

From
the People of Japan

Japan's Official Development Assistance
White Paper 2013

Japan's International Cooperation



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Japan's International Cooperation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Cover Photograph



A Japanese female civil engineer, Ms. Reiko Abe, observes a worksite with junior engineers at the metro construction site in Bangalore, India
(Photo: Shuhei Fujita)
(See page 62, "Stories from the field" column, "Madam, This is Our Metro!")

Back Cover Photograph



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (science and mathematics teacher), Mr. Toshiaki Ebina, and children carrying out baseball club activities at Sanya Juu Secondary School in Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania
(Photo: Toshiaki Ebina)

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

All titles of individuals given in this White Paper are those current at the time of the applicable event, etc.

Foreword

This year marks the 60th anniversary of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) which was initiated after joining the Colombo Plan. Our ODA programs have contributed to Japan earning considerable trust of the world. On the other hand, the international environment surrounding ODA is dramatically changing, bringing with it changes in the roles demanded of ODA.

The first of these changes in the international environment is changes in the political and security environment. In order to realize a peaceful and prosperous international community, Japan must implement ODA more strategically and support countries that share universal values such as freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law as well as our strategic interests.

As globalization proceeds on the economic front, many developing countries have been eyed as new destinations of investment and new markets, leading to inflows of private finance that exceed ODA. Against this background, ODA's role as a catalyst for attracting private finance has become even more important for the sustainable development of developing countries. ODA creates a virtuous cycle in which supports for infrastructure development and development of business-savvy human capacities lead to the sustainable growth of developing countries, and this in turn has positive effects on the world economy.

Nevertheless, all around the world there still remain many countries where development has confronted setbacks due to a host of reasons including conflict and civil war, and many people who cannot enjoy the benefits of development in the face of severe disparities. Delivery of basic health and medical services to all people, along with efforts to realize a society in which women shine, will contribute to improving the lives of each and every person and creating a more prosperous world. Such supports precisely give shape to the principle of "human security" to which Japan attaches importance.

Defining development cooperation for developing countries as "investment in the future," the ODA White Paper 2013 explores the ways ODA helps developing countries achieve stability and development while also being beneficial to Japan and the whole international community. For instance, overseas business operations of Japanese private companies, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs), are supported by ODA. The concept of development cooperation as "investment in the future" has already been a basis of Japan's ODA. The infrastructure development and human resource development that Japan has promoted in Southeast Asia through ODA exemplifies the concept, since our assistance contributed significantly to the economic development and political stability in this region, making today's Southeast Asia an engine of the global economy. Africa, which has witnessed remarkable growth since the beginning of this century, is also becoming our business partner, thereby raising expectations for growth-oriented cooperation.

Such cooperation aimed at balanced and sustainable world economic growth will contribute to global stability and prosperity, and bring immense benefits not only to developing countries but also to the entire international community, including developed countries. Japan is committed to continuing to earn the trust of the world by dynamically implementing "investment in the future" through ODA.

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Minister for Foreign Affairs

岸田文雄

Fumio Kishida



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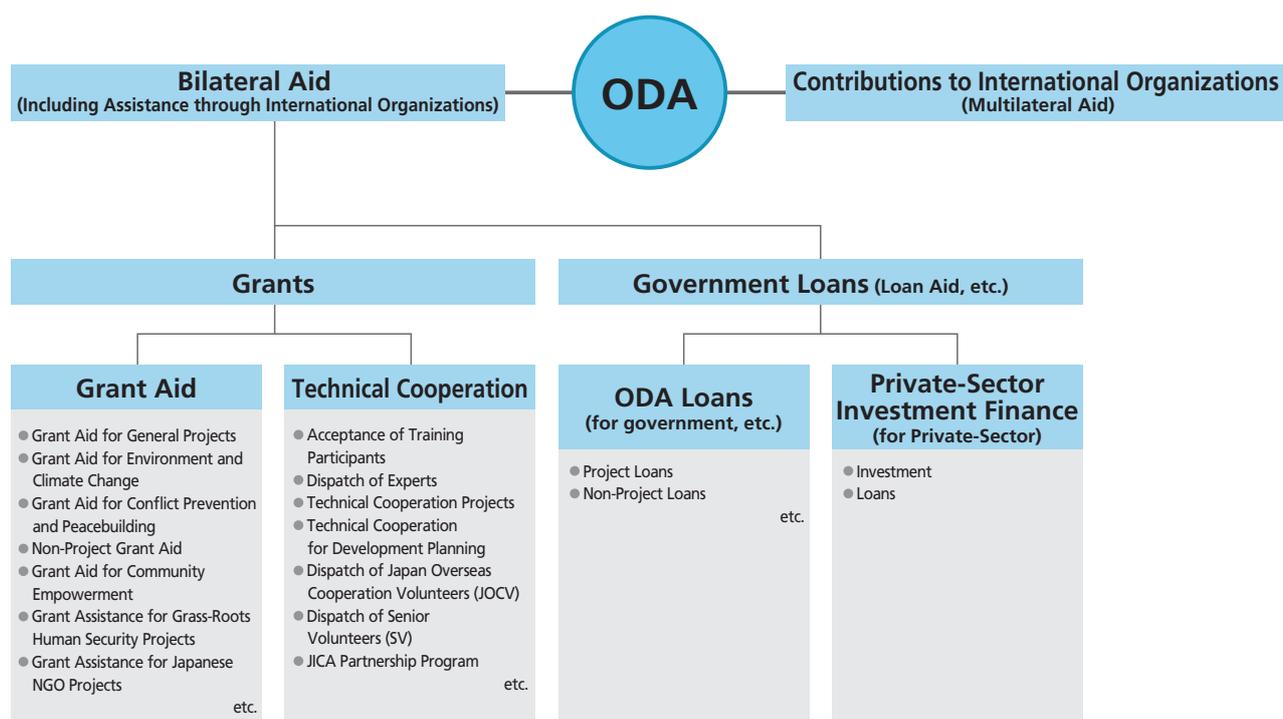
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(Photo: Akio Iizuka / JICA)

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



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

ODA consists of bilateral aid, which is used to support developing countries directly, and multilateral aid, which is support provided through international organizations. Bilateral aid can be divided into two categories: grants and government loans. Grants are cooperation that is provided to developing countries without repayment. There are two types: grant aid and technical cooperation. Grants include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations. On the other hand, government loans are given on the assumption that the developing country will repay the loan in the future. Project loans refer to loans to specific projects implemented by governments of developing countries to develop socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, power plants, and irrigation facilities. Non-project loans refer to loans for assistance in improvement of policies and institutions of developing countries rather than loans to specific projects. In addition, Private-Sector Investment Finance, which provides the loans or investment for private-sector companies that implement projects in developing countries, restarted full-fledgedly in October 2012. Multilateral aid includes contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributions and subscriptions to the World Bank, etc.

International Cooperation as Investment in the Future



Japanese engineer and local staff working to improve and widen a traffic-congested main road in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

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Ho Chi Minh City overlooking the Saigon East-West highway tunnel under construction in Viet Nam
(Photo: Hikaru Nagatake / JICA)

Section 1

Developing Countries and ODA in a Global Economy

October 2014 will mark the 60th anniversary since the start of Japan's technical cooperation to developing countries. Japan has so far extended bilateral aid to 169 countries and 21 regions, as well as assistance through contributions to Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and to United Nations (UN) agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). How does the world and developing countries view the assistance Japan has provided? Every year, BBC, a public service broadcaster in the United Kingdom, carries out the Country Ratings Poll that surveys whether countries have positive or negative influences on the world. Every year, Japan ranks

among the top countries viewed as a positive influencer on the world. Recently, Japan was ranked in the first place in 2008 and 2012. These positive perceptions of Japan are largely underpinned by the international cooperation Japan has extended, including ODA. In a 2008 opinion poll on Japan conducted in six key ASEAN countries to which Japan has offered substantial ODA, 92% of those polled assessed that Japan's ODA is helpful in the development of their countries, while 93% considered Japan as a trustworthy friend for ASEAN countries. Among the messages of support which were received from around the world in the aftermath of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, numerous messages expressed gratitude for Japan's help when their own countries were hit by disasters and for Japan's support to their countries' development. These are all a testament to the significant role Japan's assistance in the last 60 years has played in strengthening international trust in Japan.

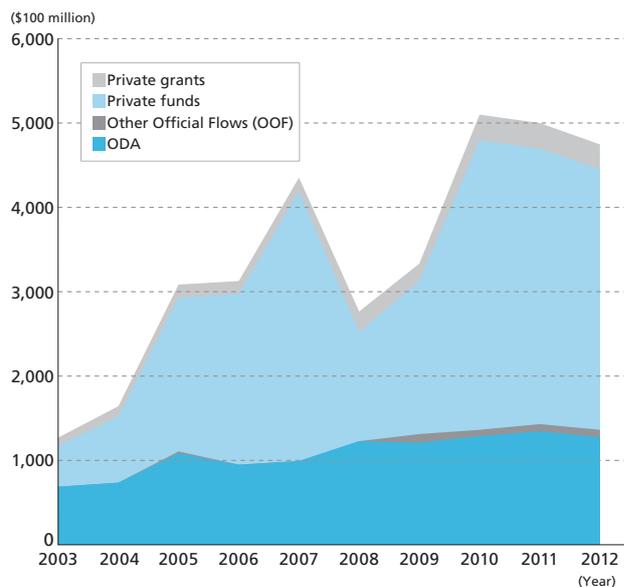
At the same time, considerations of what Japan's

ODA should look like now and in the future must take into account the recent major changes taking place in the international landscape surrounding Japan. One of the changes is the changes in the political and national security environment. In the midst of heightening popular calls for democratic systems throughout the world, it is demanded that Japan carry out an increasingly strategic diplomacy for shaping an international order based on universal values, such as freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. ODA is one of the most important tools to this end. Japan can promote and foster these favorable developments by strengthening support through ODA for countries with which Japan shares universal values and strategic interests, and for countries in the process of democratization and national reconciliation.

Changes in the international landscape have also been striking on the economic development front. Until the early 2000s, as private financing inflows could not be expected, many countries, especially in Africa, had to rely on ODA for most of their countries' development. This situation has, however, changed completely with the later changes in the global political and economic circumstances. As civil wars and coup d'états decreased and the political and security situation improved, coupled with the advancement of economic globalization, many developing countries increasingly attracted attention as new investment destinations and markets amid rising natural resource prices and primary product prices, among other factors. Private financing flows to these countries in turn began to exceed ODA flows. As shown in the graph "Financial Flows from Developed to Developing Countries (Nominal Terms)," private financing inflows to developing countries were approximately 2.5 times as big as the ODA inflows in 2012. With private financing emerging as a new driving force in addition to ODA, developing countries have been realizing remarkable economic growth, which has been driving the global economy. In Africa – a continent that had suffered from poverty, a succession of countries have achieved annual growth rates of above 5%. Against this backdrop, during the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in Yokohama in June 2013, many African leaders called for Japanese companies to increase their investments in the countries, which have identified private financing-led growth through trade and investment as a national goal.

Furthermore, the so-called emerging countries, including China, India, and Brazil, have registered spectacular economic growth and are strengthening their global presence. As a result of economic growth through trade and investment, these countries saw sharp declines in their poverty, and made substantial contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Financial flows from developed to developing countries (nominal terms)



Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT
 Nominal terms: Values not adjusted for exchange rates and price fluctuations

(MDGs). These countries are in a position of offering development financing, and have dramatically increased their contributions for development in recent years.

Another area that needs to be looked at is the world's transition towards even greater diversity and multipolarity. While there are developing countries that achieve many of the MDGs, conversely there are still numerous countries which do not see adequate progress in achieving these goals. These are countries that lag behind in development due to various circumstances such as regional conflicts and civil war, and must continue to rely on ODA. In addition, there are countries like Myanmar embarking on a process of building a democratic state. These countries which promote democratization and aspire to grow based on an open economy not only have tremendous needs for development cooperation through ODA; they are also anticipated to witness dramatic economic growth through future increases in private sector investment, undergirded by rapid improvements in the investment environment. On the other hand, in some countries which have steady economic growth, poverty is still a serious issue due to widening intra-country disparities. It is imperative that assistance also addresses the hardships faced by these countries.

The advancement of globalization is, furthermore, accelerating the integration and interdependence of world economies. This is yet another critical aspect to consider in examining the future role of ODA. In the present era, an array of worldwide risks can have significant impacts on the entire world economy. These are not restricted

to risks that originate from developed countries, such as the global economic crisis and the European debt crisis. Today, when investment money also reaches across developing countries, developing country risks can immediately set off ripple effects on the entire world economy, including geopolitical risks, such as regional conflict and terrorism threat, and sovereign risks related to national credit. It is not an exaggeration to say that for Japan and for the entire globe, no localized risk in the world may be considered “somebody else’s problem.”

In this changing international landscape, the role demanded of Japan’s ODA is changing qualitatively.

First, as private financing assumes a greater role for achieving sustainable growth in developing countries, in recent years there have been growing expectations towards ODA’s catalytic role for attracting private financing and towards ODA’s role for creating an investment-friendly environment. Increases in direct investment in developing countries contribute to the transfer of technologies and knowhow to developing countries, as well as to increases in employment and income in developing countries. By unlocking the vitality of local companies in developing countries,



Children in Sodo, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ Region, Ethiopia (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

Japan will support their sustainable economic growth. Specifically, Japan will further strengthen programs such as infrastructure development that contribute to improving the business environment of developing countries, the development of industry human resources in developing countries, and public-private partnerships including BOP (Base of the economic Pyramid) business support¹. This type of ODA, which attaches importance to aspects of growth, is consistent with the principles of development cooperation for developing countries that Japan has been promoting.

Secondly, the role demanded of ODA has diversified as the world becomes more diverse and multipolar. For countries where private financing inflows cannot be expected, it remains important that a stronger focus is placed on poverty reduction, and that Japan carries out development cooperation based on the principle of human security, including technical cooperation for human resource development. Many of the challenges confronting these countries are global issues, such as regional conflict, infectious diseases, and climate change, that are bound to affect the whole world, including Japan. Japan’s proactive engagement in these fields will contribute to strengthening trust in Japan as well as Japan’s presence in the international community. Moreover, supporting countries embarking on a process of building a democratic nation through ODA promotes the shaping of an international order which is in line with universal values, such as freedom and democracy, and is expected to greatly contribute to the realization of a free and prosperous international community.

Thirdly, with the integration and interdependence of the world economy deepening, the issues of developing countries are no longer confined to developing countries. In an increasing number of cases, developed economies have benefited from, or have been conversely affected in a negative manner by, causes attributable to developing countries. Amid stagnant growth in developed economies, an era has arrived in which the economic growth of developing countries determines the fate of the growth of the entire world economy. Realizing balanced, sustainable, and resilient economic growth in developing countries is now an essential prerequisite for ensuring stable development and prosperity across the world, including Japan. Under these circumstances, what has come to light once again is that assistance for developing countries via ODA benefits not only developing countries, but also the entire international community, including developed countries. The assistance needs of developing countries are diverse, ranging from economic infrastructure assistance that will likely have short-term effects on the world economy, to areas requiring

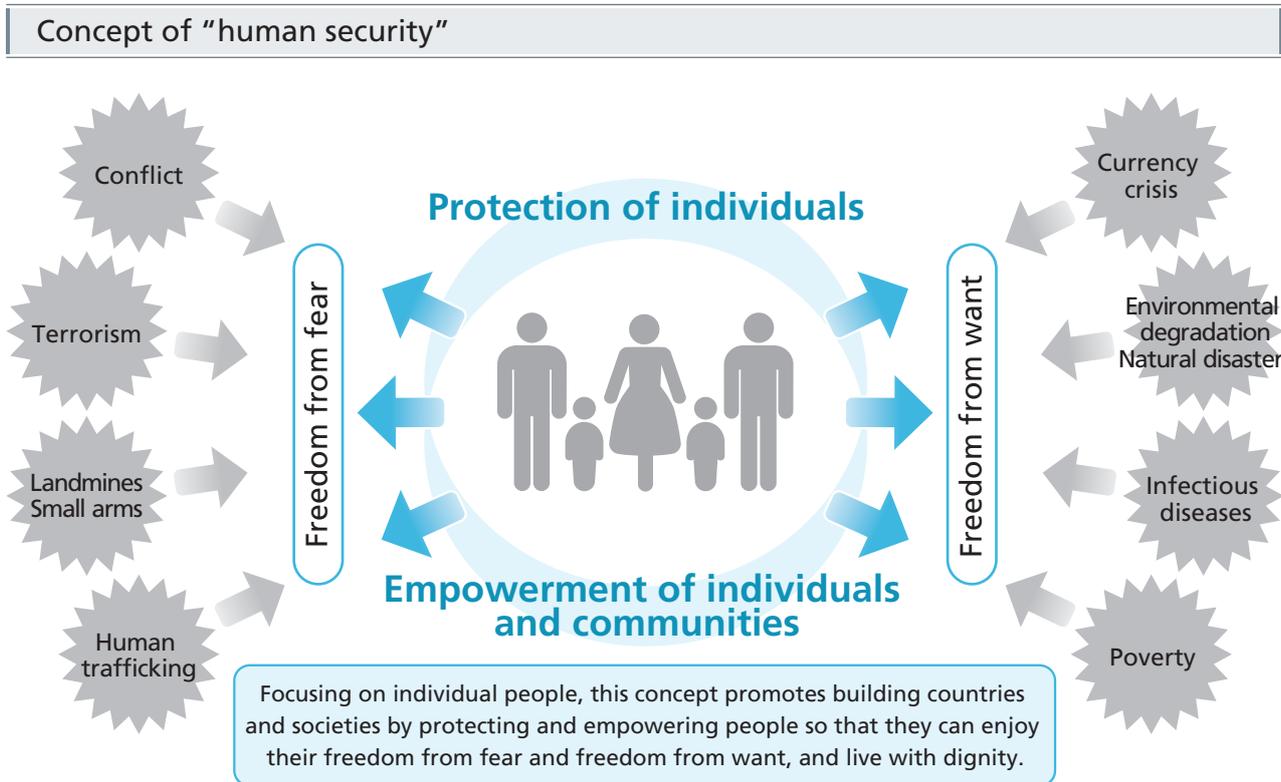
Note 1: See page 150-151 about BOP business

long-term efforts, including poverty reduction and peacebuilding. By addressing these needs of developing countries, its impacts will be passed on to the entire international community in the form of international economic growth and peace and stability. Looking ahead to 10 years and 20 years from now, ODA is an important “investment in the future” for developing countries to become independent and to develop, and to ensure that this development serves as a springboard for growth for the world as a whole.

For Japan, these ODA concepts are, in a sense, familiar concepts. In the wake of the dramatic landscape changes, a similar understanding of ODA has also become widespread in other donor countries. Mr. J. Brian Atwood, previous Chair of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), who has also served as the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), setting forth in an article he contributed in 2012 that “development assistance is an investment in the future,” urged the international community to increase ODA and argued

that “If we want growth in the OECD countries, we have to adopt a global perspective that encompasses the developing world.”

Even in the United Kingdom which, if one or the other, had taken the position that development aid makes too sharp a distinction between national and global interests and that development should be for the latter, the Secretaries of State for International Development since the inauguration of the Cameron administration have stated that “the development assistance budget is investment in the future for developing countries and the United Kingdom,” and have strongly advocated the need for increases in the ODA budget. It follows that this notion that ODA is investment in the future for the further development of not only developing countries but also of the entire international community is being shared increasingly across the globe. Japan, from this standpoint, will carry out ODA that contributes to the development of developing countries, as well as to the growth and prosperity of the entire international community, including developed countries.



In recent years, assistance and activities carried out by a range of actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private foundations, and private companies, have gained importance in the context of the development of developing countries. Furthermore, actors such as local governments which were rarely directly involved in the development of developing countries have begun to proactively engage in development. Corporate involvement has also taken on diverse forms, ranging from development assistance extended as social contribution by Japanese companies which do business in developing countries, to initiatives implemented as a vital business component. As described above, various actors are engaged in the development of developing countries, using diverse approaches which leverage the areas they respectively excel in. ODA can link these diverse actors, and by adopting solid approaches, increase the synergy effect. This section introduces several cases in which partnerships between these new actors in development and the Government have created larger impacts.

The first case is an example of a company and NGOs partnering with ODA in Haiti. In Haiti, tuberculosis is rampant and early testing and treatment as well as infection prevention efforts are needed. In January 2013, a Japanese company, EIKEN CHEMICAL CO., LTD., in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), launched a program to enhance Haiti's tuberculosis diagnosis capabilities by introducing and mainstreaming in Haiti a highly sensitive and simple tuberculosis testing method developed by the company. More specifically, EIKEN CHEMICAL provides the reagents and supplies necessary for the implementation of this testing method. In addition, the company dispatches to Haiti physicians

who serve as trainers and conduct trainings on the testing method for local laboratory technicians at the Haitian laboratory carrying out the testing. JICA pays for the cost of dispatching experts from the Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA), which offers technical support for this training, as well as experts from NGO, RESULTS Japan, which has knowhow in spreading awareness in developing countries. This is a case in which the dispatch of personnel from a relevant NGO and research institute through ODA for a Japanese company's social contribution project in the medical field contributed to building up Haiti's tuberculosis diagnosis capabilities and controlling the spread of infection, and considerably contributed to improving the welfare of the Haitian people.

The second example is partnership between universities and ODA. Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine is the only national university in Japan specializing in veterinary medicine, agriculture, and livestock. While it has always been dedicated to undertaking progressive research through partnerships with other universities and research institutes in the area, Obihiro University also proactively engages in international cooperation. Obihiro University and JICA signed the Obihiro - JICA Volunteer Team Partnership Program Memorandum of Understanding, under which the university dispatches students and graduates using the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) system to the Itapua department government office and to three city offices in the same department in Paraguay in South America. Students continuously cooperate with the implementation of the capacity-building program to help small-scale dairy farmers in the department improve their milk productivity and milk quality, and contribute to the



A JOCV (Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine student) paying a routine visit to a farm in Paraguay (Photo: Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)



A member of a sludge dewatering equipment development company explaining about the equipment to the Cebu City public services department team (Photo: AMCON INC.)



A technician performing tuberculosis testing in Haiti (Photo: Eiken Chemical Co., LTD.)

development of dairy farming in Paraguay. At the same time, participating students receive university course credit for the dispatch activity. As students are able to obtain field experience in a developing country that goes beyond the scope of a mere exercise, this project is also drawing attention from the perspective of global human resource development.

The “Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development (PEACE),” a project implemented with the cooperation of several Japanese universities to foster human resources who will be responsible for Afghanistan’s future, supports the training of Afghan administrative officers in the areas of agriculture, engineering, and social science (See page 99, for more details of PEACE Project in “Peacebuilding”).

As new development partners, the importance of local governments has also increased. A variety of local governments currently provide international cooperation by drawing on their respective knowhow in administrative services. The example of the City of Yokohama is described below.

The City of Yokohama and the City of Cebu in the Philippines exchanged the “Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Cooperation for Sustainable Urban Development” in March 2012. Under this MOU, the City of Yokohama implements technical cooperation in partnership with the private sector, making use of the technologies of private companies and of the City of Yokohama’s various knowhow in urban management and urban development including in water and sewage, waste

management, urban planning, and environment protection measures. In accordance with this MOU, in FY2012, the City of Yokohama conducted a study to examine the urban development vision of Metro Cebu (urban area consisting of 13 municipalities, including the City of Cebu).

Additionally, the City of Yokohama cooperates with an array of training and dispatch programs carried out through ODA. Further still, the City of Yokohama, in partnership with over 100 relevant companies and groups in the city, launched the “Yokohama Water Business Conference (YWBC)” covering the whole spectrum of water and sewage services. Under YWBC, the city and private companies collaborate to resolve water issues of countries, including emerging countries. For example, in the City of Cebu in the Philippines, sludge that has accumulated in household and office septic tanks is not properly disposed of, and is a source of water contamination and the unhygienic environment. Accordingly, a member company of the Water Business Conference made a proposal to improve the hygiene environment in the Philippines by installing dewatering equipment, which was adopted as one of the commissioned Feasibility Study projects that were selected for supporting overseas expansion for SMEs using ODA in FY2012 of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). This example shows that Japanese local governments’ various attempts at international cooperation contribute to the development of developing countries in all shapes and forms through government-company partnerships.

As explained in Section 1, ODA is investment in the future for both Japan and the entire international community. This concept is made clear in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy” approved by the Cabinet in June 2013. Japan’s growth-focused development cooperation in East Asia has, for example, contributed to the dramatic growth and development of the region. This has brought significant benefits to Japan and East Asia as a whole. Japan’s ODA functions effectively, precisely as “investment in the future,” and can be said to be one of the best practices which have proven to deliver. The section below describes cases of international cooperation that functions as investment in the future.

In developing countries, including emerging countries, experiencing rapid growth, infrastructure demand has risen sharply. Japan views that for supporting the infrastructure development of developing countries, combining ODA with exports of infrastructure systems would achieve both economic development in the partner country as well as robust economic growth in Japan. To make this feasible, it is essential that Japanese companies are awarded contracts not merely to export equipment, but also to provide infrastructure design, construction, operation, and management as a “system,” as well as to carry out diverse businesses, including the enlargement of business investment. Exports of infrastructure systems do not only directly benefit companies that are awarded the contracts. Such exports generate multiple effects, including the development of the regions to which Japanese companies have expanded their businesses and the strengthening of the supply chain. Along with the growth of partner countries through infrastructure development, the transfer of Japan’s advanced technologies, knowhow, and systems to partner countries contribute to resolving issues that partner countries are facing. In particular, developing countries highly esteem Japan’s technologies and systems in sectors Japan excels at, including environmental measures and disaster management, leading to the receipt of requests for assistance from many countries. For example, countries which have introduced early warning technologies for disasters, including volcanic eruption and rainstorm, have resolved the problem of evacuation delays, which in turn has contributed to significant reductions in casualties. In this light, the use of ODA for exports of infrastructure systems is “investment in the future” that generates benefits for both Japan and partner countries.

Based on this concept, in May 2013, the Japanese government established the “Infrastructure System Export Strategy” regarding various initiatives, including ODA. To increase infrastructure system exports, measures including

the following are implemented in connection with ODA:

- Improvement of ODA schemes to facilitate further utilization of Japanese technologies (improvement of STEP scheme);
- Improvement of the ODA Loan scheme, including introduction of ODA Loans with Currency Conversion Option;
- Proactive utilization of JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance;
- Creation of master plans in coordination with the private sector;
- Participation of local governments in overseas projects (local governments and developing countries build up relationships through ODA, and by mobilizing the knowhow of local companies, ODA becomes the foundation of local companies’ overseas businesses);
- Business environment enhancement, e.g., development of legal systems for overseas infrastructure operations; and
- Development of global human resources, and establishment of a human resources network.

Not only infrastructure, but also healthy people and a workforce comprised of healthy people are essential for a country’s stability and economic growth. It is important that all people are guaranteed access to basic health and medical services and that efforts are made to improve their health, and to ensure that payment of medical fees do not force them into poverty. Furthermore, being healthy increases opportunities for people to attend schools and find employment, which in turn promotes their country’s economic development. International cooperation in the health and medical field is not only a fundamental initiative that is directly linked to the lives and health of the people; it is human investment in nation-building, and by extension, investment in the building of a peaceful society and stable economic and social development, i.e., “investment in the future.”

In recent years, helped by international efforts, health indicators have improved, including the world’s average longevity and infant mortality rate, and the health of people in developing countries has increased. Nevertheless, in many countries and regions of the world, access to health and medical services has been inadequate amid their poor sanitation environment and the spread of infectious diseases. In short, the health gap has widened. These countries need assistance targeting specific health issues as well as further assistance for strengthening their health systems.

In May 2013, the Japanese government established “Japan’s Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy.” The strategy identified common global health issues as a priority of Japan’s foreign policy, and presented a policy

to strengthen efforts towards the realization of “Universal Health Coverage (UHC).” UHC means ensuring that all people are able to obtain basic health services when necessary, including preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services, without having financial hardship. Japan, having a track record in achieving the world’s No. 1 healthy and longevity society by adopting various initiatives, including the universal health insurance system, and coping with an aging society, is able to harness this experience and its high level of technologies. In September 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe contributed an article on “Japan’s Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy” to *The Lancet*, the world’s reputed leading medical journal – the first time any G8 leader contributed an article to this journal, in which Japan’s views were explained in detail. As the world’s disease status and health needs change and diversify, not only treatment of specific diseases but also policies and assistance tailored to the situation in each country or region are indispensable. Under this strategy, Japan will continue to support the achievement of MDGs. Furthermore, to achieve UHC, which is vital for realizing human security, Japan will implement bilateral aid effectively, form strategic tie-ups with global initiatives, and strengthen global health human resources. In tandem with these efforts, Japan promotes the internationalization of Japan’s medical technologies and services – one of the components of Japan’s growth strategy – to improve the quality of health and medical services. The public and private sectors will make concerted efforts to contribute to solving global health issues. These efforts will include the transfer of Japan’s world-leading medical technologies, introduction of advanced medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, and the promotion of mutual understanding regarding Japan’s experience with the public health insurance system that realized universal health coverage and regarding the process from development to approval of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

Investing in women contributes to the promotion of gender equality and to women’s participation in society, and is deemed a highly effective investment in the future.

Many regions in the world still have large gender disparities in school attendance rates. Women’s access to education can, of course, lead to improvements in their own health and livelihoods. Moreover, having knowledge about childbirth and child-rearing and recognizing the importance of education can lower the morbidity rate of their children and have a positive impact on growth. Additionally, women who received education will more easily find employment, and by extension, increase their incomes. There is a high tendency for women to use incomes for their children’s education, nutrition, and health and hygiene, among other areas. Thus, if women earn incomes and manage their incomes, this would lead to children receiving better education and maintaining better health. Investment in women which contributes to women’s participation in society is precisely investment in their children who will be responsible for the future.

In September 2013, in his address at the General Debate of the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged to strengthen assistance that will contribute to women’s active engagement and capacity enhancement to create “a society in which women shine,” and to implement ODA in excess of \$3 billion over the next three years. Japan will implement steady assistance through bilateral cooperation and in partnership with international organizations based on the following three pillars of this commitment: “Facilitating Women’s Active Role/ Participation in Society and Women’s Empowerment,” “Enhancing Japan’s Efforts in the area of Women’s Health Care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy,” and “Supporting Women’s Participation and Protecting their rights in the area of Peace and Security.”



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivering an address regarding “a society in which women shine” at the 68th session of the UN General Assembly (Photo: UN Photo / Evan Schneider)

Bringing More Players to the Table for Drug Development – The GHIT Fund and Global Health

■ Establishment of the Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund

The Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund is Japan's first ever public-private partnership (PPP) established to promote the research, development, and commercialization of new medical products, such as new drugs and vaccines, for the endemic diseases of developing countries. It was formed through a partnership of the Japanese government, private corporations, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and international organizations, including the United Nations (UN).

Through the GHIT fund, the Japanese government is using Japan's drug development technology and innovation to strengthen international contributions to global health. Specifically, the government is promoting the development of new drugs by offering financial assistance for promising research in line with the Fund's objectives.

Unlike conventional programs that offer direct aid to developing countries through the transfer of funds, technology, and so on, this novel, innovative initiative will contribute to solving the health problems of developing countries by making use of the advanced drug development technology possessed by Japan's pharmaceutical manufacturers, research institutions, and universities. Although Japan has some of the best drug discovery technologies in the world, up until now, it has not been adequately applied to solving the problems of developing countries. The Japanese government has partnered with various organizations to create the GHIT Fund in order to use Japan's capabilities in this field to the maximum extent possible. Through the GHIT Fund, it is anticipated that Japan will make an even larger international contribution to developing countries, while at the same time further increasing the presence of Japan in the international community.



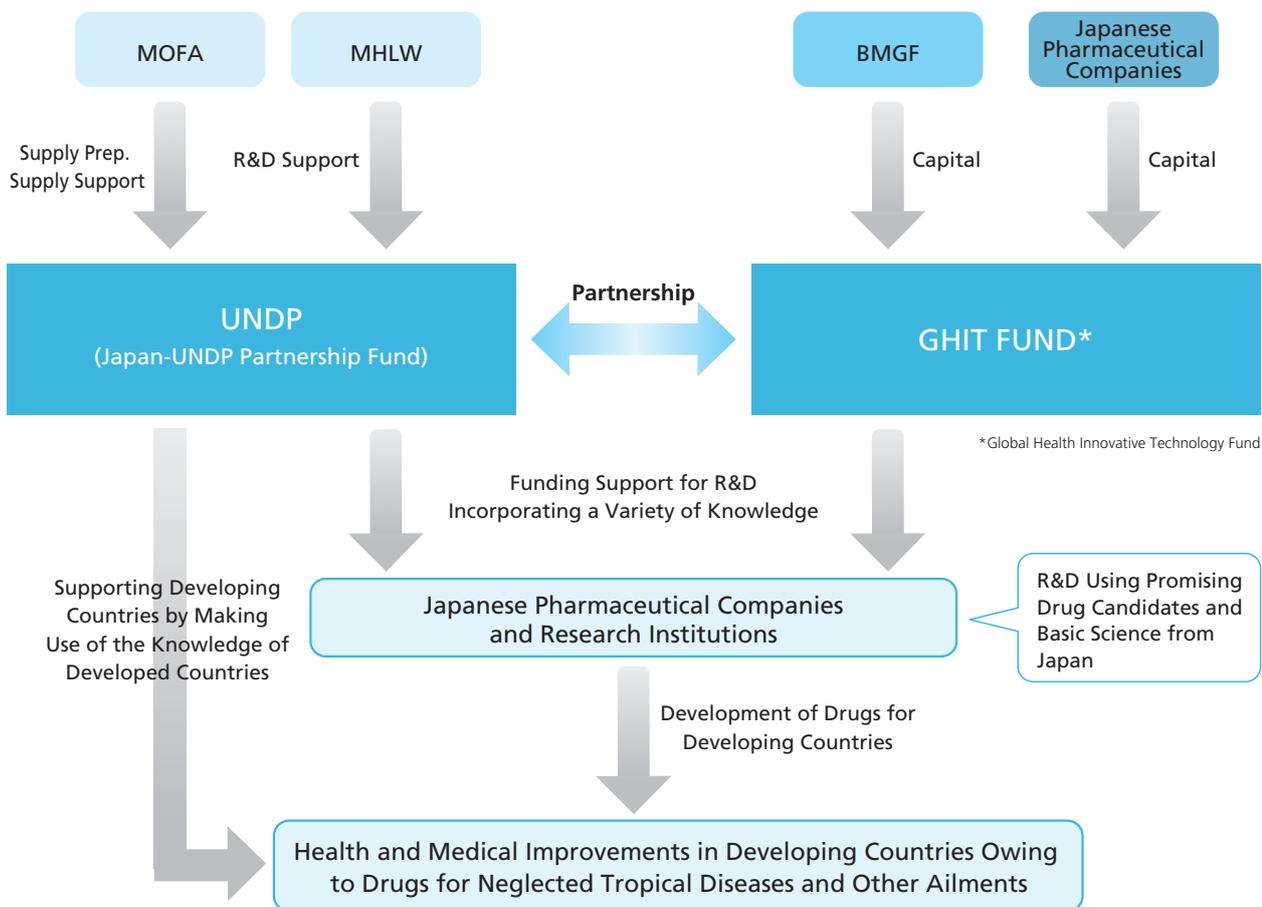
Vaccination activities for women and children are ongoing in Bangladesh (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

■ A Global Initiative for Global Health

Along with continued globalization, medical and health problems continue to spread beyond the concept of national borders, creating an increasing need for action at the global scale. But given the difficulty that many people in developing countries face in accessing medical institutions along with the common inadequacy of vaccine and sanitation systems, the people of developing countries are often unable to receive even basic medical care. "Global health" is a term that refers to the many health and medical problems afflicting not just one country, but multiple countries around the world. These are issues that require each country to work together for solutions. Among them, one issue that is drawing a great amount of attention is infectious disease countermeasures in developing countries.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are estimated to be over one billion impoverished people in the world who are also suffering from infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, or neglected tropical diseases (See Glossary on page 83). However, even with so many people suffering from these ailments, adequate therapies have yet to be developed in many of the developing countries where these diseases are endemic, given the lack of demand for relevant pharmaceuticals in the developed world, among other reasons. For instance, between 1995 and 2004, there were 1,556 new drugs developed throughout the world. Only 21 (1.3%) of those were created to treat infectious diseases in developing countries. To address this situation, the international community has started a number of initiatives that aim to make it possible for people in developing countries to acquire essential drugs at a lowered cost. With the GHIT Fund, Japan hopes not only to promote the development of new drugs for such diseases, but also ensure that the patients of developing countries can purchase medical products at a price they can afford through the cooperation of domestic and international pharmaceutical companies, universities, research institutions, and other groups.

The health and medical issues categorized under global health are those that cannot be solved by just one country, just one company, or just one organization. As such, there is a great need for Japan to actively partner with various international organizations and work together with those partners on problem solving initiatives. Japan must fulfill its responsibilities to the international community. To this end, the Japanese government will continue to support the initiatives of the GHIT Fund while making thorough international contributions to global health.



Founding partners of the Global Health Innovative Technology Fund exchange a firm handshake at the Press Conference for the GHIT Fund during the TICAD V. (Photo: GHIT Fund)



Motorbikes driving in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam (Photo: NNA=Kyodo)

Section 1

Realizing Growth through Infrastructure Development

The year 2013 marks the 40th year since the start of exchanges between Japan and ASEAN. Various commemorative events were held in Japan and ASEAN member states throughout 2013. In December, the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit was convened in Japan. Over the past 40 years, Japan and ASEAN have forged close cooperative relations for the peace, stability, development, and prosperity in this region. In particular, the mid-1980s and onwards saw a proliferation of Japanese companies entering ASEAN markets, against the backdrop of the yen's rapid appreciation. For many Japanese companies, ASEAN member states have become key investment destinations as well as important business partners.

Through ODA, Japan has supported ASEAN countries with infrastructure development, human resource development, and improvement of the trade and investment environment. Adopting the view that

economic growth is key to poverty reduction, Japan's ODA has been directed at sectors which directly help the poor, including the education, health, and medical fields, as well as at stimulating trade and investment through economic infrastructure development, improving the investment environment, including legal system development, human resource development, private sector development, and promoting technology transfers. The region which embodies such ODA support and in which such support blossomed into growth is Southeast Asia. For instance, for the development of the East-West and North-South Economic Corridors indispensable to the economic development of the Mekong region, Japan implemented arterial road development and rehabilitation projects. Specific examples include: road construction and improvement (National Road No. 1 [Cambodia] and the Project for Improvement of National Road No.9 as East-West Economic Corridor of the Mekong Region

[Laos]); bridge construction (Kizuna Bridge [Cambodia] and Second Mekong Bridge [Cambodia]); and airport and port improvement (Sihanoukville Port [Cambodia] and Da Nang Port [Viet Nam]). In island countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, Japan contributed to the improvement of numerous ports to develop the Maritime ASEAN Economic Corridor, including Subic Bay Port (the Philippines) and Johor Port (Malaysia). Furthermore, Japan has an extensive track record in such support as technical cooperation for capacity development in infrastructure maintenance and management and in customs and the dispatch of advisors for improving the investment environment.

Thus, the development of the business environment through ODA further encouraged private investment and gave impetus to Japanese companies' advance into ASEAN member states. Today, the ASEAN region has a population of approximately 600 million people and has grown to become a massive market with a GDP totaling over \$2 trillion. Drawing attention as a key "production base," Japanese investment in the ASEAN region accounts for approximately 17% of Japan's foreign direct investment in 2011. Japan's ODA has functioned effectively as "investment in the future" for both ASEAN member states and Japan, and supported the development and prosperity of Japan and ASEAN member states.

By 2015, ASEAN aims to establish the "ASEAN Community," which is comprised of three pillars, namely the "Political-Security Community," "Economic Community," and "Socio-Cultural Community." To achieve this, "strengthening connectivity" is deemed to be at the top of their agenda. During the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010, the master plan for strengthening connectivity was adopted, which has three components, namely: "physical connectivity" including transport, information communications, and energy network; "institutional connectivity" including the liberalization and facilitation of trade, investment, and services; and "people-to-people connectivity" in tourism, education, and culture.

With Japan's past contributions for ASEAN countries in the areas of infrastructure

development and investment environment development serving as a cornerstone, based on the understanding that "a more closely integrated ASEAN functioning as a hub of regional cooperation is important for the stability and prosperity of Japan, ASEAN and all of East Asia," Japan offers its full support for ASEAN's efforts, including by unveiling flagship projects for strengthening ASEAN connectivity, such as the "National Road No. 5 Rehabilitation Project" and the "Project for Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge" in Cambodia, which comprises the South Economic Corridor, and the "ASEAN Ro-Ro Shipping Network Development Project."

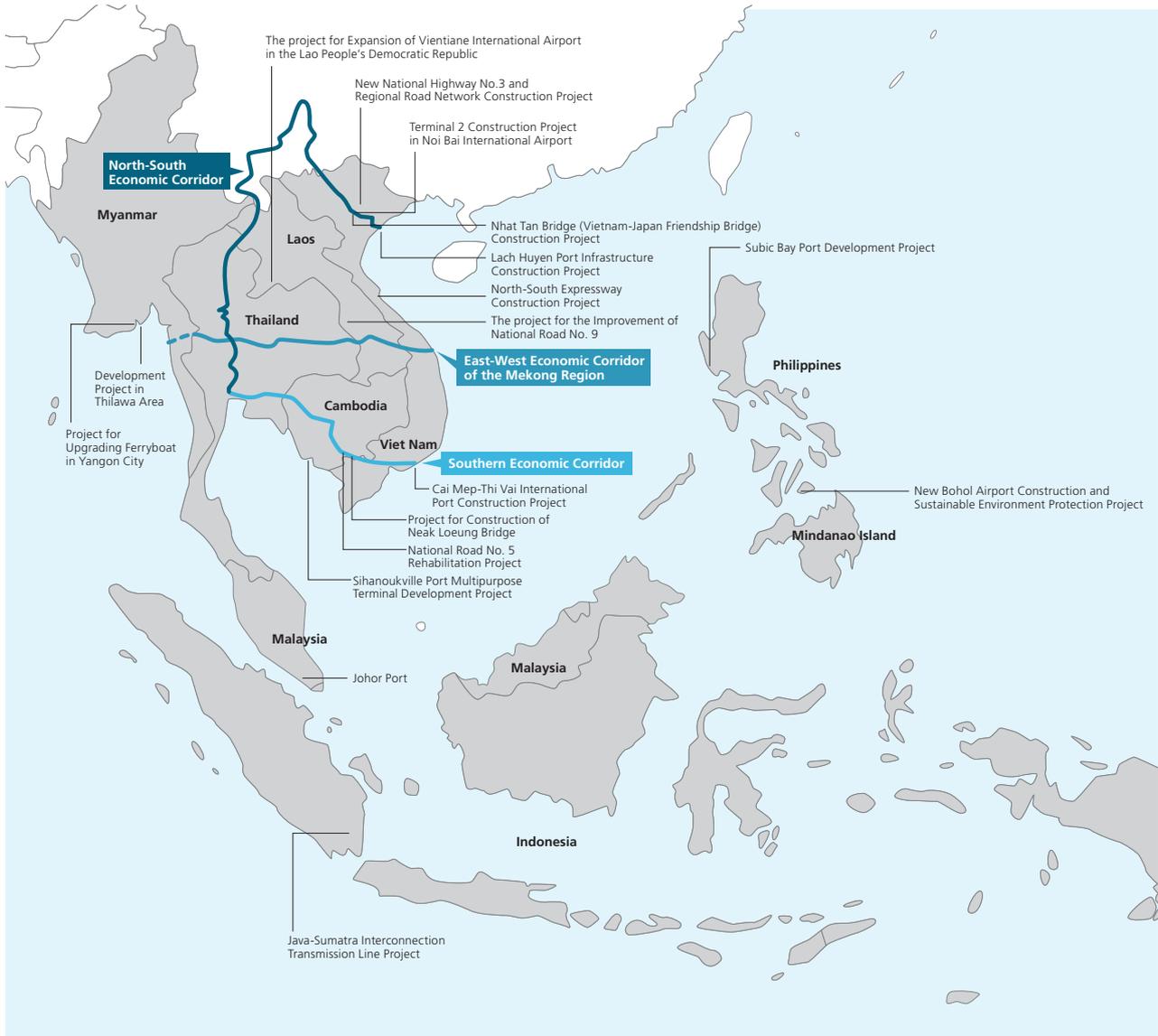
In 2013, on the 40th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, Japan and the ten ASEAN member states held an array of exchange programs and conferences throughout the year covering a wide range of areas, including politics, economy, culture, youth exchange, and tourism. In December, the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit was held in Tokyo, at which a mid- to long-term vision was presented for strengthening the Japan-ASEAN relations. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged that Japan would continue its infrastructure assistance and assistance to narrow the development gap in the region in order to continue to strengthen ASEAN connectivity, and announced Japan's ODA commitment on the scale of ¥2 trillion over the next five years. This commitment is expected to give further momentum to Japan-ASEAN cooperation for strengthening ASEAN connectivity.

ODA is expected to play an important role also in the context of Japan-ASEAN cooperation for strengthening ASEAN connectivity. Further efforts and creativity are demanded to realize ODA which contributes to forming the bases of the overseas businesses of Japanese companies, while supporting ASEAN's efforts for integration.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the leaders who attended the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit held in Tokyo in December 2013

Japanese ODA cooperation for ASEAN countries (Key connectivity strengthening projects)



"Kizuna Bridge" in Cambodia (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

Section 2

Human Resource Development: Japan's Cooperation which Forms the Foundation of Nation-Building

For the sustainable development and stability of developing countries, fostering human resources who will play an important role in the development process is crucial as the foundation of nation-building. Japan, in addition to infrastructure development assistance, has proactively supported human resource development as “investment in the future.” Human resource development cooperation in various sectors via ODA has not only contributed to the development of developing countries, but also to strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and developing countries.

In the following examples of Japan's technical cooperation in Southeast Asia for human resource development – one of Japan's top priorities, the efforts for fostering and utilizing human resources are recapped.



Ms. Watanabe, a JOCV (occupational therapist) (front) who has been dispatched to a hospital in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam. Looking at the X-ray, she and her colleague consult each other about the treatment method. (Photo: Yuki Kato / JICA)

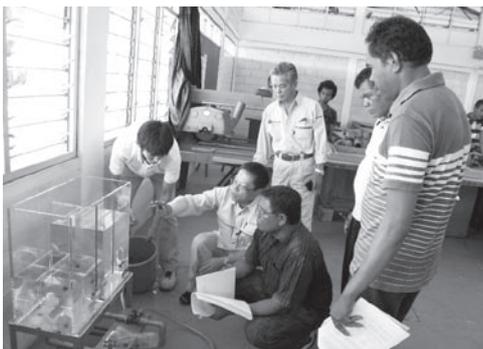
■ Timor Leste, “Capacity Development of the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology, the National University of Timor-Leste”

The National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL), which opened in November 2000, is the only public institution of higher education in Timor-Leste. Plagued by many years of political turmoil, educational institutions suffered from significant deterioration. At UNTL's inception, the faculty lacked the necessary teaching knowledge, and more than 70% of the school's buildings and educational equipment were damaged due to the turmoil accompanying independence in 1999. Against this backdrop, Japan began extending assistance to UNTL's Faculty of Engineering in 2001, and implemented various cooperation, including the installation of educational equipment, dispatch of experts, and faculty training.

Following-up on the assistance extended continuously since 2001, this project was initiated in 2011 to ensure the provision of high quality engineering education under appropriate management and operations. In 2013, the third year of the project, a teaching curriculum was

developed, the number of faculty with a master's degree increased from 24 to 44 people, and research activities gained further momentum.

As indicated by Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan established in 2011, which states that “The government will strengthen institutions of higher education beginning with UNTL to train human resources who will be the future leaders of the country,” extraordinary expectations are attached to the Faculty of Engineering at UNTL that fosters human resources who are responsible for the future of technology. This project, designed to improve the education and research capabilities of the Faculty of Engineering, is expected to contribute to agriculture, the country's current primary industry, as well as to the development and improvement of economic and industry bases over the country's future by producing promising human resources who are equipped with advanced technologies.



Local staff in Timor-Leste receiving an explanation on the experiment apparatus from Japanese experts (Photo: JICA)

■ Laos, “Supporting Community Initiatives for Primary Education Development in the Southern Provinces”

Inhabited by many ethnic minorities, the southern region of Laos has a high level of poverty and little development progress. The Government of Laos carries out activities in a variety of sectors to fundamentally solve the problem of poverty in this region, and identifies the expansion and improvement of education as one of its priorities.

To support the activities of the Government of Laos, Japan began extending cooperation for primary education in this region in 2007. The goal of the project is to improve primary school education with local residents’ participation in the management of schools. In this region where the school enrollment rate is lower than in other regions, the issues facing school education are addressed through the participation of the local community, including parents, guardians, and temples, with residents themselves brainstorming and proposing solutions. There are various reasons for which children cannot or continue to attend schools. Some reasons are attributable to schools, such as problems of shortage of and improper school buildings and classrooms, shortage of teachers, and quality of teachers, while some reasons are attributable to problems, such as a lack of understanding or poverty of families. This project demonstrated that in addition to the efforts by schools, the community’s mutual support has substantial impact on children’s school attendance and continuation, and shed light on which field activities are effective.

Japan, by means of dispatching experts and supplying equipment, among other activities, supported the project by encouraging schools and residents to participate. As a result, the average net school attendance rate for the relevant schools improved dramatically from about 73% to nearly 100%.

As a follow-up to Phase 1 of the project implemented from 2007, Phase 2 started in 2012. In assessing the different reasons by village and household and finding clues for resolving the problems, local governments, including districts and provinces, play a crucial role. Phase 2 intends to understand the situation of each school, and develop local government services to provide the necessary support to those schools in need of assistance. Schools, while receiving support from the community and local governments, strive to understand the problems they themselves face and make improvements so that they can make continuous enhancements on their own. Japan assists these efforts by dispatching experts and implementing trainings.

Japan’s cooperation is expected to improve access to education in the southern region of Laos and enhance the quality of education. At the same time, the strengthening of the capacities of the local community and the promotion of human resource development are expected to lead to poverty reduction and growth in this region.



Children in Laos learning at a classroom (Photo: JICA)

Section 3 Myanmar: The Future of a Frontier Supported by Public-Private Partnerships

Since the inauguration of the Thein Sein administration in March 2011, the process of democratization, national reconciliation, and economic reforms has been moving along quickly in Myanmar, whose potential has drawn substantial attention. To support Myanmar's reform efforts, the Japanese government announced in April 2012 that it had reviewed its assistance policy towards Myanmar and that it would resume its extensive assistance. Upon implementing its arrears clearance operation with Myanmar and supporting its return to the international community, the Japanese government in May 2013, for the first time in 26 years, provided three new ODA Loans totaling approximately ¥51.1 billion to the Government of Myanmar.

All three ODA Loans are for infrastructure development. In order to promote development and poverty eradication in the whole country, Myanmar essentially needs assistance not only for large cities such as Yangon, but also for rural areas where many of Myanmar's poor citizens live (including areas where ethnic minorities live). The goal of "Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase 1" is to improve the livelihood of residents by constructing and rehabilitating life-supporting infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and water supply, the inadequacy of which has been hindering the development of rural areas. "Urgent Rehabilitation and Upgrade Project Phase 1" is intended to address the problem of constantly enforced power cuts, which disturb people's daily lives and economic activities in Yangon. Yangon, where the demand for electricity is the largest in the country, is expected to see further boosts in economic activities. This project will work to solve the power shortage by means of rehabilitating and upgrading existing power facilities.

The third ODA Loan is "Infrastructure Development Project in Thilawa Area Phase 1." To raise national income through economic growth, the Government of Myanmar places importance on increasing direct investment from overseas. In particular, Myanmar has made it a policy to attract foreign companies by developing its Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Among them, the Thilawa SEZ Development Project being implemented in a neighboring area of Yangon, the largest city in Myanmar, has captured much interest as a large-scale project undertaken jointly by Japan and Myanmar. This project is expected to contribute to the improvement in economic activities and residents' lives in Thilawa area by developing a terminal at the Port and electric power facilities.

The Thilawa SEZ, located about 20 km southeast of Yangon, is a vast region with a total area spanning 2,400 ha (approximately 40% of Manhattan). The Governments of Japan and Myanmar have affirmed that the two countries

would collaborate to develop the Thilawa SEZ, and the public and private sectors of the two countries will make concerted efforts to develop the industrial zones.

In the Thilawa SEZ, preparations are underway to start establishing businesses in a 400 ha area, the section of the SEZ slated for initial development. Some of the resumed ODA Loans described above are to be used for the development of the surrounding infrastructure, namely roads and a port. Furthermore, a consortium established by private companies and other entities in Japan and Myanmar will lead the work of developing the industrial park in the initial development area. Japan is considering investing in this consortium using the JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance scheme which fully resumed in October 2012, and will work to reduce the investment costs and risks shouldered by private companies.

As a project which pools the strengths of the public and private sectors and supports development in cooperation with Myanmar, the Thilawa SEZ Development Project is precisely a model case of infrastructure assistance in developing countries and a project in which the Japanese business community has expressed great interest. This project is expected not only to serve as a foundation for the advance of foreign companies including Japanese companies into Myanmar, but also to play a large role in the sustainable economic development and expansion of stable employment in the country.

The Japanese government will continue to provide to Myanmar assistance for improving people's lives, including in the areas of agriculture, health, and education which contribute to poverty reduction, assistance for ethnic minorities, and assistance for the capacity development of human resources and institutional development. In the infrastructure sector which promotes economic growth, the Japanese government will further offer balanced cooperation through the close partnership of the public and private sectors, while gauging the needs of Myanmar and continuing to watch over the outcome of its reforms.



A panorama of the old city in Yangon. The temple located at the center of the intersection is Sule Pagoda. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto / JICA)

Making ODA Loans More Effective

“ODA loans” is a term referring to cooperation given in the form of development loans for developing countries with low interest rates, a long payment period, and relaxed conditions (concessional conditions). Such loans are given with the objective of helping recipient countries create the socio-economic infrastructure needed to establish economic independence. Loans are also expected to encourage a self-help mentality within each country through the fulfilment of repayment obligations.

In April 2013, a new policy was announced that utilizes the strengths of Japan and makes ODA loans even more attractive from the perspective of developing countries, the “Improvement Measures for the Strategic Use of ODA Loans.” The aim of these measures are to provide developing countries with Japan’s advanced technology and experiences while allowing Japan to share in the success of the emerging economies in Asia in particular, which already have a close relationship with Japan, by facilitating ODA loans strategically such that they vitalize the Japanese economy. Two specific initiatives of the Improvement Measures shall be introduced in this column.

■ Further Utilizing the Technology of Japan

In order to promote the “visibility of Japanese Aid” through technology transfers to developing countries, in 2002 Japan introduced “Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP),” under which loans are be used for orders from Japanese companies.

For STEP projects, a Japanese company must serve as the general contractor and 30% or more of the materials and equipment used in the project must come from Japan (the Japanese procurement rate). There were concerns initially that STEP would push project costs too high for developing countries; however, the international business environment has greatly changed in the past ten years. Japanese companies have made progress on operations in overseas markets, such that many manufacturers now have production centers set up in each region. For instance, it is now even possible for companies to produce products intended for the African market

in the United Kingdom. And although STEP involves an ODA loan to support the development of a developing country via a Japanese company, the definition of “Japanese company” is changing. Through such measures as the expansion of the definition of “general contractors” to include subsidiaries of Japanese companies based overseas and the reconfiguration of the calculation rules determining the Japanese procurement rate such that procurements from overseas subsidiaries can be counted as Japanese products, recent systematic reforms have expanded the definition of “Japanese company.” All of this has been done in the aim of providing a greater variety of companies with the opportunity to bid on projects. As a result of these initiatives, the number of companies bidding for STEP projects has increased and the principle of competition has functioned. Moreover, by making it possible for companies to procure materials in not only



The Tan Son Nhat International Airport in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, constructed through an ODA Loan
(Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

domestic but also international markets, the project production and transportation costs have been lowered, making it possible for companies to realize even lower bids. It is expected that this trend will assuage the concerns of developing countries about the need to pay back high costs.

Since STEP projects are expected to incur orders from Japanese companies, they spur domestic demand and job creation.

■ Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE)

Japan has set a policy of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development assistance and is leading efforts in the international community to that end. Among the support given to developing countries in the past after a disaster has taken place has been emergency support for the period directly after the disaster (Emergency Grant Aid, etc.) and support for infrastructure construction during the reconstruction stage (ODA loans). The establishment of Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE) thus introduces a new framework that can directly respond to the demand for funds at the time of recovery, creating a bridge between emergency support and reconstruction. After a disaster occurs, countries estimate the amount of funding they will need and then request those funds from overseas. This can lead to the creation of a large burden for developing countries. Moreover, this process requires a lot of time, as the supporting side too will need to conduct a certain amount of domestic discussion before funds can be disbursed.

Nevertheless, following a disaster there is urgent need for the commodities required during the recovery stage (foods, fuel, etc.) and infrastructure (simple waterways, the recovery of small-scale

roads and temporary housing). While countries wait for such support, lives hang in the balance. That's why Japan is signing ODA loan agreements ahead of time with developing countries that expect natural disasters to occur in the future, and why a framework has been drawn up that will make the swift lending of funds possible if a disaster does occur. Furthermore, with the understanding that it is vital that the damage caused by disasters be minimized, in order to bolster responsiveness towards disasters, the Japanese government has made it possible to advance ODA loans in combination with technical cooperation to strengthen disaster management capabilities. Japan aims to enhance disaster responsiveness in developing countries through sharing its own experiences as a country affected by natural disasters.

These initiatives are just some of the measures that Japan is undertaking in order to properly address the needs of developing countries in Asia and elsewhere, and to encourage growth within those countries and Japan as well. The Japanese government will continue to move forward with constant improvement efforts towards the realization of ever more effective ODA loans.



The Second Mekong International Bridge, constructed through an ODA Loan (Second Mekong International Bridge Construction Project), connects Thailand and Laos, spanning a distance of approximately 1,600 m (Photo: Yasuhiko Okuno / JICA)



A Japanese engineer working and giving guidance at the Rusumo International Bridge that connects Tanzania and Rwanda
(Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

Section 1

African Development: Current Status and Challenges

Suffering from poverty and low growth until the 1990s, Sub-Saharan Africa¹ has achieved remarkable economic growth since the beginning of this century. Its average rate of real GDP growth in the last ten years (2002-2011) was 5.8%, significantly exceeding the world average of 3.8%. As a region, Sub-Saharan Africa had the second highest growth rate after East Asia (8.8%). Further still, Africa has more than tripled its nominal GDP (approximately \$1.83 trillion) and as much as quadrupled its trade volume (approximately \$997 billion) over the previous decade.

The driving forces behind the strong African economy are a stable political and security situation, abundant natural resources, and a high population growth rate. Since the beginning of this century, Africa has overcome the period of conflict and instability, and many countries

have achieved peace and stability. Sub-Saharan Africa is blessed with energy resources such as crude oil and natural gas, and mineral resources which are important for Japan, such as chrome, cobalt, manganese, and vanadium. In recent years, Africa has witnessed the new development of and increased production at mines and oil and gas fields. Spiraling resource prices as a result of a sharp rise in demand in emerging countries, including China, as well as the effects of monetary easing on a worldwide level support the high growth of the African economy, including contributing to improving the current account balance of the whole of Africa.

The continued increase in Africa's population is another key factor of growth. The average population growth rate in Africa of 2.3% is the highest among the six continents. Urbanization has also progressed

Note 1: The area of the continent of Africa that lies south of the Sahara Desert

rapidly, with Africa already said to have over 40 cities with populations of more than one million inhabitants. Africa's GNI per capita in 2011 was \$1,570, on par with India with a population of comparable size. Like India, Africa has considerable potential to become a vast consumer market in the future. To give the mobile phone market for example, the number of mobile connections in Africa rose to 620 million as of 2011. Africa is the second largest mobile market in the world after Asia, and further increases in its mobile connections are expected. Moreover, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC), and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) are working to expand and facilitate regional trade in the area.

The strong performance of the African economy has transformed external financial flows to Africa. Although ODA used to account for the majority of financial flows to Africa, direct investment to Africa (equal to approximately \$40 billion) exceeded the total amount of ODA (according to OECD, approximately \$39.5 billion) in 2007. Over the past decade, the balance of direct investment to Africa nearly quadrupled (according to UNCTAD, from approximately \$150 billion to approximately \$569.6 billion). Growth stemming from increases in trade and consumption has brought in further direct investment, and the world's eyes are on Africa as a

business partner. The West and emerging countries have been paying attention to the potential of Africa. China, India, the Republic of Korea, and the European Union (EU) have respectively launched their own development fora with Africa and are taking steps to strengthen their relationships with Africa.

Stable economic growth has had positive impacts on the efforts to achieve the MDGs (See page 58) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Progress has been observed in such areas as enrollment in primary education, gender disparity in primary education enrollment, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis and malaria infection. On the other hand, a host of unsolved development challenges remain in Africa. The MDGs aim to achieve eight goals by 2015, including the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and the reduction of child mortality. Nevertheless, Africa has a long way to go before achieving such goals as poverty reduction and maternal and child health. Over 40% of the Sub-Saharan African population are still forced to live below the poverty line, and it can hardly be said that the improvements in the access of the poor to health services and to safe water and sanitation facilities have been sufficient. In addition, with the population growing at an average 2 to 3% per year, concerns pervade that future increases in young people who reach working age will heighten pressure to create jobs more than ever before.



A drill ship conducting productivity tests at a gas field already discovered off the coast of Mozambique (a ship equipped with gas field exploration and drilling facility) (Photo: Anadarko Petroleum Corporation)

What are on the future development agenda for Sub-Saharan Africa, which has begun to show remarkable growth after years of stagnation? They are: the proper development and management of natural resources that constitute the foundation of growth; the promotion and diversification of domestic industries such as agriculture and manufacturing; and the promotion of sustainable economic growth by creating domestic employment opportunities, among other methods. ODA's importance as "investment in the future" is increasing as Sub-Saharan Africa experiences continuous strong economic growth and inflows of private investment. To support Africa's self-sustaining and sustainable growth, Japan will utilize ODA and other schemes as a catalyst to contribute to further attracting private investment, including Japanese investment, all the while respecting African ownership and conforming with the tradition of international partnership, which Japan has been continuously advocating since the commencement of the TICAD process.

Among the different sectors, Africa attaches the most importance to infrastructure development in the context of "investment in the future." One of the significant impediments to African growth is the cost of transboundary transport. Having numerous landlocked countries, Africa has huge needs for transboundary transport across national borders. However, this entails extensive costs. Unless infrastructures, including transportation routes, are developed, Africa's abundant natural resources will not be utilized. Unhindered transboundary transport is expected to reduce transportation costs, promote trade and industries, and by extension, encourage social and economic integration in the region. This in turn is expected to lead to economic growth.

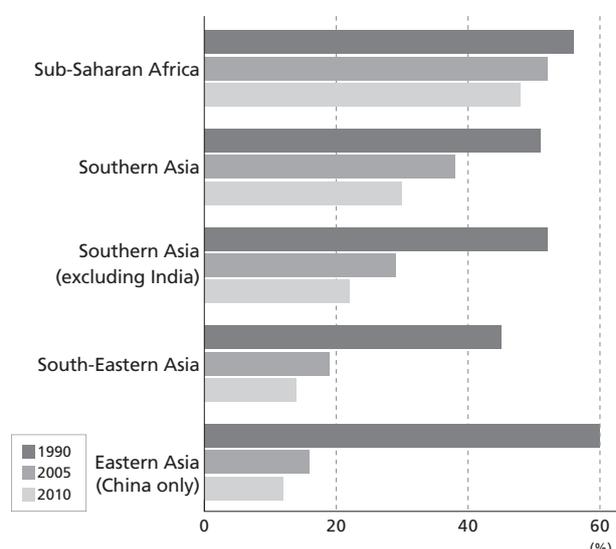
To resolve these problems, the African Union (AU) Summit in 2012 adopted the "Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)," a continental agenda for infrastructure development that should be undertaken by 2040. Japan supports the creation of a region-wide economic zone by promoting infrastructure development intertwined with regional development. Taking into account the above perspective, Japan's assistance of this type includes cooperation in soft aspects, such as eliminating bottlenecks to international corridors (e.g., border customs clearance facilities and bridge construction) and strengthening the capacities of customs officers, and provides comprehensive supports for improving the distribution environment in the region. For example, Japan, through

co-financing with the African Development Bank (AfDB), supported the improvement of the international trunk road between Arusha in Tanzania and Athi River in Kenya and that of the main section of the only route linking the capital cities of Kenya and Tanzania in the East African Community (EAC). Japan was in charge of improving the section on the Tanzania side (between Arusha and Namanga), and through technical cooperation, supports the establishment of One Stop Border Posts* on the Namanga border. Infrastructure development, in both hard and soft aspects, not only facilitates the movement of people and goods from production sites to consumption sites and boosts inter-state economic and trade activities, but also has the effect of turning the entire region into an attractive market for private companies.

Meanwhile, many of the African population are still in poverty (in Sub-Saharan Africa, many people live on less than \$1.25 a day and the poverty rate is high; see the graph below). Out of all regions, Sub-Saharan Africa has by far the worst record in terms of the number of deaths among children under age five, the number of maternal deaths, and the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS and malaria. Furthermore, access to safe water in Sub-Saharan Africa is still far from adequate. From a human security perspective, ODA remains indispensable to the efforts in the MDG fields, and international assistance must be continued.

In addition to these efforts, improving the quality of primary and secondary education contributes to

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day (1990, 2005, 2010)



Extracted from "The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013."

establishing a foundation for training human resources for business and industry in the mid- to long-term, which is necessary for Africa to realize self-sustaining and sustainable economic growth, similar to infrastructure development. Development of human resources for business and industry is essential for attracting private investment, and African expectations in this area run high. Africa conventionally has had an absolute shortage of human resources who had primary and secondary education, and their professional skills were often not of a level to be hired by foreign companies that advanced into Africa. This made it difficult for companies to secure local human resources. As a result, companies at their own expense conducted trainings for local people or brought in workers from abroad. Increasing the professional skills of local human resources therefore not merely enhances the capabilities of local people, but also contributes to reducing human resource costs for companies at the hiring end, in turn making Africa a more attractive investment destination. Through ODA, Japan will implement assistance and human resource

development towards achieving the MDGs and support African growth by promoting trade and investment.

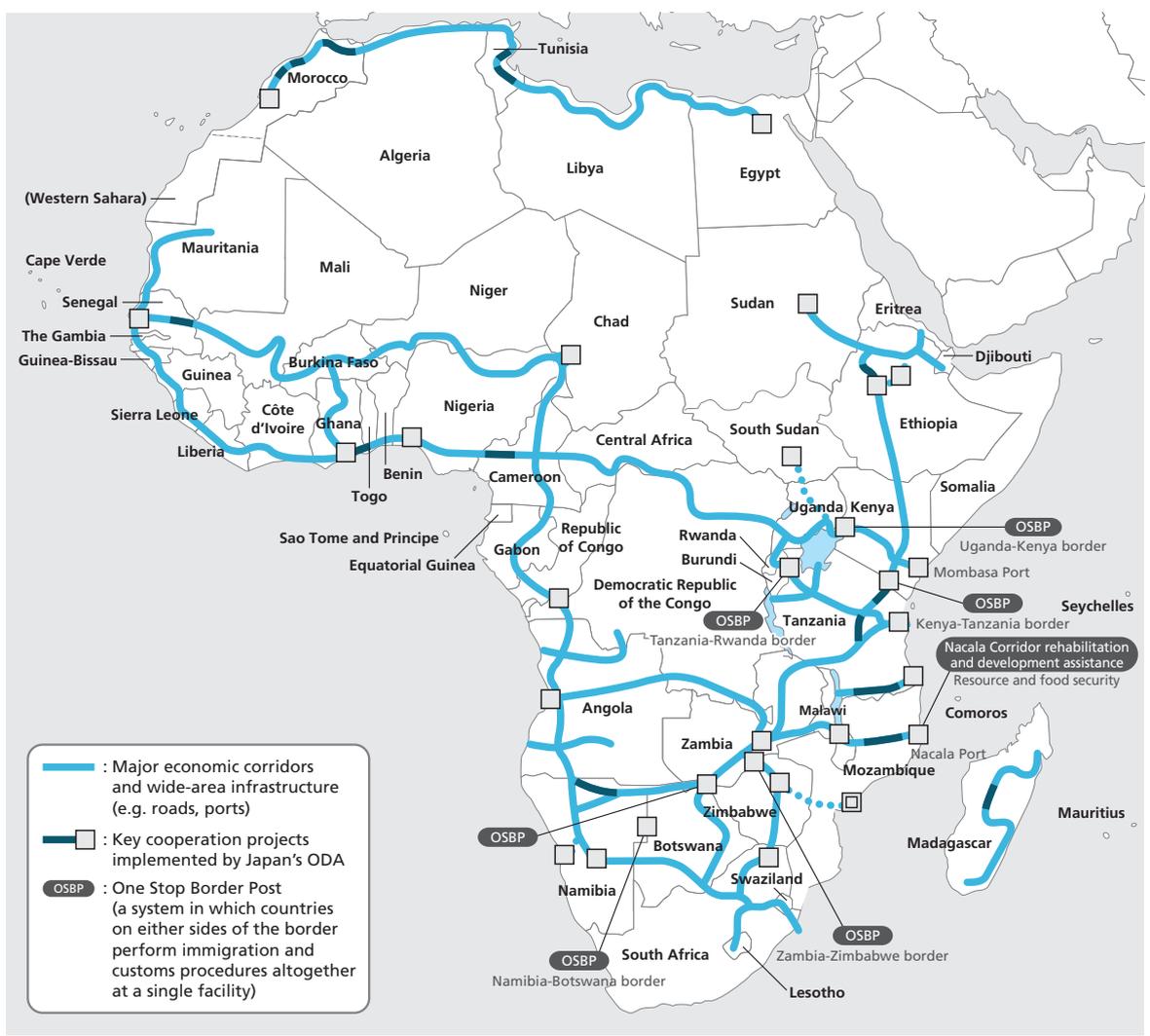
Glossary

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.



One Stop Border Post facility in Namanga on the Kenya-Tanzania border (Photo: JICA)

Major economic corridors in Africa



Advancing Public-Private Partnerships in Africa

■ Outcomes of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V)

Expectations and interest in Africa are rising in the international community along with its recent, remarkable growth. Africa's presence as a future global growth center is truly increasing. Japanese companies to see business opportunities in Africa's splendid economic growth now, with many closely watching the development of this expanding 1 billion consumer market.

In August 2012, ahead of TICAD V the following year, Japan established the Public-Private Council for the Promotion of TICAD V, a council comprising the leaders of major Japanese companies and representatives of relevant ministries and government organizations. This Council was brought together to discuss assistance from Japanese companies for the promotion of Africa as well as the future of public-private partnerships (PPP) in the region. Its discussions resulted in the May 2013 compilation of a recommendation of measures to be undertaken by both the African and Japanese sides: the African side was to facilitate a free and safe investment environment, while the Japanese side agreed complement the efforts of the African

side to that end, promote the entry of Japanese companies into African markets, and offer assistance for the improvement of a business environment that would advance trade and investment in Africa (including support for political/regulatory reform, the development of infrastructure, capacity building, and so on). This proposal was eventually reflected in the assistance measures announced by Japan at TICAD V.

For their part, African countries welcome the advancement of Japanese companies into their markets in the hope that it will lead to job creation and the transfer of technology. Each country has expressed strong expectations towards the expansion of trade and investment with Japan.

PPPs are growing in importance as they can connect the expectations of Africa to the desire of private companies towards local expansion and thereby further cement growth in Africa. Above all, it is hoped that ODA from Japan will be used to support the expansion of Japanese companies into Africa.

■ Real World Examples of PPPs

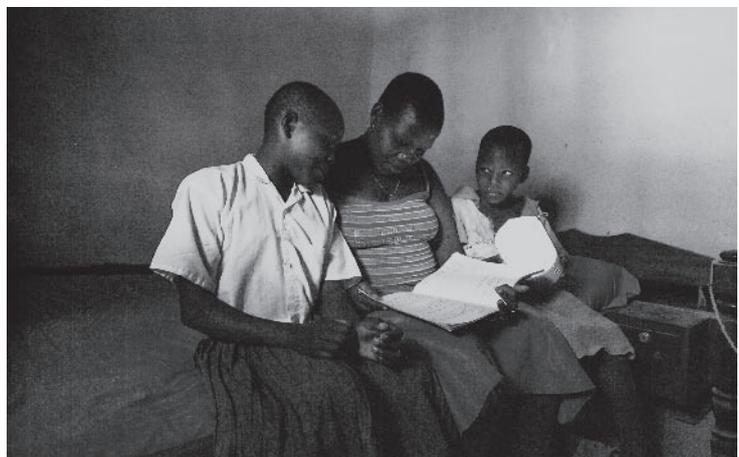
Then, what kind of PPPs are ongoing? Take a look at some examples of actual PPPs in Africa.

1. Using the Technological Prowess of Japanese Companies for Development Issues in Africa

Among the products created using the technology of Japan are those that may be used to resolve long-standing development issues. As such, it is vital that local people first come to understand the merits of these products and experience how they can be relied upon to raise local standards of living. ODA is being dispersed for the spread and commercialization of such products from that perspective.

