable forest management.

Through the Natural Environment Conservation Program, Japan provides comprehensive assistance in areas such as the balancing of sustainable forestry management and improving productivity as well as biodiversity conservation. For instance, through the Protection Forests Restoration and Sustainable Management Project (loan aid), Japan is providing support for establishing protection forests and the development of a forestry and community infrastructure for the 11 provinces in central Viet Nam. The project aims to improve the environment of forested regions, allowing mountains to retain water to ultimately adjust the volume of water carried by rivers and conserve biodiversity. Furthermore, in the northeast region, the Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the Northwest Watershed Area (technical cooperation project) encourages residents from 51 villages to practice forest management. Through this project, Japan is providing Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which is designed to increase resident awareness of sustainable development. Additionally, the program is working to improve the livelihoods of communities by encouraging fruit and vegetable cultivation and cattle farming.

In southern regions, the Project for Strengthening Community-based Management Capacity of Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park (technical cooperation project) assists national parks and local residents operate eco-tourism businesses and promote environmentally-friendly agricultural practices. Through these efforts, the program enhances residents' awareness and livelihood as well as achieves environmental conservation. (As of August 2013)



Participatory forestry management. Residents discussing forest protection, afforestation and sustainable use. (Photo: JICA)

Cameroon, Central Africa, Republic of Congo, and Democratic Republic of the Congo**Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of Tropical Rainforests and Biodiversity Conservation in the Congo Basin Countries (Cooperative project with ITTO)****Grant Aid (March 2012 - Ongoing)**

Located in Central Africa, the Congo Basin has the world's second largest tropical rainforest (approx. 200 million ha) after the Amazon and is rich in biodiversity*. However, African nations, particularly those in the Congo Basin, lack experts in forest management. As a result, sustainable forest management has not been advanced compared to tropical forest management in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Although the Congo Basin requires 600 additional engineers each year, training centers in the region are only able to produce approximately 320 engineers and specialists annually. Furthermore, due to a lack of training equipment at the training centers, trainees are unable to gain the skills and knowledge required for the field.

In this light, in cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), which has operated extensively throughout tropical forests in the Congo Basin, Japan has been working to improve the training centers of Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Central Africa. Japan's support includes the development of training programs for sustainable forest management and the improvement of facilities and equipment needed to implement the training programs. New trainers will also be trained for the forest management training centers of each country, equipping them with the skills to use the provided facilities and equipment so that they can train additional engineers. These efforts will improve the quality of education at each training center and will increase the number of new engineers trained annually to 350.

These trained engineers will drive sustainable forest management of the Congo Basin countries. Furthermore, the engineers will contribute to reducing poverty and increase the incomes of agricultural communities that are dependent on forests by increasing resident and business awareness of sustainable forest management. These efforts are expected to equip the region with the knowledge and skills required to maintain biodiversity and address climate change.

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* See page 80



Engineers studying at a training facility



A training facility for forestry development personnel, which has not been rehabilitated since the civil war in 1997 (Republic of Congo) (Both photos: ITTO)

Bangladesh**Third Country Training on Solid Waste Management for Officials from South Sudan and Sudan****Third Country Training (December 2012)**

In December 2012, the Third Country Training on Solid Waste Management was held in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, for officials from Sudan and South Sudan.

Dhaka is home to nearly 15 million people and has long experienced worsening urban sanitation issues. In light of this, Japan has provided continual assistance for over 10 years through a number of schemes. The schemes include the Technical Cooperation Project for the Improvement of Solid Waste Management; Grant Aid, which has been used to acquire 100 waste collection trucks with reduced exhaust emissions; and deployment of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) who are working to increase local community awareness of sanitation issues. This assistance not only resulted in an approximately 40% increase in waste collection and transportation, it also significantly improved waste management standards through the introduction of semi-aerobic sanitary landfill system known as the Fukuoka Method at waste disposal sites.*

Both Sudan and South Sudan are experiencing growing amounts of waste as urban area population increases. Furthermore, the countries' economic issues and inadequate public infrastructure have prevented the development of an effective waste disposal system and has led to a deteriorating urban sanitation environment. Japan has been dispatching experts to Sudan since 2010, while it has been implementing technical cooperation projects in South Sudan since 2011.

