

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2016

From
the People of Japan

Japan's International Cooperation



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Cover photograph]



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Kaori Koizumi, conducts medical checks at a health center operated by the NGO, Asha Deep Foundation in Uttar Pradesh, India. She provides advice on health examination and health improvement and carries out activities such as outpatient treatment for tuberculosis, health guidance for people living on mountains of garbage in the area, and rehabilitation for handicapped children in cooperation with local healthcare workers at its healthcare centers. (Photo: JICA India Office)

[Back cover photograph]



A "Japanese Week" class introducing Japanese culture is held at the Banban Primary School near the city of Luganville on Santo Island, Vanuatu. A boy is proudly showing the "Ayatori," the string art he learned during the class called "Let's play with Japanese toys!" (Photo: Tamami Shimomura)

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 the 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 events.

Foreword

Last year was critically important and carried heavy responsibility for Japan's diplomacy, but it was also a significant year from the viewpoint of Japan's development cooperation.

Holding the G7 Presidency, Japan affirmed our strong commitment to tackle ever more serious global issues and lead efforts for further contribution to peace and stability as well as prosperity of the international society. Japan advanced collaboration between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation for reconstruction in order to make substantial ODA contribution, particularly in response to the refugees and migrants stemming from the crisis in Syria. In August 2016, Japan co-organized the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in Kenya—for the first time on African soil. Following the end of the Cold War, international attention on Africa has been in decline yet the launch of this initiative by Japan demonstrated our willingness to play a leading role in refocusing priority on Africa. Last year's conference, the sixth since the first conference was held in 1993, reaffirmed that Africa still has high expectations from Japan. Furthermore, 2016 was the first year implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations in 2015. Japan launched the SDGs Promotion Headquarters comprised of all Cabinet members, and is taking initiative in achieving the goals of the Agenda. By seriously addressing issues vital to international society, Japan can show a leading presence in the world and strengthen its credibility. Last year's efforts reinforced that ODA is an important diplomatic tool to forge significant international contribution, a notion we have held for a long time.

Peace and stability in the world and economic growth in developing countries have direct impacts on Japan. From the perspective of Proactive Contribution to Peace based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan's contribution through ODA to find solutions for the challenges facing the international society also means securing Japan's national interests. Based on this understanding, in 2015 the Cabinet decided the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan's new development cooperation guidelines tailored to address changes in the international environment. The trust placed in Japan by developing countries rests on our development cooperation over the past 60 years, in which Japan, as a partner on equal standing with counterpart countries, placed the spotlight on all people including the socially vulnerable, and customized its support to match their needs. This basic concept of ODA will not change under the new Charter. Japan will simultaneously develop "quality infrastructure" by drawing on its expertise and technologies, which in turn will lead to "quality growth" in developing countries and growth of the Japanese economy. It is also essential to implement cooperation that will promote two-way economic growth. In this regard, it will become even more necessary to collaborate with diverse parties, including private companies, local governments, and NGOs.

Last but not least, 2016 saw a fundamental overhaul of Japan's safety measures for personnel engaged in international cooperation. Following the tragedy in Bangladesh in July last year, the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects was established under my leadership, thereby introducing new safety measures for international cooperation personnel. ODA cannot be implemented without securing the safety of all personnel. Japan will steadily implement these safety measures to leave no one behind in terms of safety.

Looking back on this past year, this White Paper provides an introduction to the contributions Japan made during the G7 Presidency, and the path Japan has taken under its Development Cooperation Charter. ODA is an important tool, both for fulfilling Japan's responsibility in international society and for promoting the national interests of Japan. Therefore, Japan needs to further evolve ODA. On the other hand, the Government of Japan's severe fiscal situation and domestic challenges are a reality, meaning ODA often faces harsh criticism. Thus the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responsibility to carefully explain the activities and significance of ODA to the Japanese people, and gain their understanding and support in making more strategic and effective use of ODA. We will continue these efforts ceaselessly to realize diplomacy that goes together with the Japanese people.

I sincerely hope that this White Paper will help in this endeavor.

March 2017

Minister for Foreign Affairs

岸田文雄

Fumio Kishida



Japan's Development Cooperation Policy

- Development Cooperation Charter -

The foundation of Japan's development cooperation policy is the Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet in February 2015). Japan defines its development cooperation policy as being based on: adhering to the course it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, while contributing even more proactively to securing the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation; and securing the national interests of Japan through this approach. The Charter sets forth these basic policies of Japan, and stipulates that Official Development Assistance (ODA) will be utilized ever more strategically and effectively as one of the most important foreign policy tools for realizing those policies. At a time when development issues are becoming more diverse and complex, requiring development cooperation not only by states but also by various actors including private companies and NGOs, ODA must fulfill the role of catalyst for gathering these diverse forces.

1. Basic policies of the development cooperation of Japan

The Charter identifies the following three basic policies of the Japan's development cooperation implemented for the aforementioned objectives.

(1) Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Cooperation for non-military purposes is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution for Japan as a peace-loving nation, and is an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for the peace and prosperity of the international community. Under this policy, Japan will continue to comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.

(2) Promoting human security

Human security — a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment — is the guiding principle of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will focus its development cooperation on people — especially those liable to be vulnerable, and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security and mainstream the concept even further in the international community.

(3) Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

Supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries and aiming for self-reliant development in the future has been the traditional stance in Japan's development cooperation. Japan attaches importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions in developing countries, and will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by carrying out development cooperation focusing on dialogue and collaboration, such as development cooperation in which Japan proactively presents proposals.

2. Priority issues

In line with the basic policies described above, Japan will promote development cooperation in accordance with the following priority issues while taking note of the inter-relationships between them.

(1) "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

Realization of economic growth is essential for reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, in the world but it is necessary for that growth to be "quality growth" that has the following three features: (i) "inclusiveness," meaning that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind, (ii) "sustainability," meaning that the growth is sustainable over generations in terms of harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming, among other aspects, and (iii) "resilience," meaning being able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. In pursuing poverty eradication through the realization of this quality growth, Japan also provides assistance, etc. to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth and for people-centered development that supports basic human life.

(2) Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan provides assistance so as to share universal values as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society. In particular, working towards sharing universal values, Japan works on assistance for the establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights. Moreover, working towards realizing a peaceful, stable and secure society, Japan extends assistance for peacebuilding, emergency humanitarian assistance, capacity building of law enforcement authorities, combatting terrorism, and capacity building in relation to seas, outer space and cyberspace.

(3) Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues, climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect the international community as a whole, with particularly serious impact on the poor and other vulnerable people. These problems require united efforts by the international community to build a sustainable and resilient society through the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), etc. Japan is truly leading the efforts of the international community towards overcoming these global challenges.

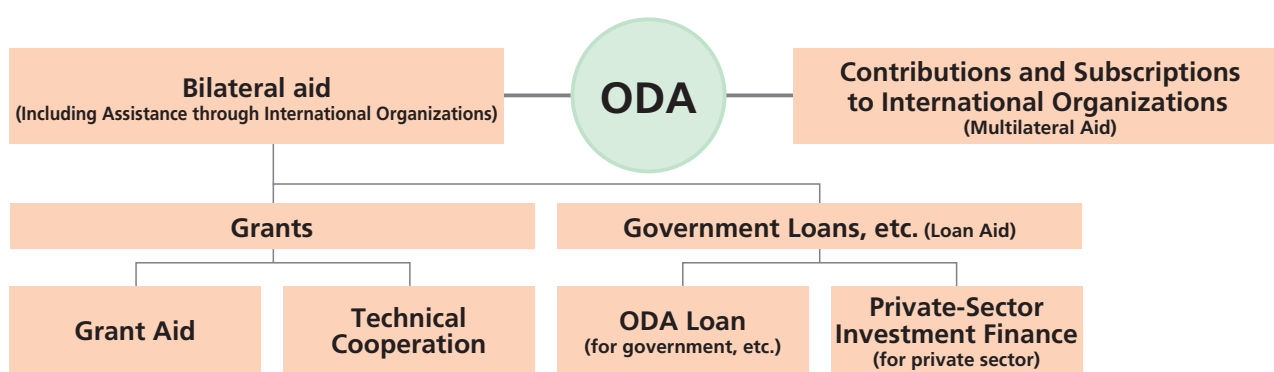
Based on the above priority issues, in addition to development cooperation that caters to the needs and characteristics of each country, Japan is also engaged in greater-area development, strengthening regional connectivity, etc. Furthermore, Japan extends necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development are laden with a variety of development challenges and countries such as small island countries that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

3. Principles and arrangements for the implementation of development cooperation

(1) When promoting development cooperation, Japan (i) constantly establishes policies and sets goals based on its foreign policy, (ii) aims for synergetic effects between ODA and non-ODA financing and activities, and (iii) constantly conducts evaluations at the policy and project level, and reflects the results of the evaluations in the policy decision-making process. Furthermore, the principles for ensuring the appropriateness of the development cooperation are (i) taking into consideration the situation pertaining to the consolidation of democracy, the rule of law and the guarantee of basic human rights (in developing countries), and (ii) avoiding use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts (regarding development cooperation for civilian or non-military purposes involving the military or military personnel, Japan will

examine it on a case-by-case basis focusing on its substantial significance), and Japan also advances development cooperation keeping in mind its impact on the environment and climate change, fairness, consideration for the socially vulnerable, the promotion of women's participation, among other factors. (2) Japan will continue to improve the structures of the governmental and implementing agencies responsible for development cooperation, and when implementing development cooperation Japan will strengthen collaboration with private companies, local governments, universities, research institutions, and civil society. Japan also continues to partner with international organizations, NGOs, and peacekeeping operations (PKOs) in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation, and promote collaboration with international organizations, regional organizations, and emerging donors.

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)



● What is ODA?

Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to grants, loans, etc. with concessional conditions that are given to developing countries and regions, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the improvement of economic development and welfare.

The eligible developing countries and regions are included on the list created by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Japan currently provides funds (grants, loans, etc.) and technologies that are useful for “development,” including peacebuilding, governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance, in the form of ODA to these eligible countries and regions.

● What types of ODA are there?

ODA includes bilateral aid to directly assist developing countries and regions, and multilateral aid, which consists of contributions to international organizations.

Bilateral aid can be divided into grants and loans including government loans. Grants are cooperation that is provided to developing countries and regions without requiring repayment, and include grant aid which provides the necessary funds for the development of the society and economy of developing countries and regions without imposing an obligation of repayment, and technical cooperation which utilizes the know-how, technology, and experience of Japan to develop the human resources that will be the actors in the development of the society and economy of developing countries and regions. Grants also include contributions to specific projects implemented by international organizations.

Loans such as government loans include ODA loans for lending the necessary funds to developing countries and regions under concessional loan terms such as a low interest rate and long repayment period, and Private-Sector Investment Finance which offers loans and investment to corporations and other entities. In the private sector responsible for implementing projects in developing countries and regions.

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.

Japan is supporting development in developing countries and regions by providing these various types of ODA. Furthermore, ODA, as the core of various activities that are useful for development, currently serves as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and development actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

☆ An explanation about ODA is also available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/about/index.html>).

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Local people of the Brenna Province in central Ethiopia gathered around a well constructed with Japanese assistance to help address the water shortage caused by drought. (Photo: Miho Harada / Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia)

Part I

The G7 Ise-Shima Summit and the Development Cooperation Charter

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Initiatives of Japan as the G7 Presidency



Leaders participating in the G7 Summit, held in Ise-Shima, Mie Prefecture in May 2016. 2016 marked the sixth G7 presidency of Japan.

Japan intends to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society by cooperating with the international community to tackle various global challenges in the world and building a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community. In May 2016, Japan held the presidency of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, honestly addressed the development issues and global issues that the world faces, and led the discussions of the international community. In this section we mainly introduce the outcomes of Japan's exercising leadership while holding the G7 presidency to address these challenges and its efforts to overcome them, etc. Furthermore, we would like to look back on the steps taken by Japan in 2016 under the Development Cooperation Charter that was revised for the first time in 12 years in February 2015.

Section 1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The G7 Ise-Shima Summit was the first summit after the adoption of the SDGs, and the G7 affirmed its commitment to the SDGs as a priority issue in development cooperation. Before this, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) was adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015, as the universal development goals of the entire international community to be achieved by 2030. The 2030 Agenda, unlike its predecessors the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which focused on developing countries, was formulated as a set of development goals to

be undertaken by both developing countries and developed countries together. The SDGs are comprised of 17 goals and 169 targets. The goals in the SDGs are comprehensive and wide-ranging and cover the issues listed in the MDGs such as poverty, hunger, health, education, gender, water and sanitation and new goals in relation to economic growth, infrastructure, and climate change countermeasures that were not clearly included in the MDGs.

In order to lead the G7, Japan established the SDGs Promotion Headquarters headed by the Prime Minister and

composed of all ministers in May 2016, and decided to compile Japan's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles at the first meeting.

The Guiding Principles were prepared in close consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings under the auspices of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters were held twice, in September and November 2016. The meetings were attended by a wide range of participants including NGOs/NPOs, academia, private sector, and international organizations. In addition, ideas and suggestions were gathered through public comments from a wide range of stakeholders. As a result, at the second meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters held in December the same year, the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles were decided.

In the Implementation Guiding Principles, it states "Become a leader towards a future where economic, social and environmental improvements are attained in an integrated, sustainable and resilient manner while leaving no one behind" as the vision of Japan. Also, it stipulates five implementation principles and follow-up. The Guiding Principles were prepared in an attempt to capture the SDGs in accordance with the Japanese situation and sets out eight priority issues including "Empowerment of All People" and "Achievement of Good Health and Longevity." The annex of the Guiding Principles states 140 concrete measures

covering actions in Japan and overseas submitted by the relevant government ministries and agencies.

Furthermore, at the second meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, Prime Minister Abe announced specific promotion measures aimed at achieving the SDGs. Regarding global health, he presented a policy of providing assistance with a total value of approximately \$400 million for international health organizations in the areas of infectious disease control, health system strengthening, women's health, and polio eradication. In addition, he stated Japan's intention to provide new financial assistance totaling \$500 million to further expand, both in quantity and quality, efforts to support refugees and countries accepting refugees by actively harnessing our experiences to date and our capabilities. Moreover, for promoting the contribution of women in developing countries, he stated that Japan would steadily proceed with initiatives valued at more than \$3 billion by the year 2018 with emphasis given to promoting women's and girls' rights, creating an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potential, and advancing women's leadership.

In Japan, the relevant government ministries and agencies are working together under the auspices of the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles and collaborating with stakeholders in all areas to lead the initiatives of the international community for achieving the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Section 2 Development and the Reduction of Disparities and Poverty

The objective of the 2030 Agenda, which the G7 Ise-Shima Summit committed to implementing domestically and internationally, reflects the unwavering determination of the international community to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable societies worldwide by 2030 and build a foundation for a more peaceful, stable, inclusive, and prosperous international community, leaving no one behind.

The reduction of disparities and poverty, in particular the eradication of absolute poverty in the world, is the most fundamental challenge in development, and it is essential to realize economic growth towards the self-reliant development of developing countries to address these issues. From this perspective, at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) held after the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya from August 27 to 28, 2016, participants emphasized that “quality growth” should be aimed for, in which the fruits of growth benefit the society at large, leaving no one behind.

In response to the request of Africa, TICAD VI was held in Africa for the first time in the more than 20-year history of TICAD. In TICAD VI, discussion was held among Japan, African countries, partner countries, international organizations, private sector participants, and members of civil society such as NGOs on three priority areas, “Promoting structural economic transformation through diversification and industrialization,” “Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life,” and “Promoting social stability for shared prosperity,” in order to respond to the various challenges that had emerged in

Africa since TICAD V in 2013.

The Nairobi Declaration adopted as the outcome document of TICAD VI, and its appendix, the Nairobi Implementation Plan, reaffirmed the two principles characteristic of TICAD, African ownership and international partnership. They also reaffirmed the respect for human security, and effective implementation and follow-up mechanism and announced concrete initiatives in the above mentioned three priority areas, taking into account Africa’s own initiative for development and poverty reduction, Agenda 2063,¹ and the international discussions such as SDGs.