One example of this is the project being developed by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. in Ghana for "KOKO Plus," an amino acid nutritional supplement for infants. Malnutrition has pushed the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) of Ghana very high. To combat this problem, Ajinomoto has cooperated with a local university and other organizations to develop a nutritional supplement that can be added to *koko* (a porridge made of fermented corn), the food traditionally used to wean infants off breast milk. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is supporting market research towards the commercialization and development of a business model for this product. Another example involves

countermeasures for malaria (a disease transmitted by the *Anopheles* mosquito), a major issue in the field of health in Africa. For this effort, Japan is cooperating with international organizations and supporting the production and spread of the "Olyset® Net," a mosquito net developed by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. that can repel insects. Furthermore, there is the "Solar Lantern" (a lantern that stores electricity generated by a solar battery during the day for illumination at night) developed by Panasonic Corporation, which is being used to provide light for



Solar Lanterns (such as the one held by the child on the right) have made a major contribution to areas of Tanzania without access to electricity.

people living in regions of developing countries without access to electricity. The lanterns protect people from risks to their health (it is said that the mortality rate due to the smoke emitted by kindling, animal excrement, and oil used as fuel for cooking and lighting in the agricultural communities of developing countries is greater than the mortality rates due to malaria and tuberculosis). They can also be used as batteries to charge small devices such as mobile phones, which continue to grow in popularity. And then there are the reverse osmosis membranes developed by Toray Industries, Inc. that are being used to tackle water reserve pollution caused by run-off from mining operations in South Africa. These membranes are being used to filter out toxic compounds contained in the run-off, making it possible to provide safe drinking water to a regional community of 430,000 people. The installation of solar lanterns in primary and junior high schools of a region without electricity in Kenya and the water purification process using reverse osmosis membranes in South Africa are both being supported by Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects.

2. Cooperation between the Public and Private Sectors for the Development of Industry-savvy Human Capacities for Local Industries

When Toyota entered South Africa, it was quick to establish an in-house training system to improve the skills of local employees. The company is also conducting on-the-job training for local employees working on its assembly and production lines (Toyota calls its training facilities “Toyota Academies”). In recent years, there have been many cases like this of private sector companies offering some aspect of support for capacity building among personnel employed in local industry through the management of training operations. For instance, since 2012, Komatsu Ltd. has been training heavy machinery operation instructors via a JICA job training program in Senegal. This program is not only for Senegal – workers in all of the surrounding francophone countries can participate and develop technical skills. Toyota too has plans to use some of the space of its Toyota Academy in Kenya through a partnership with JICA for capacity building projects targeting people employed in the local manufacturing sector. This project will offer not only technician training for automobile maintenance work, but also training on construction equipment, agricultural equipment, and so on.

Inspired by these activities and others, at TICAD V, Japan announced a commitment to establish 10 TICAD Human Resource Development Centers for Business and Industry around Africa. The TICAD Human Resource Development Centers for Business and Industry will foster the human resources needed by Japanese companies entering local markets as well as local personnel needed by local industries identified as promising. At the same time, it is thought that these centers will actively accept equipment and specialists from Japanese companies for their management.

Additionally, at TICAD V, Japan proposed the “African Business Education Initiative for the Youth: the ABE Initiative.” Through this initiative, 1,000 outstanding young people from Africa will be invited to Japan based on their interest in the Japanese private sector. They will be given experiences studying abroad and internship opportunities at Japanese companies. It is expected that these personnel will be useful for the expansion of Japanese companies into Africa in the future.

3. Support for Corporate Activities through the Development of Infrastructure and Regulations within the Wide Regional Markets Targeted by the Private Sector

It is thought that the consumer markets of Africa will only grow in the future, and the number of companies operating in these markets is increasing. For this reason, Japan has established a policy of making contributions to the improvement of distribution networks and lowering of distribution costs by offering support for the development of port and road infrastructure and the creation of regulations within the wide regional markets prioritized by Japanese companies.

A characteristic example of such support is the plan to create a wide regional distribution network centered on the northern corridor that starts at the Port of Mombasa – the gateway to Eastern Africa – and stretches through Kampala in Uganda and Juba in South Sudan into the African interior. In addition, work is now underway on the formulation of a master plan in the area around Mombasa, which is currently functioning as such a distribution center. This master plan is just one of the ten “Strategic Master Plans” committed to at TICAD V. Efforts are currently underway to bring this formulation process to fruition in light of the interest shown by the private sector.

4. Calls on African Leaders by the Prime Minister and Ambassadors of Japan for the Improvement of the Investment Environment

In addition to public relations efforts to advertise the merits of Japanese products and PPPs for the development of infrastructure and capacity building support, the Prime Minister and local Ambassadors of Japan are making direct calls on the leaders of Africa towards the improvement of the continent’s investment environment. Such efforts include requests made by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to the leaders of Africa at TICAD V for the construction of free and safe investment environments, as well as other calls made on the officials of each African country as the occasion presents itself. Moreover, local Japanese Ambassadors are directly communicating the requests of local companies heard through such opportunities as the expanded ODA Task Forces those members include Japanese companies gaining ground in Africa, Japanese embassies, JICA, etc. (See “ODA Task Forces” in the Glossary on page 38) to the officials of partner countries and calling upon them to make improvements.

Section 3

Challenges to and Japan's Efforts for Further Growth

From June 1 to 3, 2013, Japan hosted the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama with co-organizers, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC). Attended by more than 4,500 participants in total, including the representatives of 51 African countries, including 39 Heads of State and Government, such as Presidents and Prime Ministers, together with the representatives of 31 development partner countries and Asian countries, 72 international and regional organizations, private companies, and the civil society, including NGOs, TICAD V was the largest international conference Japan has ever hosted.

During TICAD V, under the over-arching theme of “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa,” discussion took place on “Robust and Sustainable Economy,” “Inclusive and Resilient Society,” and “Peace and Stability,” the three core themes of the conference.



World leaders who attended TICAD V

The discussion points were compiled into two outcome documents, “Yokohama Declaration 2013,” which presents a vision of African development, and “Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017,” which describes specific measures to be implemented during the TICAD process during the next five years based on the Declaration.

The significance of TICAD V lies in its identification of Africa not as an aid recipient but as a “business partner,” and in the fact that participants shared the view



At the closing ceremony of TICAD V, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida conversing with the representative of the co-organizer African Union Commission and others

that they support African growth by promoting trade and investment through public-private partnership. During their dialogues with African leaders, the representatives of the Japanese business community directly requested Africa to establish a free and safe investment environment, which was another important element of the conference.

The Japanese government announced an assistance

■ Robust and Sustainable Economy

To overcome vulnerable economic structures dependent on primary products, which is a challenge that applies to all of Africa, and achieve private sector-led economic growth, Japan will extend financial assistance of approximately ¥650 billion over five years for infrastructure, including transport and electricity. Through the establishment of strategic master plans and other activities, Japan will promote the development of transport, electric, and urban infrastructures, among other infrastructures. In parallel with this assistance, Japan will support the soft aspects of distribution improvements, including the training of customs officers. As human resource development measures, Japan will establish TICAD human resource development centers for business and industry, which will impart knowhow to approximately 30,000 people, including “Kaizen” (used mainly by workers on production floors in the Japanese manufacturing industry, this method involves the continuous review and improvement of work practices with the goal of increasing quality), and supply these human resources to local labor markets. Furthermore, Japan

package at TICAD V comprising up to approximately ¥3.2 trillion (\$32 billion) in public and private means, including approximately ¥1.4 trillion (\$14 billion) in ODA. This assistance package was spelled out in line with the aforementioned three core development themes and was unveiled as an implementation matrix of the “Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017.” The key ODA initiatives of the assistance package include the following.

announced the “African Business Education Initiative for the Youth” (ABE Initiative). Under this initiative, 1,000 competent African youth will study at Japanese graduate schools and at other institutions and intern at Japanese companies. This initiative will train human resources who in the future can be employed by and play an active role at Japanese companies which will advance into Africa.



Japanese engineers who are building a construction camp as part of the Project for Rehabilitation of Trunk Road, Phase 4 in Ethiopia (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

■ Inclusive and Resilient Society

Japan will take steps to ensure that all people enjoy the benefits of growth, that the living conditions of each and every person improve, that poverty is mitigated, and that low-carbon growth is realized. Japan will support small-scale farming, which accounts for approximately 80% of the African working population and whose workforce consists mainly of women, and promote a shift from subsistence farming to agriculture aimed at

selling on the market. In the area of education, Japan will provide quality education environments to an additional 20 million children. In the health sector, Japan will extend support of approximately ¥50 billion and assist with the training of 120,000 health and medical workers. In the area of water and sanitation, Japan will provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to an additional 10 million people.

■ Peace and Stability

Based on the view that peace and stability constitute the foundation of growth, Japan will support Africa's efforts from the standpoints of human resource development and organizational strengthening. Japan will also support the consolidation of peace, focusing on the Sahara belt stretching from the Sahel region to Somalia and on the Great Lakes region. In addition, resolving the issues of

terrorism and piracy that threaten the stability of Africa poses a new challenge. For the stabilization of the Sahel region, Japan will provide ¥100 billion of support, including development and humanitarian assistance, and conduct human resource development for 2,000 people to enhance their counter-terrorism capabilities.

Protecting the Bridge of Friendship between Japan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the Next Generation

– Maintaining Africa’s Largest Suspension Bridge –



Mr. Madiata (right) and Mr. Kalombo (left) listen to an expert's explanation (Photo: Michiko Miyamoto / JICA)

National Road Number 1 in the central African country of the Democratic Republic of the Congo plays an important role for domestic land transport, connecting the port of Banana on the Atlantic Ocean to the river ports of Boma and Matadi as well as the capital city of Kinshasa. The town that is the stopping point between Banana and Kinshasa, Matadi, is situated just in front of the great waterway known as the Congo River. The Matadi Bridge there provides the only route between the river's two banks. It is the largest suspension bridge in Africa, and was completed 30 years ago in 1983 thanks to the provision of ODA loans from Japan.

However, upon completion of the bridge, Japan was forced to halt technical cooperation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to political turmoil. The only assistance available to the country was the bridge's maintenance manual which was left by Japan. Nevertheless, the people of the Organization for Equipment of Banana-Kinshasa (OEBK) continued to maintain the bridge for the entire time. Mr. André Madiata is a member of that organization. Involved with the construction of the bridge since 1974, he even participated in a training program in Japan that very year. He commented about the situation at that time:

“When we constructed the bridge, we worked the entire time with the Japanese. And so when we finished and the Japanese left, we very much had the sense of responsibility that we needed to maintain this bridge as a symbol of the friendship between Japan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.”

To support those efforts, a group was formed by the Japanese involved in the bridge's construction known as “Matadi Bridge Fellowship.” This group continued to offer technical advice to the members of the OEBK so that they could maintain the bridge. But Mr. Madiata kept hope for the reopening of assistance from Japan.

“If the security situation gets better, the Japanese will cooperate with us again – that promise was our hope, and that hope raised our spirits as we protected the bridge.”

Then, in March of 2012, JICA began the “Project on Capacity Development for Bridge Management (Matadi).” The



OEBK workers maintain Matadi Bridge (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

first thing that this project did was to send Japanese experts to the local area to conduct an investigation of the bridge with the members of OEBK. That investigation revealed that the bridge continued to be well maintained. However, it also revealed an urgent need for a basic inspection of the bridge maintenance, the formulation of a repair plan, and the fostering of younger engineers to fill the positions of the many retiring members of the initial engineering staff. This project sets its goals to construct sustainable systems and foster skills among OEBK members by establishing and updating the bridge's maintenance plan, and compiling the long-term maintenance work in a manual.

For training in Japan, a program was set up teaching the knowledge and skills needed to maintain the special structures of suspension bridges. Mr. Joseph Kalombo, an OEBK member employed in the construction of the bridge 30 years ago, also participated in that training program.

“In Japan, I learned about the composition of the Honshu-Shikoku Bridge. Observing the bridge really helped me to understand the progress that has been made in Japanese technology. I was particularly surprised to learn about the dehumidification technology used to protect the support cables from moisture.”

Mr. Madiata, a mere worker 30 years ago when the bridge was constructed, is now the Chief of the Maintenance Bureau in charge of the bridge's maintenance. He is currently working to maintain the bridge together with the younger generations of OEBK members. Young engineers had a hard time during the period of political instability, when they were forced to do work other than bridge maintenance. But since the restart of training by Japan, the situation has started to change.

“Thanks to the training program the Japanese are running, the young people here have started to feel passionate about their jobs. I am so glad that they have developed this new mindset towards their work. The engineers who train in Japan in particular come back with a respect for the deep spirituality, skills, and high-principled character of the Japanese. I am delighted to see the solidarity that emerge among the people who experience the training program.”

The Matadi Bridge, constructed and protected through cooperation between the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Japan, is now a symbol of friendship between the two countries. Asked about his own feelings as he works now with JICA to foster the young people who will take care of this bridge into the future, Mr. Madiata commented:

“I am proud to have been involved in the construction project for this bridge. It is an extremely important asset for the future of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I feel obligated to continue my work to preserve this bridge for as long as I can.”

Official Development Assistance in FY2012



Rwandan children and Ms. Suzuki, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (Youth Activities) (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

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Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement

In 2012, Japan's net ODA disbursements amounted to \$10,604.51 million and were ranked fifth in the world, and Japan's gross ODA disbursements amounted to \$18,662.16 million and were ranked second in the world.



Smiling children in Mang Yang District, Viet Nam (Photo: Yuki Kato / JICA)

Japan's net bilateral ODA disbursements in 2012 totaled approximately \$6,402.21 million (¥511 billion). Contributions to international organizations amounted to approximately \$4,202.3 million (¥335.4 billion). These figures make for a 2.1% decrease from the previous year in overall ODA disbursements, reaching

approximately \$10,604.51 million (¥846.4 billion).¹ The gross disbursements of ODA, which is the amount before repayment amounts of government loans, have been taken away, totaled approximately \$18,662.16 million (¥1,489.5 billion), a 6.7% decrease from the previous year.²

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2012 net disbursements of ODA decreased approximately 2.1% over the previous year. Japan remained at its 2011 ranking of fifth place among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), behind the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.³ In gross disbursements, Japan ranked second only to the United States as in the previous year.

A breakdown of 2012 net disbursements shows that

bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 60.4% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 39.6%. Bilateral ODA, which is implemented in consultation with developing countries, is expected to strengthen Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA directed towards international organizations enables us to utilize their expertise and political neutrality to support countries and regions where it is difficult to provide bilateral assistance. Japan is making every effort

Note 1: Excluding disbursements to Eastern European countries and graduated countries (countries that are no longer targets).

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

Note 3: Comparison is based on preliminary figures, except for Japan

to ensure that its aid is provided properly, coordinating both aid types and making flexible use of aid.

Examining net disbursements for bilateral ODA by type indicates that disbursements calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$3,117.46 million (¥248.8 billion), or approximately 29.4% of the total ODA disbursements. Among these grants, grant aid through international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,395.19 million (¥111.4 billion), or approximately 13.2% of the total. Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$3,641.07 million (¥290.6 billion), or approximately 34.3% of the total. Government loans accounted for approximately -\$356.33 million (-¥28.4 billion). (Negative figures indicate that the recovered amount of such loans exceeds that of the disbursed amount)

Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows.

- ◆ Asia: \$1,612.03 million (\$8,156.94 million)
- ◆ Middle East and North Africa: \$1,497.86 million (\$2,240.45 million)
- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,718.01 million (\$1,843.85 million)
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean: -\$192.17 million (\$474.94 million)
- ◆ Oceania: \$128.15 million (\$152.41 million)
- ◆ Europe: \$35.25 million (\$93.90 million)
- ◆ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,552.55 million (\$1,552.55 million)

The figures in parentheses are gross disbursements (including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.)

Chart II-1 Japan's ODA by Type 2012

ODA disbursements (2012 calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥ million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
Grant aid		3,118.31	5,037.77	-38.1	248,884	401,544	-38.0
Debt relief		4.69	1,444.51	-99.7	375	115,137	-99.7
Grants provided through multilateral institutions		1,395.19	1,972.83	-29.3	111,355	157,248	-29.2
Grant aid excluding the above		1,718.43	1,620.42	6.0	137,154	129,159	6.2
Grant aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		3,117.46	5,032.98	-38.1	248,816	401,163	-38.0
Debt relief		4.69	1,444.51	-99.7	375	115,137	-99.7
Grants provided through multilateral institutions		1,395.19	1,972.83	-29.3	111,355	157,248	-29.2
Grant aid excluding the above		1,717.58	1,615.64	6.3	137,086	128,778	6.5
Technical cooperation		3,656.56	3,543.47	3.2	291,843	282,438	3.3
Technical cooperation (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		3,641.07	3,533.76	3.0	290,607	281,664	3.2
Total grants		6,774.87	8,581.23	-21.1	540,727	683,982	-20.9
Total grants (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		6,758.54	8,566.74	-21.1	539,423	682,827	-21.0
Loan aid		-423.20	-1,719.93	75.4	-33,777	-137,090	75.4
(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)		-418.63	-372.21	-12.5	-33,412	-29,668	-12.6
(Amount disbursed)		7,740.16	7,614.07	1.7	617,770	606,893	1.8
(Amount recovered)		8,163.36	9,334.00	-12.5	651,547	743,983	-12.4
(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)		8,158.79	7,986.28	2.2	651,182	636,561	2.3
Loan aid (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		-356.33	-1,623.76	78.1	-28,440	-129,424	78.0
(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)		-351.75	-276.04	-27.4	-28,075	-22,002	-27.6
(Amount disbursed)		7,701.33	7,536.97	2.2	614,671	600,747	2.3
(Amount recovered)		8,057.65	9,160.72	-12.0	643,110	730,172	-11.9
(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)		8,053.08	7,813.00	3.1	642,745	622,750	3.2
Total bilateral ODA		6,351.67	6,861.30	-7.4	506,950	546,893	-7.3
Total bilateral ODA (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		6,402.21	6,942.98	-7.8	510,983	553,403	-7.7
Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions		4,202.30	3,888.42	8.1	335,401	309,933	8.2
Total ODA (Net disbursement)		10,553.97	10,749.72	-1.8	842,351	856,826	-1.7
Total ODA (Net disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		10,604.51	10,831.40	-2.1	846,384	863,336	-2.0
Total ODA (Gross disbursement)		18,717.33	20,083.72	-6.8	1,493,898	1,600,809	-6.7
Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		18,662.16	19,992.13	-6.7	1,489,494	1,593,508	-6.5
Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)		6,149.33	6,088.66	1.0	490,799.80	485,307.80	1.1
% of GNI		0.17	0.18		0.17	0.18	
% of GNI (excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)		0.17	0.18		0.17	0.18	

*1 Conversion rate: 2012 US\$1=¥79.8136, 2011 US\$1=¥79.7068 (The exchange rate by the OECD-DAC.)

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

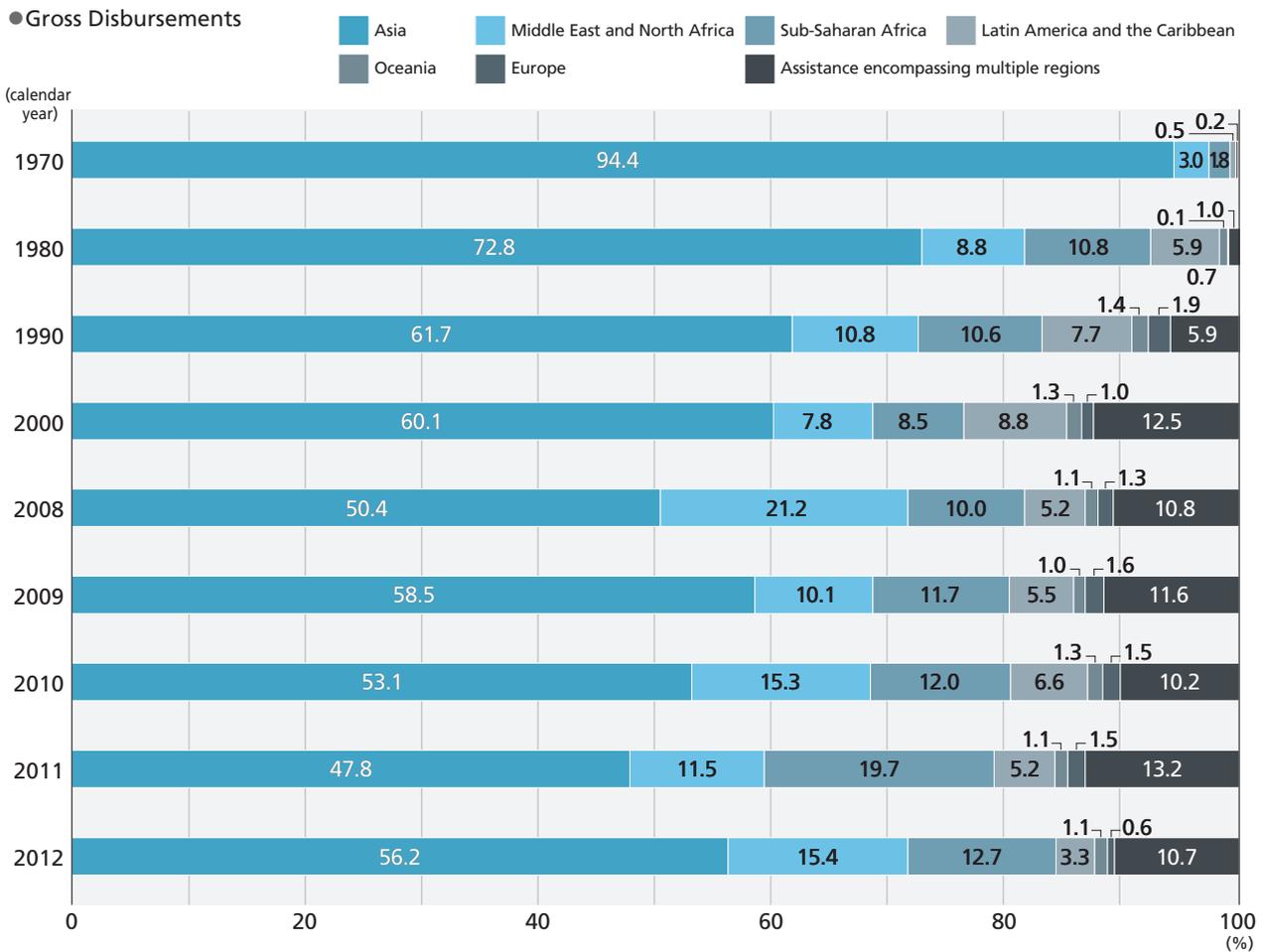
*3 Grant aid includes assistance through multilateral institutions that can be classified as country assistance.

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

*5 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (See page 234)

*6 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 18 graduated countries and regions: Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Croatia, Cyprus, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Israel, Kuwait, Malta, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

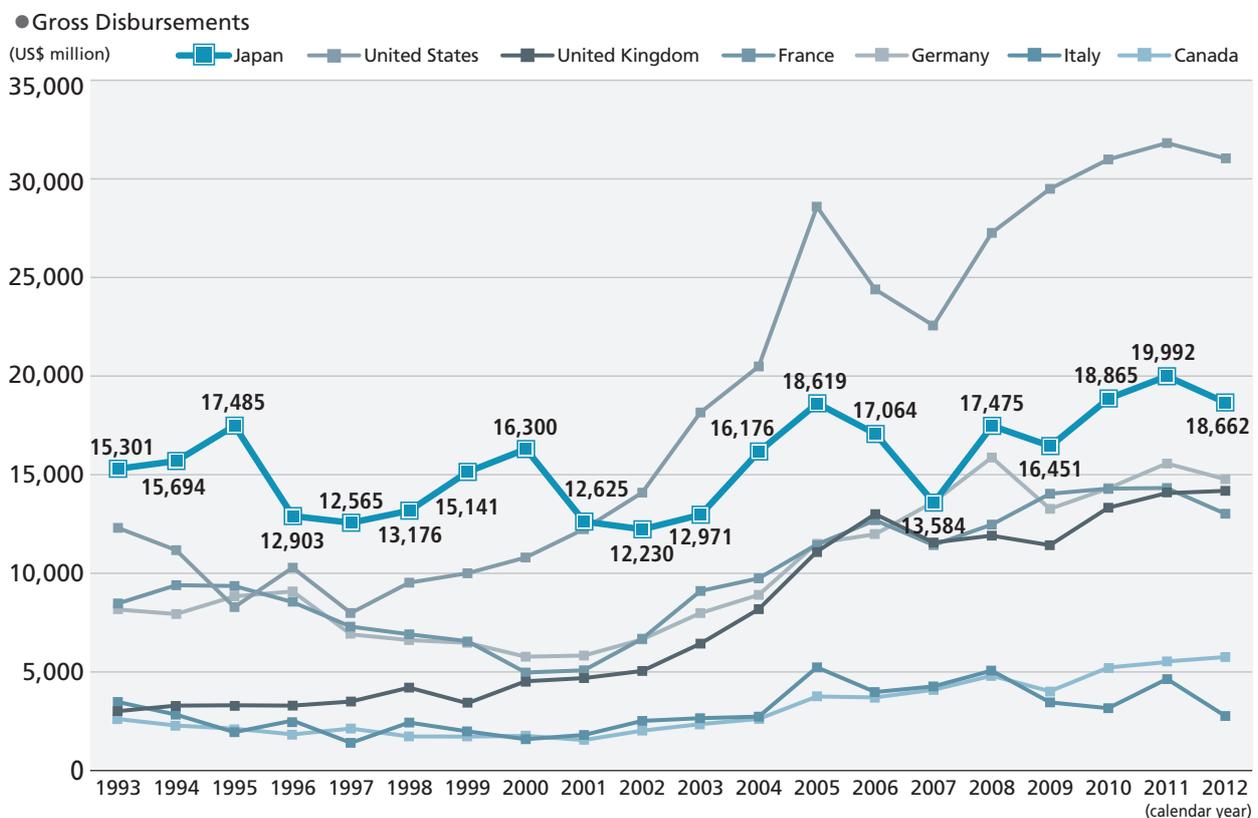
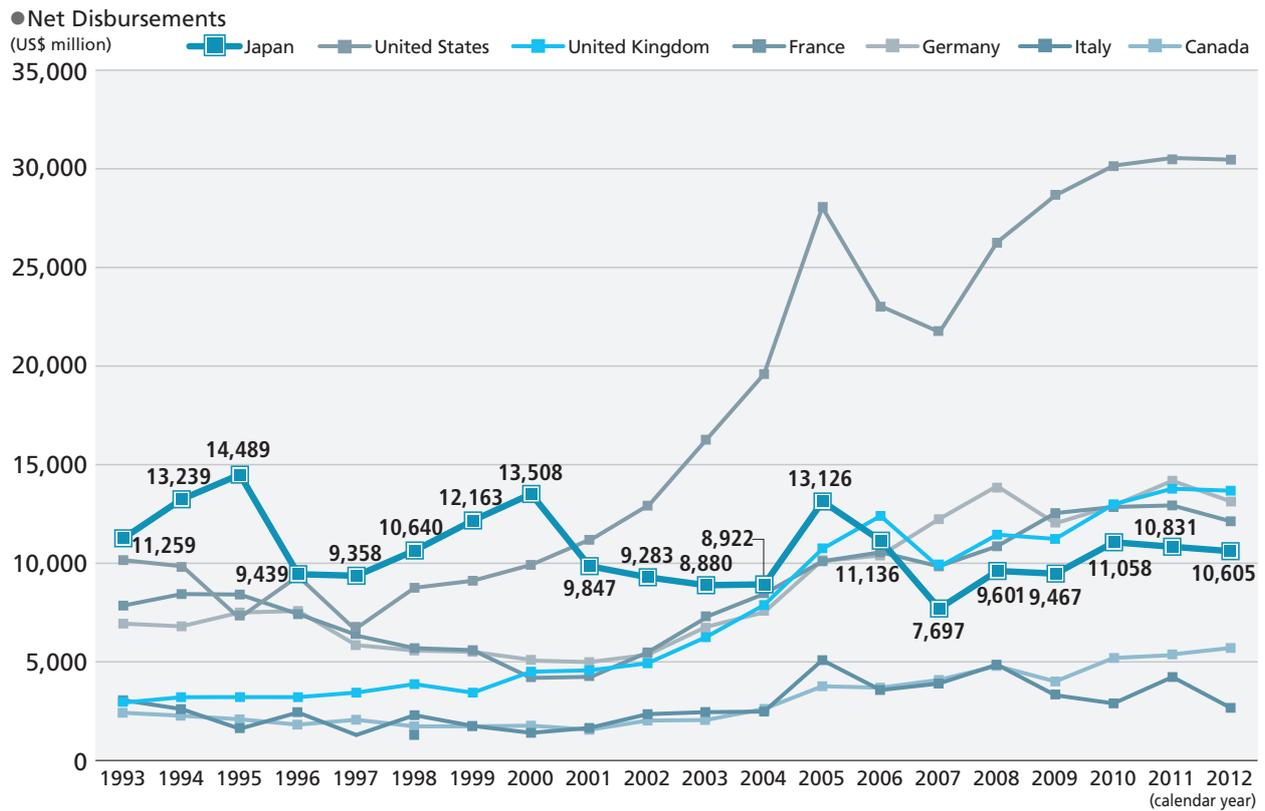
Chart II-2 Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (Gross Disbursements)



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

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

Chart II-3 Trends in the ODA of Major DAC Countries

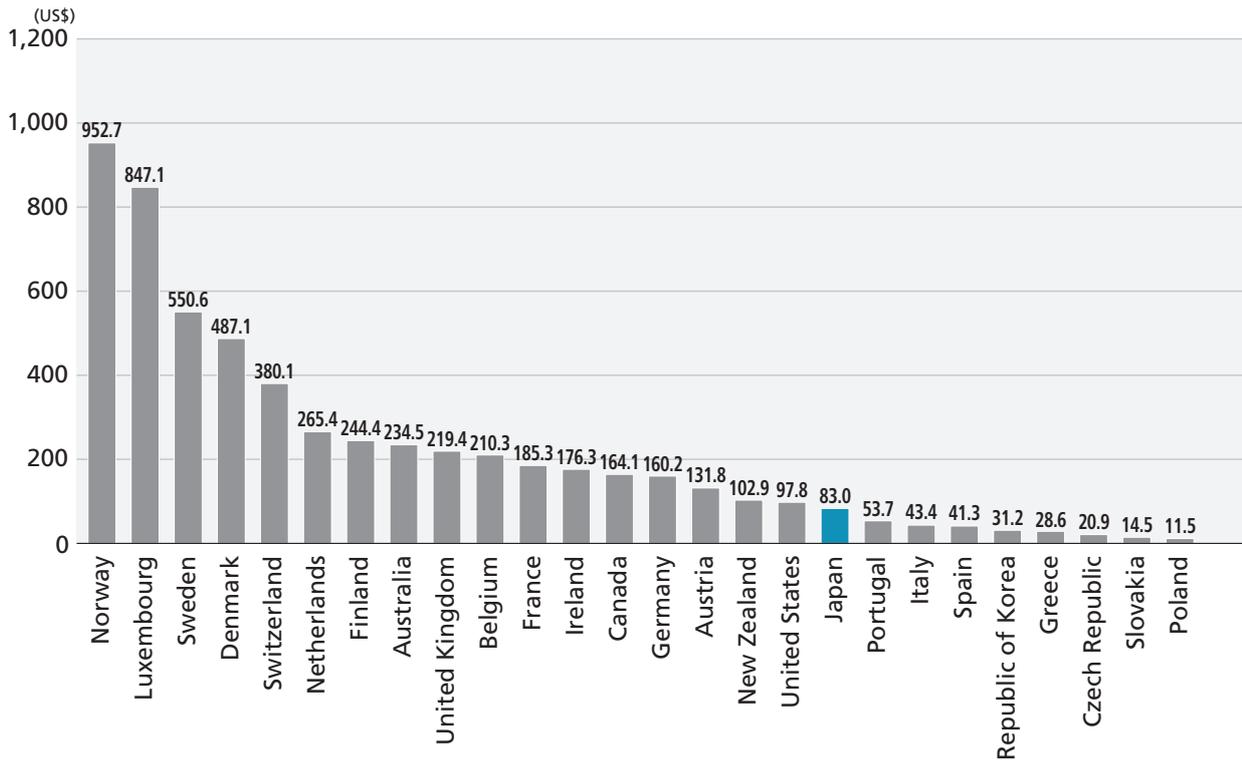


Source: DAC press release, DAC statistics (DAC statistics on OECD, STAT)

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*2 For 2012, preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart II-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2012)



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

*1 Net disbursement basis.

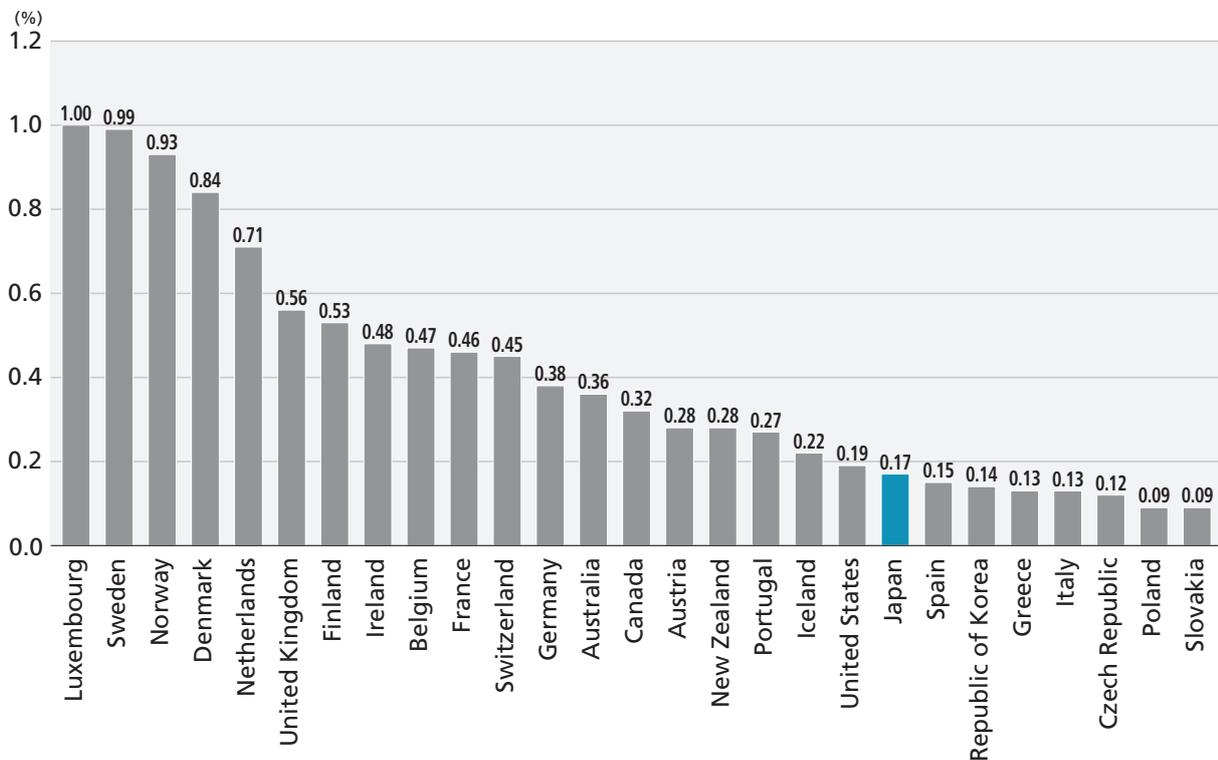
*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

*4 As for Iceland, the population data of Iceland is not included in DAC Statistics.

*5 DAC member countries listed above are those as of the end of November 2013.

Chart II-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2012)



Source: Disbursements from DAC press release.

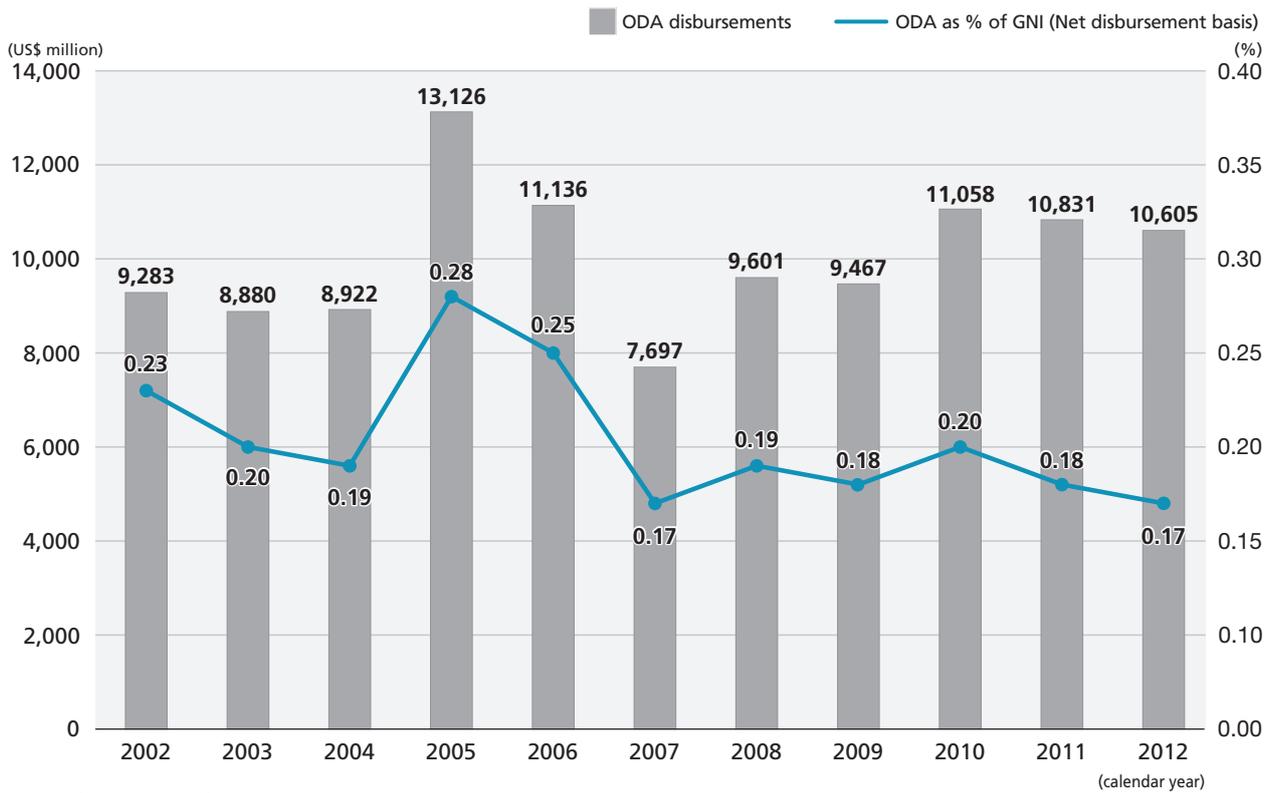
*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

*4 DAC member countries listed above are those as of the end of November 2013.

Chart II-6 Trends in Japan's ODA and as Percent of GNI



*1 Net disbursement basis

*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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



Ms. Inaba, an expert (of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV), interviewing a mother and a child who came to a hospital in Accra, the capital city of Ghana, for a 6 week postnatal check. (Photo: Akio Iizuka / JICA)

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

Section 2 further breaks down the issues of "poverty reduction," "sustainable growth," "addressing global issues," and "peace-building" listed in the ODA Charter, and introduces Japan's approach to each area.

The world is faced with largely different economic and social environments and cultures, and confronts various kinds of issues depending on the region and country. Section 3 presents specific examples of Japan's development cooperation by region. The eight regions are: East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and Europe.

The Japanese government provides development cooperation in compliance with the principles of the

ODA Charter, in consideration of the principles of the United Nations Charter, balancing of the environment and development, the prevention of ODA's use for military purposes, the prevention of proliferation of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, the promotion of democratization and the protection of basic human rights and freedoms, as well as with other factors, and after determining the developing country's needs, socio-economic conditions, and the bilateral relations with the recipient country. Section 4 provides a concrete explanation of the factors that are taken into consideration for the implementation of Japan's ODA.

Finally, Section 5, introduces the system of implementation of Japan's ODA and a series of reform measures for providing more efficient and effective ODA, which are divided into the following three categories: "System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy," "Increasing Public Participation," and "Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance."

Section 1 Initiatives Relating to the Basic Policies of the ODA Charter

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

1. Official Development Assistance Charter (ODA Charter)

The current ODA Charter (revised in August 2003) consists of "I. Philosophy," "II. Principle of ODA Implementation," "III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy," and "IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the ODA Charter."

In "I. Philosophy," the objective of ODA is defined as "to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity." It sets out five basic policies for the attainment of these objectives:

(i) "supporting self-help efforts of developing countries" based on good governance; (ii) the perspective of "human security" for the implementation of support focused on individuals; (iii) the "assurance of fairness" with consideration given to the socially vulnerable, particularly for improving the status of women, and to the gaps between rich and poor, and between regions; (iv) the "utilization of Japan's experience and expertise" to make full use of its own experience in economic and social development to promote the growth of developing countries; and (v) "partnership and collaboration with the international community" with a view to pursuing collaboration with international organizations, other donor countries, and other assistance providers including

NGOs and the private sector. Based on these objectives and basic policies, Japan provides support focusing on the following priority issues of (i) "poverty reduction," (ii) "sustainable growth," (iii) "addressing global issues," and (iv) "peace-building."

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

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

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

2. Medium-Term ODA Policy

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

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

3. Country Assistance Policy

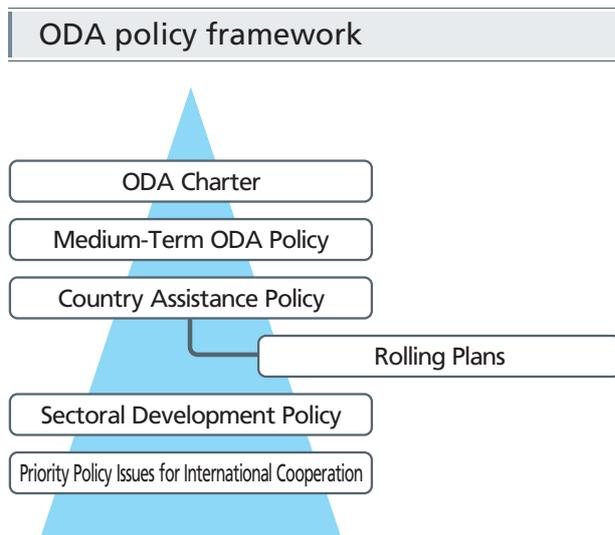
The Country Assistance Policy is Japan's country-specific aid policy. To formulate the documents, the political and socio-economic situations as well as development strategies and needs of each recipient country are taken into consideration. As a general rule, it is to be revised every five years. By FY2009, the "Country Assistance Programs" were formulated for 28 countries, but in

accordance with the "ODA Review Final Report" that was released in FY2010, it was determined that, for the policies to be more concise and strategic to highlight the priority areas and the direction of assistance for each country, it was changed as follows: (i) the name was changed from "Country Assistance Programs" to "Country Assistance Policy"; (ii) as a rule, the policy will

be formulated for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA; (iii) the well-modulated contents will be explicit and the formulation process streamlined; and (iv) the Rolling Plans to be combined as an annex to the Country Assistance Policy. In accordance with this policy, over the three years from FY2011, the Assistance Policy will be formulated for 40 to 50 countries every year, taking into consideration the input from the "Country-based ODA Task Forces"* comprised mainly of the Japanese Embassies and the JICA office in each recipient country, etc.

4. Sectoral Development Policies

Japan formulates Sectoral Development Policies in order to effectively implement development cooperation in specific sectors including health, education, water and sanitation, and the environment considering the discussions in the international community. In other words, by formulating sectoral development initiatives, these sectoral policies are reflected in the planning and proposal of ODA projects. Thus, Japan implements development cooperation that is favorable to the



recipient countries in the medium- to long-term as well. Formulating Sectoral Development Policies in addition to the ODA Charter, Medium-Term ODA Policy, and Country Assistance Policy further clarifies the guiding principles of Japan's development cooperation and makes its approach easier to understand.

5. Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation

In order to achieve the objectives of ODA – the development and growth of developing countries, Japan has decided in FY2013 to utilize ODA in a more strategic and effective manner based on three pillars: (i) ODA for achieving a free, prosperous, and stable international community; (ii) ODA for emerging and developing countries and Japan to grow together; and (iii) ODA for promoting human security and building up trust in Japan. Specifically, Japan has undertaken the following initiatives: (i) as part of ODA for achieving a free, prosperous, and stable international community, it backed up the efforts of the countries around the

world that promote democratization and national reconciliation, such as Myanmar; (ii) as part of ODA for emerging and developing countries and Japan to grow together, it supported the export of infrastructure systems and overseas expansion of small and medium enterprises and local governments; and (iii) as part of ODA for promoting human security and building up trust in Japan, it implemented initiatives for promoting human security in Africa, taking into account the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V).

6. Rolling Plans

As a rule, a "Rolling Plan" is a document made for each recipient country of Japan's ODA. In a Rolling Plan, basically all on-going ODA projects over a period of several years are classified and listed according to priority areas, development issues, and programs in relation to the development cooperation, at each stage from its approval to completion. The utilization of a variety of Rolling Plans is designed to better

adopt different development cooperation schemes in an integrated manner when designing, planning, and implementing ODA projects. This also helps improve the predictability on how assistance will be carried out over a period of several years. In accordance with the "ODA Review Final Report" announced in 2010, the Rolling Plans will be combined as an annex to the Country Assistance Policy.

Glossary

Country-based ODA task forces

Country-based ODA task forces were established in FY2003 in each recipient country of Japan's ODA, consisting primarily of the Japanese Embassy and the local offices of JICA, JETRO (Japan External Trade Organization), and JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation), for the effective and efficient implementation of Japan's ODA. It functions to harmonize Japan's aid policy with the development plan of the recipient countries, to conduct policy dialogues, to promote aid coordination among other development partners, and to enhance project formulation through needs surveys and project monitoring.

Section
2

Measures for Each Priority Issue

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

1. Poverty Reduction

(1) Education

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development that is needed for poverty reduction. It also enables individuals to develop their own potentials and capabilities, as well as to live with dignity. Education fosters understanding towards other people and different cultures, and forms the foundation for peace. However, across the world approximately 57 million children are still out of school. Approximately 800 million adults

<Japan's Efforts>

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

In 2010, Japan released the “Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011-2015,” as its new education cooperation policy to be implemented from 2011 through 2015, the target date to achieve EFA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). (Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.) The new policy promises that over five years from 2011 Japan will provide \$3.5 billion, focusing on (i) basic education; (ii) post-basic education (secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training and education, higher education); and (iii) education for vulnerable countries affected by conflicts or disasters. Japan aims to establish quality educational environment, paying particular attention to alienated children as well as vulnerable countries, and other areas where it is

do not have minimum literacy (the ability to read and write short, simple sentences), two-thirds of which are women.¹ In order to improve this situation, the international community has been working to achieve Education for All (EFA)*. In September 2012, the UN Secretary-General announced the Education First* initiative and called for the efforts of the international community to promote the spread of education.

difficult to deliver the assistance, and has been providing aid to enable individuals who have completed primary education to continue further education. Through this



Nicaraguan children with math textbooks that were developed through support from Japan. (Photo: Kohei Nakayama)

Note 1: Source: “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013” (the United Nations) and “EFA Global Monitoring Report 2012” (UNESCO)



Awiri Primary School in Dokolo district in Northern Uganda. A new classroom building was completed through support from Japan.
(Photo: Chieko Nakayama / Embassy of Japan in Uganda)

assistance, at least 7 million children will be able to enjoy the high-quality educational environment. In addition, Japan has proposed “School for All,” a basic educational aid model that is designed to provide access to quality education for all children. As part of its new policy, working together with schools, local communities, and governments, Japan is engaged to improve the learning environment in a variety of aspects such as (i) quality education (improving the quality of teachers, etc.); (ii) safe learning environment (provision of school facilities, health and sanitation); (iii) school based management; (iv) schools open to the local community; and (v) inclusive education for children disadvantaged in attending school due to poverty, gender discrimination, disability, and others. At the breakout session for education at the MDGs Follow-up Meeting held in Tokyo in June 2011, the theme of improving quality of education was discussed and compiled an outcome document with good practices.

Also, Japan has been an active participant in the efforts to discuss and reform the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)* (formerly known as FTI: Fast Track Initiative), which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education by 2015.

Japan served as a co-chair and a member of the Steering Committee since January 2008, due to its G8 presidency and also served as a director in 2012. Further, Japan’s contributions to GPE-related funds from FY2007 to FY2012 totaled approximately \$16 million.

As initiatives for Africa, at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008, Japan announced that it would implement the construction of 1,000 primary/secondary schools and 5,500 classrooms, provide support for the capacity building of 100,000 math and science teachers, and extend support for school management improvements at 10,000 schools over the course of five years starting in 2008. As of March 2013, 1,319 primary/secondary schools with 7,161 classrooms have been constructed, support for capacity building has been provided to approximately 800,000 math and science teachers, and school management improvement projects have been implemented at 19,904 schools. Thus, Japan achieved its goals. At the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in June 2013, Japan announced that it would provide high-quality educational environments for additional 20 million children over the course of five years starting

in 2013, through the expansion of support for math and science education improvement and school management improvement projects.

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

Afghanistan is a country with an estimated illiterate population of approximately 11 million (about 40% of the population) due to the impact of about three decades of civil war. The government of Afghanistan aims to provide 3.6 million people with literacy education by 2014. Since 2008, Japan is contributing to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan with a total of approximately ¥5.3 billion in grant aid through the UNESCO to provide literacy education to 1 million people in 100 districts of

18 provinces of Afghanistan.

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

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



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer working for school education in Sri Lanka. He visits schools to advise local teachers on teaching methods. (Photo: Yuka Okada)



A classroom scene of a primary school in Santa Rosa City, El Oro province, Ecuador. Japan will provide support to build classrooms. (Photo: Nobue Hanzawa / Embassy of Japan in Ecuador)

EFA: Education for All

Education for All (EFA) is an international movement that aims at ensuring everyone in the world has the opportunity to receive at least a basic education. The five main organizations involved in EFA are the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with UNESCO serving as the overall coordinator.

Education First

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

Basic education

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

GPE: Global Partnership for Education

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

JOCV under the Special Program for School Teachers

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

South Sudan

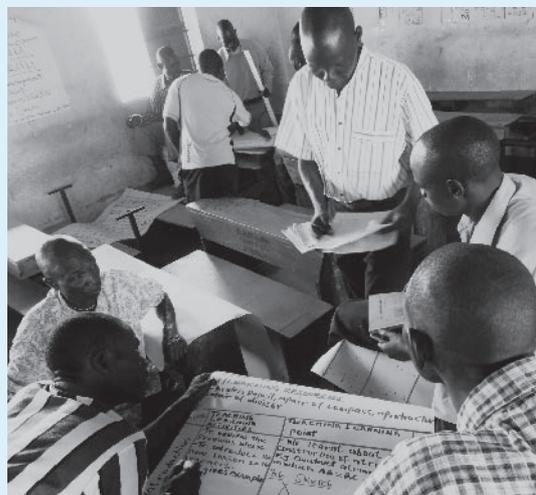
Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in Southern Sudan (SMASESS) Technical Cooperation Project (November 2009 – June 2013)

South Sudan has only recently gained independence from Sudan in July 2011. Before independence, the people of South Sudan did not have sufficient opportunities to receive education. In the immediate aftermath of independence, roughly 65% of teachers in South Sudan did not receive any teacher training. In particular, the subject areas of mathematics and science that require structured education were taught by teachers who necessarily did not have the basic primary education level knowledge of these disciplines.

In light of this situation, after the civil war in Sudan ended in 2005, Japan began extending cooperation to South Sudan for strengthening mathematics and science education, and from 2009, technical cooperation aimed at strengthening the teaching skills of primary school teachers in mathematics and science.

This project aims to strengthen the capabilities of trainers in charge of training primary school teachers in mathematics and science, as well as through supporting the creation of a structured training implementation system, to improve the teaching skills of mathematics and science teachers. During the three and a half years of the cooperation, the project fostered 369 trainers, conducted trainings for 1,125 teachers, and developed training materials and other tools.

By the end of this project, it was confirmed that as a result of these activities, the mathematics and science exam scores of students who were taught by teachers that participated in the trainings tended to be higher than the scores of students who were taught by teachers that did not participate in the trainings. This project had visible impacts on the mathematics and science abilities of pupils.



Training participants discussing course plans while developing a teaching plan for practical coursework training (Photo: JICA)

Laos

Basic Education Improvement Program Technical Cooperation Project, Grant Aid (September 2012 – Ongoing)

The Government of Laos has set targets to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2020 and to achieve the MDGs with a deadline of 2015. In the field of education, the Government aims to expand fair access to education (equal access of all to education), improve the quality of education, and strengthen planning and operational capabilities.

To make strides in improving and strengthening access to education, quality of education, and planning and operational capabilities at every level from the central government to the provincial, district and community levels, Japan has been providing supports through this program.

Under this program, approximately 170 primary and junior high schools have been newly built, refurbished, or expanded in southern Laos through Japanese Grant Aid since 2008, enabling approximately 25,000 students to attend classes in improved environments.

A general understanding pervades among students and teachers in the educational sector in Laos that science and mathematics are complex and difficult to understand. Therefore, Japan is carrying out the Technical Cooperation Projects “Project for Improving Science and Mathematics Teacher Training” and “Project for Improving In-service Teacher Training for Science and Mathematics Education.” Through these projects, Japan is assisting with improving the instruction methods utilized by trainers of science and mathematics teachers at teacher training schools, and with ensuring that a sustainable teacher training system takes hold at schools. In this way, Japan contributes to improving the quality of science and mathematics classes.

Furthermore, to strengthen the operational capabilities of central and local education administration authorities for improved access to primary education and enhanced quality of education, Japan is providing supports to over 16 districts through the Technical Cooperation Project “Supporting Community Initiatives for Primary Education Development in the Southern Provinces” and its follow-up projects. (As of August 2013)



At a training workshop for the village education development committee in Mounlapamok District, Champassack Province. A village education map being drawn to gauge the whereabouts of preschool children in the village. (Photo: Naoko Tateno)

Education is Much Mightier than the Sword: An Education Improvement Project for Malala's Homeland

— Supporting hard and soft infrastructure for vocational training in Pakistan —

Stories from the field

02

Lahore is a city in the eastern Pakistan Province of Punjab along the border of India. It is Pakistan's second largest industrial city after Karachi, and has already seen the entry of many foreign companies into its market, including Japanese automakers. Lahore is a foundational part of the Pakistani economy, promoting the growth of industry and developing human resources. In charge of fostering the engineers crucial for Punjab's economy is the Government College of Technology Railway Road Lahore, a school that continues to place graduates to local corporations.

Through "the Project for Development of Center of Excellence (CoE) for Technical Education," JICA has been working since December 2008 to facilitate collaboration among the College's Mechanical and Architecture Departments, the federal government of Pakistan, and provincial government of Punjab. Central to this project has been its Chief Advisor Mr. Yuji Kurokawa. He is joined by Mr. Koji Sawada for work with the Mechanical Department and Mr. Minoru Ito for work with the Architecture Department. The three are collaborating on such efforts as those to improve the College's curriculum, develop educational materials, train teachers, and strengthen relationships with industry.

"The situation was such that the curriculum had not been updated since 2000, it was up to teachers to find educational materials, there weren't enough teachers in terms of absolute numbers, facilities and equipment were wearing out, and there was no support for graduating students to find jobs," explained Mr. Kurokawa. The project proceeded through stages, first hearing the opinions of graduates, then visiting local corporations and cooperating companies to research their needs towards education. This was followed by three years of work to revise the content of classes, and then efforts to revise the college's curriculum and develop educational materials. Furthermore, the Project invited corporation representatives to speak to the students at the College, held job fairs to bring students and business people together, established corporate internships, and organized technical competitions to enhance student skills. From March 2012, the new curriculum was picked up by the federal government and became the shared curriculum not just for Punjab, but for the entire country.

"There is an urgent desire in industry for the fostering of human resources with practical skills and knowledge," pointed out Mr. Sawada, who worked with the Mechanical Department. "The academic abilities of the students improved when we enhanced our collaboration with corporations. The pass rate for the graduation examination used to be around 60%, but it's 80% today. We've also achieved a job placement rate of over 50%. There are a lot of Japanese automakers active in



Students learn how to work with concrete (Photo: Minoru Ito)

Pakistan, but Japanese small and medium enterprises that make automotive parts are showing more caution about entering the market here because of concerns over issues like terrorism and a lack of security.

They currently have no choice but to ask local manufacturing corporations to make parts for them. By placing graduates with technical skills in local corporations, I believe that we can make a contribution to achievements such as an increase in the quality of Japanese automotive products, reduced costs, and shortened the time to delivery for local operations."

Mr. Ito, who worked with the Architecture Department, made a big contribution by facilitating the first ever acceptance of women at a technical college in Pakistan. Due to local customs, there are strong-rooted negative feelings in Pakistan towards moves by women to pursue education or employment. In the midst of a society where the literacy rate among adult women is only approximately 40%, Mr. Ito proposed and realized a coeducational program within the Architecture Department. Twenty-four female students entered the department in the new program's first academic year. Today, the College has 70 female students within its three grades.

"The acceptance of female students was approved in the process of revising the curriculum and developing educational materials. In Pakistan, only graduates of a university architectural program can become architects. Architects are skilled in the field of design, but are lacking structural field skills because it is outside of their specialty. Our thought was that we could open a new path for employment by fostering female college students who can support architects with those structural field skills. We first established practical learning courses on topics like concrete in an effort to strengthen our structural field program, and from there it was decided that we could start to accept female students."

In addition to the above activities, in March 2013, Japanese grant aid made it possible to build a dedicated classroom building and a practical learning room for structural classes for the Architecture Department as well as to purchase equipment for both the Mechanical and Architectural Departments. A separate prayer room, a health services room, and a washroom were also created for the female students, and women came to account for over half of the instructors.

Half a year before the attack on Malala Yousafzai, a girl who has repeatedly argued for the importance of education for women, a bombing occurred at a train station near the school. This led to a debate, with some calling for the removal of a recruitment billboard which featured a photograph of female students. But the female teachers declared that they would protect their female students. They blocked the removal of the billboard, and took a stance of not giving up when faced with terror. With strong resolves, the women of Pakistan are protecting their own right to education. There are many women throughout the country who have a strong will just like Malala.

"By creating an office for the teachers, which they didn't have before, we put the school on the path towards improved communication between faculty members, more efficient school management, improvements in student grades, gender equality, internships, and employment. We even built an elevator in the classroom building so that students living with disabilities can take classes, too."

Through its "visible" ODA and work to improve both soft and hard infrastructure, Japan is promoting reform in vocational education in Pakistan.



Mr. Ito, Mr. Kurokawa and Mr. Sawada (from the left) stand at the entrance of the Government College of Technology Railway Road Lahore (Photo: Yuji Kurokawa)

(2) Health, Welfare, and Population

A large number of people living in developing countries do not have access to the basic health services that are usually available in developed countries. At present, the lack of hygienic environments has led to the annual loss of 6.9 million children under the age of five due to infectious diseases, undernutrition, diarrhea, and other health ailments.² Moreover, over 280,000 pregnant women lose their lives every year without getting emergency obstetric care by skilled birth attendants like obstetrician, gynecologist and midwives.³ Furthermore, the world's population continues to increase, and it is leading to further poverty, unemployment, food shortages, delayed education, and environmental deterioration in poorer countries with higher rates of population growth.

From the perspective of solving these problems, the international community has been working together to achieve the health-related MDGs (Goal 4: reducing child mortality, Goal 5: improving maternal health, Goal 6:

preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases) since 2000. The deadline to achieve the MDGs, the year 2015, is approaching; however, the delay in the progress is especially in low income countries is making it difficult to achieve these goals. Moreover, even in the countries in which the indicators have improved, low-income families are still unable to access medical services since they cannot afford to pay the medical costs. Thus, disparities in health within a country are posing an additional challenge. In addition, in recent years there is a need for addressing new health issues, such as malnutrition including overnutrition, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cancer, and increasing aging populations. In order to address such increasingly diversified health issues in each country and region in the world, it is important to achieve "Universal Health Coverage (UHC)" to ensure that all people obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them. (See page 9)

<Japan's Efforts>

● Health and Medicine

In May 2013, Japan formulated "Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy." This strategy positions global health issues as a priority for Japan's diplomacy, and sets forth policies for the private and public sectors to work together in order to improve global health.

At TICAD V in June, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced this strategy in the opening speech of the conference, and expressed Japan's determination to contribute to the promotion of UHC through which all people of the world can receive basic health care services, based on the principle that improving the health of all people is indispensable to realize human security. It was also announced that Japan will provide ¥50 billion and provide support for human resource development of 120,000 people in the field of health in the next five years.

For more than 50 years Japan has been providing health insurance systems such as the universal health insurance

system, and has become a society in which people enjoy the best health and the longest life expectancy in the world. Under this strategy, Japan will pursue such efforts as the effective implementation of bilateral assistance, strategic collaborations with global initiatives of international



Neonatal resuscitation training in Angola, provided by a specialist from the University of Campinas in Brazil. Japan is providing support through triangular cooperation. (Photo: Kayo Omachi / JICA Angola Field Office)

Note 2: Source: UN "The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013"

Note 3: Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010"



A nurse disinfecting her hands using alcohol disinfectant dispenser attached to a bed in pediatric ward in the Gombe Hospital in Uganda. (Photo: Kentaro Taketani / Saraya Co., Ltd.) (See “Stories from the field” on page 47)

organizations, etc., the enhancement of domestic capabilities and the fostering of human resources.

Over the past years, Japan has attached great importance to global health, which is directly related to human security. Japan has led international discussions on health system* strengthening. At the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, infectious diseases were taken up for the first time as a major item on the agenda of the Summit. This led to the establishment of new funding mechanisms such as the “Global Fund to Fight AIDS,

Tuberculosis and Malaria” in 2002.

At the July 2008 G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the “Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health” was released under agreement by the G8 nations, asserting the importance of strengthening health systems. Moreover, at the G8 Muskoka Summit (Canada) in June 2010, under the Muskoka Initiative that aims to strengthen support for maternal and child health, Japan announced that it would additionally provide up to ¥50 billion, approximately \$500 million, over the next five years from 2011.

In addition, Japan presented the “Japan’s Global Health Policy 2011-2015” at the September 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs, and announced that Japan would provide \$5 billion of aid (including a contribution of up to \$800 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) in the coming years from 2011), for the purpose of contributing to the achievement of the health-related MDGs. The three pillars of Japan’s global health policy are; (i) maternal, newborn and child health; (ii) measures against the three major infectious diseases* (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria); and (iii) response to public health emergencies, including polio and new strains of pandemic influenza (See page 81 for details regarding infectious diseases). Especially, Japan is striving to provide assistance based on the EMBRACE* for maternal and newborn child health, which are the most off-track to meet the targets in Ghana,



In October 2013, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Norio Mitsuya had a meeting with Dr. Pe Thet Khin, Minister for Health of Myanmar.

Senegal, Bangladesh, and other countries. This strategy encourages mutually complementary collaboration with international organizations and other development partners to enable developing countries to tackle and achieve the health-related MDGs. Moreover, Japan aims to save approximately 430,000 maternal lives and 11.3 million children's lives across partner countries in cooperation with international organizations and other development partners. In particular, by strengthening measures against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in making further financial contributions to the Global Fund and Japan's bilateral assistance, Japan is working to provide effective assistance to reduce 470,000 deaths by AIDS, 990,000 deaths by tuberculosis, and 3.3 million deaths by malaria across partner countries, in cooperation with other development partners.



The project for Strengthening Community-based Child Health Promotion System in Urban Areas in Zambia. Weighing and growth monitoring of infants is conducted in this project. (Photo: Hisayuki Inaba)

Health System

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

The three major infectious diseases

Refers to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Worldwide deaths from these diseases total to approximately 3.6 million. The spread of these infectious diseases significantly impacts society and the economy, and is a factor that inhibits national development. Accordingly, it is a serious threat to human security, and a global issue that must be addressed by unified efforts of the international community.

EMBRACE

(Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)

Assistance for strengthening the system of providing comprehensive maternal and child health care. It aims to provide continuum of care throughout the pregnancy, from pre-pregnancy (including adolescence and family planning), antenatal maternity, postnatal, newborn, to infant period, viewing these periods in a single timeline by creating linkages between family, community and primary/secondary/third healthcare facilities. Specifically, such care includes checkups for pregnant women, birth assistance, immunization, improvement in nutrition, human resource development for maternal, newborn and child health, development of facilities with the capacity to provide emergency obstetric care, strengthening of system of governments and medical institutions, utilization of maternal handbooks, and postnatal checkups.

Nine French-speaking African countries

Human Resource Management in Health Sector for French Speaking West and Central African Countries 2 Training Course in Japan (Training and Dialogue Program) (2012 – 2013)

During the TICAD V, Japan announced its intention to support the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC). The goal of UHC is ensuring that all people can use the appropriate promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services they need without suffering financial hardships.

Many African countries have a shortage of healthcare workers providing health and medical services. The overconcentration of healthcare workers in urban areas, the outflow of healthcare workers to other countries, and deterioration in quality are also among the grave challenges facing the countries.

This training was conducted for trainees to learn in depth about Japan's initiatives, e.g., for the fostering and deployment of healthcare workers as well as for the retention of healthcare workers in remote and rural areas. The objective was to get trainees to draw on the knowhow they acquired during this training to implement initiatives that will help resolve the issues confronting their own countries.

This training was designed for government officials managing human resources in the health sector in the nine French-speaking African countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Mali, Togo, and Senegal. In five years from FY2009, more than 70 people took part in this training and conducted lively discussions with trainees from countries having the same challenges.

One of the outputs of this training course was the establishment of "the network for the human resources for health in francophone African countries (Reseau Vision Tokyo 2010, in French)" in 2012, at the proposal of the trainees. With the cooperation of the National Center for Global Health and Medicine in Japan, the wisdom of francophone Africa was exchanged and accumulated through Japanese assistance. Many spillover effects emerged, including the creation of a document that outlines the general situation of the human resources in the health sector in each country, and the holding of technical exchanges concerning the human resources information system for health (iHRIS) and presentations at international conferences.



A lecture during the training in Japan (Photo: National Center for Global Health and Medicine)

Saving Lives by Promoting Hand Washing in Hospitals

– Saraya’s Disinfection Business in Uganda –

03 Stories from the field

In May 2011, medical soap and disinfectant manufacturer Saraya Co., Ltd. set up an overseas subsidiary, Saraya East Africa Co., Ltd. in Uganda on the African continent. Prior to the establishment of the subsidiary, Saraya had been cooperating with activities to improve the sanitary environment in the villages of Uganda through UNICEF. The new company was created out of the belief that Saraya could utilize its experience of sanitation improvement to contribute to solving various development issues in East Africa caused by poor sanitary environment. It was also founded based on the feeling that there was a potential of carrying out related business in the markets of East Africa. The company is now moving forward with a preparatory survey with the aim to produce and sell its alcohol hand rub locally in Uganda. This project has been approved by JICA as the “Preparatory Survey for BOP Business*1 Promotion”.

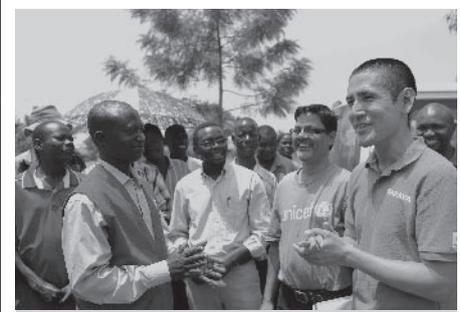
Uganda has a high infant mortality rate (IMR) of 99 in 1,000, and a poor maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 310 in 100,000. The biggest risk factors associated with the IMR, besides malaria, are acute diarrheal disease and acute respiratory illnesses. The major cause of the high MMR is an infectious disease as well – post-caesarian sepsis. Insufficient progress in infrastructure development has left many hospitals in Uganda without access to clean water, making infectious diseases a life-threatening issue for children and pregnant women.

Saraya started its support for Uganda in 2010 as a part of its CSR*2 activity. The company already knew that the blackstrap molasses made in Uganda as a byproduct of the production of sugar and liquor from cane sugar could be used to manufacture bioethanol needed to make alcohol hand rub. Since alcohol hand rubs require no water, they seemed to present an effective means of improving hand hygiene even in a country like Uganda, where there is poor access to clean water. The company began to consider establishing new business in the country, and a cooperative preparatory survey was conducted through a JICA scheme.



A doctor at Gombe Hospital explains that he can no longer see patients without using hand sanitizer. At an outpatient examination room. (Photo: Kentaro Taketani / Saraya Co., Ltd.)

Mr. Kazumasa Miyamoto, the President of Saraya East Africa, has experience of living in Uganda as a JOCV. He was attracted by the country, and returned there after his assignment was over, and established an NPO in 2009 to support the local agriculture. “In the process of extending microfinance loans to agricultural projects, I



Mr. Miyamoto with local sanitation environment improvement cooperation staff
(Photo: Kentaro Taketani / Saraya Co., Ltd.)

came to believe that we must not neglect the idea of profit as we work on development issues – we can in fact make a more sustainable and effective contribution to solving the issues by working in line with market principles and running projects as a business wherever possible. Right around the time that I started to think that way, I met representatives from Saraya, who were at that time considering setting up a branch office here.”

Mr. Miyamoto began his work with a pilot project in two public hospitals. With the cooperation from two JOCV nurses at each location, he first implemented training for hospital staff on the importance of hand hygiene based on the hospital sanitation program of WHO. From there, they introduced the alcohol hand rub into the hospitals, conducted continuous surveys on the use of hand sanitation, and gave feedback diligently to hospital staff how hand hygiene had produced the positive effects depending on the amount of rub used. (see the photo on page 45)

At Gombe Hospital, one of the hospitals where he conducted the project, prior to the project there had been an average of around five cases of post-caesarian sepsis and around seven cases of infant acute diarrheal disease every month. Yet in November 2012, half a year after the introduction of the alcohol hand rub, the attack rate for both infectious diseases had reached zero. Mr. Miyamoto commented, “The hospital director was overjoyed, ‘This is the first time this has ever happened since the opening of this hospital!’ He is now working as a missionary for us, spreading the awareness of the prevention of hospital-associated infections (HAI) in and outside of the country. I guess it would have much greater impact when they learn the success story of the hospital in the same environment as theirs, rather than we, coming from outside of the country, explain persistently to them.”

The project is now working on promoting the alcohol hand rubs to even more hospitals and conducting a survey to know if the cycle from local production to distribution can be established. Mr. Miyamoto explained the key points to work towards BOP business in Africa.

“BOP business does not differ in the basic principles from other business. If the local people need the product, it will sell well, and if they don’t need it, it won’t sell. We provide consumers with fair-priced products and services that we have put out into the world with confidence. While we are contributing to the development of the countries of Africa, which are sure to grow in the future, but at the same time, I feel that we too are receiving the favors of the African market, which is now so full of possibilities. By doing so, I believe that the local people and the companies can construct mutually beneficial relationships, which I think would lead to social contribution.”

*1. See page 150.

*2. Corporate Social Responsibility.

● Assistance for the persons with disabilities

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

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



Ms. Yokomatsu, a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, provides rehabilitation for disabled children in Aqaba, Jordan. (Photo: Hironobu Kubota)

Myanmar

Project for Supporting Social Welfare Administration - Promotion of Social Participation of the Deaf Community Technical Cooperation Project (December 2007 – Ongoing)

Public services necessary for the social participation of the disabled are not adequate in Myanmar. One of its major challenges is ensuring that hearing-impaired people (deaf community) who use sign language as their first language are able to obtain necessary information and access adequate services, including education and health services. In daily life, teachers at schools for the deaf and family members of the deaf provide simple sign language interpreting. Oftentimes, however, they are unable to provide interpreting at conferences, courts, hospitals, and education settings, making it urgent to train people capable of sign language interpreting (sign language interpreters).

This project is designed to make sign language more accessible, as well as to train people that teach sign language to sign language interpreters (sign language teachers). By doing so, the project aims to facilitate the social participation of the deaf community – one of the last groups among the disabled people in Myanmar to receive assistance.

In Phase I, which commenced in 2007, public servants, deaf persons, and teachers at schools for the deaf collaborated and decided on a standard sign language, developed teaching materials, and carried out activities to make sign language more accessible. Through these activities, sign language teachers were fostered. Also, the skills of public servants were improved to be able to establish social welfare administrative services that meet the wishes of people with disabilities.

In Phase II implemented since August 2011, the sign language teaching skills of sign language teachers have been enhanced through various activities, including training for sign language teachers as well as workshops for learning the importance of sign language interpreting, both conducted in Myanmar, and through trainings in Japan. Today, sign language teachers have become instructors and are teaching to increase the number of sign language interpreters.

(As of August 2013)



Future sign language interpreters receiving training (Photo: JICA)

(3) Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is a serious issue related to human life. In 2011, approximately 768 million people worldwide had no access to safe drinking water such as water supply or wells and approximately 2.5 billion people—about a half of the population of developing

countries—had no access to basic sanitation such as sewage systems.⁴ More than 11% of children under five years old lose their lives due to diarrhea caused by a lack of safe water and basic sanitation facilities.⁵

<Japan's Efforts>

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



Smiling children pumping water from a well in Kitgum District in Northern Uganda. (Photo: Aigoual Leonard Francis / Embassy of Japan in Uganda)



Children collecting water from a spring into plastic jerry cans in Rwanda. Collecting water is a job for children. (Photo: Akiko Nakatomi / Embassy of Japan in Uganda)

disaster response capacities of individuals and local communities).

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

Since TICAD IV in 2008, Japan has been promoting the development of water and sanitation facilities, and by 2012 it has: (i) implemented grant aid and loan aid projects to provide safe drinking water to 10.79 million people; and (ii) provided support for the capacity building of more than 13,000 managers and users in the field of water resources (including the relevant personnel in the water management cooperative association of villages).