The officials of Sudan and South Sudan were very inspired by the solid waste management system of Dhaka, commenting that they would like to draw on Dhaka's policy of delegating solid waste management responsibility and authority to each region. It is hoped that the representatives of all three countries will learn from each other.

* Landfill technology jointly developed by Fukuoka City and Fukuoka University in the 1970s. Compared to the anaerobic landfill system commonly adopted by developing countries, the Fukuoka Method reduces methane gas emissions. Furthermore, compared to the aerobic landfill system commonly found in developed countries, its structure is simplistic and therefore cost efficient.



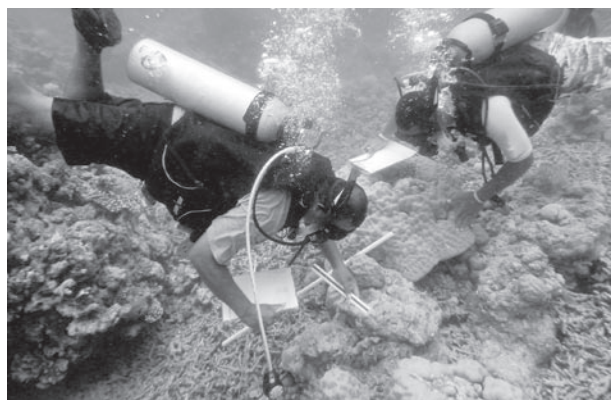
Low emission gas waste collection truck provided through Grant Aid (Photo: JICA)

● Biodiversity

In recent years, due to the expansion of ranges, scales and types of human activities, the loss of biodiversity has become a problem. Under such circumstances, based on the outcome from the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10) held in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan has been promoting efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The 11th Meeting of Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP11) was held in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012. It achieved an agreement that sets an interim target of doubling international financial resource flows to developing countries related to biodiversity in by 2015, and thus enabled the carry-over of the momentum for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, which was fostered at COP10, to the next conference.

In addition, the Intergovernmental Science-policy

Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)* was established in April 2012, and the first session of the Plenary of the IPBES (IPBES-1) was held in January 2013.



The Capacity Enhancement Project for Coral Reef Monitoring in Palau
(Photo: JICA)

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



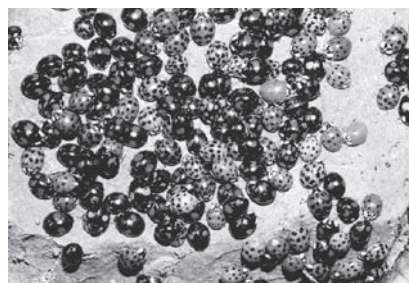
A variation of environments such as forests, wetlands, rivers, coral reefs, etc.

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

(Photo: All three by Ministry of the Environment)

Since living organisms are borderless, the entire world should tackle biodiversity issues; therefore the “Convention on Biological Diversity” was created.

Objectives: Parties to the Convention should 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.

Developed countries are providing economic and technical supports to developing countries for these objectives.

Glossary

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

They are also called the “Post 2010 Biodiversity Targets.” The mid- 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.

Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

With the four functions of scientific assessment, capacity building, knowledge generation, and policy formulation support at the core, IPBES promotes activities to scientifically evaluate trends related to biodiversity and ecosystem services and to strengthen the linkage between science and policy making.

(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 worldwide⁷, causing major socio-economic loss in developing countries. Because infectious diseases have an impact that crosses national borders, the international community must

<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, and at the MDGs Summit in September 2010, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$800 million to the Global Fund in the following years. Japan contributed approximately \$1.86 billion to the Global Fund by the end of 2013. It is estimated that support by the Global Fund has saved more than 8.7 million lives. Additionally, Japan is ready to provide supplemental bilateral aid through its own program 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, community empowerment, and the policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

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



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer explaining about filariasis, an infectious disease, in Bangladesh.
(Photo: Chika Yoshida / Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh)

unite to address them. Japan cooperates closely with the relevant countries and international organizations to implement countermeasures.

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, Labour 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

Note 7: Source: “10 facts on neglected tropical diseases” http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/neglected_tropical_diseases/en/index.html (WHO)



At a teaching hospital in Juba, South Sudan. Since the effects of malaria are more severe in children, it is vital to provide a mosquito net.
(Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

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).