At the Opening Session of TICAD IV, Prime Minister Abe announced that, for a period of three years from 2016 to 2018, Japan will invest approximately \$30 billion under the public-private partnership (PPP) for the future of Africa through human resources development to 10 million people (“Empowerment”) by making use of the strength of Japan (“Quality”) and also by developing quality infrastructure, building health systems and laying the foundations for peace and stability, in accordance with the three priority areas of the Nairobi Declaration. These initiatives are the first step towards the realization of the outcomes of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (related to quality infrastructure investment, health and women). In order to make the most of the excellent science, technologies and innovation of Japan and steadily achieve the outcomes, we will thoroughly implement the measures for the development of Africa announced at TICAD IV including through ministerial meetings in the TICAD process.



The closing session of TICAD VI held for two days starting from August 27, 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe co-chaired with President Kenyatta of Kenya (host country), and President Deby Itno of Chad (AU Chair of 2016). (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Note 1: This is a charter established based on the Declaration of OAU/AU 50th Anniversary, for the integration and development of Africa over the next 50 years. It is the document that is the driving force for the continuation of Pan-Africanism aimed at the self-determination, growth, and freedom of Africa, and it was adopted at the Ordinary Assembly of the AU in January 2015.

Section 3 Humanitarian Assistance Including Refugee and Migrant Issues

Due to the impact of conflicts and natural disasters, acute poverty, climate change, etc., humanitarian crises have been becoming more complex, larger-scale, and more prolonged. As of 2016, the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) forced to evacuate due to conflicts had reached its highest level since World War II.

In May 2016, immediately before the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, the World Humanitarian Summit was held for the first time in response to the call by then Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon, and former Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda attended as the Representative of the Government of Japan. Approximately 9,000 participants, including the heads of State and Government of 55 countries, the heads of international organizations including then Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon, and representatives from NGOs, the private sector, and academic institutions, attended this summit. The participants discussed effective responses to intensifying humanitarian crises, such as the refugee issue in the Middle East region, and expressed their will to take concrete actions.



The Representative of the Government of Japan, Yasuo Fukuda delivers his speech at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016.

Representative Fukuda announced Japan's assistance to realize social stability and growth to bring benefits to all people in the Middle East and North Africa, to empower people suffering under severe humanitarian conditions around the world so that they can build their own country's future with their own hands. Examples include assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion in the three years between 2016 and 2018, including human resources development for 20,000 people, the wider acceptance of Syrian students to Japan, and deployment of the "Japan Team for Refugees and Communities (J-TRaC)" consisting of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and other experts.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan, which held the presidency, stated that the issues of refugees and migration

need to be recognized as global issues, and emphasized the importance of the basic philosophy of the 2030 Agenda that "no one will be left behind" when addressing those issues. In addition, Japan expressed its support for the United Nations-led initiatives on humanitarian crises and welcomed the World Humanitarian Summit, the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants (discussed below), and the Leaders' Summit on Refugees hosted by then US President Barack Obama (discussed below). As the country holding the presidency of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan stated that it is indispensable to resolve the root causes of the instability in the Middle East from a medium- and long-term perspective, through supporting recovery and development of the region by such means as tackling poverty, disparity and youth unemployment in addition to extending humanitarian assistance, and announced that under Prime Minister Abe's philosophy of "The Best Way is to Go in the Middle," the Government of Japan committed to providing the aforementioned assistance package in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a "tolerant and stable society" in the region.

In light of the major impact on the international community due to the movement of refugees and migrants, two summits addressing refugees and migration were held in September 2016 during the United Nations General Assembly high-level week. Prime Minister Abe attended both summits and delivered messages on Japan's efforts in addressing the refugee issues.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivers a speech at the "United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants" held in September 2016. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

On September 19, the "United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants" was held in response to the call by then United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. It was the first summit level meeting held with a specific focus on refugees and migrants and was attended by many United Nations member states and organizations. Prime Minister Abe stated that Japan provides assistance



Children displaced by the flood in Myanmar in 2015 (Photo: WFP)

taking into account the “humanitarian-development nexus,” a concept in which both humanitarian assistance to refugees and development cooperation for them and hosting countries and communities are implemented in parallel. Prime Minister Abe also announced that Japan would provide \$2.8 billion in total during the three years from 2016 for humanitarian and self-reliance assistance to refugees and migrants as well as support to host countries and communities.

On September 20, the “Leaders' Summit on Refugees” was held in response to the call by then US President Barack Obama, attended by representatives of about 50 states and organizations including Japan. To better address the global refugee crises, then President Obama called on the participating states to increase the funds for humanitarian assistance, accept more refugees, and support the self-reliance of refugees.

Prime Minister Abe, after explaining that the leaders of the G7 had discussed the issue of refugees at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, announced that in order to ensure

“human security”, Japan would provide assistance to refugees totaling \$2.8 billion, offer \$100 million in total to the newly established World Bank Global Crisis Response Platform, and human resources development including educational assistance and vocational training to approximately 1 million people, and that the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) as members of the J-TRaC would provide assistance to Syrian refugee children.

Through cooperation with international organizations, Japan will extend humanitarian as well as self-reliance assistance to refugees and migrants while implementing development cooperation to support economic development of host countries and communities. At the same time, Japan will enhance bilateral assistance which is beneficial to both refugees and their host countries, so as to promote the humanitarian and development nexus, and will steadily implement commitments made at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.



Syrian refugees waiting for registration at the UNHCR reception center in Bekaa Valley in Lebanon (Photo: UNHCR)

Section 4 Agendas Led by Japan

● Quality infrastructure investment

In May 2016, Japan held the presidency at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment incorporating the basic elements of quality infrastructure investment were endorsed by the G7. The global demand-supply gap of investment in infrastructure (socio-economic foundations) has become a serious bottleneck for economic growth throughout the world and development issues the world is facing. In particular, it is said that the demand for infrastructure development in Asia is enormous, but building infrastructure itself must not be the objective. The important points are that Asia continues to drive the global economy as a growth center of the world through infrastructure development, and the fruits of the growth reach all corners of the region and society, including the socially vulnerable. The awareness that “quality infrastructure investment” is necessary for realizing the above-mentioned objective is spreading throughout the world. Clear statements about “quality infrastructure investment” are made in the 2030 Agenda and the leaders’ documents of the recent G7, G20, and ASEAN² summits, and APEC,³ etc.

In infrastructure investment, it is important that while the infrastructure itself is user-friendly, safe, resilient against natural disasters and “quality”, the infrastructure project is based on the needs of the partner countries. In addition, the infrastructure development should put importance on harmonization with the local



Attaining the improvement of stable supply of electricity in Kenya's Rift Valley Province through the construction of Units 4 and 5 of the Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station (70 MW × 2) (Photo: JICA)

environment, communities and the lives of the people, the cost-effectiveness in the long run from construction to maintenance, and job creation and skill transfer to local areas. It is also important that coordination and dialogue from a long-term perspective are carefully carried out from the planning stage in compliance with international standards and rules. Moreover, the funding and know-how of the private sector need to be utilized. This is the big picture of “quality infrastructure investment.”

Furthermore, in advance of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan announced that it would provide financing of approximately \$200 billion over the next five years across the world through the “Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.” Subsequently the basic elements of quality infrastructure investment constituting the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment were also mentioned in the Nairobi Declaration adopted in TICAD VI, the G20 Hangzhou Summit Leaders’ Communique, the outcome documents of the East Asia Summit, etc., and the concept of quality infrastructure is recognized internationally. The Government of Japan will promote “quality infrastructure investment” under collaboration with countries around the world, including in Asia, and international organizations, while indicating the necessity of promotion of “quality infrastructure investment” and its specific content in various situations for the growth of the world and for the solution of development issues such as poverty, inequality, etc.



The Neak Loeung Bridge (Tsubasa Bridge) in Cambodia was opened to traffic in April 2015. The primary span is 640m with a total bridge length of 2,215m, and reaches 5,400m when including connected roads. Previously, crossing the Mekong River by ferry took one hour, but it has been reduced to approximately 5 minutes with the opening of the bridge. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Note 2: ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations

Note 3: APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

● Women

With the belief that it is essential for a vibrant and growing society to create an environment where women can demonstrate their power to the fullest extent, Japan is enhancing cooperation with the international community towards realization of “a society where women shine.” As a part of that cooperation, Japan has held the World Assembly for Women (WAW!) since 2014, inviting many leaders from overseas to appeal for a reformation of work-styles which are barriers to the promotion of women’s active participation in society and perceptions of gender norms between men and women, and in addition listening to the voices of youth and women facing difficulties, and holding comprehensive discussions on a variety of issues facing women, including disaster risk reduction, starting a business, education, peacebuilding, etc.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016 Japan, as the country holding the presidency and taking into account of the outcomes of the Elmau Summit (Germany) in 2015, took up empowerment of women including education, promoting the active role of women in the natural sciences and technology areas, etc. as one of the priority issues, and thereby increased the international momentum towards promoting the active role of women in all areas. Also, in order to put into practice the “gender mainstreaming” clearly stated in the SDGs, under the leadership of Prime Minister Abe, agenda items related to women were raised at all of the G7 ministerial meetings for the first time in history. The outcome of this was that the G7 leaders shared the perception that empowerment to realize the potential of women, promoting the active role of women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) areas and encouraging the participation of women in the areas of peace and security are important, and agreed to the

“G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace.” Furthermore, they launched the Women’s Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS) in order to increase momentum towards and foster an enabling environment for promoting the active role of women in the areas of science and technology.

Additionally, Japan took this opportunity to announce the Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment as one of the new thematic policies based on the Development Cooperation Charter, declared that it would implement the development of human resources including capacity building for approximately 5,000 female officials, etc. and improving the learning environment of approximately 50,000 girls over the three years from 2016 to 2018, and is steadily implementing these measures.

The Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, aiming to promote the active role of women in developing countries, has designated the priority areas of (i) promoting women and girls’ rights, (ii) creating an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potential, and (iii) advancing women’s leadership in politics, the economy, and other public fields. Specifically, it is aiming to assist the development of an environment and building of systems that enable women to expand the options in their own lives and independently pursue their own potential freely, through infrastructure with due consideration to gender perspectives, assistance for girls’ education including in STEM fields, promotion of the participation of women in leadership roles, particularly in disaster risk reduction, etc.



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida delivers a speech at WAW!2016, held in Tokyo in December 2016.

● Health

Japan places importance on and promotes its contribution to the area of global health under the concept of “human security,” which focuses on each individual person and realizes a society in which people can live with dignity through the protection and empowerment of individuals. In particular, since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the establishment of the Basic Design for Peace and Health, a guideline for Global Health policy under the Development Cooperation Charter in September 2015, Japan has exercised leadership to produce outcomes including the hosting of international conferences with regard to the response to public health emergencies and the promotion of Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016, Japan led the discussions as the country holding the presidency. The leaders highlighted health in the G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration and agreed on the importance of three areas, which are strengthening of the capacity to respond to public health emergencies, such as infectious diseases, promotion of UHC which also contributes to crisis management and response, and reinforcement of responses to antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Concrete actions in these areas were elaborated in the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan decided to contribute a total of approximately \$1.1 billion to international health organizations for preparedness for and prevention of public health emergencies, protection against infectious diseases, and health system strengthening aiming at the realization of UHC as Japan’s concrete contribution.

Moreover, TICAD VI held in August 2016 highlighted one of the priority areas and focused on strengthening the response to public health emergencies and promoting UHC, which also contributes to prevention and preparedness for those crises, as elaborated under one of the priority pillars “Promoting resilient health systems for quality life” in the Nairobi Declaration. Furthermore, Prime Minister



Infant medical check-up held at the Maternal and Child Health Center of the Chilenje Clinic in Zambia (Photo by Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

Abe announced, regarding the declaration at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, that Japan will contribute approximately \$1.1 billion to international health organizations, Japan would provide assistance of more than \$500 million to Africa through organizations including the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Gavi Vaccine Alliance to save the lives of more than 300,000 people, provide training to approximately 20,000 experts and policy officers for measures against infectious diseases, and increase the number of people who have access to the basic health services by approximately 2 million people. Also, in the high-level event on “UHC in Africa” jointly hosted by Japan and international organizations, the Global Fund and the World Bank announced they would make a contribution of \$24 billion over the next three to five years to health systems in Africa. Moreover, Japan jointly announced with the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the Global Fund, and the African Development Bank the policy framework “UHC in Africa” that African countries could refer to when formulating specific national strategies towards the realization of UHC in Africa.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Tomomi Kera, works as a midwife at the regional health division of the prefectural hospital of Punakha, the former capital city of Bhutan. She provides maternal and child health services such as consultation services for pregnant women, health checks for expecting mothers, health checks for infants, immunization, and family planning consultations. (Photo: Bhutan Broadcasting Service)

Looking Back on the Year 2016 under the Development Cooperation Charter



Ms. Miwa Sonoda (right), an expert and a leader of the JICA maternal and child health project, visits the hospital with the head of the hospital in Vientiane, Laos, and consults with local nurses. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Section 1 What is the Development Cooperation Charter?

The Development Cooperation Charter is the most fundamental policy document for the development cooperation policies of Japan. It was established and approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 as the first revision of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter in 12 years. We have implemented development cooperation policies under the new Charter in 2016, the second year after the revision.

Since 1964, over more than 60 years, Japan has promoted development cooperation, primarily in the form of ODA, contributing to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. In recent years, development issues arising from globalization, etc. have become more diverse, complex, and wide-ranging. The international community has to undertake a plethora of issues, including regional conflicts, large numbers of refugees, frequent terrorism, global warming, etc. Furthermore, the roles of public and private funds other

than ODA and a variety of actors other than government are growing; therefore the importance of collaboration amongst these actors is increasing. Moreover, in order to make development sustainable and effective, not only the initiatives of developed countries but also the collaboration between developed countries and developing countries are essential.

In this new era, Japan is resolutely continuing its course as a peace-loving nation while positioning development cooperation as a part of its proactive contribution to peace based on the principle of international cooperation, and specifically undertaking development cooperation in order to utilize ODA strategically as an important diplomatic policy tool. Based on such a recognition, the Development Cooperation Charter is also consistent with the basic policies of Japan, in particular the National Security Strategy and the Japan Revitalization Strategy.

The objective of development cooperation is to

contribute more proactively to securing the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Furthermore, such cooperation will also lead to ensuring the medium- to long-term national interests of Japan, such as maintaining the peace and security of Japan, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order

based on universal values. In this way, the international community and Japan can build a Win-Win relationship. The Development Cooperation Charter makes this point clear, positioning ODA as the driving force for promoting a variety of activities that help development and stating that the priority issues shall be proactively undertaken in accordance with the following basic policies.

Basic Policies

● Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan is proactively contributing to securing the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community through appropriate ways for Japan as a peace-loving nation and complying with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. Taking into account the fact that situations are increasing in which cooperation for non-military purposes with armed forces or members of the armed forces is necessary when undertaking the important issues of the international community, we have clarified the policy for development cooperation for non-military purposes with these people, which had not been sufficiently clear before.

● Promoting human security

Japan will focus on individuals – especially those liable to be vulnerable, and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so that people can live with dignity, free from fear and want.

● Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts, as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

Japan will attach importance to human resources development, economic and social infrastructure building, etc., which constitute the basis for the initiatives and self-help efforts of developing countries, and will focus on dialogue and collaboration in order to ascertain the true needs of the partner countries.

Priority issues

- “Quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth
- Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society
- Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

In 2016, Japan, as the G7 chair country, presented specific initiatives and led discussions for responding to the issues faced by the international community, in fora such as the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, TICAD VI, the ASEAN Summit, the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, etc. It is important to take

the lead in efforts to achieve the SDGs based on the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles established in December 2016. Japan intends to continue steadily implementing these initiatives, under the auspices of the Development Cooperation Charter, while also proactively and strategically utilizing ODA.

Section 2 Initiatives for Quality Growth

The development of quality infrastructure leads to the improvement of the lives of the people living nearby, and stimulates economic activities inside their country and region, so it is one of the important initiatives for supporting quality growth in each country. Japan has proactively assisted the development of quality infrastructure so that the public and private sectors can work together to achieve quality growth in a form aligned with the economic and development strategies of the respective countries and regions. For example, the Nhật Tân Bridge in Viet Nam which opened in 2015 was built using ODA loans from Japan, and the special technologies possessed by Japanese companies were used when constructing the bridge on soft ground.

The immense demand for infrastructure development continues to exist in each country and region, particularly in Asia, and the assistance for the development aimed at further growth is required. In order to meet this demand, Prime Minister Abe announced the Partnership for Quality



The completed Nhật Tân Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) in Viet Nam. The bridge will alleviate congestion and improve traffic efficiency across the Hong River in Ha Noi City and contribute to the city's economic development. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Infrastructure in May 2015, and Japan is collaborating with the Asia Development Bank (ADB) to provide “quality infrastructure investment” of approximately \$110 billion to Asia over the next five years, and is making efforts to provide more attractive finance for the infrastructure demand in Asia through the improvement of systems for ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF).