In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan announced that it would continue providing support for ensuring access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities for approximately 10 million people for a period of five years, as well as provide support for fostering 1,750 waterworks engineers.

Note 4: Source: “Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water: 2013 Update” (WHO/UNICEF)
Note 5: Source: “Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed” (UNICEF, 2012)

Burkina Faso

Project for Enhancement of Water Supply Infrastructure Management and Hygiene and Sanitation in the Regions of Central Plateau Technical Cooperation Project (June 2009 – June 2013)

Burkina Faso is located in the Sahel region in West Africa. Securing safe water has been a constant priority for the people in this country. In the Central Plateau and Southern Central regions, Japan has installed 300 wells through grant aid, as well as implemented the Technical Cooperation Project, “Project for Enhancement of Water Supply Infrastructure Management and Hygiene and Sanitation in the Regions of Central Plateau (PROGEA),” for the proper maintenance and management of wells.

This Technical Cooperation Project was designed to establish a system of maintaining and managing wells through residents’ own efforts. Organizing a “well management committee” per well that consists of residents, among other activities, allow the operating rate of a well to be improved.

The project provided aid towards clarifying the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, such as local public bodies, water utilization cooperatives comprised of several well management committees, and pump repairers, and establishing good hygiene habits, such as hand washing.

As part of the project’s activities, water utilization cooperatives, which were established on a pilot basis in 80 villages, have been established in nearly all of the villages (563 villages) in the region with the understanding of residents, and could possibly expand nationwide.



Residents collecting water from a well maintained and managed by a water utilization cooperative (Photo: Takeshi Ono / Earth and Human Corporation)

South Sudan

The Project for Management Capacity Enhancement of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation Technical Cooperation Project (November 2010 – November 2013)

South Sudan gained independence in July 2011, but has grappled with domestic infrastructure facilities that were minimally maintained and managed due to more than 20 years of civil war. Waterworks facilities were no exception. Except for some refurbishment, water supply facilities in South Sudan’s capital have been inadequately managed since their construction in the 1930s. Consequently, the water supply after independence had covered no more than roughly 8% of the population (approx. 30,000 people). Many of the city’s people relied on untreated water collected from the White Nile River, or shallow well water with high saline concentrations. Moreover, distributing water in a planned and efficient manner had been fraught with challenges due to various factors, including the lack of knowledge and skills in waterworks management of the personnel of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation and the Corporation’s insufficient budget.

Japan therefore started a Technical Cooperation Project to South Sudan from 2010. This Technical Cooperation Project, for example, has strengthened the Corporation’s capacities to maintain and manage waterworks facilities, manage water quality, and manage the Corporation’s finances. This three-year cooperation has equipped the personnel with the ability to create records of water quality inspections on their own, which in turn has led to improvements in water quality. In addition, the personnel can now create reports on water fee collection, which has contributed to fee revenue increases. In parallel with the Grant Aid projects to expand the facilities at the Juba water treatment plant and to develop water delivery pipelines, Japan aims to increase the Juba population with water supply access by more than ten times the current number to around 350,000 people.



An expert giving onsite guidance regarding water quality sampling to staff of the Division of Water Quality Testing (Photo: JICA South Sudan Office)

Bringing Infrastructure and Human Resources Together to Deliver Safe Water

– Support for Cambodia from the Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau –

Stories from the field

04

There are not many countries around the world where people have easy access to clean water through water faucets. Even in the urban areas of Cambodia, a country located on the Indochina Peninsula, access to safe water is possible for only 62% of the population.

During the period of civil war continuing on from the 1970s, the regime of Pol Pot destroyed much of Cambodia's infrastructure. As a result, there are many regions without water and sewer systems, and there is a lack of the human resources needed for the management and operation of waterworks. To address such problems, Japan formulated a water supply master plan, and since 1993, Japan has been working to rebuild the country's waterways together with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB). In 1999, the Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau started technical cooperation for the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA). The PPWSA had already begun to install water pipes. Officials from the Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau proposed the introduction of a device for the remote management of water leaks and taught PPWSA officials about methods for waterworks management.

The Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau continued support even after that project was completed. The Bureau participated in a JICA project started in 2003, the "Project on Capacity Building for Water Supply System." Thanks to the support, the PPWSA was able to realize 24-hour water supply with a low rate of leakage, a safe level of quality that ensures potable water, and a stable system for the collection of fees. The water system coverage rate in Phnom Penh used to be just 25% in 1993, but has now reached over 90%, while the rate of unaccounted-for water (UFW), a measure of the amount of revenue lost by waterworks due to leaks or thievery, has fallen dramatically from 70% in the 1990s to 6% today. These successes are being called the "Miracle of Phnom Penh." In thanks, the Government of Cambodia even awarded the Mayor of Kitakyushu with the Grand Cross medal, an award of friendship. This medal is awarded in the name of the King



Mr. Kawasaki confirms financial condition and offers guidance for improvement to the staff of the Kampot Water Supply Authority (second from the right) (Photo: Takayuki Kawasaki)



Confirmation is made about the valve update plan with the manager in charge of water purification at the Phum Prek Water Treatment Plant in Phnom Penh. (Photo: Takayuki Kawasaki)

of Cambodia to foreign nationals who contribute to friendly bilateral relations. The officials of the Water Bureau were also given an award of friendship, the Knight rank.

The project is currently spreading beyond Phnom Penh to support the waterworks of eight regional cities such as Siem Reap and Kampot. Chief Advisor on this project is Mr. Takayuki Kawasaki. He is an expert of the management department, and is working to foster the human resources that will be able to sustainably maintain the waterworks infrastructure built through the support so far.

"To be honest, when I took this post, I was shocked. At some of the regional water bureaus, they could not order the parts or chemicals needed for waterways maintenance even when they ran out. In order to provide the stable supply of needed goods, it is necessary to estimate the timing for purchases based on proper inventory management and secure a sufficient budget. Financial management using budget reports and financial statements is needed to this end. This is not just about waterworks skills – I really felt that if we didn't improve the level of management capabilities here, they would not be able to manage a stable water system."

The project implemented training programs in order to improve this situation. The officials of the PPWSA played an active part in this. With experience in realizing stable water supply management, they took up the job of training human resources in each of the eight regional cities. The Authority's program has been highly evaluated throughout Southeast Asia, with requests currently said to be coming in from countries such as Nepal and Myanmar for new training programs.

Mr. Kawasaki aims to create a cycle among the eight regional cities such that the water bureaus that have learned management methods will be able to teach other bureaus that have not.

"It takes time to develop human resources. There are those among the waterworks officials here that feel extremely resistant to the efforts of the Japanese to negate the way things have been done up until now. But if they continue with their improper management methods, their system will eventually fail. Japan cannot continue this support forever. What is important here is that Cambodians organize their own training system. The realization of a stable water supply system requires both the maintenance of infrastructure and continued development of human resources."

The Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau is expanding its support beyond Cambodia to Viet Nam and China. In 2010, the Bureau established the "Kitakyushu Oversea Water Business Association." This association consists of 140 corporate members and works on initiatives to export Japan's waterworks technology through routes pioneered by the Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau in countries like Cambodia.

Thanks to the trust forged with other countries through the international support given by the Kitakyushu City Water and Sewer Bureau, new business opportunities are now being created for the private sector.

(4) Agriculture

The population of undernourished people still remains large, and grain prices tend to rise again. In such circumstances, efforts towards agricultural development are urgent issue for the achievement of “eradication of extreme poverty and hunger,” Goal 1 of the MDGs. In addition, three out of four poor people in developing

<Japan's Efforts>

As Japan's ODA Charter states, Japan recognizes the importance of cooperation on agricultural efforts to poverty reduction and Japan is proactively striving to address food problems as a global issue. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to avert food shortages, and in the medium- to long-term, Japan aims to help increase and improve production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the cause of food shortages including hunger.

Specifically, Japan uses its knowledge and experience to strengthen development and disseminate capacity of agricultural production technology suited to the cultivation environment, to strengthen organizations of farmers, and to assist policy-making as well as to improve the infrastructures like irrigation facilities and farm roads. Japan has also supported the research of NERICA* (New Rice for Africa) and the spread of its production techniques, as well as introduction of a market-based agricultural promotion (SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project) approach*. In particular, in order to assist for reducing post-harvest loss* and promoting intra-trade and distribution, Japan supports transportation/storage and improvement of loading ports at the distribution stage, as well as development and management of water resources and agricultural land resources. Through these efforts, Japan aims to build an efficient system of providing agricultural products and food, from production, processing, distribution to sales phase. Further, Japan provides assistance in the agricultural sector through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the World Food Programme (WFP), and other international organizations.

At a side event of the TICAD IV in 2008, Japan announced the “Coalition for African Rice Development” (CARD)* initiative that aims at doubling African rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from the original 14 million tons/year to 28 million tons/year over a period of ten years. Currently, Japan is working with rice-producing countries in Africa and international organizations, to support the creation of a National Rice

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

Development Strategy (NRDS) for each of the 23 Sub-Saharan African countries, and is implementing projects based on that strategy.

In addition, at an outreach session on food security at G8 L'Aquila Summit (Italy) in July 2009, Japan pledged at least \$3 billion over three years in 2010-2012 for agricultural development including infrastructure, and provided approximately \$3.9 billion (commitment basis) by the end of 2012. Additionally, the rapid increase of agricultural investment in developing countries has become an international issue since it was reported as “land grab” by some media outlets. For this reason, Japan proposed Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)* at the L'Aquila Summit and has since been gaining support at international fora such as the G8, G20 and APEC. Furthermore, the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* was established at the



The first planting rice paddies in Angola
(Photo: Naohiro Nosaka / JICA Angola Field Office)

G8 Camp David Summit (the U.S.) in May 2012. At an event held in relation to the G8 Lough Erne Summit (the United Kingdom) in June 2013, the progress report of the New Alliance was published and new African partner countries were announced. It was also announced that as a framework of the New Alliance, the relevant international organizations will implement the “Forward-looking research and analysis programme for responsible agricultural investment” with financial support from Japan. In September 2013, Japan held the Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable in New York, and discussed issues of agricultural development. Japan has stressed the importance of agriculture as an industry that will play an important role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and stimulating economic growth throughout Africa, and contributes to the development of agriculture in Africa.

Furthermore, Japan also promotes efforts to assist the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)*, which aims to enhance agricultural market transparency, in the G20.

At TICAD V in June 2013, Japan announced that as an assistance measure to promote market-based agriculture, it would provide assistance for human resource development of 1,000 technical advisers, develop organizations for 50,000 smallholder farmers, and dispatch experts, as well as promote the SHEP approach (to be rolled out in 10 countries.)



A Japanese expert and local extension officers collecting samples of wheat and barley from an agricultural field to survey the yield amount in Iran. (Photo: Kazuo Nakabayashi)

NERICA

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

Market-based agricultural promotion (SHEP*) approach for smallholder farmers

An effort to assist smallholder farmers to enhance their agricultural organizations through trainings and research on local markets, and to provide guidance on cultivation techniques and development of agricultural roads while taking account of gender, in order to help them improve their capacities to manage their agricultural businesses in accordance with the market.

*SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project

Post-harvest loss

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

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

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

Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

An initiative proposed by Japan at the G8 L'Aquila Summit in response to unintentional negative impacts that result from large-scale agricultural investment (acquisition of farmland with foreign capital) in developing countries. In addition to mitigating the negative impacts of agricultural investment, it aims to promote agricultural development in the host country as well as harmonize and maximize the benefits enjoyed by that country's government, local people, and investors.

G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

With the cooperation of the G8, African countries, and the private sector, this initiative was launched under the aims of achieving sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and lifting 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty over the next 10 years. Under the initiative, the Country Cooperation Framework was formulated for the African partner countries, which include financial commitment of the G8, specific policy actions by the governments of the partner countries, and private-sector investment intents. By June 2013, the cooperation framework was formulated for nine countries, including Ethiopia, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Benin, Malawi, and Mozambique, and efforts are being promoted.

AMIS: Agricultural Market Information System

Launched as a countermeasure against food price volatility by the G20 in 2011. It allows each of the G20 countries, the main exporting and importing countries, companies, and international organizations to share agricultural and food market information (production output, price, etc.) in a timely, precise, and transparent manner. Japan has supported the efforts of ASEAN countries through which they aim to improve the accuracy of ASEAN agricultural and statistical information used by AMIS as data.

Ghana

Project for Sustainable Development of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production in the Republic of Ghana

Technical Cooperation Project (July 2009 – Ongoing)

Rice, one of Ghana's staple foods, has seen a rapid expansion in consumption levels in recent years. Due to stagnant levels of domestic rice production, however, Ghana relies on imported rice for about two-thirds of its domestic consumption requirements. In order to increase rice production in view of this situation, the Project for Sustainable Development of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production in Ghana collaborates with local agriculture extension workers to spread techniques that improve productivity by leveraging Japan's rice cultivation knowhow and techniques.

The beneficiary regions of this project are the lowland areas of the Ashanti Region, which has a high level of rice consumption, and the Northern Region, which has a thriving rice production industry. To mitigate the impacts of changes in rainfall levels on yield levels, the project teaches techniques that may be practiced even where irrigation facilities and farming machineries are unavailable, including the development of rice paddies that take into account methods of securing and using water as well as weeding using hand-operated equipment.

By disseminating techniques that small-scale farmers themselves can continue to implement, both yield level and rice quality have made steady improvements. Confirmed project outcomes have included a fourfold increase in the yield level from the previous 2.5 tons/ha. Increases in yield levels in turn have contributed to improvements in incomes and living standards.

It is expected that a manual will be created based on these achievements, and that rice cultivation methods that leverage Japanese techniques will be scaled up to other regions.

(As of August 2013)



Through the use of figures and photos, farmers learn techniques that can be practiced for increasing productivity (Photo: Akio Iizuka / JICA)

Cameroon

Upland Rice Development of the Tropical Forest Zone in Cameroon

Technical Cooperation Project (July 2011 – Ongoing)

In Cameroon in the central region of Africa, the rice consumption level has been increasing yearly, especially in the metropolitan area. As the production level of domestic rice is small, however, Cameroon depends on imports for most of its demand. Since 2011, Japan has been implementing the "Upland Rice Development of the Tropical Forest Zone in Cameroon Project," a Technical Cooperation Project that aims to disseminate upland rice cultivation techniques to about 10,000 farmers to expand rice production in the following three areas: the capital city of Yaoundé in the Central Region; Ebolowa in the South Region; and Batouri in the East Region.

In this project, motivated farmers are identified as core farmers. Through practices at pilot fields, guidance has been provided on cultivation methods and farming management. This project has taken a creative approach, i.e., when core farmers who have completed the training produce rice independently, extension workers make direct contact with the farmers by making use of the mobile phone network that has developed rapidly in Africa and thereby gauge the cultivation situation.

It is expected that core farmers who continue to cultivate rice and improve their livelihood will serve as precedent cases, and that this will motivate other farmers to increase production and spread upland rice cultivation.

(As of August 2013)



Training in seed harvesting and rice ear cutting (Photo: JICA)

Cultivating Agricultural Products Suited to the Local Area Together with Farmers

— Training for Agriculture Extension Workers Begins in Zambia —



Mr. Sasaki creates educational materials with master trainers. (Photo: Goichi Sasaki)

05 Stories from the field

In the African country of Zambia, 85% of the farming is done by small-scale farmers growing the staple crop of maize by making use of rainwater during the rainy season. However, limited funds to purchase seeds and fertilizer and a high dependence on the amount of rainfall for harvest means that productivity continues to be low.

The Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has categorized each district into regions called “camps,” and agriculture extension workers are being sent to train each camp. However, the workers are dispatched without ever receiving sufficient training, and from that point on, neither the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock nor the provincial governments conduct much follow-up.

It was against this backdrop that JICA received a request from the Government of Zambia and began support to improve the conditions of small-scale farmers in the country in June 2002. From December 2009, JICA began the “Rural Extension Services Capacity Advancement Project -Through PaViDIA Approach-.” One important program of this project is the training of agriculture extension workers.

Mr. Goichi Sasaki first became involved in agriculture support in Zambia from 2000 as a JOCV. He is currently an agricultural expert assigned to the above project, and he is working in that capacity to plan and implement training for agriculture extension workers and support the development of educational materials.

“Once recruited in the capital city, agriculture extension workers receive almost no training before being sent to rural areas, and they are left to themselves with no follow-up. Communications among the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Provinces, districts, and agriculture extension workers are poor, which means that the national Government is unable to get a grasp of the reality of small-scale farmers and the workers are unable to utilize the knowledge possessed by the Ministry. To improve this country’s agricultural industry we must



A researcher of the agricultural experiment station demonstrates the transplant of a lemon sapling. At the training for extension workers. (Photo: Goichi Sasaki)

strengthen vertical lines of communication.”

Training began from 2012 and targeted all currently employed agriculture extension workers. The training was designed to have workers think about the best crops for their assigned regions together with farmers, identify the crops, and attempt their cultivation. A group of master trainers were organized to plan for the training for each Province, and to train the instructors employed for the training.

Ms. Josephine Mulenga was among the agriculture extension workers who participated in that training. Sometime after starting her job, she was transferred to the Kasama Farm Institute (KFI) in Northern Province. She believed that mushroom agriculture would be appropriate for her assigned region, and participated in training run by JICA in Japan to learn about the way mushrooms are cultivated by Japanese farmers. After returning to Zambia, Ms. Mulenga gathered the local farmers and taught them about mushroom farming herself. The farmers are currently proving very successful at farming mushrooms, with their produce now on sale at the markets of the northern city of Kasama.

The northern district of Kaputa has an environment suitable for the cultivation of high-quality wet-rice, and officials, agriculture extension workers, and local farmers have now begun the cultivation of superior rice cultivars there. The district has named its harvest “Kaputa Rice” and has exhibited it at a provincial agricultural fair. The Kaputa Rice successfully won the 1st prize at the National Agriculture and Commercial Show, and is currently being sold under the Kaputa Rice brand at supermarkets in the capital city of Lusaka.

In September 2012, the Government of Zambia hired approximately 300 new agriculture extension workers. This was one part of job-creation measures implemented through the leadership of the current political administration that was inaugurated in September 2011. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock had the new hires trained directly by the project’s master trainers. It was the first time for the Ministry to undertake the training of new hires since the late 1980s. Over the four days of training, the new hires learned the basic knowledge required of them as public servants and about their role as agriculture extension workers. The implementation of this training can be said to be a demonstration of the Ministry’s desire to enhance the skills of the agriculture extension workers and to improve the country’s agricultural industry.

Mr. Sasaki expressed his expectations towards the agriculture extension workers thusly:

“The climate and soil is different in each region of Zambia, yet the only crop cultivated is maize. My hope is that the agriculture extension workers will work with farmers to discover appropriate crops for their localities and create a vision for each region. There are issues to overcome in any line of work. What is important is how we decide to approach those issues. They have a tough road ahead of them, and I hope that they will work hard.”

(5) Gender

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

<Japan's Efforts>

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

Recognizing women as important actors of development, Japan formulated the Initiative on Women In Development (WID) in 1995 to consider ways in which women could participate in every stage of development (development policy, project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). In 2005, the WID Initiative was fundamentally reviewed, and

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

development issues stemming from the gender and roles of men and women in societies targeted for assistance were analyzed. This resulted in the formation of the Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), which aims to realize sustainable and equitable societies.

In addition to the existing WID Initiative's focus on the three important areas of women's education, health, and participation in economic and social activities, the GAD Initiative brings a focus on the application of gender perspective to all areas and aims to improve the situation on gender equality, the vulnerable socio-economic circumstances in which women are placed, and the fixed gender roles and duties for men and women. To promote gender mainstreaming* in development,

the initiative identifies policies that would incorporate gender perspectives into every stage of development, including policy making, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Furthermore, it illustrates the relevance of gender to the priorities of the ODA Charter, namely poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues and peacebuilding. It then specifically lays out how Japan's efforts should address these issues.

Japan has been offering assistance through UN Women, the United Nations Entity started in 2011 to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (skills and capabilities that allow women to solve problems on their own). In FY2012, Japan provided approximately \$947,000 and contributed to efforts for women's political participation, economic empowerment, ending violence against women and girls, strengthening women's roles in the fields of peace and security, and enhancing gender consideration in policy and budgets.

At TICAD V in June 2013, recognizing the empowerment of women and young people as one of the basic principles, Japan announced its intention to promote efforts for the establishment of women's rights and



Shea butter products made by South Sudanese women. Soap and cream made from shea butter trees are popular cosmetics and skincare products in other countries, which contribute to improve South Sudanese women's livelihood. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

expansion of employment and education opportunities, working together with African countries and development partners and others. In addition, in September 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed his intention to strengthen supports for realizing “a society in which women shine” in his address at the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Specifically, in addition to the enhancement of the support through cooperation with the relevant agencies of the United Nations such as UN Women, he announced that Japan would implement ODA in excess of \$3 billion for the next three years based on the three pillars: “Facilitating Women’s Active Role/ Participation in Society and Women’s Empowerment,” “Enhancing Japan’s Efforts in the area of Women’s Health Care as a part of its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy,” and “Supporting Women’s Participation and Protecting their rights in the area of Peace and Security.”



Users of the women’s center in the Vahdat District in Tajikistan, to which Japan provided support, with former Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Minoru Kiuchi (front, third from the right).
(Photo: Noriyoshi Watanabe / Embassy of Japan in Tajikistan)

- Glossary -

Gender mainstreaming

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

Afghanistan

**Poverty Reduction for Chronically Poor Women (CPW)
Technical Cooperation Project (January 2009 – January 2013)**

Women in Afghanistan are forced to lead lives under severe political, social, and economic constraints due to firmly rooted traditional practices, longstanding conflicts, and the effects of the Taliban administration. To this day, women’s participation in the labor force has made little progress. Furthermore, the gender disparity in the illiteracy rate of Afghan adults over age 15 (60.7% males vs. 87.5% females) adds to the difficulty of finding employment. Women who lost their spouses in war or women in poverty have virtually no means of making a living.

The Government of Afghanistan, in order to restore the rights of women and improve their social standing, has established the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA) in 2001, which, as an urgent challenge, set out the following target: “through employment promotion, the number of female-headed households that are chronically poor will be reduced by 20%.”

Since 2002, Japan has been dispatching several gender experts on short- and long-term assignments and assisted with the institutional development of MOWA. Since 2005, Japan has been implementing the “Project on Enhancing Women’s Economic Empowerment in Afghanistan” and supporting economic activities and community development for women in rural areas. The social participation of women is difficult depending on the area. The implementation of activities thus requires a full understanding of the social and cultural backgrounds of Afghanistan and the understanding of stakeholders, including local men and religious leaders. Therefore, from 2009, Japan implemented the “Poverty Reduction for Chronically Poor Women (CPW).” This project carried out studies regarding improving the political, social, and economic situations of chronically poor women as well as campaign activities to promote local understanding.

Following the completion of the project, Japan continues to extend supports which contribute to reducing poverty among women in Afghanistan, including the provision of advice on the development programs of MOWA and supporting supervision capacity improvements through the implementation of pilot projects for reducing poverty among rural women in Afghanistan.



Members discussing a report they are preparing on the “Poverty Reduction for Chronically Poor Women Campaign” carried out in Balkh Province (Photo: Sayad Jan Sabawoon / JICA)

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

01. The Post-2015 Development Agenda

In 2001, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were created as a set of common development goals for the international community. The MDGs were established with the aim of achieving eight specific goals centered on poverty reduction by 2015. Japan too has actively contributed to the achievement of the goals through the use of ODA and other aid.

Thanks to the efforts of the international community towards their achievement, decent success has already been seen in certain fields. For instance, the proportion of those living in extreme poverty on less than \$1.25 a day, was halved between 1990 and 2010. Yet, on the other hand, behind this growth has been an increase in internal disparity in each country, with some being left behind by their country's growth.

With the deadline for the achievement of the MDGs fast approaching, many are now questioning what should be done about international development goals after 2015 (an issue known as the post-2015 development agenda). In drawing up the post-2015 development agenda, there is a need to enable all people

to enjoy growth, including women, children, youth, people with disabilities, and those suffering in conflict regions. There is also a need to facilitate inclusive growth that will spread the benefits of development far and wide. Key to all of this is the concept of "human security" (See page 5), which focuses on the different situations of each individual, offers freedom from fear and want, and enables people to develop their full potential.

A variety of issues must be addressed in order to realize inclusive growth under the concept of human security. For instance, there is a need to mainstream disaster risk reduction such that the results of development are not lost or washed away by natural disasters directly affecting the poor. In addition, the realization of universal health coverage (UHC), which aims to offer fundamental health and medical services to all people, including the vulnerable, can make a major contribution not only to improved health among the populace, but also to economic growth. Moreover, the employment opportunities that accompany growth are indispensable for enabling people to earn the money they need to make a living and thereby escape poverty.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day.
- Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



Achieve universal primary education

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



Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education.



Reduce child mortality

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



Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

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



Ensure environmental sustainability

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



Develop a global partnership for development

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

The MDGs are shared goals in the international community, which should be achieved by 2015. The eight aforementioned goals break down into 21 more concrete targets that are measured by 60 indicators. The deadline for achievement of the MDGs is 2015, with 1990 set as the benchmark year.

Improved items

- The halving of extreme poverty has been achieved in the world as a whole.
- It is expected that the halving of the proportion of people who suffer from hunger will be achieved.
- Total number of out-of-school children has been reduced.
- The number of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis has been greatly reduced.
- The halving of the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water has been achieved.

Remaining issues

- Domestic disparities remain in terms of gender, income, and regions.
- Achievement of the goal of reducing the under-five mortality rate remains far off.
- There has been a delay in the reduction of the maternal mortality rate.
- Access to improved sanitary facilities is still insufficient. etc.

Further efforts by the international community are needed.

* The eight MDG logos were designed by NPO Global Call to Action against Poverty.

Much debate on the post-2015 development agenda has already taken place at a number of venues, including at the High-Level Panel set up by United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in July 2012 and at the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* established in March 2013 towards 2015. Intensive debate shall continue mainly in the UN to formulate a new development framework. As a part of that debate, the General Assembly of the UN that began in September 2013 took on the theme of “the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage” and discussed the MDGs and a framework for their succession. That Assembly was attended by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida, who both made remarks on taking up human security as the guiding principle for the post-2015 development agenda, aiming towards an eradication of extreme poverty through growth and job creation, and prioritizing the mainstreaming of UHC and disaster risk reduction in particular. Furthermore, Japan hosted a side event with the aim to disseminate the usefulness of human security and UHC. Japan will accelerate ongoing initiatives towards the achievement of the MGDs while continuing to actively contribute to the discussion on the setting of the post-2015 development agenda.

02. The Importance of Employment for the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Employment is one of the fields prioritized by Japan in its thinking about the post-2015 development agenda. Up until now, the field of development has focused on the transfer of wealth from developed to developing countries. However, in order to eradicate poverty, there is a need to sufficiently shine a spotlight on growth and employment, the sources from which such wealth springs.

Based on this understanding of the issue at hand, in May 2012 Japan hosted the UN-led consultation in Tokyo on the post-2015 development agenda under the theme of growth and employment. In addition, the importance of the jobs created along with economic growth was pointed out within a report issued by the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (May 2013) as well as a report issued by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on the issue (August 2013).

Meanwhile, Japan too is in the process of advancing employment regulation reform in order to further energize its own young people and turn employment into a driving force for growth. As such, in the midst of growing global interest in employment, Japan has much to contribute to the world. The utilization of Japan’s experiences up to this point and the enhancement of collaborations with the many actors working on resolving employment issues – including international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and non-profit organizations (NPOs) – are expected to strengthen the



Roads are being revitalized thanks to work by locals trained in *Do-nou* technology (Photo: Community Road Empowerment (CORE))

foundations for employment in each country and further enhance the effectiveness of employment promotion measures.

03. An Example of Japan’s International Contributions: A Youth Employment Project in Kenya

One specific example of a project in which Japan has collaborated with an international organization for sustainable youth employment in a developing country is the “Youth Employment for Sustainable Development” project started in Kenya in 2012 by Japan and the International Labour Organization (ILO). This project has provided training to 2,500 young people on labor-intensive farm road maintenance techniques using Cobblestone and *Do-nou* (sandbags) technology. In addition to creating infrastructure such as roads and bus stops, the project aimed to create jobs by having the trained youth set up small-scale enterprises upon completion of the training. The Japanese NPO Community Road Empowerment (CORE) participated as a partner in this project.

Construction of the roads can be performed by farmers by hand, and so maintenance and repair are easy. Among the young people who received this ILO/NPO-sponsored training are those who have continued to actively work to improve their professional skills by participating in the projects of other construction firms after the establishment of their companies and learning about road construction methods other than the *Do-nou* method.

By refining their construction skills, the young people are resolving the problems faced by their own regions and escaping from poverty. They are proving themselves useful for efforts to ensure regional peace and stability, and promote sustainable development. Japan will continue to work for effective international cooperation through collaboration with international organizations and NGOs.

(* See Glossary on page 78)

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

<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)

Madam, This is Our Metro!

– Female Civil Engineer in Charge of Subway Construction Quality and Safety Management in India –



Ms. Abe stands in front of a shield machine transported from Japan. (Photo: Shuhei Fujita)

Bangalore – home to branch offices of major international high-tech makers, it is a city sometimes called the “Silicon Valley” of India. Rapid economic development and an explosive increase in the population, soon to be 10 million people, have resulted in chronic traffic jams within the inner city. To mitigate this problem, construction began in July 2007 to build a “Bangalore Metro.” The railway is set to be 42 km in length with 8 km passing underground beneath the city center and the rest of the regions being served by above ground rails. Once completed, the urban environment will improve and people will be able to reach their destinations on time, no longer forced to live at the mercy of traffic jams. Furthermore, thanks to in-station and in-car security systems, even a female can ride alone safely, which promotes women’s participation in the workforce.

ODA loans from Japan account for approximately 20%, or ¥ 64.5 billion of this ¥ 306.8 billion project. Working at the construction site is a woman many refer to as “the Madam.” She is Ms. Reiko Abe. She is an employee of Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd., the company overseeing construction, and is a specialist in civil engineering. She has been responsible for local work on quality control and safety management since October 2010. This is her second project in India after a tenure working on the “Delhi Metro” from 2007. She commented about the culture gap she felt while interacting with her Indian subordinates the first time she worked in the country.

“First of all, there is no concept of being on time. Even for a meeting, people are comfortable being 30 minutes late. When I got mad about that, they just said, ‘Why are you angry Madam? Now, now, let us have some coffee.’ But if one cannot manage something as fundamental as time, the entire management structure will be slipshod. So I didn’t give up, I kept being angry.”

Even if she continued to be told that she often got angry, she came to understand the character of the Indian’s. They were prideful and ambitious. Once they were convinced of something, they worked with passion. They loved new challenges. Ms. Abe came to respect these traits, and became skilled at managing her subordinates.

There are tens of thousands of workers employed in hard labor for the construction of the metro. The local language of



Ms. Abe (center) gives technical guidance on safety. Workers wear different colored helmets depending on their position or task. (Photo: Shinichi Akutagawa / Kobe University)

Bangalore is Kannada, but many of the workers speak other languages having migrated from other regions for the project. Often, they can neither read nor write. Methods first used in the Delhi Metro project to protect the safety and health of these illiterate workers are being applied here as well.

The underground construction work may cause the movement of foundational ground that can trigger roads’ sinking and pose the concern that nearby buildings may be tilted. To draw attention to this, the project is using a method devised by Kobe University, in which three-color traffic light communicates information based on movement measurements. This has made safety information “visible.” Anyone can see that a change has occurred even if they do not speak the local language when they see the normally green traffic light switched to yellow or red.

Dust prevention is another important issue for the health of workers at construction sites. Yet workers here do not commonly wear masks. Ms. Abe thought about how she could get the workers to wear masks suitable for the amount of dust in the air, and she hit upon an idea of using a system developed by Yamaguchi University to measure aerosolized dust using smartphones. Indians love smartphones, and the trial was very successful, with local engineers now going out of their way to measure dust. Dust distribution maps were set up within stations, and measured dust levels were displayed by green, yellow, and red plates. The question of which mask to wear can now be answered with a single glance. Additionally, doctors were called to construction sites, and workers were given explanations about the seriousness of dust problems. The attitude towards dust changed.

The new technology introduced by these projects into India have been adopted by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. They are being used for the construction of the Bangalore Metro, showing their worth as tremendous achievements of the projects implemented by Japan.

Bangalore continues to suffer traffic jams. Ms. Abe recalled one time when she was riding an auto rickshaw during a day off. Construction for the metro had made the traffic jam worse. The driver drew Ms. Abe’s attention to the metro.

“Madam, this is our metro! Isn’t it wonderful!?”

Hearing the driver talking about the metro with such pride filled Ms. Abe with heartfelt joy. The driver continued,

“By the way, Madam, do you have a metro in your country?”

The Bangalore Metro is set to open in March 2015.

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.⁶ 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)



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

* IT Engineers Examination

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).

Implementing Strategic Plans for ICT Designed by Rwandans Themselves

– Supporting efforts to build foundation for ICT as national development and business endeavor –

Rwanda. A country with a history of ethnic conflict that exploded into genocide in 1994. Although it continues to be strongly associated with this tragic history, in recent years, the country has in fact achieved political stability, and is even now known as an “African Miracle” for its safety and cleanliness. According to research by the World Bank, Rwanda is currently the second easiest African country to do business in. Moreover, it is experiencing satisfactory annual economic growth of around 8%.

In 1998 though, the outcomes of the civil war meant that Rwanda was struggling with insufficient human resources and almost no remaining fundamental infrastructure. It was against this backdrop that the national government decided to use information and communications technology (ICT) strategically as a means of reconstructing the country from square one. National ICT Strategies and Plans have been implemented under the strong leadership of the president as a pillar of the country's development for each five year period between 2000 and 2020. As a result, Rwanda has become a country with an ICT infrastructure that any developing country should be envious of.

JICA expert Mr. Atsushi Yamanaka supported the Rwandan Government in the formulation of the Third National ICT Strategy and Plan for one year and five months from March 2009. After that, he cooperated with the implementation of that plan for an additional one year and five months from July 2011. For the planning stage, the government, business community, NGOs, educational institutions, and other stakeholders were gathered to discuss ideas for how ICT could be used and consider the direction for the strategy and plan. Mr. Yamanaka served as a strategic planning support advisor for this process.

“Rwandans are not particularly good at talking about how they really feel. I realized that discussing the topic from the basics and then deciding on a direction for policy would take an enormous amount of time. But I wanted the Rwandans to take ownership of their initiatives and take the lead on the issues facing their country. That's why I set up the process the way I did. Just formulating the strategy and plan took approximately a year.”

At the time of the enhancement of the country's ICT strategy in 2000, Rwanda accepted many proposals from overseas aid organizations and private companies. But various



Mr. Yamanaka and the President of Rwanda (third from the left). The Chamber of ICT of Private Sector Federation advertised Rwanda ICT industry at a booth during TICAD V. (Photo: Kobe Institute of Computing)



Mr. Yamanaka with the students and ICT entrepreneurs of kLab (Photo: Atsushi Yamanaka)

problems arose in the implementation stage because the proposed strategies did not sufficiently take into account the wishes of the Rwandans themselves. For that reason especially, Mr. Yamanaka insisted on a Rwandan-led strategy and plan.

The Rwandan Government believed that the growth of the private sector was indispensable to the spread of ICT, and so in 2011, it established the Chamber of ICT of Private Sector Federation (PSF) Rwanda. Furthermore, the Government, the PSF Chamber of ICT Rwanda, and JICA started an innovation center called “kLab”,* as a facility supporting the development of services and products using ICT created by young people who are either aiming to start companies or who have already become entrepreneurs.

Those young entrepreneurs have produced such achievements as the creation of inventory systems for local beer companies and pharmacies, websites with databases, and cloud sourcing solutions. Mobile phones use is growing in Rwanda, and as such, development on apps and systems for mobile devices is proceeding at a higher pace than development for PCs. These apps and systems are also being offered to local companies for use.

During his tenure, Mr. Yamanaka worked to sell Japanese stakeholders on the latent capabilities of Rwandans for ICT. He supported the training in Japan for members of the PSF Chamber of ICT in Rwanda and worked to create a bridge between Japanese companies and Rwanda. Those results paid off – Rwanda is currently receiving support from the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and there have already been cases of collaboration, such as Japanese companies placing orders with Rwandan IT firms for the development of smartphone apps. With their serious nature, conscientious attitude towards deadlines, and ability to flexibly react to change, Rwandan workers are being highly evaluated by Japanese businesses.

“Africa as a market is right now experiencing rapid growth, and the Japanese brand has already established a high level of trust in Africa. It is for these reasons especially that I want to now construct win-win relationships between Japanese companies and Africa. In particular, with the support of JICA, we will develop businesses in African countries from the base of Rwanda, which already has a strong relationship with Japan. I think that this will be extremely effective.”

Japanese support can be a catalyst for economic development, and the relationships that support creates can work as a foothold for the entry into African markets by Japanese companies. The project in Rwanda demonstrates the grand potential for the creation of win-win relationships in countries receiving Japanese support via ODA. For these reasons and beyond, Mr. Yamanaka's activities continue to be highly regarded throughout Rwanda.

* The k stands for “Kigali” the country's capital city where the laboratory is located, as well as the k of “knowledge.”

(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 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)

Creating Our Own System through Our Own Deliberation, Trial, and Error

– Supporting Local Government Reform in Tanzania –



Mr. Shimoda with facilitators in Mpwapwa District.
(Photo: Michiyuki Shimoda)

08 Stories from the field

The development policies pursued in Tanzania on its own after its independence hit a dead end in mid-1980's. As a consequence, the country accepted a number of reforms proposed by donor countries and agencies, but it failed to achieve desired success, and continues to pursue development through trial and error. The government initiated decentralization reform in the midst of this process at the end of the 1990s. Since this was not an easy task, Tanzania requested technical cooperation from Japan. Upon this request, JICA Senior Advisor, Mr. Michiyuki Shimoda visited the country in 2002 to analyze the situation and design possible cooperation.

"The first thing that came to mind, frankly, was whether it was really alright for them to decentralize in such drastic and rapid ways. Moreover, when I participated in meetings on decentralization, I witnessed that the discussion was almost dominated by the donor countries. I felt that a major problem here was that the country was unable to think for itself and decide on its own way forward even on such fundamental issues for its own nation building."

Mr. Shimoda explained the experience of Japan to the management of Prime Minister's office Regional Administration and Local Government. After the Meiji Restoration, Japan learned from the Western systems, undertook a lot of national debates, and created its own system of "Half-Japanese, Half-Western" model suited to Japan through trial and error. Furthermore, after World War II, Japan rather took a "slow but steady" reform process nurturing the capabilities of its local governments first while pursuing economic development, and eventually proceeded to pure decentralization only in 2000. Mr. Shimoda proposed conducting training to enable the Tanzanian reform leaders to think about the best way forward by themselves and discuss among themselves so that they can develop the best-suited local government system for Tanzania.

In 2002, the JICA Training Programme known as "Osaka Training" was started inviting the top managements of the local governments such as Regional Administrative Secretaries (RAS) and District Executive Directors (DED). Participants learned about the local government system in Japan and its history; visited Ibaraki City in Osaka, Oita Prefecture, Minamata City in Kumamoto Prefecture, etc.; and observed the local administrative services and relationship with the residents. Mr. Shimoda tried to have the trainees convinced that it was possible to bring together the local governments and residents



Mr. Shimoda observing coffee saplings together with regional government officials and staff. Villagers also participated. (Photo: Michiyuki Shimoda)

to come up with measures and policies.

An interesting thing happened when the group visited Oita Prefecture. The prefecture has been long promoting the "One Village, One Product (OVOP) movement" in which the prefectural government supports the local economic development suited to the respective areas by residents themselves, even in the poorest regions. In one community, the mothers from farming households managed to achieve tremendous success selling "*karinto*" (rustic fried wheat cakes). The group is now generously offering knowhow of business to people from neighboring communities who want to copy that success. And they were doing so regardless of the great drop in sales that it would bring about for their own products.

The trainees asked the leader of the group, "Are you happy with such consequences?" Her response was, "We are happier when everyone lives a little bit better together, rather than when only our group is making money." Mr. Shimoda explained, "This is the spirit of Oita OVOP movement – 'Not I, but we.'" The Tanzanian leaders responded with large nods of the head upon hearing this statement.

At the end of the Osaka training, many of the trainees stated that they wanted to convey what they had learned to their colleagues, thus the local seminars were held, organized by the Tanzanians, to share the knowledge from Japan across each region.

With that knowledge as a base, independent trials began to take place in each area. For example, in one local government, an initiative was begun to collect property taxes as a means of ensuring a stable source of revenue. In another district where the farmers had been growing the staple food of maize despite unsuited climate and soil, the local government started to think about whether there weren't other crops more suited to their land. They managed to increase the cash incomes by recommending that they plant sorghum and sweet potatoes.

Through the initiatives of the Osaka training participants, Tanzania Osaka Local Government Reform Alumni Association (TOA) was established in 2006 comprising all RASs and DEDs (Council Directors) across the country where good practices of the respective local governments were shared.

In 2013, the new phase of Osaka training was started for a new generation of RASs and Council Directors. Mr. Shimoda has a view that the JICA's support to the local government reform of Tanzania is a "snuggle up" model of support that might not be implemented by other donor countries, but could be carried out by Japan.

"For the governments of developing countries, given their extremely limited budgets and human resources, it is my firm view that they have no choice but to place greater importance on "self-help efforts" and initiatives of the community members, support them, and collaborate to improve those regions together. I also think that it will be a great contribution to the reform of many countries if we can form a national platform for the top bureaucrats from local governments like TOA in Tanzania, to share and discuss issues among them, which should lead to some effective policy recommendations to the national government. I believe that the way Tanzania achieved results based on their own ideas can surely be applied to other developing countries as well."

(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)

I Want to Make Children Smile and Foster the Great Athletes of the Next Generation

— The Story of Laos' First Football Instructor from Japan —

Stories from the field

09

Laos is a landlocked country on the Indochina peninsula. One of the nation's most popular sport is football, and from September 2011, JICA Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) Mr. Kei Honma took up a position as the country's first ever Japanese football instructor. From that point on, he has worked days and nights trying to improve the level of play in Laos.

Mr. Honma was born in Kochi City in 1985. After graduating from Japan Soccer College (Niigata Prefecture), Mr. Honma started a career as an instructor for domestic football clubs. From 2008 until 2011, he stayed in Shanghai, China, where he was the first instructor at a football school for Japanese nationals and was involved in the creation of the school's club team. He is currently active in the Lao Football Federation, and serves as head coach for both the U-14 (for under 14-year-old players) and Lao women's team.

In spite of his success today, prior to taking up these positions, Mr. Honma admits that he used to have the impression that Laos was a football wasteland. And so he was surprised to find upon visiting the country that football was extremely popular and that the actions of players were agile and skilled. Every primary school in regional villages has wooden football goals set up. And in the evening, Mr. Honma regularly saw barefooted children enjoying themselves by kicking a football around rough and unpaved streets. He came to realize that Lao football was characterized by skills fostered through such daily practices.

In 2012, the Laos national team was among the eight national teams to make it through the preliminary league and be selected for the ASEAN Football Championship held in Yangon, Myanmar. Although the team lost its matches, it put up a good fight against the strong players from Malaysia and Singapore. Mr. Honma highly praises the plays of the Laos team, while also pointing out areas for improvement.

"The players from Laos appear to be weak-spirited – they give up easily. They also seem to be poor at thinking on their feet during matches. These are things that are often instilled in them through their upbringing. It is no easy task in changing



Mr. Honma instructs girls at the Grassroots Festival (at Luang Prabang Stadium). (Photo: Kei Honma)



Mr. Honma at the practice grounds of the Lao Football Federation. (Photo: Kei Honma)

these behaviors once they have become adults." For that reason alone, Mr. Honma's role as a children's teacher does not stop at merely teaching football skills. He commented on how the spread of football is necessary for the healthy development of the youth.

"Through football, I hope that the children will come to feel the importance of never giving up until the very end; that they will play while thinking by themselves; that they will understand the fun of playing with their peers, the fun of achieving something, the fun of learning, the thrill of victory, and the agony of defeat. This is education through football. Football involves more people in each team than any other competitive sports. So even if it is difficult, it is a sport from which people can learn a lot, including the ability to share with friends the joy of achieving a goal through cooperation. And being such a popular sport, it has had a great effect on Lao society as a whole. I think that a big issue for this country is the creation of an environment in which children can get involved in something."

A "Grassroots Festival" is being implemented by the Lao Football Federation to hold football classes for the young boys and girls of the various regions of Laos. At the venue, in addition to the football classes, there are also workshops for school teachers and parents, as well as football instructor training sessions. The Federation plans to open four festivals in different regions, starting with the capital city of Vientiane. Mr. Honma will run the festivals while also working as a coordinator and instructor. He explained how he feels when teaching children.

"No matter which venue I go to, I am greeted by the smiles of children who love football. I think it is important for us to increase the number of those smiles and keep working to give children great memories. I hope that we will see the emergence of some national level players from among the children who came to love football thanks to this support from JICA."

One of the Laos teams coached by Mr. Honma showed good results at the YAMAHA ASEAN CUP U-13 FOOTBALL held in May 2013, finishing third among eight participating teams.

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.

(As of August 2013)

* 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	Diversity between species	Diversity within a species
<p>A variation of environments such as forests, wetlands, rivers, coral reefs, etc.</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>

(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	<p>The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)</p> <p>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.</p>
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(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

Latin America's "Illness of the Poor Stratum": Fighting Chagas Disease Together with Local Residents

– Implementing a Control and Surveillance Project to Deal with the Insect Vector of the Kissing Bug in Nicaragua –



Mr. Yoshioka holds a kissing bug sent into the Ministry of Health from residents. (Photo: Kota Yoshioka)

10 Stories from the field

"Chagas Disease" is uncommon in Japan, being endemic in Latin America, where it is known as the second most deadly tropical disease after Malaria. However, in the past few decades, the movement of people has spread the disease across the world, with cases now being reported in the United States, Canada, a number of countries of Europe, and even Japan. Chagas disease is emerging as a global threat.

Approximately 80% of those with Chagas disease contract it through a vector, specifically the blood-sucking beetle known as the "kissing bug." While a cure is possible through treatment immediately following infection, in many cases, the infected are unaware of their condition. There is as of yet no established effective treatment for those with chronic infections. Some people go ten or twenty years without knowing they have been infected, only to perish from heart disease or other ailments.

In the 1990s, JICA conducted a research project on Chagas disease in Guatemala, which it then developed into technical cooperation for infectious disease countermeasures in Latin America as a whole. In 2009, that project extended to the Central American country of Nicaragua, a place thought to be seeing 50,000 cases per year by conservative estimates.

"Chagas disease, unlike dengue fever and influenza, is an infectious disease without outbreaks. So there is not much recognition of urgency to combat it. Chagas disease countermeasures have low urgency but high importance. A major point of this project was convincing the Ministry of Health (MINSa) to systematically conduct daily duties related to these countermeasures."

This comment comes from Mr. Kota Yoshioka, a JICA expert working in Nicaragua. Mr. Yoshioka first became involved with Chagas disease countermeasures while working in Guatemala as a JOCV volunteer. After the time in Guatemala, he went on to study Global Health and Development in graduate school.

Chagas disease is also sometimes called an "illness of the poor stratum." Its vector, the kissing bug, makes its home in the dirt walls and thatch used in the houses of the very poor.



A Ministry of Health official teaches a resident volunteer (right) how to apply pesticides around houses made of soil walls and thatch roofs. (Photo: Kota Yoshioka)

The incidence rate is known to be particularly high in the northern region of Nicaragua, where poverty is widespread. This project focuses on five departments in the northern part of the country, where it has set goals to sustainably prevent the spread of Chagas disease by kissing bugs.

First, research was conducted to grasp the state of kissing bug inhabiting situation. MINSa sent surveyors to inspect 12,195 households, out of which kissing bugs were confirmed present in 815 (6.7%). In the municipality where the bugs were found most, 19% of the households had the bugs in their houses.

In order to improve this situation, the project conducted the following steps. First, in municipalities with many kissing bugs, the number of pests was reduced by spraying insecticides in houses one by one. For example, insecticides were spread in over 13,000 houses in 2012. However, such insecticides have only a temporary effect in getting rid of kissing bugs – it is not a permanent solution. It is important that residents understand the threat posed by kissing bugs and that a system be created to conduct continuous monitoring. The project proposed such surveillance systems, and then conducted necessary training towards introduction of the systems to 49 municipalities in the five departments it targeted. The proposed system aims to establish a cycle in which residents who discover kissing bugs report to a nearby health center, and then staff members from the health center visit the reporting homes and respond to the situation through such activities as raising awareness of the problem or spraying insecticides.

Kissing bugs live inside soil or sun-dried brick walls. Especially, they look for small holes or cracks in walls where they can get in, and as such, a part of this project is the repair of such cracks. Through repairs, the kissing bugs lose their habitats, greatly lowering the risk of infection for residents.

The understanding and cooperation of residents are indispensable for Chagas disease countermeasures. Mr. Yoshioka, who works to look over the local people, commented on the results of the measures and his expectations for the future of this project.

"We are trying to encourage the residents to take the initiative themselves by working to repair walls. People take for granted the things that they get for free from others, while the things that they acquire through their own hard work are cherished over a longer period of time. In repairing walls, we are having people accomplish a single job by themselves, and trying to fill them with a sense of accomplishment and fulfillment. I expect that through the accumulation of these activities, people will start to work by themselves to spread these lifestyle improvement activities voluntarily.

I hope that the people of Nicaragua understand well that Chagas disease is a serious illness and they know the risk of infection it poses. And I hope that in addition to that, they will also come to feel that the risk can be reduced through collaboration between local governments and local residents."

(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

<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

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.

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

<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

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.

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

● 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

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.

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

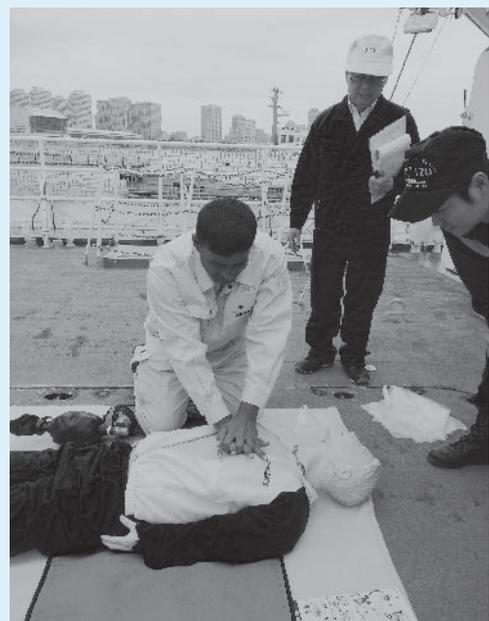
Maritime Law Enforcement Training for Countries in Asia and Surrounding Somalia

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)

4. Peacebuilding

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose problems for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and lead to humanitarian issues and violations of human rights. Furthermore, they also destroy achievements made through many years of development efforts, and cause massive economic losses. For these reasons, engagement in “peacebuilding” is an issue for the entire international community, which

<Japan's Efforts>

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

could build a foundation for development to prevent conflicts, their recurrence and to consolidate sustainable peace. For example, discussions on consistent approach of development support ranging from the resolution of conflicts, recovery, and reconstruction to nation-building are ongoing at forums such as the UN Peacebuilding Commission established in 2005. In addition, the importance of peacebuilding has been recognized at high level meetings, taking advantage of the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly.

consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the rise of another conflict, efforts are made in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as strengthening governmental, judicial, and police functions, and supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. Moreover, maximum considerations are given to the importance of the roles that women play in peacebuilding in such undertakings. In order to provide the support in a seamless manner, Japan extends bilateral assistance through international organizations together with grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.



The skills training and job obtainment support for social participation of ex-combatants with disabilities in Rwanda. Disabled people receiving a skills training on car maintenance (ex-combats and general public). (Photo: Takeshi Kuno / JICA)

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



● Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding

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

skills required for the peacebuilding field, overseas attachment, where participants engage in actual work at local offices of international organizations in the peacebuilding field, and support for graduates to build their careers. To date, 226 Japanese and other Asians have participated in the training courses. Many participants who completed the programs are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding such as in South Sudan, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan.



Discussions in a group work activity at a seminar for peacebuilding human resource development project held at the United Nations University (UNU). (Both photos: The Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center (HPC))



The closing session of the seminar.

(1) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

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

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

<Japan's Efforts>

● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance of Afghanistan with the total of approximately \$4.935 billion since October 2001.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. Representatives from around 80 countries and international institutions including Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton joined the conference and unveiled the Tokyo Declaration, which outlines a new partnership between Afghanistan and the

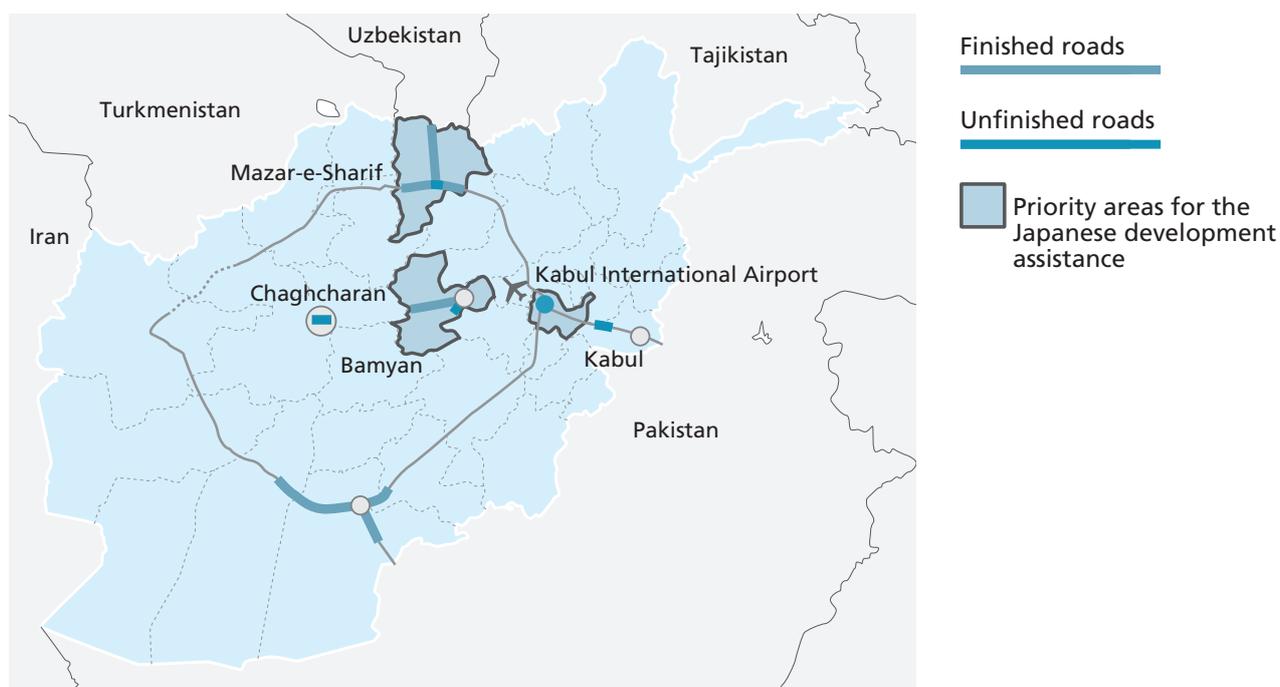
international community throughout the “Transformation Decade” (2015-2024) following the security and political transitions. Japan announced that it would provide up to around \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity. Japan also announced that it would implement assistance projects worth around \$1 billion in neighboring countries of Afghanistan to encourage regional cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries.



Water facility in a camp for internally displaced persons in Kabul, Afghanistan. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto / JICA)

Japan's main contributions to Afghanistan

Support for enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support for increasing the number of police officers with assistance for their salaries (The number of police officers: 72,000 officers (2008) → 157,000 (2012)) ● Literacy education for police officers, Training of police officers in Japan and Turkey ● Support for demining: demining approximately 90 km² area, anti-landmine education and training for 870,000 people
Reintegration of ex-combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of approximately 60,000 ex-combatants ● Disbandment of 737 illegal armed groups ● Collection of approximately 276,000 weapons ◆ Around 7,000 ex-combatants, including former Taliban have agreed to reintegration
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction/restoration of over 820 schools, thus supporting more than 1 million students ● Training for 10,000 teachers, the development of teaching materials provided by JICA ● Literacy education for 1 million people through UNESCO ● Construction/development of 15 vocational training centers ◆ Support from Japan and the international community has resulted in improving the number of children enrolled in school: 770,000 children (2001) → 5.44 million (2011)
Health and medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing vaccines for pediatric infectious diseases (polio, BCG, and other communicable diseases) ● Construction/development of around 95 health clinics ● Technical cooperation in Tuberculosis control and maternal and child health sector ● Providing safe drinking water ◆ Support from Japan and the international community has resulted in: Mortality rate for children aged five years or under: 136/1,000 (2000) → 101/1,000 (2011) Infant mortality rate: 95/1,000 (2000) → 73/1,000 (2011)
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rice farming project (rice production at the experimental station was tripled) ● Expected wheat production increase of 20% due to high-quality wheat seed distribution through FAO ● Improvement of irrigation facilities for around 67,000 hectares through FAO
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of around 700 km of trunk roads ● Construction and improvement of facilities of Kabul International Airport terminals ● Formulation of a master plan for development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area



Afghanistan

**Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development (PEACE)
Technical Cooperation Project (February 2011 – Ongoing)**

Afghanistan is in the midst of reconstruction and redevelopment following extended periods of conflict and as such, the development of skilled human resources is indispensable. Japan commenced the Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development in order to foster individuals who are capable of leading initiatives crucial to the development of Afghanistan, particularly in the fields of agriculture, rural development and infrastructure development. This project provides young Afghan administrators and university staff the opportunity to complete master's programs at Japanese graduate universities in order to enhance their capabilities. As of August 2013, 89 trainees are studying at 26 postgraduate schools across Japan. In June 2013, the first graduate of the project completed the training and returned to Afghanistan with a strong determination to take up the challenge of leading development and the future of the nation. In September 2013, an additional 85 trainees are expected to come to Japan.

In addition to providing opportunities for studying in Japan, the project also facilitates the strengthening of cooperation with Afghanistan government officials as well as developing a system that allows trainees returning to Afghanistan to contribute to the country's development by putting their new skills and knowledge into practice. It is hoped that the project's trainees will help Afghanistan become a peaceful and stable country and also act as a friendship bridge between Japan and Afghanistan. (As of August 2013)



First graduates of the PEACE Project from International University of Japan (Niigata Prefecture) (Photo: JICA)

● **Pakistan**

Japan has been actively engaged in assisting Pakistan since Pakistan announced its intention to fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. In April 2009, the Japanese government co-hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference with the World Bank in Tokyo, and announced that it would extend up to \$1 billion in assistance to Pakistan in two years.¹² In November 2009, Japan announced the New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism and then

steadily implemented the assistance of over \$1 billion for sustainable and stable development of Pakistan, focusing on economic growth, macroeconomic reform, poverty reduction, and bringing stability to the lives of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), which are at the border with Afghanistan and are breeding grounds for insurgents in and outside of Pakistan.¹³



Female students participating in woodwork exercise at the Government College of Technology Railway Road, Lahore in Pakistan. (Photo: Minoru Ito) (See "Stories from the field" on page 43)

Note 12: Premised on the implementation of an IMF program aimed towards macro-economic stabilization, including economic and financial aspects.
Note 13: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010

(2) Iraq

Since 1980, economic and social infrastructure in Iraq have been significantly damaged due to frequent wars and the economic sanctions from the international community, and because of this the country is suffering frequent power outages and water service disruptions. It is extremely important that Iraq be rebuilt as a peaceful, democratic nation, while maintaining its coherence of sovereignty and territory, not only for the people of Iraq

<Japan's Efforts>

Prior to the International Donors' Conference on Reconstruction of Iraq held in Madrid in October 2003, Japan pledged to provide \$1.5 billion in grant aid for immediate assistance, and at the conference it pledged to provide additional ODA loans of up to \$3.5 billion to support medium-term reconstruction demand. Japan has provided approximately \$1.67 billion in grant aid, exceeding the pledged amount, and it signed Exchanges of Notes (E/N)¹⁴ for 19 projects worth a total of \$4.1 billion in ODA loans, achieving the international commitment of \$5 billion made in 2003. In addition to

and the Middle East in general, but for the peace and stability of Japan and the international community as well. In light of this concept, the international community has been supporting the reconstruction of Iraq. In recent years the focus on the assistance to Iraq is moving from emergency response to medium- to long-term reconstruction development.

the above, Japan has provided technical cooperation to conduct trainings for over 5,000 people in Iraq, as well as completed the debt relief measure to reduce a total of \$6.7 billion of Iraq's public debt to Japan in 2008.

Japan will provide support for Iraq to help its smooth transition from the "post-war reconstruction" stage to the "self-supported development" stage, focusing on "the promotion and diversification of industries to encourage economic growth," "the enhancement of basic economic infrastructure," and "the development of infrastructure for living."



Community Participatory School Rehabilitation and Management in Basra, Iraq. Teachers and children promote cleaning campaigns to keep the school clean (Photo: Save the Children Japan) (See "Stories from the field" on page 101)

Note 14: Exchange of Notes (E/N) is an agreement exchanged between countries

Encouraging Elementary School Students to Improve Their Schools through Classroom Cleaning and Children's Clubs

– The Activities of Save the Children Japan in Iraq –

11 Stories from the field

War-torn Iraq continues to face the problem of having an insufficient children's educational infrastructure, being unable to secure a sufficient budget for education due to the impact of the many years of conflict, as of yet unstable security situation, and financial difficulties. In 2010, the international NGO Save the Children Japan took advantage of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and is now developing the "Community Participatory School Rehabilitation and Management Program" in the southern Iraqi governorate of Basrah.

A big problem in the region is the lack of school buildings. It is now often the case that one school building is used for two to three schools. In the case of two schools sharing the same building, a division is made between the morning and afternoon, with each school receiving its own time period to conduct classes. Classes typically have around 50 children. There are also children studying in temporary tents due to the lack of classrooms. Although Iraq's school buildings continue to age and many school facilities have been destroyed, repairs go undone due to insufficient budgets.

This project collaborates with the Education Directorate of Basrah to support the establishment of School Management Committees in 40 schools sharing 22 facilities within the governorate. The committees comprise stakeholders such as school principals, teachers, guardians, and local residents. They work to identify problems in the school environment and carry out maintenance. They make flower beds in school yards and carry out repairs of school facilities, and in doing so, they promote interschool cooperation which has been weak for the facilities they share and begin the joint implementation of events and joint management of school supplies and other materials.

Ms. Atsuko Nishimoto is the program manager working in Iraq on this project for Save the Children Japan. She spoke about the significance of this project.

"Iraq doesn't have the custom of having teachers and guardians meet voluntarily to discuss school management and work for it. But in order to make efficient use of the limited facilities and improve the educational environment for the children, we must get all of the stakeholders involved



Notebooks made by Children's Clubs to promote school improvement. They even include messages like "Let's keep our school clean! The teachings of Islam also ask this of us." (Photo: Save the Children)



Ms. Nishimoto with girls who are promoting the importance of participating in school improvement activities at Children's Clubs. (Photo: Save the Children)

in management. We identify issues, make improvement plans, implement them, and verify results. And through this process, it becomes possible for the stakeholders to share their understanding of the problems faced by the school and feel the effects of facility repairs if they are carried out."

Another significant aspect of this project is the promotion of participation by children, which is the right of every child. Children must not be treated as mere beneficiaries of school environment improving process, but as partners. Children's Clubs have been established at 40 target schools. These clubs have created a framework for children to get involved in improving their own learning environment through activities such as the presentation of their own opinions and communication of messages to the adults and other children. Through these Children's Clubs, children are making flower beds, performing plays, reading, and making posters.

"It isn't the case that the primary enrollment rate in Iraq is extremely low – it's actually around 85%. Even so, depending on the region, there are many more children who cannot attend school because household finances are tight or because the child is a girl. I have been very happy to hear about children who dropped out of school now coming to participate in the Children's Clubs through the various opportunities, realizing that school is fun, and then once again starting to attend school."

There has also been a cleaning campaign in which children, teachers, School Management Committee members and local residents are gathered to clean schools. In order to manage their own facilities, children need to feel attachment towards their schools and treat them with care. However, in Iraq, like many countries around the world, it is unusual for children to clean their own classrooms.

"At the backdrop of the effort to implement the Japanese custom of school cleaning in Iraq is the trust that the Iraqis feel towards Japan since before the war. I feel strongly that many Iraqis have the desire to learn from Japan as a country that recovered from the ravages of World War II to become one of the world's economic superpowers."

This year (2013) marks ten years since the start of the Iraq war. The country is now in a period of transition from post-war reconstruction to the rebuilding of independence, and the fostering of human resources through education is indispensable to the reconstruction of Iraq and its development. Ms. Nishimoto has only limited opportunities to visit the project sites due to security concerns, but she is working to implement effective support.

"One effect of this project has been the implementation of training for teachers by the officials of the education directorates on their own. Foreign aid programs will eventually end. I hope that the people of the Basrah governorate will continue forward with what they have gained through this project and work to spread their activities to many more children within this governorate and serve as a model for others."

(3) Palestine

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

Although Palestinians continue to feel significant discontent and antipathy towards the Israeli occupation, many years of occupation have made them economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on aid from the international community. These circumstances make the achievement of Middle East peace even more difficult. Widening regional disparities and a high

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priority issues in the ODA Charter, and Japan has positioned its assistance to the Palestinians as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East peace process. In particular, Japan has provided \$1.35 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords, third-highest behind the United States and the European Union (EU). Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian aid through international organizations and NGOs to improve the tragic living conditions of the socially vulnerable people on the West Bank (including



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida visiting the Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) in Palestine.

unemployment rate driven by Israel's occupation policy and the sluggish economy are destabilizing factors in regional circumstances. Helping the Palestinian economy stand alone while improving living conditions for people is the most important challenge towards creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for true peace.

East Jerusalem) and people affected by conflict in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively supports the Palestinian Authority to stabilize and improve its civil administration, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote sustainable economic growth. These efforts aim for preparation for future Palestinian nation-building and a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Further, since July 2006, Japan has advocated the initiative of the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity", as its unique mid- to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between Israelis and

Map of the Palestinian Territories

Palestinian Territories	
Gaza Strip	
● Area: 365 km ² (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)	
● Population: 1.7 million	
West Bank	
● Area: 5,655 km ² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)	
● Population: 2.8 million	



Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socio-economic development in the Jordan Valley area through the regional cooperation among the four parties of Japanese, Israelis, Palestinians and Jordanians. Currently, those four parties are working towards the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho

City in an effort to realize this initiative. The park aims to process agricultural products grown on the West Bank and distribute the products in and outside of the Palestinian territories and is expected to create around 7,000 jobs in the future.



A woman in a Palestinian refugee camp in Souf. She has received a training to make detergent through the Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees, and is now running a business to sell detergent. (Photo: Hironobu Kubota)

Palestinian Territories

The Agro-Industrial Park in Jericho (JAIP)

In 2006, Japan launched the “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity” initiative under which Japan, the Palestinian Authority (PA), Israel and Jordan work together to facilitate economic and social development in the Jordan Valley to achieve co-existence and co-prosperity between the Israelis and the Palestinians. One of the central projects of this initiative is the development and management of the Agro-Industrial Park in Jericho (JAIP).

Historically the major industry of the Jordan Valley was agriculture; however, Israel's occupation policy has restricted logistics within Palestinian territories. This has prohibited distribution of fresh produce to areas outside of Palestinian territories. Farmers in poverty have lost their means of earning income and are forced to live in a difficult situation. In order to solve these problems, the JAIP project is creating an agro-industrial park in the city of Jericho, where produce grown in the surrounding areas can be processed into products with a longer shelf-life.

Japan has developed infrastructure within JAIP, including roads, a solar power generation plant, water supply and sewerage systems, and administrative buildings. As part of the initiatives to improve the environment of JAIP, Japan also built Jericho's first sewerage treatment facility. The plant is also benefiting neighboring Israel, with which underground water is shared. Therefore, the initiative also contributes to developing a relationship of trust between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Furthermore, through technical cooperation and collaboration with international organizations, Japan assists with the human resource development required for the sustainable management of JAIP. Japan's efforts have been well received by Palestinian companies. Thus far, two companies have signed formal contracts to become tenants of the site, while an additional 32 companies have expressed interest (as of January 2014). Products produced within JAIP may be exported to the Gulf States via neighboring Jordan in addition to being sold in Palestinian territories. It is expected that the JAIP project will provide employment opportunities for 7,000 people, and up to as many as 20,000 to 30,000 people, including the families of those employees, will benefit from the project.

It is anticipated that the JAIP project will increase the independence of the Palestinian economy driven by Palestinian private sector development, and have a positive influence on the Middle East peace process going forward.



A lead member of the Japanese subcontractor at the site giving guidance to local workers (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

(4) Sahel Region

The “Sahel¹⁵ countries” generally include the following eight countries – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, although there is no strict definition.

Due to the poverty and vulnerabilities of its state functions, the Sahel region has become a breeding ground for the illicit trade of firearms and narcotic drugs and organized crimes such as kidnapping. Moreover, as a result of the collapse of the Government of Libya in 2011, firearms and ammunition have flooded into the Sahel region, making it easier for terrorists to obtain firearms.

<Japan’s Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack¹⁶ at the Tiguentourine gas plant in Algeria in January 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy¹⁷ on January 29. In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan pledged to continue providing support for the consolidation of peace, and has been rapidly promoting efforts to bring peace and stability to the Sahel region.

In March 2013, Japan announced its continuation of contribution to Mali refugees through approximately \$120 million. It provided food and tents for accommodation to refugees who escaped from Mali to neighboring countries, as well as provided support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) Training Center in order to improve military and police capacities in West African countries.

Further, Japan has been implementing the following counter-terrorism measures in the Sahel region: (i) the Project for Strengthening Criminal Justice and Law

In 2012, the political situation in Mali became unstable, triggered by an insurgency launched by some members of the national army. Further, in 2013, Islamic extremists seized control of northern Mali. The French armed forces have been conducting military interventions to quash the terrorists, and UN PKO forces have been deployed. Due to such influences, refugees are not only generated in Mali but also escaping to other neighboring countries. The international community including Japan has been actively providing support for the refugees.

Enforcement Capacities in the Sahel Region (approximately \$6.81 million); (ii) the Project for Supporting the Consolidation of the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Poor Population (approximately \$3 million) in Burkina Faso; and (iii) the Project for Consolidation of Peace, Security and Justice (approximately \$3 million) in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

These assistance projects aim to contribute to improving public safety and reducing the threat of potential terrorist attacks in the Sahel region by strengthening the region’s ability to deal with the increase in inflow and proliferation of small firearms and improve judicial services. Through these projects, it is expected that the coping ability of the whole region will be improved.

In order to establish peace and stability in the Sahel region, Japan will work more closely with the countries in the Sahel region, international organizations, and other assistance organizations to provide steady assistance.

(5) Sudan and South Sudan

After the Second Sudanese Civil War lasted over 20 years, in July 2011, South Sudan gained independence by seceding from Sudan. The African Union (AU) mediated negotiations on many issues between Sudan and South Sudan prior to South Sudan’s independence. In September 2012, the governments of both countries agreed on issues such as oil and security measures in

border areas. However, some of the agreed issues remain unimplemented, and both countries have not reached agreements on belonging of the Abyei region¹⁸ to which both countries still lay claim and have problems in the disputed area. As of July 2013, Sudan and South Sudan are continuing discussions for coexisting peacefully.

Note 15: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara desert. It generally refers to West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originated from ساحل (sāhil), which means a coast in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 16: An armed group attacked a natural gas plant in the Tiguentourine area in eastern Algeria and barricaded inside the plant, taking the workers and other people as hostages. Algerian military forces managed to control the situation by January 19. However, 40 people died, including 10 Japanese nationals.

Note 17: The three pillars are: (1) strengthening of measures against international terrorism; (2) support for the stabilization of Sahel, North Africa, and Middle East regions; and (3) promotion of dialogue and exchange with Islamic and Arab countries.

Note 18: The Abyei region is located on the north-south border in Sudan. Since it was one of the most hard-fought battlefields during the North-South civil war and has rich oil reserves, both countries claim sovereignty over this region.

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the important agendas of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to the stability of the whole of Africa, so supporting the consolidation of peace in those two countries is a particularly important point on the agenda in Africa. With this understanding, Japan has disbursed over \$1.1 billion to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005. Japan continues to support the consolidation of peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) for former soldiers and lend assistance in fields dealing with basic human needs (BHN) so that the people of the two nations actually feel that peace has been established and do not revert to civil war. Specifically, Japan provides support focused on meeting BHN and maintaining a food production base mainly in the war-torn regions of Sudan. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance focuses on development of infrastructure and governance.

In addition, Japan has dispatched an engineering unit from the Japan Self-Defense Force to work on the



In October 2013, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi had a meeting with Ms. Hilde Johnson, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS).

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and is implementing projects that have a connection to the engineering unit's activities so that Japan can put forth an integrated effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan. (As of September 2013)

South Sudan

The Project for Enhancement of Operation and Management Capacity of Inland Waterway in Southern Sudan Technical Cooperation Project (March 2011 - Ongoing)

Following the end of the civil war in 2005, South Sudan became independent in 2011. Since then, reconstruction of the country and the revitalization of economic activity have made progress but the lasting effects of civil war have caused significant delays in the construction of infrastructure. Transportation infrastructure is one area that suffers most significantly. Many arterial roads in South Sudan are still unsealed and are often impassable during the wet season. Of all the transportation routes in South Sudan, waterway traffic on the White Nile River plays the most important role but required urgent action due to insufficient port facilities and poor management of Juba Port.