Zambia

The Project for Scaling Up of Quality HIV/AIDS Care Service Management Technical Cooperation Project (November 2009 – Ongoing)

Life expectancy at birth in Zambia — located in inland southern Africa — still remains low at 47 years, which is lower than the life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa of 54 years. One of the reasons for this is HIV/AIDS, which affects one in every seven citizens in Zambia. When an individual is infected by HIV, it continues to attack, weaken the immune system and reduce physical strength. While it is impossible to completely remove the virus, taking medication for life prevents the weakening of the immune system, and enables patients to live a normal life and have a relatively long life expectancy.

However, due to the lack of roads, bridges and public transport such as buses to nearby clinics, it is difficult for HIV/AIDS sufferers in rural areas of Zambia to continue taking their medications and receiving treatment.

In these areas, Japan is supporting to help build a system in which local health authorities travel to patients who don't have access to treatment and administer HIV/AIDS checkups and treatments. Japan is also supporting training for health workers who provide HIV/AIDS treatments and services.

These activities allow 50,000 to 60,000 HIV/AIDS sufferers in rural areas of Zambia to receive treatments, and reduce patients' travel times and financial burden. It is expected that this support will help HIV/AIDS sufferers who are struggling with the basics of life restore their basic human dignity.

(As of August 2013)



A meeting among local health authority staff
(Photo: Shinsuke Miyano / JICA)

● Polio

Polio is in the final stages of eradication. Japan works mainly with UNICEF to support 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, in FY2012, Japan provided a total of approximately ¥1.55 billion for the three polio-endemic countries, as well as over \$4.6 million for African countries including Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In FY2013, Japan also provided ¥110 million to Somalia as an emergency measure.

● Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

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.

Furthermore, in April 2013, the Global Health

Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT Fund), the first public-private partnership in Japan to facilitate the development of new drugs for treatment of infectious diseases including NTDs in developing countries, was established. While enhancing global linkages with research and development institutions inside and outside Japan, the GHIT Fund aims to defeat infectious diseases in developing countries through the research and development of low-cost and effective therapeutic medicine, vaccines, and diagnostic products. (See page 10 for more details regarding the GHIT Fund.)

● Vaccinations

It has been proven that vaccines are a cost-effective method for combating infectious diseases, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could be saved each year with vaccination.⁸ In 2011, Japan made its first contribution to the GAVI Alliance (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)*, which was established in 2000 to improve immunization rate in developing

countries, and since then Japan has provided a total of approximately \$27.48 million. It has been estimated that since its launch in 2000, the GAVI Alliance has helped save more than 5.5 million lives, and that it will be able to save 4 million more lives from 2011 to 2015, the deadline for achievement of the MDGs.

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.

GAVI Alliance (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)

A public-private partnership that aims to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunization in developing countries. The GAVI Alliance works together with the governments of member countries, and relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and NGOs.

Note 8: Source: WHO "Working to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases" http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241564090_eng.pdf

(3) Food and Nutrition

According to the joint report from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the 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 842 million people were suffering from chronic undernourishment between 2011 and 2013. 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), 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 the joint report from FAO, IFAD and WFP, 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 14.3% as of 2013).

Furthermore, since it is especially effective to improve nutrition during the first 1,000 days from a mother's pregnancy to her child's 2nd birthday, efforts to improve nutrition during this period are promoted.

<Japan's Efforts>

In light of these circumstances, Japan provides food assistance based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2012, Japan provided a total of ¥5.65 billion in bilateral food assistance projects to 12 countries.

In addition to that, Japan provides through WFP, emergency food assistance, support for school feeding programs to increase 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 2012, Japan contributed a total of \$190.75 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 Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO, including the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). Furthermore, Japan pledged to be deeply involved in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement that leads initiatives to improve global nutrition, and to strengthen its assistance.



A tasting event of nutrient supplement for infants "KOKO Plus" in Ghana.
(Photo: Ajinomoto, Co., Inc.) (See "ODA Topics" on page 24)

Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa, an area prone to drought and food crisis. Food security is therefore extremely important in the country. In 2011, Ethiopia experienced what is believed to have been the worst drought in the last six decades. A number of foreign governments and international organizations have undertaken emergency support programs in order to counter food crisis caused by natural disaster. However, the need to strengthen Ethiopia's capacity to combat a mid- to long-term natural disaster has become a pressing need. In light of this, in March 2012, Japan commenced a project to help improve the ability of agricultural communities to cope with drought and other climate change impacts in the Oromia and Somali provinces of Ethiopia.