Moreover, on May 23, 2016 Prime Minister Abe made an announcement of the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure in which Japan would provide approximately \$200 billion to infrastructure demand, not only in Asia but also across the world. Furthermore, it was also mentioned that Japan would further advance the improvement of the systems and the strengthening of the functions of government agencies including JICA which implemented the assistance.

By steadily executing these initiatives, Japan intends to encourage quality growth through the development of quality infrastructure in the international community.



The Matadi Bridge, built with the assistance of Japan in 1983, is the only suspension bridge to cross the Congo River. Although regional conflicts began shortly after its completion, Japanese engineers were successful in transferring the related technologies, demonstrated by the bridge being well maintained for over 30 years since its completion. It is a symbol of friendship between Japan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Section 3 Human Resources Development

Human resources development through educational and vocational training of an appropriate quality is essential for economic growth and the solution of the poverty problems that arise from it. Assistance for human resources development to encourage productivity improvements and technological innovation is necessary not only in poor countries but also in countries that have achieved a certain level of economic growth, like Thailand for example, to ensure that they do not fall into the “middle income trap.” Human resources development is a cross-sectoral issue, and in order to respond to it Japan is actually implementing a variety of initiatives using ODA.

For example, in the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in 2015 Prime Minister Abe announced the Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative based on the view that industrial human resources that are responsible for establishing and upgrading the key industries of each country are essential for the sustained growth of Asia. This initiative will assist industrial human resources development of 40,000 people in the Asia region over the three years from 2015, mainly through technical cooperation.

Specifically, in accordance with the human resources development needs of each country based on its stage of economic development, Japan is assisting in the provision of basic education in the area such as science and mathematics, enhancing higher education in engineering, and helping the development of human resources in a wide range of areas, including technicians, engineers, researchers and developers, business managers, the officials in charge of the establishment of industrial policies, etc.

Furthermore, Japan is providing a variety of training programs in Japan tailored to the actual conditions in each developing country and region. One type of these programs provides opportunities to study at a graduate school in Japan. For example, under the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) a total of over 200 young officials come to Japan from approximately 10 countries every year in order to deepen their knowledge for the sake of the socio-economic development of their home countries at graduate schools in Japan.

Recently, Japanese training projects targeting not only officials, educators, and researchers but also promising



The farewell event for administrative officials dispatched from Myanmar to a master's program in Japan (Photo: Junichi Yamazaki / Japan International Cooperation Center)

business people have started. For example, the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative) provides Masters Course study and experience of internships at Japanese companies to the human resources of Africa. Moreover, in TICAD VI held in Kenya in August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would train approximately 30,000 industrial human resources in Africa that form the core of economic activities, through research, practical studies, and business practices, including the African Business Education Initiative for Youth 2.0.

The provision of these kinds of opportunities for training in Japan also leads to the trainees participating actively in their own countries after returning home, as people with a good understanding of Japan. For example, when Japanese companies advance their economic activities in Africa, they hope that there is a possibility that they will be able to cooperate with the graduates. In the past there was an actual example of a trainee from Hanoi University of Science and Technology in Viet Nam who visited Japan for an IT education capacity enhancement project formerly implemented by JICA who after returning home started a company named after the Japanese university at which he studied, and became a human resource bridging the IT industries of Japan and Viet Nam.

Moreover, based on the Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016 approved by the Cabinet in June 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and JICA began a new project called Innovative Asia. This project utilizes ODA, etc. to encourage the development and circulation of highly skilled human resources so that outstanding human resources in developing countries or other places in Asia can work at companies, etc. in Japan and contribute to innovation in Japan. They will contribute to their own country's innovation and industrial development. In the first phase of this project, Japan will establish partnerships with universities in 14 countries in Asia, including ASEAN countries, India, Sri Lanka, etc. to provide opportunities to study at graduate schools and research institutes, experience internships at companies, etc. in Japan. Under this project, the goal is to invite to Japan a total of 1,000 outstanding students involved in science and technology research over the five years from FY2017.

Furthermore, in the case that these foreign students wish to work for a fixed period in Japan, they will be able to receive preferential treatment when obtaining their status of residence in Japan (special additional points of the Points System for Highly Skilled Human Resources, etc.).

Innovation is born from the diversity of society. Through this project Japan will extend its efforts to enhance the circulation of knowledge and human resources in Asia including Japan, thereby fostering innovation, which is the foundation of sustained development of the economy, improving the lives of the people.

Section 4 Realization of a Peaceful and Secure Society and Addressing Global Challenges

● The rule of law

Establishment of the rule of law, promotion of good governance, promotion and establishment of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including the rights of women with development of infrastructure (socio-economic foundations) are the key to advancing development in a stable manner with the “quality growth” of developing countries. In particular, the rule of law is the essential foundation for realizing a fair and equitable society in a country, domestically, and at the same time it forms the basis for friendly and equal relations between states in external relationships. Japan has stipulated strengthening the rule of law in the international community as one of the pillars of its foreign policies, and contributed to strengthening the rule of law in each country through supporting legal and judicial reform and other related assistance. Japan’s cooperation for promoting the rule of law assists the self-help efforts of developing countries based on ensured good governance and contributes to build a base that is essential to lead sustained growth, through assistance for initiatives aimed at lawmaking as well as developing legal and judicial systems in developing countries, and the understanding and consolidation of said rule of law institutions in those countries.

Rational rules reflecting the will of the citizens must be brought into force, administered, and managed fairly and properly in order that developing countries can achieve goals such as economic growth, the guarantee of human rights, and poverty reduction and that people there can lead rich and peaceful lives. Japan is assisting initiatives for the development and improvement of legal and judicial systems in each developing country, focusing on developing human resources and tailored to the identified needs and issues in each country, through an all-Japan approach involving JICA, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Supreme Court of Japan, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, university staff, etc.

The country in which Japan first implemented assistance for the development of legal systems using ODA was Viet Nam. The Government of Viet Nam introduced the Doi Moi (Renewal) policy in 1986, and commenced development and revision of civil and commercial laws in order to switch to a market economy. In the context of this series of developments, Japan responded to a request from the Government of Viet Nam and commenced assistance for the development of legal systems using ODA in 1996, and used the methods such as dispatching the legal experts of Japan to Viet Nam and accepting Vietnamese trainees in Japan to provide assistance for the drafting of the civil laws and civil procedure laws that form the foundation of a country and for the development of the human resources

that would actually manage the laws and regulations. As one example of these long years of assistance bearing fruit, Lê Thành Long studied at Nagoya University from 1999 through the trainee acceptance system based on Japan’s ODA and has been highly successful, earning his doctorate in 2003 and becoming Minister of Justice in Viet Nam in April 2016.

In Nepal, a civil war between the government and the Maoist anti-government forces, triggered by a popular movement calling for democratization at the beginning of the 1990s, lasted for ten years from 1996 to the conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement in 2006, and during that period many Nepalese people lost their lives. In order to support their national efforts of democratization in Nepal after the civil war, Japan recognized the necessity of assistance for a variety of issues in the development of legal systems in Nepal such as needs of modern society, the gap between the new constitution and laws, the legal positioning of religious elements, and assisted lawmaking including the drafting of civil law, while carefully holding consultations between an advisory group comprised of experts from Japan and members of the legal profession in Nepal. (Refer to “Stories from the Field” on page 83.)



A public consultation on the five major bills including a draft of the civil law held in Kathmandu, Nepal (Photo: Takako Nagao)

Based on the government’s basic policies regarding assistance for the development of legal systems which were revised in May 2013, Japan has extended assistance for the development of legal and judicial systems giving priority to eight countries in Asia (Indonesia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Mongolia, Cambodia, Laos, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh). In addition to that, Japan is implementing such assistance to African countries, by dispatching judicial advisors to Cote d’Ivoire, helping to establish call centers that provide legal information to the citizens, and organizing criminal justice training for criminal justice officials for eight neighboring countries in West Africa, including Cote d’Ivoire, and the training has been held both in Japan and in Cote d’Ivoire. These forms of assistance not only contribute to the establishment of rule of law systems that ensure an

environment for free socio-economic activities as well as the stability of society in the partner countries; the support also makes it easier for foreign companies, including companies from Japan, to run venture businesses in those countries, which leads to the provision of advantages for the entire international community.

Japan has extended its support in the areas of governance, including promoting the rule of law, to approximately \$2.7 billion over the ten years from 2005 to 2014.

Ensuring law enforcement is also important for establishing the rule of law with consistency. Japan is

● Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy

Prime Minister Abe announced the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy on the occasion of the keynote speech at TICAD VI held in Kenya in August 2016. This strategy is based on the belief that a key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism created by the combination of the “two continents”: rapidly growing Asia and Africa that possesses huge potential of growth; and “two oceans”: the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, which are free and open. By envisioning this dynamism as an overarching and comprehensive concept, Japan will broaden the horizon of Japanese diplomacy.

Confidence, responsibility and leadership have been fostered in Southeast Asia and South Asia as democracies, and rule of law and market economies have already taken root. It is important to spread this success of Asia through the “free and open Indo-Pacific” to the Middle East and Africa to bring out its potential, or to encourage stability and prosperity in the entire region by improving

assisting capacity building of the customs and the police for government measures for anti-corruption, to control exports and imports weapons, and to combat human trafficking, other organized crimes, and terrorism. Furthermore, Japan is a maritime nation. In order to implement the rule of law at sea, Japan provides assistance for improving the law enforcement capacity of maritime security authorities in developing countries, through ODA and other assistance schemes with the donation of ships, technical assistance and capacity building of human resources.

the “connectivity” of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Specifically, starting from East Asia and going through South Asia, the Middle East, and then to Africa, Japan will implement various assistance such as for infrastructure development, trade and investment, development of the business environment, economic and social development, and human resources development in an integrated manner. For African countries, Japan will provide assistance for nation-building that respects the ownership of the partner countries with regard to not only the development perspective but also political and governance perspectives.

When implementing these kinds of strategies, the role of ODA is particularly important. For example, in order to realize the “vibrant and effective connectivity” that revitalizes the movement of goods and people in a region, Japan utilizes ODA not only to enhance physical connectivity through quality infrastructure investment such as the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Railway

A New Foreign Policy Strategy: “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

“Diplomacy that takes a panoramic perspective of the world map”

“Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation

Based on the accomplishments of the Abe Administration, Japan intends to further improve and expand these diplomatic concepts

“Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy”

A key for stability and prosperity of the international community is dynamism that is created by combining “Two Continents”: Asia that is rapidly growing and Africa that possess huge potential of growth; and “Two Oceans”: Free and open Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean

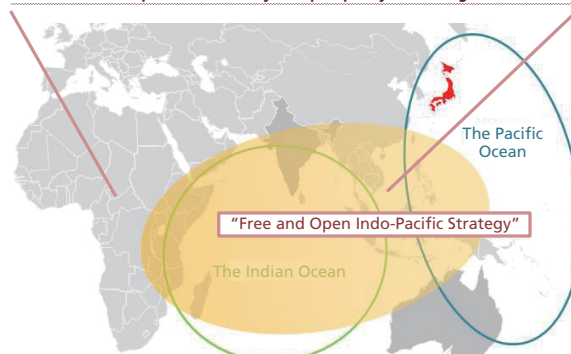
⇒ broaden the horizon of Japanese foreign policy by envisioning the above as an overarching, comprehensive concept

Africa

- Full of potential
 - population around 1.1 billion (15% of global population) → around 2.5 billion in 2050
 - account for 30,000,000 km² (22% of global area)
 - high economic growth rate (4.2% on average (2002-2013))
 - rich in natural resources and promising markets
- ⇒ progressing as a “developing continent” whereas still challenged by poverties and terrorism etc.

Japan will provide nation-building support in the area of development as well as politics and governance, in a way that respects the ownership of African countries, and not by forcing on or intervening in them

Improve “connectivity” between Asia and Africa through free and open Indo-Pacific, and promote stability and prosperity of the region as a whole



*To make the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” into shape, Japan will strengthen strategic collaboration with India, which has a historical relationship with East Africa, as well as the US and Australia.

Asia

- Increase of awareness of confidence, responsibility and leadership, as well as democracy, rule of law and market economy taking root in Southeast and South Asian countries
- ⇒ Currently expanding its success to Africa and bring out the potential of Africa as a “global main player” through a free and open Indo-Pacific

Japan will expand infrastructure development, trade and investment, and enhance business environment and human development from East Asia as a starting-point, to the Middle East and Africa

in India, but also to advance assistance for strengthening institutional connectivity such as facilitating customs clearance. Furthermore, it is also essential for human resources to skillfully use these kinds of infrastructure and systems, therefore Japan will proactively develop industrial human resources and highly skilled human resources, and strengthen people-to-people connectivity by providing support for human resource exchanges and building networks among Japan, Asia and Africa.

● Assistance for stabilization of the Middle East

In the Middle East, the number of Syrian and Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons remains at a high level, and they are kept in inhumane conditions. Furthermore, the burden of the countries hosting those refugees is increasing, and there are serious concerns that violent extremism will spread as a consequence of ongoing political chaos and a high rate of youth unemployment, especially in the North African countries. It is essential not only to provide humanitarian assistance but also to encourage addressing the root cause of the provision of destabilization in the Middle East by providing support for reconstruction and development, in particular to alleviate poverty, disparities, and youth unemployment from a medium- to long-term perspectives.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016, Japan announced that it would provide support of approximately

Moreover, it is extremely important to enhance the connectivity of the region, create economic spheres as integrated “dimensions” rather than spots or lines, and invigorate trade and investment to exert the potential of the region to the maximum extent. This will bring about a Win-Win relationship for both Japan and the international community. Japan intends to continue its contribution to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community by utilizing ODA strategically under the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy.

\$6 billion in total, including capacity building for around 20,000 people over the next three years under the philosophy of “The Best Way is to Go in the Middle” in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a “tolerant and stable society” in the Middle East.⁴ Furthermore, the G7 pledged more than \$3.6 billion including Japan’s new commitment of \$500 million, in support of Iraq’s efforts to combat terrorism, to address its fiscal challenges and to strengthen its economy. In addition, Japan announced its intention that it would dispatch the J-TRaC, a humanitarian assistance team consisting of JICA experts and volunteers to the refugee camps, host countries and communities, and accept up to 150 Syrian students studying abroad.

● Countermeasures for climate change and global issues

Global environmental issues have a serious impact on sustainable development, and they have already exceeded the level at which they can be solved through the efforts of one country. In order to prevent global warming, it is essential that all countries make efforts for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but the reality is that many developing countries need to make efforts to pursue their own economic development. In addition, these developing countries cannot implement sufficient countermeasures only with their own funds and implementation capabilities. Therefore, the international community will proactively provide assistance to

developing countries to promote global climate change countermeasures.

Climate change countermeasures are broadly classified as “mitigation” measures and as “adaptation” measures. The former aim to reduce GHG through energy conservation, promotion of the use of low-carbon energy such as renewable energy, and the latter for preventing and alleviating the negative impacts caused by climate change (examples: sea level rise, droughts). To date Japan has been actively implementing assistance for developing countries in the areas of both “mitigation” and “adaptation.”

The 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP21) adopted the Paris Agreement, a new framework to replace the Kyoto Protocol, in 2015 after many years of negotiation, and in COP21 Prime Minister Abe declared that projects to combat climate change worth ¥1.3 trillion a year would be implemented by Japanese public and private sectors in developing countries in 2020. This opened a path to realization of the goal of “mobilization of \$100 billion from both public and private sectors by 2020” by developed countries (decided in COP16 in 2010), and greatly boosted the agreement and adoption of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, related initiatives proceeded steadily in 2016 as well, as the developed countries announced the “Roadmap to \$100 billion” in October and the developing countries welcomed this in COP22 in November.

Japan will continue to collaborate with the related



The Japan Pavilion at the COP22 venue in Marrakech, Morocco. A diorama introducing Japanese low-carbon technology is on display (Photo: Ministry of Environment)

Note 4: Government representative Fukuda also made this declaration at the World Humanitarian Summit immediately before the G7.

countries to realize the goals for 2020, in particular keeping in mind the areas in which Japan is proficient, including geothermal power, urban railways, infrastructure for disaster risk reduction, securing water, etc., and will proactively provide assistance to developing countries in these areas.

Furthermore, Japan is proactively tackling other global challenges, including disaster risk reduction.