Beginning with improvement works on a section of the pier at Juba Port in 2006, Japan has been providing supports for port and harbor projects in South Sudan. This Technical Cooperation Project began in 2011 with Japanese experts providing training to 29 South Sudanese in South Sudan along with providing training in Japan and other countries including Sudan, Kenya and Cambodia. This training will equip South Sudan with the capacity to conduct safe and efficient load handling, maintenance and management of Juba Port.

Japan is currently assisting improvements of pier facilities, load handling, load storage and load management facilities and the procurement of equipment through the provision of Grant Aid. Furthermore, Japan aims to increase the cargo handling capacity and ensure its safety and efficiency.
(As of August 2013)



A comprehensive fire drill was conducted in partnership with a state fire department, as part of the management of ports and harbors. Participants are extinguishing a mock fire using an actual fire truck and hose. (Photo: JICA)

(6) Unexploded Ordnance, Antipersonnel Landmines, and Small Arms and Light Weapons, etc.

In post-conflict regions, unexploded ordnance (UXO) including cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines remain, and illegal small arms and light weapons are still widespread. These explosive remnants of war indiscriminately harm children and other members of the general public, and not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but can also become the

<Japan's Efforts>

As a state party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, Japan has actively encouraged other nations to ratify or accede to these Conventions through its universalization efforts. Japan is also consistently involved in international cooperation for clearance, victim assistance, risk reduction education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

For example, in Parwan Province in Afghanistan, a specified non-profit corporation, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), has been conducting operations to remove landmines and UXOs for seven years since FY2006 under the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects scheme, aiming to secure a safe living environment, promote the repatriation of the refugees, and establish economic infrastructure that contributes to regional economic development. It is reported that the seven-year operations successfully completed the demining of the area equivalent to 53 Tokyo Domes (total about 2.4 million m²; Tokyo Dome is 46,755 m²) and the removal of 7,614 anti-personnel landmines and 3,240 UXOs.

Laos is one of the countries deeply affected by UXOs. In 2011, a project focusing on countermeasures for UXOs was set up, and its three pillars of cooperation are: (i) dispatching an expert on UXOs; (ii) providing equipment; and (iii) South-South Cooperation. Japan has experience in supporting Cambodia to clear landmines since the 1990s, and it has been implementing a 3-year South-South Cooperation project to facilitate Laos and Cambodia to share knowledge with each other through holding several workshops on UXO/Mine Action. This cooperation aims to share their knowledge and experience on techniques, training, drafting national standards and supporting victims.

cause of new conflicts. It is important to provide support that takes into consideration the security concerns of the affected country, through assistance including the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms and light weapons, and the empowerment of landmine victims.

Furthermore, in March 2013, as a contribution to the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA), Emergency Grant Aid was provided for the humanitarian mine clearance activities conducted by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) which is located in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations through the UN Trust Fund in support of AFISMA. In addition, assistance for mine/UXO action (e.g., clearance, risk reduction education) is provided in other countries including Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, the Republic of Congo and Libya.

To tackle the issues of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate storage and management of small arms, combined with development assistance. With a view to improving security as well as strengthening the capacity to regulate the import and export of weapons, Japan also supports the development of relevant legal systems, capacity enhancement of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and DDR for former soldiers and child soldiers.



A specialist discussing operation policies with the staff of Angola's National Institute for Demining (INAD) (Photo: Kayo Omachi / JICA Angola Field Office)

Colombia

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

In Colombia, anti-personnel landmines have been used for more than 40 years in the ongoing armed conflict between militant forces and the government. As a result, Colombia has one of the world's highest rates of landmine inflicted injury and death. In 2005 and 2006, more than 1,000 people fell victim to landmines in each of the years, with Colombia recording the world's highest number of landmine victims. The 2005 census in Colombia revealed that 2.65 million people, or 6.3% of the population, have disabilities.

In light of this situation, enhancing the rehabilitation system for persons with disabilities, including those injured by landmines, has been a pressing need. Between 2008 and 2012, JICA implemented a Technical Cooperation Project in Antioquia Department, where there are many landmine victims, and in Valle Department, where there are a number of hospitals that would make suitable rehabilitation centers.

As a result of the dispatch of Japanese experts to Colombia and the training of Colombians in Japan, rehabilitation manuals for amputations and visual impairments caused by landmines have been created and are utilized at Colombian medical centers. The system to rehabilitate individual patients has also been enhanced, since doctors, physiotherapists and occupational therapists worked in teams.

Furthermore, the project conducted a campaign for mine risk education in communities and provided first aid training for local leaders and firefighters. Additionally, landmine victims themselves held seminars on the rights of people with disabilities and their social reintegration and social participation of landmine victims, which has contributed to changing the perceptions of both victims themselves and their communities as a whole.



An outreach officer giving training at one of the project's beneficiary areas using the "Guide on the Rights and Obligations of People With Disabilities" that was created by the project (Photo: JICA)

Fostering a Spirit of Self-reliance through Demining

—Activities of Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) in Angola—



Mr. Doi (left) with a bulldozer, excavator, and mine removal machine after a once-a-week maintenance. (Photo: Yoshinao Doi)

12 Stories from the field

The southwestern African country of Angola suffered 27 years of civil war, finally resolving in a peace agreement in 2002. These years of strife turned it into a country of landmines, leaving it with somewhere between 6 million to 10 million pieces of the deadly ordnance, an amount equivalent to approximately half the total population. The Government of Angola has set up the National Institute for Demining (INAD) to act as the implementing agency for the removal of these mines. The Institute uses demining machines, and needs to train their staff members to operate and maintain those machines.

In June 2008, a Japanese NGO, Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) began activities in the town of Mabubas within the province of Bengo approximately 70 km away from the capital city of Luanda. Many mines are buried around the town due to its history as the location of an army garrison and warehouse. In 2007, two children were killed by mines. Here, JMAS trains 12 INAD personnel to undertake reconstruction focused on the safety and security of the land. The founder of JMAS, Mr. Yoshinao Doi, has been working in the region since the project began, and has instilled in the personnel a passion towards education. "Most of the international NGOs that work on demining carry out the work themselves. They don't transfer the techniques to the locals. But in here, our work is meaningless unless we can support the Angolans to become self-reliant."

Mr. Doi served as a member of the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) for 35 years before retiring in 1999. Sometime after that, a former colleague who was at that time working as a JICA expert for demining in Cambodia requested that he set up an NGO specialized in mine removal. In the beginning, Mr. Doi intended to decline. But then he visited Cambodia, and while there he came to know just how many victims of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) there were. Mr. Doi specialized in UXO disposal during his days in the JGSDF, even serving as commandant of the JGSDF Ordnance-School. He came to believe that this was a problem that only he could address, and that he would regret it if he let this opportunity



Children express their joy at the gift of paper balloons received from staff from Komatsu Ltd. staff who came to inspect a mine removal machine. (Photo: Yoshinao Doi)

to act pass him by. He made up his mind to get involved. JMAS was established in September 2001, and since then it has expanded its scope of activities to Cambodia, Laos, Afghanistan, and Angola.

Mr. Doi describes his activities in Angola as "a fight against culture," pointing out, "Even if we begin a training program, the INAD members show up late and take a day off frequently. People are allowed to take time off if they say they contracted malaria, and since people have a lot of relatives, there are funerals going on throughout the year. Morning meetings stretch on forever. Just improving this culture took three years."

JMAS has an arrangement with INAD to pay subsidies to the INAD personnel every month. Mr. Doi refuses to transfer the funds through bank payments, instead handing out cash to each personnel member directly. This creates an opportunity for him to give a strict evaluation of the attitudes towards work and demining competency of each worker in order to reform their mindsets.

This project is receiving support from public and private partners across Japan, including the provision of demining machines from Komatsu Ltd. transport vehicles from Toyota Tsusho Corporation, and an office from Sumitomo Corporation.

Over time, the project has developed into a regional reconstruction support program. In addition to build infrastructure in the region, efforts are also being made towards children's education. For instance, littering used to be a daily problem in Mabubas until Mr. Doi called on the local children and started a cleanup program. Relations with children have been further deepened by the program through holding football workshops and painting classes, and activities that have created flower gardens together with the children.

"The civil war in Angola spread to all corners of the country. Villages were split between pro- and anti-government forces. There are many adults here with their nerves on edge who still cannot trust other people. But the children are different. The next generation holds a lot of potential for this country."

It has been five years since this project got into full swing, and the INAD personnel have grown throughout that time period. Demining operations have completed the initial 100 hectares since the start of the operation, and the project is now busy at work for the next 100 hectares. The comprehensive regional reconstruction programs, including its work to develop infrastructure and support agriculture after demining has finished, have been highly evaluated by the Government of Angola, such that it is decided that some important sections of the provincial capital shall now be moved to this region. Thanks to the work of JMAS, support of Japanese ODA, and the Angolans themselves, construction has now started on new towns in regions where security can be guaranteed.

Section
3

Assistance for Each Region

The challenges and problems vary according to the countries and regions. Japan is working to resolve the problems faced by developing countries through ODA, taking into consideration the social and economic backgrounds of these problems.

Chart II-7 > Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2012)

(US\$ million)

Region	Type	Bilateral ODA						Total Net disbursement basis	Change from the previous year (%)	Total Gross disbursement basis	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	
		Grants			Loan aid								
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total						
													Grants provided through multilateral institutions
Asia		723.91	126.43	1,033.31	1,757.22	6,399.72	6,544.91	-145.19	1,612.03	17.6	8,156.94	56.2	5.3
East Asia		352.10	26.69	788.78	1,140.88	3,715.83	5,150.02	-1,434.19	-293.31	45.9	4,856.71	33.5	8.4
Northeast Asia		55.19	—	161.41	216.61	447.31	1,391.58	-944.27	-727.66	-79.5	663.92	4.6	-30.7
Southeast Asia		296.49	26.29	618.81	915.30	3,268.52	3,758.44	-489.92	425.38	398.0	4,183.82	28.8	19.0
South Asia		192.74	35.18	195.55	388.29	2,451.47	1,290.17	1,161.30	1,549.58	-6.8	2,839.76	19.6	-2.6
Central Asia and the Caucasus		52.30	9.49	39.13	91.43	232.42	104.72	127.70	219.13	39.5	323.85	2.2	26.4
ODA for multiple countries in Asia		126.77	55.07	9.85	136.63	—	—	—	136.63	45.4	136.63	0.9	45.4
Middle East And North Africa		985.69	775.44	237.96	1,223.65	1,016.80	742.59	274.21	1,497.86	57.3	2,240.45	15.4	20.4
Sub-Saharan Africa		1,105.80	443.40	595.88	1,701.68	142.17	125.84	16.33	1,718.01	-0.9	1,843.85	12.7	-42.1
Latin America and the Caribbean		126.31	2.01	229.83	356.14	118.80	667.11	-548.31	-192.17	-157.4	474.94	3.3	-43.3
Oceania		82.49	1.30	59.92	142.42	9.99	24.26	-14.27	128.15	-19.4	152.41	1.1	-16.9
Europe		13.05	—	28.17	41.22	52.68	58.65	-5.97	35.25	-79.7	93.90	0.6	-62.0
Eastern Europe		0.50	—	6.35	6.86	38.83	45.88	-7.04	-0.19	-100.8	45.69	0.3	-44.6
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		81.06	46.60	1,471.48	1,552.55	—	—	—	1,552.55	-27.3	1,552.55	10.7	-27.3
Total		3,118.31	1,395.19	3,656.56	6,774.87	7,740.16	8,163.36	-423.20	6,351.67	-7.4	14,515.03	100.0	-10.4

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as Republic of Korea and Singapore, which have attained high economic growth and have already shifted from aid recipients to donors; least developed countries (LDCs) such as Cambodia and Laos; countries such as China, which still has internal disparities despite its dramatic economic growth; and countries such as Viet Nam, which is in the process of transitioning from a centrally planned economy to a market economy. Japan

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the remarkable economic growth in East Asia by implementing development cooperation that combines ODA with trade and investment, including the improvement of infrastructure, development of systems and human resources, promotion of trade, and revitalization of private investment. Currently, Japan is aiming to further enhance open regional cooperation and integration while sharing basic values, to promote mutual understanding, and to maintain consistent regional stability. Therefore, Japan has made efforts to respond proactively to transnational problems such as natural disasters, environment and climate change, infectious diseases, terrorism and piracy and others, in parallel with the assistance for developing infrastructure to date. Japan is also working to promote mutual understanding through large-scale youth exchanges, cultural exchanges, and projects to disseminate Japanese language education.

Although the impact of the global financial and economic crisis which started in 2008 has largely been overcome in East Asia, in order for Japan and other Asian countries to achieve further economic prosperity, it will

● Support for Southeast Asia

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)² are aiming for establishment of the ASEAN community by 2015. Japan has continued to assist the enhancement of ASEAN connectivity and in narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. In particular, support for the Mekong countries³, which include more low income countries than the other areas of ASEAN, is important for reducing intraregional disparities as well.

On the occasion of the first-ever Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in November 2009, the representatives from participating countries gained a shared recognition regarding the Establishment of a New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future and strengthening measures based on the following three

has close relationships with these countries in all aspects of politics, economy, and culture, so the development and stability of the region significantly impacts the security and prosperity of Japan as well. From this perspective, Japan is engaging in development cooperation activities, responding to not only the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries but also to the changes in the type of needed development cooperation.

be important to assist Asia to become “a center of growth open to the world.” Accordingly, Japan is providing assistance to strengthen Asia's growth and to expand domestic demand in each country.

In April 2009, Japan announced that it would provide up to ¥2 trillion of ODA as a specific measure to assist the Asian region.¹ In light of that pledge, Japan is consistently providing support for infrastructure development, assistance towards socially vulnerable people, building low-carbon societies, and human resource development. In addition, in the area of food security, under the ASEAN+3 framework, the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) agreement, took effect in July 2012 as a preparatory measure for emergencies such as large-scale disasters. Through this framework, emergency assistance taking advantage of contributions from Japan was provided to the victims of a typhoon that hit the Philippines in December 2012. In this way, Japan is strengthening regional cooperation in Southeast Asia.

pillars: (i) comprehensive development in the Mekong region; (ii) environment and climate change (launch of the “A Decade towards the Green Mekong” initiative), and overcoming vulnerability; and (iii) expansion of cooperation and exchanges. To promote these efforts, Japan announced that it would expand ODA, particularly to Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam, and the entire Mekong region, with more than ¥500 billion of ODA in the next three years.

In response to this continued support, the leaders at the Fourth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting in April 2012 adopted the new Tokyo Strategy 2012 for Mekong-Japan Cooperation, which is a new cooperation policy until 2015, based on the three pillars: (i) enhancing Mekong

Note 1: “Growth Initiative towards Doubling the Size of Asia's Economy”

Note 2: ASEAN countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

Note 3: Mekong countries: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam

connectivity; (ii) developing together; and (iii) ensuring human security and environmental sustainability. Japan announced that it would provide ¥600 billion of ODA over the three years starting in 2013 to steadily implement the Tokyo Strategy. Japan also adopted the Mekong-Japan Action Plan that describes specific actions and measures to realize the Tokyo Strategy 2012 at the Fifth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July 2012 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Among the Mekong region countries, democratization is rapidly progressing especially in Myanmar. In April 2012, Japan announced that it would review its economic cooperation policy and provide a wide range of assistance to Myanmar to backup the rapid progress of its reform efforts. Japan has been actively providing various kinds of assistance to Myanmar, including its arrears clearance operation of Myanmar's delinquent debt of ¥500 billion, the resumption of the provision of ODA loans, and the provision of a total of ¥91 billion assistance such as new ODA loans that Japan committed itself to implement by the end of FY2013.

In addition to promoting such efforts, Japan is providing support in promoting ASEAN economic integration, with poverty reduction and narrowing the development gap within ASEAN. Further, at the ASEAN Summit Meeting held in October 2010, ASEAN adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity* aiming at intensifying physical connectivity, institutional connectivity and people-to-people connectivity in the region. Japan is utilizing ODA and public-private partnership (PPP) to provide proactive assistance to put

the Master Plan into action.

At the ASEAN-Japan Summit in November 2011, Japan announced a "List of flagship projects for enhancing ASEAN connectivity", with fund procurements utilizing public funds from ODA and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) with consideration given to ways of mobilizing private-sector funds. As 2013 marks the 40th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation, and the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting was held in December in Tokyo. The mid- to long-term vision for strengthening the Japan-ASEAN relationship was issued during this summit meeting. It is expected that the cooperation between Japan and ASEAN will be further promoted to strengthen ASEAN connectivity. Moreover, Japan has been contributing to peacebuilding efforts, including through its intensive support for the conflict affected areas in Mindanao in the Philippines and assistance for nation-building in Timor-Leste.

In terms of disaster risk reduction, in addition to bilateral cooperation, Japan provides assistance for ASEAN based on the Disaster Management Network for ASEAN Region that Japan proposed in July 2011. Assistance is provided mainly to strengthen the capabilities of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), which is a disaster response and disaster risk reduction organization for ASEAN.

Japan has strengthened its partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which works on a variety of regional cooperative initiatives in the Asia region. For example, Japan contributed up to \$25 million over five years to the ADB for trade facilitation in Asia. Japan has also strengthened its partnership with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), an international research organization in East Asia, including cooperation towards implementation of the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

Further, on the financial front in particular, Japan has taken the lead in implementation of the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI)* within the ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, Republic of Korea) framework. This initiative is designed to prevent a chain reaction of currency crises and its expansion by means of providing short-term foreign currency financing for countries in which critical circumstances have arisen, such as obstacles arising in their foreign currency payments due to precipitous outflows of capital. In March 2010, the former CMI framework, a network of bilateral agreement between related authorities, was integrated into one framework for multiple countries (the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization Agreement [CMIM Agreement]). This enabled faster response to the international balance of



Former Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masaji Matsuyama visiting the construction site of the Nhat Tan Bridge in Viet Nam.

payments within the ASEAN+3 regions as well as to the difficulties with liquidity in short-term financing, thereby strengthened the capacity to deal with the risks and challenges of an expanding global economy.

Furthermore, the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in May 2012 agreed to radically strengthen the CMIM, such as doubling the size of the CMIM from \$120 billion to \$240 billion, implementing crisis prevention facility, and accelerating the preparation of the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO)*, an institution that monitors and analyzes the regional economy, to be transformed to an international organization. At the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in May 2013, a basic consensus was reached on the draft of a

proposed agreement for transforming the AMRO to an international organization. It is expected that these efforts will contribute to stabilizing the regional and global finance and economy.

Further, in addition to the CMIM, Japan has taken the lead in efforts to foster the bond market of ASEAN+3 (Asian Bond Markets Initiative [ABMI]). In particular, the decision was made to establish the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF) as an ADB trust fund, to guarantee bonds issued by the companies of ASEAN+3 in local currencies, with initial capital of \$700 million, and in April 2013 the first bond guaranteed by the CGIF was issued. The CGIF is expected to contribute to the expansion of local currency bond trading in the region and the growth of the regional economy.

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

A plan adopted at the October 2010 ASEAN Summit to enhance connectivity towards building of the ASEAN Community by 2015. This enhancement focuses on 3 types of connectivity: physical connectivity (transport, ICT, energy networks, etc.), institutional connectivity (liberalization and facilitation of trade, investment, services, etc.), and people-to-people connectivity (tourism, education, culture, etc.).

Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI)

An agreement for local financial cooperation adopted by ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, Republic of Korea). It is a mechanism to assist countries in East Asia that have experienced an economic crisis and suffer a dramatic shortage of foreign currency, by exchanging dollars held as a foreign reserve by each Asian country into the currency of that country, to make up for shortages in foreign currency.

ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO)

The establishment of AMRO was agreed at the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers Meeting in May 2010 in Tashkent based on the recognition of the importance of improving regional economic surveillance to make Chiang Mai Initiative decision-making easier and more efficient. The office was established in Singapore in April 2011.

Indonesia

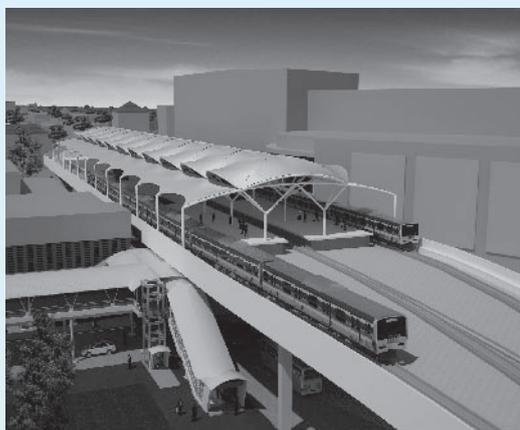
Master Plan Study for Establishing Metropolitan Priority Area for Investment and Industry (MPA) in JABODETABEK Area Preparatory Survey (May 2011 - May 2012)

In December 2010, Japan and Indonesia agreed on the concept of the Metropolitan Priority Area for Investment and Industry (MPA) in JABODETABEK Area in order to improve the investment environment of the Jakarta metropolitan area*, and drive further economic development in Indonesia. The Jakarta metropolitan area is extremely important with more than 10% of the Indonesian population residing in the area. Exports from the Jakarta metropolitan area account for 60% of Indonesian exports. In October 2012, the MPA Steering Committee, consisting of government officials from both Japan and Indonesia, approved the MPA (Metropolitan Priority Area) Strategic Plan, which was developed with Japan's assistance. Both countries also agreed to work together on the following: (1) the formulation of a city vision for Jabodetabek in 2020; (2) the formulation of a Jabodetabek infrastructure development plan by 2020, which includes 45 priority projects; and (3) the commencement of 18 Fast Track Projects for the 45 priority projects, which are scheduled to start by the end of 2013.

Many of the Fast Track Projects include projects that will be undertaken using Japanese ODA. These include: the development of the north-south line of the Mass Rapid Transit railway (MRT), which will be the first subway in Indonesia; the Java-Sumatra Interconnection Transmission Line Project, a high capacity electricity supply line between Java and Sumatra Islands to supply electricity to Jabodetabek; and the reconstruction of the Pluit pump station for flood protection of Jakarta.

These projects are symbolic of the mutually beneficial economic relationship between Japan and Indonesia. It is anticipated that with the cooperation of the public and private sectors of both countries, the projects will bring significant benefits to both countries.

* Jakarta metropolitan area includes Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi.



An image of a train station development project (Photo: JICA)

Thailand

Project on Long-term Care Service Development for the Frail Elderly and Other Vulnerable People

Technical Cooperation Project (January 2013 - Ongoing)

As medical standards improve and birthrates decline, the aging of the population in Thailand has accelerated rapidly. With the rate of people aged 65 years or over accounting for around 8.9% of the population, Thailand is already classified as an aging population nation (7% of the country's population is aged 65 or over). Furthermore, it is estimated that Thailand's transition from an "aging society" to an "aged society" (14% of the entire population is aged 65 or over) will take 23 years, shorter than Japan's 24 years.

Moreover, as young people move to urban areas for employment and as social structures change with nuclear family households becoming increasingly common, the number of senior households is increasing and the number of families looking after their elderly family members is decreasing. Additionally, it is expected that the number of elderly requiring care will further increase. This has given rise to a demand for more organized nursing care capabilities provided as a public service rather than relying on conventional care provided by family members and volunteer workers. In light of this, through the Project on Long-term Care Service Development for the Frail Elderly and Other Vulnerable People, Japan provides support for the development of a financially and technically sustainable care service model.

The project involves the development and provision of care services and the development of training programs for caregivers at six locations (regions) across Thailand. Under these initiatives, Thai policymakers responsible for elderly care and Thai caregivers are invited to Japan to receive elderly welfare administrative training and practical nursing skills training. In autumn 2013, it is expected that elderly care services tailored to each location will be launched.

Through the implementation and assessment of the model elderly care services and the provision of training to caregivers, Japan will provide recommendations to the Thai government on policies in relation to elderly services and schemes. Furthermore, Japan plans to hold international seminars to share the experiences of Thailand with other ASEAN member nations. (As of August 2013)



A short-term expert creating a care plan for an elderly in Surat Thani Province (Photo: Yoko Isobe)

● Relations with China

Since 1979, ODA to China has contributed to maintaining and promoting the Reform and Opening Up Policy of China, and at the same time, it has formed a strong foundation to support Japan-China relations. The Chinese economy has seen stable development through assistance for the development of economic infrastructure. This has contributed to the stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the improvement of China's investment environment for Japanese companies and the development of economic relations between Japanese and Chinese private sectors. On a variety of occasions, the Chinese side has expressed high appreciation and gratitude towards Japan's ODA, for example, at the Japan-China Summit Meeting in May 2008, when then-Chinese President Hu Jintao expressed his sincere gratitude.

On the other hand, China has developed economically, and has seen an increase in its technological level. China's own fund-raising capacity and the flow of

private capital have also increased significantly. Thus, assistance for China through ODA has already fulfilled its role to a certain degree. As for the ODA loans that accounted for the majority of ODA to China, Japan and China commonly recognized that new disbursement of ODA loans to China would come to an amicable conclusion by the time of the 2008 Beijing Olympics, which symbolized the economic and social development of China. Following this, such new disbursement ended with the signing of Exchanges of Notes for the projects in December 2007.

Based on the fact that ODA to China has already fulfilled its role to a certain degree, at present, ODA to China is limited to address common challenges faced by both countries that may directly affect the lives and safety of Japanese nationals (for example, measures against cross-border pollution to Japan, yellow sand, infectious diseases, and safety of food), that are beneficial to Japan.

Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region

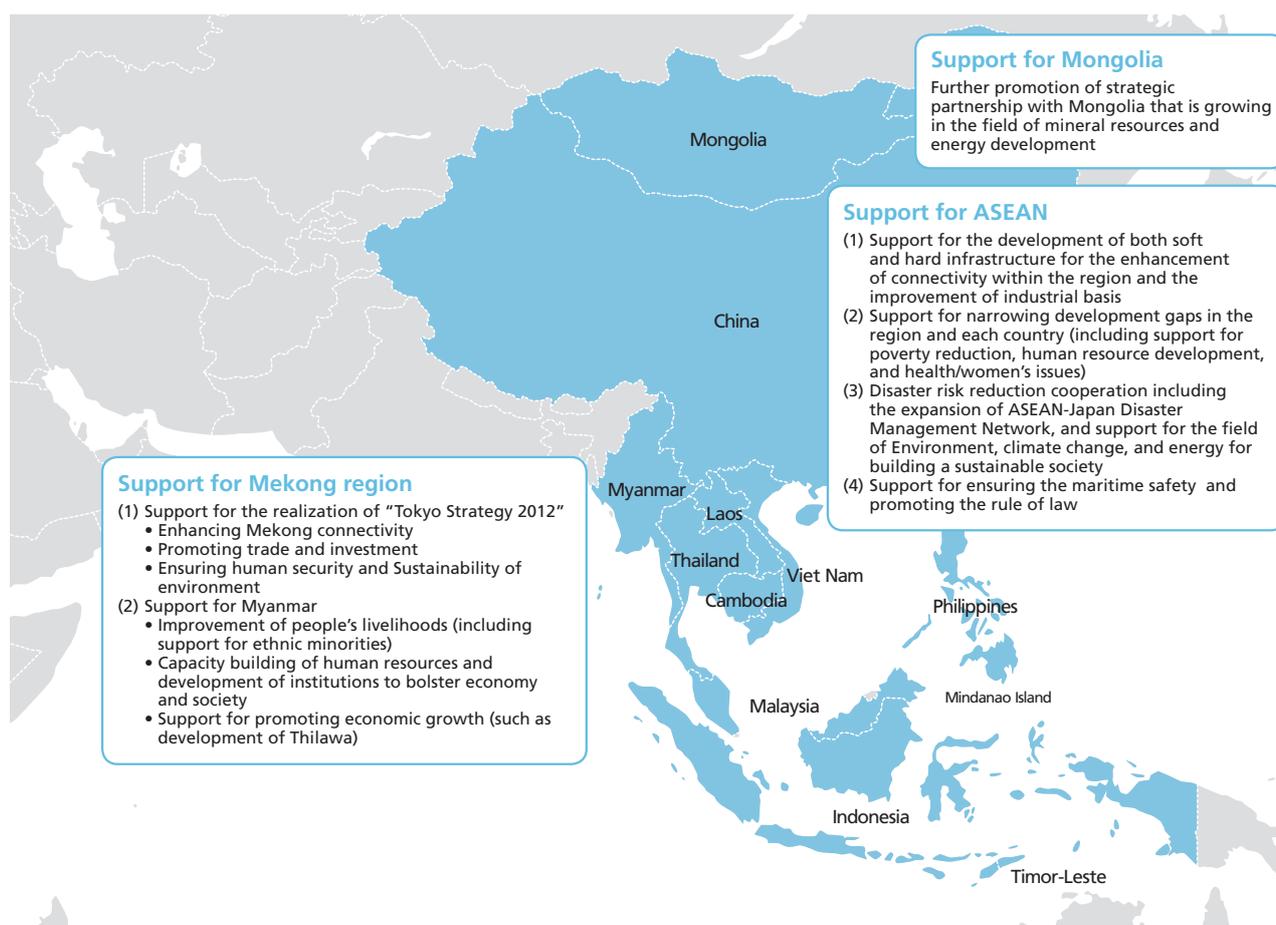


Chart II-8 Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
1	Viet Nam	20.38	—	148.27	168.65	1,866.99	388.94	1,478.05	1,646.71
2	Cambodia	83.14	8.95	55.95	139.09	45.67	2.32	43.36	182.44
3	Mongolia	45.20	—	29.67	74.88	56.55	20.78	35.77	110.65
4	Myanmar	54.82	13.27	37.96	92.78	—	0.00	0.00	92.78
5	Laos	42.10	—	51.06	93.16	0.01	4.75	-4.73	88.43
6	Timor-Leste	7.48	—	11.35	18.82	0.01	—	0.01	18.84
7	Malaysia	0.36	—	23.57	23.93	184.49	213.63	-29.14	-5.21
8	Thailand	13.86	1.29	71.48	85.34	203.69	531.53	-327.85	-242.51
9	Philippines	55.49	2.44	85.49	140.97	295.63	855.41	-559.78	-418.81
10	China	9.99	—	131.68	141.67	390.76	1,370.79	-980.04	-838.37
11	Indonesia	18.86	0.34	131.61	150.47	672.01	1,702.02	-1,030.01	-879.53
	ODA for multiple countries in East Asia	0.42	0.40	8.55	8.97	—	—	—	8.97
East Asia region total		352.10	26.69	788.78	1,140.88	3,715.83	5,150.02	-1,434.19	-293.31
(ASEAN total)		289.01	26.29	607.47	896.48	3,268.50	3,758.44	-489.94	406.54

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Japanese Civil Engineering Alleviates Traffic Jams in Hanoi

– Construction of Nhat Tan Bridge, Proof of Friendship that Exists between Viet Nam and Japan –



Mr. Kajimura (left) with local manager Mr. Tojiro Nishi (the Nhat Tan Bridge is in the background). (Photo: Yusuke Kajimura)

Stories from the field

13

In the ten years between 2000 and 2010, the average economic growth rate of the Southeast Asian country of Viet Nam was 7.3%. Over the same time period, national income per capita increased to over \$1,000, placing it in the company of other Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs). However, this rapid economic growth has not been without ill effects. Traffic jams have become a chronic problem for the capital city of Hanoi, creating a barrier to further economic development.

The city of Hanoi straddles the Red River. The two sides of the city are connected by five bridges, but they have reached saturation in terms of the amount of traffic they can carry, fueling the desire for a new bridge that could increase the efficiency of logistics and alleviate traffic jams.

Work is currently underway on the construction for that new Nhat Tan Bridge. The bridge is located near the central part of the city in the eastern district. It will be a part of the access road connecting Noi Bai International Airport to the urban area. The total length of the road being constructed is approximately 9 km. The five-pylon cable-stayed bridge* is a massive construction project in itself, comprising 3.08 km of that road. Japan has provided ODA loans for the bridge, and Japanese companies are participating in its construction.

Mr. Yusuke Kajimura is an engineer of CHODAI CO., LTD., one of the corporations working on this project. He has been involved with ODA-related bridge construction projects for approximately 30 years. Mr. Kajimura is in charge of coordinating the Nhat Tan Bridge construction project. He commented on the thoughts of the locals towards the bridge. “The Vietnamese are almost religious in their belief about the high-quality of Japanese products, so there are great expectations for the technology used in the construction of this bridge. The construction of the Nhat Tan Bridge, which is a northern gateway of Hanoi, meets those expectations of the locals. I believe that they can see what we are achieving on a daily basis.”



The view of the Nhat Tan Bridge during its construction from downstream of the Red River. (Photo: Yusuke Kajimura)

Part of this project is a technical transfer of civil engineering methods from Japan. The creation of the foundation for the five pylons that support the bridge was done using the steel pipe sheet pile foundation method. This is a technology developed in Japan that possesses the merits of shortening the time needed for construction compared to conventional methods and bolstering the bridge against earthquakes and soft ground. The Government of Viet Nam adopted this method for the first time in the construction of the Nhat Tan Bridge, with expectations high towards its success, efforts are underway to adopt it as a standard construction practice in Viet Nam in the years to come.

The construction has created a lot of jobs for the local area. Over 1,000 people work on the project in a single day. It draws laborers not just from within the city of Hanoi, but also migrant workers from neighboring regions. Mr. Kajimura explained the major significance of having local people build the bridge.

“Although a Japanese corporation has received the order for this bridge, there are really a limited number of Japanese engineers and administrative staff working on this – only about 50 in total, in fact. There are as many as five times more local people working here on engineering and administrative work. The Vietnamese engineers and staff are still young. I expect that the work with the Japanese will provide an opportunity for them to grow a lot.”

Mr. Kajimura has worked on ODA projects in developing countries for many years, and he says that he has been dedicating himself to his duty and responsibilities as a civil engineer. “The Japanese who work abroad these days are all ordinary people. Whether or not they are fluent in foreign languages is another matter. Of course, it is necessary to be technically skilled in order to play a big role. These ordinary Japanese people team up with local people and accumulate experience working towards the achievement of goals. That is no different a process than it would be for a domestic project. It’s true that life in a developing country is not as easy as life in Japan. But I do not know a single person who is unhappy with this work. Just like a domestic job, you struggle a lot, and you have fun doing your job.”

Regardless of whether the work is assistance or not, the Japanese complete their jobs and thoroughly meet the expectations of the local people. The professional mindset of these engineers, along with the high level of perfection achieved in the completion of the bridge, will be leaving a strong impression among the Vietnamese about the Japanese brand.

The Nhat Tan Bridge is scheduled to be finished in December 2014. This bridge is also known as the “Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge,” and will surely serve as a symbol of that.

* A five-pylon cable-stayed bridge is one in which the main bridge section is made up of five towers, with cables stretching from each of those towers directly to the bridge to serve as a support structure.

2. South Asia

The South Asian region has an enormous economic potential, particularly in India, the world's largest democracy, and has been increasing its presence in the international community. South Asia is strategically important to Japan because of its location on a sea lane that connects East Asia with the Middle East, and is also crucial in responding to the global environmental issues. In addition, the region is of great interest to Japan and the rest of the international community in regard to the role it plays in international efforts against terrorism and extremism.

At the same time, the South Asian region still faces many issues that must be addressed, including a severe lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and ports, growing populations, low school enrollment ratios in primary education, inadequate water, sanitation,

<Japan's Efforts>

In its relationship with India, a key player in South Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the "Strategic and Global Partnership." These include economic cooperation on projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), which is the core of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) as well as, politics and security, economy, and scholarly exchange. India is the largest recipient of Japan's ODA loans, and Japan focuses on providing assistance for the development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the field of power and transport as well as social sector development such as the rural development aimed at

healthcare and medical facilities, insufficient maternal and child healthcare, a lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and the absence of the rule of law. The poverty reduction is a particularly challenging problem. Approximately 500 million people among 1.6 billion of the region's population are said to be living in poverty, making it one of the world's poorest regions. South Asia is the second most important region behind Africa in aiming to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁴

Japan provides assistance focusing on improving the socio-economic infrastructure in order to harness the economic potential of South Asia as well as to alleviate the growing gap between the rich and the poor.

poverty reduction in India.

In May 2009, the military conflict between government troops and the Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) that had lasted almost 26 years in Sri Lanka came to an end. Japan provides aid to promote peacebuilding and socio-economic development in Sri Lanka, while giving consideration to regional and ethnic balance, and the progression of national reconciliation.

Pakistan plays an important role in international cooperation to combat terrorism. Japan supports stable growth of Pakistan by strengthening its socio-economic infrastructure. Some of Japan's efforts include an



A Japanese embassy staff visiting visually disabled female students who are learning to use a computer with the aid of voice recognition software. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh)



Hyderabad Outer Ring Road in India (Photo: Osamu Funao / JICA)

Note 4: According to the 2013 MDGs Report, the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day was 30% (as of 2010), a figure only exceeded by Sub-Saharan Africa.

assistance of up to \$1 billion over two years pledged at the Pakistan Donors Conference hosted by Japan and the World Bank in April 2009 and the dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) team and the contribution of a total of \$568 million in response to flood damage in 2010. In addition, when then-President Asif Ali Zardari visited

Japan in February 2011, the Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership was signed, and Japan agreed to continue providing support to enhance mutually beneficial economic and trade activities, to assist Pakistan in efforts to develop the power sector, water resources, and infrastructure, and to ensure human security.

India

Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project Loan Aid (November 2012 - Ongoing)

In Delhi, the capital of India with a population of over 16.75 million people, the dilapidation of water supply infrastructure and insufficient maintenance and management have forced the city to restrict water supply to three hours on average per day. With rapid population growth due to economic development, it is feared that water shortages will continue to worsen.

In light of this situation, between 2009 and 2011, Japan provided supports for formulating a master plan that aims to realize 24-hour even distribution of water in Delhi by 2021. As part of the Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project for which Japan has been providing assistance since 2012, Japan has been working to renovate and improve water supply infrastructure (water purification plants and water mains) for areas prioritized in the master plan using ODA loans totaling approx. ¥29 billion.

Furthermore, as part of its support in non-infrastructure areas, Japan has been working to enhance water supply infrastructure data management using geographical information and to equip the city with the capacity to maintain and manage its water supply infrastructure by leveraging the expertise of Japanese local governments. It is expected that these projects will also benefit Japanese companies operating in Delhi as the Indian economy develops (167 companies as of October 2012).
(As of August 2013)



Delhi residents assembling around a water supply tank due to a water shortage
(Photo: JICA)

Pakistan

The Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Faisalabad Grant Aid (September 2010 - December 2012)

Urban areas in Pakistan have not been able to develop their water supply and sewerage facilities quickly enough to keep up with the population influx. The city of Faisalabad in Punjab, the third largest city in Pakistan, is not an exception, with only 50% of residents having access to the water supply system. Some residents use private wells in order to cope with the chronic water shortages. However, due to inappropriate maintenance and management of these wells, many people are becoming infected with hepatitis, diarrhea, typhoid and other waterborne diseases.

In light of this, Japan provided support for the drilling of deeper wells and the construction of pumping stations through the provision of Grant Aid (¥799 million) to improve the city's water supply and sanitation. Through this cooperation, it is expected that the city's daily water supply volume will increase by 91,000 m³. This means that water supply will increase by 30% and more than 65% of the residents will have access to water.

It is expected that as the supply of safe water increases, the risk of waterborne disease infection will decrease and the city's sanitation will improve.



Water supply pumps which were installed with Grant Aid (Photo: JICA)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

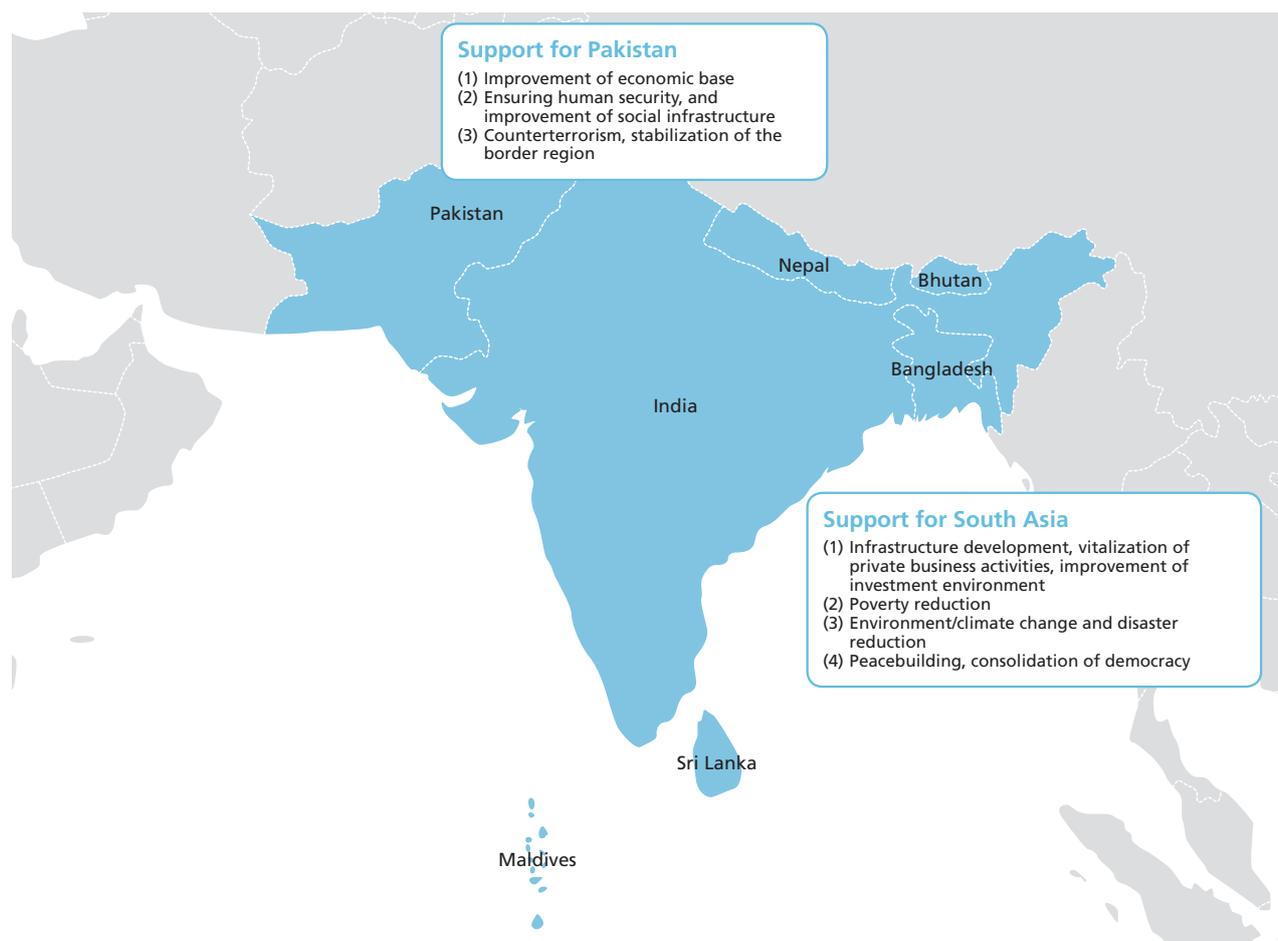


Chart II-9 Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered		Total
1	India	11.90	1.50	45.70	57.59	1,484.02	836.96	647.06	704.65
2	Bangladesh	5.55	1.73	51.65	57.21	392.29	144.03	248.26	305.46
3	Pakistan	83.07	25.17	26.12	109.19	193.19	46.02	147.17	256.36
4	Sri Lanka	36.25	1.95	29.02	65.26	368.57	251.62	116.94	182.21
5	Nepal	29.10	0.63	29.73	58.83	0.25	11.54	-11.29	47.54
6	Bhutan	19.53	—	9.39	28.92	12.72	—	12.72	41.64
7	Maldives	3.13	—	2.00	5.13	0.44	—	0.44	5.57
	ODA for multiple countries in South Asia	4.21	4.21	1.95	6.15	—	—	—	6.15
South Asia region total		192.74	35.18	195.55	388.29	2,451.47	1,290.17	1,161.30	1,549.58

- *1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.
 *2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
 *3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
 *4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

- *5 Including graduated countries in total.
 *6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

3. Central Asia and the Caucasus

Central Asia and Caucasus regions are politically and geographically important areas, since they are surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. With their large abundance of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals, the regions are also strategically important to Japan, which has been promoting resource and energy diplomacy aiming to diversify resource supply countries. For this reason, the stability and development of these regions are important

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to facilitate the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and economic development, Japan has conducted a diverse range of assistance activities in, such areas as improvement of legal systems, rebuilding of health and medical care and other aspects of social development, improvement of the infrastructure for economic development, and human resource development for the transition to a market economy. For example, Japan Centers* in Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic contribute to human resource development that can respond to the transition to a market economy by providing business courses and other activities based on Japan's experiences.

Some of the world-class oil fields are found in the Caspian Sea coast of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Japanese companies also have interests. The stability and economic development of the region are important for stabilizing the international energy market as well as for securing energy resources. Japan provides assistance to the region, including support for the improvement of public services, human resources, and infrastructure like power plants.

Japan established a framework of the "Central Asia

for the stability and development of the Eurasia region as a whole including Japan. From this perspective, Japan provides support for nation-building conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development in the regions, with a view to establishing universal values, including human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law, while taking into consideration a broad regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other regions that border Central Asia.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Takao Makino and children of a kindergarten in Tbilisi City, Georgia, which was renovated through the support of the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects.

plus Japan" Dialogue in 2004 focusing on the promotion of regional cooperation, and has conducted dialogue including foreign ministers' meeting and cooperation at a variety of levels. The fourth foreign ministers' meeting in the framework of "Central Asia plus Japan" was held in Tokyo in November 2012, commemorating 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Central Asian countries.



Shimal gas combined-cycle power plant in Azerbaijan (second unit construction project).

The Japan Center

There are ten Japan Centers in nine countries which aim to develop human resources who will support the transition to market-oriented economies in countries with transition economies in Central Asia and the Indochina region. They serve as a venue to facilitate personal contacts between Japan and these countries, and provide a fine example of the visibility of Japanese aid. At present eight centers in seven countries are operated as JICA projects (two centers for which JICA projects are completed are also continuing their operations). Their main activities include provision of business courses and Japanese language courses, and promotion of mutual understanding.

Uzbekistan

Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of the Silk-Road Sericulture Industry in Uzbekistan—Developing a Technical Transfer Model to Increase Sideline Income of Remote Villages

JICA Partnership Program (Partner Type) (March 2013 - Ongoing)

Being a major transit point on the Silk Road, Uzbekistan traditionally had a prosperous silk industry. However, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the regional economy suffered badly, and the traditional silk industry fell into decline. Due to aging and poorly maintained machinery and technological stagnation, the country is no longer able to produce internationally competitive silk in quality and quantity. This has resulted in a rapid decline in the number of silk farmers and has put at risk the continuation of this traditional industry that once produced valued silk fabrics. In light of this, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology has been working since 2009 to develop a business model for improving the livelihoods of silk farmers as part of the JICA Partnership Program (Partner Type). The project supports farmers, including women, from 50 pilot farming households and their neighbors in Fergana Province in developing their silk cultivation skills, in cooperation with Uzbekistan's national sericulture research institute.

Drawing on these experiences, the project began providing support in 2013 also in Khorezm Province, which is located in western Uzbekistan and is home to 28,000 silk farmers. The aim is to establish a self-supported system for producing silk worms for high quality cocoons and improve the livelihoods of farmers. It is anticipated that these efforts will help revitalize the silk farming community and enable stable production of high-quality silk. The project also aims to develop craft products using Uzbekistan's traditional Atlas ("King of Silk") fabric, which is made using a similar technique to that of Japanese Kasuri fabric. It is hoped that the production of these products will become a secondary business of silk farmers and that they will eventually be exported as silk products of the New Silk Road.

(As of August 2013)



Silk farming mentoring in Fergana Province
(Photo: Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

Georgia

Establishment of Poultry Nursery in Dzevera Village of Gori District

Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (January 2012 - Ongoing)

Located 70 km northwest of Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, Gori District sustained serious damage as a result of the bombings that occurred during the 2008 armed conflict over South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Consequently, many residents lost their houses and other property. Domestic refugees from South Ossetia are still forced to live in very economically difficult situations.

Within the Gori District there are approximately 600 impoverished small-scale farmers who make a living from poultry farming with a limited number of incubators. The majority of poultry farmers does not use incubators and therefore keeps hens to incubate the eggs. However, hatching rates are extremely low at approximately 30%. Poultry farmers must thus often buy chicks from sellers, which are very expensive, making it difficult for farmers to make a profit. Therefore, Japan provided assistance for improving the poultry nursery managed by the cooperative association of small-scale poultry farmers in Dzevera Village of Gori District. Under the project, a 510 m² poultry shed capable of incubating eggs, raising chickens and producing feed was built on a 4,500 m² site of the cooperative association. Japan also provided poultry farming equipment.

The project was undertaken in cooperation with Poland. Japan improved the poultry nursery facility while Poland oversaw the development of processing infrastructure. This cooperation facilitated the development of an environment where small-scale farmers of Gori District are able to distribute their chicken more efficiently. Consequently, in the period between April 2012 and March 2013, 30,000 chicks were hatched, resulting in a \$400 additional annual income for each of the 600 small-scale poultry farmers in Gori District.

(As of August 2013)



Members of a cooperative association making feed for chicks
(Photo: Heifer International)

Japan's international cooperation policy in Central Asia and the Caucasus Region

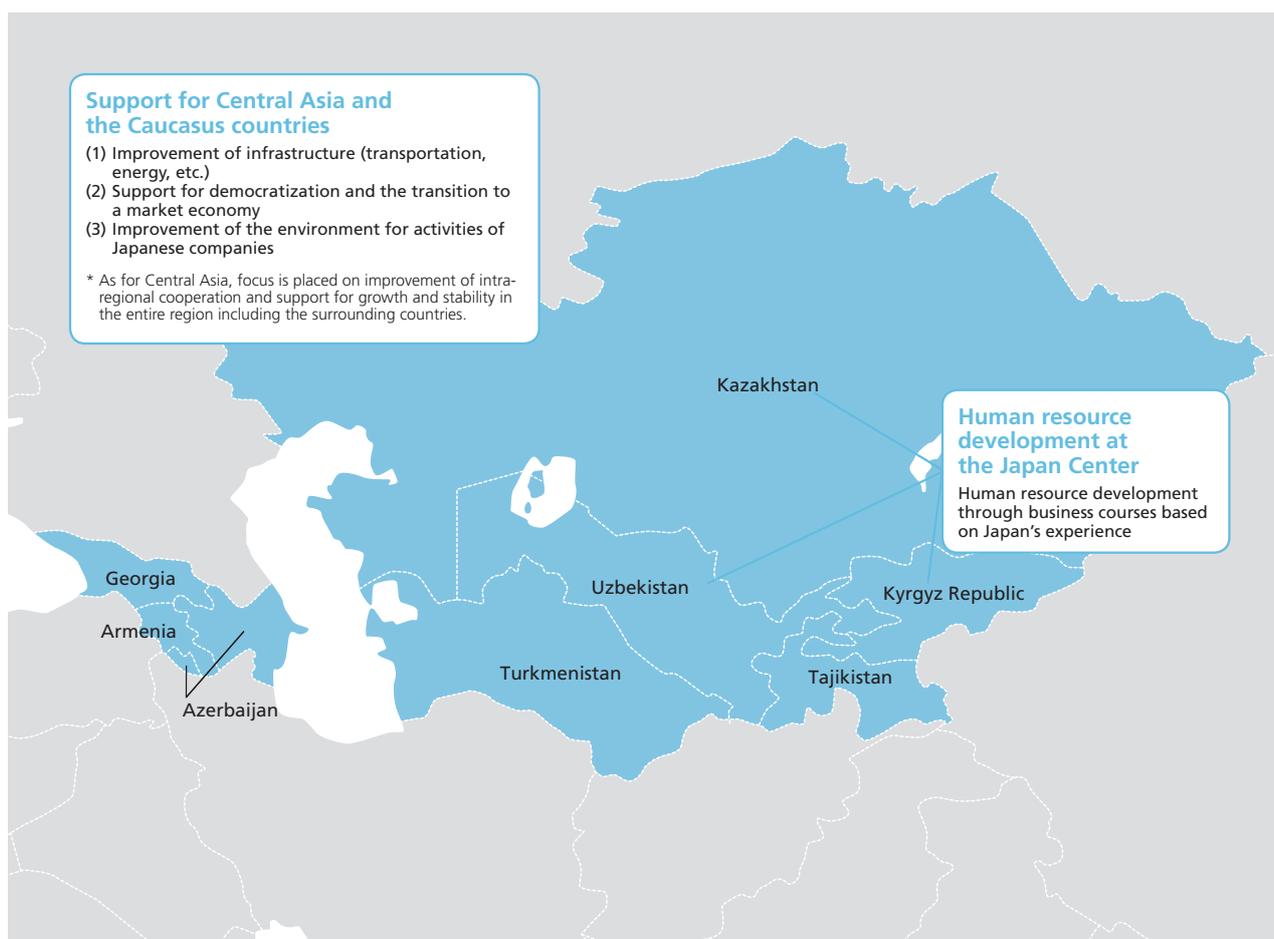


Chart II-10 Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and the Caucasus Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid		Total	Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered		
1	Azerbaijan	1.42	—	1.29	2.71	168.67	16.02	152.64	155.36
2	Tajikistan	27.71	1.00	5.27	32.98	—	—	—	32.98
3	Georgia	1.51	0.11	1.24	2.75	31.17	3.26	27.91	30.66
4	Kyrgyz Republic	8.07	4.72	11.90	19.98	—	0.41	-0.41	19.57
5	Armenia	0.12	—	2.54	2.65	0.88	3.22	-2.34	0.31
6	Turkmenistan	0.03	—	0.49	0.53	—	2.74	-2.74	-2.21
7	Uzbekistan	9.47	—	11.62	21.10	5.15	32.26	-27.11	-6.01
8	Kazakhstan	0.42	0.11	3.92	4.34	26.55	46.82	-20.27	-15.93
	ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	3.55	3.55	0.85	4.40	—	—	—	4.40
Central Asia and the Caucasus region total		52.30	9.49	39.13	91.43	232.42	104.72	127.70	219.13

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Promoting Growth among Craftspeople through Japanese Corporate Quality Standards

– Global Debut of Kyrgyz Felt Products at MUJI –



Ms. Masuda (left) and Mr. Haraguchi stand in front of a sainfoin field used for making dye. (Photo: Akiko Masuda)

Stories from the field

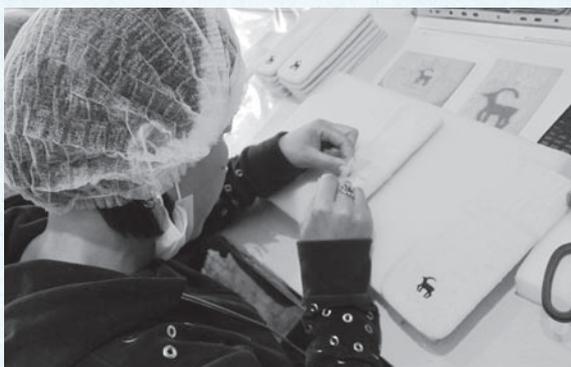
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The Kyrgyz Republic is a country of about 5.4 million people, situated between China and Kazakhstan. Since 2007, JICA has been carrying out in the surrounding areas of Lake Issyk-Kul the “Community empowerment in Issyk-Kul Oblast Project” as part of its One Village, One Product (OVOP)* movement.

During the Soviet era, many village communities were formed around agricultural farms. But many of the communities declined after the fall of the Soviet Union. Today, 20 years later, there is almost no information sharing or joint work among residents within the same communities, and there are few opportunities for the members of each village gathering for events like local festivals. The problem of community decline is becoming more and more serious as a large number of people become migrant workers due to the stagnation in the agricultural industry. The aforementioned project was started as an initiative to revitalize the country’s rural areas and to strengthen its communities through the development and sale of OVOP products making use of natural resources of the Kyrgyz Republic, a mountain country – herbs, honey, wool, fruit, wild berries, and other produce.

Mr. Akihisa Haraguchi served as Chief Adviser on this project. He explains that at first, the people of the Kyrgyz Republic were unable to move beyond the mindset established during the Soviet era, “In the beginning, people in the area only asked us to provide production machines or to construct an OVOP factory.” The project made deliberate efforts in promoting a sense of ownership of participants, facilitating information sharing, and creating an effective production system.

The project reached a turning point in 2010. Ryohin Keikaku Co., Ltd., the company that runs the MUJI line of stores, including over 200 shops outside of Japan, was considering plans for Christmas gift products with a charity aspect. Ms. Akiko Masuda, who was in charge of planning the project, came to know of the support JICA was providing for the craftspeople of developing countries, and she approached JICA for possible collaboration in product development. Among the products developed by JICA’s OVOP movement, Kyrgyz-made



A village woman carefully stitches an animal pattern using a grey thread. (Photo: Akiko Masuda)

felt handicrafts were chosen for the collaboration.

Key to the decision was the warm and traditional feel of all handmade felt products and the quick response from the people of the country. Thus started the MUJI x JICA project.

The felt goods are produced by 25 groups living within an area up to 700 km around Issyk-Kul Lake. There was uncertainty about whether such a disparate group of producers could meet tough quality standards of a global brand. The project started by training a technical leader from each group. Most of the trainees were housewives. Project staff then visited each group and made sure that the quality is maintained according to strict standards. Ryohin Keikaku also conducted its own training during which it elaborately communicated the importance of quality and the way the products were sold around the world, while also listening to the opinions of the producers. Ms. Masuda encouraged the producers by explaining that their products would be sold all across the world if they cleared MUJI’s quality standards.

Kyrgyz felt card holders and other small felt items hit the shelves globally at MUJI stores for the 2011 Christmas season. Orders grew from 10,000 units in the first year to over 20,000 units in 2013. Inspection, tag attachment, and packaging, once done in Japan, were all completed in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2013. For Ms. Masuda, watching how Kyrgyz people develop their abilities is more emotionally moving than anything else.

“Every time I visit the area, I can feel how their attitudes towards quality control have improved. The women who learned techniques from the experts can then instruct others in the following year. The women talk to each other while they work, which creates a sense of community. As a corporation, we gained a lot as we learned that we can make social contribution by pursuing our main business.”

Mr. Haraguchi speaks about the large impact of collaboration with a corporation. “Up until now, it was common for the businesses of the Kyrgyz Republic to miss delivery deadlines. Products qualities varied, and there were no established rules for the production process. I think that the collaborating corporation has provided excellent training opportunity by really putting pressure on the producers.”

The Kyrgyz Republic project shows us that it is possible to bring out the potential of people and regions of developing countries through collaborative initiatives between Japan’s ODA and Japanese corporations – companies with the world’s highest quality standards.

* For more information on OVOP movement, see page 68.

4. Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region is a huge supply center for the world's energy; it contains about 50% of both the world's oil reserves and the world's natural gas reserves. Japan depends on the Middle East and North Africa for about 90% of its crude oil imports, and the core sea trading routes linking Japan and Europe pass through the region. Thus, the Middle East is an exceptionally critical region for Japan's economy and energy security as well.

The region experienced major political upheaval from 2011 to 2012. The democratization process is proceeding in the countries where longstanding regimes collapsed. However, economic and social conditions still have not improved, and the real fight for reform lies ahead. Encouraging reform efforts in such countries through financial assistance and contributing to stability in the region leads to peace and stability not only in those countries and their neighbors, but also in the entire world.

<Japan's Efforts>

In the Middle East and North Africa, there are many countries and regions with devastated living and social infrastructure and security problems including the Palestinian issue, Afghanistan and Iraq. Since peace and stability in these countries and regions might have a huge impact on the stability and prosperity of the region and the international community as a whole, it is vital for the international community to support these countries and regions for the achievement of sustainable peace and stability, and nation-building, and national reconstruction. With this view of such characteristics of the Middle East and North Africa, there is significant meaning in Japan's proactive support.

Starting in Tunisia in December 2010, citizens frequently staged massive demonstrations all around the Middle East and North Africa. The governments must not only move towards "democratization," but must also overcome many socio-economic problems (high unemployment, rising food prices, widening gaps between the rich and the poor, etc.). That means the countries in the region are facing a critical period. Achieving such reforms and transition to new systems in a stable manner is also vital to the establishment of peace and stability in this region. This requires a higher degree of assistance from the international community as well. At the G8 Deauville Summit, France held in May 2011, the G8 leaders called the historic changes taking place in the Middle East and North Africa the "Arab Spring," welcoming these changes and affirming the G8's collective support for the efforts.

Economic circumstances in the Middle East and North Africa vary, from high-income oil-producing nations to

Some countries in the region still face unstable situations. In Syria, suppression and violence are continuing even after two years have passed since March 2011, generating huge numbers of refugees and displaced persons. In addition, in August 2013, chemical weapons were used in Syria, resulting in the death of many civilians. Such situations are causing serious humanitarian issues. Japan has implemented humanitarian assistance of approximately \$95 million that it pledged previously, and it has also decided to provide approximately \$120 million in ODA loans to Jordan. Furthermore, at the UN General Assembly in September 2013, Japan pledged to provide an additional \$60 million in humanitarian assistance.

Moreover, it is the feature of the region that there are many countries which continue to see high economic growth with large young populations, and it is also important to support these promising countries so that they can continue to achieve stable growth.

low-income Least Developed Countries and countries that are in a period of post-conflict reconstruction. Japan believes that achievement of peace and stability in Afghanistan and Iraq, and achievement of Middle East peace, are issues related to the peace and security of the overall international community, and have deep significance from the standpoint of human security and peacebuilding, both of which are basic principles of Japan's ODA Charter. Japan therefore provides active assistance to these regions, working together with the international community. For oil-producing countries, by promoting the diversification of industry as well as maintaining steady economic growth, Japan cooperates in the countries' efforts to build stable economic foundation



In May 2013, former Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Shunichi Suzuki visited a facility for the children in a refugee camp in Zaatari, which accepts the largest number of Syrian refugees.

while moving away from oil dependent economies.

For low-and middle-income countries that lack oil and other natural resources, Japan continues to provide assistance to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth. In particular, at high-level meetings (those from the G8 Summit in Deauville onward) Japan announced its policy to respond to the changes taking place in the regions while working with the international community, and support Middle Eastern and North African countries' own self-help efforts for stable transition and various domestic reforms by working in close partnership with the private sector, as well as with relevant government-affiliated agencies, building on its past experiences in contributing to the growth and stability of Asia.

The policy is based on the following measures: supporting (i) fair political process and government, (ii) human resource development, (iii) job creation and fostering of industries, and advancing (iv) economic relationships and (v) mutual understanding. In that vein, Japan pledged \$1 billion of ODA loans in September 2011 and has already determined or pledged to support \$1.4 billion of new infrastructure improvements. Further,

in May 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that Japan would provide assistance amounting to \$2.2 billion to support stabilization and democratization in the Middle Eastern and North African countries during his visit to Saudi Arabia. Japan, giving appropriate consideration to the areas of assistance and target priorities in each country, proactively supports building the environment to facilitate socio-economic stability in the region and to achieve Middle East peace.

The points of focus are as follows:

1. Peacebuilding assistance (Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine)
2. Middle East peace process (assistance to the Palestinians, aid to the surrounding Arab countries, etc.)
3. Fair political process and government (including electoral assistance in Egypt and Tunisia, addressing disparity and enhancing stability by implementing aid projects in such areas as rural development, poverty reduction, water resources development, disaster risk reduction, and counter-terrorism and security)
4. Human resource development, socio-economic infrastructure development for job creation and fostering of industries

Jordan

Assistance for Host Community of Syrian Refugees Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

Large numbers of Syrian refugees, estimated at up to 530,000 people, have been flowing into Jordan due to instability in its neighboring country, Syria (as of end of September 2013, UNHCR).

For assisting host communities of Syrian refugees, Japan has been providing various supports with the aim of supporting both Syrian refugees and Jordanian citizens in the Zaatari refugee camp and other host communities.

The assistances have been implemented at the grassroots level such as the deployment of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), the distribution of emergency aid supplies in the refugee camp, and the provision of equipment and materials to schools and hospitals in host communities. Seven JOCVs have been dispatched to Jordan (as of end of September 2013) and are working at either the refugee camp or in host communities, making the most of their specialties in public health nursing, physiotherapy and preschool education.

The JOCVs working at child welfare centers provide children with mental and physical care through teaching literacy and numeracy to children and giving them lessons on gymnastics. With some of the children having been traumatized by the severe conflict in Syria, the work of the JOCVs helps them cope with their ordeals. In addition, facilities for people with disabilities protected refugees who suffer from the aftereffects of injuries from gunshots and explosions in Syria due to limited access to adequate medical treatment. The work by the JOCV physiotherapists at the facilities has been greatly helpful for these refugees.



A JOCV who is actively involved at a host community (preschool education) and Syrian refugee children (Photo: JICA)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

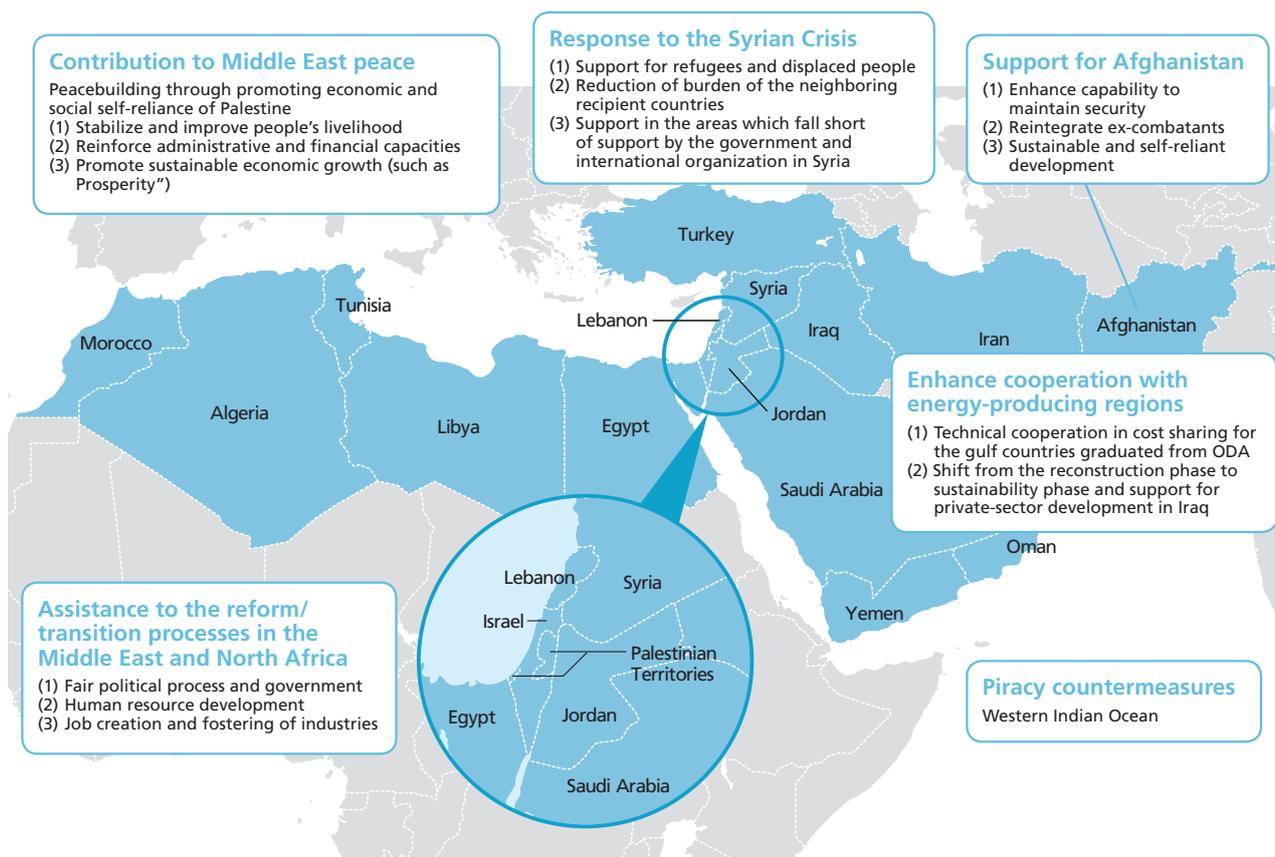


Chart II-11 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions								
1	Afghanistan	789.96	645.98	83.62	873.58	—	—	—	873.58
2	Iraq	2.90	0.21	19.81	22.72	352.23	13.99	338.24	360.96
3	Morocco	9.07	—	11.47	20.55	125.94	70.06	55.88	76.42
4	[Palestinian Territories]	62.57	35.80	10.49	73.05	—	—	—	73.05
5	Turkey	1.42	1.12	8.29	9.71	226.94	203.15	23.79	33.50
6	Jordan	13.19	3.24	10.89	24.08	137.82	131.23	6.59	30.68
7	Yemen	26.41	25.33	0.33	26.74	—	2.08	-2.08	24.67
8	Iran	8.09	5.96	11.99	20.07	—	2.53	-2.53	17.54
9	Lebanon	3.74	3.36	0.47	4.21	21.05	8.77	12.28	16.49
10	Syria	2.77	2.74	3.55	6.32	—	—	—	6.32
11	Algeria	0.12	—	2.88	3.00	—	1.01	-1.01	2.00
12	Libya	—	—	0.43	0.43	—	—	—	0.43
13	Egypt	13.58	—	58.67	72.25	122.60	215.18	-92.58	-20.33
14	Tunisia	0.14	—	10.91	11.05	30.21	94.58	-64.37	-53.32
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	51.71	51.71	1.17	52.88	—	—	—	52.88
Middle East And North Africa region total		985.69	775.44	237.96	1,223.65	1,016.80	742.59	274.21	1,497.86

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.
*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.
*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.
*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.
*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, for multiple countries, including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Collaborating with Local Community to Improve Water Environment

– Activities of JEN, NGO Supporting Syrian Refugees in Jordan –



Mr. Sasaki gives an explanation alongside Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida, who is observing the Zaatari Refugee Camp. (Photo: JEN)

15 Stories from the field

The Syrian situation started to deteriorate rapidly in March 2011. One destination for the many people fleeing that fierce conflict has been the neighboring country of Jordan. In July 2012, the Jordanian Government established the Zaatari Refugee Camp along the border with Syria. As of August 2013, a total of approximately 130,000 people are living in this camp.

The refugee camp is being run not only by the Jordanian Government but also by supporting organizations including international aid agencies, relief teams from foreign governments, and NGOs. One such NGO is the Japan Emergency NGO (JEN), which is headquartered in Japan.

“The foremost activity of JEN is thorough surveys on what refugees need. Here at the Zaatari Refugee Camp too, we have been working with other groups and going door to door in the camp for surveys. Through that process, we have realized that there is an urgent need for the distribution of winter clothes and the improvement of the water environment.”

This comment comes from Mr. Hiroshi Sasaki, who is leading JEN activities within the camp. Born in 1985, Mr. Sasaki spent his childhood in Indonesia. He was in primary school in 1998 when the dictatorship fell. In the ensuing chaos that followed in Jakarta, robbery and violence were common occurrences, and Mr. Sasaki was able to see with his own eyes the reality of the poverty turning his peers of the same generation into street children. He continued to question the fundamental causes of these problems after returning to Japan, eventually choosing to study Development Economics in Graduate School. He took a job with JEN because he felt on a daily basis that it was the international NGO working closest to source of international problems. He was subsequently dispatched to Jordan in September 2012.

Mr. Sasaki is in charge of support at the Zaatari Refugee Camp. JEN started emergency support for Syrian refugees in September 2012, and built 21 washing areas in the camp through a Japan Platform (JPF)* project aimed at creating an environment in which women could wash hygienically and free from fear and anxiety. That said, refugee camps are makeshift communities. Refugees do not have a strong sense of community, and so once common properties like washing areas, water stations or toilets break or become dirty, they often



WASH committee members during an informal meeting at a washroom facility. (Photo: JEN)

remain that way without being repaired or cleaned, eventually becoming unusable. This of course worsens the water environment and increases the health risks faced by refugees.

Mr. Sasaki and the other members of JEN partnered with UNICEF and called upon the residents of each camp neighborhood to form Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) committees. This process also had the aim of increasing the community spirit of residents around the shared theme of water.

“We hoped that we would receive the participation of enthusiastic volunteers. We encouraged voluntary action by people who could feel the need for the improvement of the water environment, such as parents with children suffering from diarrhea.”

The calls of JEN slowly permeated the camp, and the Committee members, having the mindset to govern their own environment, pooled their money to purchase cleaning equipment and assigned shifts for toilet cleaning. Requests had previously been submitted to supporting organizations to fix pipes, but now the camp started to see the emergence of people asking only to borrow tools so that they could fix the pipes themselves. JEN supported these resident-led activities and worked with Committee members to increase awareness about the sanitation. As a result of these accumulated efforts, the prevalence of waterborne illness among the sick dropped from 10% to 5%. Through visits to households in order to directly hear the opinions of residents, the people of the camp also came to understand more about JEN as a Japanese NGO.

Through the JEN's support, a total of 191 WASH Committees have been set up in the camp. The group is being praised highly from other international organizations for its contribution to the foundations of resident self-governance. The decision has been made to divide the camp into 12 administrative divisions, and JEN has been selected alongside aid organizations from Europe and the United States as one of four groups that will support self-governance.

The world is paying close attention to the situation in this refugee camp, where JEN has produced steady results. Mr. Sasaki, who is responsible for the operations in the camp, had the following message for the people of Japan.

“Our days are those of continued failure and regret. But unless we challenge, we can never know what is correct and what is not. Those who have the courage to take the first step will surely come close to their goals. So no matter what you are aiming for, never give up. I work every day in the belief that peace will return to Syria, the people of this camp will return to their homeland, and the administrative activities taking place in this camp will prove useful for the rebuilding of Syria.”