The project consists of three core initiatives: (1) community-based activities; (2) development of irrigation equipment and irrigated agriculture training; and (3) climate index insurance. (1) Community-based activities involve providing support for community projects. These projects aim to stabilize agricultural yielding ability, improve livestock marketing and grazing management, and ultimately equip agricultural and livestock farming communities with the capability to cope with climate change. (2) Development of irrigation equipment and irrigated agriculture training involves the provision of agricultural training to former livestock farmer graziers to strengthen their ability to adapt farming which for them is a new way of life through agriculture training. (3) Climate index insurance is an insurance system where insurance is paid to farmers when rainfall is lower than a predetermined level. The development and adoption of this insurance will strengthen the readiness of regions with low rainfall to cope with drought.

Through these activities, Japan has been helping the agricultural regions of Ethiopia to better cope with climate change to ensure food security in Ethiopia.

(As of August 2013)



In order to support a project proposed at a participatory workshop, the necessary materials and equipment are being distributed in consideration of the project's scale, duration, number of participants, number of beneficiaries, and other aspects. (Photo: JICA)

(4) Resources and Energy

In developing countries, over 1.3 billion people (18% of the world's population) have no access to electricity, and 2.6 billion people have no access to modern cooking facilities (for example, they cook with firewood).⁹ The lack of electricity, gas and other energy services can delay industrial development, decrease employment

opportunities, increase poverty and restrict 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.

<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 construction of energy-saving equipments and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, solar power, 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 support to the resource-rich countries with 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.

Note 9: Source: "World Energy Outlook 2013" International Energy Agency (estimates as of 2011)

Forty-one 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.



A grid-connected photovoltaic power generation system was installed at the Kabul International Airport facility in Afghanistan. Approximately 35% of electricity demand of the international terminals is provided by this system. (Photo: Sayad Jan Sabawoon / JICA)

Kenya

1. Project for Capacity Development for Promoting Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy 2. Establishment of Rural Electrification Model Using Renewable Energy Technical Cooperation Project (1: August 2011 – Ongoing 2: March 2012 – Ongoing)

With priority placed on the organizational reform of the energy sector, bringing in private-sector vitality, and promoting the scaling-up of renewable energy, work is quickly under way to construct key transmission lines and power distribution lines in Kenya. Furthermore, the Government of Kenya is working to gradually bring electricity to areas without electrification, setting a target of increasing the rural electrification rate from under 10% as of 2009 to 40% by 2020. In addition, rapid progress has been made on electrification that makes use of renewable energy, including solar power generation. According to a study conducted by the Japanese Government in FY2009, in non-electrification areas, many of the facilities that generate electricity using renewable energy are small in scale. Nevertheless, electricity needs are very high, and the tasks ahead include utilizing proper technologies, establishing a model for scaling-up renewable energy, and building capacities for appropriate maintenance and management.

Accordingly, the Japanese Government, under the Project for Capacity Development for Promoting Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy, dispatches long-term and short-term experts to Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), and promotes joint research and development, education and trainings, and the strengthening of business-academia-government partnerships in collaboration with the university. Through these activities, human resources are being developed to achieve the electrification of non-electrification areas by making use of renewable energy.

Under the Establishment of Rural Electrification Model Using Renewable Energy, the Japanese Government promotes the electrification of schools and other public facilities through various forms of power generations, including solar, small hydroelectric, and biomass. The Japanese Government also contributes to promoting the scaling-up of renewable energy in Kenya by supporting the establishment of a rural electrification model for smoothly scaling up renewable energy. (As of August 2013)



Project for Capacity Development for Promoting Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy (Photo: JICA)

(5) Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Assistance

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. 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.

For these reasons, it is necessary to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into every phase of every type of development based on assumptions of disasters of various scales, in order to build a disaster resilient society to protect human lives from disasters, as well as promote the “mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.”

<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 reconstruction, as well as emergency aid. 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, and the importance of effectively incorporating disaster risk reduction aspects into initiatives for sustainable development was confirmed. 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 resource development, development of socio-economic infrastructure, and other measures.