In March 2015, Japan held the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai. Japan is proactively promoting cooperation on international disaster risk reduction, including having led the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 which stipulates the international framework regarding disaster risk reduction until 2030, and announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction as its own initiative.

Furthermore, Japan proposed World Tsunami Awareness Day to raise awareness of the threat of tsunami at the global level and minimize the damage caused by tsunami, and the proposal was adopted by consensus at the United Nations General Assembly in December 2015 after being jointly proposed by 142 countries. In response to this, a range of

● Assistance for counter-terrorism measures

The globally growing threat of terrorism is a serious factor impeding economic and social development. For that reason, greater collaboration and cooperation are required for today's international community, and not only improving counter-terrorism capacity but also taking measures to counter violent extremism that is its root cause have become urgent issues. With an awareness of these problems, Japan, as the country holding the presidency of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, led the discussions towards the release of the "G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism", which focuses on the issues that the international community should address in particular and consists of three pillars: (i) counter-terrorism measures, (ii) empowerment of alternative voices to violent extremism and tolerance in society, and (iii) capacity building assistance. Furthermore, in July Japan announced that it would implement assistance of \$120 million, including human resources development for 30,000 people, from 2016 to 2018 in order to strengthen counter-terrorism capacity in Africa. Moreover, at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in September, Japan announced that it would provide approximately ¥45 billion over the next three years for Asia as comprehensive counter-terrorism measures consisting of (i) improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) measures to counter violent extremism, which is the root cause of terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance for creating a foundation for a moderate society, and that it would also help develop 2,000 personnel for counter-terrorism over the next three years.



High school students from 30 countries, including Japan, participated in the High School Students Summit on "World Tsunami Awareness Day" in Kuroshio, Kochi Prefecture in November 2016 (approximately 110 students from Japan and 250 students from overseas participated).

meetings to educate people about tsunami, evacuation drills, etc. was held in regions around the world in 2016. Moreover, in November the "High School Students Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day in Kuroshio" was held in Kuroshio, Kochi Prefecture, and approximately 360 high school students from 30 countries including Japan participated. The high school students who participated learned about Japan's history of tsunami and disaster risk reduction efforts, gave presentations on issues for the future and the efforts underway in their countries, and adopted the outcome document for the entire summit, the Kuroshio Declaration.

Furthermore, it is mentioned in the Final Report of the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects published in August in response to the terrorist attack in Dhaka in July 2016 that Japan will proactively provide assistance to developing countries for enhancing counter-terrorism measures and building their security capacities.

In order to realize these goals in a concrete way, Japan provides multi-layered and effective assistance consisting of bilateral cooperation such as technical cooperation, grant aid and loan aid, and effective combinations of cooperation through international organizations.

For example, in order to prevent the flow of terrorists and foreign terrorist fighters, Japan has commenced collaboration and cooperation with other G7 countries and related international organizations regarding assistance aimed at enhancing the use of INTERPOL's stolen and lost passport database by border agencies. Japan is also working to strengthen the border security of other countries through cooperation taking advantage of the strengths of Japan, namely cutting-edge technology in such areas as biometric authentication and detection of explosive materials.

Furthermore, Japan has been working on economic and social assistance for building a moderate society as well as supporting the activities of civil society aimed at preventing radicalization.

Japan will work with the international community to tackle the issues of terrorism and violent extremism in a more proactive manner.

Section 5 Development Cooperation through Collaboration with Diverse Actors

In recent years, the international environment surrounding ODA has been dramatically changing. For example, the economy is being globalized, many developing countries are under the spotlight as new investment destinations and markets, and private funds worth approximately 2.5 times ODA are flowing into developing countries. In the context of these changes to the environment, the form of international cooperation of Japan is also changing. At the same time, in the development of developing countries, activities not only by governments or international organizations but also by private companies and NGOs are increasingly important; furthermore local governments and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are also drawing attention as new development partners.

In that context, the role of ODA is also changing, and a variety of actors are working on the development of developing countries through various approaches utilizing their field of expertise. Rich approaches connecting each actor through ODA are expected to enlarge development effects by generating synergy effects.

For example, importance is now being placed on the role of private companies in achieving sustainable growth in developing countries. The increase in direct investment in developing countries leads to the transfer of technology and know-how to developing countries, and also leads to an increase in employment and income growth. Specifically, initiatives based on collaboration between the public and private sectors are important, including infrastructure development that leads to the improvement of the business environment of developing countries, development of the industrial human resources, assistance for BOP (Base Of the Economic Pyramid, refer to page 167) businesses, etc. Examples of this kind of public-private collaboration contributing to the economic development of developing countries include the project for industrial complex development, sales and operation in the Special Economic Zone on the outskirts of Yangon City in Myanmar, and the project for basic training of technical interns and engineers before dispatch to Japan and helping them to get a job after they return home at Japanese companies operating in Viet Nam.

Moreover, the role of the Japanese local governments in the same context is also increasingly important. In recent years, the economic development of emerging countries, particularly in Asia, has been remarkable at times, but on the other hand due to the rapid economic development and progress of urbanization, the need for responses to urban problems such as water, energy, waste management, urban traffic, pollution, and disaster risk reduction has been growing rapidly, and it is expected that the large amount of expertise and know-how accumulated by the Japanese local governments will be helpful for the development challenges of developing countries. Cases of this type in which the Japanese local governments utilized

ODA to address these challenges in developing countries include the technical cooperation by Yokohama City to carry out the Water Supply System

Improvement Project for Metro Cebu Water District in the Philippines, the

JICA Partnership

Program (JPP) by Miyakojima City of Okinawa Prefecture for the Water Supply Model Project in Samoa, etc.

Furthermore, NGOs are entities that can ascertain in detail the diverse issues and needs on the front line in developing countries and respond quickly in accordance with the situation, so they are typical actors of Japan's "visible assistance" through citizen participation. Currently, the number of NGOs in Japan working on international cooperation activities is said to be over 400 (as of December 2016), and they are achieving steady growth. For example, recently the participation of NGOs in emergency humanitarian assistance to respond to conflicts in Iraq, Syria, its surrounding countries, Yemen, etc. and to large-scale natural disasters such as the Nepal Earthquake, etc. has been attracting international attention.

NGOs are important partners for the government in development cooperation, and the Development Cooperation Charter states that the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/civil society organizations (CSO).

MOFA is actively collaborating with NGOs as a part of securing the understanding and support of the Japanese people regarding development cooperation, and in order to implement ODA effectively. Under the Development Cooperation Charter, in June 2015 MOFA worked with NGOs to formulate the Medium-Term Plan stipulating the direction of collaboration over the next five years, and currently MOFA is endeavoring to implement the plan. The basic policies of the Medium-Term Plan with regard to collaboration between MOFA and NGOs are (i) cooperation with respect to funding for the development cooperation activities of NGOs, (ii) cooperation to enhance the capacities of NGOs, (iii) dialogue with NGOs regarding development cooperation policies and collaboration with NGOs, and (iv) collaboration with NGOs in development cooperation.



Flow volume management being carried out by the Samoa Water Authority Urban Section Non-Revenue Water Countermeasures Unit as part of the "Capacity Enhancement Project for Samoa Water Authority in Cooperation with Okinawa" (see page 155) (Photo: Kenta Tomiyama / JICA)

Visible Japanese Development Cooperation



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Kotaro Takizawa visits a remote island to check on patients. (Photo: Kotaro Takizawa)

Japan makes efforts to promote “Visible Japanese Development Cooperation” as a means of ensuring that people in developing countries recognize that the ODA is implemented by Japan. As a part of these efforts Japan implements programs such as dispatching personnel with specific skills and knowledge from Japan to these countries, where they are engaged in exchange at the grassroots level with local people and work to contribute to social and economic development in these countries. These programs also help to promote mutual understanding and build friendships between Japan and these countries.

A symbolic example of such efforts is the JICA volunteer program. This program is a participatory program in which volunteers live and work with local people and assist the social and economic development of the developing country to which they have been dispatched. This program plays an important role in deepening the affinity of local communities for Japan and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and these countries. The volunteers who take part in this program are also sometimes referred to as “Grassroots Diplomats” due to the nature of their activities and should also be recognized as the “treasures of Japanese diplomacy.” The JOCV program is also highly estimated overseas, as can be seen from the fact that it received the 2016 Ramon Magsaysay Award of the Philippines, which is known as the Nobel Prize of Asia.

An example of such activities is the case of Mr. Kotaro Takizawa (from Niigata Prefecture), who was dispatched to Papua New Guinea as a physiotherapist under the JOCV program. Papua New Guinea located in Oceania is comprised of more than 600 islands, replete with beautiful oceans and mountains to the extent that it is referred to as the last paradise in the South Pacific.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Kotaro Takizawa sets the cast for a patient after surgery for congenital clubfoot. (Photo: Kotaro Takizawa)

Approximately 1,000 tribes living in Papua New Guinea speak more than 800 different languages.

Mr. Takizawa was dispatched to Buka General Hospital in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, on the island approximately 1,000 km away from the capital Port Moresby. His main activities were to provide rehabilitation services to patients and give technical guidance to his colleagues in the hospital. In providing rehabilitation services at the hospital, his attention was caught by the integral part the sea shore plays in the

lives of local residents. This prompted him to take up a new challenge of adding walking training in the sea, using the buoyancy of the saline water in addition to standard training inside the hospital.

As a means of encouraging his colleagues to take ownership to improve their operations, Mr. Takizawa did not give direct guidance, but rather sought to lead by example, seeking to inspire his colleagues by engaging diligently and actively in his duties every day. Although his efforts did not bring about major changes immediately, by continuing patiently with his activities the number of colleagues coming to him for advice gradually increased, as did the number of new proposals he received. This outcome also helped him to overcome his own concerns and doubts about his activities.

Mr. Takizawa says that one day during the course of his work a colleague approached him and said, “Thanks to your presence, I know what I should do.” He says this comment is something that he holds dearly. He also says, “All of my activities have been one-on-one with patients and colleagues, and although there have been a few identifiable outcomes I believe that the way I approached things will remain in the memories of the people in the hospital where I worked.”

As described, providing assistance while at the same time being immersed in local life with its different cultures and customs and overcoming various challenges can be referred to as a unique aspect of JOCV’s activities. In many cases the people who live in the communities where JOCVs are working find the opportunity to interact directly with Japanese people to be extremely valuable.

It is also precisely because JOCV’s volunteer activities have the ability to create strong bonds with people in local communities that they are able to impart not only specialist skills and knowledge, but also convey the characteristics and values of Japanese people, such as diligence and courtesy as “Visible Japanese Development Cooperation.”

The activities that have been implemented by the approximately 50,000 JICA volunteers to date have been established in the societies and the economies of developing countries and have also become a part of the lives of the people living in those countries, thus helping to contribute to development in various forms. The assistance provided by JICA volunteers is also highly estimated by recipient countries, as evidenced by the direct expressions of appreciation voiced in meetings with government officials of those countries and requests for continued assistance. In addition, the individual experiences gained by the volunteers themselves in the JICA volunteer program are also put to use in social activities both in Japan and overseas after their postings come to an end. The advance of globalization in recent years has resulted in greater expectations for JICA volunteer activities by companies, local governments and local communities in Japan.

Section 6 Securing the Safety of People Involved in International Cooperation Projects

The security situations are complex in developing countries where not only the JICA staff, experts and volunteers but also a variety of people involved in international cooperation projects including consultants, contractors and NGOs are working, and not only does the situation differ from country to country; it also changes day by day and minute by minute.

Japanese consultants working on a JICA project were killed in the terrorist attack in Dhaka in July 2016, and in response, MOFA and JICA reviewed safety measures for people involved in international cooperation projects, and established the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects under MOFA in order to establish new safety measures. MOFA and JICA, together with many relevant ministries and agencies, and in cooperation with government-related institutions, companies, NGOs, and experts in regional situations and crisis management, published the new safety measures (the Final Report) on the last day of August. Taking into account the recent international situation, this Final Report recognizes that the notion that “safety is ensured at no cost” is now completely obsolete and it has become essential for the top of their organizations to take the lead in taking measures. It decided to take specific measures in a variety of areas in order to secure the safety of people involved in JICA and also a wider range of people involved in international cooperation projects and NGOs, including SMEs that do not have strong organizational structure. These measures include (i) making the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects a permanent council, and engaging in steady implementation of safety measures and close information sharing with the relevant people, (ii) enhancing the equipment for safety measures of diplomatic missions abroad and overseas JICA offices and assistance for building the security capacities of local authorities, (iii) encouraging the people involved in projects and NGOs to record expenses for safety measures in project expenses, and in addition to utilizing and improving systems, lobbying local governments, etc. and (iv) nominating a Deputy Director General-level official in MOFA and an executive in JICA, respectively, as the officials in charge of safety measures, etc.

Since the publication of the Final Report, MOFA and JICA have steadily implemented the new safety measures. For example, they instructed the diplomatic missions abroad and overseas JICA offices on measures with which they can implement immediately, such as strengthening their gathering of information on security, strengthening their relationship with the local security authorities, etc. Furthermore, the International Cooperation Bureau in MOFA and JICA have worked to strengthen their systems to fundamentally reform safety measures, including nominating a senior official to be in charge of safety measures, etc. In addition, they have held country consultations in order to share threat information, etc. with the relevant people, and they have made sure that all people involved in projects, NGOs, etc. are aware that they are encouraged to complete their Overseas Residential Registration or their Overseas Travel Registration (“Tabi-Regi”). Moreover, JICA holds safety measures training and counter-terrorism measures training for a wide range of relevant people, including the people involved in projects, NGOs, etc., has held safety measures seminars and meetings in the overseas locations, and has implemented emergency contact drills, etc.

The Development Cooperation Charter emphasizes that measures to ensure the safety of people involved in projects, NGOs, etc. are important, as well, and they are an essential precondition for moving forward with ODA projects. The Government of Japan will carefully work on the steady implementation of safety measures.



The first meeting of the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects, held at MOFA on July 12, 2016



In line with opening up its economy and markets in Laos, legislative preparations and reforms are urgent priorities of this country. In Vientiane, Japanese judicial experts support the production of educational materials and administrative manuals. The experts of both countries are actively exchanging their views and enhancing the projects. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Part II

Development Cooperation in 2016

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Japan's Official Development Assistance in Terms of Disbursement



Beneficiaries of the Life Improvement Network "REDCAM" explaining to JICA and FAO officials that a family of the Gualococti village of Morazán, El Salvador, has proposed an action plan through the subject-specific training of the "Sustainable Rural Development through the Life Improvement Approach," and that its implementation has led to the improvement of the living environment. (Photo: Ernesto Manzano / JICA)

In 2015, Japan's gross ODA disbursements amounted to approximately \$15,028.62 million (¥1,818.5 billion) and were ranked fourth in the world. Japan's net ODA disbursements, which are gross disbursements minus repayment amounts of loan aid,¹ amounted to approximately \$9,202.82 million (¥1,113.6 billion) and were ranked fourth in the world.²

<Disbursement Analysis>

Japan's 2015 gross disbursements on a dollar basis of ODA decreased approximately 5.6% over the previous year (2014). Japan ranked in fourth 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, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In net disbursements on a dollar basis, which decreased approximately 3.0%, Japan ranked fourth behind the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

ODA disbursements on a yen basis have increased compared to last year for all forms of assistance, grant aid, technical cooperation, loan aid, and multilateral aid (subscriptions and contributions to international

organizations, etc.) but due to the fact that the exchange rate moved in the direction of an appreciation of the dollar and depreciation of the yen ODA disbursements on a dollar basis declined slightly compared to last year in terms of both gross disbursements and net disbursements.

A breakdown of 2015 disbursements shows that in terms of gross disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 79.7% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 20.3%, and in terms of net disbursements, bilateral ODA accounted for approximately 66.8% of overall disbursements, while ODA towards international organizations accounted for approximately 33.2%. Bilateral

Note 1: Gross and net disbursements are differentiated as follows: Net disbursements = gross disbursements – amount recovered (repayment amounts of government loans from recipient countries to donor countries)
Net disbursements are usually used in international comparisons of aid disbursements.

Note 2: Excluding disbursements to graduated countries. For more information regarding disbursements that include graduated countries, see Chart III-13 (page 208).

ODA is expected to strengthen Japan's relations with recipient countries. Meanwhile, ODA towards international organizations enables us to support international organizations which have expertise and political neutrality in a way that ensures the "visibility of Japanese assistance," and thereby, also support countries and regions where direct assistance from the Japanese government is difficult to reach. Japan is making every effort to ensure that its aid is provided properly, coordinating both aid types and making flexible use of aid.