* Japan Platform (JPF) is an organization (a non-profit organization) set up by NGOs, business community, and the Japanese government with the aim of enabling Japanese NGOs to carry out speedy and effective emergency humanitarian assistance for those effected by conflict or natural disasters. It was established in August 2000.

5. Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa, in particular, “Sub-Sahara” continues to face serious problems of poverty. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries (33 out of 48 countries) are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where approximately half the population lives below the poverty line of \$1.25 per day. In addition, many countries in the region face serious problems that hinder development, such as civil war and conflicts, refugees, famine resulting from drought, the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and require a significant amount of aid from the

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has proactively supported the efforts by African countries in its efforts to address development challenges through the TICAD, which upholds the fundamental principle of Africa's ownership as well as international cooperation (partnership).

In June 2013, 20 years after the launching of TICAD in 1993, the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) was held in Yokohama. TICAD V was joined by over 4,500 people from 51 African countries including 39 Heads of State, 31 development partner countries and Asian countries, 72 international organizations and representatives of regional organizations, and representatives of civil society such as the private sector and NGOs. The scale of the conference was larger than the last time, and it was one of the largest international conferences Japan has ever hosted.

Under the overarching theme of “Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa,” active discussions were held on the core themes of TICAD V; namely, “Robust and Sustainable Economy,” “Inclusive and Resilient Society,” and “Peace and Stability.” This led to the adoption of the Yokohama Declaration 2013 that sets forth the future direction of Africa and the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 that identifies specific measures for the next five



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hiroataka Ishihara, who visited the Republic of Congo as a public-private joint mission for promoting trade and investment for Africa in November 2013, with President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

international community. These problems in Africa are critical interests of the international community in such forums as the UN Security Council and the G8 Summit.

At the same time, with abundant natural resources and an increasing population, Africa has achieved remarkable economic growth in recent years. It is drawing expectations and attention from the international community and is expanding its presence as a “future global growth center.”

years which were adopted. Furthermore, reflecting the importance of private sector led growth, a “Dialogue with the Private Sector“ was held at a TICAD plenary session, which was the first session for direct engagement between African leaders and representatives of the Japanese private sector.

In this conference, Japan emphasized the development of infrastructure and human resources, and spelled out the assistance measures for Africa, such as up to approximately ¥3.2 trillion assistance by the public and private sectors, including approximately ¥1.4 trillion of ODA; development of business-savvy human capacities including the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative); and development/humanitarian assistance in the Sahel region. Japan recognizes Africa as a business partner, and will support its growth through the promotion of trade and investment from the public and private sectors, within the assistance framework.

Japan also has been contributing to efforts to achieve peace and stability in the African region. Prior to TICAD V, Japan hosted the Special Conference on Somalia in May 2013. After a 21-year history of civil conflicts, Somalia overcame the hardship and established a new government and constitution in 2012, which now serve as the foundation of the nation. Now is an opportunity for the international community including Japan to hope for the peace and prosperity of Somalia. Stability in Somalia is important for the stability and prosperity of East Africa. It is also indispensable for fundamentally resolving the problem of piracy off the coast of Somalia and ensuring the safety of one of the major sea lanes of communication, one that plays a prominent role even on the global level, from the Indian Ocean into the Red Sea and then out through the Mediterranean Sea.

In March 2013, Japan decided to provide a new assistance package of \$55.4 million and also to resume bilateral assistance to Somalia, aiming to contribute to Somalia's nation-building efforts on a full scale basis. Japan will continue supporting Somalia's nation building efforts through human-centered development.

In January 2013, a terrorist attack was launched against Japanese nationals in Algeria. Following this incident, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida announced three pillars of foreign policy on January 29, and expressed Japan's determination to fight against terrorism together with the international community. The three pillars are: (1) strengthening of measures against international terrorism, (2) support for the stabilization of Sahel, North Africa, and Middle East Regions, and (3) promotion of dialogue and exchange with Islamic and Arab countries. As a concrete measure, in January 2013, Japan pledged to contribute \$120 million to provide assistance for refugees in Mali and neighboring countries and to strengthen the capability to maintain public safety. Specifically, Japan provided food and tents for accommodating the refugees who escaped from Mali to neighboring countries, as well as provided support for the Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) Training Center in order to improve the military and police capacity in West African countries. Moreover, at TICAD V, Japan

announced its contribution to improve the capabilities against terrorism in the Sahel region through 2,000 humanitarian resources and the provision of equipment and to the development and humanitarian assistance in the Sahel region through ¥100 billion assistance.



In August 2013, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Toshiko Abe visited a Malian refugee camp in Burkina Faso, and talked with the children at the camp.

Mozambique

Rehabilitation, Improvement and Capacity Development for the Management of Nacala Port

Loan Aid Technical Cooperation - Associated Technical Cooperation Project, Grant Aid and Loan Aid (March 2012 - Ongoing)

Prior to formulating development strategies for the entire Nacala Corridor, Japan has been providing support for the development of the Port of Nacala, which will be an important hub for the development of the region. The Port of Nacala is located in a bay, making it less prone to the effects of ocean waves. It also has sufficient depth (maximum draught 14 m), allowing large vessels to dock. For these reasons, the port is one of the best natural ports of the southeast region of Africa, and plays an important role as a hub for domestic logistics and regional import and export.

However, the port facilities constructed during Portuguese colonial rule and the dock and surrounding facilities built more than 40 years ago have fallen into a state of disrepair. Additionally, due to a lack of equipment such as container cranes, the efficiency of loading and unloading is poor, and many have observed that this is an area that must be addressed during the port's development plan.

In light of this, Japan has been facilitating urgent repairs through grant aid and has provided ODA loan to initiate civil engineering work to enhance port operations and allow the procurement of loading equipment. At the same time, Japan has also implemented a technical cooperation project to increase the efficiency of port maintenance, management and loading, and to improve maintenance and management capacity of port facilities and loading equipment. It is hoped that the completion of the project will triple the cargo handling capacity of the port.

Improvement works on ports and roads and the formulation of a regional development strategy all require significant time and effort. It cannot be expected that the effects of the project will be seen immediately. Nevertheless, with sights fixed on the development of Mozambique and southeast Africa in the coming 10 to 20 years, the team is working as one and taking steps forward.

(As of August 2013)

(See also "The Project for Nacala Corridor Economic Development Strategies in the Republic of Mozambique" on page 63.)



Guidance being given on loading equipment maintenance (Photo: JICA)



A container ship berthed at a pier (Photo: JICA)

Togo

**The Project for the Study on Togo Logistics Corridor Development
Technical Cooperation Project (August 2012 - Ongoing)**

Located in the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, Togo is a long and narrow country, running from north to south. With the Port of Lomé, which serves as a hub for the region and the gateway to Togo, the country is striving to become a port nation. The logistics and transport infrastructure, including roads, bridges and railways that extend the 667 km distance between the Port of Lomé and the border of Burkina Faso, is known as the Togo Logistics Corridor. This infrastructure plays a crucial role in transporting goods discharged at the Port of Lomé to destinations within Togo, and surrounding inland nations (particularly Burkina Faso and Niger).

With the cooperation of Japan, the Togolese Government has formulated the national logistics transportation infrastructure development plan, which aims to ensure that the Togo Logistics Corridor functions reliably and smoothly. This plan focuses not only on National road No. 1 that runs down the narrow strip of land like a spine, but also peripheral branch roads.

Currently Togo relies heavily on National road No. 1, which has, despite being the biggest trunk road, very steep inclines and declines. Therefore, during the wet season and when accidents occur, traffic is severely disrupted. For these reasons, Japan has proposed the development of detour and alternative routes, and consequently, the Togolese Government formulated a plan prioritizing the development of these roads.

Furthermore, to promote the Togolese Government to take initiative in developing the Togo Logistics Corridor, Japan assisted three seminars that explained the importance of the development of the corridor to other development partners. Approximately 170 field workers and experts in infrastructure and regional development attended these seminars. It is expected that these Japanese initiatives will contribute to the further development of Togo, which is on its way to becoming a port nation. (As of August 2013)



Port of Lomé that will become a gateway to Togo. A good natural harbor that boasts a water depth of 16m. (Photo: JICA)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

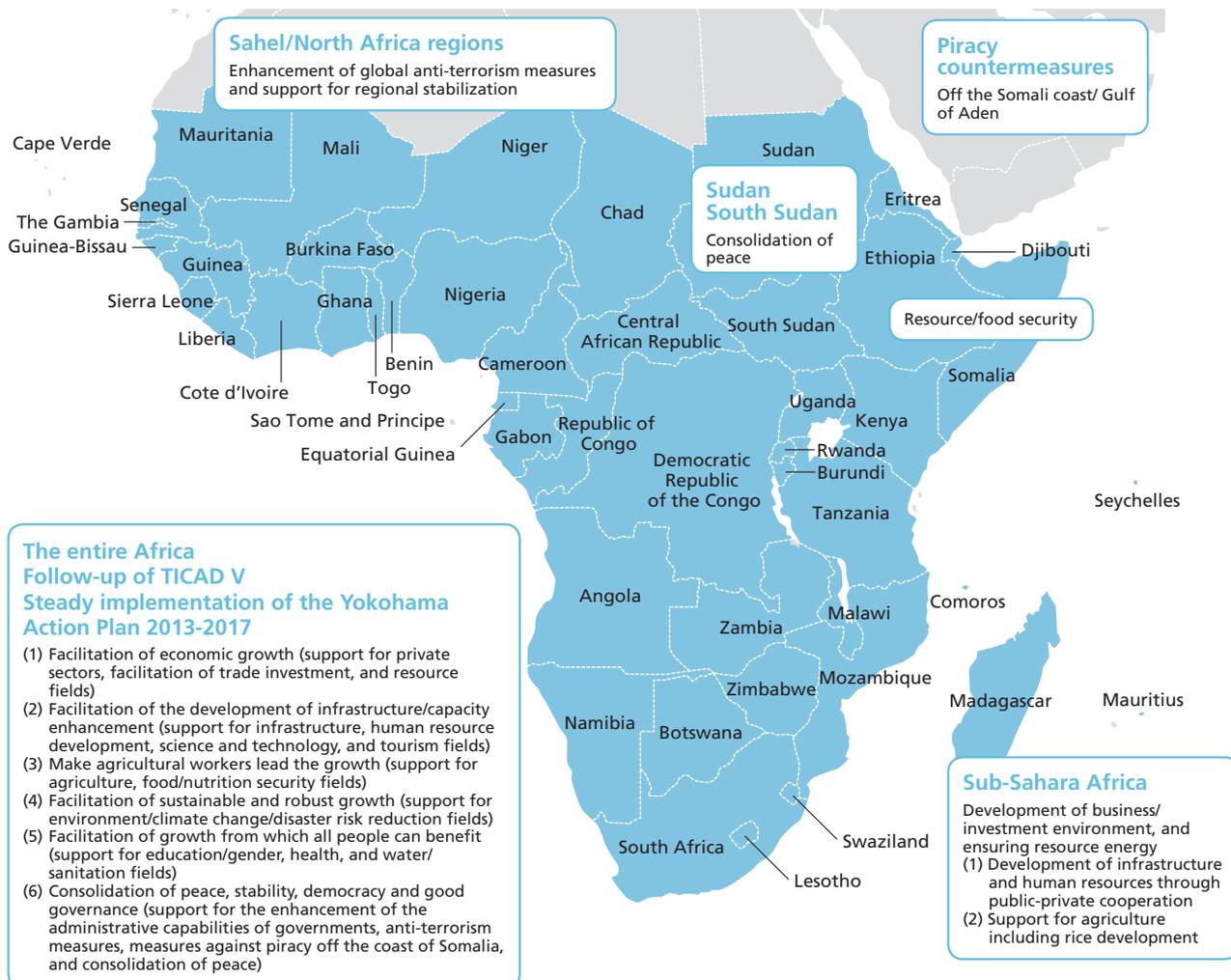


Chart II-12 Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered		
1	Tanzania	88.68	—	39.99	128.67	19.24	—	19.24	147.91
2	Kenya	72.19	43.13	63.33	135.52	90.35	93.81	-3.45	132.07
3	Ghana	82.76	3.93	32.63	115.39	—	—	—	115.39
4	Ethiopia	63.46	28.48	45.22	108.67	—	—	—	108.67
5	Sudan	65.96 (61.26)	54.31 (54.31)	33.22 (33.22)	99.18 (94.48)	—	4.57	-4.57	94.60 (94.48)
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	81.88	31.09	11.98	93.86	—	—	—	93.86
7	Senegal	43.76	4.25	36.74	80.50	—	—	—	80.50
8	South Sudan	48.09	46.79	26.94	75.03	—	—	—	75.03
9	Mozambique	24.18	2.05	31.57	55.75	14.55	—	14.55	70.30
10	Uganda	38.35	12.20	27.24	65.58	3.29	—	3.29	68.87
11	Burkina Faso	40.61	—	15.75	56.36	—	—	—	56.36
12	Somalia	55.49	55.49	0.00	55.49	—	—	—	55.49
13	Malawi	31.07	—	23.87	54.94	—	—	—	54.94
14	Nigeria	34.04	7.52	14.08	48.12	—	—	—	48.12
15	Zambia	22.41	—	24.83	47.24	0.58	—	0.58	47.82
16	Rwanda	15.75	1.90	17.04	32.79	—	—	—	32.79
17	Côte d'Ivoire	27.48	17.81	3.41	30.88	—	—	—	30.88
18	Burundi	17.11	—	8.95	26.06	—	—	—	26.06
19	Liberia	22.22	15.00	2.74	24.96	—	—	—	24.96
20	Djibouti	18.98	14.29	5.86	24.84	—	—	—	24.84
21	Guinea	19.94	5.93	2.62	22.56	—	—	—	22.56
22	Zimbabwe	17.18	16.68	4.64	21.82	—	—	—	21.82
23	Sierra Leone	12.20	4.80	8.41	20.60	—	—	—	20.60
24	Chad	19.82	19.33	0.35	20.18	—	—	—	20.18
25	Benin	13.50	—	6.39	19.89	—	—	—	19.89
26	Niger	13.46	7.00	4.40	17.86	—	—	—	17.86
27	Cameroon	1.00	1.00	9.24	10.24	5.75	—	5.75	16.00
28	Togo	10.45	0.35	5.18	15.63	—	—	—	15.63
29	Angola	7.30	—	6.50	13.79	—	—	—	13.79
30	Madagascar	1.98	1.98	11.74	13.72	—	—	—	13.72
31	Central Africa	13.45	12.13	0.12	13.57	—	—	—	13.57
32	Mauritania	11.64	—	1.74	13.38	—	—	—	13.38
33	South Africa	1.18	—	13.30	14.48	—	1.18	-1.18	13.30
34	Cape Verde	4.12	—	0.42	4.53	8.11	—	8.11	12.64
35	The Gambia	7.32	—	0.14	7.46	—	—	—	7.46
36	Comoros	4.94	—	1.78	6.71	—	—	—	6.71
37	Guinea-Bissau	5.71	1.77	0.91	6.62	—	—	—	6.62
38	Republic of Congo	3.81	3.81	1.27	5.07	—	—	—	5.07
39	Mali	—	—	4.52	4.52	—	—	—	4.52
40	Sao Tome and Principe	3.60	—	0.10	3.70	—	—	—	3.70
41	Lesotho	2.61	2.38	0.62	3.23	—	—	—	3.23
42	Gabon	0.34	—	4.97	5.32	—	2.15	-2.15	3.16
43	Seychelles	—	—	1.75	1.75	—	—	—	1.75
44	Eritrea	—	—	1.73	1.73	—	—	—	1.73
45	Mauritius	0.06	—	4.83	4.90	0.09	3.91	-3.82	1.07
46	Botswana	0.32	—	6.39	6.71	—	5.65	-5.65	1.05
47	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07
48	Swaziland	0.07	—	0.92	0.99	—	2.53	-2.53	-1.53
49	Namibia	0.25	—	4.92	5.17	0.21	12.04	-11.83	-6.66
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	35.11	28.00	20.53	55.64	0.00	—	0.00	55.64
	Sub-Saharan Africa region total	1,105.80 (1,101.10)	443.40 (443.40)	595.88 (595.88)	1,701.68 (1,696.99)	142.17 (142.17)	125.84 (121.27)	16.33 (20.91)	1,718.01 (1,717.89)

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

*6 Figures in parentheses do not include debt relief.

*7 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Save Kenya's Roads, Arteries of the East African Economy!

– An Expressway Professional Creates a New Road Management Framework –

16 Stories from the field

Located on Africa's eastern seaboard, Kenya relies on its roads for about 95% of freight transportation. Its Mombasa Port, situated on the Indian Ocean, is likewise a crucial point for the trade of neighboring landlocked countries such as Uganda and Rwanda. Even so, the 14,000 km of trunk roads within the country are not being sufficiently maintained. Damage goes unrepaired, and there are areas of the road which remain unpaved. For these reasons, the improvement of Kenya's roads has become a pressing issue for the economy of East Africa.

"People tend to talk about road building in developing economies, but roads are just like human bodies – just like how people need to get health checkups and vaccinations, if we don't periodically conduct proper road maintenance, the roads will quickly fall into a state of disrepair and become unusable," explained Mr. Motohiko Nishibayashi of Hanshin Expressway Co., Ltd. Over approximately 25 years, Mr. Nishibayashi has been widely involved in roads, from planning to maintenance, and for three years from July 2010, he was dispatched to Kenya as Chief Adviser to the "Strengthening of Capacity on Roads Maintenance Management through Contracting Project."

In recent years, road management in Kenya has been undergoing reform. In 2009, public corporations were set up to handle day-to-day maintenance works, which are now basically entrusted to the private sector. The foundation has been laid for a road management system, but there are still issues to be dealt with in terms of the contracts for road work outsourcing and the supervision system. This project was initiated to establish frameworks suited to Kenya by making use of the road management methods and experience of Japan, which has already established similar systems to those that the country needs.

"My role is to find the weak points in the Kenyan system and shore them up. Since the moment I assumed this role I have been going around and listening to everyone involved in jobs related to these roads, from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Roads to the officials in charge of the roads in



Pavement resurfacing work takes place along a road through savanna. (Photo: Motohiko Nishibayashi)



Local engineers (front) and Mr. Nishibayashi explain the importance of road maintenance to local media. (Photo: Motohiko Nishibayashi)

each region. I have worked to understand the true needs here by listening to the people," commented Mr. Nishibayashi. He explained how over the many months of his interviews, he felt firsthand the sophistication of the way people working with the roads in Kenya were thinking about them. They understood the issues facing road administration, and told Mr. Nishibayashi unanimously that they wanted to fix the nation's roadways. Aware of each stakeholder's wants as well as the current state of affairs and issues, Mr. Nishibayashi first implemented training in Japan before commencing work to draw new frameworks.

The training was designed to show participants the efforts going on behind the scenes in Japan in order to maintain the country's roads – from cleaning work, the preparation of work equipment, methods of taking photographs for the record and the documents exchanged between contracting parties, to daily morning radio calisthenics. Mr. Nishibayashi said, "It was very simple training, but it resonated with the trainees. Many people told me that they wanted to implement similar frameworks in Kenya." The training aims to go beyond just showing trainees the excellent roadway conditions and technology of Japan, to having them actually experience the daily management work needed for those roadways. Once the trainees understood that, it became easier for them to develop an image of the kinds of maintenance frameworks they wanted to build.

After returning to Kenya, the trainees joined the working group which started to work on the development of new frameworks for road maintenance. They created an estimation manual for the calculation of budgets and standard bidding prices related to maintenance, including grass cutting and cleaning work. They also conducted an objective check of the progress of contract work, evaluated completed work using a point-system, and constructed a system to share results among the road authorities. They introduced simple road inspection devices developed in Japan. And they drew up standard bidding guidelines for annual maintenance contracts. In doing so, they achieved reductions in the time and effort needed for the bidding process. In this way, a framework was set up to strengthen the cycle from the development of a budget for road maintenance to tendering, implementation, and evaluation, and this plan was applied to actual road maintenance work.

"The Kenyan side led the way on creating the bulk of these frameworks. It was because I don't understand the details of the local customs or systems. Rather than making it perfect, we tried hard to just create a complete system. The trainees learned what we taught them well, and they applied that to their jobs. Because of that, we were able to make a framework that can really take root in Kenya." By communicating not only the methods of road construction but also Japan's knowledge about road maintenance, the project was able to satisfy the passionate hopes of the people of Kenya towards the safeguarding of the important road infrastructure that is supporting their economy.

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

With a population of 590 million and a regional gross production of \$5.8 trillion, Latin America and the Caribbean is an enormous market. The region has been also increasing its presence in the international community through the consolidation of democracy and stable growth, and as a provider of steel, copper, silver, rare metals, crude oil, natural gas, biofuels, and other minerals and energy resources, as well as food resources. Although the average income level in the

<Japan's Efforts>

Latin American and Caribbean countries often suffer from natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcano eruptions. It is important for Japan to support these countries with its knowledge and experience of disaster risk reduction. Japan provided emergency assistance and reconstruction and development support to Haiti, which suffered catastrophic damage from the huge earthquake with a magnitude of 7.1 in January 2010. It also provided assistance in anti-earthquake and anti-tsunami measures for countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, the "Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America "BOSAI", which aims to share knowledge of disaster risk reduction and reduce disaster risks at the community level, has achieved significant results in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean have been attracting attention as a manufacturing base and market, and many Japanese companies are expanding their businesses to this region. In 2011, a training session on cardiac catheterization techniques* was held, and medical doctors from Mexico were invited. This training is expected to promote the dissemination of techniques unique to Japanese companies across the Latin American and Caribbean region. In addition, from the perspective

region is relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is also characterized by significant income disparities between the rich and the poor and a large number of people suffering from poverty. In addition, while the region is abundant with natural environments such as the Amazon Rainforest, it is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Therefore, efforts to address the environment/climate change and disaster risk reduction are also important.

of laying the foundation for the economic development of Latin American and the Caribbean countries, Japan has been actively implementing infrastructure development in the capital and regional areas.

Japan has been providing cooperation in a wide range of issues such as to address environmental issues, including scientific and technological research on climatic phenomenon, preservation of biodiversity, evaluation of carbon dynamics of Amazonian forests, and construction of waste disposal facilities. In the area of renewable energy, which has been receiving increasing attention in recent years, Japan provides support for introducing solar power generation in many countries, and also plans to support construction of geothermal power plants.

Japan also provides various kinds of cooperation for Latin American and the Caribbean countries in the healthcare area. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, Japan provided technical assistance to eradicate Chagas disease, a parasitic disease specific to the region, and has been contributing to the reduction of infection risk. In Paraguay and Peru, Japan has provided assistance in renovation of university hospitals, provision of medical equipment, and construction of rehabilitation centers for people with disabilities. Japan also provides a lot of cooperation in the sanitation area, such as the



At the hand-over ceremony of the classrooms construction project for the Manuel J. Calle School. (Photo: Milton Gualoto / Embassy of Japan in Ecuador)



President Correa of Ecuador and former Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kenta Wakabayashi at the luncheon after the inauguration ceremony of the president in May 2013.

implementation of water and sewer systems for providing safe drinking water and recycling domestic water.

Assistance in the education area is extremely important for Latin American and Caribbean countries since poverty still remains high and the educational budget is not sufficient in these countries. Japan provides support for building educational facilities such as primary schools, as well as dispatching volunteers to improve the capacity of teachers. Such efforts are highly praised in these countries.

Japan's long years of development cooperation have paid dividends in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Argentina. These four countries have achieved results in South-South Cooperation*. Japan signed partnership programs with these countries. For example, Japan works together with Brazil to provide agricultural development cooperation to Mozambique, as well as working with Argentina, the Dominican Republic, and other countries to provide assistance for the reconstruction process after the earthquake in Haiti.

Japan also cooperates with the Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other regional

organizations to formulate wide-ranging projects in order to achieve more effective and efficient development cooperation related to development issues that are shared throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under the public-private partnership (PPP), Japan cooperates in introducing the Japanese ISDB-T⁵ standards for terrestrial digital TV. By the end of September 2013, this system has been adopted by 12 Latin American countries. Japan supports these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable smooth implementation of the system.

Moreover, to date, Japan has provided over \$150 million in assistance for reconstruction efforts in Haiti, which was hit by huge earthquakes in 2010. It will continue providing reconstruction support from a mid- to long-term perspective, with a focus on basic social services such as health, sanitation and education.

Furthermore, Japan provided emergency assistance in the area of water and sanitation, and nutrition to Haiti that was damaged by hurricanes which occurred in October 2012. In addition, Japan has provided assistance to Jamaica to help with the restoration of schools and hospitals.

Glossary

Cardiac catheterization

Specifically, this refers to transradial cardiac catheterization. This method involves inserting a catheter through a large blood vessel in the wrist in order to expand the blood vessels to the heart that have narrowed or become blocked.

South-South Cooperation

Cooperation provided by advanced developing countries to other developing countries, using their own personnel and experiences in development. In most cases it is conducted among countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, and are at a similar stage of development, etc. In addition, support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between such developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

Haiti

Project on Technical Training in Agricultural Production System in Mountainous Areas to Technicians of the Republic of Haiti
Technical Cooperation (October 2010 - Ongoing)

The Dominican Republic and Haiti are located side by side, east and west of the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea. While the Dominican Republic is experiencing smooth economic growth, development in Haiti has stagnated due to ongoing political instability and frequent natural disasters. In response, Japan has connected these two countries through South-South Cooperation.

In Haiti, while more than 50% of the residents are engaged in agriculture, due to insufficient funds, poor logistical infrastructure for produce and underdeveloped agricultural technology, domestic agricultural production meets only 49% of the food demand of the population. Beginning in 2010, Japan has been facilitating training for Haitian agricultural consultants. Each year around 15 agricultural extension workers are invited to receive training on soil management, water management and cultivation techniques at the Instituto Superior de Agricultura in the Dominican Republic. Upon their return to Haiti, the participants who have completed the program provide support to small-scale farmers in mountainous regions by utilizing the skills acquired through the program. These skills include the introduction of organic fertilizers and soil and water management using used tires. Furthermore, the tutors of the institute and Japanese experts visit the agricultural communities in which the former students work in order to follow up on the program and to provide field training.

This project received the "Solution Award", which recognizes outstanding South-South Cooperation initiatives, at the Global South-South Development Expo held in November 2012 in Vienna. Building on this achievement, Japan will proactively provide support for further South South Cooperation. (As of August 2013)



Practical measurement training during the introductory training in 2013 (Photo: JICA)

Note 5: ISDB-T: Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial

▶ Japan's international cooperation policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Region



A Senior Volunteer (vegetable growing) teaches small farmers pruning techniques to increase yield at CEDAF (center for family agriculture development) in Morazan department in Eastern El Salvador. (Photo: Ernesto Manzano / JICA El Salvador Office)

Chart II-13 Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
1	Nicaragua	28.33	—	12.25	40.58	—	—	—	40.58
2	Honduras	10.99	—	11.33	22.32	—	—	—	22.32
3	Bolivia	2.66	—	18.04	20.70	—	0.28	-0.28	20.42
4	Guatemala	8.65	—	8.40	17.06	12.34	11.30	1.04	18.09
5	Haiti	12.94	1.22	3.41	16.36	—	—	—	16.36
6	Panama	0.52	—	5.13	5.65	17.13	8.77	8.36	14.01
7	Colombia	2.65	0.11	9.02	11.67	—	—	—	11.67
8	Argentina	0.90	—	10.67	11.57	—	1.47	-1.47	10.10
9	Guyana	7.25	—	1.70	8.94	—	—	—	8.94
10	Chile	1.90	—	5.61	7.51	—	1.27	-1.27	6.25
11	Cuba	0.86	—	4.54	5.40	—	—	—	5.40
12	Venezuela	0.28	—	2.45	2.74	—	—	—	2.74
13	Belize	0.12	—	1.32	1.44	—	—	—	1.44
14	Saint Lucia	0.03	—	1.39	1.42	—	—	—	1.42
15	Antigua and Barbuda	0.19	—	0.62	0.80	—	—	—	0.80
16	Saint Vincent	—	—	0.68	0.68	—	—	—	0.68
17	Commonwealth of Dominica	—	—	0.66	0.66	—	—	—	0.66
18	Saint Christopher and Nevis	—	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	0.19
19	Grenada	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	0.04
20	Suriname	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
21	Uruguay	0.56	—	1.78	2.34	—	2.42	-2.42	-0.08
22	El Salvador	3.17	—	14.94	18.11	—	22.71	-22.71	-4.60
23	Peru	18.51	0.20	18.65	37.16	75.28	118.97	-43.69	-6.53
24	Costa Rica	1.60	—	5.44	7.03	6.40	21.86	-15.46	-8.43
25	Ecuador	10.28	—	5.87	16.15	—	25.53	-25.53	-9.37
26	Dominican Republic	1.12	—	8.32	9.44	—	19.40	-19.40	-9.96
27	Paraguay	8.81	—	16.50	25.30	1.35	45.90	-44.55	-19.25
28	Jamaica	0.42	—	1.84	2.25	—	24.83	-24.83	-22.58
29	Mexico	0.40	—	13.99	14.40	—	63.91	-63.91	-49.51
30	Brazil	2.93	0.44	35.62	38.55	6.31	298.49	-292.19	-253.64
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.13	0.04	7.55	7.68	—	—	—	7.68
	Latin America and the Caribbean region total	126.31	2.01	229.83	356.14	118.80	667.11	-548.31	-192.17

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Ensuring Stable Incomes through Shellfish Aquaculture

— Technical Support for Shellfish Aquaculture in Eastern El Salvador —



Mr. Kani with shellfish farmers Ms. Aviles (right) and project counterpart Cornejo. (Photo: Syogo Ito)

17 Stories from the field

The domestic economy in the Central American country of El Salvador was ravaged by the 13 years of civil war that started in 1979 and the large earthquake of 2001. The size of the country's territory is small, and it has few natural resources, meaning that fishing and aquaculture industries are a major pillar of its economy. In other words, shellfish are an important source of income for fishers. However, the country's civil war caused many people to flee to the coastline of the eastern region, and these people are now engaged in fishery, leading to a rapid decline in shellfish stocks. There are smaller and smaller shellfish available to small-scale fishers, and far less than they were once able to catch. Now they have to go much further to gather shellfish.

In addition, the work to catch the shellfish is very hard. Curil, a kind of shellfish related to the ark clam, like to live at the base of mangrove trees. People wade through the muddy tidal flats, gathering the curils gathered at the bases of these trees with their bare hands. That heavy labor is often carried out by women and children.

In an effort to establish a stable source of shellfish, JICA worked from 2005 to 2010 to produce the "seeds" (the young shells) of oysters and curils, implementing technical cooperation for aquaculture. From 2012, JICA carried out the "Production Improvement and Extension of Shellfish Aquaculture Project" in the Departments of Usulután and La Unión in order to spread proven techniques to a fishers over a wider region.

Mr. Kiyotaka Kani served as Chief Advisor on this project. He is an expert at shellfish and fish aquaculture. He has worked as an expert supporting aquaculture in Chile, Morocco, and El Salvador since 1983. He explained the project's significance, "Small-scale fishers will have unstable incomes if they rely only on natural resources. They need to not only catch shellfish, but also realize diversified sources of income that includes coast fishing and chicken farming. Shellfish aquaculture has the great potential to stabilize and grow the fisher incomes."

Getting fishers over a wide area to start shellfish aquaculture required that the project aim for the mass-production of

young shells. The aim was to produce five million curils and young oyster shells per year. The project teamed up with other assistance agencies to spread the aquaculture project across the region. The project first examined the issues that would need to be resolved towards the mass-production of young shells.

For oysters, the team revised the water tank design in which parent oysters had been raised to introduce an improved water tank that made management simple. The project succeeded in producing one million young shells over the course of one spawning, raising expectations for mass-production. Curil can spawn five times in one year. Although the local staff was able to sufficiently learn the techniques used, the project realized that many of the shellfish were dying as they grew, and so consideration is now underway on how to stabilize the growing period moving forward. Work to expand the young shell production facilities completed in July 2013, and it will soon be time for a trial of all out mass production to begin.

In addition to the trial production of oysters, the project also laid plans for the pioneering of shellfish markets. Currently, those involved with production have been divided into four groups, and they are implementing aquaculture project and started undergoing training towards the commercialization of their products. Mr. Kani is working to transfer techniques to the local fishers, including marketing and market development methods as well as sales devices. "If the small-scale fishers can get involved in the sale of their own shellfish and acquire management knowledge through their involvement in not only production but shipping, they will be able to raise their own incomes on their own."

Mr. Kani has recently been receiving excited requests from neighboring groups and from other districts for help with producing young shells after seeing the effect of these practical aquaculture trials. He realizes the local people have high expectations. Furthermore, he is aiming to use the techniques devised thus far to develop new cultivars and to make this Center of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development into the core of shellfish aquaculture research in Central America.



Oyster aquaculture at the island of Conchaguita in the Gulf of Fonseca in the Department of La Unión. (Photo: Christopher Escobar)

7. Oceania

The Pacific island countries are not only Japan's "neighbors" that share the Pacific Ocean, but also have historical ties to Japan. Having an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), these countries and regions are the cornerstone of Japan's maritime transport, and they provide important deep-sea fishing grounds for us. Thus the peace and prosperity of the Pacific island countries are extremely important to Japan.

Meanwhile, many of the Pacific island countries are newly independent states, and it is urgently necessary for

<Japan's Efforts>

To achieve political stability and self-reliant economic development in the Pacific island countries, it is crucial to overcome socio-economic vulnerabilities and to provide cooperation for the entire region. In addition to promoting cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)⁶ a framework for regional cooperation composed of the Pacific island countries, Japan holds the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), the summit meeting between Japan and Pacific island countries, held once in every three years since 1997.

The Sixth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM6) was held in Nago City, Okinawa in May 2012, under the catchphrase 'We are Islanders - For Growing 'Kizuna' in the Pacific.' At PALM6, Japan committed to making maximum efforts to provide the assistance of up to \$500 million over the next three years in order to promote cooperation in the following five pillars: (i) response to natural disasters, (ii) environment and climate change, (iii) sustainable development and human security, (iv) people-to-people exchanges, and (v) maritime issues. Under one of these five pillars, "response to natural disasters", Japan shares lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami and intends to cooperate with the improvement of the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System.



A project to cultivate giant clams, the largest bivalve in the world, in Vanuatu
(Photo: Shigeaki Sone)

Furthermore, at the PALM Second Ministerial Interim Meeting held in October 2013, discussions were carried out regarding the follow-up of PALM6, preparation of

them to establish economically self-reliant nations. In addition, there are common problems such as small-sized economies depending on primary industries, broadly stretched territories, difficult access to the international market, vulnerability to natural disasters, and the risk of land loss because of sea-level rise. Moreover, Fiji has been promoting efforts towards democratization. Based on such circumstances, Japan provides assistance taking into consideration the situation in each country and region, as a good partner to the Pacific island countries.



In October 2013, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji Kihara paid a courtesy call on Mr. Robert, Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Federated States of Micronesia, who was visiting Japan to attend the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM).

the next summit, and issues shared by the Pacific island countries and their cooperation. The Pacific island countries/regions have challenges in the areas of the environment/climate change, education and health. In order to achieve sustainable development of these countries, Japan provides cooperation not only for each individual country, but also for regional cooperation that is beneficial to the entire Pacific region.

For example, in order to improve the capacity of disaster management of Pacific island countries and regions that are vulnerable to the impact of climate change and prone to natural disasters, Japan assists them in developing systems which allow people to evacuate properly. Furthermore, Japan works with the Secretariat of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional organization located in Samoa, to support the formulation of the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy and human resource development in the area of waste management.

Note 6: PIF member countries/regions: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon, Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Micronesia, Marshall, Palau, Cook, Niue

Vanuatu

Port Vila Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf Development Project Loan Aid (June 2012 - Ongoing)

Vanuatu is one of the island nations located in Oceania with a population of 250,000 living across more than 80 islands of various sizes. As an island nation, maritime traffic is crucial for the transportation of people and goods.

Port Vila, the international trading hub of Vanuatu, is experiencing a rapid increase of international cargo it must handle due to a rising volume of imports because of the country's economic growth. However, the current cargo handling capacity of the international wharf has almost reached its limits. Furthermore, the current international wharf also serves as a passenger dock. With many more tourist cruises stopping at the port recently, interruptions were caused to vessel loading, and waiting at offshore began to happen regularly, which turned into a hindrance to logistics in Vanuatu.

In order to solve these problems, Japan has been assisting the development of a new international cargo-only wharf, the Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf. This project marks the first case of Japan's assistance of Vanuatu through loan aid.

It is hoped that the new international cargo-only wharf will resolve the current situation of more demand than supply at the wharf, by increasing the loading efficiency and handling volumes of container goods and reducing waiting periods at the bay. It is expected that this will contribute to the development of Vanuatu's economy ultimately.

(As of August 2013)



The current international wharf at Port Vila. The rapid increase of international cargo handled at the wharf has made even loading work difficult. (Photo: JICA Vanuatu Office)

Solomon

The Project for Improvement of Non Revenue Water Reduction Capacity for Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA) / The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Honiara and Auki Technical Cooperation Project, Grant Aid (2012 - Ongoing)

Located to the northeast of Australia, Solomon consists of approximately 1,000 small islands including Guadalcanal Island on which the country's capital Honiara is located. Ethnic conflict between 1998 and 2003 and other factors caused delays in the building of basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water supply systems, while the level of public service also remains poor.

For instance, in terms of water supply, the rate of households connected to water service is only 72% (as of 2011). Due to the dilapidation of water pumps and pipes, water supply is unstable and approximately two-thirds of connected households only have access to water a few hours each day. Furthermore, water leakage due to poorly maintained water pipes, water theft, and malfunctioning water meters mean that the rate of non-revenue water is very high at 56% (as of 2011). These issues have become one of the reasons behind the deteriorating business performance of Solomon Water, which is responsible for the management of urban water and sewerage services.

In order to resolve these problems, a project was undertaken to improve dams and reservoirs and the water distribution and piping network in Honiara and Auki, one of the largest regional cities. The project was made possible through Japanese Grant Aid and was completed in August 2013. It is anticipated that the project will significantly increase the water supply rate in Honiara to 83%. Japan is also implementing a Technical Cooperation Project with Solomon Water, an integrated project designed to reduce non-revenue water. It is hoped that these projects will allow Solomon Water to reliably operate its water supply system and perform better as a business.

(As of August 2013)



Hands-on training on the use of residual chlorine meter (provided by JICA). The meter is used to check if any water is leaking from the water pipe. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Solomon)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

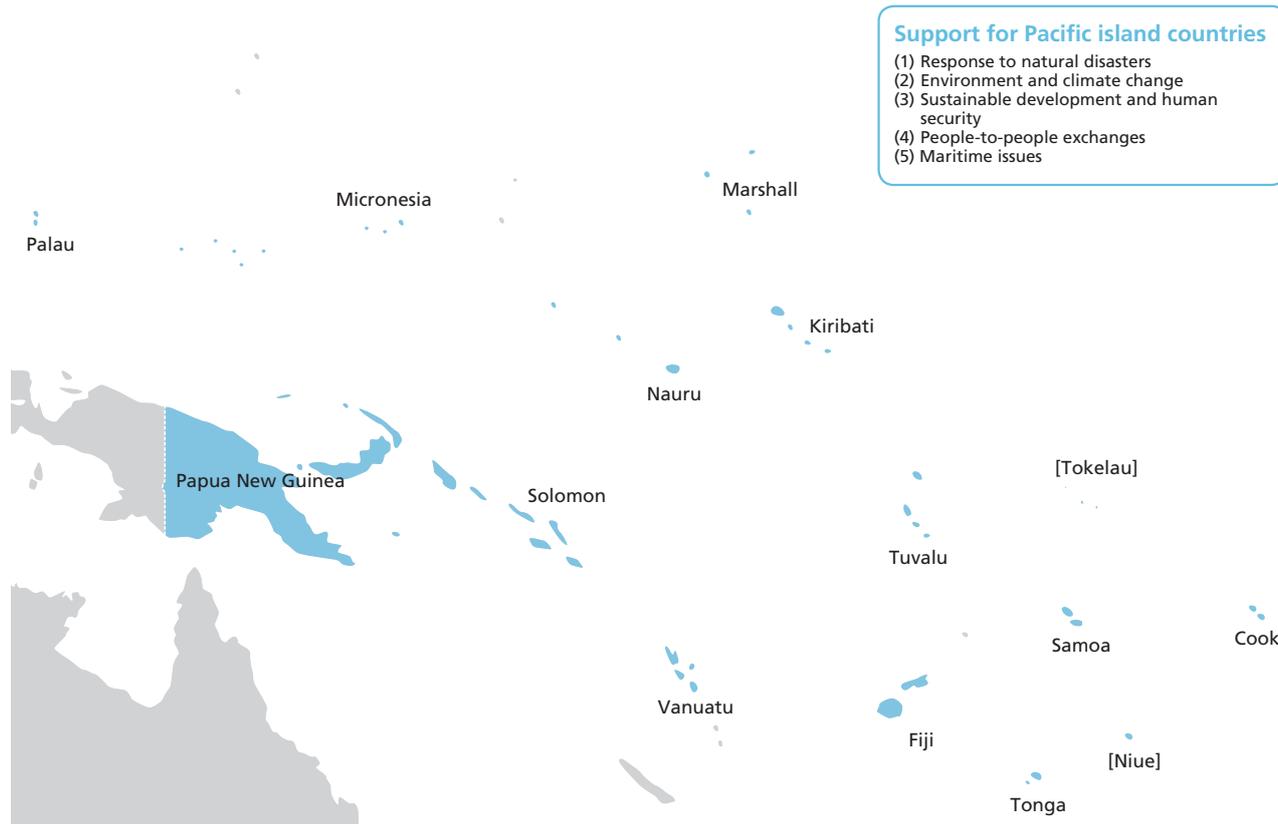


Chart II-14 Japan's Assistance in the Oceania Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Loan aid			Total	
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total		
1	Fiji	8.70	—	11.63	20.33	—	1.52	-1.52	18.81
2	Kiribati	16.30	—	1.08	17.38	—	—	—	17.38
3	Samoa	1.91	—	4.12	6.03	9.89	—	9.89	15.92
4	Solomon	10.59	—	5.01	15.59	—	—	—	15.59
5	Tonga	9.37	—	3.93	13.30	—	—	—	13.30
6	Vanuatu	5.26	—	4.88	10.14	—	—	—	10.14
7	Marshall	7.98	—	2.08	10.07	—	—	—	10.07
8	Micronesia	4.51	—	3.48	7.98	—	—	—	7.98
9	Palau	5.26	—	2.42	7.68	—	—	—	7.68
10	Tuvalu	2.20	—	1.75	3.95	—	—	—	3.95
11	Nauru	1.71	—	0.04	1.74	—	—	—	1.74
12	Cook	0.24	—	0.20	0.44	—	—	—	0.44
13	[Niue]	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	0.09
14	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
15	Papua New Guinea	6.80	—	14.75	21.55	0.10	22.74	-22.64	-1.09
	ODA for multiple countries in Oceania	1.68	1.30	4.45	6.12	—	—	—	6.12
Oceania region total		82.49	1.30	59.92	142.42	9.99	24.26	-14.27	128.15

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

Saving Beautiful Island from Waste through the Power of Community

– Japanese Working to Resolve Waste Problem on Vava’u Island in Tonga –

Stories from the field

18

The islands of the Pacific Ocean are undergoing a great change as they transition from traditional ways of life in which people subsisted on the bounties of nature to lifestyles dependent on imports from developed countries. This is fueling a rapid increase in the types and amount of waste produced on each island. In many cases, waste is merely buried at landfills, creating ever worsening problems due to the local environment impact of landfills without proper odor or leachate countermeasures.

JICA began support to resolve the waste problem in Pacific island countries in 2000. This led to the start of the “Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management” in 2011. Experts were dispatched to 11 countries across the region. They supported the capacity development of organizations and human resources along with the establishment of systems for appropriate waste management. One of those experts is Ms. Yurie Kawabata, who is in charge of Tonga and Fiji. She has been involved with the waste problem in Pacific island countries since being dispatched to Fiji as a JOCV volunteer in 2004.

The project took place in the remote Vava’u Island, which is renowned as a port for yachts that sees approximately 8,000 tourists from around the world every year. Much of the waste on the island is brought in by tourists.

The project first researched into the amount and types of waste as well as the chain of events leading up to waste disposal. Over 20 tons of waste are generated in the island per day, but only two tons of that is disposed at the landfill. Furthermore, there was no garbage collection service. Although there is some garbage such as kitchen waste used as feed for the pigs and dogs raised in each household, as well as recyclable waste, most of waste is burnt by individual households or disposed of illegally. The project worked to improve the existing landfill and to establish a system for appropriate garbage collection.

For improvement of the existing landfill, specific areas were demarcated for the disposal of waste. Facilities were also set up for the processing of leachate off from buried waste as a water pollution countermeasure. Ms. Kawabata spoke about



Ms. Kawabata instructs a Ministry of Health official on methods of determining waste type and weight. (Photo: Yurie Kawabata)



Ms. Kawabata with officials from the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change and Ministry of Health. (Photo: Yurie Kawabata)

one of the Ministry of Health officials, who was stationed on the Vava’u Island and played an active role in the landfill improvement activities.

“He was really introverted at first, but after completing three months of training in Japan and returning to Tonga, he led the way on work to improve the landfill. He became so passionate that he even checked in on the situation at the landfill on rainy days and his days off. I am certain that he found his job very rewarding to use what he learned in Japan right away as he looked at the state of improvements with his own eyes. His enthusiasm inspired the other project members, and created a lively atmosphere within the team.”

Mr. Yosuke Ikeda, a JOCV, supported Ms. Kawabata’s activities. Ms. Kawabata is involved in various projects beyond just the one in Tonga, including those in Fiji and Africa. Mr. Ikeda was stationed in Tonga at the beginning of 2011, and was a big help during the times when Ms. Kawabata’s absence. Mr. Ikeda has a degree in electrical engineering, and was working to spread the use of solar power. He used the time he had, before he started his assignment in full swing, to assist with waste survey and conduct environmental education activities at local schools.

Although he had no specialization in waste problems, Mr. Ikeda deepened his interest in the subject little by little. He planned a new project just before the end of his post.

“In the remote islands, batteries used for solar generators were often left to waste away after they ran down. I utilized the network I developed through the waste management project to conduct a campaign for the collection of used batteries. We collected approximately 300 batteries in just over 10 days. I think that this project was only possible because of my involvement in both waste management and solar generation.”

Efforts are underway to develop a system for garbage collection. Ms. Kawabata pointed out the strong bonds of solidarity and organizing ability unique to the communities of Tonga as well as the great spirit of service to local community.

“Each community sets up an independent fund through fundraising activities and so on, and they are carrying out a variety of local service activities. We have applied this preexisting system for garbage collection – which is something Vava’u communities are already trying out – and it has started to show results beyond our expectations.”

In order to reduce the burden of landfill, they also promote the household separation of kitchen garbage, green waste produced from pruning, and recyclable waste, as well as the reduction of each type of waste. The Government of Tonga and local residents have highly appreciated the project, and Ms. Kawabata can feel that the experiences and lessons of Japan have a lot to contribute, and that her activities are making an impact.

8. Europe

Many of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the European region of the former Soviet Union that had previously been under communist systems have subsequently achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently working towards economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided

<Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed down in the Western Balkans⁷ due to the impact of conflicts which occurred in the 1990s. However, assistance from donor countries and international organizations and their own efforts for reform have enabled them to graduate from the stage of receiving aid for reconstruction. Currently, they are at the stage of requiring assistance aimed at sustainable economic development. Japan has provided assistance on the three main pillars of “consolidation of peace,” “economic development,” and “regional cooperation” that were confirmed at the Ministerial Conference on Peace Consolidation and Economic Development of the Western Balkans that was held jointly by Japan and the EU in 2004, as its priority areas for development cooperation. Japan also continues to provide assistance with the “consolidation of peace and ethnic reconciliation” and “addressing environmental and climate change issues” as its particular priority policies.

Ukraine and Moldova (the former Soviet States) are geopolitically and diplomatically important since they are located between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are

assistance for efforts such as the transition to market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues. The aim is to keep stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to build relationships that can share the universal values (human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law).

indispensable for the stability of Europe as a whole. Japan assists in their efforts to consolidate democracy and establish market economies.

In light of disparities in economic development in Europe, Japan gradually reduces assistance to new EU member countries, deeming them as having graduated from ODA, and encourages them to become donors to provide development cooperation to less developed countries in Europe. At the same time, Japan continues appropriate support to the less developed countries like those of the Western Balkans and Ukraine, considering their economic levels. In addition, regardless of the country receiving the aid, Japan intends to focus more on results and effective and efficient aid by utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience, while paying attention to the activities of other donor countries and international organizations.

Some of the former recipients of Japan's ODA were removed from the list of the countries eligible for ODA assistance when they joined the EU, and are now beginning to fulfill an international role as donor countries. Japan works to share its experiences with those countries including the Visegrad Group (V4)⁸ as a donor country.

Kosovo

The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management Grant Aid (March 2011 - October 2012)

The Project for Enhancement of the Capacity for Waste Management towards Sound Material-cycle Society Technical Cooperation Project (September 2011 - Ongoing)

Kosovo became independent only in 2008, and since its post-conflict reconstruction focused on the redevelopment of socio-economic infrastructure, environmental measures have been delayed. Of all the issues, the improvement of solid waste management capacity is most pressing. Due to dilapidation and lack of waste collection equipment, waste collection had been inadequate. Waste that could not fit into containers was scattered around and was illegally disposed of into rivers and in streets, leading to the worsening of public sanitation.

In light of this, in FY2010 Japan decided to implement the Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management as the first grant aid project for Kosovo. Japan supplied 43 Japan-made small and medium sized waste collection trucks to Kosovo's capital, Pristina, and the country's second largest city, Prizren. Currently, these vehicles are used to provide approximately 580,000 people, which is one-third of the country's population, with waste collection services. Notably, in Prizren, a historical town with narrow streets and in hilly regions, waste collection could not be completed with the large waste collection trucks common throughout Europe. The project has thus facilitated waste collection in these areas.

Furthermore, in Prizren, a technical cooperation project “The Project for Enhancement of the Capacity for Waste Management towards Sound Material-cycle Society” is currently being undertaken, developing the solid waste processing plans and running campaigns to raise citizen awareness, to realize a Sound Material-cycle society through the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle).

(As of August 2013)



Japan-made waste collection truck in service in Prizren, old capital of Kosovo (Photo: JICA)

Note 7: Western Balkan countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Note 8: Visegrad Group (V4): Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia

▶ Japan's international cooperation policy in the Europe Region



Chart II-15 ▶ Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

2012

(Net disbursements, US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid		Total	Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered		
1	Ukraine	0.82	—	2.15	2.97	5.12	—	5.12	8.09
2	Kosovo	5.75	—	2.18	7.92	—	—	—	7.92
3	Serbia	0.81	—	5.20	6.01	0.89	0.28	0.61	6.62
4	Moldova	2.08	—	1.88	3.96	—	—	—	3.96
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.26	—	1.82	3.08	1.24	1.69	-0.45	2.64
6	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.28	—	2.95	3.22	5.24	6.56	-1.32	1.90
7	Montenegro	0.92	—	0.23	1.14	—	—	—	1.14
8	Belarus	0.24	—	0.61	0.84	—	—	—	0.84
9	Albania	0.15	—	2.05	2.20	1.37	4.25	-2.89	-0.69
	ODA for multiple countries in Europe	—	—	0.65	0.65	—	—	—	0.65
Europe region total		13.05	—	28.17	41.22	52.68	58.65	-5.97	35.25

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*3 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*5 Including graduated countries in total.

*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

Section
4Operational Status of the Principle of
Assistance Implementation

In line with the philosophy of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter, the Japanese government provides ODA comprehensively taking into account developing countries' needs for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and Japan's bilateral relations with the recipient country, and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the following principles of ODA implementation.

1. Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
2. Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided.
3. Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, including the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and from the viewpoint that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development.
4. Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

● Specific Operation

For specific operation of the principle of ODA implementation, it is vital that judgments are made not by mechanically applying a series of set standards, but by comprehensive evaluation on a case-by-case basis that considers the various conditions in the recipient country and other related circumstances. In addition, humanitarian considerations for the people of the developing country must be made as well. If ODA is suspended or reduced according to the principle

● Consideration of the Environment and Society

In promoting economic development, consideration must be given to the burden on the environment and the impacts on the local communities. Japan has suffered numerous instances of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease. Japan utilizes these experiences to implement ODA carefully in order to avoid and minimize adverse impacts on the environment. Japan also gives consideration to ensuring that its development policies do not have undesirable impacts on local societies, in particular on the socially vulnerable such as the poor, women, ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities.

● Avoidance of Military Uses and of Encouragement of International Conflict

In order to avoid the use of Japan's ODA in developing countries for military purposes or to encourage international conflict, Japan does not implement ODA directly to the military or military personnel in developing countries.

Japan proactively contributes to the fight against

of ODA implementation, it is the ordinary people of these recipient countries of ODA, in particular the impoverished people that have to suffer from the most serious impact. Accordingly, even in cases in which ODA is suspended or reduced, it is necessary to consider combining such judgment with measures that give special consideration to the implementation of emergency or humanitarian assistance.

For example, JICA proclaimed the new "JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations" in April 2010, based on which JICA ensures that the due consideration is given to environmental and social factors in its preliminary studies, environmental reviews, and monitoring at the implementation stage.

Also, Japan implements a policy of incorporating gender perspective at all stages of projects—including policy formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation—in order to promote "gender mainstreaming in development."

terrorism and peacebuilding, but in order to prevent aid supplies and funds provided by Japan from being used for military purposes, Japan ensures that sufficient attention is given to the principles of assistance implementation even when the ODA is provided for counter-terrorism measures.

● Response for Promoting Democratization and for Ensuring Basic Human Rights and Freedoms

The new government formed after political turmoil in developing countries might have doubts regarding their democratic legitimacy. In such situations, the constitutions might be suspended that should halt infringement of human rights, or the basic human rights of the people of such countries would be violated. There is also the possibility that the human rights of the people of the country would be threatened by

government suppression in developing countries where anti-government demonstrations occur frequently. In such cases, Japan deals cautiously with implementing ODA assistance by ensuring that ODA is used appropriately and also conveying to the recipient country its deep concern regarding the status of democratization and human rights in developing countries.

Myanmar

In the past with regard to ODA to Myanmar, Japan had considered and implemented on a case-by-case basis projects centering on basic human needs (BHN) which would directly benefit the people of Myanmar while closely following the progress of democratization and improvement of human rights situations in Myanmar. However, from 2011, based on measures taken by the government of Myanmar including the release of political prisoners and the ceasefire with ethnic minority armed opposition groups, and as a result of the parliamentary by-election on April 1st 2012, the achievement of the political participation of a wide-range of concerned parties including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and progress in economic reform such as the abolition of the multiple currency exchange system, Japan announced in the Japan-Myanmar Summit Meeting on April 21st its review of the economic cooperation policy towards Myanmar,

and agreement regarding the course for clearing its arrears in a comprehensive way as a precondition for fully resuming Japan's assistance.

In January 2013, Myanmar was able to clear its overdue debts to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Japan through the use of bridge loans provided for repayment and debt relief. Subsequently, ODA loans from Japan were resumed after a 26-year hiatus, and full-fledged assistance from the World Bank and ADB was also restarted after a 30-year gap. Under a new economic cooperation policy, in order to support Myanmar's efforts for reforms in various areas towards its democratization, national reconciliation and sustainable economic development, Japan will extend economic cooperation focusing on the following areas, while continuously observing the progress of these efforts so that a wide range of people can enjoy the benefits from democratization,



A street full of billboards in Yangon City, Myanmar (Photo: Kyodo News)

national reconciliation and economic reforms;

- i. Improvement of people's livelihood (including assistance for ethnic minorities and the poor as well as agricultural and rural development)
- ii. Capacity building and institutions development to sustain the economy and society (including assistance for promotion of democratization)
- iii. Development of infrastructure and related systems necessary for the sustainable economic development"

Based on this policy, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, during his visit to Myanmar in May 2013, expressed that the public and private sectors of Japan would

together extend full support for the efforts being made by the Government of Myanmar towards the reforms, and Japan's intention to implement assistance totaling ¥91 billion (¥51 billion as ODA loans as well as ¥40 billion as grant aid and technical cooperation) to Myanmar in sequence by the end of the FY2013.

Japan has been also focusing on assistance to ethnic minorities in Myanmar, appointing Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman of the Nippon Foundation, who has been working for support in regions of Myanmar's ethnic minorities, as Special Envoy of the Government of Japan for National Reconciliation in Myanmar.

Syria

Since March 2011, anti-government demonstrations have been taking place in various regions of Syria, and the country's security authority suppresses demonstrators by force. Japan has strongly urged the Syrian regime to immediately stop acts of violence against civilians, and promptly implement various reforms that people are demanding, including political and economic ones to restore the stability of the country. From this standpoint, Japan has decided to withhold the implementation of new bilateral ODA, except for assistance in an emergency or in case of humanitarian need.

However, more than 2 million people have fled Syria to other countries, and the humanitarian situation in Syria and neighboring countries is worsening. Recognizing this humanitarian crisis as an urgent issue for the international community to address, Japan pledged \$155 million

in humanitarian assistance for refugees and displaced persons. In addition, in June 2013, as a part of assistance for the neighboring countries, Japan decided to provide an additional ODA loan worth \$120 million to Jordan (as of September 27, 2013).

Moreover, due to the humanitarian concerns in the areas out of reach of the Syrian government and international organizations, Japan decided to implement humanitarian assistance in the health sector by coordinating and cooperating with local people in June 2013 such as the assistance units of the opposition groups and NGOs, and has been providing medical equipment. Japan will continue providing such assistance, including supports for the neighboring countries, in order to contribute to the stabilization of Syria and the entire Middle East region.



Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida and Mr. António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) visited a Syrian refugee camp in Zaatari to see the activities of JEN, a Japanese NGO (July 2013).

The ODA Charter categorizes measures for providing more efficient and effective ODA into three parts: “system of formulation and implementation of ODA policy,” “increasing public participation,” and “matters essential to implementation of strategic and effective international cooperation.”

1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Formulation of Consistent Aid Policy

In August 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) reorganized the Economic Cooperation Bureau and established the International Cooperation Bureau. The International Cooperation Bureau comprehensively plans and drafts ODA policies, while also playing a central role in coordinating throughout the entire government. In July 2009, the International Cooperation Bureau underwent organizational reform to strengthen the ODA policy planning and proposal function of MOFA. The Aid Policy Planning Division, that oversaw the planning and proposal of ODA policy, and the Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation Division and the Loan Aid Division that oversaw aid schemes, were consolidated, thereby strengthening the Country Assistance Planning Divisions.

This organizational reform has made it possible to provide loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation in a unified manner through three Country Assistance Planning Divisions under the newly established Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division.

In addition, efforts are being made to further increase the collaboration among divisions related to bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation (through international organizations), strengthen the strategic nature of international cooperation, and implement more effective ODA. Moreover, by sharing information and views among related agencies, the knowledge and experience of those agencies are being reflected in ODA policies.

(2) Partnership between the Government and Implementing Organizations

MOFA works with the implementing organization JICA to enable the prompt utilization of each type of ODA implementation policy such as the Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation that MOFA formulates each fiscal year.

In October 2008, JICA, which had promoted implementation of technical cooperation and grant aid, and the overseas economic cooperation division of the

former Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which had been in charge of providing ODA loans and other development loans, were merged into a new JICA. A portion of the work related to implementation of grant aid that had been handled by MOFA was transferred to JICA, making it a comprehensive ODA implementing organization that provides technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid, in an integrated manner.

(3) Strengthening Policy Dialogue

Japan holds detailed policy discussions and works to share awareness and understanding with developing countries, in order to implement development assistance in a more effective manner. Although Japan implements ODA with its emphasis on requests from developing countries, from the perspective of supporting their

self-reliant efforts, it also deliberates on policies with governmental parties from the partner country, at a stage prior to the receipt of a request. The aim of these discussions is to understand the developing country's development policies and needs for assistance, and to coordinate them with Japan's ODA policies.

(4) Strengthening Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen policy dialogue with the recipient governments, Country-based ODA Task Force, consisting of the Japanese embassy and the local offices of JICA and other agencies in each country, has been established in each recipient country of Japan's ODA.¹ The Task Forces also participate in decision making on ODA policies and rolling plans of aid projects with good understanding on the development needs of the recipient country. The Task Forces also engage in discussions regarding policies with the governments of recipient countries. In addition, the Task Forces work together with other donor countries and international organizations to offer suggestions related to

cooperation with different ODA schemes, consider and select candidate projects for Japan's ODA.

Further, in order to meet a trend of aid coordination* at the field level, including preparation and revision of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*, Japan began to assign coordinators for economic cooperation at several overseas diplomatic missions since FY 2006. Their role is to collect information and implement research related to aid coordination, to disseminate information on Japan's ODA policies to other countries, and to make recommendations to the Japanese government from the field.

Glossary

Aid coordination

Aid coordination refers to the sharing of information by multiple donors and cooperation to formulate aid strategy and to plan and implement projects, etc., to improve the impact of assistance. In the past, aid coordination focused on collaboration and coordination between donors on individual projects, but in recent years, comprehensive aid coordination in which donors provide assistance under shared strategy and procedures in accordance with the development policies of the recipient countries has been implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa and other nations around the world.

PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

A document introduced in 1999 by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition for heavily indebted poor countries (poor countries that have an enormous amount of debt) to receive debt relief. It is an action plan for socio-economic development with goals set every three years in the areas of education, healthcare, food security, and other areas, to provide funds not repaid due to debt relief for measures to reduce poverty. The Paper was created incorporating the views of representatives from donor countries, NGOs, research institutes, and the private sector, under the ownership (self-reliant efforts) of the governments of developing countries.

(5) Partnership with Various Actors

Japan engages in international cooperation in partnership with the private business sector, NGOs, universities,

local governments, international organizations, and other donor countries.

● Partnership with NGOs

In recent years, NGOs have fulfilled an important role in the international community by recommending policies on major diplomatic issues such as development, the environment, human rights, trade, and disarmament. Japanese NGOs implement high-quality development cooperation activities in developing countries, including education, health and medical care, rural development, refugee assistance, and mine clearance. In addition, Japanese NGOs provide prompt humanitarian assistance in areas affected by conflict or natural disasters like earthquakes. As NGOs work at a grass-roots level where governmental assistance has difficulty reaching, NGOs are deeply familiar with the region and are able to provide suitable response to the needs of people, as well as to promote the "visibility of Japanese Aid." Japan has advocated the promotion of partnerships with NGOs in the ODA Charter and other policies, and engages in a

variety of collaborative measures related to development cooperation activities of NGOs, including financial assistance, capacity building, and increasing dialogues between NGOs and MOFA.



Children playing a balancing game as a part of pre-school education in Bamiyan Province, Afghanistan. (Photo: Save the Children Japan)

Note 1: Excluding some countries under the direct control of JICA Headquarters.

a. Cooperation with NGO Projects

Japan cooperates in a variety of ways to enable NGOs to implement development cooperation activities smoothly. For example, in FY 2012, 45 organizations utilized Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects, which provides funds to grass-roots-level socio-economic development projects by NGOs, to implement 92 projects, including the construction of schools, assistance for disabled persons, vocational training, and improvement of maternal and child health (the scale of the financial assistance has almost doubled over the last 5 years). In addition, as of September 2013, 42 NGOs participated in the Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government, and the business community. The JPF utilizes ODA funds as well as donations from the private sector and individuals that have been contributed in advance to distribute emergency supplies and medical assistance when a major disaster

occurs. In FY 2012 a total of around ¥3.6 billion was disbursed for projects implemented by NGOs through the JPF in 31 countries, including projects assisting the victims of the Haiti Earthquake, the droughts in the “Horn of Africa,” the conflict in Syria, and humanitarian aid in South Sudan, Northern Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In some cases, JICA’s technical cooperation projects are outsourced to the private sector including NGOs, putting to use the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, and a variety of other organizations. Further, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts “JICA Partnership Program (JPP)”^{*} to outsource projects that have been proposed by NGOs, universities, and local government bodies that directly contribute to the improvement of the lives of local residents in developing countries. In FY 2012, JPP provided funds for 206 projects in 45 countries.

b. Establishing Better Environment for NGO Activities

Further measures to support NGO activities include projects for establishing better environments for NGOs. For example, under the “NGO Consultant Scheme,” staff of Japanese NGOs who have experience and a favorable record of performance commissioned by MOFA address inquiries and requests for consultation from the public and NGO stakeholders regarding activities in international cooperation, or the management of NGO and development education, etc. NGO consultants also provide such site services as addressing requests for

consultation at international cooperation events and making business trips to give a lecture on international cooperation, and otherwise provide opportunities for many people to deepen their understanding of NGOs and international cooperation activities. Further, measures are taken to support NGOs in strengthening their capabilities to manage organizations, and specializations, through “NGO study groups” by hosting workshops and symposiums on such themes as “Survey on NGO Partnerships from the Perspectives of Companies and Individuals” and “Gender and NGO.”

JICA also provides a variety of training for NGO staff members. For example, JICA conducts (i) training for NGO’s organizational strength through the “Improve Organizational Skills! NGO Human Resource Development Training” for NGO staff members that are to play active roles both domestically and overseas in future, (ii) Project cycle management (PCM)^{*} method training to enable personnel to acquire project planning, proposal, and evaluation skills in developing countries, (iii) dispatching of advisors with suitable knowledge and experience to strengthen NGO’s institutional capacities in terms of public relations, fundraising, and accounting, and (iv) dispatching of advisors to strengthen overseas NGO projects that provide expert guidance in strengthening abilities necessary to the effective implementation of projects overseas.



The Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan) supports the only wheelchair factory in Tajikistan. A girl (center) liked the red wheelchair at first sight, and runs around the garden in it. Mr. Minami, a wheelchair expert (front left) (Photo: AAR Japan)

c. Dialogue and Partnership with NGOs

Since 1996, MOFA has held the NGO-MOFA Regular Consultation Meetings to promote a stronger partnership and encourage dialogue between NGOs and MOFA. NGOs and MOFA are exchanging opinions regarding development cooperation policies and funding assistance for NGOs such as Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. Since 2002, the NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meetings have been held to exchange ideas and opinions on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA among the staff of Japanese embassies, other assistance organizations and Japanese

NGOs that work in developing countries. The meetings have been held in 34 countries, including Nepal and Sri Lanka. JICA also hosts a quarterly dialogue meeting with NGOs in order to promote the realization of effective international cooperation and the understanding and participation of civil society in international cooperation, based on an equal partnership with NGOs. JICA has also established NGO-JICA Japan Desks in 21 countries to support the activities of Japanese NGOs operating in developing countries and to strengthen projects conducted jointly by NGOs and JICA.

Glossary

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

A technical cooperation program implemented by JICA as part of ODA to contribute to the development for people in developing countries at the grass-roots level in collaboration with partners in Japan, willing to engage in international cooperation, such as NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations. There are three types of JPP based on the size and nature of the organizations, which are classified as follows: (i) Partner Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥100 million and to be implemented within five years), (ii) Support Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥25 million and to be implemented within three years), (iii) Local Government Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥30 million and to be implemented within three years).

Project cycle management (PCM)

The PCM method is a participatory development method of utilizing a project overview chart to manage operation of the cycle of analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of a development cooperation project. It consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation. The technique is used by JICA and international organizations, etc., at the site of development cooperation.

● Partnership with Private Business

a. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for boosting growth

Japanese private companies' activities in developing countries make significant contribution, by creating opportunities for local employment, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan's superior technology. In April 2008, Japan announced the "Public-Private Partnership for Growth in Developing Countries"—a new policy to strengthen partnerships between ODA and Japan's businesses and to promote activities by private businesses in developing countries. Through this, the government receives consultation and proposals from private sectors related to their activities which are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries, as well as public-private cooperation projects together with ODA. In the past, 34 public-private partnership projects have been authorized. One instance was a project to utilize Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects for mine clearance and unexploded ordnance disposal from farmland when Japanese businesses conducted herbal medicine cultivation in Laos. Another case was a project to utilize technical cooperation to invite a team of Mexican physicians to Japan for training of sophisticated medical technology (cardiac catheterization techniques) that had been developed by a Japanese company.

Likewise, attention has focused recently on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, in which private businesses aim to contribute proactively to resolving the issues in local communities they enter, and also on BOP

business*, which aims to contribute to improving lives and resolving social issues through businesses focusing on the low-income demographic. In cases where these activities are implemented by private corporations in partnership with local NGOs, Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and technical cooperation are utilized. In addition, Japan works on Public-Private Partnership* (PPP) that aim to implement highly public projects more efficiently and effectively, and provides consistent assistance from the planning stages of the project, such as institutional development and human resource development through technical cooperation, with utilizing Private-Sector Investment Finance or ODA loans.

Furthermore, at the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Follow-up Meeting held in June 2011, Japan announced the establishment of the "MDGs Public-Private Partnership Network." This network assists the smooth implementation of business and social contribution activities in developing countries by Japanese companies, and promotes their activities contributing to the achievement of the MDGs through providing them with: information on the development needs of recipient countries; assistance in creating networks through introducing domestic and overseas NGOs, international organizations, and universities; and workshops on health and the post-2015 development agenda, for example.

■ Cooperation Preparatory Surveys for PPP Infrastructure Projects and BOP Business Projects

To encourage participation to international cooperation from Japanese businesses with excellent technologies, knowledge and experience which are interested in overseas expansion, JICA provides two types of preparatory survey schemes based on private sector proposals. These schemes offer conducting a feasibility study* to private companies that submitted the proposals for PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business. In the past, JICA has selected 42 PPP infrastructure projects such as expressways, water supply and sewerage systems, and 76 projects related to BOP business projects in the areas of health and medical care and agriculture (as of December 2013). In addition to utilizing the specialized knowledge, funds, and technologies of private sectors to resolve the development issues of developing countries, this gives

a push to the overseas expansion of private business as well.



BOP business using water purification units combined with a bicycle which has been deployed in Bangladesh. (Photo: Kaku Suzuki / JICA)

■ Assisting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

It is crucial to incorporate the rapid economic growth of emerging and developing countries for Japanese businesses in terms of their future growth. In particular, although Japan's small and medium enterprises (SMEs) possess numerous world-class products and technologies, due to insufficient human resources, knowledge and experience, many businesses have not embarked on overseas expansion. On the other hand, it is expected that such products and technologies of Japanese SMEs will be utilized to help resolve socio-economic issues in developing countries. In response to this situation, since FY 2012, MOFA has started needs surveys such as for the products and technologies of Japanese SMEs in developing countries, studies to formulate ODA projects, and outsourcing projects for proliferating products and technologies through ODA. This attempts to resolve development issues in developing countries

while contributing to the overseas expansion of Japanese businesses. Additionally, to assist the development of global human resources required by SMEs, the "Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System"* , which dispatches staff from SMEs to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), while keeping their membership in enterprises, was established in 2012. Through this system, Japan proactively assists to build SMEs' networks within developing countries. Similarly, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has also assisted the overseas expansion of Japan's SMEs through the new Global Internship Program by dispatching young business persons, and a symposium on fostering global human resources co-hosted with JICA in November 2012.

■ Private-Sector Investment Finance

The high risk involved in projects in developing countries often makes funding from private financial institutions difficult. Therefore, Japan uses JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance* to assist the development projects implemented by private businesses in developing countries through direct investment and financing. Regarding Private-Sector Investment Finance, the "Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations" announced in December 2001 stipulated that there would be no investment and financing except for projects authorized before the end of 2001. However, due to an increase in the necessity to respond to new demands of high development impact

through the private sector, resumption was decided in June 2010, and trials of Private-Sector Investment Finance from JICA to private businesses were resumed in March 2011.

As a result, government review of a pro-poor micro-financing project (small-scale financing service) in Pakistan and an industrial human resource development project in Viet Nam was completed in 2011, and it was fully resumed in October 2012. In 2013, a financing contract of a project related to an environmentally-friendly industrial park in Long An Province, Viet Nam was signed as the first contract after the full resumption.

■ Infrastructure System Exports*

The Japanese government holds the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation to support infrastructure system exports by Japanese companies discuss key issues of external economic cooperation, and implement it in a strategic and efficient manner. In May 2013, the Strategy for Exporting Infrastructure Systems was established. Also, MOFA has appointed 127 “Specialists in Infrastructure

Projects”* at 58 overseas diplomatic missions in 50 countries (as of June 2013), to strengthen systems for gathering information through overseas diplomatic missions, and enhance communication with related local organizations and chambers of commerce. In addition, the Prime Minister and members of the cabinet are leading Japan’s marketing effort to receive orders for infrastructure projects.

b. Acceleration of ODA Loans Procedures

Public-private partnership (PPP) has become widely recognized as necessary for development assistance to developing countries. It is important to produce development effects promptly through effectively incorporating ODA loans and private-sector business. From the standpoint of promoting effective public-private partnership as well, further efforts are required to provide ODA loans at the same pace of private sector business activities.

While giving attention to ensure accountability and appropriate procedures, through ensuring ownership of the recipient countries, preventing fraud and corruption, and considering the environmental and social impact of projects,

Japan announced Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Procedures in July 2010, with consideration to its “Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Procedures” announced in 2007 and “Measures to Accelerate ODA Loans Procedures by Expediting Public-Private Partnerships” published in 2009. The measures include additional actions such as the implementation of “pre-pledges,” increasing the number of countries which hold on-site monitoring meetings and detecting problems at an early stage, and holding discussions regarding countermeasures. Japan will continue its efforts to promote further acceleration, such as reviewing procurement procedures.