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, in order to actually promote “Disaster Risk Reduction in the 21st Century.” Japan also pledged to provide \$3 billion in the next three years from 2013 to 2015 to support disaster risk reduction.

In March 2015, the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai City, Japan. The post-Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 is planned to be formulated during this conference. Through the discussions on this issue, Japan intends to contribute to the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.



A river channel improvement project was implemented for the total length of 50km, as well as the construction of a water flow control dam in Sao Paulo, Brazil. This reduced flood risks and stabilized the provision of clean water, irrigation water, and industrial water. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

● Japan's Emergency Assistance

Japan has established a structure to facilitate emergency assistance in response to requests from the government of an affected country or an international organization, when a large scale disaster occurs. Japan has 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 recovery; and (iv) Self-Defense Force Unit to be dispatched for transportation and relief activities when it has been judged to be particularly necessary when a large-scale disaster occurs.

In addition, Japan provides Emergency Relief Goods as in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles tents, generators, blankets, and other goods at overseas warehouses in six locations to meet the needs of affected people, and Japan is always prepared to provide relief goods to affected countries when a disaster occurs.

Moreover, to provide support for displaced persons or people affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts, Japan disburses the Emergency Grant Aid for the governments of affected countries or international and other organizations including Red Cross Societies which provide emergency assistance in areas affected by disasters.



In November 2013, the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Teams provided medical treatment in the area affected by typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in the Philippines. (Photo: JICA)

In FY2012, Japan sent Emergency Relief Goods on a total of 17 occasions to 16 countries, including the Philippines, Nigeria and Fiji.

Also in FY2012, Japan provided approximately ¥3.5 billion in Emergency Grant Aid as emergency disaster assistance to a total of 10 countries, including Pakistan, the Philippines and Haiti, in order to provide support for the people affected by natural disasters, as well as Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons. For example, in response to flooding in Pakistan, Japan contributed \$4.7 million through international organizations to support the provision of food, emergency supplies, as well as water and sanitation facilities.

In response to the typhoon disaster that hit the central Philippines in November 2013, Japan provided approximately ¥60 million worth of emergency relief supplies (such as plastic sheets) and \$30 million (approximately ¥3 billion) in Emergency Grant Aid. In addition, Japan deployed Medical Teams, Self-Defense Force Units and Expert Teams (experts of early recovery and oil-spill prevention). The Self-Defense Force Units were dispatched consisted of approximately 1,200 personnel, the largest ever, and it conducted activities such as medical assistance, epidemic prevention, and transportation of affected-people and relief goods. (As of December 4, 2013)



Self-Defense Force personnel participating in disaster relief activities in the affected area of the Philippines talking to local children.

● 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 risk 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 fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster

Risk Reduction was held in May 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland. More than 3,500 delegates representing 172 governments, NGOs and private organizations participated in the meeting. Japan announced that it would host the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City, Japan.

Eight 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) by providing communication equipment and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and supporting for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

Bhutan

The Project for Restoration and Improvement of Vital Infrastructure for Cyclone Disaster Grant Aid (August 2011 - March 2013)

Steep mountains cover most of Bhutan. Consequently, the country has underdeveloped air and rail systems, and travel and transportation are highly dependent upon the road network. When Cyclone Aila hit South Asia in the end of May 2009, roads and bridges throughout Bhutan were destroyed, cutting access to markets, hospitals, schools and other essential facilities necessary for everyday life.

Some of the bridges required repairs that were beyond the technical capabilities of local repairers, which in turn delayed recovery. In light of this situation, Japan decided to support the replacement of five bridges, including some affected by the Cyclone and structurally weak bridges that may be susceptible to future weather events. One of the first projects was the replacement of three bridges connecting farming areas with National Road No. 4 in the Trongsa District, located in central Bhutan.

Establishing a link between the national road and the local communities vitalized the economic activities of residents in the areas.

Furthermore, the replacement of two bridges on National Road No. 5 in Sarpang District increased their resistance to natural disaster. These projects also increased the bridges' maximum load from 18 tons to 40 tons as well as increasing them from one to two lanes. These projects have increased the performance of the national road network and have helped to enhance logistics operations within the country.