Grant aid refers to cooperation that provides grants to the government or other entities in developing regions, for the main purpose of the development of those regions. Grant aid enables prompt and flexible responses to the needs of developing countries and of the international community after large-scale disasters and other events, and achieves a significant policy effect through which the stability of the international community can be secured and Japan can exercise leadership. Technical cooperation refers to cooperation that makes use of Japan's know-how, technologies, and experience to train human resources who will become the drivers of socio-economic development in developing countries and regions. This scheme is useful for enhancing developing countries' technology as well as establishing and improving institutions and organizations. Furthermore, since technical cooperation is a form of aid which is materialized through interaction among people and based on people to people exchanges, it plays a major role

in achieving mutual understanding at the individual level in both countries. Japan's ODA loans provide necessary funds to developing countries and regions with concessional conditions, i.e., low interest rates and long repayment periods, so that they would not put a heavy burden on developing countries and regions. It is easier to provide large-scale assistance through Japan's ODA loans than grant aid, making the former more effective for projects such as infrastructure development that are essential for the socio-economic development of developing countries and regions.

Examining by the above aid scheme indicates that disbursements for bilateral ODA calculated as grant aid totaled approximately \$2,622.52 million (¥317.3 billion), or approximately 17.5% of the total ODA gross disbursements. Among these grants, grant aid through international organizations accounted for approximately \$1,422.85 million (¥172.2 billion), or approximately 9.5% of the total. Additionally, technical cooperation accounted for approximately \$2,368.65 million (¥286.6 billion), or approximately 15.8% of the total. In terms of government loan etc., loan disbursements accounted for approximately \$6,982.07 million (¥844.8 billion), or approximately 46.5% of the total gross disbursements of ODA. Net disbursements, which are loan disbursements from which repayment amounts are subtracted, accounted for approximately \$1,156.27 million (¥139.9 billion).

Furthermore, following on from 2014, Japan once again provided no debt relief in 2015.

Chart II-1 Japan's ODA by Type 2015

2015 (Calendar year)	Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)			
	Type	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	2,622.52	2,566.75	2.2	3,173.31	2,716.84	16.8
	(Debt relief)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Technical cooperation	2,368.65	2,630.07	-9.9	2,866.12	2,783.87	3.0
	Total grants (A)	4,991.17	5,196.82	-4.0	6,039.43	5,500.71	9.8
	Loan aid (D) = (B) - (C)	1,156.27	931.81	24.1	1,399.12	986.30	41.9
	(Amount disbursed) (B)	6,982.07	7,373.06	-5.3	8,448.46	7,804.20	8.3
	(Amount recovered) (C)	5,825.80	6,441.25	-9.6	7,049.35	6,817.90	3.4
	Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis) (A) + (B)	11,973.24	12,569.88	-4.7	14,487.89	13,304.91	8.9
	Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis) (A) + (D)	6,147.44	6,128.63	0.3	7,438.54	6,487.01	14.7
	Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions (E)	3,055.38	3,354.66	-8.9	3,697.09	3,550.82	4.1
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement) (A) + (B) + (E)	15,028.62	15,924.54	-5.6	18,184.98	16,855.73	7.9
	Total ODA (Net disbursement) (A) + (D) + (E)	9,202.82	9,483.29	-3.0	11,135.63	10,037.83	10.9
	Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	4,313.63	4,786.40	-9.9	521,958.60	506,628.60	3.0
	% of GNI	0.21	0.20		0.21	0.20	

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

*2 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

*3 Excluding assistance to graduated countries. For more information regarding disbursements that include assistance to graduated countries, see Chart III-13 (page 208).

*4 "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions (those that can be classified by country).

*5 Conversion rate: 2015 US\$1=¥121.0023, 2014 US\$1=¥105.8475 (The exchange rate designated by the OECD-DAC.)

*6 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see page 262).

*7 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 17 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, [French Polynesia], [Hong Kong], Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, [New Caledonia], Oman, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

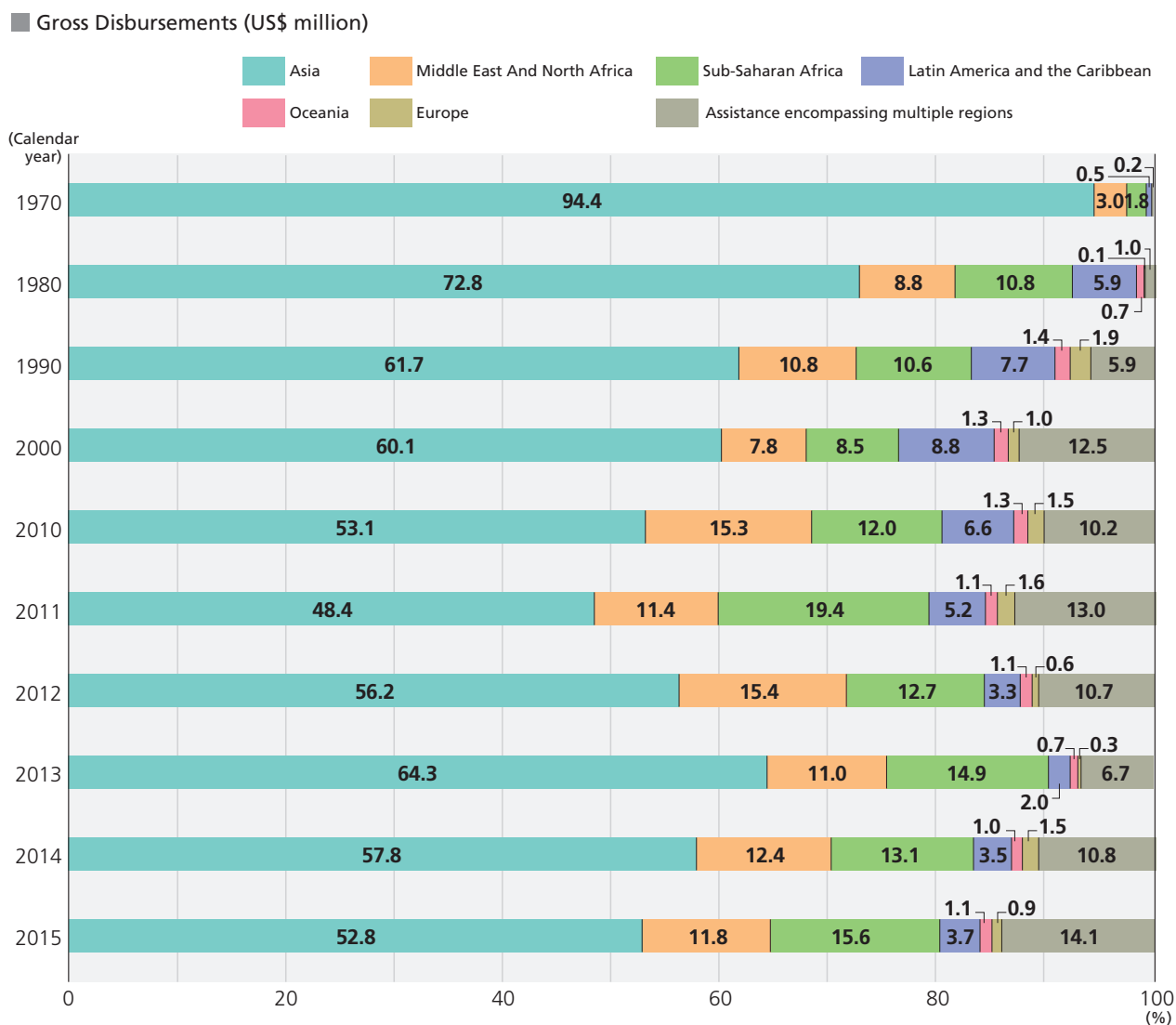
Japan's bilateral ODA by region is as follows (in the order of gross disbursement, net disbursements [The following disbursements include disbursements to graduated countries]):

- ▶ Asia: \$6,333.08 million (\$1,626.33 million)
- ▶ Middle East and North Africa: \$1,420.53 million (\$863.76 million)
- ▶ Sub-Saharan Africa: \$1,866.98 million (\$1,788.8 million)

- ▶ Latin America and the Caribbean: \$437.76 million (-\$16.72 million)
- ▶ Oceania: \$129.11 million (\$111.62 million)
- ▶ Europe: \$111.78 million (\$48.12 million)
- ▶ Assistance covering multiple regions: \$1,693.88 million (\$1,693.88 million)

(A negative figure indicates that the amount of loans recovered was higher than the granted amount.)

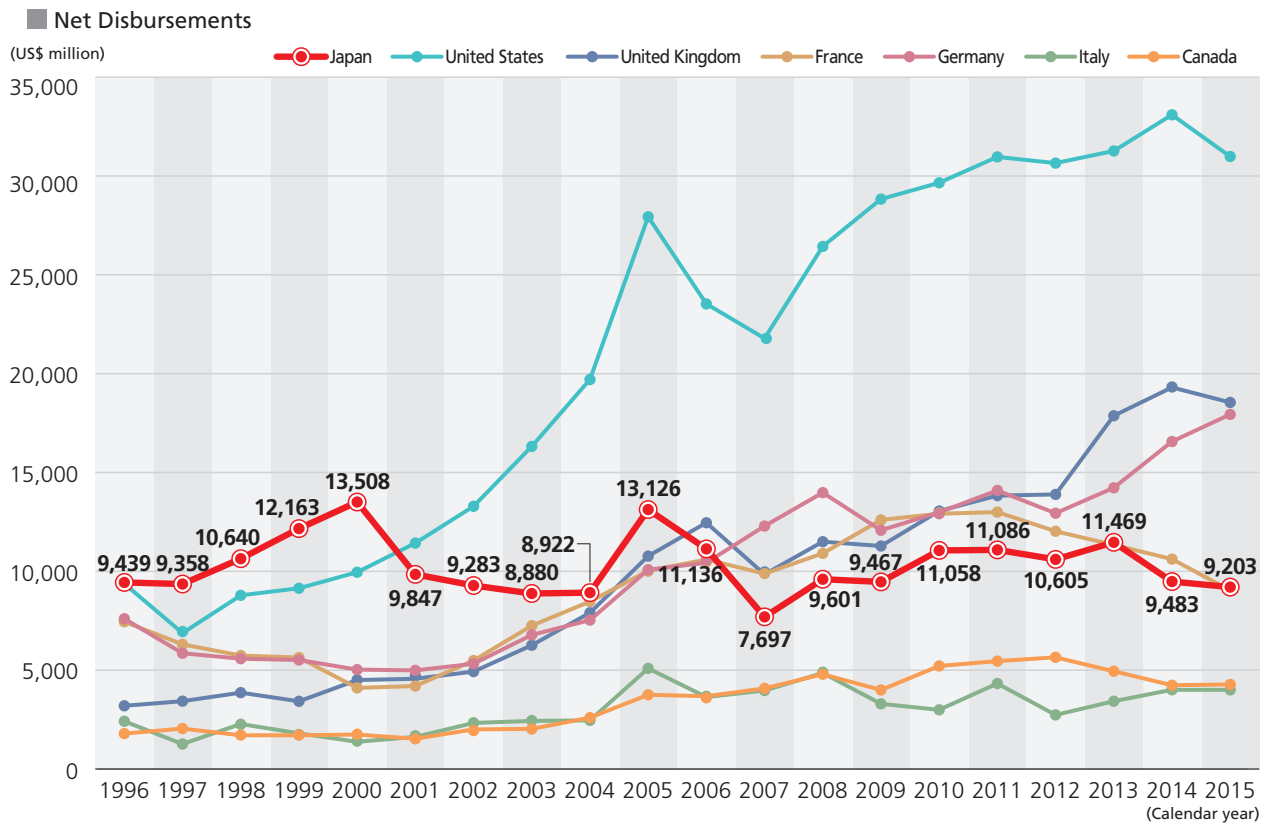
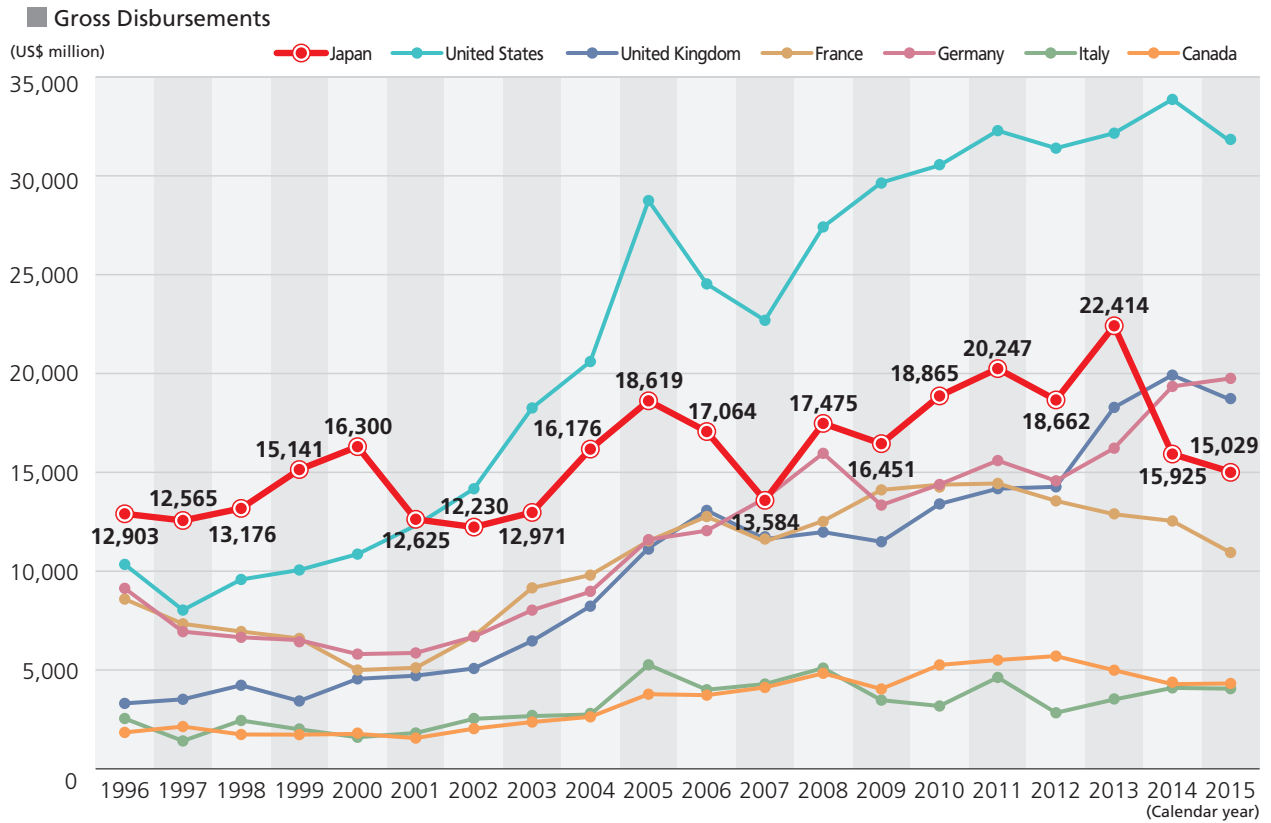
Chart II-2 Trends in Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region



*1 ODA since 1990 includes aid to graduated countries.