BOP (Base of Pyramid) business

Refers to businesses that are expected to be useful in resolving social issues for low-income groups* in developing countries. Accounting for approximately 70% of the world’s population, or about 4 billion people, low-income groups are attracting attention as a market with potential for growth. This type of business targets low-income groups as consumers, producers, and sellers, which is expected to be useful in providing sustainable solutions to a variety of local societal problems. Examples: Hygiene products such as detergent and shampoo, water purifying agents, nutritional products, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, solar power panels, etc.

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

Public-Private Partnership using ODA (PPP: Public-Private Partnership)

A new method of cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investing projects. Input from private businesses is incorporated at the formation stage of the project. For example, basic infrastructure is developed with ODA, while investing and operations/maintenance is conducted by the private sector. In this manner, roles are divided between the public and private sectors. The technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector are then used in an effort to implement projects that are more efficient and effective, as well as to improve development efficiency. (Areas for PPP: Water and sewer systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

Feasibility study

Verification that a proposed project can be executive (achieved), and planning/formulation of a project that is suitable for implementation. An investigation regarding what possibilities the project has, whether it is appropriate, and what investment effect it will have.

Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System

This system dispatches staff from SMEs to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), and contributes to the development of global human resources of enterprises and the overseas business expansion. The country, occupation type, and duration of dispatch are determined in response to requests from each private enterprise. Volunteers are dispatched to countries being considered for the expansion of a business, and it is expected that the culture, commercial practices, and technical level therein will be ascertained through activities, and that volunteers acquire not only language skills but also communication skills, problem solving skills and negotiating skills that will be put back into corporate activities upon their return.

JICA Private-Sector Investment Finance

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

Infrastructure System Exports

Under this concept, in response to the demands for infrastructure such as electricity, railways, water, and road projects from abroad, Japanese companies not only construct facilities or export equipment, but also export “systems” that include the designing, construction, operation and management of the infrastructure.

Specialist in Infrastructure Projects

Personnel assigned to individual overseas diplomatic missions to support infrastructure exports, by gathering and consolidating domestic and overseas information regarding infrastructure projects, and by serving as liaison for communication and coordination with related organizations, chambers of commerce, etc.

An Indigenous Union Makes Inroads into Coffee Industry

– JICA Partnership Program and a Café in Mexico –

Stories from the field

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Every year, countless domestic and foreign tourists travel to San Cristóbal de las Casas, a southern Mexican town in the state of Chiapas where rich indigenous traditions continue to be practiced. Recently, crowds are flocking to a certain store in the town's shopping district – the Maya Vinic Café. There, customers can enjoy store-roasted coffee ground, brewed and served for each cup. People say, "It's the best cup of coffee in San Cristóbal de las Casas."

This café is owned and operated by the Unión de Productores Maya Vinic of Chiapas State. The term "Maya Vinic" means "Mayan people" in the local language. The producers' union bears the name because all of its members are indigenous Mayan. It is involved in all aspects of the coffee business, from the cultivation, processing, and roasting of the coffee beans to the management of the café, and Japanese support has played a major role in its development thus far.

Supporting Indigenous People through a New Venture in the Coffee Industry

"I never set out to study coffee. But once I was on that ship, I couldn't very well get off."

These are the words of Keio University Professor Junichi Yamamoto, a key supporter of Maya Vinic activities. Prof. Yamamoto does field research in Mexico on the structural problems of economic disparities among developed and developing countries. He first became involved with the activities of the Unión de Productores Maya Vinic while doing such field research in 2003, when he met the union's president by coincidence. The president consulted him about how to export Maya Vinic coffee to Japan.

Income disparity in Mexico is vast. This is especially true for the residents of Chiapas State, who have the lowest average income in the country at one-seventh that of the residents of Mexico City. Furthermore, it is the areas known to be the poorest within the State where most of the indigenous peoples live.

There is a great need to find ways by which these indigenous peoples can lift themselves out of poverty and improve their own lives.



Angelica, who mastered the difficult hand drip coffee method and manages the café. (Photo: Yasumasa Ito)

Chiapas State is the biggest coffee producing region of Mexico, and is renowned around the world for its prominent organic coffee. One in four people within the State are involved in the coffee industry in some way, with most production being done by small-scale indigenous farmers. Lacking other assets beyond their

coffee fields, coffee cultivation is often the only source of cash income for these producers.

From Coffee Cultivation to Café Sales

Prof. Yamamoto talked to students of his seminar about Maya Vinic and they responded enthusiastically about selling the coffee through the fair trade* scheme that would offer an appropriate price for the beans. The activities would not be assistance; rather it would support the efforts of Maya Vinic to participate in fair trade. Prof. Yamamoto started his Fair Trade Project under a motto of "do the practical study without hesitation," and his students played a major role to start importing Maya Vinic coffee to Japan.

There is a very long path it goes through until the time it is served as a cup of coffee. Producers must cultivate and harvest the beans, process and roast them. Only once all of this is complete do they become the coffee beans that we are familiar with. This process is referred to as the "value chain" of coffee. The income earned from the cultivation, harvest and partial processing done by producers is small, yet once the coffee leaves their hands for roasting and sales in a café, its price rises dramatically. Under normal circumstances, a coffee producer receives only about 1% of the price of one cup of coffee.

Prof. Yamamoto thought that it was important that small-scale producers participate more in the value chain to solve this problem. He believed that if such farmers became involved in the coffee production process from field cultivation to café-based sales, their income would rise and they would be put on the path out of poverty. Prof. Yamamoto resolved on playing a central role in putting the coffee business of the Maya Vinic on track.

His plan was approved as a JICA Partnership Program and the project started in 2006. Phase I was undertaken until 2008 for the improvement of quality control and modernization of management practices.

Opening the Long-awaited Café by Getting through Competing Opinions

Phase II of the project began in 2010 under the themes of coffee processing and roasting, and coffee shop opening and management. The coffee producers, working thus far on only the cultivation of coffee beans, lacked the capacity and capital for management. The aim of the JICA Partnership Program during this phase was to support producers in these areas.

As Prof. Yamamoto continued his activities, he constantly struggled with his desire to have the producers' union know the value of their coffee. Although they had been cultivating coffee beans, many producers had never correctly enjoyed roasted coffee and did not know how delicious coffee truly tasted. There were even those among the producers who did not like coffee – it was merely a product that they were cultivating in order to make a living. Prof. Yamamoto worked to guide the producers towards taking pride in the coffee they produced.



Mr. Yamamoto stands in front of a signboard for the Maya Vinic Café. (Photo: Junichi Yamamoto)

Furthermore, in order to sell higher quality coffee for higher prices, he worked to improve the mindset of the producers towards their product, having them drink and compare different coffees and try high-quality coffee for themselves.

The Maya Vinic had long held the particular desire to manage their own coffee shop, and as such, the project moved in that direction. However, none of the members of the Unión de Productores Maya Vinic had any experience in shop management and they just waited and saw if there would be any good properties for the shop. Prof. Yamamoto encouraged them to visit real-estate agents. After finding a good location, they expected him to provide funding support, but he resolutely refused. He believed that mindset of dependency on assistance must be eliminated if the producers were ever to establish true financial independence.

Japan's program did not cover the expenses of the store, but instead facilitated training on methods to make drip coffee and customer service. Training was carried out at a café in Mexico City in order to help trainees learn the ins and outs of café management. Experts were invited from Japan, and training sessions were also conducted in Japan to help trainees learn methods for dealing with customer complaints. But the training process did not just transfer Japanese methods to the trainees – local staff members discussed among themselves what techniques would be most appropriate for San Cristóbal de las Casas. After the training sessions too, there was lively debate among Prof. Yamamoto and the union members about interior design, the cost of stocking the café with coffee, and the price of one cup of coffee. After all was said and done, the Maya Vinic Café finally opened in December 2011.

The Desire to Have Japanese Consumers Experience Maya Vinic Coffee

At this point in our story we meet Ms. Seiko Sugiyama, a woman whose chance meeting with Prof. Yamamoto led to a job selling Maya Vinic coffee as a profession.

During her twenties, Ms. Sugiyama worked as one of JICA's Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) in Africa. In 2006, she was involved in the One Village One Product (OVOP) movement in Malawi. Through her work in Africa, Ms. Sugiyama gained a first-hand understanding of the reality of poverty and began to feel that she wanted not to assist the poor, but to work together with them as a partner.

"Japanese people have the hope that if they work hard they can get any job. But it is different for people in Africa. There are those who never have a chance at getting a job even with hard efforts. Assistance is important, but I want to create job opportunities. Because they are the source of hope."

Having found an issue she wanted to work on while in Africa, Ms. Sugiyama entered Keio University at the end of her twenties, where she met Professor Yamamoto. She took one of his classes on understanding the structure of poverty in developing countries and was shocked at what she learned. She joined his laboratory and continued her work researching the OVOP movement in Malawi, but at the same time, she was attracted to the Maya Vinic coffee project.

In 2011, Ms. Sugiyama set up a company in Japan to sell Maya Vinic coffee. She did so with the belief that she could play a role of bringing the coffee made with such care by Maya



Ms. Sugiyama with Tzotzil women who are members of the producers' union. In front of the Maya Vinic Café. (Photo: Seiko Sugiyama)

Vinic producers along with a knowledge about the background of the people cultivating coffee to the consumers of Japan.

Promoting the Growth of People and Businesses by Learning Together

In March of 2013, Prof. Yamamoto visited the Maya Vinic Café in San Cristóbal de las Casas for the first time in a long while. Through trial and error, the café had achieved 7.17% of its net profit ratio on its first fiscal year and ensured profitability.

Prof. Yamamoto was particularly happy to see the growth in staff members. For example, 16-year-old Angelica, who had seemed apprehensive at the time of her interview, was now confidently managing the café. The young manager, who previously had been refraining from conflict with other people, issued a complaint to the roasting factory about the quality of roasting and eventually decided to roast beans within the café independently. Prof. Yamamoto said that seeing the staff members enjoy and take pride in their work filled him with a sense of having achieved something beyond the goals of this project to improve livelihoods.

The Unión de Productores Maya Vinic was able to not only cultivate, process, roast, and export high quality coffee, but was also able to run its own coffee shop. Producers with miniscule incomes from coffee cultivation were able to grow those incomes through involvement in added value jobs such as roasting and shop management, and what's more, they were able to develop a sense of worth and confidence about their jobs.

"In the beginning, I didn't know that this could be an answer to their problems either. I struggled together with the producers. We discovered new ideas together, we learned together, and I believe that in the end, we grew together."

These words from Prof. Yamamoto surely teach us that although lifestyles and values may differ, the Japanese and indigenous people of Mexico have much to learn from each other.

* Fair trade attempts to create a safety net ensuring the least possible reduction in incomes for producers due to shifts in international markets (price crashes and so on), natural disasters, or bad weather conditions. This is done by setting a minimum guaranteed price for traded commodities.

● Partnership with Universities and Local Governments

Japan utilizes the practical knowledge accumulated by universities, as well as local governments to implement ODA more effectively. JICA promotes the joint implementation of technical cooperation and ODA loan projects to make it possible to utilize the specialized knowledge possessed by universities to address the challenges of developing countries. In addition, JICA cooperates with local governments so that international cooperation projects that originated in local regions will be conducted more actively

through utilization of their knowledge and experience as well as collaboration in qualitative improvement of ODA projects and development of human resources for development cooperation.

In March 2013, utilizing the framework of the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), the Japanese government announced its policy of effectively pairing overseas operations of local governments with international cooperation efforts as a special framework for invigoration of local economies.



A JICA expert, Mr. Matsuoka, from the Fukuoka City Waterworks Bureau and Yangon City staff in charge of water supply inspecting the current state. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto / JICA)

● Partnership with Local Governments and NGOs of Developing Countries

Partnership with local governments and NGOs in developing countries strengthens not only the socio-economic development of developing countries, but also the capacity of civil society and NGOs in those countries as well. Japan mainly utilizes Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects to support socio-economic development projects implemented

by development cooperation partners. This financial cooperation has received high praise in developing countries as a detailed and rapid form of assistance that provides direct benefit at the grass-roots level including the construction of schools, upgrading of hospital basic medical equipment and digging of wells.

● Partnership with International Organizations and Other Countries

In recent years, from the perspective of improving the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation, based on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) and Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, various countries and aid organizations have been working to coordinate their development cooperation policies in order to achieve international development goals such as MDGs. Currently, working groups have been formed for various development sectors such as health and education in many recipient countries, and program-type assistance is being implemented in accordance with the sector development strategy of the recipient countries. Japan participates in many of these programs, such as the reform of local administration in Tanzania. Further, in 2005, Japan, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) prepared a Joint-Strategy partners initiative for Bangladesh to support a poverty reduction strategy (PRS). Subsequently, the Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) to Bangladesh was formulated in June 2010 with the participation of 18 development partners to work together in coordination and collaboration for more effective and efficient cross-sectoral development cooperation (for instance, having a link between health and education fields). Likewise, as specific cooperation with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), in 2005 the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) was setup together with the African Development Bank (AfDB), and to date cooperation of over \$1 billion in ODA loans has been provided to ensure the smooth flow of funds to Africa's private sector and promote private sector investment for construction of roads and electricity, etc. At the G8 Camp David Summit in 2012, Japan announced the provision of a new \$1 billion ODA loan under this initiative. Furthermore, in 2012, together with the Inter-American Development Bank, Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CORE) was set up as a co-finance

framework with a vision of a maximum of \$300 million worth of cooperation over five years.

Recently, Japan has also been proactive in cooperation and collaboration with international organizations that have offices in Japan. Moreover, Japan promotes initiatives that aim for an effective partnership of multilateral cooperation and bilateral cooperation. The objectives of this partnership are to reflect trends in international development cooperation into the bilateral aid policies, and at the same time promote mainstreaming of Japan's bilateral aid methods which have comparative advantage, within the recipient countries and the international community. Such efforts will help improve the effectiveness of Japan's development cooperation.

In the past, members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD have been the main countries that provide development cooperation in the international community, but in recent years, non-DAC member countries that are referred to as "emerging donors" such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil have begun to have a significant impact on the development of developing countries. Within the framework of the G20 also, consultation on development issues has begun to be implemented not only by the main donor countries but also including emerging and developing countries. Japan has encouraged the emerging donors to promote development cooperation that is in harmony with international efforts. For example, significant progress was made in the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Republic of Korea in November 2011, that a new framework for cooperation to solve global issues called "Global Partnership" was created among DAC member countries including Japan, emerging donors, the private sector, and other organizations. Similarly, the Fourth Asia Development Forum* was held in Jakarta in March 2013 to share the Asian experience in implementing development cooperation.

Glossary

Asia Development Forum

The objective of this forum is to invite government officials from Asian countries, representatives of international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and representatives of private-sector enterprises to promote discussions on various development-related issues and future approaches, and to form and disseminate the "voice of Asia" regarding development cooperation. It was established under Japan's initiative, and the first forum was held in 2010. Since then, Japan has been playing a leading role in its operation.

2. Increasing Public Participation

(1) Importance of Promoting Public Understanding and Support

The “ODA Review Final Report” publicized in June 2010 emphasized the importance of obtaining public understanding and support for ODA.

MOFA and JICA provide opportunities to the public to experience ODA in the field so that a broad range of people can participate directly in the actual assistance of developing countries. Public participation is enhanced at a variety of levels in a variety of ways, which includes; encouraging discussions and dialogues regarding development assistance, promoting development education, publishing information regarding the current state of development cooperation, and communication of such activities to a wide audience including those in local cities and various groups of people and organizations. At the same time, it is recognized that development of

human resources, developmental research and public-private partnership (PPP) are important to appropriately respond to the diversifying and increasing complexity of development issues. It is also important to promote an understanding of Japan’s philosophy regarding development assistance in the international community; meanwhile the importance of partnerships with education and research institutions such as universities is also becoming more and more important.

Further, it is also very important, in implementing ODA projects to make efforts for the people in developing countries to understand Japan’s assistance, and Japan enhances local public relations of ODA in collaboration between overseas diplomatic missions and local JICA offices.

(2) Direct Participation in Assistance to Developing Countries by the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)

JICA implements the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV) programs to promote the participation in international cooperation by young people and a broad spectrum of Japanese citizens who have a variety of experiences. JOCV is a public-participation program that dispatches young Japanese aged between 20 and 39 to developing countries for two years, to assist the socio-economic development of those countries while living and working with the locals. JOCV has a history spanning nearly half a century, and is an example of the “the visibility of Japanese Aid” that has received high praise overseas over the years. SV, the corresponding JOCV program for elder male and female participants (aged between 40 and 69) who possess a wide range of skills and abundant experience, is a public-participation program. Through the program, the participants assist the development of partner countries on a volunteer basis.

The JOCV and SV programs, which forge consistent links between people, create grass-roots connections



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe talking with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers at the reception to offer words of encouragement to them. (Photo: JICA)

between Japan and developing countries, and also have the effect of deepening local people’s affinity for Japan. In addition, in recent years attention has been drawn to the point that experienced volunteers can also contribute to the advance of the private sector into developing countries.

(3) NGO Assistance and Participation in Activities

The most familiar examples of citizen participation in international cooperation are support for NGOs that engage in international cooperation and participation in those activities. The number of Japan’s NGOs expanded greatly since the enactment of the “Act on the Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities” (NPO Act) in 1998 and progress of legal provisions. There are said to be more than 400 organizations actually engaged in international cooperation activities. MOFA is strengthening collaboration with NGOs which it

considers to be essential partners in promoting the “visibility of Japanese Aid.” More specifically, MOFA financially supports projects implemented overseas by Japan’s NGOs (such as Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects), and implements projects aimed to enhance the capabilities of NGOs. It is expected that Japan’s NGOs broaden ODA horizons, develop excellent human resources in the area of international cooperation, and play a role to promote the “visibility of Japanese Aid.”

(4) On-site ODA Experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation by visiting at actual sites where ODA projects are implemented is one of the most effective ways to deepen their understanding of ODA. Japan also promotes support for on-site ODA observation through study tours (e.g. university seminars), or by teachers and representatives from local governments. In addition, partnerships with travel agencies to conduct the experience tours and observation tours are being strengthened. A new program, “International Cooperation Reporters” (implemented by JICA), began in 2011, in which the public observes actual ODA project sites and reports at various events after returning home. Reporters were sent to Kenya and Viet Nam in August 2011, to Uganda and Sri Lanka in August 2012, and to Rwanda and Jordan in August 2013



Participants visiting Jordan as international cooperation reporters. (Photo: JICA)

to observe Japan's ODA projects (10 people are sent to each country).

(5) Promotion of Discussion and Dialogue

MOFA and JICA have held explanatory meetings throughout Japan regarding ODA activities such as supporting SMEs utilizing ODA. Likewise, lectures and symposiums to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan's efforts are held as a venue for dialogue with concerned citizens on the role of diplomacy and ODA as necessary.

Furthermore, JICA utilizes its domestic offices such as regional Centers and Branch Offices to promote locally born international cooperation and revitalize local regions, while holding roundtables and lectures with representatives from local industries, governments, experts, local universities, and school officials.

(6) Human Resource Development and Research in the Area of Development

In order to develop professional human resources in the area of development, from FY 2011 MOFA started the “International Development Professional Training Program.” It is a practical program to develop human resources to take the leadership roles in the development field, and contains courses to supplement doctoral programs of universities that already have a Faculty of Development. More specifically, the project consists of six courses, (i) courses on Japanese corporate culture, industrial history and business history by working business people, (ii) courses on Japan's contribution to development in Asia and the practical side of applying the Asian economic development model in other regions (South-South Cooperation), (iii) courses on international public law, (iv) negotiation role-playing workshop, (v) media training to improve interview and presentation skills, and (vi) exchange projects such as special lectures and talks given by global distinguished experts in the area of development.

In 2003, JICA established the International Cooperation Personnel Registration System in order

to recruit and utilize human resources who possess specialized knowledge and diverse experience. The system provides information on job opportunities at JICA, NGOs, international organizations, and other groups related to international cooperation through the website named “PARTNER (Participatory network for expert recruitment)” (<http://partner.jica.go.jp/>), as well as registration of human resources, information on training and seminars, career counseling, etc.

Furthermore, Senior Advisor System is used to secure professional human resources who have highly specialized abilities and abundant experience working in developing countries. The JICA Research Institute, established in October 2008, conducts empirical and policy researches using internationally recognized methodologies based on the actual experience of development cooperation, while disseminating information to the governments of developing countries and to the international development cooperation community.

(7) Development Education

MOFA sends staff to junior-high and high-schools, universities, local governments and NGOs to give “ODA Delivery Lectures” which explain and comment on international cooperation and ODA. In addition, in order to promote development education, JICA holds the “Global Education Contest”² (JICA has been the main sponsor since FY 2011) to solicit teaching materials for development education. Similarly to assist development education, in response to requests from school education on the ground and local governments that promote internationalization, JICA sends experienced JOCV to schools as lecturers, and they implement “International Cooperation Delivery Lectures” that communicate life in developing countries and stories of personal experiences and aim to promote understanding of different cultures and international understanding, as well as the “International Cooperation Experience Program” that focuses on high-school and university students, and the “JICA International Cooperation Junior-High and High-School Student Essay Contest” for junior-high and high-school students. Furthermore, “Development Education



A staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs explaining Japan's ODA at an ODA Delivery Lecture (Photo: Sankei Shimbun)

Instructor Training” is provided to teaching staff, and the “Teachers’ Overseas Training” dispatches teaching staff to developing countries, aiming to fully utilize such experiences in lessons.

(8) Strengthening Public Relations, Information Disclosure and Information Dissemination

MOFA and JICA have each launched websites related to ODA³ that are linked to each other, which aim to release and disseminate accurate information. In October 2010, the “ODA *mieru-ka* site” (website for visualization of ODA) was launched within the JICA website to provide an easily understandable explanation of the current state

of ODA projects and other aspects of the overall flow. In addition, an ODA email magazine is issued which introduces stories of experiences and episodes from actual development cooperation in the field from the staff of overseas diplomatic missions, and JICA personnel.

Since FY 1997, television programs have been broadcast to promote public interest in and understanding of international cooperation. In FY 2013, TV Tokyo’s “Chikyu Genki! - Ryuta Sato” covered familiar topics of international cooperation, and introduced the current state of Japanese development cooperation practitioners in developing countries and the impact of Japan’s ODA projects.

Global Festa JAPAN is held annually around the time of the International Cooperation Day (6th of October)* as one of Japan’s largest international cooperation events. The event is



A lot of organizations engaged in international cooperation participated in Global Festa JAPAN 2013.

Note 2: Formerly the Development Education/International Understanding Education Contest (changed in FY2009)
Note 3: MOFA ODA page: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/> JICA: <http://www.jica.go.jp>

co-hosted by MOFA, JICA, and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) on Saturday and Sunday at Hibiya Park in Tokyo with participation from NGOs, international organizations, private corporations and related ministries. Approximately 78,000 people attended the 2013 event.

In addition, Japan conducts public relations activities overseas to promote a better understanding of Japan's proactive international contribution through ODA. For example, Japan has provided press releases at the

time of signings and handover ceremonies related to development cooperation and otherwise cooperated with interviews of the local press. Japan's overseas diplomatic missions provide opportunities for the local press to address Japan's cooperation by planning site-visit tours to Japan's development cooperation projects. Furthermore, Japanese embassies disseminate information via various talks and websites and pamphlets in English and local languages.

Glossary

International Cooperation Day

On October 6, 1954, Japan joined the Colombo Plan (Formed in 1951, the earliest international organization after World War II to provide aid to developing countries) with a decision by the cabinet, and started economic cooperation. In conjunction with this, October 6 was designated as "International Cooperation Day" with the authorization of the cabinet.

3. Requirements for Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance

In the "ODA Review Final Report" publicized in June 2010, in addition to enhancing the transparency ("visualization") of aid including the evaluation results of aid projects, the PDCA cycle, consisting of project formation (Plan), implementation (Do), evaluation (Check), and follow-up (Act), was introduced with the aim of improving ODA accountability. Furthermore in January 2011, based on this policy, it was decided to

(i) strengthen the PDCA cycle, (ii) strengthen the Program Approach, and (iii) reinforce "visualization."

In April 2013, it was announced that further efforts would be made to strengthen the PDCA cycle, including setting the standard target values of grant aid, introducing the PDCA cycle to Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy, and introducing a four-grade evaluation system.

(1) Strategic Aid Implementation

● Program Approach

The Program Approach is an approach whereby the main development goals (program objectives) are shared through policy consultation with developing countries, from which point the specific ODA project is determined. For example, to achieve the goal of reducing the mortality rate of pregnant women in specific regions, one

potential approach is to determine projects of hospital construction using grant aid and midwives training through technical cooperation. At present, trial programs are progressing in Indonesia, Tanzania and Ghana, and the experiences and results will also be utilized in assisting other countries.

● Country Assistance Policy

The Country Assistance Policy is Japan's country-specific assistance policy formulated based on a consideration of the political and socio-economic circumstances as well as development plans and development issues, etc., of each recipient country. Japan aims to have such policies formulated for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA in the course of

three years from FY 2011. Japan will integrate past Country Assistance Programs for individual countries and the Rolling Plans that were formulated under them, reorganize them into a more concise and highly strategic plan, and strive to clarify the direction of development cooperation through "selection and concentration."

(2) Effective Aid Implementation

● Website for visualization of ODA

The “ODA *mieru-ka* site” (website for visualization of ODA) was launched on the JICA website in April 2011 to enhance transparency to increase public understanding and support for ODA. Photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other information are being posted as needed to enrich information, in order to communicate to the people about the ODA projects around the world, in an easy-to-understand manner, such as an overview of each loan aid, grant aid that JICA is implementing, and technical cooperation projects, as well as the process from project formation to completion. Likewise, lists summarizing the specific achievement status of projects and lessons learned from projects implemented in the past, including those where an effect was achieved or where a sufficient effect was not produced, have already been publicized three times to promote more effective implementation of ODA.

● PDCA Cycle

Regarding strengthening the PDCA cycle, efforts are proceeding in relation to (i) formulating Country Assistance Policies for all recipient countries of Japan’s ODA, (ii) establishing the Development Project Accountability Committee, and (iii) strengthening the evaluation framework. In particular, the Development Project Accountability Committee established in 2011 plays a central role in the PDCA cycle. Before surveys are implemented to formulate new projects of technical cooperation, grant aid, and loan aid, six external experts from NGOs, the business sector, academic societies and the press exchange candid views on the details of the surveys with MOFA and JICA departments so that past experiences and the perspectives of external experts are incorporated into new projects. These efforts are continuing to further improve the PDCA cycle.

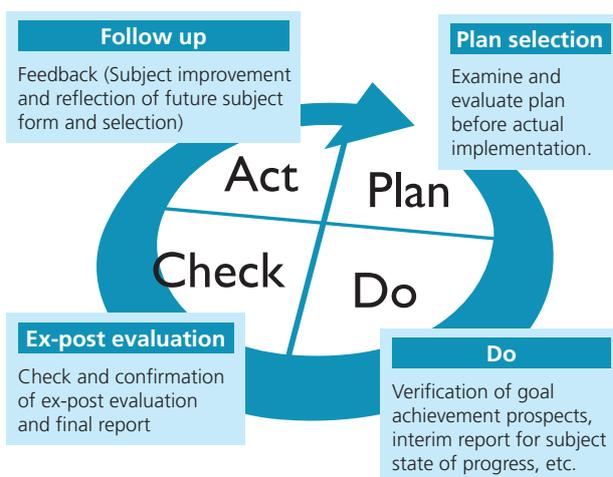
● Enhancement of Evaluation

In order to implement ODA more effectively and efficiently, there is a need for its continuous improvement by reflecting accurate understanding of the implementing process and effects of development cooperation. To this end, MOFA, other related ministries, and JICA conduct monitoring and evaluation of ODA. ODA evaluations are positioned within the PDCA cycle. The lessons and recommendations gained from the evaluation results are conveyed to the relevant departments of MOFA and JICA, and the governments of recipient countries in order to utilize them in future planning and implementation processes. In addition, it is important to explain to the Japanese people how ODA is used and what effects have been achieved. Thus, MOFA



ODA visualization site, the “ODA *mieru-ka* site” <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>

PDCA Circle



publishes the results of ODA evaluations through websites in order to fulfill its accountability.

Currently, MOFA mainly implements evaluations at the policy-level (country assistance evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and evaluations at the program-level (aid modality evaluations and sector program evaluations). Policy and program-level evaluations implemented by MOFA are made in accordance with the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability), and assess whether relevant policies have been taken, whether the development effects have been increased by the development cooperation, and whether the processes

of implementing development cooperation have been appropriate. To secure its objectivity and transparency, evaluations are conducted by third parties.

Since 2011, ODA evaluation had been conducted from diplomatic viewpoints in addition to development viewpoints.

Meanwhile, JICA implements evaluations on each technical cooperation, ODA loan, and grant aid project as well as on its theme. In addition to conducting consistent evaluations from the pre-implementation stage, the implementation stage, to the post implementation stage, JICA has established consistent evaluation mechanism of these three assistance modalities. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC Criteria for

Evaluating Development Assistance, with projects that exceed a certain monetary amount being subject to ex-post evaluations by an external party.

Response measures to each recommendation and lesson obtained from these ODA evaluations are reflected in future policy formulation and implementation of ODA.

MOFA also conducts policy evaluations on economic cooperation policies in general, ex-ante evaluations on projects that exceed a certain amount of money, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not proceeded for five years, and incomplete projects* that have not concluded after ten years. These are carried out pursuant to the Government Policy Evaluations Act (GPEA).

Glossary

Pending projects/incomplete projects

"Projects that have not begun after five years" are projects for which the loan agreement has not been signed or loan disbursement has not begun after five years have elapsed since the decision was made to implement the project. "Projects that have not been completed after ten years" are projects for which loan disbursements have not been completed after ten years have elapsed since the decision was made to implement the project.

● Preventing Fraudulent Practices

Given that Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent use of funds provided through development cooperation must not be allowed under any circumstances. Accordingly, the government and JICA work to ensure the transparency of procurement procedures and other procedures.

At the procurement stage of ODA projects, tendering procedures are conducted by developing countries in accordance with the guidelines. After the verification of the results, to increase transparency JICA discloses information not only on the name of the contractee but also the contract amount. In case frauds are discovered relating to procurement or other stages of ODA project implementation, measures are to be taken to exclude companies engaged in fraud from bidding or receiving contracts for projects for a certain period.

Efforts are also being made for auditing. These efforts include expanding external auditing, implementing spot audits, and taking measures to improve auditing based on audit results. With regard to external audits, they are being implemented at JICA by accounting auditors. Regarding grant aid, external audits of Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects worth ¥3 million or more must be conducted by outside auditors, and are being steadily implemented.

As for loan aid, a mechanism has been introduced for audits that can be conducted where necessary for projects agreed upon by the governments. For technical cooperation, JICA conducts internal audits via sampling. JICA also conducts technical audits of grant aid.

Japan has ratified the OECD Convention on

Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, and is strict in its fair handling of fraudulent business with foreign government-related parties, including the application of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, in order to ensure confidence in ODA projects.

Improprieties were discovered in ODA loan projects in Viet Nam and in 2008 persons concerned in a relevant Japanese company were prosecuted and convicted in Viet Nam. To prevent the recurrence of similar fraud, an exploratory committee was established under the supervision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, composed of external specialists. The committee compiled its report in September 2009. Based on this report, MOFA and JICA reviewed their guidelines for measures against companies engaged in fraudulent practices, which stipulate that such companies may not participate in tenders for a certain period of time. In addition, a support system was established to support overseas arms of Japanese companies through embassies and overseas JICA offices, thereby urging related industries to comply with laws. Other initiatives include hosting seminars concerning international contract terms and conditions for Japanese companies, through the cooperation of industry associations, enhancing the involvement of JICA during the selection of consultants by partner countries, and holding discussions with other donor countries to prevent fraud and corruption. These efforts were compiled in February 2011. In FY 2012, Japan suspended participation in tenders vis-à-vis three projects (four companies) for a certain period of time.

(3) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

When implementing development cooperation, confirmation is made to ensure appropriate consideration has been paid to the impact that the counterpart governments and organizations implementing the project elicit on the environment and local community, such as the relocation of residents and the violation of the rights of indigenous people and women. Traditionally, loan aid and technical cooperation, the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations have been established based on the views of advisors such as academics and NGOs, and have been applied to those projects to protect the environment and local society. As for grant aid as well, assistance has been provided in accordance with the Grant Aid Screening Guidelines. In

line with the launch of the new JICA in October 2008, the previous guidelines of JICA and JBIC were integrated, and on April 1, 2010, the new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations were issued. These efforts make it possible to ensure transparency, predictability, and accountability related to consideration of environmental issues.

In addition, meetings of the Development Project Accountability Committee, at which knowledgeable and experienced experts exchange views before the project survey is implemented, are open to the general public to improve the effectiveness of ODA projects, and to increase transparency.

(4) Securing the Safety of Personnel Engaged in Development Assistance

Security situations in developing countries where ODA personnel are involved in development cooperation vary considerably and change constantly. In addition, since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, tensions in the Middle East and South Asia have increased and frequent global terrorist activities still exist as well. In peacebuilding activities, how to safeguard development cooperation personnel has become a considerably critical issue.

Japan examines the domestic security situation in each country mainly through Japanese embassies, provides travel information, and shares information among people engaging in development cooperation. JICA takes measures such as providing particular training and seminars before they leave Japan, ensuring means of communication in emergency situations in the destination, deploying security management advisors*, and installing security equipment in the

living quarters of development cooperation personnel. In addition, JICA prepares security manuals tailored to the security conditions of the various countries and regions by exchanging information with Japanese embassies and local offices of international organizations, and it implements other appropriate and timely security measures. In addition, efforts are being taken to enhance safety, as joint training for emergency and risk management is conducted with JICA and the UNHCR Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness (eCentre). In terms of grant aid, JICA provides information for consultants and construction contractors, while also improving the system for communication during emergencies. As for loan aid, efforts are made to ensure the safety of Japanese corporations that take on projects through such measures such as the provision of information.

Glossary

Security management advisor

In order to strengthen safety measures in the field, JICA has employed people who are well versed in the security and safety measures of the country concerned to serve as security management advisors. In this way, JICA ensures the collection and offering of information and around-the-clock response to a wide range of tasks from housing security to traffic accidents.

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Section 1 FY2013 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart III-1 ODA Budget

(Units: JPY billion, %)

Category	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
General account budget	561.2	-11.6	-2.0	557.3	-3.9	-0.7
Project budget (net)	1,098.6	-92.3	-7.7	1,042.4	-56.2	-5.1
Scale of projects (gross)	1,701.6	-84.0	-4.7	1,690.7	-10.8	-0.6
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥81	—	—	¥82	—	—

Chart III-2 ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries, 2 Agencies and Cabinet Office)

(Units: JPY billion, %)

Category	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	504.3	-4.1	-0.8	506.7	2.4	0.5
1. Bilateral Grants	418.1	7.8	1.9	421.9	3.7	0.9
(1) Economic development assistance and others	161.6	9.7	6.4	164.2	2.6	1.6
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	255.0	-1.9	-0.7	256.1	1.1	0.4
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	86.1	-11.9	-12.1	84.8	-1.3	-1.5
(1) UN and other international organizations	57.3	-11.0	-16.1	54.5	-2.8	-5.0
(2) MDBs, etc.	28.8	-0.9	-2.9	30.3	1.5	5.3
II Loans	56.9	-7.5	-11.6	50.6	-6.3	-11.1
JICA (ODA loan division)	56.9	-7.5	-11.6	50.6	-6.3	-11.1
III Total	561.2	-11.6	-2.0	557.3	-3.9	-0.7

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart III-3 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: JP¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2012				FY 2013			
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Proportion to total
Grants	810.0	-18.3	-2.2	47.6	767.1	-42.8	-5.3	45.4
Loans	891.6	-65.7	-6.9	52.4	923.6	32.0	3.6	54.6
Total (project scale)	1,701.6	-84.0	-4.7	100.0	1,690.7	-10.8	-0.6	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-603.0	—	—	—	-648.4	—	—	—
Net	1,098.6	-92.3	-7.7	—	1,041.9	-56.7	-5.2	—

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart III-4 ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries, 2 Agencies and Cabinet Office)

(Units: JP¥ billion, %)

Category	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
I Grants	810.0	-18.3	-2.2	767.1	-42.8	-5.3
1. Bilateral grants	488.4	10.5	2.2	491.7	3.3	0.7
(1) Economic development assistance, and others	161.6	9.7	6.4	164.2	2.6	1.6
(2) Technical cooperation, etc.	325.2	0.8	0.2	325.9	0.7	0.2
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral organizations	321.6	-28.8	-8.2	275.4	-46.1	-14.3
(1) International organizations including the UN, etc.	58.9	-11.0	-15.8	57.1	-1.7	-3.0
(2) MDBs, etc.	262.7	-17.8	-6.3	218.3	-44.4	-16.9
II Loans	891.6	-65.7	-6.9	923.6	32.0	3.6
(1) JICA (Loan Aid Section)	880.0	-70.0	-7.4	915.0	35.0	4.0
(2) Other	11.6	4.3	58.1	8.6	-3.0	-25.8
III Total (project scale)	1,701.6	-84.0	-4.7	1,690.7	-10.8	-0.6
(Reference) Recoveries	-603.0	—	—	-648.4	—	—
Net	1,098.6	-92.3	-7.7	1,042.4	-56.2	-5.1

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart III-5 > Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2012 project budget Gross ¥1.7016 trillion (4.7% decrease)				FY2013 project budget Gross ¥1.6907 trillion (0.6% decrease)			
Expenditure by type of assistance		Budgetary sources		Budgetary sources		Expenditure by type of assistance	
Grant aid 161.6 billion (6.4% increase)	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	General account 561.2 billion (2.0% decrease)	MOFA 418.0 billion (0.3% increase)	Special account 29.8 billion (0.5% increase)	General account 557.3 billion (0.7% decrease)	MOFA 421.2 billion (0.7% increase)	Grant aid 164.2 billion (1.6% increase)
Technical cooperation 325.2 billion (0.2% increase)			Total for 12 ODA-related ministries and agencies 143.1 billion (8.1% decrease)				Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)
MDBs and others (subscriptions/contributions) 262.7 billion (6.3% decrease)		UN and other international organizations (contributions) 58.9 billion (15.8% decrease)	Issuance of government bonds for contributions 233.9 billion (6.7% decrease)	Special account 29.7 billion (7.9% increase)	Issuance of government bonds for contributions 188.0 billion (19.6% decrease)	Total for 12 ODA-related ministries and agencies 136.1 billion (4.9% decrease)	MDBs (contributions) 218.3 billion (16.9% decrease)
ODA loan, etc. 891.6 billion (6.9% decrease)			Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 876.8 billion (6.2% decrease)		Fiscal investment and Loan program, etc. 915.7 billion (4.4% increase)	UN and other international organizations (contributions) 57.1 billion (3.0% decrease)	ODA loan, etc. 923.6 billion (3.6% increase)
Net		¥1.0986 trillion (7.7% decrease)		Net		¥1.0424 trillion (5.1% decrease)	
Amounts received		¥ 603.0 billion		Amounts received		¥ 648.4 billion	

Section 2 Project Budget of Ministries and Agencies (Initial Budget) and Project Outlines

Chart III-6 ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (General Account)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY 2012	FY 2013		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
Cabinet Office	45	—	-45	-100
National Police Agency	13	12	—	-2.8
Financial Services Agency	101	103	2	1.7
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	693	689	-4	-0.6
Ministry of Justice	161	157	-4	-2.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	418,033	421,157	3,124	0.7
Ministry of Finance	86,276	81,426	-4,850	-5.6
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	28,727	28,191	-536	-1.9
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,111	5,818	-293	-4.8
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3,066	2,772	-294	-9.6
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	17,103	16,196	-907	-5.3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	329	293	-36	-11.0
Ministry of the Environment	521	470	-51	-9.7
Total	561,177	557,284	-3,894	-0.7

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart III-7 ODA Budget Changes by each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

	FY 2012	FY 2013		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
Cabinet Office	45	—	-45	-100
National Police Agency	13	12	0	-2.8
Financial Services Agency	101	103	2	1.7
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	693	689	-4	-0.6
Ministry of Justice	161	157	-4	-2.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	421,129	424,122	2,993	0.7
Ministry of Finance	1,182,467	1,173,671	-8,796	-0.7
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	28,727	28,191	-536	-1.9
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,668	6,356	-312	-4.7
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	14,683	11,391	-3,292	-22.4
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	42,415	41,110	-1,305	-3.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	329	293	-36	-11.0
Ministry of the Environment	4,146	4,118	-28	-0.7
Total (project scale)	1,701,576	1,690,213	-11,364	-0.7
(Reference) Amounts received	-602,978	-648,357	—	—
Net	1,098,598	1,041,855	-56,743	-5.2

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Chart III-8 FY2013 Project Budget and Project Outlines by each Ministry and Agency

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (164,196)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Grant Aid for General Projects: Provides necessary funds so that developing countries can implement various projects concerning basic human needs including facility improvement and materials and equipment procurement. (2) Grant Aid for Community Empowerment: Provides necessary funds to support the development of overall skills of people in communities facing poverty. (3) Non-Project Grant Aid: To support developing countries that implement economic and social development efforts such as poverty reduction, provides necessary funds to purchase materials and equipment that are necessary for the promotion of these efforts. (4) Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects: Provides necessary funds to support small-scale grassroots projects undertaken by local governments and NGOs in developing countries to enhance human security. (5) Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects: Provides necessary funds to support economic and social development projects, emergency humanitarian assistance projects, and other projects undertaken by Japanese NGOs in developing countries and regions. (6) Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction: Supports developing countries vulnerable to natural disasters by providing necessary funds to maintain facilities for disaster prevention and to restore facilities as part of the post-disaster recovery efforts. (7) Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement: Provides necessary funds to fight against terrorism and piracy as an effort to enhance peace and security which are vital for economic and social development in developing countries. (8) Grant Aid for Environmental/Climate Change Countermeasure Programs: Provides necessary funds to formulate and implement policies, and plans to fight against global warming in order to strengthen the efforts against climate change. (9) Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Provides financial support to those developing countries who are striving to implement and achieve poverty reduction strategies, and have budget support frameworks. (10) Grant Aid for Human Resource Development: Provides necessary funds to support developing countries to develop human resources by accepting trainees at Japan's institutes of higher education. (11) Grant Aid for Fisheries: Provides necessary funds to support economic and social development projects in fisheries-related industries in developing countries. (12) Cultural Grant Assistance: Provides funding necessary to implement development projects with the objectives of promoting culture and higher education, as well as preserving cultural heritage in developing countries (procurement of equipment, construction of facilities, etc.). These projects are implemented through two types of schemes: "General Cultural Grant Assistance" for government organizations and "Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects" for NGOs and local government bodies for small-scale projects. (13) Emergency Grant Aid: Provides necessary funding to assist people affected by natural disasters, conflicts, or sudden accidents, etc., to support democratization for governments experiencing political trouble, and to assist in reconstruction and development for regions transitioning from the emergency humanitarian aid stage to long-term development. (14) Food Aid: Provides necessary funds for developing countries facing food shortages to purchase grains such as rice, wheat and maize in accordance with the Food Aid Convention. (15) Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers: Provides necessary funds to purchase fertilizer, farm machinery, etc., in order to support developing countries in improving their food self-sufficiency.

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (12)	Invite countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debate on the drug situations of each country, methods of drug crime investigation, and international cooperation, thereby constructing and strengthening international networks for drug law enforcement.
Financial Services Agency	(16)	Introduce financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provide financial administration training for human resource development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	(483)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Carry out dialogue on policies and facilitate researcher exchange with other countries in the information and telecommunications field. (2) As the host country of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), which was established to strengthen the statistical capability of these countries, Japan supports developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the training of their government officials/statisticians at SIAP. (3) Through the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT); support the creation of high-quality telecommunications network; foster training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; support the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and support improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	(157)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hold training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conduct research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (2) Support Asian countries in creating an effective legal and judicial system by assisting them with drafting basic legislations, establishing and maintaining judicial organizations in order to administer justice, and promoting the development of legal professionals by holding seminars and training. Conduct comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and enhance the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (146,919)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Technical cooperation based on international commitments: Projects to foster human resources that will lead to the advancement of developing countries, transferring Japan's technologies and experience, and establishing and maintaining the various systems and organizations necessary to resolve the issues that hamper development, in order to enable self-reliant and continuous economic and social development in developing countries. Examples include the "acceptance of technical trainees" project in which administrative officials and technicians, who will be responsible for the development of their countries, are accepted into Japan and other countries, and specialized knowledge and skills in various fields are transferred. The "dispatch of experts" project in which Japan provides assistance to prepare development plans, carry out investigation, conduct research and development, provide assistance to enhance education and training, carry out activities for information dissemination and policy promotion, and give advice and instructions to governmental organizations in developing countries. Also "the project to provide equipment" which is necessary to achieve the above two, are organically combined and carried out. (2) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Assist with policymaking and formulating public works project plans, as well as transfer techniques to counterparts in partner countries, including research and analysis methodologies and planning approaches. (3) Securing and development of human resources: Secure and develop human resources such as experts necessary to implement technical cooperation, and conduct research and provide information required for the promotion of previously-mentioned projects. (4) Citizen participatory cooperation: Carry out "JICA Partnership Program (JPP)" projects in order to promote international cooperation through Japanese NGOs and local governments, as well as "Development Education Enhancement Programs" that contribute to promoting deeper understanding toward international cooperation. (5) Dispatch of volunteers: Grassroots technical cooperation carried out by the people of Japan. People, who hope to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries through public participation projects, are dispatched to these countries and live among the local people to share their skills, knowledge, and experience. The two pillars of dispatching volunteers are "the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers between the ages 20 – 39" and "the Senior Volunteers between the ages 40 – 69." (6) Disaster relief activities: Contribute to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams, and provide emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions victimized by natural disasters, at the request of the affected country or international organizations. (7) Studies: In order to secure mobility and swiftness at the preparatory stage of project formation, and to realize a synergic effect, carry out the following 3 schemes: formation of cooperation programs, discovery and development of individual project, and verification of adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency of projects. In addition, gather and analyze basic information relating to development issues for the region or country in question, so as to consider policies and approaches regarding how to implement assistance for each region or country, and how to assist specific development issues. (8) Operations evaluation: From the pre-project phase to after the project's implementation, carry out a systematic evaluation of operations so as to not only offer improvements for future operations but also to fulfill the accountability. (9) Others: Provide aid and instructions to those living overseas.
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,627)	The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international cultural exchange activities with the objectives of developing a favorable international environment, as well as contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries. This is done by deepening other nation's understanding of Japan, increasing mutual understanding among nations, and contributing to the world in cultural and other fields.

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Others (56,686)	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish Country Assistance Policy, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) investigate the effectiveness of aid and make use of the evaluations to the implementation of efficient and effective aid; (3) match ODA support for developing countries with overseas expansion of small and medium sized enterprises' (survey of needs, feasibility studies, dissemination to developing countries); (4) develop an environment for Japanese NGO activities and report expenses necessary for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (5) report administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total* 210,232	
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (43,321)	(1) Hold seminars and trainings both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatch experts to developing countries. (3) Accept guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conduct research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Support project formation financed by ODA loans, and provide technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (through JICA's loan account for technical assistance).
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of acceptance of international students (26,925)	In order to promote fostering of human resources that can play an active role in the global society, enhance international competitiveness of Japan's higher education, and realize the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008, Japan promotes overseas exchange of Japanese students and acceptance of foreign students to Japan, and is improving the necessary environment for fostering global human resources. There are currently approximately 138,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education (May 2011), with approximately 58,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2009). (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) • Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invite promising young people from around the world, especially from developing countries, to Japan for education and research purposes in institutions of higher education. • Aid to privately-sponsored foreign students: Provide learning incentive benefits to support privately sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher education, and students in Japanese language institutions.
	Re-Inventing Japan Project (Support for the Formation of Collaborative Programs with ASEAN Universities) (800)	This project aims to foster internationally active global human resources and strengthen the global orientation of university education, and to assure the quality of higher education by supporting international education partnership initiatives with ASEAN and other universities that conduct study abroad programs for Japanese students, and strategic acceptance of foreign students.
	Others (406)	Provide support through projects and international organizations to accept researchers and others from developing countries and to dispatch experts directly from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education to the speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports.
	Total* 28,131	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,192)	(1) Develop human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conduct surveys and make plans for waterworks. (2) Promote international cooperative projects for tuberculosis control, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the Measles Eradication Initiative, international research cooperation for leprosy, and international cooperation for rehabilitation of disabled persons. Carry out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemic in developing countries. (3) Promote appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Accept foreign government-sponsored students into Polytechnic Universities. Assist with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (5) Provide support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,341)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries carries out the following activities to contribute to global food security, develop the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries in developing regions, and promote the development of fishing villages. (1) Expand global food production and promote investment; (2) Assist with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promote sustainable forest management through the preservation of forests in developing countries, etc.; and (4) Secure overseas fishing grounds in cooperation with the countries concerned, and promote the smooth conclusion of fisheries agreements with them.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Research program for overseas development plans (1,302)	The development of mining and manufacturing industries is the foundation of economic growth in developing countries. As part of development research on mining and manufacturing industries, as the first step in developing their industries, research teams comprising experts are dispatched, who then, through engaging in local research and domestic operations, create reports or specifications which contribute to the promotion of "formulation of development plans" and the "formulation of project implementation plans" in developing countries.
	Project for basic surveys for joint resource exploration (592)	Through Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), provide technical cooperation to survey natural resources by conducting geological surveys, geophysical exploration, geochemical exploration, and ground drilling in developing countries in possession of natural resources. (Survey conducted in 7 areas in 7 countries in FY2012.)

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to develop infrastructure in LDCs for distribution of goods and industries utilizing Japan's environment conservation technologies (418)	In order to encourage Japanese companies to expand their businesses to emerging countries and to capture foreign demand, development hubs are established to provide a favorable environment (electricity, port, road, living environment) for Japanese companies doing business in emerging countries. Efforts are also made to uncover infrastructure businesses. Furthermore, commerce feasibility studies are implemented to reliably and promptly carry out procedures related to the provision of tied ODA loans for conforming to the OECD consultation meeting's decision regarding the commercial nature of projects.
	Operations to support development of human resources in emerging markets (formerly: Operations to support development of human resources in economy and industries) (1,514)	In order to contribute to the economic growth of developing countries, accept industrial trainees from developing countries at companies in private sectors, develop human resources that contribute to industries in developing countries, and dispatch experts to give instructions and advice for the improvement of industrial techniques. (Accepted 1,934 trainees and dispatched 127 experts in FY2012.)
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (6,735)	In order to expand Japan's trade, to advance smooth trade and economic relations with other countries, and to contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation among nations, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) provides trade and investment opportunities specifically aimed for developing countries, establishes a basic foundation for smooth trade and investment, and conducts research on the economies of developing countries.
	Others (26,345)	Dispatch experts to developing countries to improve the environment for trade and investment, and carry out success-proven operations to disseminate Japan's technologies, such as energy conservation technology, in developing countries.
	Total*	36,905
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(196)	Conduct the following technical cooperation in various fields relating to the work of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) Economic stimulus aid for developing countries; (2) Promotion of human resource development and international cultural and educational exchange; (3) Promotion of international cooperation and exchange programs; (4) Promotion of international cooperation concerning the environment, human security and disaster risk reduction; (5) Support for sustainable urban development through the diffusion of environmental technologies; (6) Strengthening of Asian regional partnerships through the promotion of fundamental infrastructure development; and (7) Acceleration of growth of least developed countries (LDCs), etc., by promoting the development of infrastructure essential for peoples' lives.
Ministry of the Environment	(3,873)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: Costs for preventative measures for asbestos dispersion (technical assistance for asbestos preventative measures in Asian countries); and costs for transboundary air pollution control measures (survey expense to consider strategies for East Asia air pollution prevention); costs for global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia [Phase II]). (3) Waste management and Recycling measures: To strengthen efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling based societies in Asia. (4) Global warming countermeasures: Projects to build bilateral offset credit mechanisms, and others.

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (1,600)	Transfer capital to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

(2) Contributions to Multilateral institutions (Contributions, Subscriptions, and donations of which are a part of ODA)

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Financial Services Agency	Contributions of ODA to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), etc. (87)	Contributions of the necessary funds for technical assistance undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (205)	Contributions to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (3,033) Contributions to the Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (595)	The UN engages in activities which aim: (1) To maintain international peace and security; (2) To develop friendly relations among nations; (3) To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian issues, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and (4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
	Contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) (831)	From the perspective of human security focused on each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects to address various threats to human survival, livelihood, and dignity that the international community is facing, including poverty, environmental destruction, conflicts between and among nations, landmines, refugees, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2,616)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to mitigate global food problems. It gathers fundamental data, conducts research and studies, gives policy advice to each nation, and carries out technical cooperation projects in many places throughout the world.
	Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2,167)	UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to contribute to the peace and security of the world by promoting collaboration among nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. It also promotes intellectual exchange in various fields across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,482)	The UNIDO is an organization that aims to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries by carrying out projects for technical cooperation, and liaising and coordinating the activities of the UN in the fields concerned.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (592)	The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance toward sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1,937)	UNICEF offers mid- and long-term aid for children by improving maternal/child health and nutrition, and providing drinking water, education, etc. Countries receiving aid include nearly all developing countries.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (5,156)	The UNHCR works to: (1) Provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) Provide living assistance to refugees, etc. including water, food, and shelter; (3) Promote permanent solutions for refugee problems (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement in third countries); (4) Promote the conclusion of agreements by countries for the protection of refugees; and (5) Strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless people.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,125)	The UNFPA provides assistance for family planning in developing countries, reproductive health, and population-related efforts such as the national census. Funds are distributed with a focus on the Asia-Pacific and African regions.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (200)	The UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees for education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of housing, etc.), welfare (conducting foster programs, operating public community halls, etc.), and for assisting small-scale financial and entrepreneurship activities, through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to environmental issues (2,857)	Assist environment-related international organizations internal and external to the UN — mainly the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and environment-related treaties that conduct and assist various projects which deal with the earth environment such as monitoring, investigation, technical assistance, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (6,518)	The UNDP, the central coordinating organization in the field of development in the UN system and the largest funding contributor, assists sustainable development of developing countries in a multitude of ways by focusing on activities in the four areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable development. Japan provides not only contributions to the core fund, but also establishes and makes contributions to a range of special funds each catered for specific purpose, and implements UNDP's projects funded by grant aid, and assists developing countries by providing further contributions financed by supplementary budgets to UNDP.

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (901)	The IAEA provides assistance through the establishment of a technical cooperation fund based on the request of the developing country, with the dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, and acceptance of trainees, in the respective fields of the use of radiation, etc. in health and nutrition, food and agriculture, and water and the environment; nuclear energy safety and nuclear security; and development of nuclear energy-related infrastructure.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (295)	In order to improve the productivity of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industry in developing countries, the CGIAR conducts high-quality fundamental and strategic research by building up a network of 15 research centers across the world for the development and diffusion of technologies in developing countries.
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (202)	The ICRC provides protection (of civilian persons, hostages, etc. through the promotion of compliance with the Geneva Convention and other international humanitarian laws), assistance (in the field of medical, water, food, and non-food items to victims of conflict) and preventive measures (full implementation of international humanitarian law), etc., in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality).
	Contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (10,026)	Assists developing countries in the fight against the three major infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) by providing funds for prevention, treatment, and care and support for patients. Through these endeavors, the Fund also contributes to the strengthening of healthcare systems and maternal and child health.
	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2,965)	With the objective of empowering small-scale farmers in member countries to overcome poverty, grant aid and loans are provided in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, and processing, etc.
	Others (2,202)	Provides various contributions and assessed contributions to UN agencies and other international organizations related to development assistance.
	Total*	46,700
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (11,753)	The IBRD and IDA, working toward the mission to reduce poverty and realization of sustainable economic growth in developing countries, provide financial and technical support to the member countries. These contributions complement the IBRD and IDA's support in offering loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects and technical cooperation, and human resource development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (111,179)	The IDA provides donations and interest-free, long-term loans to the world's poorest countries, which are completely or almost completely unable to borrow money on market terms.
	Contributions to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) (689)	The IFC aims to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living in developing countries by promoting sustainable investments in private sectors through loans and investment offered to private companies. These contributions complement IFC's effort to provide loans and subscriptions that promote further assistance for the creation of companies, business planning, and other technical assistance that allows entrepreneurs in developing countries to produce high performing business projects.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (7,337)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for small-scale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (10,217)	The ADB supports necessary efforts for poverty reduction in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (39,270)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans at very low interest rates and on relaxed terms and conditions, to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (826)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region. These contributions complement loans financed by the AfDB, and, in order to assist the private sectors of AfDB member countries, provide technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises.
Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (2,267)	The main activity of the AfDB is to provide loans on semi-commercial terms and conditions to contribute to the economic and social development of the African region.	

(Units: JPY million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (12,814)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on relaxed terms and conditions for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (725)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to the middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions. These contributions complement support financed by the IDB to provide funding for small-scale poverty reduction and technical cooperation projects, etc.
	Subscriptions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (1,581)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to the middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on semi-commercial terms and conditions.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (583)	The FSO offers loans on relaxed terms and conditions in order to contribute to the promotion of economic and social development in low-income developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
	Subscriptions to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) (81)	The IIC complements the activities of the Inter-American Development Bank, and provides investments and loans for private-sector small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with the objective of promoting economic development in the IIC member developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (122)	The EBRD supports Eastern Europe and former member-countries of the Soviet Union in shifting their economies towards market-based economies, and fostering the private sectors of these countries, etc. These contributions contribute to the economic development in the region by providing funds to private sectors and technical cooperation, etc.
	Contributions to Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (12,094)	Aims for the conservation and improvement of the global environment in developing countries, and acts as a funding mechanism for multilateral projects in the following six fields: (1) climate change measures; (2) biodiversity protection; (3) international water pollution countermeasures; (4) ozone layer protection; (5) degraded soil protection; and (6) persistent organic pollutants (POPs) pollution countermeasures.
	Other Contributions (5,014)	Contributions for technical assistance, debt relief, and other activities of developing countries in relation to their financial and monetary systems, taxation systems, and customs duties, etc., made mainly through organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Customs Organization (WCO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
Total	216,552	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions (59)	Promotes related projects by providing assessed contributions to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and contributions and assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Assessed Contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO) (3,627)	The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN which carries out programs with the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all peoples of the world. MHLW provides assessed contributions in the amount Japan was assigned as a WHO member.
	Contributions to the WHO and others (886)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are disbursed for WHO projects on countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for the promotion of AIDS control measures.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (650)	(1) Assessed contributions to the ILO. (2) Contributions to technical cooperation programs in the labor sector designed by the ILO and other organizations, and the Regional Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific.
Total	5,163	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions and others (1,431)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations University (UNU), umbrella organizations of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), and International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), in order to contribute to global food security and the resolution of global issues, including climate change and cross-border diseases, through the sustainable development of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries, as well as farming, mountain, and fishing villages of developing countries.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions and others (2,605)	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat, APEC Business Advisory Council, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, International Energy Agency (IEA), Asia Pacific Energy Research Center. Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (97)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations that provide development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism, meteorology, and transportation: the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism; and the World Meteorological Organization.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (245)	Contributions and assessed contributions are made to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI).

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

2. Loans and Other Aid

(Units: JP¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance (Note)	ODA loans and private-sector investment finance (915,000)	Loans provided at a low interest rate along with relaxed terms and conditions, such as a very long repayment period, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to contribute to the economic and social development and economic stability of developing regions. Note: JICA's Loan Aid Operations are financed through capital contributions from the general account budget, the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, and its own funds.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (8,619)	In order to contribute to stable development of Japan's fisheries by promoting smooth overseas fishery cooperation and securing fishing grounds, loans are offered through the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) to Japanese companies which provide the necessary funds to carry out development feasibility studies and other technical cooperation in the partner country; to provide finances to local corporations in the partner country which have agreed to jointly conduct overseas fishery cooperation with their Japanese counterparts, and to offer loans for equipment funds, etc.

Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart III-9 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2011	2012	Percentage increase from the previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	8,581	6,775	-21.1
		Grant aid	5,038	3,118	-38.1
		Technical cooperation	3,543	3,657	3.2
		Loan aid	-1,720	-423	75.4
	(Bilateral) Total		6,861	6,352	-7.4
	Contributions to multilateral institutions		3,888	4,202	8.1
	(ODA) Total		10,750	10,554	-1.8
(% of GNI)		(0.18)	(0.17)	—	
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)		-509	-273	46.3
	Direct investment finances		5,402	7,006	29.7
	Concessional lending to multilateral institutions		-362	-813	-124.6
	(OOF) Total		4,531	5,920	30.7
Private Flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)		2,915	-5,280	-281.1
	Direct investment		49,106	40,344	-17.8
	Other bilateral securities investments		4,928	5,269	6.9
	Concessional loans to multilateral agencies		-419	-1,241	-196.5
	(PF) Total		56,531	39,092	-30.8
Grants by private non-profit agencies		497	487	-2.1	
Total resource flows		72,309	56,052	-22.5	
(% of GNI)		(1.19)	(0.91)	—	
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion)		60,887	61,493	1.0	

*1 The 2011 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.7068. The 2012 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.8136 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the dispersed amount.

*5 ODA=Official Development Assistance; OOF=Other Official Flows; PF=Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2011	2012	Percentage increase from the previous year
Grants			8,566.7	6,758.5	-21.1
	Technical cooperation		2,747.1	2,843.5	3.5

* Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart III-10 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Income group	2011	2012	Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2012)
LDCs	2,522.0	3,023.0	49
LICs	188.6	206.4	4
LMICs	2,158.7	2,504.9	40
UMICs	-331.4	-1,163.8	50
Unclassifiable	2,405.1	1,831.7	—
Total	6,943.0	6,402.2	143

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spreading across multiple recipient countries.

*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*4 The countries and regions comprising the recipient country groups differ between 2011 and 2012.

*5 See page 234. Chart III-37 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.

*6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

*6.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

Criteria to be included on the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010	HAI ¹	EVI ²
Less than or equal to US\$992	60 or less	36 or more

Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010	HAI ¹	EVI ²
More than or equal to US\$1,190	66 or more	32 or less

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GINI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

Note 1: HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrolment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

Note 2: EVI : Economic Vulnerability Index

The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

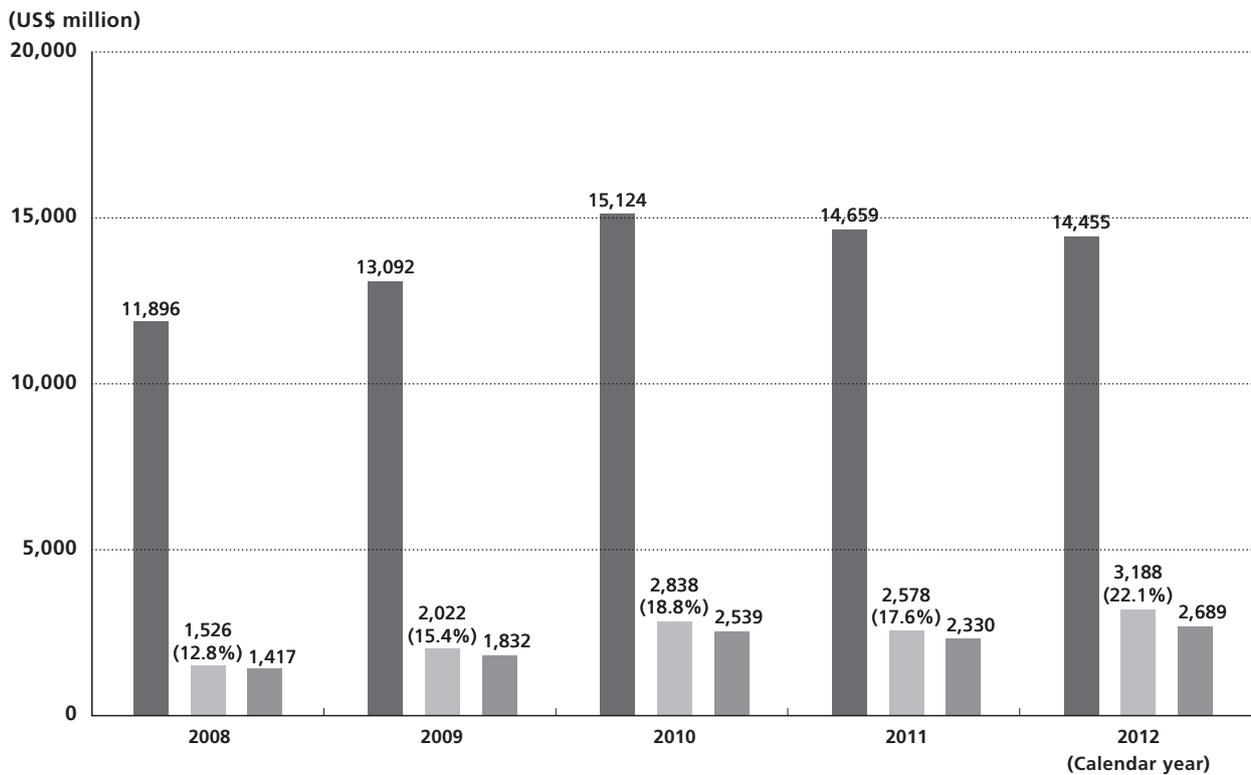
*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,006 but less than or equal to US\$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

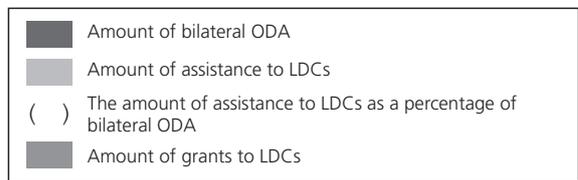
*6.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,976, but less than or equal to US\$12,275 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Chart III-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



*1 Gross disbursement basis
 *2 Excludes debt relief
 *3 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries



Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart III-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA (2012)								
	Type	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
Asia		723.91			126.43	1,033.31	1,757.22	6,399.72	6,544.91
East Asia		352.10	26.69	788.78	1,140.88	3,715.83	5,150.02	-1,434.19	-293.31
Northeast Asia		55.19		161.41	216.61	447.31	1,391.58	-944.27	-727.66
China		9.99		131.68	141.67	390.76	1,370.79	-980.04	-838.37
[Hong Kong]*				0.06	0.06				0.06
Mongolia		45.20		29.67	74.88	56.55	20.78	35.77	110.65
Southeast Asia		296.49	26.29	618.81	915.30	3,268.52	3,758.44	-489.92	425.38
Brunei*				0.25	0.25				0.25
Cambodia		83.14	8.95	55.95	139.09	45.67	2.32	43.36	182.44
Indonesia		18.86	0.34	131.61	150.47	672.01	1,702.02	-1,030.01	-879.53
Laos		42.10		51.06	93.16	0.01	4.75	-4.73	88.43
Malaysia		0.36		23.57	23.93	184.49	213.63	-29.14	-5.21
Myanmar		54.82	13.27	37.96	92.78		0.00	0.00	92.78
Philippines		55.49	2.44	85.49	140.97	295.63	855.41	-559.78	-418.81
Singapore*				1.84	1.84		59.83	-59.83	-58.00
Thailand		13.86	1.29	71.48	85.34	203.69	531.53	-327.85	-242.51
Timor-Leste		7.48		11.35	18.82	0.01		0.01	18.84
Viet Nam		20.38		148.27	168.65	1,866.99	388.94	1,478.05	1,646.71
(ASEAN)		289.01	26.29	607.47	896.48	3,268.50	3,758.44	-489.94	406.54
ODA for multiple countries in East Asia		0.42	0.40	8.55	8.97				8.97
South Asia		192.74	35.18	195.55	388.29	2,451.47	1,290.17	1,161.30	1,549.58
Bangladesh		5.55	1.73	51.65	57.21	392.29	144.03	248.26	305.46
Bhutan		19.53		9.39	28.92	12.72		12.72	41.64
India		11.90	1.50	45.70	57.59	1,484.02	836.96	647.06	704.65
Maldives		3.13		2.00	5.13	0.44		0.44	5.57
Nepal		29.10	0.63	29.73	58.83	0.25	11.54	-11.29	47.54
Pakistan		83.07	25.17	26.12	109.19	193.19	46.02	147.17	256.36
Sri Lanka		36.25	1.95	29.02	65.26	368.57	251.62	116.94	182.21
ODA for multiple countries in South Asia		4.21	4.21	1.95	6.15				6.15
Central Asia and the Caucasus		52.30	9.49	39.13	91.43	232.42	104.72	127.70	219.13
Armenia		0.12		2.54	2.65	0.88	3.22	-2.34	0.31
Azerbaijan		1.42		1.29	2.71	168.67	16.02	152.64	155.36
Georgia		1.51	0.11	1.24	2.75	31.17	3.26	27.91	30.66
Kazakhstan		0.42	0.11	3.92	4.34	26.55	46.82	-20.27	-15.93
Kyrgyz Republic		8.07	4.72	11.90	19.98		0.41	-0.41	19.57
Tajikistan		27.71	1.00	5.27	32.98				32.98
Turkmenistan		0.03		0.49	0.53		2.74	-2.74	-2.21
Uzbekistan		9.47		11.62	21.10	5.15	32.26	-27.11	-6.01
ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus		3.55	3.55	0.85	4.40				4.40

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA (2012)							
	Grants				Loan aid			Total
	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
ODA for multiple countries in Asia	126.77	55.07	9.85	136.63				136.63
Middle East And North Africa	985.69	775.44	237.96	1,223.65	1,016.80	742.59	274.21	1,497.86
Afghanistan	789.96	645.98	83.62	873.58				873.58
Algeria	0.12		2.88	3.00		1.01	-1.01	2.00
Bahrain*			0.17	0.17				0.17
Egypt	13.58		58.67	72.25	122.60	215.18	-92.58	-20.33
Iran	8.09	5.96	11.99	20.07		2.53	-2.53	17.54
Iraq	2.90	0.21	19.81	22.72	352.23	13.99	338.24	360.96
Israel*			0.71	0.71				0.71
Jordan	13.19	3.24	10.89	24.08	137.82	131.23	6.59	30.68
Kuwait*			0.10	0.10				0.10
Lebanon	3.74	3.36	0.47	4.21	21.05	8.77	12.28	16.49
Libya			0.43	0.43				0.43
Morocco	9.07		11.47	20.55	125.94	70.06	55.88	76.42
Oman*			0.77	0.77				0.77
[Palestinian Territories]	62.57	35.80	10.49	73.05				73.05
Qatar*			0.13	0.13				0.13
Saudi Arabia*			0.98	0.98				0.98
Syria	2.77	2.74	3.55	6.32				6.32
Tunisia	0.14		10.91	11.05	30.21	94.58	-64.37	-53.32
Turkey	1.42	1.12	8.29	9.71	226.94	203.15	23.79	33.50
United Arab Emirates*			0.13	0.13				0.13
Yemen	26.41	25.33	0.33	26.74		2.08	-2.08	24.67
ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa	51.71	51.71	1.17	52.88				52.88
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,105.80	443.40	595.88	1,701.68	142.17	125.84	16.33	1,718.01
	(1,101.10)	(443.40)	(595.88)	(1,696.99)	(142.17)	(121.27)	(20.91)	(1,717.89)
Angola	7.30		6.50	13.79				13.79
Benin	13.50		6.39	19.89				19.89
Botswana	0.32		6.39	6.71		5.65	-5.65	1.05
Burkina Faso	40.61		15.75	56.36				56.36
Burundi	17.11		8.95	26.06				26.06
Cameroon	1.00	1.00	9.24	10.24	5.75		5.75	16.00
Cape Verde	4.12		0.42	4.53	8.11		8.11	12.64
Central Africa	13.45	12.13	0.12	13.57				13.57
Chad	19.82	19.33	0.35	20.18				20.18
Comoros	4.94		1.78	6.71				6.71
Côte d'Ivoire	27.48	17.81	3.41	30.88				30.88
Democratic Republic of the Congo	81.88	31.09	11.98	93.86				93.86
Djibouti	18.98	14.29	5.86	24.84				24.84
Equatorial Guinea			0.07	0.07				0.07
Eritrea			1.73	1.73				1.73
Ethiopia	63.46	28.48	45.22	108.67				108.67

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Japan's ODA (2012)							
	Grants				Loan aid			Total
	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions						
Gabon	0.34		4.97	5.32		2.15	-2.15	3.16
The Gambia	7.32		0.14	7.46				7.46
Ghana	82.76	3.93	32.63	115.39				115.39
Guinea	19.94	5.93	2.62	22.56				22.56
Guinea-Bissau	5.71	1.77	0.91	6.62				6.62
Kenya	72.19	43.13	63.33	135.52	90.35	93.81	-3.45	132.07
Lesotho	2.61	2.38	0.62	3.23				3.23
Liberia	22.22	15.00	2.74	24.96				24.96
Madagascar	1.98	1.98	11.74	13.72				13.72
Malawi	31.07		23.87	54.94				54.94
Mali			4.52	4.52				4.52
Mauritania	11.64		1.74	13.38				13.38
Mauritius	0.06		4.83	4.90	0.09	3.91	-3.82	1.07
Mozambique	24.18	2.05	31.57	55.75	14.55		14.55	70.30
Namibia	0.25		4.92	5.17	0.21	12.04	-11.83	-6.66
Niger	13.46	7.00	4.40	17.86				17.86
Nigeria	34.04	7.52	14.08	48.12				48.12
Republic of Congo	3.81	3.81	1.27	5.07				5.07
Rwanda	15.75	1.90	17.04	32.79				32.79
Sao Tome and Principe	3.60		0.10	3.70				3.70
Senegal	43.76	4.25	36.74	80.50				80.50
Seychelles			1.75	1.75				1.75
Sierra Leone	12.20	4.80	8.41	20.60				20.60
Somalia	55.49	55.49	0.00	55.49				55.49
South Africa	1.18		13.30	14.48		1.18	-1.18	13.30
South Sudan	48.09	46.79	26.94	75.03				75.03
Sudan	65.96	54.31	33.22	99.18		4.57	-4.57	94.60
	(61.26)	(54.31)	(33.22)	(94.48)				(94.48)
Swaziland	0.07		0.92	0.99		2.53	-2.53	-1.53
Tanzania	88.68		39.99	128.67	19.24		19.24	147.91
Togo	10.45	0.35	5.18	15.63				15.63
Uganda	38.35	12.20	27.24	65.58	3.29		3.29	68.87
Zambia	22.41		24.83	47.24	0.58		0.58	47.82
Zimbabwe	17.18	16.68	4.64	21.82				21.82
ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	35.11	28.00	20.53	55.64	0.00		0.00	55.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	126.31	2.01	229.83	356.14	118.80	667.11	-548.31	-192.17
Antigua and Barbuda	0.19		0.62	0.80				0.80
Argentina	0.90		10.67	11.57		1.47	-1.47	10.10
Barbados*			1.66	1.66				1.66
Belize	0.12		1.32	1.44				1.44
Bolivia	2.66		18.04	20.70		0.28	-0.28	20.42
Brazil	2.93	0.44	35.62	38.55	6.31	298.49	-292.19	-253.64
Chile	1.90		5.61	7.51		1.27	-1.27	6.25
Colombia	2.65	0.11	9.02	11.67				11.67
Dominica			0.66	0.66				0.66

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2012)							
		Grants			Total	Loan aid			
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
		Grants provided through multilateral institutions							Total
Costa Rica		1.60		5.44	7.03	6.40	21.86	-15.46	-8.43
Cuba		0.86		4.54	5.40				5.40
Dominican Republic		1.12		8.32	9.44		19.40	-19.40	-9.96
Ecuador		10.28		5.87	16.15		25.53	-25.53	-9.37
El Salvador		3.17		14.94	18.11		22.71	-22.71	-4.60
Grenada				0.04	0.04				0.04
Guatemala		8.65		8.40	17.06	12.34	11.30	1.04	18.09
Guyana		7.25		1.70	8.94				8.94
Haiti		12.94	1.22	3.41	16.36				16.36
Honduras		10.99		11.33	22.32				22.32
Jamaica		0.42		1.84	2.25		24.83	-24.83	-22.58
Mexico		0.40		13.99	14.40		63.91	-63.91	-49.51
Nicaragua		28.33		12.25	40.58				40.58
Panama		0.52		5.13	5.65	17.13	8.77	8.36	14.01
Paraguay		8.81		16.50	25.30	1.35	45.90	-44.55	-19.25
Peru		18.51	0.20	18.65	37.16	75.28	118.97	-43.69	-6.53
Saint Christopher and Nevis				0.19	0.19				0.19
Saint Lucia		0.03		1.39	1.42				1.42
Saint Vincent				0.68	0.68				0.68
Suriname				0.01	0.01				0.01
Trinidad and Tobago*		0.10		0.22	0.32				0.32
Uruguay		0.56		1.78	2.34		2.42	-2.42	-0.08
Venezuela		0.28		2.45	2.74				2.74
ODA for multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean		0.13	0.04	7.55	7.68				7.68
Oceania		82.49	1.30	59.92	142.42	9.99	24.26	-14.27	128.15
Cook		0.24		0.20	0.44				0.44
Fiji		8.70		11.63	20.33		1.52	-1.52	18.81
[French Polynesia]*				0.01	0.01				0.01
Kiribati		16.30		1.08	17.38				17.38
Marshall		7.98		2.08	10.07				10.07
Federated States of Micronesia		4.51		3.48	7.98				7.98
Nauru		1.71		0.04	1.74				1.74
[New Caledonia]*				0.01	0.01				0.01
[Niue]				0.09	0.09				0.09
Palau		5.26		2.42	7.68				7.68
Papua New Guinea		6.80		14.75	21.55	0.10	22.74	-22.64	-1.09
Samoa		1.91		4.12	6.03	9.89		9.89	15.92
Solomon		10.59		5.01	15.59				15.59
[Tokelau]				0.01	0.01				0.01
Tonga		9.37		3.93	13.30				13.30
Tuvalu		2.20		1.75	3.95				3.95
Vanuatu		5.26		4.88	10.14				10.14

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA (2012)							
		Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Total	
ODA for multiple countries in Oceania		1.68	1.30	4.45	6.12				6.12
Europe		13.05		28.17	41.22	52.68	58.65	-5.97	35.25
Albania		0.15		2.05	2.20	1.37	4.25	-2.89	-0.69
Belarus		0.24		0.61	0.84				0.84
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1.26		1.82	3.08	1.24	1.69	-0.45	2.64
Croatia*		0.25		0.84	1.08				1.08
Cyprus*				0.02	0.02				0.02
Estonia*				0.21	0.21				0.21
Kosovo		5.75		2.18	7.92				7.92
Latvia*				0.34	0.34				0.34
Lithuania*				0.49	0.49				0.49
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0.28		2.95	3.22	5.24	6.56	-1.32	1.90
Malta*				0.02	0.02				0.02
Moldova		2.08		1.88	3.96				3.96
Montenegro		0.92		0.23	1.14				1.14
Serbia		0.81		5.20	6.01	0.89	0.28	0.61	6.62
Slovenia*				0.19	0.19				0.19
Ukraine		0.82		2.15	2.97	5.12		5.12	8.09
(The former Yugoslavia)		9.26		13.40	22.66	7.36	8.52	-1.16	21.49
ODA for Multiple countries in Europe				0.65	0.65				0.65
Eastern Europe		0.50		6.35	6.86	38.83	45.88	-7.04	-0.19
Bulgaria*		0.50		1.46	1.96	0.48	19.96	-19.48	-17.52
Hungary*				2.40	2.40				2.40
Romania*		0.01		1.51	1.52	38.35	25.92	12.44	13.95
ODA for multiple countries in Eastern Europe*				0.98	0.98				0.98
Assistance encompassing multiple regions		81.06	46.60	1,471.48	1,552.55				1,552.55
Bilateral ODA total		3,118.31 (3,113.62)	1,395.19 (1,395.19)	3,656.56 (3,656.56)	6,774.87 (6,770.18)	7,740.16 (7,740.16)	8,163.36 (8,158.79)	-423.20 (-418.63)	6,351.67 (6,351.55)

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

*4 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

*6 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

*7 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

*8 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

*9 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

*10 (The former Yugoslavia) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, and States of ex-Yugoslavia unspecified.