A replaced bridge that has increased resistance to natural disaster (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, trafficking in persons, money laundering*, and corporate and economic crimes such as fraud and embezzlement, has become increasingly diverse and sophisticated in its methods in recent years. The activities of organizations influenced by and related to the international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda are becoming more active, especially in North Africa and the Sahel region. A terrorist attack occurred in Algeria in

January 2013 that killed a number of victims including 10 Japanese nationals. In addition, piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa is still a concern.

There is only so much that individual countries can do to combat transnational organized crime, terrorism and piracy. 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>

● Counter-Narcotics Assistance

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 FY2012, Japan used a contribution of \$810,000 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. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs underscores the importance of measures against new psychoactive

substances (NPS)* known as law-evading drugs, which has recently become a social issue in Japan as well. It has obtained broad support from the international community, and has been implementing related projects through the UNODC. Japan also contributed \$5.55 million to the UNDCP Fund in March 2013 to support anti-drug measures, border control, and alternative development 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.

● Against Trafficking in Persons

As an anti-human trafficking measure, Japan is providing support to help capacity building of law enforcement agencies and social reintegration of victims.

In FY2012, Japan contributed approximately \$51,000 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF) of the UNODC to support its projects on measures against trafficking in persons. In recent years, through the contribution to the CPCJF, Japan provided support for the Philippines National Police to develop Standard Operating Procedures for the investigation of trafficking in persons in the Philippines, and also translated e-learning materials of measures against trafficking in persons into Thai. Japan is considering support focused on Southeast Asia in the future as well.

Japan provides assistance through the International Organization for Migration (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 human smuggling, trafficking in persons, and transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific region.

Further, Japan provides support that benefits measures against trafficking in persons through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (a project of building a support center for women that aims to protect vulnerable women and children from trafficking in persons in Thailand) and technical cooperation (Thailand, Myanmar and Viet Nam). In addition, Japan conducted training regarding measures against trafficking in persons through UNAFEI.

● Against Corruption

As part of its efforts against corruption, Japan supports the hosting of seminars and workshops on corruption prevention measures in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia through contributions to the CPCJF.

Japan has also held various training courses and seminars through the UNAFEI for criminal justice 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.

● 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 against 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 towards 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 ASEAN countries to

a workshop it jointly hosted with Malaysia in February 2013 to discuss measures against the radicalization of individuals who are not directly related to existing terrorist organizations which have been the target of counter-terrorist measures in recent years. In addition, in FY2012, Japan contributed approximately \$41,000 to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, and held a workshop for ASEAN countries regarding CBRN terrorism* (terrorist attacks that use chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons) and maritime terrorism. In March 2013, as a counter-terrorism measure in Afghanistan, Japan decided to provide support to improve counter terrorism capabilities (a total of approximately \$16 million) through international organizations including the UNODC, aiming to support law enforcement and judicial agencies to improve their capabilities for the prevention, detection, investigation and trials of terrorism and illegal arms trading. In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, in order to improve the capabilities against terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel region, Japan announced its contribution to the development and humanitarian assistance to achieve the stabilization of the Sahel region through the development of 2,000 human resources and provision of equipments, and ¥100 billion in assistance.

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.

New Psychoactive Substance (NPS)

NPS is also known as “law-evading drug” or “designer drug.” NPS is an abused substance that could harm public health, although it is not legally controlled by drug-related conventions. It is increasingly spreading worldwide, causing a serious health risk.

CBRN terrorism

Weapons that utilize chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances are called “CBRN weapons,” taking the first letters of respective substances. “CBRN terrorism” is when terrorist attacks use such weapons.

Tajikistan and
AfghanistanTajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative (TAPRI)
Aid through international organizations (March 2011 - March 2012)

Tajikistan and Afghanistan share a long border and have close ties not only geographically but also historically and linguistically. However, areas in both countries along the border face a number of poverty issues, including a low investment rate, high unemployment, and underdeveloped infrastructure. Furthermore, these areas are mountainous, making border control very challenging. For these reasons it is feared that the deterioration of security in Afghanistan will result in an influx of illegal narcotics and arms from Afghanistan to Tajikistan. It is therefore imperative that both countries work together to prevent conflict and stop the smuggling of narcotics in the areas along the border.