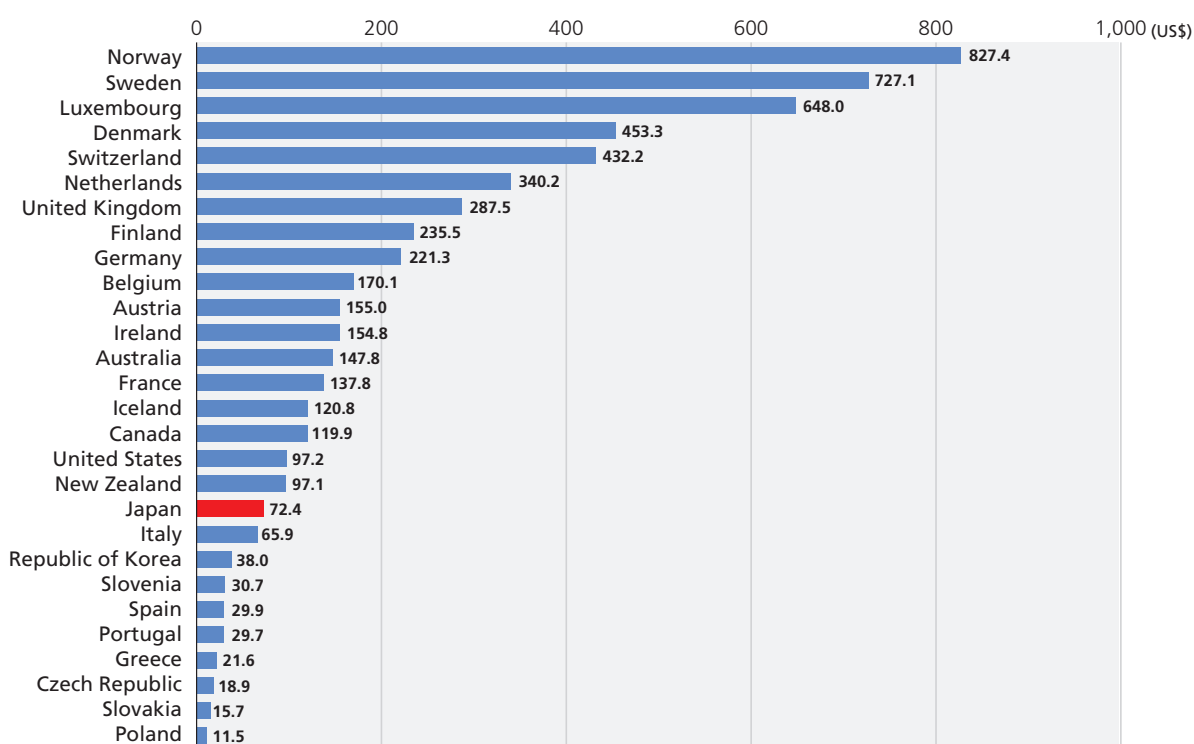
*2 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes the dispatch of survey groups, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness, all encompassing multiple regions.

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 graduated countries.

Chart II-4 Per Capita ODA in DAC Countries (2015)

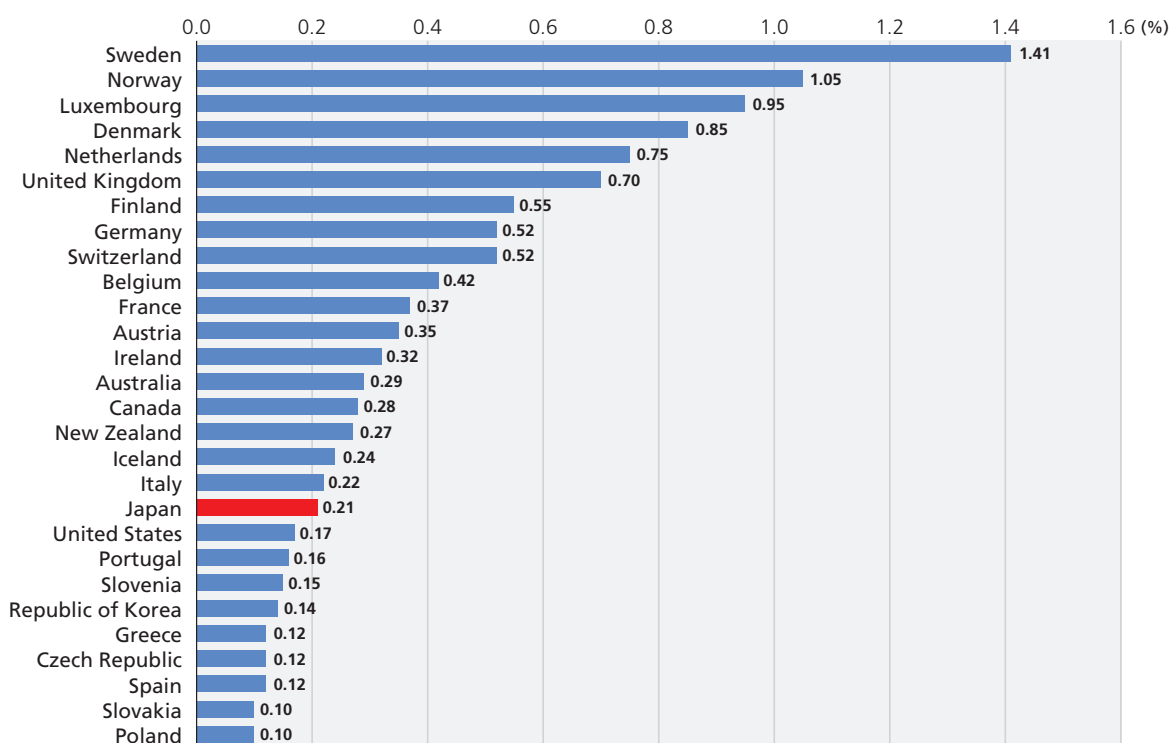


Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Chart II-5 Ratio of ODA to GNI in DAC Countries (2015)



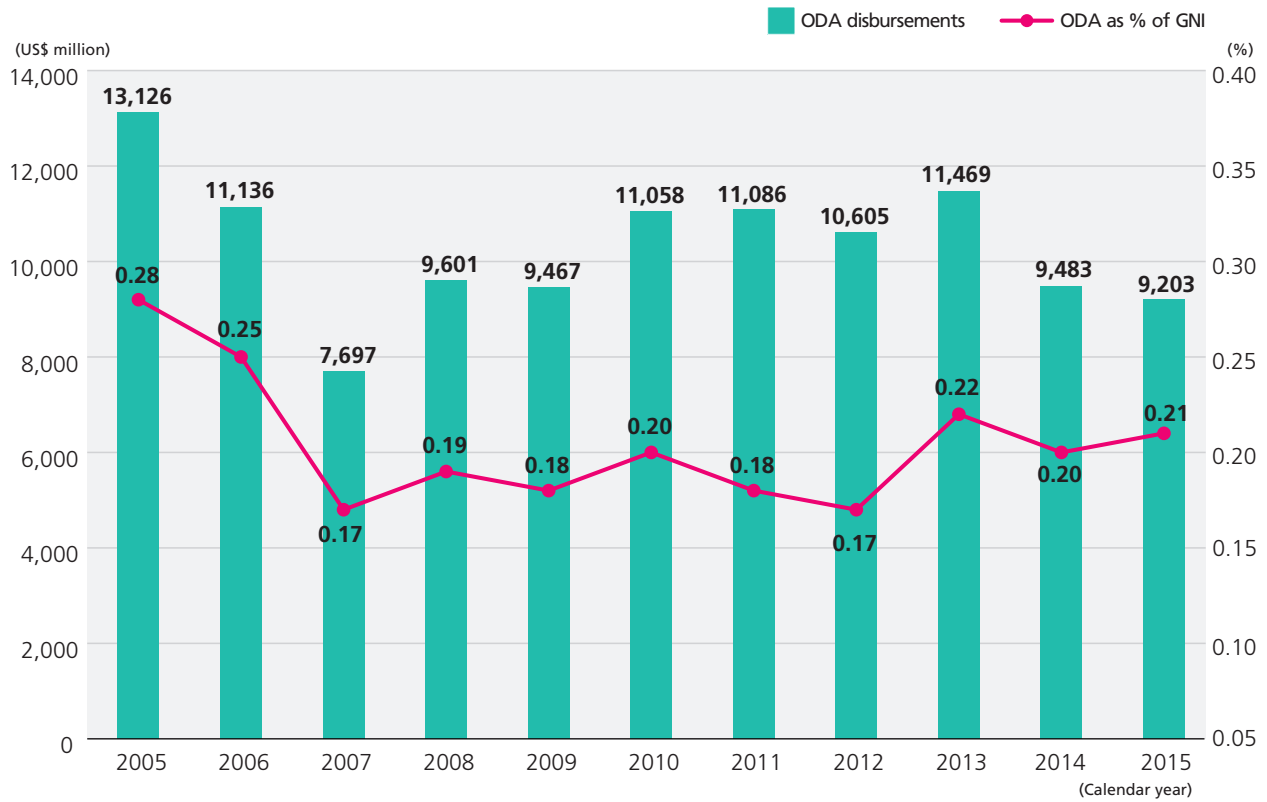
Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

*3 In 1970, the United Nations General Assembly set a target of 0.7% of GNP (currently of GNI) for ODA.

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



*1 Net disbursement basis.

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

Specific Initiatives of Japan's Development Cooperation



Professor Emeritus Hiroji Nakagawa of Kyoto University talks with the students at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

The international community is currently facing various issues and risks associated with globalization, more complex development issues as developing countries diversify and multi-polarize, and the rise of emerging countries in the area of development cooperation. Based on this recognition, the Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet in February 2015) clarifies Japan's policy to promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community. The Charter states that such cooperation will contribute to Japan's medium- to long-term national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

This chapter presents specific development cooperation measures that Japan is implementing around the world. The term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions," including ODA and other cooperation conducted in collaboration with public-private financing and activities.

Section 1 "Measures for Each Priority Issue" introduces thematically the efforts Japan is undertaking around the world, focusing on the following three development cooperation themes: "1. 'Quality growth' and poverty eradication through such growth"; "2. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society"; and "3. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges."

Section 2 "Assistance for Each Region" presents specific examples by region as to how Japan is addressing the range

of issues facing regions and countries in the world.

Finally, Section 3 "Efforts for Effective and Appropriate Implementation" introduces the measures for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the government's development cooperation structure, which is divided into the following four themes: "1. Implementation of effective and efficient development cooperation"; "2. Efforts for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation"; "3. Efforts for strengthening partnerships"; and "4. Efforts for strengthening the foundation of development cooperation implementation."

Section 1 Measures for Each Priority Issue

This section introduces Japan's recent efforts related to the three priority issues: "1. 'Quality growth' and poverty eradication through such growth"; "2. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society"; and "3. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges."

1. "Quality Growth" and Poverty Eradication through Such Growth

Across the world, there is still a large number of people suffering from poverty. Eradicating poverty in the world is the most fundamental development challenge. In particular, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view for fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons, and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability. At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through self-reliant development of developing countries.

Such growth is not simply quantitative economic

growth. It must be "quality growth" that is: "inclusive" in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind; "sustainable" in that growth can be sustained in harmony with society and the environment; and "resilient" against economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks.

These are some of the challenges Japan tackled in its postwar history. Japan takes advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth.

1-1 Assistance Necessary to Secure the Foundations and the Driving Force for Economic Growth

(1) Development of Industrial Infrastructure and Industries, and Economic Policy

To achieve "quality growth," it is important to improve the socio-economic infrastructure that serves as the foundation for the development of developing countries. In addition, it is key that the private sector plays a central role. In particular, it is essential to boost private sector activities, such as the development of industries and the expansion of

trade and investment.

In developing countries beset by a variety of challenges, it can sometimes be difficult to develop capacities or set in place an environment for promoting trade and attracting private investment. Therefore, support from the international community is required.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Quality infrastructure

Japan develops quality infrastructure that leads to quality growth in developing countries and regions, in line with their economic and development strategies, and trains human resources to manage and operate this infrastructure. Japan's strength lies in developing infrastructure that is truly useful for "quality growth" in developing countries, which includes technology transfers and job creation in partner countries. Specific infrastructure development is carried out on roads, ports, airports, and information and communications technology (ICT). Such infrastructure contributes to the expansion of exchanges between urban and rural areas, ensures security in case of disasters, and promotes trade with and investment from overseas countries. Other important Japanese efforts that lead to "quality growth" in developing countries include the development of social infrastructure, which contributes to ensuring education, health, safe water, hygienic

environment, and housing, as well as better access to hospitals and schools, together with the development of agricultural and fishery markets, and fishing ports to revitalize local economies. Additionally, Japanese public and private sectors collaborate to assist with the development of infrastructure systems that include engineering, construction, maintenance, and operation of infrastructure, along with the development of facilities and equipment. These initiatives also contribute to promoting infrastructure system exports.*

The international community's awareness of the importance of this kind of investment in infrastructure development that is useful for quality growth, known as "quality infrastructure investment," has been growing in recent years but the basic elements of this kind of investment have not been shared sufficiently. Taking into account this situation, at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in

May 2016 the G7 agreed to the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment. It confirmed that going forward they would effectively communicate the content of the principles to each country and international organization, and would encourage them to take actions in line with the principles when implementing infrastructure investment and support. The importance of the basic elements of the principles — (i) economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost as well as safety and resilience against natural disaster, (ii) job creation, capacity building and transfer of expertise and know-how, (iii) addressing social and environmental impacts, and (iv) ensuring alignment with economic and development strategies — was subsequently shared at the G20 Hangzhou Summit, TICAD VI, the East Asia Summit, and the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.

Furthermore, as Japan's contribution to infrastructure investment in line with the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe explained to the G7 leaders the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, under which Japan would implement quality infrastructure investment totaling approximately \$200 billion over the next five years from 2017 across the world. Moreover, in TICAD VI held in Kenya in August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would implement quality



Mombasa Port, the largest commercial port in East Africa. It is the sole international trade port in Kenya, and also serves as a critical gateway port for inland countries of Africa such as Uganda and Rwanda. (Photo: Toyo Construction Co., Ltd.)

infrastructure investment of approximately \$10 billion in Africa for period of three years from 2016 to 2018.

Demand for development in emerging countries, namely those in Asia, is still expected to be large, especially with regard to infrastructure development. In this regard, promoting “quality infrastructure investment” that utilizes Japan's accumulated technology and experience contributes to ensure that Japan continues its growth together with developing countries. Furthermore, this will lead to expanding markets through development of partner countries, to forging international friendships, and to strengthening partnerships.



The Terminal 2 Passenger Building for international flights at Noi Bai International Airport, Viet Nam, which has large capacity for 10 million passengers (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

● Improving the Trade and Investment Climate

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

More than two-thirds of the members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are developing countries so the WTO 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 the Japanese market, Japan has implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP),¹ which applies lower tariff rates, in order to encourage imports of products from developing countries. Specifically, 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, active discussions regarding Aid for Trade (Aft)* have taken place at various international organizations, including the WTO and the OECD as a means of further promoting support by developed countries including Japan. Japan provides funds for the development of transportation networks vital to trade, including ports, roads, and bridges, as well as for projects to construct power plants and power grids, etc. Japan has also provided technical cooperation in trade-related areas including training of customs' officials and intellectual property rights experts.

Furthermore Japan 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 private investment.

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)* agreed at the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013 entered into force in February 2017 upon its acceptance by 110 members, equivalent to two-thirds of all WTO members. The implementation of the TFA is expected to improve the issues Japanese companies frequently face at export destinations, such as lack of transparency in trade procedures and arbitrary operations, and to support trade and other economic activities by Japanese companies, which not only export finished goods, but also develop supply chains on a global scale, as well as to help developing countries to promote trade and investment by reducing the trade transaction costs, to prevent illegal imports and to improve the collection of customs duties.

Japan has heretofore assisted developing countries with trade facilitation, and continues to extend proactive support utilizing its expertise and experience.

The theme of the Fifth Global Review of Aid for Trade co-hosted by the WTO and the OECD in July 2015 was "Reducing Trade Costs for Inclusive, Sustainable Growth." Japan introduced examples of its development cooperation that encouraged trade facilitation, helped build international production and distribution networks, and contributed to the economic growth of developing countries and regions. These examples were appreciated by member states. In 2017 the Sixth Review is planned to be held under the theme of "Promoting connectivity." Furthermore, as a case of technical cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan is working on improving technology levels through support for legal systems and the establishment of market rules and human resources development in developing countries.



A JICA expert, Mr. Masaki Okamoto (left), serves as a customs advisor in Vientiane, Laos, with a local official. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Note 1: This system applies tariff rates lower than the MFN (most favored nation) rates (preferential tariff rates) to designated agricultural and fishery products and industrial products imported from developing countries, in order to increase export income and promote industrialization and economic development in developing countries.

● Assistance for Domestic Resource Mobilization

For developing countries to take ownership of their quality growth by resolving various development issues, it is critical that developing countries ensure the necessary development funds in the form of tax revenue collection or others through their own efforts. This is known as “domestic resource mobilization.” Its importance has been noted at the discussion fora of the UN, OECD, G7, G20, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). This issue was also taken up in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), which was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 and represents the new international development goals from 2016 through 2030.

Japan, together with the international organizations and other entities concerned, contributes to discussions regarding domestic resource mobilization and provides relevant support to developing countries. For example, Japan proactively provides technical cooperation to developing countries for improving their tax administration. In 2016, Japan dispatched National Tax Agency personnel as trainers on topics including international taxation, tax collection, and tax litigation to Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, among other countries. In addition, Japan hosts many officials from developing countries for training in Japan that includes lectures regarding Japan’s overall taxation system and tax administration.