*11 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

Chart III-13 > Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type

1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including debt relief) in 2012

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Afghanistan	789.96	1	Viet Nam	148.27
2	Tanzania	88.68	2	China	131.68
3	Cambodia	83.14	3	Indonesia	131.61
4	Pakistan	83.07	4	Philippines	85.49
5	Ghana	82.76	5	Afghanistan	83.62
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	81.88	6	Thailand	71.48
7	Kenya	72.19	7	Kenya	63.33
8	Sudan	65.96	8	Egypt	58.67
9	Ethiopia	63.46	9	Cambodia	55.95
10	[Palestinian Territories]	62.57	10	Bangladesh	51.65
Ten-country total		1,473.67	Ten-country total		881.75
11	Philippines	55.49	11	Laos	51.06
12	Somalia	55.49	12	India	45.70
13	Myanmar	54.82	13	Ethiopia	45.22
14	South Sudan	48.09	14	Tanzania	39.99
15	Mongolia	45.20	15	Myanmar	37.96
16	Senegal	43.76	16	Senegal	36.74
17	Laos	42.10	17	Brazil	35.62
18	Burkina Faso	40.61	18	Sudan	33.22
19	Uganda	38.35	19	Ghana	32.63
20	Sri Lanka	36.25	20	Mozambique	31.57
Twenty-country total		1,933.82	Twenty-country total		1,271.45
21	Nigeria	34.04	21	Nepal	29.73
22	Malawi	31.07	22	Mongolia	29.67
23	Nepal	29.10	23	Sri Lanka	29.02
24	Nicaragua	28.33	24	Uganda	27.24
25	Tajikistan	27.71	25	South Sudan	26.94
26	Côte d'Ivoire	27.48	26	Pakistan	26.12
27	Yemen	26.41	27	Zambia	24.83
28	Mozambique	24.18	28	Malawi	23.87
29	Zambia	22.41	29	Malaysia	23.57
30	Liberia	22.22	30	Iraq	19.81
Thirty-country total		2,206.76	Thirty-country total		1,532.24
Developing countries total		3,118.31	Developing countries total		3,656.56

Loan aid, etc			Bilateral ODA total		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Viet Nam	1,478.05	1	Viet Nam	1,646.71
2	India	647.06	2	Afghanistan	873.58
3	Iraq	338.24	3	India	704.65
4	Bangladesh	248.26	4	Iraq	360.96
5	Azerbaijan	152.64	5	Bangladesh	305.46
6	Pakistan	147.17	6	Pakistan	256.36
7	Sri Lanka	116.94	7	Cambodia	182.44
8	Morocco	55.88	8	Sri Lanka	182.21
9	Cambodia	43.36	9	Azerbaijan	155.36
10	Mongolia	35.77	10	Tanzania	147.91
Ten-country total		3,263.37	Ten-country total		4,815.63
11	Georgia	27.91	11	Kenya	132.07
12	Turkey	23.79	12	Ghana	115.39
13	Tanzania	19.24	13	Mongolia	110.65
14	Mozambique	14.55	14	Ethiopia	108.67
15	Bhutan	12.72	15	Sudan	94.60
16	Romania*	12.44	16	Democratic Republic of the Congo	93.86
17	Lebanon	12.28	17	Myanmar	92.78
18	Samoa	9.89	18	Laos	88.43
19	Panama	8.36	19	Senegal	80.50
20	Cape Verde	8.11	20	Morocco	76.42
Twenty-country total		3,412.64	Twenty-country total		5,809.01
21	Jordan	6.59	21	South Sudan	75.03
22	Cameroon	5.75	22	[Palestinian Territories]	73.05
23	Ukraine	5.12	23	Mozambique	70.30
24	Uganda	3.29	24	Uganda	68.87
25	Guatemala	1.04	25	Burkina Faso	56.36
26	Serbia	0.61	26	Somalia	55.49
27	Zambia	0.58	27	Malawi	54.94
28	Maldives	0.44	28	Nigeria	48.12
29	Timor-Leste	0.01	29	Zambia	47.82
30	Myanmar	0.00	30	Nepal	47.54
Thirty-country total		3,436.07	Thirty-country total		6,406.53
Developing countries total		-423.20	Developing countries total		6,351.67

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2012 calendar year.

2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding debt relief) in 2012

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Grant aid			Technical cooperation		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Afghanistan	789.96	1	Viet Nam	148.27
2	Tanzania	88.68	2	China	131.68
3	Cambodia	83.14	3	Indonesia	131.61
4	Pakistan	83.07	4	Philippines	85.49
5	Ghana	82.76	5	Afghanistan	83.62
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	81.88	6	Thailand	71.48
7	Kenya	72.19	7	Kenya	63.33
8	Ethiopia	63.46	8	Egypt	58.67
9	[Palestinian Territories]	62.57	9	Cambodia	55.95
10	Sudan	61.26	10	Bangladesh	51.65
Ten-country total		1,468.97	Ten-country total		881.75
11	Philippines	55.49	11	Laos	51.06
12	Somalia	55.49	12	India	45.70
13	Myanmar	54.82	13	Ethiopia	45.22
14	South Sudan	48.09	14	Tanzania	39.99
15	Mongolia	45.20	15	Myanmar	37.96
16	Senegal	43.76	16	Senegal	36.74
17	Laos	42.10	17	Brazil	35.62
18	Burkina Faso	40.61	18	Sudan	33.22
19	Uganda	38.35	19	Ghana	32.63
20	Sri Lanka	36.25	20	Mozambique	31.57
Twenty-country total		1,929.13	Twenty-country total		1,271.45
21	Nigeria	34.04	21	Nepal	29.73
22	Malawi	31.07	22	Mongolia	29.67
23	Nepal	29.10	23	Sri Lanka	29.02
24	Nicaragua	28.33	24	Uganda	27.24
25	Tajikistan	27.71	25	South Sudan	26.94
26	Côte d'Ivoire	27.48	26	Pakistan	26.12
27	Yemen	26.41	27	Zambia	24.83
28	Mozambique	24.18	28	Malawi	23.87
29	Zambia	22.41	29	Malaysia	23.57
30	Liberia	22.22	30	Iraq	19.81
Thirty-country total		2,202.07	Thirty-country total		1,532.24
Developing countries total		3,113.62	Developing countries total		3,656.56

Loan aid, etc			Bilateral ODA total		
Rank	Country or region	Disbursements	Rank	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Viet Nam	1,478.05	1	Viet Nam	1,646.71
2	India	647.06	2	Afghanistan	873.58
3	Iraq	338.24	3	India	704.65
4	Bangladesh	248.26	4	Iraq	360.96
5	Azerbaijan	152.64	5	Bangladesh	305.46
6	Pakistan	147.17	6	Pakistan	256.36
7	Sri Lanka	116.94	7	Cambodia	182.44
8	Morocco	55.88	8	Sri Lanka	182.21
9	Cambodia	43.36	9	Azerbaijan	155.36
10	Mongolia	35.77	10	Tanzania	147.91
Ten-country total		3,263.37	Ten-country total		4,815.63
11	Georgia	27.91	11	Kenya	132.07
12	Turkey	23.79	12	Ghana	115.39
13	Tanzania	19.24	13	Mongolia	110.65
14	Mozambique	14.55	14	Ethiopia	108.67
15	Bhutan	12.72	15	Sudan	94.48
16	Romania*	12.44	16	Democratic Republic of the Congo	93.86
17	Lebanon	12.28	17	Myanmar	92.78
18	Samoa	9.89	18	Laos	88.43
19	Panama	8.36	19	Senegal	80.50
20	Cape Verde	8.11	20	Morocco	76.42
Twenty-country total		3,412.64	Twenty-country total		5,808.89
21	Jordan	6.59	21	South Sudan	75.03
22	Cameroon	5.75	22	[Palestinian Territories]	73.05
23	Ukraine	5.12	23	Mozambique	70.30
24	Uganda	3.29	24	Uganda	68.87
25	Guatemala	1.04	25	Burkina Faso	56.36
26	Serbia	0.61	26	Somalia	55.49
27	Zambia	0.58	27	Malawi	54.94
28	Maldives	0.44	28	Nigeria	48.12
29	Timor-Leste	0.01	29	Zambia	47.82
30	Myanmar	0.00	30	Nepal	47.54
Thirty-country total		3,436.07	Thirty-country total		6,406.41
Developing countries total		-418.63	Developing countries total		6,351.55

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

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

*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2012 calendar year.

Chart III-14 List of Countries for Which Japan Is Their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Amount
Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	6.76
Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	Argentina	Azerbaijan	40.33
Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Barbados	Bhutan	1.20
China	Dominica	Dominica	Belize	Cambodia	7.46
Kiribati	Eritrea	Costa Rica	Bhutan	Central Africa	43.23
Laos	Laos	Fiji	Cambodia	Dominica	147.46
Malaysia	Malaysia	Gambia	Dominica	Eritrea	2.75
Mongolia	Maldives	Laos	Costa Rica	Grenada	63.74
Myanmar	Mongolia	Malaysia	Eritrea	India	9.86
Paraguay	Paraguay	Maldives	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Mongolia	23.05
Philippines	Saint Lucia	Mongolia	Grenada	Panama	62.90
Seychelles	Saint Vincent	Panama	Grenada	Saint Lucia	5.84
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Saint Lucia	Guinea-Bissau	Sri Lanka	16.11
Swaziland	Tuvalu	Saint Vincent	India	The Gambia	981.14
Tanzania	Uzbekistan	Seychelles	Laos	Tuvalu	121.45
Uzbekistan	Viet Nam	Sri Lanka	Maldives	Viet Nam	37.30
Viet Nam		Turkey	Mongolia		53.89
		Tuvalu	Myanmar		46.83
		Viet Nam	Panama		101.83
			Saint Christopher and Nevis		0.72
			Saint Lucia		2.55
			Saint Vincent		0.87
			Sri Lanka		155.43
			The Gambia		17.22
			Tonga		23.77
			Turkey		543.49
			Uruguay		11.36
			Viet Nam		807.81
(17 countries)	(16 countries)	(19 countries)	(27 countries)	(16 countries)	

Source: DAC statistics on OECD-STAT

*1 Does not include regions.

*2 Excludes Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2011):

Afghanistan, Brazil, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, Gabon, Iraq, Laos, Lesotho, Maldives, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Nauru, Pakistan, Palau, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Ukraine (Total of 28 countries)

Chart III-15 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements up to 2012)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 169 are countries)
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2012 calendar year was a total of 167 countries and regions (of which 161 were countries).
 For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart III-12).

Regions indicated in parenthesis

Region	Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA	Graduated Countries and Regions	Total
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Brunei, (Hong Kong), (Macao), Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , (Taiwan)	Total of 17 countries / regions (14 countries)
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka		Total of 7 countries
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		Total of 8 countries
Middle East and North Africa	Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, (Palestinian Territories), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	<u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Oman</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u>	Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries)
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, (Saint Helena), São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	(Reunion)	Total of 51 countries / regions (49 countries)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, (Montserrat), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela	(Aruba), Bahamas, Barbados, (Bermuda), (Cayman Islands), (French Guiana), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (Netherlands Antilles), <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries)
Oceania	Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, (Niue), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, (Tokelau), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, (Wallis and Futuna Islands)	(French Polynesia), (New Caledonia), (Northern Mariana Islands), (United States Minor Outlying Islands)*	Total of 20 countries / regions (13 countries)
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	<u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Spain</u>	Total of 25 countries / regions

*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA (including assistance from various government ministries, agencies, and local governments, as well as support for international students) in FY2012 are underlined.

*2 Regarding Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna, and British Montserrat, although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2012.

*3 The currently independent Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Northern Mariana Islands are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (7):

Asia: North Korea, Africa: Mayotte, Latin America: Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands.

Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart III-16 Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2012 (calendar year)

(Commitment basis, units: US\$ million)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA	
							Share(%)
I. Social infrastructure & services		1,271.15	1,093.48	2,364.63	2,116.08	4,480.71	25.92
1. Education		328.84	468.34	797.18	—	797.18	4.61
2. Health		409.43	123.48	532.91	286.58	819.49	4.74
3. Population policies and reproductive health*		29.55	47.34	76.89	63.15	140.03	0.81
4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)		195.03	178.91	373.94	1,766.35	2,140.29	12.38
5. Government and civil society*		274.13	118.90	393.03	—	393.03	2.27
6. Other social infrastructure & services*		34.17	156.52	190.69	—	190.69	1.10
II. Economic infrastructure & services		380.01	349.39	729.40	6,264.06	6,993.46	40.46
1. Transport and storage*		268.43	179.30	447.73	5,104.26	5,551.99	32.12
2. Communications		41.69	37.49	79.18	146.27	225.45	1.30
3. Energy		67.39	93.14	160.54	1,010.76	1,171.29	6.78
4. Banking and financial services		1.67	25.42	27.09	2.78	29.88	0.17
5. Business support		0.83	14.03	14.86	—	14.86	0.09
III. Production sectors		264.50	500.89	765.39	910.26	1,675.65	9.69
1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		181.81	298.12	479.93	345.05	824.98	4.77
1) Agriculture		143.13	230.18	373.31	132.72	506.04	2.93
2) Forestry		3.44	38.90	42.34	212.33	254.67	1.47
3) Fisheries		35.24	29.04	64.28	—	64.28	0.37
2. Manufacturing, mining and construction		33.60	82.54	116.14	565.20	681.34	3.94
1) Manufacturing		33.60	65.30	98.90	—	98.90	0.57
2) Mineral resources and mining		—	17.24	17.24	565.20	582.44	3.37
3) Construction		—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Trade and tourism		49.08	120.24	169.32	—	169.32	0.98
1) Trade		49.01	104.56	153.58	—	153.58	0.89
2) Tourism		0.07	15.67	15.75	—	15.75	0.09
IV. Multi-sector aid		64.51	822.74	887.25	852.46	1,739.71	10.06
1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)		38.16	72.31	110.47	432.55	543.02	3.14
2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc.)		26.35	750.43	776.78	419.92	1,196.69	6.92
V. Commodity aid and general program assistance		357.78	0.00	357.78	160.69	518.47	3.00
1. General Budget Support		4.39	—	4.39	160.69	165.07	0.95
2. Food aid		147.91	0.00	147.92	—	147.92	0.86
3. Import support		205.48	—	205.48	—	205.48	1.19
VI. Debt relief		0.12	—	0.12	—	0.12	0.00
VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)		635.67	106.50	742.17	—	742.17	4.29
VIII. Administrative costs and others		324.68	810.64	1,135.31	—	1,135.31	6.57
Total		3,298.42	3,683.64	6,982.05	10,303.55	17,285.60	100.00
Basic Human Needs (BHN)		2,236.55	1,498.10	3,734.64	2,461.13	6,195.78	35.84

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*3 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

*4 Among the items above, Basic Human Needs are attached to I. Social Infrastructure, III.1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, V.2. Food aid, and VII. Humanitarian aid.

Basic Human Needs (BHN) are the minimum requirements to live including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

*5 Due to changes in OECD-DAC's tabulation rules, the tabulation method was modified for "Grant Aid" and "Technical Cooperation" from 2012.

I - 3 Population policies and reproductive health includes maternal and child health, and measures to combat AIDS.

I - 5 Government and civil society includes human rights, gender issues, legal system development, and peacebuilding.

I - 6 Other social infrastructure & services includes social welfare and cultural facilities such as museums.

II - 1 Transport and storage includes transport (road, railway, marine, air infrastructure) and storage (warehouses).

Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart III-17 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2012)

Country or region	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid (US\$)
Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	May. 18, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees etc., Fled from Political Unrest in Syria	5,000,000
Myanmar	Jun. 15, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the Power Crisis in Myanmar	9,876,544
South Sudan	Jul. 13, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for Sudanese Refugees Fled to South Sudan	2,040,718
Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey	Aug. 24, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees from Syria	5,000,000
Iran	Aug. 24, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Earthquake Disaster in the Northwestern Part of Iran	1,111,111
Haiti	Nov. 20, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the Hurricane Disaster in Haiti	1,199,958
Pakistan	Nov. 22, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan	4,700,000
Philippines	Dec. 18, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster	4,200,000
Palestinian Territories	Dec. 18, 2012	Emergency Grant Aid Extended to Palestinians Affected by the Deterioration of the Situation in the Gaza Strip	3,500,000
Indonesia	Feb. 1, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Indonesia	200,000
Mali	Mar. 8, 2013	Emergency Grant Aid to the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) United Nation Trust Fund	6,000,000

Chart III-18 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2012)

Country	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Fiji	Apr. 5, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Comoros	May. 15, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Comoros in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Iran	Aug. 17, 2012	Emergency Assistance in Response to the Earthquake Disaster in the Northwestern Part of Iran	Provision of emergency relief goods
Niger	Sep. 7, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Niger in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Cuba	Nov. 7, 2012	Emergency Assistance to the Hurricane "Sandy" Disaster in Cuba	Provision of emergency relief goods
Nigeria	Nov. 8, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Nigeria in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Pakistan	Nov. 9, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Pakistan in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Guatemala	Nov. 15, 2012	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Western Guatemala	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	Nov. 21, 2012	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Myanmar	Provision of emergency relief goods
Philippines	Dec. 8, 2012	Emergency Assistance to the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Palau	Dec. 13, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Palau for Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Samoa	Dec. 20, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Samoa for Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Fiji	Dec. 21, 2012	Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Sri Lanka	Jan. 4, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Sri Lanka in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Jordan	Jan. 28, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Jordan in Response to the Floods Disaster (Emergency relief goods provided to a Syrian Refugee Camp in Jordan)	Provision of emergency relief goods
Mozambique	Jan. 31, 2013	Emergency Assistance to Mozambique for Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Solomon	Feb. 12, 2013	Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Solomon	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart III-19 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2012)

Affected country	Disaster	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
		Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Fiji	Flood			Generators, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥18 million
Comoros	Flood			Plastic sheets, sleeping pads, portable jerry cans, generators	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Iran	Earthquake			Portable toilets and showers	Equivalent to ¥18 million
Niger	Flood			Blankets, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥20 million
Cuba	Hurricane			Blankets, sleeping pads	Up to ¥31 million
Nigeria	Flood			Tents, blankets, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥52 million
Pakistan	Flood			Tents, blankets, plastic sheets	Up to ¥35 million
Guatemala	Earthquake			Blankets, generators, water purifiers, water tanks	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Myanmar	Earthquake			Blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheets, generators	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Philippines	Typhoon			Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, sleeping pads	Equivalent to ¥45 million
Palau	Typhoon			Portable jerry cans, plastic sheets, blankets, water purifiers	Equivalent to ¥5 million
Samoa	Cyclone			Tents, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Fiji	Cyclone			Tents, portable jerry cans, sleeping pads, generators, plastic sheets	Equivalent to ¥12 million
Sri Lanka	Flood			Tents, plastic sheets, sleeping pads	Equivalent to ¥23 million
Jordan	Flood			Tents, blankets	Equivalent to ¥13 million
Mozambique	Flood			Tents, plastic sheets, water purifiers, water purifying agents, mosquito nets, soaps	Equivalent to ¥21 million
Solomon	Earthquake			Blankets, portable jerry cans, water purifying agents	Equivalent to ¥10 million
Gross Total		No dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team in FY2012		Provision of goods: Total 17 cases	Equivalent to ¥345 million

* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

Section 1 Bilateral Grants

Chart III-20 List of Grant Aid Projects

● FY2012, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Small Hydropower Plants in Rattanakiri Province	March 21, 2013	1,206
	The Project for Improvement of Facility and Laboratory Equipment in the Institute of Technology of Cambodia		596
	The Project for Improvement of Sihanouk Province Referral Hospital		1,321
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 8, 2012	283
	The Project for Flood Disaster Rehabilitation and Mitigation	April 21, 2012	1,510
Indonesia	The Project for Construction of Bridges in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat, Phase 3	March 26, 2013	961
	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management		1,500
	The Project for Strengthening the National Laboratory for Controlling the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Other Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases		212
Laos	Mini-Hydropower Development Project	March 26, 2013	1,775
	The Project for Strengthening Health Service Network in Southern Provinces		741
	The Project for Modernization of Equipment for Transition to New CNS/ATM System		533
	Thakhek Water Supply Development Project (Detailed Design)	February 15, 2013	41
	The Project for Supporting Unexploded Ordnance Clearance in Surrounding Areas of Main Roads	May 23, 2012	900
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		242
Mongolia	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 6, 2013	200
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 30, 2012	217
Myanmar	The Project for Strengthening Human Development Institutions in Agriculture	March 22, 2013	1,008
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Hospitals in Yangon and Mandalay		1,140
	The Project for Establishment of Disastrous Weather Monitoring System		3,842
	The Project for Improvement of Nationwide Airport Safety and Security		1,233
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Baluchaung No.2 Hydropower Plant		6,669
	The Project for Upgrading Ferryboat in Yangon City		1,168
	The Project for Provision of Road Construction and Maintenance Equipment in Kayin State		759
	The Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Community in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UN-HABITAT)		700
	The Programme for Strengthening Local Governance Capacity, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNDP)		1,300
	The Programme for Assistance to Displaced Persons in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNHCR)		651
	The Project of Food Aid in Ethnic Minority Areas (through WFP)	2,000	
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Communication	December 28, 2012	1,710
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		230
	Non-Project Grant Aid		800
	The Project for Upgrading the Health Facilities in Central Myanmar	July 6, 2012	1,256
	The Project for Improvement of Machinery for Rehabilitation of Polder Embankment in Ayeyawady Delta		1,160
The Project for Mangrove Rehabilitation Plan for Enhancement of Disaster Prevention in Ayeyawady Delta	April 21, 2012	583	
The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		251	
The Project of Food Aid for Poverty Areas including Ethnic Minorities (through WFP)	April 18, 2012	814	

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Philippines	Mini-Hydro Power Development Project in the Province of Isabela	March 25, 2013	147
	Mini-Hydro Power Development Project in the Province of Ifugao		893
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment	March 18, 2013	600
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		200
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 17, 2012	258
	Non-Project Grant Aid	April 27, 2012	600
Thailand	The Rehabilitation Project of the Outer Bangkok Ring Road (East Portion)	July 5, 2012	5,480
	The Flood Prevention Project of East Side of the Pasak River in Ayutthaya		2,550
	Non-Project Grant Aid		800
Timor-Leste	The Project of River Training for the Protection of Mola Bridge (Detailed Design)	March 21, 2013	26
Viet Nam	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 18, 2013	200
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment		600
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 25, 2012	343
	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in the Central District (Phase II)	May 8, 2012	749
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Project for Ground Water Investigation and Development of Deep Ground Water Source in Urban and Rural Areas	February 20, 2013	728
	Food Aid (through WFP)	January 24, 2013	470
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy (the Sector Budget Support for the Education Sector Programme)	December 12, 2012	500
	The Project for Improvement of the Capacity of Public Food Storage in the People's Republic of Bangladesh	June 17, 2012	2,156
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		202
Bhutan	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Taklai Irrigation System in Sarpang District (Detailed Design)	February 5, 2013	46
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		110
Nepal	Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project (Surveillance System)	March 27, 2013	989
	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road Section III	July 10, 2012	4,096
	The Project for Countermeasure Construction against the Landslides on Sindhuli Road Section II		901
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 29, 2012	250
Pakistan	The Programme for Electoral Assistance (through UNDP)	March 18, 2013	183
	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	March 11, 2013	226
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	December 21, 2012	1,385
	The Project for the Improvement of Child Health Institute in Karachi		1,423
	The Project for Upgrading of Mechanical System for Sewerage and Drainage Service in Faisalabad	August 13, 2012	683
	The Project for the Improvement of Audio Visual Equipment of the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage	May 14, 2012	49
Sri Lanka	The Project for the Development of Intelligent Transport System for Expressways in Sri Lanka	March 18, 2013	940
	The Project for Construction of a Dredger		980
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products		200
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment		550
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities in the Conflict Affected Areas in Northern Province (through UN-HABITAT)	March 6, 2013	345
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 25, 2012	211
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Kyrgyz Republic	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 11, 2013	100
	The Project for Reconstruction of Kok-Art River Bridge on the Bishkek-Osh Road (Detailed Design)	February 27, 2013	52
	The Project for Strengthening Disaster Response and Risk Assessment Capacities in the Kyrgyz Republic and Facilitating a Regional Dialogue for Cooperation (through UNDP)	February 21, 2013	204
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 15, 2012	214
Tajikistan	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Khatlon Region and Districts of Republican Subordination	March 28, 2013	1,344
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment and Water Supply and Drainage Facilities for Maternal and Child Health Care Institutions		602
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 11, 2012	88
Uzbekistan	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 3, 2012	202

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Middle East and North Africa			
Afghanistan	The Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport (Phase 2)	March 5, 2013	1,361
	The Project for Development of Water Supply Facilities in Dehsabz South Area		2,561
	The Project for Improvement of Road Maintenance Capacity		2,748
	Non-Project Grant Aid		2,800
	The Community-Based Municipal Support Programme (through UN-HABITAT)	February 28, 2013	2,187
	The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems in Kabul, Bamyan and Kapisa Provinces (through FAO)		2,137
	The Project for Improvement of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (through UNICEF)		1,398
	The Project for Improvement of Quality of Basic Education through Application of Child Friendly Schools Approach (through UNICEF)		1,291
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure in Nangarhar	February 11, 2013	1,076
	The National Area-Based Development Programme (through UNDP)	January 27, 2013	1,596
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	December 11, 2012	1,064
	The Programme for Increase of Agricultural Production by the Improvement of Productivity (Phase III) (through FAO)	August 12, 2012	884
	The Project for Human Resource and Infrastructural Capacity Development for the Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan (through UNDP)	June 24, 2012	708
Jordan	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Next-Generation Eco-Friendly Vehicles	March 18, 2013	300
	The Project for the Enhancement of Border Security at Al-Kalamah Border Crossing in Jordan	May 17, 2012	542
Morocco	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 13, 2013	100
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Next-Generation Eco-Friendly Vehicles		500
Palestinian Territories	Food Aid (through WFP)	February 6, 2013	340
	Food Aid (through UNRWA)	December 12, 2012	630
	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	December 8, 2012	200
	The Project for the Improvement of Solid Waste Management in the West Bank		800
	Non-Project Grant Aid	July 29, 2012	800
Yemen	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	580
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Benin	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 18, 2013	1,000
	Projet de construction d'écoles primaires (phase V)	December 5, 2012	1,227
	Food Aid		390
Burkina Faso	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	December 27, 2012	370
	Projet de l'Approvisionnement en eau potable dans le Plateau Central et le Centre-Sud (Phase 2) (Detailed Design)		47
	Le Projet de construction et d'équipement de salles de classe dans les écoles primaires publiques (Phase 5)	July 6, 2012	1,138
	The Project for Construction of the Health and Social Promotion Centers	April 27, 2012	1,401
Burundi	The Project for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Burundian Returnee (through UNDP)	March 28, 2013	141
	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 18, 2013	600
	Food Aid	February 13, 2013	550
Cameroon	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 15, 2013	800
	The Project for Rural Water Supply (Phase V)	September 7, 2012	768
Central Africa	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	250
Chad	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	330
Comoros	Food Aid	December 16, 2012	270
Côte d'Ivoire	Non-Project Grant Aid	March 15, 2013	400
	Food Aid	December 20, 2012	570
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Food Aid	February 18, 2013	780
	Projet d'Aménagement de la Direction Provinciale de Kinshasa de l'Institut National de Préparation Professionnelle	June 18, 2012	1,829
Djibouti	The Project for Improvement of Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment of Djibouti City	March 23, 2013	736
	The Project for Provision of Waste Management Equipment	December 23, 2012	1,346
	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	270
Ethiopia	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	December 25, 2012	490
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Trunk Road, Phase IV (II/II) (Detailed Design)	December 5, 2012	72
	The Project for Construction of Primary and Secondary Schools in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State		1,310

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Ghana	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		320
	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy (the Sector Budget Support for the Health Sector Programme)	March 14, 2013	200
	The Project for the Development of CHPS Infrastructure in the Upper West Region		989
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 17, 2012	114
Kenya	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 13, 2013	100
	The Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Narok (Detailed Design)	February 27, 2013	88
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Baringo County (Detailed Design)		131
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	January 21, 2013	460
	The Project for Support to the Constitutional Implementation Process in Kenya	June 6, 2012	247
	The Project for Dualling of Nairobi-Dagoretti Corner Road C60/C61	June 2, 2012	1,566
Lesotho	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	190
Liberia	The Project for Promoting Youth Employment in the Mining, Construction and Agriculture Sectors (through UNIDO)	March 12, 2013	137
	The Project for Reconstruction of Somalia Drive in Monrovia (Detailed Design)		89
	Food Aid		690
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Monrovia Power System	December 13, 2012	2,037
Madagascar	The Project for Creation of Conducive Environment for the 2013 General and Local Elections in Madagascar (through UNDP)	March 14, 2013	101
Malawi	The Project for Selected Market Centres and Rural Water Supply in Mchinji and Kasungu District	August 30, 2012	563
Mauritania	Food Aid	December 3, 2012	490
Mozambique	Projecto para Pesquisa, Desenho Detalhado e Planeamento para a Construção de 13 Pontes		132
	Projecto para Reabilitação Urgente do Porto de Nacala	December 10, 2012	2,666
	The Project for the Construction of Secondary Schools in Nampula Province	August 31, 2012	1,063
Nigeria	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through UNICEF)	March 14, 2013	259
	Japan's Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 11, 2013	350
	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	May 15, 2012	980
Sao Tome and Principe	Food Aid	December 21, 2012	240
Senegal	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	January 21, 2013	390
	Projet de construction de salles de classe pour l'enseignement moyen dans les régions de Louga et de Kaolack	June 12, 2012	1,164
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		290
Sierra Leone	Food Aid	March 15, 2013	360
Somalia	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	280
	The Project to Assist the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of the Youth Affected by the Somali Conflict, Armed Groups and Piracy (through UNDP)	August 30, 2012	474
South Sudan	The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port		2,607
	The Project for Construction of Nile River Bridge	January 17, 2013	8,134
	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	250
	Border Control and Migration Management (through IOM)	August 20, 2012	429
	The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port (Detailed Design)		75
	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba in South Sudan	June 28, 2012	3,869
	The Project for Construction of Nile River Bridge (Detailed Design)		131
Sudan	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	300
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System at Kassala City		1,790
	The Project for Upgrading Food Production Infrastructure	October 7, 2012	3,045
Tanzania	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Tabora Region (Detailed Design)	March 28, 2013	76
	The Project for Improvement of Transport Capacity in Dar es Salaam		1,108
	The Project for Improvement of Tazara Intersection (Detailed Design)	January 25, 2013	64
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		380
The Gambia	Food Aid	December 18, 2012	310
Togo	Food Aid	February 11, 2013	460
Zambia	Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy (the Common fund Support for the Education Sector Programme)	March 20, 2013	300
Zimbabwe	Food Aid (through WFP)	December 4, 2012	460
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bolivia	Proyecto de Suministro de Agua Potable en Áreas Rurales de los Departamentos de Beni y Pando	June 18, 2012	566

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Costa Rica	Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de Equipos de Transmisión del Sistema Nacional de Radio y Televisión	March 13, 2013	72
Dominican Republic	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products	March 11, 2013	200
El Salvador	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 20, 2013	300
	Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipment		400
	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	May 2, 2012	400
Haiti	Food Aid	December 7, 2012	540
	Projet d'Aménagement de l'Hôpital de Jacmel du Département du Sud-Est	October 4, 2012	1,333
Honduras	Micro-Hydroelectric Power Generation Project in Metropolitan Area of Tegucigalpa	March 18, 2013	952
	The Project for Restoration of the Democracia Bridge		520
Peru	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	December 18, 2012	700
	Proyecto para el Mejoramiento de Equipos de Exposición y Conservación del Museo Regional de Ica "Adolfo Bermúdez Jenkins"		50
Saint Christopher and Nevis	The Project for Development of a Community Fisheries Centre in Charlestown, Nevis	April 27, 2012	932
Oceania			
Fiji	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	April 20, 2012	300
Marshall	The Project for Improvement of Domestic Shipping Services in the Marshall Islands	May 23, 2012	1,288
Palau	The Project for Enhancing Power Generation Capacity in the Urban Area in the Republic of Palau	June 27, 2012	1,729
Papua New Guinea	The Project for Improvement of Road Maintenance Equipment	February 20, 2013	864
	The Project for the Improvement of Media Education Equipment		72
Tonga	The Project for Introduction of a Micro-Grid System with Renewable Energy for the Tonga Energy Road Map	March 21, 2013	1,573
Vanuatu	The Project for Redevelopment of Vila Central Hospital	May 23, 2012	1,399
	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Disaster Risk Management	April 23, 2012	300
Europe			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Non-Project Grant Aid (Provision of industrial products as requested by developing country)	March 14, 2013	200
Kosovo	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Kosovo Philharmonic Orchestra	September 10, 2012	58
Moldova	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	April 17, 2012	130

* The above list is based on agreements on grant aid concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2012 fiscal year. However, the list excludes Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects, Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO, Projects and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects.

Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart III-21 > List of Loan Aid Projects

● FY2012, by region and country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
East Asia			
Indonesia	Eighth Development Policy Loan	January 18, 2013	15,490
Myanmar	Social and Economic Development Support Program	January 30, 2013	Approx. 198,881
Philippines	Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Project	March 25, 2013	43,252
	New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project		10,782
	Development Policy Support Program-Investment Climate	October 5, 2012	7,775
Viet Nam	Hanoi City Urban Railway Construction Project (Line1) Phase I-Ngoc Hoi Complex (I)	March 22, 2013	16,588
	Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railway Line Bridges Safety Improvement Project (III)		13,790
	Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port Construction Project (II)		8,942
	Noi Bai International Airport to Nhat Tan Bridge Connecting Road Construction Project (II)		11,537
	O Mon III Combined Cycle Power Plant Construction Project (I)		27,901
	North Nghe An Irrigation System Upgrading Project		19,122
	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (III)		15,000
	Second Transport Sector Loan for National Road Network Improvement		24,771
	Nhat Tan Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) Construction Project (III)		15,637
	O Mon Thermal Power Plant Unit No.2 Construction Project (II)		6,221
	Hanoi City Yen Xa Sewerage System Project (I)		28,417
	Economic Management and Competitiveness Credit (I)		15,000
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Kanchpur, Meghna, and Gumti Second Bridges Construction and Existing Bridges Rehabilitation Project (I)	March 10, 2013	28,945
	Karnaphuli Water Supply Project (Phase 2)		34,847
	Northern Bangladesh Integrated Development Project		20,556
	Renewable Energy Development Project		11,335
	Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project	February 20, 2013	41,480
	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (I)		10,477
	National Power Transmission Network Development Project		18,736
India	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2) (II)	March 26, 2013	136,119
	Chennai Metro Project (III)		48,691
	Bihar National Highway Improvement Project (Phase 2)		21,426
	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)		14,225
	Campus Development Project of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	September 28, 2012	5,332
	Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project		60,740
	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)		37,598
	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project		28,975
Nepal	Tanahu Hydropower Project	March 13, 2013	15,137
Sri Lanka	Greater Colombo Transmission and Distribution Loss Reduction Project	March 14, 2013	15,941
	Major Bridges Construction Project of the National Road Network		12,381
	Landslide Disaster Protection Project of the National Road Network		7,619
	Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project (Phase 1)		5,166

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Middle East and North Africa			
Iraq	Health Sector Reconstruction Project	May 29, 2012	10,245
	Communications Network Development Project for Major Cities		11,674
	Baiji Refinery Upgrading Project (E/S)		2,676
	Basrah Refinery Upgrading Project (I)		42,435
Jordan	The Human Resource Development and Social Infrastructure Improvement Project	August 14, 2012	12,234
Morocco	Sewerage System Development Project (III)	May 4, 2012	10,790
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Botswana	The Kazungula Bridge Construction Project	October 9, 2012	8,735
Kenya	The Mombasa Port Area Road Development Project	May 22, 2012	27,691
Mozambique	Nacala Port Development Project (I)	March 4, 2013	7,889
Zambia	The Kazungula Bridge Construction Project	October 10, 2012	2,877
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Peru	Energy Renovation Infrastructure Assistance Program	August 10, 2011	8,770
	North Lima Metropolitan Area Water Supply and Sewerage Optimization Project (II)		5,078
	Solid Waste Management Project		4,396
	Amazonas Rural Development Project		2,905
Oceania			
Papua New Guinea	Ramu Transmission System Reinforcement Project	March 22, 2013	8,340
Vanuatu	Port Vila Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf Development Project	May 23, 2012	4,945

* The above list is based on agreements on bilateral loans concluded by Exchange of Notes during the 2012 fiscal year.

Chart III-22 > List of Debt Relief Projects

● FY2012, by country

Country	Project Name	Date of E/N (Note Verbale) (Local time)	Amount (Million yen)
Sudan	Debt Relief (Debt Cancellation Measure)	July 8, 2012	375
Myanmar	Debt Relief (Debt Cancellation Measure)	January 15, 2013	114,927

* In principle, the debt relief amount listed is the amount which was already forgiven. The date listed is based on the Exchange of Notes (E/N). However, for debt cancellation pursuant to the TDB resolution (resolution adopted at the 9th Trade Development Board by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] in 1978), the cancellation amount and date of cancellation pursuant to the TDB resolution are based on the note verbale. The amount on the note verbale is different from that in the E/N.

ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

Chart III-23 Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Category \ Calendar year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	1,103.8	1,498.0	1,352.9	807.1	1,234.2	916.1	1,126.9	853.6	1,075.0	1,682.8
(1) United Nations agencies	865.7	1,242.8	1,070.8	587.7	584.9	602.6	662.3	553.9	593.5	678.6
(2) Other agencies	238.2	255.2	282.1	219.4	649.3	313.5	464.6	299.7	481.5	1,004.2
2. Contributions, etc. to multilateral institutions	1,441.6	1,507.3	1,387.5	3,066.9	684.8	1,861.4	2,163.4	2,866.7	2,813.4	2,519.5
(1) World Bank group	916.5	1,034.9	896.9	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0	1,744.0	1,550.2
(2) Others	525.1	472.4	490.5	491.3	512.2	608.0	759.0	935.7	1,069.4	969.3
Total	2,545.4	3,005.3	2,740.4	3,874.0	1,919.0	2,777.5	3,290.4	3,720.3	3,888.4	4,202.3
Share of total ODA (%)	28.7	33.7	20.9	34.8	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.6	35.9	39.6

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Eastern Europe and graduated countries are excluded when calculating shares of total ODA.

Chart III-24 Contributions, Subscriptions, etc. to Multilateral Institutions by Major Donor Countries (Top 5 Countries)

Multilateral Institution	2011				2012			
	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	22.0	110,784	1	United States	22.0	111,621
	2	Japan	16.7	84,125	2	Japan	12.6	63,878
	3	Germany	8.6	43,402	3	Germany	8.1	40,874
	4	United Kingdom	6.7	33,613	4	United Kingdom	6.6	33,669
	5	France	6.3	31,886	5	France	6.2	31,213
2 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	34.0	1,240,525	1	United States	36.9	1,459,965
	2	Canada	8.1	294,961	2	EC	9.8	386,136
	3	Japan	7.7	281,863	3	Canada	9.3	367,149
	4	EC	7.1	257,920	4	United Kingdom	5.1	202,145
5	Germany	5.3	194,673	5	Japan	4.8	190,749	
3 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	22.0	(partially unpaid) 71,830	1	United States	22.0	(unpaid) 71,830
	2	Japan	12.5	40,914	2	Japan	12.5	40,914
	3	Germany	8.0	26,182	3	Germany	8.0	26,182
	4	United Kingdom	6.6	21,565	4	United Kingdom	6.6	21,565
5	France	6.1	19,995	5	France	6.1	19,995	
4 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (EUR thousand)
	1	Japan	22.0	17,227	1	Japan	19.1	13,231
	2	Germany	11.9	9,334	2	Germany	12.2	8,467
	3	United Kingdom	9.2	7,228	3	United Kingdom	—	7,229
	4	France	8.8	6,859	4	France	9.3	6,465
5	Italy	7.1	5,528	5	Italy	7.6	5,279	
5 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	16.9	345,432	1	United Kingdom	14.7	334,503
	2	United Kingdom	14.2	290,662	2	United States	14.7	334,097
	3	Norway	11.1	225,725	3	Norway	10.3	234,283
	4	EC	10.6	216,527	4	EC	10.0	227,847
5	Japan	9.4	192,817	5	Japan	8.7	197,412	
6 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	33.4	698,168	1	United States	35.1	793,471
	2	Japan	10.8	226,107	2	Japan	8.2	185,380
	3	EC	6.4	133,191	3	EC	7.3	164,446
	4	United Kingdom	5.8	120,693	4	Sweden	5.2	118,199
5	Sweden	5.7	118,674	5	Netherlands	4.6	103,433	
7 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	Sweden	15.4	69,371	1	Sweden	15.2	66,314
	2	Netherlands	13.3	59,913	2	Norway	13.6	59,424
	3	Norway	12.4	55,742	3	Netherlands	11.2	49,020
	4	Finland	9.0	40,598	4	Denmark	10.1	44,013
5	Denmark	8.3	37,484	5	Finland	8.2	36,025	
8	Japan	5.7	25,439	8	Japan	5.7	24,910	
8 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
	1	United States	24.2	239,441	1	United States	26.2	233,329
	2	EC	19.4	192,444	2	EC	22.9	204,098
	3	Saudi Arabia	7.8	76,784	3	United Kingdom	7.8	68,785
	4	United Kingdom	7.7	76,230	4	Sweden	6.1	54,331
5	Sweden	5.7	56,650	5	Norway	3.5	31,583	
11	Japan	1.6	15,524	8	Japan	2.5	22,469	

Multilateral Institution		2011				2012			
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	Norway	13.6	132,499	1	Norway	16.3	137,820
2	Sweden	10.7	104,766	2	Sweden	12.2	103,376		
3	Netherlands	9.7	94,850	3	United Kingdom	10.3	87,802		
4	United Kingdom	9.0	87,814	4	Japan	9.5	80,472		
5	United States	8.6	84,060	5	United States	9.3	78,404		
6	Japan	8.4	82,115	6	Netherlands	8.4	71,429		
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)
		1	United States	22.0	102,172	1	United States	22.0	109,880
2	Japan	12.5	58,196	2	Japan	12.5	58,196		
3	Germany	8.0	37,240	3	Germany	8.0	37,240		
4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,673	4	United Kingdom	6.6	30,672		
5	France	6.1	28,438	5	France	6.1	30,920		
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
		1	United States	16.7	46,384	1	United States	16.7	46,384
2	Japan	7.2	19,958	2	Japan	7.2	19,958		
3	Germany	4.2	11,650	3	China	4.6	12,859		
4	France	3.9	10,906	4	Germany	4.2	11,650		
4	United Kingdom	3.9	10,906	5	France, U.K.	3.9	10,906		
12	International Development Association (IDA)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)
		1	United States	12.1	904	1	United States	12.1	904
2	United Kingdom	12.0	899	2	United Kingdom	12.0	899		
3	Japan	10.9	814	3	Japan	10.9	814		
4	Germany	6.5	483	4	Germany	6.5	483		
5	France	5.0	376	5	France	5.0	376		
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (SDR million)
		1	United States	17.7	42,122	1	United States	17.7	42,122
2	Japan	6.6	15,629	2	Japan	6.6	15,629		
3	Germany	6.1	14,566	3	Germany	6.1	14,566		
4	France	4.5	10,739	4	France	4.5	10,739		
4	United Kingdom	4.5	10,739	4	United Kingdom	4.5	10,739		
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
		1	Japan	15.7	25,434	1	Japan	15.6	25,461
1	United States	15.7	25,434	1	United States	15.6	25,461		
3	China	6.5	10,501	3	China	6.4	10,513		
4	India	6.4	10,317	4	India	6.3	10,329		
5	Australia	5.8	9,430	5	Australia	5.8	9,440		
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Contributions (US\$ million)
		1	Japan	35.0	1,612	1	Japan	35.0	1,612
2	United States	10.0	461	2	United States	10.0	461		
3	Australia	6.5	299	3	Australia	6.5	299		
4	United Kingdom	5.1	233	4	United Kingdom	5.1	233		
5	Germany	4.8	222	5	Germany	4.8	222		
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
		1	Nigeria	9.3	9,379	1	Nigeria	9.3	9,389
2	United States	6.6	6,655	2	United States	6.6	6,662		
3	Japan	5.5	5,516	3	Japan	5.5	5,522		
4	Egypt	5.4	5,428	4	Egypt	5.4	5,434		
5	South Africa	4.8	4,861	5	South Africa	4.8	4,867		

Multilateral Institution		2011				2012			
		Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Rank	Country	Share (%)	Subscriptions (US\$ million)
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)	1	United Kingdom	14.0	879	1	United Kingdom	14.0	880
		2	Germany	9.5	595	2	Germany	9.5	595
		3	United States	9.3	585	3	United States	9.3	586
		4	France	8.7	547	4	France	8.7	547
		5	Japan	6.7	422	5	Japan	6.7	422
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	1	United States	30.0	51,314	1	United States	30.0	51,314
		2	Argentina	10.8	18,385	2	Argentina	10.8	18,385
		2	Brazil	10.8	18,385	2	Brazil	10.8	18,385
		4	Mexico	6.9	11,818	4	Mexico	6.9	11,818
		5	Venezuela	5.8	9,850	5	Japan	5.0	8,551
		6	Japan	5.0	8,551				
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	1	United States	10.1	3,001	1	United States	10.1	3,001
		2	Japan	8.6	2,557	2	Japan	8.6	2,557
		2	United Kingdom	8.6	2,557	2	United Kingdom	8.6	2,557
		2	France	8.6	2,557	2	France	8.6	2,557
		2	Germany	8.6	2,557	2	Germany	8.6	2,557
		2	Italy	8.6	2,557	2	Italy	8.6	2,557

- *1 Assistance for projects conducted through multilateral institutions (a portion of bilateral assistance) may be included in the disbursements listed above.
- *2 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): The United Kingdom announced its withdrawal from UNIDO in 2011, and therefore, bore the same share of assessed contributions in 2012 as in the previous year. Accordingly, the percentage share is not listed.
- *3 Organizations in 11, 14, 16, 18, and 19: Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date (commitment base).
- *4 Organizations in 12, 15, and 17: The amounts are either subscription or contribution amounts during the capital increase period, including the year-end of the listed year.
- *5 Organization in 13: Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date.

Section 1

Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (October 2012–end of October 2013)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2012.10	Full resumption of JICA Private Sector-Investment Finance	2012.10	IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings in Tokyo
2012.11	Provided emergency supplies to the Hurricane "Sandy" disaster in Cuba	10	Meeting on Myanmar in Tokyo (in Tokyo)
11	Japan-ASEAN Summit (in Phnom Penh, Cambodia)	11	The Ninth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 9) Summit (in Vientiane, Laos)
11	Emergency grant aid to the Hurricane "Sandy" disaster in Haiti		
11	Introduction of Japanese ODA Loan with Currency Conversion Option	11-12	18th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (in Doha, Qatar)
12	Provided emergency supplies and emergency grant aid to the Philippines for the typhoon disaster	12	The Fourth Ministerial Meeting of The Group of Friends of the Syrian People (in Marrakesh, Morocco)
12	Grant of part of the materials and equipment of the Japanese Engineer Group engaged in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation in Haiti		
2013.1	Agreement on debt relief of about ¥127.4 billion for Myanmar (debt forgiveness method)	2013.1	Meeting for the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) (in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
1	Agreement on Social and Economic Development Support Program for Myanmar (Loan Aid of about ¥198.9 billion)	1	International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (in Kuwait)
2	Partnership between ODA program and Self-Defense Force operations in South Sudan (implemented the Project for Maintaining Juba Na Bari Community Road)		
2	Decision on assistance for the Middle East and North Africa region (¥13.4 billion)		
3	Announced assistance of about \$550 million for the peace and stability, which are an important foundation for growth and prosperity of Africa, at the TICAD V Ministerial Preparatory Meeting (in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)	3	The Fifth Friends of Yemen Ministerial Meeting (in London, United Kingdom)
3	Emergency Grant Aid to the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) (supported humanitarian mine clearance)	3	4th Asian Development Forum (in Jakarta, Indonesia)
3	Assistance for Haiti's restoration, reconstruction and human resource development (contributed about \$1.63 million to the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund)		
4	Released "Improvement Measures for the Strategic Use of ODA Loans"	4	G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in London, United Kingdom)
4-5	Prime Minister Abe's visit to the Middle East (announced assistance worth about \$2.2 billion as assistance for the stability and prosperity of the Middle East and North Africa)	4-5	69th Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (in Bangkok, Thailand)
5	Establishment of Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy	5	Conference on Somalia hosted by the United Kingdom and Somalia (in London, United Kingdom)
5	Agreement on debt relief of about ¥188.6 billion for Myanmar (debt forgiveness method)	5	Submission of report by the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
5	Agreement on three Loan Aid projects for Myanmar amounting to about ¥51.0 billion		
5	Prime Minister Abe contributed an article on TICAD V to the Wall Street Journal entitled, "Japan Is Committed to Africa's Development"		

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
6	Announced assistance comprising up to ¥3.2 trillion in public-private initiatives to support Africa's growth, including about ¥1.4 trillion in ODA over the next five years, at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) (in Yokohama)	6	G8 Summit (in Lough Erne, United Kingdom)
6	Announced ODA loans worth about \$120 million for the Government of Jordan, as part of Japan's efforts to help lessen the burden on the neighboring countries of Syria		
6	Emergency Grant Aid for Syrian IDP and Refugees		
6	Release of FY 2013 Priority Policy for International Cooperation		
7	Foreign Minister Kishida held the Fourth Ministerial-Level Meeting of the Four-Party Consultative Unit for the initiative of "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" with ministers from Israel, Palestinian Territories, and Jordan (in Jericho, Palestinian Authority)	7	Fourth WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade (AfT) (in Geneva, Switzerland)
8	Emergency Grant Aid to Somalia in response to the polio outbreak		
9	Announced additional assistance equivalent to \$60 million to support Syrian refugees and neighboring countries	9	G20 Summit (in St. Petersburg, Russia)
9	Prime Minister Abe contributed an article to the medical journal, <i>The Lancet</i> , entitled, "Japan's strategy for global health diplomacy: why it matters"	9	G20 meeting on humanitarian assistance for Syria (in St. Petersburg, Russia)
9	Prime Minister Abe pledged at the UN General Assembly to implement ODA in excess of \$3 billion over the next three years to realize a "society in which women shine"	9	The New Deal for Somalia Conference (in Brussels, Belgium)
9	Hosted the United Nations General Assembly Side Event "Post-2015: Health and Development"	9	High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Disability and Development (in New York, U.S.A.)
9	Japan-African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Summit Roundtable (in New York, U.S.A.)	9	68th Session of the UN General Assembly (in New York, U.S.A.)
		9	The Special Event of the President of the General Assembly to Follow Up on Efforts Made towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (in New York, U.S.A.)
		9	G8 Deauville Partnership (DP) Foreign Minister Meeting (in New York, U.S.A.)
		9	PBC/UN Women High-level Ministerial Event Women's Economic Empowerment for Peacebuilding (in New York, U.S.A.)
		9	Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People (in New York, U.S.A.)
10	Second PALM (Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting) Ministerial Interim Meeting (in Tokyo)	10	ASEAN-related Summit Meetings (in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei)
10	Prime Minister Abe's visit to Turkey (attended the opening ceremony for the Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing)	10	The Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (in Kumamoto City and Minamata City)

Section 2 Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

1 The ODA Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in August 2003)

Revision of Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

August 29, 2003

Cabinet Decision

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter, approved by the Cabinet in 1992, has been the foundation of Japan's aid policy for more than 10 years. The world has changed dramatically since the Charter was first approved, and today there is an urgent need for the international community, including Japan, to address new development challenges such as peacebuilding. Faced with these new challenges, many developed countries are strengthening their ODA policy, to deal with the serious problems that developing countries face. At the same time, not only governments and international organizations, but many other stakeholders are also assisting developing countries.

All stakeholders engaged in development assistance are strengthening their mutual collaboration. In line with the spirit of the Japanese Constitution, Japan will vigorously address these new challenges to fulfill its responsibilities commensurate with its national strength and its standing in the international community. In this regard, it is important to have public support for ODA. It is essential to effectively implement ODA, fully taking into account the domestic economic and fiscal situation as well as the views of the Japanese people.

Against this background, the Government of Japan has revised the ODA Charter, with the aim of enhancing the strategic value, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of ODA. The revision also has the aim of encouraging wide public participation and of deepening the understanding of Japan's ODA policies both within Japan and abroad.

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter

I. Philosophy: Objectives, Policies, and Priorities

1. Objectives

The objectives of Japan's ODA are to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity.

Taking advantage of Japan's experience as the first nation in Asia to become a developed country, Japan has utilized its ODA to actively support economic and social infrastructure development, human resource development, and institution building. Consequently, Japan has significantly contributed to the economic and social development of developing countries, especially in East Asia.

Amid the post-Cold War advancement of globalization, the international community presently finds itself in a new environment, grappling with a multiplicity of problems such as the gap between the rich and the poor; ethnic and religious conflicts; armed conflicts; terrorism; suppression of freedom, human rights, and democracy; environmental problems; infectious diseases; and gender issues.

In particular, humanitarian problems, such as extreme poverty, famine, refugee crises, and natural disasters, as well as global issues such as those related to the environment and water, are important issues that need to be addressed in order for the international community as a whole to achieve sustainable development. These problems are cross border issues that present a grave threat to each and every human being.

Furthermore, conflicts and terrorism are occurring more frequently and they are becoming even more serious issues. Preventing conflicts and terrorism, and efforts to build peace, as well as efforts to foster democratization, and to protect human rights and the dignity of individuals have become major issues inherent to the stability and development of the international community.

Japan, as one of the world's leading nations, is determined to make best use of ODA to take the initiative in addressing these issues. Such efforts will in turn benefit Japan itself in a number of ways, including by promoting friendly relations and people-to-people exchanges with other countries, and by strengthening Japan's standing in the international arena.

In addition, as nations deepen their interdependence, Japan, which enjoys the benefits of international trade and is heavily

dependent on the outside world for resources, energy and food, will proactively contribute to the stability and development of developing countries through its ODA. This correlates closely with assuring Japan's security and prosperity and promoting the welfare of its people. In particular, it is essential that Japan make efforts to enhance economic partnership and vitalize exchange with other Asian countries with which it has particularly close relations.

Japan aspires for world peace. Actively promoting the aforementioned efforts with ODA, and manifesting this posture both at home and abroad is the most suitable policy for gaining sympathy and support from the international community for Japan's position. Therefore, Japan's ODA will continue to play an important role in the years to come.

2. Basic Policies

In order to achieve the objectives outlined above, Japan will carry out ODA even more strategically, in accordance with the following basic policies.

(1) Supporting Self-help Efforts of Developing Countries

The most important philosophy of Japan's ODA is to support the self-help efforts of developing countries based on good governance, by extending cooperation for their human resource development, institution building including development of legal systems, and economic and social infrastructure building, which constitute the basis for these countries' development. Accordingly, Japan respects ownership by developing countries, and places priorities on their own development strategies.

In carrying out the above policy, Japan will give priority to assisting developing countries that make active efforts to pursue peace, democratization, and the protection of human rights, as well as structural reform in the economic and social spheres.

(2) Perspective of "Human Security"

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, infectious diseases, it is important not only to consider the global, regional, and national perspectives, but also to consider the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Accordingly, Japan will implement ODA to strengthen the capacity of local communities through human resource development. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all stages, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction and development stages, Japan will extend assistance for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

(3) Assurance of Fairness

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, Japan will take steps to assure fairness. This should be achieved by giving consideration to the condition of the socially vulnerable, and the gap between the rich and the poor as well as the gap among various regions in developing countries. Furthermore, great attention will be paid with respect to factors such as environmental and social impact on developing countries of the implementation of ODA. In particular, the perspective of gender equality is important. Japan will make further efforts to improve the status of women, giving full consideration to the active participation of women in development, and to ensuring that women reap benefits from development.

(4) Utilization of Japan's Experience and Expertise

Japan will utilize its own experience in economic and social development as well as in economic cooperation when assisting the development of developing countries, fully taking into account the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries. Japan will also utilize its advanced technologies, expertise, human resource, and institutions.

Implementation of ODA will be coordinated with key Japanese policies to ensure policy coherence, taking into consideration implications for Japan's economy and society.

(5) Partnership and Collaboration with the International Community

Mainly with the initiative of international organizations, the international community is sharing more common development goals and strategies and various stakeholders are increasingly coordinating their aid activities. Japan will participate in this process, and endeavor to play a leading role. In parallel with such efforts, Japan will pursue collaboration with United Nations organizations, international financial institutions, other donor countries, NGOs, private companies, and other entities. In particular, Japan will enhance collaboration with international organizations that possess expertise and political neutrality, and will endeavor to ensure that Japan's policies are reflected appropriately in the management of those organizations.

In addition, Japan will actively promote South-South cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in

Asia and other regions. Japan will also strengthen collaboration with regional cooperation frameworks, and will support region-wide cooperation that encompasses several countries.

3. Priority Issues

In accordance with the objectives and basic policies set out above, the following are Japan's priority issues.

(1) Poverty Reduction

Poverty reduction is a key development goal shared by the international community, and is also essential for eliminating terrorism and other causes of instability in the world. Therefore, Japan will give high priorities to providing assistance to such sectors as education, health care and welfare, water and sanitation and agriculture, and will support human and social development in the developing countries. At the same time, sustainable economic growth, increase in employment, and improvement in the quality of life are indispensable for realizing poverty reduction and Japan places importance on providing assistance for these issues accordingly.

(2) Sustainable Growth

In order to invigorate developing countries' trade and investment, as well as people-to-people exchanges, and to support sustainable growth, Japan will place importance on providing assistance for the development of socioeconomic infrastructure — a key factor for economic activity, and also for policy-making, the development of institutions, and human resource development. This will include (i) cooperation in the field of trade and investment including the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights and standardization, (ii) cooperation in the field of information and communications technology (ICT), (iii) the acceptance of exchange students, and (iv) cooperation for research.

In addition, Japan will endeavor to ensure that its ODA, and its trade and investment, which exert a substantial influence on the development of recipient countries, are carried out in close coordination, so that they have the overall effect of promoting growth in developing countries. To that end, Japan will make efforts to enhance coordination between Japan's ODA and other official flows such as trade insurance and import and export finance. At the same time, private-sector economic cooperation will be promoted, making full use of private-sector vitality and funds.

(3) Addressing Global Issues

As for global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs, and international organized crime, further efforts must be given immediately and in a coordinated manner by the international community. Japan will address these issues through ODA and will play an active role in the creation of international norms.

(4) Peace-building

In order to prevent conflicts from arising in developing regions, it is important to comprehensively address various factors that cause conflicts. As part of such undertakings, Japan will carry out ODA to achieve poverty reduction and the correction of disparities, as referred to above. In addition to assistance for preventing conflicts and emergency humanitarian assistance in conflict situations, Japan will extend bilateral and multilateral assistance flexibly and continuously for peace-building in accordance with the changing situation, ranging from assistance to expedite the ending of conflicts to assistance for the consolidation of peace and nation-building in post-conflict situations.

For example, ODA will be used for: assistance to facilitate the peace processes; humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance, such as assistance for displaced persons and for the restoration of basic infrastructure; assistance for assuring domestic stability and security, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR), and the collection and disposal of weapons, including demining; and assistance for reconstruction, including social and economic development and the enhancement of the administrative capabilities of governments.

4. Priority Regions

In light of the objectives stated above, Asia, a region with a close relationship to Japan and which can have a major impact on Japan's stability and prosperity, is a priority region for Japan. However, Japan will strategically prioritize assistance to Asian countries, fully taking into account the diversity of the Asian countries' socioeconomic conditions and changes in their respective assistance needs. In

particular, the East Asian region which includes ASEAN is expanding and deepening economic interdependency and has been making efforts to enhance its regional competitiveness by maintaining economic growth and strengthening integration in recent years. ODA will be utilized to forge stronger relations with this region and to rectify disparities in the region, fully considering such factors as the strengthening of economic partnership with East Asian countries.

Also, Japan will give due consideration to the large population of impoverished people in South Asia. With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus region, assistance will be provided to promote democratization and transition to market economies.

Japan will prioritize its assistance for other regions on the basis of the objectives, basic policies, and priority issues set out in this Charter, giving consideration to the needs for assistance and the state of development in each region.

Africa has a large number of least developed countries, and is affected by conflicts and serious development issues, amid which self-help efforts are being stepped up. Japan will provide assistance for these efforts.

The Middle East is an important region for energy supply and for the peace and stability of the international community, but it has destabilizing factors including the situation of Middle East peace process. Japan will provide assistance towards social stability and the consolidation of peace.

Latin America includes countries that are relatively well developed, but also island nations with fragile economies. Taking into consideration the disparities arising within the region as well as within countries, Japan will extend the necessary cooperation.

With respect to Oceania, assistance will be provided, as there are numerous vulnerable island nations.

II. Principle of ODA Implementation

In line with the philosophy set out above, Japan's ODA will be provided by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' need for assistance, socio-economic conditions, and Japan's bilateral relations with the recipient country, and ODA will be provided in accordance with the principles of the United Nations (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in domestic matters) as well as the following points:

- (1) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
- (2) Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided.
- (3) Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, including the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and from the viewpoint that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development.
- (4) Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

III. Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

1. System of Formulation and Implementation of ODA Policy

(1) Coherent Formulation of ODA Policy

In order to ensure that the government in its entirety implements ODA efficiently and effectively in a unified and coherent manner pursuant to this Charter, medium-term ODA policies and country assistance programs will be formulated, taking into account the partnership and collaboration with the international community referred to in the Basic Policies and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them. Country assistance programs will be drawn up for major recipient countries, and will set out explicitly the points to which priority is to be given, based on Japan's aid policy, and reflecting the recipient countries' true assistance needs.

In accordance with these medium-term ODA policies and country assistance programs, various methods of assistance — financial cooperation in the form of loans and grants, and technical cooperation — will be linked together effectively so as to take full advantage of the characteristics of each method. At the same time, Japan will be mindful of the balance between hardware type cooperation such as construction and provision of equipment, and software type cooperation such as technical cooperation and institution building. Each method will be reviewed appropriately.

(2) Collaboration among Related Government Ministries and Agencies

In order to ensure that the government as a whole formulates and implements policies in a unified and coherent manner, under the auspices of the Council of Overseas Economic Cooperation-Related Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will play the central coordinating role in strengthening broad collaboration between the ODA-related government ministries and agencies, including by means of personnel exchanges and by utilizing the expertise of those related ministries and agencies. For this purpose, the government ministries and agencies will actively use consultation for a such as the Inter-Ministerial Meeting on ODA.

(3) Collaboration between Government and Implementing Agencies

While making clear the roles of the government and the implementing agencies (the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation) and the apportionment of responsibilities among them, collaboration will be strengthened, including by means of personnel exchanges to ensure an organic linkage between the government and the implementing agencies. In addition, implementing agencies will strengthen their mutual collaboration.

(4) Strengthening of Policy Consultation

In formulating and implementing assistance policies, it is essential to fully grasp the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries by engaging actively in policy consultation before requests are made by developing countries. At the same time, Japan will set out its assistance policies to the developing countries through dialogue, and the development policies of developing countries and Japan's assistance policy will be reconciled in order to maximize the effect of Japan's aid within those developing countries' development strategies. Furthermore, Japan will support efforts by developing countries to improve their policies and systems, including the ability to formulate and implement assistance projects. Japan will also take into consideration whether such efforts by the developing countries are sufficient in the formulation and implementation of ODA.

(5) Strengthening the Functions of Field Missions in the Policy-making Process and Implementation

The functions of field missions (primarily overseas diplomatic missions and offices of implementing agencies) will be strengthened, so that they will be able to play a leading role in the policy-making process and in implementation. In particular, steps will be taken to develop a framework for strengthening the system, including through the use of outside personnel. Japan will also make efforts to make comprehensive and accurate assessments of developing countries' development policies and assistance needs, primarily at the local level. Japan will comprehensively identify local socioeconomic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties.

(6) Collaboration with Aid-related Entities

Collaboration with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, economic organizations, labor organizations, and other related stakeholders will be strengthened to facilitate their participation in ODA and to utilize their technologies and expertise. Japan will also seek to collaborate with similar entities overseas, particularly in developing countries. In addition, in the implementation of ODA, appropriate use will be made of the technologies and expertise of Japanese private companies.

2. Increasing public participation

(1) Broad Participation by Japanese Citizens from All Walks of Life

The government will take measures to foster participation in assistance activities by Japanese citizens from all walks of life, and to promote these citizens' interaction with developing countries. Such measures will include providing sufficient information, listening to public opinion, soliciting proposals for ODA activities, and extending cooperation to volunteer activities.

(2) Human Resource Development and Development Research

The government will make efforts to foster aid personnel with the necessary expertise and to increase the opportunities for aid personnel to be active both within Japan and overseas. In parallel with these efforts, high-quality personnel, such as persons with considerable overseas experience and extensive knowledge, will be widely sought and be encouraged to participate in ODA activities.

In addition, the government will encourage regional studies relating to developing countries and research on development policy, to promote accumulation of Japan's intellectual assets in the development sphere.

(3) Development Education

Development education is important for promoting public understanding with respect to international cooperation including ODA, and for fostering people that will be engaged in international cooperation in the future. In this perspective, the government will take measures in schools and on other occasions to carry out more widespread education on development issues, such as the problems that face developing countries, relations between Japan and developing countries and the role that development assistance should play. Necessary educational materials will be distributed and teachers will be trained.

(4) Information Disclosure and Public Relations

It is important for information on ODA policy, implementation, and evaluation to be disclosed widely and promptly to ensure the sufficient transparency, and for it to be publicized actively. Therefore, the government will use a variety of means to provide information in easy-to-understand formats, and to create opportunities for Japanese citizens to come into contact with ODA activities that Japan is undertaking.

In addition, the government will make enhanced efforts to disseminate information regarding Japan's ODA to developing countries as well as other donors.

3. Matters Essential to Effective Implementation

(1) Enhancement of Evaluation

The government will carry out consecutive evaluations at all stages, i.e. ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post, and evaluations at each level, i.e. policy, program, and project. Furthermore, in order to measure, analyze and objectively evaluate the outcome of ODA, third-party evaluations conducted by experts will be enhanced while the government undertakes policy evaluations. The evaluation results will be reflected in subsequent ODA policy-making and efficient and effective implementation.

(2) Ensuring Appropriate Procedures

The government will adopt procedures to ensure that full consideration is given to the environmental and social impact of implementation of ODA. The government will make efforts to conduct appropriate and efficient procurement with regard to quality and price. At the same time, while ensuring these aspects, the procedures will be simplified and accelerated.

(3) Prevention of Fraud and Corruption

The government will implement appropriate measures to ensure the transparency of the activity-selection and implementation process, and to prevent fraud, corruption, and improper diversion of aid. In addition, the government will make efforts to assure the appropriate use of funds by enhancing auditing, including through the introduction of external audits.

(4) Ensuring the Safety of ODA Personnel

Safeguarding the lives and personal safety of ODA personnel is a prerequisite for the implementation of ODA. The government will fully obtain security related information and will take appropriate measures.