In light of this, the Japanese Government contributed US\$5 million and participated in the Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative (TAPRI) via the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for one year beginning in March 2011. The goals of this project were to: (1) strengthen cooperation in the areas along the border of both countries; (2) facilitate sustainable economic and social development; and (3) drive the reduction of poverty through improving the lives of the citizens of both countries in Khatlon Province (Tajikistan), Kunduz Province (Afghanistan) and Takhar Province (Afghanistan), which are all located along the border.

As a result, 219,949 people (145,777 residents in Tajikistan and 74,172 residents in Afghanistan) directly benefited, while indirectly more than 1.6 million people benefited from the project. Furthermore, the project allowed 1,605 Tajik citizens to take micro-finance loans and provided residents of 10 communities with access to safe water, irrigation and alternative energy sources. The project also provided 275 regional administrators from both countries with training on community development planning and public services development, which has resulted in the formulation of six community development plans and 15 agricultural community development plans. These outcomes vastly exceed initial targets.

The project has also facilitated cooperative relations between neighboring communities of both countries, showing that the project has been influential in the building of trust between the two countries.



Opening ceremony for School No. 34 in Qumsangir District, Khatlon Province (Photo: UNDP)



Observation of a medical center in Qumsangir District, Khatlon Province (Photo: UNDP)

● Against Piracy

As a maritime nation Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy resources and food. Counter-piracy measures for ensuring the safety of navigation of vessels 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 piracy¹⁰ occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa. Efforts made by the international community have succeeded to some extent in the decrease of the number of pirate attacks from 237 in 2011 to 75 in 2012. However, considering the high number of pirate attacks in the past, the situation still requires caution. 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 western part of the Indian Ocean. Piracy constitutes a significant threat to the safety of navigation.

In response to these threats, Japan has been implementing counter-piracy measures, such as deploying two destroyers and two P-3C maritime patrol aircrafts of the Maritime Self-Defense Force to conduct escort activities for private ships for surveillance

activities, based on the Act on Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy enacted in June 2009. Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers are also on the destroyers to make arrests, question detainees and perform other duties of judicial law enforcement activities when acts of piracy are committed.

In order to solve the Somali piracy problem, in addition to the abovementioned escort activities on the sea, 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. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)¹¹ to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its 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 to establish a Djibouti Regional Training Center, which is currently under construction. The IMO is also conducting training

Note 10: Typically, pirates off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden attack a ship navigating in the water with automatic rifles and rocket launchers, take control of the ship, and demand ransom for the safe release of the crew.

Note 11: On January 1, 2012, former IMO Maritime Safety Division Director Koji Sekimizu was elected as IMO Secretary-General.

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 its neighboring countries to prosecute and crack down on alleged pirates in an effort to assist the international community in prosecuting, strengthening crackdown, and 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 \$299.03 million to Somalia in assistance to strengthen domestic security, provide humanitarian aid, and develop the infrastructure.



An escort ship protecting a ship traveling off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
(Photo: The Ministry of Defense)

Several countries, including Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Djibouti

Maritime Law Enforcement Training for Countries in Asia and Surrounding Somalia

Training and Dialogue Program (region specific) (Multiple occasions between 2011 and 2013)

The number of pirate attacks and armed robbery against ships off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden has dramatically decreased since 2012, as a result of various efforts made by the international community. However, piracy and armed robbery against ships there still remain a serious threat to the safety of navigation, and the current situation can easily be reversed should the international community relax its efforts. Japan and other countries consider anti-piracy measures in these areas as an international priority, and are working together to resolve this problem.

In this context, Japan has extended diverse assistance to strengthen the maritime security capabilities of countries in the region. For example, in accordance with "Asia Anti-Piracy Challenges 2000" adopted at an international conference on anti-piracy measures held in Tokyo in 2000, the Japanese Government held the "Maritime Law Enforcement Training for Countries in Asia and Surrounding Somalia", and invited to the Japan Coast Guard, officers from maritime security organizations of countries in the Middle East and Africa working to combat Somali piracy and other issues.

Through this training program, Japan has transferred its maritime security techniques to participating countries, and has contributed to strengthening their maritime law enforcement capabilities. 15 maritime security officers in 2011, 22 maritime security officers in 2012, and 18 maritime security officers in 2013 arrived in Japan from countries such as Djibouti and Kenya and took part in the training program.



A participant engaged in lifesaving training on the sea
(Photo: JICA)