As regards programs implemented with international organizations, Japan, for example, has provided assistance for the OECD Global Relations Programme for more than 20 years. This programme dispatches OECD experts in the relevant fields to developing countries to conduct seminars and lectures to deepen the countries’ understanding of taxation systems and tax enforcement, including tax treaties² and investigation of the taxes of multinational enterprises. In addition, Japan provides cooperation on the human resources, expertise, and financing fronts for IMF’s technical assistance in the field of taxation. Moreover, Japan is strengthening cooperative systems related to tax in the Asia region, and is advancing the development of

● Finance

A sound and stable financial system, coupled with smooth financial and capital markets, forms an essential foundation for the sustained economic development of developing countries. As financial globalization advances, it is pivotal that financial systems in emerging countries are properly established and that assistance is provided for the development of sound financial markets.

an environment in which developing countries in Asia can strengthen their capacities in the tax field more effectively. For example, Japan co-hosted with ADB a seminar aimed at improving the legal and administrative frameworks and practices related to international information exchanges for taxation purposes. Many practitioners from developing countries attended the seminar.

Furthermore, capacity building in the tax field is important from the perspective of the development of the investment environment in developing countries. In recent years, the view of international society has become stricter regarding the involvement of investors and multinational enterprises in tax avoidance. Regarding this point, for example the World Bank and ADB have introduced systems for examining projects that use regions recognized as lacking tax transparency (lacking effective tax information exchanges, etc.) as intermediate investment regions when composing private sector investment projects, including stopping the composition of such projects. Investment through MDBs is one important tool for the development of developing countries, but the importance of support to improve the transparency of taxes in development countries is increasing from the perspective of the provision of development funds as well.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the outcomes of the OECD/G20 BEPS project* compiled in October 2015 are also important for the sustained development of developing countries. Cooperation among countries to implement the outcomes of this project will improve the transparency of companies and appropriate taxation in places where economic activities actually take place. Developing countries will be able to respond to the tax avoidance of multinational enterprises appropriately, and impose and collect tax properly in their own countries, their tax systems and tax administration will be in line with international standards, and a stable, highly predictable, and attractive investment environment will be created for companies and investors.

In March, August and November 2016, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) invited officials in banking, securities, and insurance regulatory authorities from developing countries in Asia. FSA officials and others conducted training regarding Japan’s regulatory and supervision systems, as well as programs for banking, securities, and insurance, respectively.

Note 2: Tax treaties: Bilateral treaties for avoiding the double taxation of and preventing the evasion of taxes on income.

Japan's Return to the OECD Development Centre



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masakazu Hamachi hands over the letter stating Japan's return to the OECD Development Centre to Mr. Gurría, Secretary-General of the OECD in June 2016.

Proposed by U.S. President John F. Kennedy in May 1961, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre was founded in 1962 as a sub-organization of the OECD. Although the OECD is an organization comprised of developed nations, the OECD Development Centre has a different character. It is positioned as a think tank, in which developing and emerging countries and OECD member countries participate on an equal basis, engaging in policy dialogues based on knowledge sharing and cases relating to development issues. (Its members comprise 27 OECD members and 24 non-OECD members.)

In recent years the global economy has experienced major changes and the proportion of emerging economies in the global economy has increased dramatically. Furthermore, development challenges have become diverse and complex thus the environment over development has also changed. The OECD Development Centre plays an important role in linking developing and developed countries and conventional and emerging donors.

Japan joined the OECD Development Centre at the time of its founding, but withdrew in 2000 due to issues such as governance of the Centre. However, in recent years, governance of the Centre has been improved and the number of newly participating countries has increased. In addition, the Centre's analysis and proposals are highly appreciated so its influence has also grown. Furthermore, in light of the changing environment over development challenges, given that the Centre is capable of providing a forum for developed, developing and emerging countries to come together and engage in vigorous discussions on an equal basis, it is considered that the Centre is an important organization for dealing with various development challenges.

In 2016, Japan therefore decided to return to the Centre. In June that year Mr. Masakazu Hamachi, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was attending the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting held in Paris, France, delivered a letter from Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan to Mr. Angel Gurría, Secretary General of the OECD. As a result, Japan, as the largest financial contributor, returned to the Centre after 16 years' absence.

In December 2016, as the first event to be held following Japan's return to the Centre, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan and the Centre jointly organized an international seminar, titled "Global Development Trends and Challenges Emerging in Asia: Making the most of the OECD Development Centre." Approximately 140 participants attended the seminar, including officials of the OECD Development Centre and Japanese ministries, agencies and other institutions, as well as experts, representatives of business, civil society, and diplomatic missions in Tokyo.

The seminar was attended by Mr. Kiyoshi Odawara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Mr. Mario Pezzini, the Director of the OECD Development Centre on

behalf of the co-organizers. Keynote speeches were given by Mr. Toshihiro Nikai, the Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and Mr. Shinichi Kitaoka, the President of JICA. The seminar included presentations by commentators and vigorous exchanges of opinions among participants, including various experts, which served to advance understanding on the initiatives of the OECD Development Centre, the necessity to strengthen the OECD's relations with Asia and the role that Japan should play. The seminar represented a major step in further strengthening relations between the OECD and Asia in the future.

To date Japan has stood at the forefront of development trends, having long emphasized that development challenges must be tackled not through governmental ODA alone, but also with the cooperation of various actors, including the private sector, NGOs and civil society. By returning to the OECD Development Centre Japan will be able to share the development experiences of Asian countries with the world through the Centre and contribute to the development of countries around the world that are still struggling with poverty.

Furthermore, the knowledge, analytical skills and policy proposals of the OECD Development Centre will also provide beneficial tools for Japan and Asia to address the various challenges and work to accomplish quality growth. Strengthening links between the OECD and Asia will serve to create tremendous mutual benefits.

As a bridge between Asia, the global growth center, and the OECD, Japan will contribute and cooperate actively with the activities of the OECD Development Centre and work to further enhance the Centre's links with Asia. In particular, Japan will work together with the Centre in the rapidly growing emerging economies of Asia to respond to various challenges, including the promotion of quality infrastructure investment and the advancement of regional integration. In July 2016, Ms. Naoko Ueda, former Representative of the Government of Japan to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), was appointed as Deputy Director of the Centre.



The international seminar "Global Development Trends and Challenges Emerging in Asia: Making the most of the OECD Development Centre" held in Tokyo on December 19, 2016

Ukraine

Economic Reform Development Policy Loan (II) ODA loan (December 2015 – March 2016)

In Ukraine the domestic situation deteriorated in November 2013 when large-scale anti-government demonstrations broke out criticizing then President Victor Yanukovich. Subsequently, following the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia, military clashes between government troops and separatist armed groups started to flare up in the eastern region of Ukraine.

As a result, the economic situation in Ukraine drastically weakened and foreign currency reserves declined to a critical level. In response to this, Japan extended a budget support-type ODA loan of ¥10 billion to Ukraine in July 2014. However, the situation in Ukraine continued to worsen, and its economy was imperiled.

The Government of Ukraine requested assistance to the international community including Japan and, with the G7 taking the lead, a response was discussed. In January 2015 Japan announced its intention to provide additional support of

approximately \$300 million for the economic stabilization of Ukraine and in December 2015 the two governments signed an Exchange of Notes to provide an ODA loan up to ¥36.969 billion (the loan was disbursed in March 2016).

The loan aims to support rebuilding the state finances and carrying out a range of institutional reforms. It will support initiatives by the Government of Ukraine including; (i) encouraging good governance and improving transparency and accountability in the public sector, (ii) strengthening the legal framework and cost reductions in business, (iii) reforms of subsidies in inefficient and unfair public areas and economic policy reforms in Ukraine, including measures for the poverty.

Japan's assistance, such as through budget-support type ODA loans, is valuable in encouraging Ukraine in its endeavor to undertake domestic reforms.

Honduras

Project on Life Improvement and Livelihood Enhancement of Conditional Cash Transfer Beneficiaries through Financial Inclusion Technical cooperation project (February 2015 –)

The poverty rate¹ in Honduras has fallen slightly from 65.1% in 2003 to 62.8% in 2014² but it still remains at a high figure. In this situation, the Government of Honduras has been focusing on implementing a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme called "Bono Vida Mejor" as support for the poor.

This programme provides cash to poor households that have achieved certain conditions such as a school attendance rate of 80% or above. It is expected to raise the school attendance rate, medical service utilization and other indicators of socio-economic well-being. Meanwhile, there exists a problem that many of the households given money cannot utilize the cash effectively to escape from poverty. Therefore the Government of Honduras made a request to Japan for technical assistance which would enable CCT programs to reduce poverty by strengthening the capabilities of CCT beneficiaries and improving the environment surrounding them.

Under such circumstances, JICA and the Family Allowance Programme of the Under Secretary of Social Integration of Honduras have commenced the Project on Life Improvement and Livelihood Enhancement of Conditional Cash Transfer Beneficiaries through Financial Inclusion (2015-2020). This project develops and implements the techniques and details of the support necessary for CCT beneficiary households in five target cities to improve their quality of life and enhance their livelihood, with assistance from stakeholders including local governments and private financial institutions that support the poor. Outcomes to date include an improvement in the financial knowledge and capabilities of the CCT beneficiaries through training on household accounts and the services of financial institutions. Also, utilization of bank deposit accounts has been increasing.



Preparation for a participatory audit for households to receive conditional cash transfer
(Photo: Kaihatsu Management Consulting, Inc.)

The project will work on improving the financial and livelihood conditions surrounding the poor by combining a variety of supports including developing financial services which the poor can utilize, and training to strengthen the skills necessary for the activities of production, sales and finding jobs, which will lead to increasing income. Moreover, the project aims to improve the quality of life of CCT beneficiary households and enhance their livelihoods by presenting an approach to the support for the poor, which was developed through the project, as a sustainable and extensive "model" that can be applied across Honduras. (As of August 2016)

*1 This is the data that the World Bank uses to estimate poverty conditions considering the socio-economic environment in each country. When the income per one household member is lower than the combined total of expenditures necessary to purchase food equivalent to the caloric requirement (food poverty line) and minimum non-food expenditures to have basic needs met (non-food poverty line), the household is categorized as being poor.

*2 World Bank, Country Poverty Rate (Honduras population ratio).

*** Infrastructure system exports**

Infrastructure system exports refer to the concept of not only exporting equipment for development of infrastructure such as electricity, railways, water, and roads overseas, but also exporting "systems," which include engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

At the Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating to Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation, development cooperation efforts are coordinated among the relevant ministries and agencies; relevant organizations such as JICA, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), and the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI); companies; and local governments.

*** Other Official Flows (OOF)**

OOF refers to flows of funds to developing countries from the governments which are not considered to be ODA because the main purpose is not development. Examples include export credit, direct investment by governmental financial institutions, and financing to international organizations.

*** Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

LDCs are countries classified by the United Nations to be particularly lagging in development even when compared to other developing countries, based on their income levels. LDCs meet certain criteria, including per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$1,035 or less between 2011 and 2013. As of July 2015, there are 48 countries that have been so designated: 7 in Asia; 2 in the Middle East and North Africa; 34 in Sub-Saharan Africa; 1 in Latin America; and 4 in Oceania (see page 262).

*** Duty-free quota-free access**

Duty-free quota-free access generally means measures implemented to make products imported from LDCs tax free in principle and not impose quotas either. Japan has expanded the number of applicable products under these measures, and approximately 98% of products exported by LDCs to Japan can be imported without payment of duties and without quotas (as of October 2016).

*** Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)**

EPAs are comprehensive economic agreements with specific countries (or regions) that include such areas as movement of people, investment, government procurement, and bilateral cooperation intended to enhance broad economic ties in addition to free trade agreements (FTAs) that stipulate the liberalization of trade in goods and services such as the reduction/elimination of tariffs. These agreements are expected to further vitalize trade and investment between countries and contribute to economic growth.

*** Aid for Trade (Aft)**

Aft is assistance provided to developing countries to improve trade-related capabilities and to develop infrastructure, for the purpose of assisting developing countries in achieving economic growth through the multilateral trading system under the WTO.

*** One Village, One Product Campaign**

One Village, One Product Campaign is an approach that began in Oita Prefecture, Japan, in 1979 and is also utilized abroad. The aim is to create jobs and revitalize the local 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 display the unique ethnic characteristics of developing countries in Asia and Africa, etc., and reach out to a wider range of people, thereby aiding in the expansion of exports of products from developing countries.

*** Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)**

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) provides for the simplification and enhanced transparency of customs procedures aimed at trade promotion. The protocol to make the TFA a part of the WTO Agreement in February 2017 was adopted at a special meeting of the WTO General Council in November 2014. It entered into force upon its acceptance by 110 WTO members, which corresponds to two-thirds of WTO members. Japan accepted it in June 2016. The TFA is the first multilateral agreement newly created with the participation of all members of the WTO since its founding in 1995. According to the WTO, full implementation of the TFA could decrease the trade costs of members by an average of 14.3%, and increase global export of goods by over \$1 trillion annually.

*** OECD/G20 BEPS Project**

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) refers to the issue of multinational enterprises' excessive tax reduction measures that exploit gaps and loopholes in international tax systems, including tax treaties, in order to intentionally lessen the tax burden for economic activities that should have been taxed. To address this issue, the OECD's Committee on Fiscal Affairs, led by a Japanese Chair launched the BEPS project in June 2012. The BEPS Action Plan was presented in July 2013, and following two years of discussions, the BEPS Final Reports were released in October 2015. From June 30 to July 1, 2016 the "First Meeting of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS" was held in Kyoto as the kickoff of the implementation phase ("post-BEPS"), and Japan led the discussions in cooperation with the OECD, developing countries, and relevant international organizations to ensure that the outcomes of the BEPS project are shared widely in the international community. Furthermore, Japan has actively participated in negotiations for a Multilateral Convention to efficiently realize measures to oppose BEPS.

(2) Vocational Training and Industrial Human Resources Development, and Employment Creation

To achieve quality growth in countries and thereby solve the poverty and other problems that these countries face, it is essential for their populations to acquire the necessary vocational skills. In developing countries, however, opportunities to receive quality education and training are limited. Moreover, ineffective use of human resources is stifling opportunities for earning sufficient incomes. A shortage of appropriate human resources thus poses a major obstacle to industrial promotion and industry development.

Especially in countries and regions affected by conflict, improving the livelihood of the socially vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, women, and demobilized soldiers, is a critical issue for the

reconstruction phase. In this regard, vocational training as a component of the social safety net (a system in which the entire society secures the lives of each and every person) plays a pivotal role.

"Work" constitutes a fundamental activity of mankind that shapes society. Increasing income by finding a job is an important means for elevating the standard of living of the poor. Nevertheless, severe employment situation is expected to persist, with the number of unemployed in the world reaching approximately 200 million people currently.³ To create stable employment under these circumstances that will lead to poverty reduction, it is an urgent task to prepare for risks by developing social safety

Note 3: Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), "World Employment and Social Outlook 2016"

According to the above report, it is thought that there were more than 197.1 million unemployed people in the world in 2015. Furthermore, it forecasts that this number will reach 199.4 million people in 2016 and 200.5 million people in 2017.

nets, as well as to engage in an international effort across countries to realize “decent work.”

Against this backdrop, the 2030 Agenda, which succeeds the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), was adopted at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly

<Japan's Efforts>

● Vocational Training and Industrial Human Resources Development

Based on requests from developing countries to develop human resources who can respond to diverse needs in technology and skills, Japan provides support to leading polytechnic and public vocational training schools which will serve as core centers in each country. In implementing this assistance, Japan, in cooperation with the private sector, supports the capacity building of teachers and trainers, the reinforcement of the operational capacity of training schools, and curriculum improvement, in order to further strengthen the linkages between education and employment. Through 12 projects in eight countries, Japan has contributed to the skills development of persons including women, persons with disabilities, and demobilized soldiers, as well as refugees and persons affected by conflict.

In the area of industrial human resources development, Japan, in collaboration with the industry sector, implemented 55 comprehensive cooperation projects in 27 countries between 2000 and 2016. The projects drew on Japan's insight and know-how for the development and revision of curriculums and teaching materials, along with the capacity enhancement of trainers. Additionally, Japan supported Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by improving facilities and equipment at 11 schools in six countries.