IV. Reporting on the Status of Implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Official Development Assistance Charter in the "White Paper on Official Development Assistance (ODA)," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

August 29, 2003
Cabinet Decision

2 Japan's Medium Term Policy on Official Development Assistance

February 4, 2005

1. Introduction

(1) The Official Development Assistance Charter (“ODA Charter”) approved by the Cabinet in August 2003 states that “Pursuant to this Charter, the Medium-Term Policy and Country Assistance Programs will be formulated, and ODA policies will be formulated and implemented in accordance with them.” The previous Medium-Term Policy on ODA was formulated in August 1999 under the previous ODA Charter, and five years have passed since its formulation. Accordingly, the previous Medium-Term Policy has been reviewed thoroughly and the new Medium-Term Policy on ODA (hereafter referred to as the “New Medium-Term ODA Policy”) is set forth herein.

(2) In order to address development challenges such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and global issues, to prevent frequent outbreaks of conflicts and terrorism, and to build peace, the international community is strengthening its actions urgently and in concert. Furthermore, it is an important priority for Japan to pursue sustainable growth in developing countries, including through promoting economic partnership with those developing countries that have close relations with Japan. The ODA Charter defines the purpose of ODA as being “to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby help ensure Japan’s security and prosperity.” In line with this purpose, Japan is determined to play a role appropriate to its position in the international community in addressing these urgent issues confronting the international community through strategic and effective use of its ODA.

Based on the above, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy sets forth Japan’s positions and actions, focusing mainly on issues that Japan needs to present its position at home and abroad with a view to implementing ODA more strategically in accordance with the ODA Charter. More specifically, the New Medium-Term ODA Policy describes Japan’s positions, approaches and specific actions in the following areas: the “perspective of human security,” which is one of the basic policies stipulated in the ODA Charter, the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues,” and “peace-building,” and “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.”

(3) Country Assistance Programs will be formulated on the basis of the ODA Charter and the New Medium-Term ODA Policy, which fleshes out the ODA Charter. Whether or not a matter included in the ODA Charter is referred to in the New Medium-Term ODA Policy does not affect its importance or necessity. The New Medium-Term ODA Policy will be effective during the next three to five years and will be revised at an earlier stage if necessary bearing in mind the domestic and international situation after evaluation of its implementation.

(4) In order to gain public understanding and support for ODA, efforts will be made to ensure sufficient transparency and to actively promote public information regarding Japan’s ODA as well as to promote public participation in aid activities. In addition, evaluation will be enhanced and efforts will be made to ensure the effective implementation of ODA.

2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

(1) Japan’s Position on “Human Security”

i. Growing globalization in recent years has resulted in the international community becoming interdependent to an unprecedented degree. At the same time, there has been an increase in humanitarian crises resulting from transnational threats such as terrorism, environmental destruction, the spread of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, international organized crime, sudden economic crises and civil war. In order to address these threats, the perspective of “human security” that places the focus on individual human beings needs to be introduced, in addition to global, regional and national perspectives.

ii. “Human security” means focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats. In concrete terms, this

means protecting individuals from “fears,” such as conflict, terrorism, crime, human-rights violation, displacement, disease epidemics, environmental destruction, economic crises and natural disasters, and “wants,” such as poverty, hunger and lack of educational and health services, and empowering people so that they can choose and take action against these threats.

- iii. Japan will address the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues” and “peacebuilding” described in the ODA Charter bearing in mind the perspective of “human security,” in order to reduce the vulnerabilities faced by people, communities and countries.

(2) Approaches on Assistance to Achieve “Human Security”

The “human security” perspective should be adopted broadly in development assistance. The approaches such as the following are important.

i. Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people

Japan will seek to achieve assistance that effectively reaches the people by accurately identifying the needs of the residents of target areas, and engaging as far as possible in a dialogue with residents and other interested parties throughout the process from policy and project formulation and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. To this end, collaboration and co-ordination with aid-related entities, donor countries, NGOs and others will be pursued.

ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities

In the case that a government is not functioning fully, Japan will support improvements in the administrative capacity of the government. But since, in such a case, there is a risk that assistance through the government may not reach the people directly, assistance to local communities and projects based on a participatory approach shall also be combined. The local community's ability to protect its members from “want” and “fear” will be improved by reinforcing community bonds and strengthening the functions of the local community.

iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering people

People will be regarded not just as a target of assistance but also as the “promoters of development” in their societies. Importance will therefore be placed on empowering people to become self-reliant. In concrete terms, this means providing vocational training and necessary services such as health and educational services, and improving institutions and policies conducive to realizing the potential of people's ability in order to foster self-help.

iv. Assistance that emphasizes benefiting people who are exposed to threats

Assistance based on the “human security” perspective requires addressing as comprehensively as possible the threats confronting the people bearing in mind both “freedom from want” such as poverty, and “freedom from fear” such as fear of conflict.

When assistance is provided, priority will be given to assisting people whose lives, livelihoods or dignity are currently or are highly likely to be endangered, through identifying the location of such people and their needs.

v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity

Assistance will be provided to build societies in which cultural diversity is respected and people are not discriminated against due to their cultural backgrounds. At the same time, attention will be paid so that human rights and the dignity of individuals are not threatened in the name of culture.

vi. Cross-sectoral assistance that mobilizes a range of professional expertise

People in countries subject to poverty and conflict face structurally complex problems. In order to address these problems, analyses will be made of their causes and structure, and specialist expertise in various fields will be mobilized as necessary so as to provide cross-sectional assistance.

* Two concrete examples of projects are presented to help understanding of human security in the appendix. Examples of the “human security” perspective are not limited to those projects. Japan will make an effort to reflect the perspective in its ODA.

3. Priority Issues

Priority issues will be addressed in line with the following basic principles outlined in the ODA Charter: provision of support for the self-help efforts (“ownership”) of developing countries, adoption of the “human security” perspective, ensuring equity (including the perspective of gender and consideration of socially vulnerable people), utilization of Japan’s experience and expertise (including ensuring overall policy coherence), and action in concert with the international community (including South-South Cooperation).

(1) Poverty Reduction

i. Japan’s position on poverty reduction

- (a) In developing regions, around 1.1 billion people live in poverty on less than US\$1 a day. To deal with this situation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted following the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, establishing targets to be achieved by 2015 relating to poverty reduction, gender equality, health and education, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and environmental sustainability. MDGs are goals that the international community should work in concert to achieve in order to build a better world. Japan will contribute actively to achieving the MDGs, including through effective use of ODA.
- (b) Poverty has not only an economic dimension, such as low income and expenditure, but also social and political dimensions exemplified by lack of access to basic social services such as education and public health services, gender inequality, and lack of opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. The MDGs consist to a large extent of targets relating to the social sector, such as education and public health. At the same time, as the experience of development in East Asia demonstrates, sustained economic growth is a necessary condition for reducing poverty. Therefore, poverty reduction should be pursued comprehensively through actions that address both the economic and social dimensions.
- (c) The factors that constitute poverty in each country are a complex combination of elements of economic structure, politics, culture, society, history and geography specific to that country. Therefore, assistance needs to be implemented taking fully into consideration the particular circumstances of each country. From this viewpoint, Japan will contribute to the poverty reduction strategies formulated by developing countries, and provide assistance in line with such strategies.

ii. Approach to poverty reduction and specific actions

(a) Cross-sectoral assistance that is tailored to the stages of development

The underlying causes of poverty are diverse, and the poor face a range of problems. Therefore, in order to effectively reduce poverty, there is a need for cross-sectoral assistance. Prior to the formulation of projects, efforts will accordingly be made to determine the poverty situation of each country and region and to analyze the needs of the poor. In order to collect a wide range of information on the poor, networking with governments, NGOs, universities, research institutions and private enterprises will be strengthened. Based on the results of analyses, assistance will then be provided, according to the situation in each country and region and the stage of development of the recipient country, by effectively combining various schemes such as bilateral loan aid, grant aid, technical cooperation and assistance through international agencies.

For example, HIV/AIDS will be tackled not simply as a medical problem; instead, a cross-sectoral approach utilizing a variety of schemes will be adopted. More specifically, priority will be placed on strengthening prevention and voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), while at the same time paying attention to reinforcing the regional health care system as a whole. Employment support will also be provided to people living with HIV/AIDS, along with medical treatment and care, and social support for sufferers, their families and HIV/AIDS orphans. Consideration will also be given to incorporating, as necessary, HIV/AIDS measures into development assistance programs in view of the risk of HIV/AIDS epidemics caused by the movement and concentration of populations which accompany economic development, trafficking in children and women, and the growing risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS through drug use.

(b) Direct assistance to the poor

Direct assistance to the poor occupies a significant position in efforts to reduce poverty. From the “human security” perspective, this requires strengthening the capabilities of the poor and communities so as to enable the poor to participate in the formulation of aid policies, and the project planning and implementation process that affect their own lives. In particular, cooperation with NGOs and other entities capable of responding to diverse needs at the grassroots level will be pursued.

(i) Enhancing basic social services

In order to improve the quality of life of the poor, Japan will actively assist in the enhancement of basic social services, such as education, health services, safe water supply, shelter, and electrification, while encouraging improvements in governance in the recipient country. For example, Japan will seek to improve hygiene conditions and raise awareness by providing wells and latrines in its school construction projects in poor areas, and to improve children's nutrition through school meals. With a view to strengthening the delivery of basic social services, assistance will be provided to build the capacity of central and local governments, and to improve health and medical systems. At the same time, the establishment of transport, communications and electric power infrastructure will be assisted with the objective of improving access to hospitals and schools. Support will also be provided for training and development of educational materials in order to improve the quality of services. In addition, assistance that will contribute to women and children's health and reproductive health will be provided, addressing infectious diseases and women's capacity building.

(ii) Strengthening livelihoods

To enable the poor to break out from poverty, it is important to strengthen capacity to sustain their livelihoods and to enable them to earn income through their own productive activities. Japan will provide assistance for the development of small-scale infrastructure that will benefit the poor, such as rural markets, fishing ports, rural roads and irrigation, as well as microfinance and unemployment programs targeted at the poor. In tandem with these measures, action will be taken to develop the capabilities of the poor, such as through skills training.

(iii) Protection from sudden threats

As the poor tend to be highly vulnerable to threats such as economic crises social problems, such as drugs and crime, and natural disasters, it is important to protect the poor against such threats and strengthen their ability to withstand such threats. For this purpose, Japan will assist in establishing "safety nets" for the poor, such as relief measures for the unemployed, nutritional improvement programs and delivery of social services. With respect to the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004, Japan will promote cooperation in the area of natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in a comprehensive and coherent manner based on the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA. Japan provides assistance for policy proposals, institution building, human resources development and steady implementation of plans that are necessary for making disaster prevention an integral part of national policy, city planning and rural planning. In addition, Japan will also make efforts to rapidly deliver assistance to the disaster victims in the aftermath of disaster and to reduce the vulnerability to disasters of the poor by ending the vicious circle of disaster and poverty in the reconstruction phase.

(c) Assistance to reduce poverty through economic growth

To reduce poverty, it is important to promote the economic growth of a country or a region as a whole, including poverty concentrated areas, along with direct assistance to the poor. In particular, consideration should be given to generating growth that benefits the poor.

(i) Employment creation

Raising incomes through employment is an important means of raising the living standard of the poor. A particular focus will therefore be on the development of labor-intensive medium, small and micro enterprises. Assistance will also be provided for the development of economic infrastructure fundamental to business activity, reform of institutions, and improvement of labor conditions to promote the participation of micro enterprises and expand domestic and foreign investment. Promoting tourism by making use of cultural attractions will also contribute to employment creation.

(ii) Balanced development

Countries that are achieving economic growth also face the problem of regional disparities. These disparities occur in many cases between poor rural areas and comparatively affluent urban areas. For the development of rural areas, raising agricultural productivity is important. Japan will support the formulation of agriculture related policy, improvement of infrastructure such as irrigation and farm roads, dissemination and research/development of production technologies such as NERICA (New Rice for Africa), and strengthening of community organizations. Assistance will be provided to foster economic activities in rural

areas, such as processing of agricultural products, development of market distribution and sale of foodstuffs.

In addition, basic infrastructure such as transport, energy and communications will be provided to link urban and rural areas where regional disparities exist. In providing such assistance, attention will be paid to ensure that infrastructure helps the poor to participate in economic and social activities by, for example, connecting feeder roads to national roads.

Pockets of extreme poverty exist also in urban areas due to population growth and migration from rural areas. Assistance will therefore be provided to labor-intensive medium, small and micro enterprises, with a particular focus on technical assistance to contribute to the development of micro-finance in urban areas.

As the poor often depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods and are therefore particularly vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation, full attention will be paid to ensuring sustainable development in reducing poverty through economic growth.

(d) Assistance for institutions and policies to reduce poverty

(i) In order to reduce poverty, it is important to establish institutions and policies that protect the rights of the poor based on the principle of equality under the law, and to enable the poor to participate in political activities and to exercise their capabilities. Assistance will therefore be provided to contribute to the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the promotion of democratization.

(ii) Assistance will be provided for capacity building to enable governments of developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate development strategies.

(iii) In order to minimize the impact on the poor of economic crises, inflation and similar events, macroeconomic stabilization through appropriate fiscal and monetary policy is essential. To this end, assistance such as dispatching experts will be provided to build the capacity of government officials.

(2) Sustainable Growth

i. Japan's position on sustainable growth

(a) In order to reduce poverty and to ensure that the results of development are sustained, sustainable growth is essential for developing countries. As the leading role of the private sector is key to sustainable economic growth, it is important to promote private sector activities, including trade and investment through ODA. In addition, it is important that ODA be provided to help developing countries participate in the multilateral free trade system.

(b) As a country that receives benefits from international trade and that is heavily dependent on other countries for resources, energy and food, Japan will actively contribute to the sustainable growth of developing countries through ODA. This is highly relevant for ensuring Japan's security and prosperity, thus promoting the interests of the Japanese people.

(c) It is important to analyze the impediments to sustainable growth on a country basis and to assist in the provision of socio-economic infrastructure, policy formulation, institution building, and development of human resources in a comprehensive manner according to the specific circumstances and stage of development of each country. Through the provision of such comprehensive assistance, improvements in the investment climate and the attainment of sustainable economic growth in recipient countries will be pursued.

(d) The increasing number of economic partnerships in recent years play an important role in facilitating cross-border flows of people, goods, capital and information, and these have contributed to the overall growth of the countries concerned by liberalizing trade and investment and by promoting the harmonization of economic systems. Japan is working toward strengthening economic partnerships with other countries beginning with countries in the East Asia region. For those developing countries with which Japan is seeking economic partnership, Japan will make strategic use of ODA to assist in establishing a trade/investment environment and economic infrastructure that will make such partnership more effective.

ii. Approach to sustainable growth and specific actions

(a) Development of economic and social infrastructure

Infrastructure is of fundamental importance in promoting private sector activities. Japan has actively supported the provision of economic and social infrastructure underpinning economic growth through such means as yen loans, and has played a particularly major role in providing the basis for economic growth mainly in the Asia region. Promoting the development of economic and social infrastructure requires appropriate levels of medium- to long-term funding, and there are still only a limited number of developing countries that can secure sufficient levels of funding from their own revenues and private capital. From this standpoint, Japan will assist in the provision of economic and social infrastructure that contributes to improvement of trade and investment climates, such as roads, ports and other transport infrastructure, energy related infrastructure such as power generation and transmission facilities and oil and natural gas facilities, telecommunications and IT infrastructure, and infrastructure for improving the living environment, while paying particular attention to the institutional and policy environment and debt management capacity of developing countries. Assistance with infrastructure will be complemented by assistance in intangible areas of infrastructure, such as the promotion of sector policy formulation and dialogue, and development of human resources, so as to ensure that infrastructure is sustained and properly maintained.

As infrastructure sometimes benefits wide areas crossing national borders, assistance will be provided taking into account the perspective of the development of the region as a whole. In order to facilitate cross border movement of people and goods, Japan will provide assistance for capacity building on transport security and security measures. In the light of the importance of sources of funding other than ODA to developing countries, emphasis will be placed on coordinating the roles played by private capital and “other official flows” (OOF), and encouraging the participation of the private sector through “public-private partnership” (PPP). In the construction of infrastructure, full attention will be given to social and environmental considerations.

(b) Policy formulation and institution building

In addition to assisting in the development of economic and social infrastructure, assistance in areas such as macroeconomic stabilization, development of policy and institutions on trade and investment, and development of policy and institutions for information and communication society, is indispensable for promoting private-sector led sustainable growth.

To promote macroeconomic stability, Japan will assist in the formulation and implementation of appropriate and sustainable fiscal and monetary policy, public debt management, and economic policy, and will place an emphasis on assisting the formulation of industrial policy designed to expand trade and investment, and of rural and regional development policy in the light of decentralization. In concrete terms, assistance will be provided for institution building in the fields of economic management, finance, tax, customs and the development of human resources, and the development of local and supporting industries. To developing countries that are in transition to a market economy, particular support will be provided for policy formulation, institution building, development of legal systems, and the fostering of human resources to facilitate such transition.

In order to develop institutions to promote trade and investment, Japan will assist the improvement of systems and institutions that are in accordance with international economic rules taking into account each country's economic situation. This includes, for example, assistance with government procurement standards and certification systems, protection of intellectual property, and improvement and operation of physical distribution networks. Eradicating corruption, implementing legal and institutional reforms, improving the efficiency and transparency of public administration, and strengthening the administrative capacity of local government are important to building a fair and democratic society and also to improving the investment climate. For this purpose, Japan will assist the capacity-building of governments to improve governance.

(c) Assistance in human resources development

Developing human resources improves the quality of labor force and provides an impetus for yielding technological innovations. In view of Japan's own experience of economic development, development of the human resources necessary for national economic and social development and for science and technology in both the government and private sectors played a major role in economic growth. Support will be provided to improve basic education, higher education and vocational training in developing countries, and to assist the development of human resources in a wide range of fields by, among other things, providing scholarships to study at higher education institutions in Japan. Through the dispatch of experts to developing countries and training programs, Japanese technology, knowledge and human resources will be utilized for the development of human resources in a range of fields, such as industrial development including the development of small and medium enterprises and information and communications.

(d) Support to strengthen economic partnerships

Promoting trade and investment at the regional level contributes directly to the economic growth of countries in a region, and contributes to mobilizing finance required for development and raising technical standards in the private sector. In addition to providing support for the development of infrastructure that spans countries and regions, the capacity development of institutions and human resources in the areas of trade and investment will be assisted. In the case of countries and regions with which Japan is promoting economic partnerships, support will be provided to improve legal systems relating to the protection of intellectual property and competition policy, and to improve and strengthen enforcement of customs and immigration control, and in fields such as information and communications technology (ICT), science and technology, small and medium enterprises, energy, agriculture and tourism.

(3) Addressing global issues

Global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs and international organized crime pose a threat to humanity around the world, irrespective of national borders. In order to achieve the stability and prosperity of the international community, Japan will play an active part in addressing these issues by using its ODA. Of these issues, the Medium-Term Policy will focus particularly on environmental problems that are inextricably and comprehensively related to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable growth. The Medium-Term policy also addresses measures against natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis in view of the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred in December 2004.

i. Japan's position on addressing environmental problems and natural disasters

(a) Making development compatible with the environment and promoting sustainable development are challenges that face the entire world. Progressing global warming, severe environmental pollution accompanying economic growth in developing countries, and rapid deterioration of the natural environment against the background of population growth and poverty threaten the lives of people in developing countries. In order to solve these environmental problems, broad-reaching and coherent action is required. Disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis continue to threaten human life and economic and social development for a further period following the immediate aftermath. Therefore it is essential to support self-help efforts by developing countries and to take coherent measures corresponding to each phase of disaster including emergency response, reconstruction and prevention.

(b) Japan will actively address environmental problems and natural disasters by making use of its ODA based on initiatives such as the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), the Kyoto Initiative, and the Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA.

ii. Approach to addressing environmental problems and specific actions

Japan will give high priority to cooperation in the following three fields: (1) actions against global warming, such as controlling and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through the use of renewable energy sources and energy saving measures (including assistance regarding use of the Kyoto Mechanism) and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change (including measures against meteorological disasters); (2) pollution control through measures on air pollution, water contamination, and waste management, etc.; and (3) conservation of the natural environment by means such as the management of nature reserves, conservation and management of forests, measures against desertification, and natural resource management. Cooperation will be provided based on the following approaches and specific actions.

(a) Capacity development of developing countries to address environmental problems

In order to enhance the overall capacity of the authorities, research institutes and other agencies in developing countries to address environmental problems, Japan will support human resource development and provide cooperation to assist accurate environmental monitoring, policy making, institution building, and equipment provision suited to the actual situations in individual countries.

(b) Active integration of environmental elements

Japan will incorporate environmental elements into its development plans and programs, and cooperate in projects in developing countries in which appropriate environmental and social considerations are implemented or confirmed.

(c) Japan's guiding role

Japan will seek to raise environmental awareness and encourage efforts to address environmental problems in developing countries through policy dialogues, various forums, and other appropriate cooperation schemes.

(d) Cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks

In order to solve regional and global environmental problems, Japan will implement its cooperation based on broad and comprehensive frameworks that effectively combine various methods of cooperation.

(e) Application of Japanese experience and scientific technology

Japan will provide support to developing countries by making use of its experience and know-how in overcoming environmental problems and its scientific technology in combating complex environmental problems. Such experience, know-how and technology for pollution monitoring, data analysis and counter approaches have been accumulated by a broad range of organizations outside government in Japan, including local governments, private enterprises, research institutes, NGOs, and others. Thus Japan will actively collaborate with such organizations in assisting developing countries. Collaboration will also be pursued with international organizations that have specialist knowledge and means of implementation.

iii. Approach to address disasters and specific actions

Japan will cope with disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis through a similar approach to that mentioned above (ii), by utilizing its own experiences, technology (including scientific technology related to observation) and human resources in which it has international comparative advantage.

(4) Peace-building

i. Japan's position on peace-building

(a) Since the end of the Cold War, numerous regional and domestic conflicts have occurred. Not infrequently, conflicts have recurred after hostilities had once ceased. Conflicts bring about various problems, such as the creation of refugees and internal displaced persons, destruction of the social and economic infrastructure, and malfunctions in the governing structure. As a result, it becomes extremely difficult for people to maintain their lives, livelihoods and dignity, and development at the national and regional level is impeded. In this sense, peace and stability are prerequisites for development.

(b) The purpose of peace-building is to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, alleviate the various difficulties that people face during and immediately after conflicts, and subsequently achieve long-term stable development. Assistance for the prevention of conflicts and in their closing stages, post-conflict emergency humanitarian assistance, and medium- to long-term reconstruction development assistance are essential to allow peace to take root. For example, employment generation and reconstruction of hospitals and schools through ODA enable people to sustain their livelihoods and gain access to education and health services. This in turn brings home to them the "dividends of peace," leading to peace and stability in a society. Assistance in peace-building needs to fully take into account and give consideration to promoting processes for peace, such as dialogue between opposing groups. The individual circumstances — political, social, historical and cultural— of each country and region must also be fully taken into account.

(c) Japan is determined to make an active contribution to peace-building in concert with international organizations, other donors, the domestic private sector, and NGOs.

ii. Approach to peace-building and specific actions

It must be borne in mind that Japanese assistance for peace-building may be hindered by a variety of obstacles, such as the local security situation and malfunction of government. Therefore, in providing assistance for peace-building, Japan's stance should be to steadily implement what is possible while paying maximum consideration to the safety of those involved in providing assistance.

(a) Assistance corresponding to various stages before and after conflict

The following forms of support will be provided corresponding to the stage that a country or region is at, ranging from prevention of conflict or its recurrence, the immediate post-conflict stage to restoration, reconstruction, and mid to long-term development.

(i) Assistance to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts

In countries at risk of conflict and in countries that are socially unstable in the aftermath of conflict, it is especially important to provide development assistance that gives full consideration to conflict prevention. Target regions and aid recipients should be selected after first accurately analyzing the causes of the conflict taking into account the historical and cultural background, and care should be taken to avoid fomenting conflicts, for example through biased selection of aid recipients. Furthermore, dialogue and cooperation between opposing groups can be fostered through, for example, the implementation of regional cooperation projects in non-political fields, such as environmental protection and infrastructure development. In order to prevent conflicts, it is also important to prevent arms proliferation. Japan will therefore provide assistance to enable developing countries to strengthen import and export controls, prevent illicit traffic of weapons, and develop their legal systems, etc.

(ii) Emergency humanitarian assistance required in the immediate aftermath of conflicts

In order for victims of conflict, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, to protect their own lives and livelihoods in the immediate aftermath of conflicts, emergency humanitarian assistance needs to be delivered rapidly and effectively so as to meet minimum requirements for food, clothing and shelter. Japan will therefore provide emergency humanitarian assistance for the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and provide assistance in areas such as shelter, food, water, sanitation, public health, and education.

(iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance

The reconstruction assistance should develop the conditions to bring social and economic activities back on track by rebuilding social capital destroyed by conflict, such as hospitals, schools, roads, public transport, water supply and sewerage systems and energy facilities, while assisting the development of human resources. Japan will therefore support the rebuilding of social capital, give electoral assistance so as to restore the administrative functions of government, provide support for the development of legislation, and give media support to foster democratization.

(iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance

Medium- to long-term development assistance is required to keep development on track. Japan will therefore provide a wide range of assistance designed to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable growth.

(b) Coherent assistance

It is essential that assistance for peace-building be implemented in a seamless and coherent manner corresponding to needs at each stage before and after conflict. It is therefore necessary to accurately analyze the needs that arise from the immediate post-conflict stage to the stage of medium- to long-term assistance. Japan will accordingly strive to have adequate communication with interested parties such as the government and aid agencies in recipient countries, determine concrete needs, formulate projects, and share Japan's philosophy and other matters related to its ODA. Japan will undertake emergency development surveys that formulate both reconstruction programs and immediate reconstruction projects, and be prepared to make use of information that has been gained from such surveys at the necessary time. Japan will in addition work to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to subsequent reconstruction development cooperation, and to eliminate as far as possible the gap that tends to occur between the two.

(c) Rapid and effective assistance

Conflict gives rise to a variety of problems, such as the generation of large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, destruction of infrastructure, collapse of the governing structure, food shortages, poverty, and epidemics. At such times of crisis, rapid action is required to protect human lives and livelihoods. Japan will therefore work in collaboration with international and regional organizations, domestic and international NGOs, and others in order to deliver aid more effectively.

For Japan to engage actively and effectively in peace-building in the years ahead, developing the human resources needed to provide peace-building assistance is crucial. Various kinds of training will therefore be provided for JICA personnel and specialists, consultants, NGOs, and other personnel involved in the provision of ODA. In addition, flexible use will be made of forms of cooperation suited to the security situation. Security training will be provided to persons dispatched to provide peacebuilding assistance. Systems will be developed to enable personnel to be dispatched swiftly when required, and the capacity of overseas establishments and JICA offices will be strengthened.

(d) Combination of assistance to governments and to local communities

In the aftermath of conflicts, central and local governments can frequently become dysfunctional. In order to urgently fill the resulting void, Japan will work to achieve the revival of local communities by providing basic social services, such as health and medical services, education, food and water, through assistance at the grassroots level to local communities. At the same time, Japan will strive to restore the functions of government and enable countries to become self-reliant swiftly by assisting in the development of human resources and institution building at the levels of central and local government.

(e) Assistance to achieve domestic stability and law and order

Even after conflicts have ended, governments often lack the ability to maintain law and order. This can threaten people's safety and impede development activities, and can even lead to the recurrence of conflicts. Therefore, in parallel with humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, Japan will provide assistance with the objective of strengthening law and order and preventing the recurrence of conflicts, for strengthening the police, for social integration of discharged soldiers through job creation, for recovery and destruction of weapons (including landmines and small arms) and for reform of the judicial system. Such assistance will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the ODA Charter.

(f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people

Rapid protection will be provided to people who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of conflict, such as people with impaired health, women and children, and to people who are direct victims of conflicts. Particular consideration will be given to capacity building for the socially disadvantaged, including mine victims.

(g) Assistance that includes neighboring countries in its scope

Neighboring countries of conflict may face problems and fall into serious difficulties that arise from such problems as influx of refugees and adverse impact on trade and investment. Neighboring countries may also have close ties with a country in a conflict situation, giving them a political influence and enabling them to act as intermediaries, thus contributing to the resolution of conflicts. Trade and exchanges of people between the country in conflict and neighboring countries often play an important role in regional stability and conflict prevention. On the other hand, it is also common for neighboring countries to support particular parties to a conflict, and the power relations between neighboring countries are often reflected in the rivalries between the factions involved. In light of this, consideration will also be given to providing assistance to neighboring countries with a view to resolving and preventing conflicts and ensuring regional stability.

4. Measures to Ensure the Efficient and Effective Implementation of Assistance

(1) Position on Strengthening Systems for ODA Policy Formulation and Implementation

For efficient and effective implementation of assistance, it is important to strengthen systems for policy formulation and the implementation of ODA so that a coherent approach can be applied from the policy planning stage through to the implementation stage. In the case of the main recipients of Japanese ODA, Japan formulates Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and/or specific sectors in a manner compatible with the development plans of recipient countries and international development goals. In the years ahead, Japan will strengthen policy-making capacity and systems reflecting policy in the formulation, selection and implementation of concrete projects, while enhancing collaboration with other actors, such as international organizations and other bilateral donors. For this purpose, it is crucial to strengthen the functions of agencies in the field, such as Japanese embassies abroad and the overseas offices of aid agencies, which are in a position to most directly analyze the development needs and aid situation bearing in mind the bilateral relations between the recipient country and Japan, and the political, economic and social situation in the recipient country. The Medium-Term Policy identifies concrete actions and systems for strengthening functions at the field level.

(2) Concrete Actions to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level

Japan has made efforts to strengthen functions at the field level mainly through the use of country-based ODA Task Forces (hereafter ODA-TFs). ODA-TFs consist primarily of Japanese embassies and the local offices of aid agencies such as JICA and JBIC. In order to further enhance functions at the field level, the following concrete actions will be promoted in the ODA-TFs and in Tokyo. In order

for ODA-TFs to play a leading role in the process of policy-making and implementation of ODA, they will actively participate and will make proposals in relation to the following concrete actions. For its part, Tokyo will respect the proposals made by ODA-TFs.

Concerning recipient countries in which ODA-TF does not exist, similar efforts will be made by Japanese embassies abroad as much as possible by using communication tools such as IT in cooperation with Japanese aid agencies located in other countries that look after the recipient country concerned. Tokyo respects proposals made by the Japanese embassies.

i. Research and analysis of development needs

ODA-TFs will scale up their functions in research and analysis of development needs and the recipient countries' own development efforts bearing in mind the political, economic and social situation in these countries. Japan will fully analyze local socioeconomic conditions and other aspects through local interested parties. In such efforts, external human resources will be relied upon where necessary, and information will be exchanged with the local aid community, including other major bilateral donors and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

Tokyo will support such actions in the field by making more flexible use of policy-support studies and dispatching policy advisers.

ii. Formulation and consideration of assistance policy

(a) Participation in the formulation of Country Assistance Programs

Country Assistance Programs specify the direction, priority sectors and priority issues of Japan's ODA for a period of about the next five years based on an accurate understanding of the development needs of the recipient countries as described in (2) (i) above, bearing in mind the perspective of Japan's foreign policy. ODA-TFs will actively participate in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs making maximum use of their knowledge and experience obtained at the field level, and will seek to align assistance programs with the development plans and development goals of recipient countries, as well as with the international development goals. Consideration will also be given to how best to collaborate with the local aid community, including other major donor countries and international agencies, NGOs and academia.

(b) Participation in the formulation of assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors

ODA-TFs will actively make proposals in the formulation of assistance policies for more concrete priority issues and specific sectors in line with the priorities specified in the Country Assistance Programs described in (2) ii. (a) and those clarified through policy consultations mentioned in (2) ii. (c) below so as to formulate and implement projects that reflect the true development needs of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs.

(c) Undertaking of policy consultations

ODA-TFs along with participants from Tokyo as necessary will undertake policy consultations with recipient countries in order to share perspectives regarding medium term priorities and policy/institutional issues, as well as to iron out differences, so that the position on the medium-term measures specified in Country Assistance Programs and assistance policies for priority issues and specific sectors are reflected in the actual formulation, request and implementation of projects.

In the case of countries for which no Country Assistance Programs have been formulated, ODA-TFs will play a leading role in identifying the direction, priority issues and sectors of Japanese assistance through policy dialogues in accordance with the ODA Charter and Medium-Term Policy.

iii. Formulation and selection of candidate projects for ODA

(a) Leading role of ODA-TFs

ODA-TFs will play a leading role in examining in detail the formulation and selection of ODA projects. In concrete terms, ODA-TFs will make proposals to Tokyo regarding the order of priority of candidate projects when forwarding the requests of recipient countries. Tokyo will respect the proposals of ODA-TFs in the selection of projects.

(b) Proposals regarding combination of different ODA schemes and their revision

In order to maximize the effect of Japanese ODA as a whole, it is important to combine ODA schemes effectively. ODA-TFs will therefore make efforts to form concrete model projects for combining different ODA schemes in recipient countries where all three schemes — grant aid, yen loans and technical cooperation — are implemented to a considerable extent, while clarifying the appropriate division of roles between the three. In addition, ODA-TFs will make concrete proposals on the need and possibility of

revising ODA schemes in the recipient country concerned bearing in mind international trends, such as aid coordination among international agencies and other donors. Tokyo will consider the combination and revision of ODA schemes taking into account the proposals proposed by ODA-TFs.

iv. Strengthening of collaboration with the local donor community

Common development goals and development strategies, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are increasingly being adopted by the international donor community. Taking into account this trend, ODA-TFs will participate actively in donor coordination in a manner consistent with Japanese ODA policy, in close collaboration with the local donor community, such as international agencies and other bilateral donors, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of Japanese aid. Such efforts can enhance Japan's presence at the field level. In the case that aid coordination is being promoted in Japan's priority sectors, Japan will participate actively, including playing a leading role, in the process of formulation and implementation of development policy of a recipient country while encouraging self-help efforts by that country.

v. Strengthening of collaboration with Japanese relevant parties in recipient countries

In view of the importance of making use of Japan's high-quality technologies, knowledge, human resources and institutions, ODA-TFs will engage in active dialogue with Japanese relevant parties that are active in recipient countries, such as NGOs, academia and economic organizations including private enterprises based in the recipient country.

vi. Review of Japan's ODA

Taking into account the results of ODA evaluations at the policy and program level of recipient countries, ODA-TFs will review whether the intended goals and purposes of Japanese aid to recipient countries have been achieved, whether the direction of assistance was appropriate, whether the prioritization of sectors and issues was effective, and whether the points to be borne in mind in the implementation of aid were properly dealt with.

Based on these reviews, ODA-TFs will seek appropriate improvements through participation in the formulation and revision of Country Assistance Programs and policies on priority issues and sectors.

vii. Information disclosure and public information

In order to ensure the transparency of ODA, ODA-TFs will work with support from Tokyo to actively publicize, via websites and other means, information on the activities of ODA-TFs, Country Assistance Programs, policy consultations with recipient countries, and other issues.

(3) Promoting Systems to Strengthen Functions at the Field Level

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs described in (2) above, it is important to strengthen institutional capacity both in Tokyo and at the field level. For this purpose, Japan will take concrete measures such as the following to the extent possible.

i. Appropriate allocation of personnel and development of human resources (including active use of external human resources)

Personnel will be appropriately allocated to both ODA-TFs and Tokyo making active use of qualified human resources both within and outside the government, such as personnel with experience in delivering development aid and with high level of practical work ability, and personnel with thorough knowledge of local political, economic and social conditions. Since there may arise cases requiring urgent assistance, timing and flexible allocation of personnel will also be made.

In order to strengthen the functions of ODA-TFs, it is essential to have personnel with broad experience and knowledge of international trends regarding, for example, aid coordination, overall Japanese aid policy and implementation. Japan will therefore seek to develop the range of people engaged in Japanese aid through the development of human resources involved in assistance at field missions and in Tokyo by reinforcing training including through the use of information technology.

ii. Promoting the sharing of information and knowledge including through the use of information technology

Tokyo will actively present and share with ODA-TFs relevant information and knowledge considered to be of use to ODA-TFs, particularly in the formulation of assistance policies for specific issues and sectors as described in (2) ii. (b).

Appendix

Examples of projects that have achieved results by incorporating the “human security” perspective (projects ongoing as of 2004)

● Water Supply Development with Community Participation in Senegal

Due to a lack of proper water supply facilities such as wells in rural areas of Senegal, many women and children must routinely travel long distances to draw water. In addition, due to the unavailability of safe water, many areas suffer from extremely poor sanitation.

In order to protect local people from the threat of a want of water, Japan provided grant aid to develop water supply facilities. In addition to the development of water supply facilities, assistance was also provided in the form of technical cooperation to empower local residents so that they can realize and sustain a better livelihood through their own efforts. In concrete terms, Japan provided support to form a resident organization and training in methods of maintenance, inspection and collection of rates so as to enable the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities at the village level. Assistance was also provided to educate on health and sanitation by relating it to water sanitation so as to improve the lives of women and other residents. Following such assistance, the residents took the initiative to raise household incomes by means such as poultry farming projects with surplus funds from the management of water supply facilities. These activities have supported people’s empowerment and rural development. At the same time, they combine a variety of forms of assistance, including support to vulnerable groups such as women and children, crosssectoral assistance spanning fields such as health, sanitation and education, and collaboration with other agencies through the use of a resident organization model that other countries’ aid agencies are working to propagate.

As a result of this Japanese assistance, a large number of women and children in rural areas have been freed from the work of drawing water, and local residents have been able to realize a more sanitary living condition.

● Protection from HIV/AIDS in Cambodia

Cambodia has a high HIV/AIDS rate. The movement and concentration of people resulting from increased economic activity create the risk of further spread of HIV/AIDS. As a result, residents and workers may be exposed to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

In the Sihanoukville Port Reconstruction Project in Cambodia, a project funded with Japanese loan assistance, Japan made efforts to incorporate the “human security” perspective, including programs to protect people from the threat of HIV/AIDS and better equip them to protect themselves.

In concrete terms, in order to protect the people, including local residents, from the threat of HIV/AIDS, workers were required to undergo health checks, measures were taken to change people’s behavior by combining distribution of condoms with educational activities, workers’ leaders were trained to help promote knowledge of health and sanitation in workers’ meetings, and a wide range of public information activities were undertaken to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS. To ensure that these activities reached those concerned, activities were undertaken in collaboration with local NGOs.

The outcome of these activities was to increase awareness about routes of transmission and means of preventing HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and to strengthen the ability of workers and local residents to better protect themselves from the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

3 List of Current Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Gender	The Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD), announced at the 49th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/gender/initiative.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strengthening integration of gender equality perspectives in ODA policies (2) Strengthening gender analysis and promoting women's participation in society (3) Support for policies and systems that promote gender equality (4) Strengthening cooperation with the international community and NGOs (5) Organizational and administrative capacity building
Education	Japan's Education Cooperation Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/initiative.html	<p>In order to contribute to the attainment of the Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as to realize human security, Japan will provide US\$3.5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015 and will help to create a quality educational environment for at least 7 million (a cumulative total of 25 million) children.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assistance for basic education (Under the "School for All" model, aims to provide a quality education environment for all children and youth by improving the learning environment comprehensively, working together with schools, communities, and government) (2) Assistance for post-basic education (e.g., secondary education following the completion of primary education, vocational training, and tertiary education) (3) Assistance for marginalized children and children in vulnerable countries where assistance is hard to reach
Healthcare	The Japan's Global Health Policy 2011–2015, announced at the UN Summit on the MDGs (2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/health/initiative.html	<p>In order to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through realizing human security, Japan will mobilize US\$5 billion over five years from 2011 to 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Maternal, newborn, and child health (Under the "EMBRACE (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care)," ensure the continuum of care from before to after birth. Save 430,000 lives of mothers and 11.3 million lives of babies in cooperation with other development partners. (2) Three major infectious diseases (Strengthen assistance through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), step up complementarity between the Global Fund's activities and Japan's bilateral assistance.) (3) Response to global public health emergencies, etc.
	Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, announced at TICADV (June 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000005946.pdf	<p>With the purpose of prioritizing global health in Japan's foreign policy and promoting universal health coverage (UHC) in global fora, Japan will focus on following actions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mainstream UHC (2) Effectively Implement Bilateral Assistance towards the realization of UHC (3) Collaborate with Global Partners (Strategic Partnership) (4) Strengthen Human Resources for Global Health
Water and Sanitation	The Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI), announced at the 4th World Water Forum Ministerial Conference (2006) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/wasabi_gai.html	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Promotion of integrated water resource management (IWRM) (2) Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation (3) Support of water use for food production and other purposes (4) Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation (5) Mitigation of damage from water-related disasters
Environment	Japan's support for developing countries until 2012 on climate change measures, announced at the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) (December 2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/cop15_g.html http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/kankyo/kiko/pdfs/2012tojokoku.pdf	Japan announced financial assistance for a period of three years until the end of 2012 to developing countries which are taking active emission reduction measures, or those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. This assistance is in the amount of approximately ¥1 trillion 750 billion (about US\$15 billion), including public and private financing, of which public financing comprises approximately ¥1 trillion 300 billion (about US\$11 billion). As of the end of December 2012, the amount of assistance provided, including public and private financing, reached US\$17 billion 600 million.
	The Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Preservation of Biodiversity (the "Life in Harmony" Initiative), announced at the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) (October 2010) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/environment/initiative.html	<p>Japan has provided assistance of US\$2 billion over three years beginning in 2010, in fields which contribute to the preservation of biodiversity, for the purpose of assisting the efforts of developing countries toward meeting the post-2010 targets (Aichi Target) agreed on at the CBD/COP10. [Priority Areas]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conservation of ecosystem Promote adequate preservation and management of protected areas, and pursue a balance between ensuring the livelihood of the people and conserving the natural environment in developing countries. (2) Sustainable use of natural resources Prevent biodiversity loss caused by the excessive use of natural resources. (3) Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits Explore the value of genetic resources in developing countries and expand the sharing of benefits of using genetic resources.
	"Green Future" Initiatives announced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) (June 2012) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/rio_20/gaiyo.html	<p>Under the principle of providing human security, Japan will contribute to the transition to a green global economy and building of a society resilient to disasters.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Spreading the idea of environmentally friendly future cities. Annually invite 100 people involved in urban planning of developing countries. Host an international conference in Japan on environmentally friendly future cities. (2) Contributing to the transition of the global economy toward a green economy. Increasing government dialogues (East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership dialogues, TICAD Strategy for Low Carbon Growth and Climate Resilient Development). Form a 10,000-person team of Green Cooperation Volunteers over the next three years. Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over three years for renewable energy, etc. in the area of climate change. Creation of a bilateral offset credit mechanism. (3) Building resilient societies Provide US\$3 billion in assistance over three years from 2013-2015 to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development and international cooperation projects. (Also introduced at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.)

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Environment	Initiatives to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution announced at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the "Minamata Convention on Mercury" (October 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000035.html	Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed during the process of overcoming pollution, will be fully utilized to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution: (1) Provide US\$2 billion of ODA in total over three years from 2014 in the three areas of measures to tackle air pollution, water pollution, and waste management. (2) Establishing an education system of specialists for mercury pollution prevention (a 3 year JICA training program consisting of the lessons of Minamata disease, Japan's knowledge to tackle mercury pollution, assisting legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.)
Trade and Investment	The Development Initiative for Trade 2009, announced at the WTO 2nd Global Review Meeting on Aid for Trade (2009) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/enzetsu/21/eito_0706.html	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) provide a total sum of US\$12 billion in bilateral assistance over three years from 2009 to 2011 (2) reform the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) in consideration of the current situation of trade with developing countries (3) make proactive contributions to effective use of Aft, fight against protectionism and trade and finance-related fields
Disaster Risk Reduction	The Initiative for Disaster Reduction through ODA, announced at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/archive/bosai_gaiyo.html	(1) Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction (2) Perspective of human security (3) Gender perspective (4) Importance of assistance regarding software (5) Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology (6) Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology (7) Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders.
	Monetary commitment to assist developing countries in disaster reduction (announced at Rio +20 and the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku [2012]).	US\$3 billion in aid will be provided over three years from 2013-2015 to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development and international cooperation projects.

Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC^{*1})

As of the end of Jun. 2013

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point ^{*2} (35 countries)	Africa	29	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
	Middle East	1	Afghanistan
	Latin America and the Caribbean	5	Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
Countries which have reached the Decision Point ^{*3} (1 countries)	Africa	1	Chad
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point ^{*3} (3 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

*1 HIPCs: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

*2 Debt relief will be provided to HIPCs that reached the Decision Point as mid-phase relief. A new economic and social reform program will then be implemented as a second phase.

If the country is acknowledged as having demonstrated favorable achievements, it will reach the Completion Point of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and comprehensive debt relief measures will be provided.

*3 In order to reach the Decision Point, HIPCs are required to first formulate national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) describing the policies they will implement with the financial resources that will become available as a result of debt relief, and obtain approval by the World Bank and the IMF Executive Board. Debt relief approval will be decided based on the PRSP, the HIPC's actual achievements in the economic and social reform program demanded by the IMF, and an analysis of the debt repayment capacity of the indebted country.

(Reference)

Other Countries' ODA Disbursement

Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart III-25 > DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2012)

(Units: US\$ million)

Country	Net disbursement basis			Gross disbursement basis			
	Rank	Disbursements	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)
United States	1	30,460	-1.0	1	31,036	22.5	-3.0
United Kingdom	2	13,659	-1.3	4	14,162	10.3	-0.1
Germany	3	13,108	-7.0	3	14,753	10.7	-5.4
France	4	12,106	-6.9	5	13,000	9.4	-9.9
Japan	5	10,605	-2.1	2	18,662	13.5	-6.7
Canada	6	5,678	4.0	6	5,727	4.1	4.0
Australia	7	5,440	10.5	8	5,440	3.9	10.5
Sweden	8	5,242	-6.4	9	5,246	3.8	-6.4
Norway	9	4,754	0.0	10	4,754	3.4	0.0
Netherlands	10	4,424	-30.3	7	5,629	4.1	-14.2
Switzerland	11	3,022	-0.9	11	3,048	2.2	-1.8
Denmark	12	2,718	-7.3	12	2,810	2.0	-6.4
Italy	13	2,639	-39.0	13	2,734	2.0	-40.9
Belgium	14	2,303	-18.0	14	2,303	1.7	-23.7
Spain	15	1,948	-53.3	15	2,070	1.5	-53.8
Republic of Korea	16	1,551	17.1	16	1,602	1.2	17.0
Finland	17	1,320	-6.1	17	1,326	1.0	-7.0
Austria	18	1,112	0.1	18	1,116	0.8	0.0
Ireland	19	809	-11.4	19	809	0.6	-11.4
Portugal	20	567	-19.9	20	605	0.4	-18.9
New Zealand	21	455	7.3	21	455	0.3	7.3
Poland	22	438	5.0		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	23	432	5.6	22	435	0.3	5.2
Greece	24	324	-23.7	23	324	0.2	-23.7
Czech Republic	25	219	-12.4		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovakia	26	78	-9.2		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	27	26	1.7	24	26	0.0	1.7
DAC Countries Total		125,437	-6.7		138,072	100.0	-7.6

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 OECD-DAC = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee.

*2 Listed in descending order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement base).

*3 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*4 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*5 Preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

*6 DAC member countries listed above are those as of the end of November 2013.

Chart III-26 > DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2011)

(Net disbursement basis; unit: US \$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA				Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid	
1	United States	30,783	27,076	27,269	1,008	-1,202	3,707
2	Germany	14,093	8,736	2,799	4,731	1,207	5,357
3	United Kingdom	13,832	8,474	7,240	1,119	114	5,359
4	France	12,997	8,495	4,605	1,364	2,526	4,503
5	Japan	10,831	6,943	5,820	2,747	-1,624	3,888
6	Netherlands	6,344	4,336	4,084	453	-201	2,008
7	Sweden	5,603	3,642	2,989	653	—	1,961
8	Canada	5,459	4,111	3,008	1,150	-47	1,347
9	Australia	4,924	4,278	2,261	1,955	62	646
10	Norway	4,756	3,562	2,997	279	286	1,194
11	Italy	4,326	1,703	1,821	63	-181	2,623
12	Spain	4,173	2,282	1,598	512	172	1,891
13	Switzerland	3,051	2,373	2,166	163	44	678
14	Denmark	2,931	2,144	2,114	55	-24	787
15	Belgium	2,807	1,739	1,431	513	-205	1,068
16	Finland	1,406	839	482	335	23	567
17	Republic of Korea	1,325	990	355	220	415	335
18	Austria	1,111	490	277	216	-3	621
19	Ireland	914	604	595	8	—	310
20	Portugal	708	477	66	98	313	231
21	Greece	425	154	65	89	—	271
22	New Zealand	424	330	265	64	—	95
23	Poland	417	90	67	—	23	327
24	Luxembourg	409	280	270	11	-1	130
25	Czech Republic	250	77	77	0	—	174
26	Slovakia	86	21	21	—	—	65
27	Iceland	26	20	20	—	—	6
DAC Total		134,411	94,265	74,763	17,807	1,695	40,146
DAC average		4,978	3,491	2,769	660	63	1,487

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

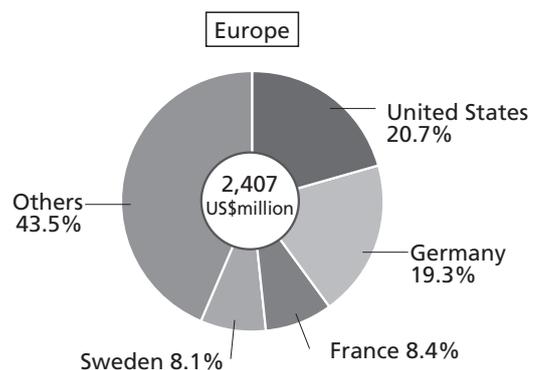
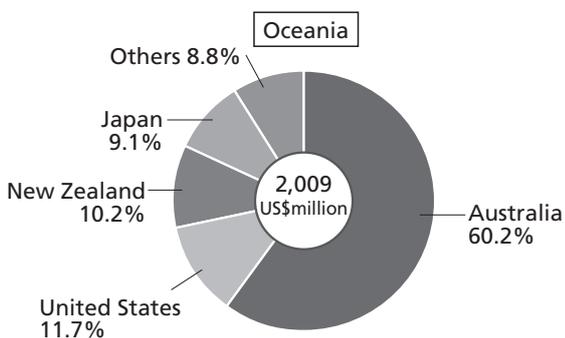
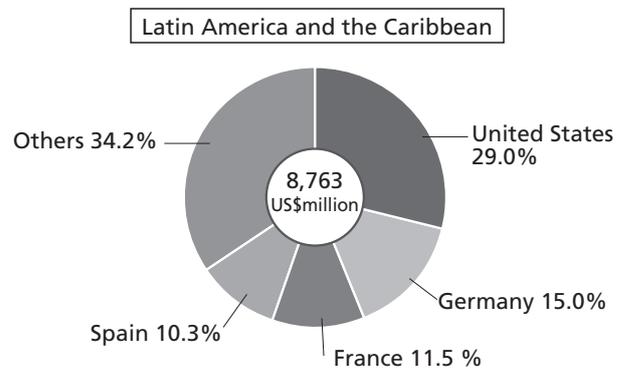
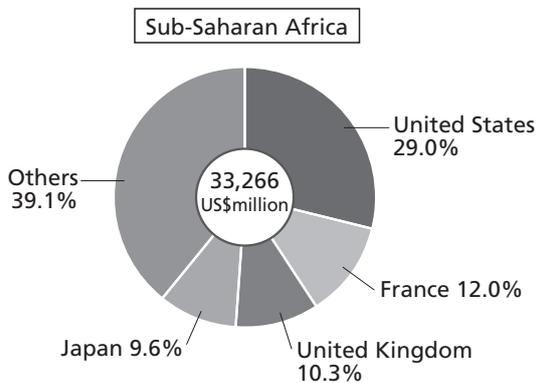
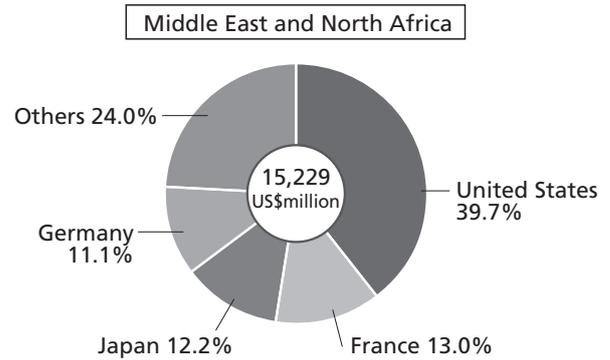
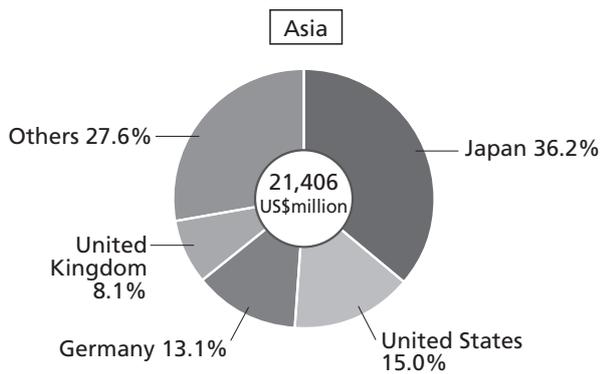
*1 Listed in descending order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement base).

*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

Chart III-27 Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2011)



Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Gross disbursement basis.

*2 Regional classifications are the same as those used in Chart III-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type.

*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries.

Chart III-28 Grant Share of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country	Rank	2010/2011	Rank	2009/2010
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	6	100.0
Ireland	7	100.0	7	100.0
Austria	8	99.8	8	99.7
Sweden	9	99.8	9	98.9
Australia	10	98.9	12	98.2
Belgium	11	98.4	14	97.7
Switzerland	12	98.1	11	98.8
Denmark	13	97.8	10	98.8
Finland	14	97.3	13	98.0
Italy	15	96.5	16	95.4
Norway	16	95.6	15	97.4
United Kingdom	17	93.4	17	95.1
Spain	18	88.2	18	88.7
Germany	19	78.0	19	81.0
France	20	68.0	21	67.6
Portugal	21	62.4	20	75.2
Japan	22	54.7	22	52.3
Republic of Korea	23	45.3	23	45.7
Czech Republic		n.a.		n.a.
Iceland		n.a.		n.a.
Poland		n.a.		n.a.
Slovakia		n.a.		n.a.
DAC average		85.8		86.3

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are placed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2010/2011 average.

*2 Excludes debt relief.

*3 Percentages have been rounded up from the second decimal place so some countries may have different rankings despite having the same value.

Chart III-29 Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

(Average of two years, unit: US\$ million)

Country	Rank	2010/2011	Rank	2009/2010
United States	1	31,575	1	30,409
United Kingdom	2	13,240	2	11,849
Germany	3	12,366	3	11,788
Japan	4	11,559	5	9,723
France	5	10,835	4	10,884
Netherlands	6	6,507	6	6,527
Canada	7	5,382	8	4,649
Sweden	8	5,065	9	4,495
Spain	9	4,645	7	5,749
Norway	10	4,368	10	4,152
Australia	11	4,328	11	3,234
Italy	12	3,780	12	3,174
Belgium	13	3,010	14	2,828
Denmark	14	2,947	13	2,878
Switzerland	15	2,659	15	2,290
Finland	16	1,339	16	1,279
Austria	17	1,162	17	1,180
Ireland	18	904	18	950
Republic of Korea	19	879	19	724
Greece	20	466	20	557
Portugal	21	430	21	464
Luxembourg	22	408	22	409
New Zealand	23	383	24	326
Poland	24	364	23	337
Czech Republic	25	239	25	221
Slovakia	26	80	26	75
Iceland	27	27	27	32
Total		128,948		121,183

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

* Countries are listed in descending order of their average grant amounts for 2010/2011.

Chart III-30 Grant Element of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country	Rank	2010/2011	Rank	2009/2010
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0
Canada	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0
United Kingdom	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	1	100.0	14	99.9
Finland	14	100.0	13	100.0
Australia	15	99.7	16	99.4
Italy	16	99.7	17	99.0
Belgium	17	99.6	15	99.6
Spain	18	97.8	18	97.2
Republic of Korea	19	93.8	19	93.5
Germany	20	89.8	21	91.0
Portugal	21	89.0	20	92.9
Japan	22	88.9	22	87.6
France	23	85.0	23	86.1
Czech Republic		n.a.		n.a.
Iceland		n.a.		n.a.
Poland		n.a.		n.a.
Slovakia		n.a.		n.a.
DAC average		95.6		95.4

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Countries are listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2010/2011 average.

*2 Excluding debt relief.

*3 Grant Element (G.E.): a measure of the concessionality of a loan; it is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%; it is 100% for a grant. The percentage of GE increases in accordance with the softness of the loan's interest rate, maturity, and grace period.

*4 Percentages have been rounded up from the second decimal place so some countries may have different rankings despite having the same value.

Chart III-31 Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

(Commitments basis, unit: %)

Country	Untied		Partially Untied		Tied	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Norway	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Australia	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	99.8	100.0	—	—	0.2	—
Canada	99.2	99.2	—	—	0.8	0.8
France	99.0	96.6	—	—	1.0	3.4
Luxembourg	98.9	99.0	—	—	1.1	1.0
Ireland	98.4	100.0	1.6	—	—	—
Switzerland	98.0	74.0	—	—	2.0	26.0
Belgium	95.8	93.2	—	—	4.2	6.8
Japan	94.3	93.7	0.9	3.4	4.8	2.9
New Zealand	93.4	89.4	—	—	6.6	10.6
Spain	93.0	76.2	2.7	16.6	4.3	7.3
Germany	92.9	96.0	—	—	7.1	4.0
Denmark	91.1	93.5	—	—	2.6	6.5
Finland	84.5	84.3	—	—	15.5	15.7
Netherlands	82.7	93.2	—	—	17.3	6.8
United States	65.5	69.5	—	—	34.5	30.5
Italy	53.8	58.5	5.3	1.0	40.9	40.5
Austria	52.0	67.7	—	—	48.0	32.3
Republic of Korea	51.1	35.7	—	—	48.9	64.3
Greece	47.8	62.2	0.1	0.0	52.1	37.8
Portugal	12.0	32.9	—	—	88.0	67.1
Czech Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovakia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DAC average	83.4	83.7	0.3	1.3	16.1	15.0

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Untied: Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*2 Tied: Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*3 Countries are listed in descending order of their untied share.

*4 The total may not amount to 100% due to rounding.

*5 Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs.

Chart III-32 Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

	Net disbursements		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total
	Quantitative comparison									
Net ODA disbursements (in 100 million USD)										
2011		108.3	307.8	138.3	130.0	140.9	43.3	54.6	1,344.1	
2012		106.0	304.6	136.6	121.1	131.1	26.4	56.8	1,254.4	
As percent of GNI (%) 2011		0.18	0.20	0.56	0.46	0.39	0.20	0.32	0.31	
2012		0.17	0.19	0.56	0.46	0.38	0.13	0.32	0.29	
Share of DAC countries total (2012, %)		8.5	24.3	10.9	9.7	10.4	2.1	4.5	100.0	
Change from previous year (2011 → 2012, %)		-2.1	-1.0	-1.3	-6.9	-7.0	-39.0	4.0	-6.7	
Commitments in 2011 (including debt relief) (in 100 million USD)		198.3	335.0	74.3	144.7	196.9	49.3	59.7	1,494.3	
Share of multilateral aid (average of 2010 and 2011, %)		34.8	12.2	38.7	37.2	38.1	66.4	24.7	29.7	
Distribution (average of 2010 and 2011, %)		LDCs	50.4	48.0	53.0	37.7	39.4	52.4	63.3	48.3
		LICs	3.6	6.3	4.7	2.8	4.1	3.0	3.7	4.4
Qualitative comparison										
Commitments (unit: %)										
Grant element of total ODA (average of 2010 and 2011, excluding debt relief)		88.9	100.0	100.0	85.0	89.8	99.7	100.0	95.6	
Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2010 and 2011, excluding debt relief)		75.4	—	—	44.3	48.3	81.1	—	64.9	
Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2010 and 2011, excluding debt relief)		97.0	100.0	100.0	95.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	
Grant share of total ODA (average of 2010 and 2011, excluding debt relief)		54.7	100.0	93.4	68.0	78.0	96.5	100.0	85.8	
Grant share of total bilateral ODA (average of 2010 and 2011, excluding debt relief)		42.9	100.0	87.6	55.3	66.2	86.8	100.0	81.0	
Tying status of bilateral ODA (2011) (*)		Untied	94.3	65.5	100.0	99.0	92.9	53.8	99.2	83.4
		Partially United	0.9	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	0.3
		Tied	4.8	34.5	—	1.0	7.1	40.9	0.8	16.1

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT
 *1 Tying status of bilateral ODA excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs.
 *2 For 2012, preliminary figures used for countries other than Japan.

Chart III-33 Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2011)

(Commitment basis, Units: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC average
	Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)		24.0	52.6	50.1	28.1	39.8	13.7	44.3
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)		40.6	6.3	9.0	11.4	24.3	1.4	8.2	15.0
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)		4.1	5.2	2.6	3.3	4.2	1.9	6.5	4.9
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)		16.7	8.3	13.9	20.6	19.1	2.3	10.7	13.3
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid, food aid, etc.)		7.1	16.3	9.7	1.5	3.9	5.2	12.8	9.7
Program assistance, etc. (debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.)		7.4	11.4	14.7	35.1	8.6	75.4	17.5	16.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT
 *1 Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of the total for each sector.
 *2 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries

Chart III-34 Share of Aid through Multilateral Institutions among the ODA Totals of Major DAC Countries

(Net disbursement basis, average of two years, unit: %)

Country \ Calendar year	2005/2006 Average	2006/2007 Average	2007/2008 Average	2008/2009 Average	2009/2010 Average	2010/2011 Average
Japan	27.3	30.8	27.2	31.8	34.2	34.8
United States	9.2	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.5	12.2
United Kingdom	27.2	35.7	39.5	35.4	36.7	38.7
France	26.5	30.8	37.8	41.1	41.3	37.2
Germany	29.4	34.1	35.2	38.0	39.6	38.1
Italy	51.1	57.0	64.8	66.7	74.0	66.4
Canada	27.9	26.8	26.5	26.0	23.3	24.7
DAC Average	24.8	28.1	29.4	29.7	29.9	29.7

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Section 2

The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart III-35 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2011)

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

Country	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total	ODA to GNI ratio (%)
United States	30,783	2,567	23,284	108,451	165,085	1.09
Germany	14,093	-410	1,598	40,921	56,202	1.54
United Kingdom	13,832	-40	631	32,428	46,851	1.91
France	12,997	-71	—	21,289	34,216	1.21
Japan	10,831	2,905	497	47,594	61,828	1.02
Netherlands	6,344	—	231	15,472	22,046	2.62
Sweden	5,603	-133	31	1,097	6,598	1.20
Canada	5,459	331	2,045	5,714	13,548	0.79
Australia	4,924	262	1,373	11,904	18,463	1.27
Norway	4,756	—	—	0	4,755	0.96
Italy	4,326	-214	111	7,689	11,912	0.55
Spain	4,173	4	—	15,968	20,145	1.38
Switzerland	3,051	—	466	8,448	11,965	1.76
Denmark	2,931	45	198	-356	2,818	0.82
Belgium	2,807	-15	519	-2,126	1,185	0.23
Finland	1,406	1,093	14	-1,498	1,016	0.38
Republic of Korea	1,325	2,238	175	8,343	12,080	1.08
Austria	1,111	30	182	4,778	6,101	1.47
Ireland	914	—	530	1,000	2,444	1.37
Portugal	708	1	5	-2,013	-1,299	-0.57
Greece	425	—	0	60	485	0.17
New Zealand	424	10	74	28	536	0.35
Poland	417	—	—	—	417	—
Luxembourg	409	—	7	—	417	0.99
Czech Republic	250	—	—	—	250	—
Slovakia	86	—	—	—	86	—
Iceland	26	—	-1	—	25	—
DAC total	134,411	8,603	31,969	325,192	500,175	1.15

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Country names are in order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement).

*2 Due to rounding, the grand total may not match the sum of total.

*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

*4 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments, etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

*5 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than 1.

Chart III-36 Support to NGOs by DAC Countries

Classification	Grants by NGO (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements (US\$ million)		Ratio of Grants by NGO to ODA disbursements		Government support to NGOs (US\$ million)		Share of support to NGOs in ODA(%)		(Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) per capita (US\$)		Share of government support to (Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) (%)	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Country														
Australia	1,373	928	4,924	3,826	3.6	4.1	17	92	0.3	2.4	59.9	45.7	1.2	9.0
Austria	182	167	1,111	1,208	6.1	7.2	1	0	0.1	0.0	21.6	20.0	0.3	0.2
Belgium	519	377	2,807	3,004	5.4	8.0	206	185	7.3	6.2	66.2	51.8	28.4	32.9
Canada	2,045	1,953	5,459	5,214	2.7	2.7	55	24	1.0	0.5	60.7	58.0	2.6	1.2
Czech Republic	—	—	250	228	—	—	—	1	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	100.0
Denmark	198	178	2,931	2,871	14.8	16.1	147	135	5.0	4.7	61.8	56.2	42.6	43.1
Finland	14	14	1,406	1,333	100.8	97.2	4	3	0.3	0.2	3.4	3.1	23.9	18.0
France	—	—	12,997	12,915	—	—	1	12	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	100.0
Germany	1,598	1,464	14,093	12,985	8.8	8.9	—	—	—	—	19.5	17.9	—	—
Greece	0	10	425	508	2359.8	48.8	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.9	—	—
Iceland	-1	—	26	29	—	—	1	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	530	300	914	895	1.7	3.0	118	93	12.9	10.4	141.2	85.8	18.2	23.6
Italy	111	150	4,326	2,996	39.0	19.9	0	15	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.7	0.4	9.0
Japan	497	692	10,831	11,058	21.8	16.0	97	141	0.9	1.3	4.6	6.5	16.3	16.9
Luxembourg	7	9	409	403	54.8	45.8	5	6	1.3	1.4	25.3	28.6	42.2	39.6
Netherlands	231	657	6,344	6,357	27.5	9.7	2	135	0.0	2.1	13.9	48.0	0.7	17.0
New Zealand	74	49	424	342	5.8	6.9	8	8	1.8	2.4	18.4	13.2	9.3	14.3
Norway	—	—	4,756	4,372	—	—	249	225	5.2	5.1	49.9	45.6	100.0	100.0
Poland	—	—	417	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	5	5	708	649	133.0	131.6	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.3	5.4
Republic of Korea	175	49	1,325	1,174	7.6	23.9	0	1	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.2	1.1
Slovakia	—	—	86	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	4,173	5,949	—	—	7	34	0.2	0.6	0.1	—	—	—
Sweden	31	221	5,603	4,533	179.3	20.5	18	104	0.3	2.3	5.1	36.1	35.9	31.9
Switzerland	466	414	3,051	2,300	6.5	5.6	106	88	3.5	3.8	71.9	66.6	18.5	17.5
United Kingdom	631	352	13,832	13,053	21.9	37.1	309	269	2.2	2.1	15.1	10.0	32.8	43.3
United States	23,284	22,786	30,783	30,353	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	74.7	73.7	—	—
DAC Total (average)	31,969	30,775	134,411	129,008	4.2	4.2	1,349	1,569	1.0	1.2	32.7	32.0	4.0	4.9

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 ODA disbursements are net disbursements.

*2 NGO aid disbursements = Grants by NGO + Government subsidies

*3 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than 1.

Section 3

DAC List of ODA Recipients

Chart III-37 > DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2012–2013 disbursements)

Countries receiving ODA			
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (49 countries)	Other Low Income Countries (LDCs) (per capita GNI < US\$1,005)	Lower Middle Income Countries that are not LDCs (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1006 - 3,975)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$3,976–12,275)
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central Africa Chad Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania	Kenya Kyrgyz Republic North Korea Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Belize Bolivia Cameroon Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Federated States of Micronesia Fiji Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Iraq Kosovo *2 Marshall Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Palestinian Territories	Albania Algeria Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Chile China Colombia Cook Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Gabon Grenada Iran Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon
Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Somalia South Sudan Sudan Tanzania The Gambia Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia		Papua New Guinea Paraguay Philippines Republic of Congo Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria Tokelau Tonga Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam	Libya Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mexico Montenegro Montserrat Namibia Nauru Niue Palau Panama Peru Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Helena Saint Lucia Saint Vincent Serbia Seychelles South Africa Suriname Thailand Tunisia Turkey Uruguay Venezuela Wallis and Futuna Islands

Source: DAC documents

*1 GNI values are from 2010.

*2 This does not imply any legal position of the OECD regarding Kosovo's status.

Section 4 ODA from Non-DAC Donors

Chart III-38 ODA Disbursements from Non-DAC Donor Countries and Regions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Donor country	Calendar year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic* ⁴		179	249	215	228	250
Estonia		16	22	18	19	24
Hungary		103	107	117	114	140
Iceland* ⁴		48	48	34	29	26
Israel* ¹		111	138	124	145	206
Poland* ⁴		363	372	375	378	417
Slovakia* ⁴		67	92	75	74	86
Slovenia* ⁴		54	68	71	59	63
Turkey		602	780	707	967	1,273
Other donors						
Bulgaria		—	—	—	40	48
Taiwan		514	435	411	381	381
Cyprus		35	37	46	51	38
Kuwait		110	283	221	211	144
Latvia		16	22	21	16	19
Liechtenstein		18	24	26	27	31
Lithuania		48	48	36	37	52
Malta		—	—	14	14	20
Romania		—	123	153	114	164
Russia		—	—	—	472	479
Saudi Arabia		1,551	4,979	3,134	3,480	5,095
Thailand		67	178	40	10	31
United Arab Emirates		2,426	1,266	834	412	737
Total		6,328	9,272	6,672	7,276	9,725

Source: Development Co-operation Report

*1 Includes the following assistance amounts for immigrating to Israel from developing countries: US\$ 42.9 million in 2007, US\$ 43.6 million in 2008, US\$ 35.4 million in 2009, US\$ 40.2 million in 2010, and US\$ 49.2 million in 2011.

*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

*3 The above table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

*4 The Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia formally became DAC members in 2013.

Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

A

AAA Accra Agenda for Action
ABMI Asian Bond Markets Initiative
ABS Access and Benefit-Sharing
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADF Asian Development Fund
AfDB African Development Bank
AfDF African Development Fund
AFISMA African-led International Support Mission to Mali
AfT Aid for Trade
AHA Centre ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance
ALOS Advanced Land Observing Satellite
AMIS Agricultural Market Information System
AMRO ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APO Asian Productivity Organization
APT Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
APTERR ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM Asia-Europe Meeting
AU African Union
AUN/SEED-Net ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

B

BEGIN Basic Education for Growth Initiative
BHN Basic Human Needs
BOP Base Of the economic Pyramid

C

CARD Coalition for African Rice Development
CARICOM Caribbean Community
CBD Convention on Biological Diversity
CCT Clean Coal Technology
CDP UN Committee for Development Policy
CEPA Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
CERT Computer Emergency Response Team
CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGIF Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility
CIF Climate Investment Fund
CMI Chiang Mai Initiative
CMIM Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP Conference of Parties
CORE Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPCJF Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

D

DDR Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DESD Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
DFC Dedicated Freight Corridor
DFID Department for International Development
DMIC Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

E

E/N Exchange of Notes
EAC East African Community
EAS East Asia Summit
EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
eCentre Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response
EcoISD Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development
EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA Education for All
EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMBRACE Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care
EPA Economic Partnership Agreement
EPSA Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa
ERIA Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
ESD Education for Sustainable Development
EU European Union

F

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
FTA Free Trade Area
FTI Fast Track Initiative

G

GAD Gender and Development
GAVI the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GCF Green Climate Fund
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEF Global Environment Facility
GF-TADs Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
GHIT Fund Global Health Innovative Technology Fund
GNI Gross National Income
GPE Global Partnership for Education
GRIPS National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
GSP Generalized System of Preferences

H

HICs High Income Countries
HIPCs Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

I

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICCROM International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT Information and Communication Technology
IDA International Development Association
IDB Inter-American Development Bank
IEA International Energy Agency
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
ILO International Labour Organization
IMB International Maritime Bureau
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
IMT International Monitoring Team

IOM International Organization for Migration
IPBES Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISDB-T Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial
ITTO International Tropical Timber Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

J

JAIF Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund
JANIC Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
JAXA Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation
J-BIRD Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development
JCS Joint Cooperation Strategy
JETRO Japan External Trade Organization
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
JOGMEC Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation
JPF Japan Platform

L

LDCs Least Developed Countries
LICs Low Income Countries
LMICs Lower Middle Income Countries
LTTE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

M

MDBs Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MERCOSUR Mercado Común del Sur
MIF Multilateral Investment Fund
MILF Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MOP Meeting of the Parties
MRC Mekong River Commission

N

NERICA New Rice for Africa
NEXI Nippon Export and Investment Insurance
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NPIF Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
NPS New Psychoactive Substance

O

ODA Official Development Assistance
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC OECD Development Assistance Committee
OFCF Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan
OIE World Organisation for Animal Health
OOF Other Official Flows

P

PIDA Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PIF Pacific Islands Forum
PKO Peacekeeping Operations
PPP Public-Private Partnership
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTWC Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

R

RAI Responsible Agricultural Investment
RECCA Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan
REDD Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

S

SADC Southern African Development Community
SATREPS Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
SICA Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
SMASE-WECSA Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa
SPREP South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme

T

TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African Development

U

UMICs Upper Middle Income Countries
UN United Nations
UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAFEI United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCRD United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAC United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDCP United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/IETC UNEP/International Environmental Technology Centre
UNEP/ROAP UNEP/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMISS United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNOCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

W

WASABI Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative
WCO World Customs Organization
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization
WI Wetlands International
WID Women in Development
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
W-SAT The Water Security Action Team
WSSD World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO World Trade Organization

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