In the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in November 2015, Japan announced the “Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative” for boosting the industrial human resources development that would be useful for the sustained growth of Asia. Under the initiative, Japan ascertains human resources development needs

in September 2015. Among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Agenda, Goal 8 was established as follows: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”

through dialogue with each country, strengthens industry-academia-government cooperation, and supports industrial human resources development in the Asia region under the all-Japan approach. For example, in Thailand in March and June 2016 Japan invited people from industry, government, and academia in Japan and Thailand to hold a round-table conference to discuss human resources development needs in Thailand and how to meet them. In addition to this, it had achieved the development of more than 16,000 industrial human resources in ASEAN through technical cooperation, etc. for each country by summer of 2016. Thus, Japan is steadily advancing its efforts. Furthermore, in TICAD VI in August 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that for a period of three years from 2016 to 2018 Japan would provide assistance in human resources development to approximately 10 million people by making use of the strength of Japan (“Quality”).

Japan is also implementing projects aimed at promoting the economic empowerment of women. For example, in Kyrgyz, with the aim of building a small-scale business promotion model based on the One Village One Product approach, Japan supports the strengthening of organizations and improvement of quality for the production and processing of seasonal locally-produced materials. These materials, such as felt handicrafts, jams, and soaps are made by local women; thereby the support by Japan has contributed in spreading community businesses by women. In the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in September 2016, Japan announced the launch of the Japan ASEAN Women Empowerment Fund to enhance the social advancement of women, poverty reduction, acceleration of growth, and



Chief Advisor, Dr. Hidehiko Kazama, provides instructions on the use of equipment to teachers of the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology, at the laboratory wing of the National University of Timor-Leste near Dili, the capital of Timor-Leste. (Photo: Kenichiro Komatsu)



Training at the electrical engineering department at the Vocational Training Center in Kosti, Sudan (Photo: Sachio Yamamoto / System Science Consultants Inc.)

the creation of jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. This fund was established with the investments from institutional investors of Japan, JICA, and JBIC, to supply funds to small businesses run by women through investment and/or loan to microfinance institutions in Asia, focusing particularly on the members of ASEAN.

Moreover, in order to contribute to creating innovation in both Asia and Japan, Japan will launch a new initiative of ODA (“Innovative Asia” Initiative) to offer opportunities for training (graduate study and internship in Japan), etc. for approximately 1,000 competent students from developing/emerging countries in Asia over five years from FY2017. Aiming to enhance circulation of human resources between Japan and Asian countries, this initiative was endorsed by “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” (decided by the Cabinet on June 2, 2016) and also highly appreciated by the ASEAN side at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in September 2016.

As for the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), it conducts trainings in Japan and primarily Southeast Asian countries⁴ with which Japan has been expanding and deepening economically interdependent

● Employment Resources Development

Japan considers job creation to be one approach for reducing poverty, which is one of the priorities of Japan's development cooperation. Based on this consideration, Japan extends assistance to increase job seekers' abilities to make a living through for instance the aforementioned vocational training. Japan also provides assistance utilizing the ILO for expanding social protection, such as support for building social insurance systems and support for realizing occupational safety and health, with a view to achieving “decent work.”

Moreover, Japan is actively involved in activities

relationships. The trainings are designed to transfer the government's and the private sector's accumulated know-how regarding Japan's skills evaluation system (Japan's National Trade Skills Test), with a view to developing and securing a quality workforce.⁵ In FY2015, a total of 136 people from the seven countries received these trainings, bringing the cumulative total to approximately 2,000 people including trainings conducted in FY2014 and earlier. The trainings are expected to develop and improve skills evaluation systems in these countries, which in turn will promote the development of their skilled workers and elevate their social standing through increased employment opportunities.

In addition, through Japan's contributions to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the ILO's Skills and Employability Programme in Asia and the Pacific (SKILLSAP) conducted surveys, studies, seminars, and trainings on vocational training policies, vocational training methods, and vocational training information networks, which were attended by members of governments, employers, and worker organizations in the regional countries.

through international organizations, for example it provides voluntary funding to the ILO to implement measures to conduct humanitarian assistance in conflict regions in Africa, and plays a large role in the resolution of labor issues in the world.

For example, in Baidoa and Kismayo (Somalia), Japan has created employment through projects to repair roads, markets, and other infrastructure for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who have repatriated from neighboring countries to facilitate their settlement in Somalia.

Note 4: Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, India, Cambodia, and Laos.

Note 5: There are two types of training in this project: “training for people in charge of the creation of test standards and test problems” and “training for people in charge of tests and marking.” The number of participants above is the total value for both of these types of training.

Developing Human Resources as a Foundation for the Market Economy

First Japanese-style business school in Uzbekistan



Mr. Shinobu Fujita (center) serves as a lecturer in training at the Professional Management Program. (Photo: UJC)

Since gaining independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan has been implementing economic reforms with the aim of transitioning from a planned economy to a market economy. From the late 1990s government-led resource development projects were advanced and from 2004 onwards the GDP growth rate has maintained a consistently high level of between 7% and 9%. At the same time, however, diversification of industry is required in order for Uzbekistan to free itself from its economic structure dependent solely on natural resources.

Together with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade of Uzbekistan the Japanese government established the Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development (UJC) to support the development of human resources in business which will form the foundation of the market economy. Since the establishment of UJC in 2001, approximately 14,000 people have participated in UJC's business training courses and seminars. The core course at UJC is the six-month Professional Management Program (PMP), which has been highly evaluated as a business school-type program that enables students to learn practical marketing and management methods.

Since 2006 Mr. Shinobu Fujita of Strategic Consulting Firm Co. Ltd. has been working as a PMP instructor specializing in marketing.

When he first visited Uzbekistan, Mr. Fujita notes "My impression was that people's lives were changing rapidly although they had gone from life without telephone to life with mobile phones in their daily lives, management practices were not catching up with the speed of technological innovation."

The conventional market in Uzbekistan has been predominantly product oriented with no marketing aspect in its management. However, in recent years there has been a transition to a more market-oriented stance, where businesses are providing products based on consumer market needs. This transition also required a transformation in management methods. This is why the PMP at UJC does not only provide lectures on the theory of management, but concentrates efforts on giving students practical and concrete opportunities to learn about how to promote market-oriented manufacturing.

Already more than 1,500 business people in Uzbekistan have taken the PMP. After completion of this program, many of them have gone on to enjoy success in the business world.

One of these people is Mr. Bakhtiyor Negmatov, who established a potato chips manufacture and sales company in the capital Tashkent. Mr. Bakhtiyor also has experience of studying in Japan and decided to give his chips the brand name "SAMURAI." They come in a variety of flavors, including shrimp and beef. He says, however, that after setting up the business he could not achieve the target he had hoped for. That was why he

decided to learn about marketing on the PMP. When he sought advice from Mr. Fujita, telling him that he had no budget for product marketing, Mr. Fujita's response was "think of the sales place as an advertisement." His advice was therefore to think about factors such as display methods and selection of sales outlets. Two years on and sales of SAMURAI potato chips have grown significantly. They have now taken the top spot from a major brand competitor that previously had an overwhelming share of the market in Tashkent and sales continue to increase.

Mr. Bakhtiyor is not the only person either. There are countless examples of PMP graduates who have found success in various fields, including the manufacture and sale of furniture, food product manufacturing equipment, apparel, and stationery. Mr. Fujita believes that factors behind the PMP's track record of producing success stories include the fact that the PMP is the first practical business school-type program of its kind in Uzbekistan and there is a strict entrance examination for the PMP, and also that graduates have continued access to consultation services.

When Mr. Fujita first started working as a lecturer, many people took the PMP course because they wanted to get a certificate and find employment. However, as the PMP started to prove itself in terms of outcomes and results, the number of young and middle-ranking managers as students, have increased. The objective of the people taking the program also changed, focusing more on achieving success in business. Today the PMP has gained its place as a solution center for SMEs in Uzbekistan.

Mr. Fujita says, "All of the successful companies have put into practice the modern marketing techniques they have learned from the PMP, including competition strategy, customer needs development, value creation, product differentiation, and targeting." Many of the PMP graduates are also seeking to do business with Japan, including attending trade fairs and exhibitions held in Japan.

Mr. Fujita explains, "The people of Uzbekistan are very positively inclined towards Japan, but the people of Japan do not know about Uzbekistan well. First, starting the interaction between Japan and Uzbekistan, and the creation of a mechanism to enable business matching with Japanese companies are needed. I would be delighted if such mechanisms could contribute to expanded bilateral trade in the future."

In order to accomplish "high-quality growth", it is tremendously important to develop human resources in industry who will provide the foundation for growth. Through the efforts of UJC it is hoped that Uzbekistan will develop a firmer foundation for its high-quality growth.

(3) Promotion of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Development of Food Value Chains

The population of undernourished people in the world still remains large, and the world's population growth is anticipated to further increase food demand. Under these circumstances, the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda sets Goal 1 as “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” and Goal 2 as “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,” etc. To achieve these

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan proactively addresses global food security, giving priority to cooperation that develops agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including the development of food value chains, in order to achieve “quality growth” in developing countries and poverty eradication through such growth. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to developing countries to avert food shortages and in the medium- to long-term, Japan aims to help increase and improve agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the causes of food-related problems including hunger.

Specifically, Japan uses its knowledge and experience to strengthen agricultural research and technology development, along with capacity-building to disseminate this technology in a way that is suited to the cultivation environment, to promote the sustainable use of fishery resources, to strengthen organizations of farmers, to assist policymaking, as well as to improve infrastructures such as irrigation facilities, farm roads, and fishing ports. Through these efforts, Japan extends various supports, from production, processing, distribution, to sales phases.

In Africa, Japan also supports the research of NERICA* (New Rice for Africa) and the spread of its production techniques, and provides support for increasing rice production based on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and for the introduction of the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) approach,* among others. In addition, in order to assist reducing post-harvest loss,* revitalizing the food industry, and increasing rural incomes, Japan also places priority on assistance for developing “food value chains.” This refers to creating a chain of added values around food by enhancing the added value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products at each phase of the process from production to manufacturing, processing, distribution, and consumption, and linking these added values.

goals and realize quality growth in developing countries, efforts to develop agriculture are an urgent challenge. In addition, three out of four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. Because the majority of these individuals rely on farming for a living, efforts to develop agriculture and rural communities are important.

In June 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) formulated the Global Food Value Chain Strategy, after conducting reviews in collaboration with academia, private companies, relevant ministries and agencies, and others. The Strategy lays out a basic strategy and region-specific strategies for developing food value chains in developing countries and elsewhere. In accordance with this Strategy, bilateral dialogues were held through public-private cooperation in countries, such as Viet Nam, Myanmar, Brazil, and India to promote the development of food value chains by linking development cooperation and Japanese private sector investment. In August 2015, at the Second High-Level Meeting of the Japan-Viet Nam Agricultural Cooperation Dialogue, the two sides approved a medium- to long-term vision that outlines detailed action plans for developing food value chains in Viet Nam through partnerships between the public and private sectors of Japan and Viet Nam.

With respect to food security through a multilateral cooperation approach, at the outreach session on food security at the 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 \$4.2 billion (commitment basis) by the end of 2012. Additionally, the rapid increase of agricultural investment in developing



Cultivation guidance is carried out as part of the Project for Better Livelihoods and Self-Reliance for Farmers in Mzimba District, in the northern region of Malawi. (Photo: Redson Nyondo / Japan Overseas Cooperative Association)



Rice planting training is provided as one part of the training for farmers in the Ayeyarwady region of Myanmar. (Photo: Hideo Okada / JICA Expert)

countries had become an international issue since some of the investments were reported as “land grabbing” by some media outlets. For this reason, Japan proposed the concept of “Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)”^{*} at the L’Aquila Summit, which has since gained support at international fora such as the G7/8, G20, and APEC. In addition, based on the RAI concept, the “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems,”^{*} having been discussed at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) supported by a secretariat comprising the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP), were adopted at the CFS 41st Session in October 2014.

As to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition,^{*} which was established at the G8 Camp David Summit (the United States) in May 2012, its progress report was released and additional African partner countries were announced at an event held in conjunction with the G8 Lough Erne Summit (the United Kingdom) in June 2013. Subsequently progress reports have been released every year, and there are now ten partner countries. Furthermore, from 2014 onwards the Alliance has launched its own working groups, which are independent from the G7 process, and is operating autonomously under the New Alliance secretariat of the African Union Commission (AUC). In addition, under the framework of the New Alliance, the relevant international organizations are implementing the “Forward-looking research and analysis programme for responsible agricultural investment” with financial support from Japan.

At the G7 Schloss Elmau Summit (Germany) in June 2015, the Broader Food Security and Nutrition

Development Approach was unveiled, which aimed to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

In order to achieve this goal, at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held under the Japanese presidency in May 2016, the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition was established, summarizing the concrete actions the G7 should take in three prioritized areas (empowering women, improving nutrition through a people-centered approach, ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems). Based on this, an international symposium was held in Tokyo in October 2016, where discussions regarding food security and nutrition were held with the participation of diverse stakeholders.

Furthermore, Japan has provided assistance to the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)^{*} in the G20 aiming to enhance international agricultural market transparency. Further, Japan provides assistance in the agricultural sector through the international organizations, such as FAO, IFAD, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and WFP.

Japan underlines the importance of agriculture as an industry that plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and stimulating economic growth throughout Africa, and contributes to the development of agriculture in Africa.

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)^{*} was established on the occasion of TICAD IV in 2008, and set the goal of an increase of rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 million tons as of 2008 to twice that amount (28 million tons) by 2018. The annual rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa had increased to 25.16 million tons by 2014, meaning that approximately 74% of the goal has been achieved.

Furthermore, in order to promote a shift from subsistence to profitable agriculture, on the occasion of TICAD V in 2013 Japan announced it would promote the SHEP approach to be applied widely in African countries and develop 1,000 skilled agricultural trainers and organize a smallholders cooperative consisting of 50,000 people through the SHEP approach. By the end of FY2015 the SHEP approach had been rolled out in 20 countries and 1,324 skilled agricultural trainers and approximately 30,000 people in the smallholders cooperative had been trained.

On the occasion of TICAD VI held in August 2016, Japan announced that in order to strengthen food security in Africa, it would transfer rice cultivation skills to 60,000

farmers and 2,500 instructors by 2018 under the CARD initiative, and that it would enhance productivity and

profitability of agriculture by promoting market-oriented agriculture and developing the food value chain.

Ethiopia

The Project for Strengthening of Agricultural Pesticide Residue Analysis System Technical cooperation project (November 2011 –)

One of Ethiopia's major export products is coffee beans, which are exported mainly to Japan. In 2008, pesticides exceeding the maximum residue limits were detected in coffee beans exported to Japan through the monitoring analysis conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan, which led to Japan's move to conduct a severe check on pesticide residue. Consequently, Japan's import of coffee beans from Ethiopia significantly declined, which had a negative impact on the economy of Ethiopia where the agricultural sector accounts for approximately 40% of GDP and more than 90% of its total export value.

For that reason, Ethiopia re-recognized the importance of safety management of food products and established a pesticide residue testing laboratory within the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate of the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). However, difficulties surfaced: shortage of the number of experienced pesticide analysts; lack of reagents and solvents for testing; and inability to determine the pesticide contamination route. Under such circumstances, the Government of Ethiopia made a request to Japan to develop human resources to analyze the level of pesticide residue at the testing laboratory.

JICA immediately provided instruments for analyzing pesticide residue and dispatched its staff members capable of both operating the testing laboratory and giving advice regarding human resources development. They began providing technical assistance for the Ethiopians in strengthening their ability to detect the level of pesticide residue at the testing laboratory by increasing the varieties of pesticide to detect and agricultural produce to examine at the laboratory. In particular, when they need to set up policies such as a testing policy, JICA staff aim to create a situation where all the Ethiopian engineers at the laboratory get together to share the techniques and knowledge necessary to analyze reports on agricultural pesticide residue on their own, conduct the monitoring of the level of pesticide residue as necessary and determine whether



Analysis by the Ethiopian staff members (Photo: JICA)

the export of the product is allowed or not.

Furthermore, the Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center (FAMIC) has invited the employees of the testing laboratory to Japan for training, and dispatched its staff members to Ethiopia. It has also provided technical assistance including application skills that are important to cope with trouble that may occur when pesticide residue is being analyzed.

As a result of this support from Japan, basic data for testing has been accumulated in Ethiopia's pesticide residue testing laboratory, and the Ethiopian staff members involved in testing have mastered the methods for analyzing pesticide residue. Currently voluntary examinations are carried out on all of the coffee beans exported to Japan by the pesticide residue testing laboratory.

Due to Japan's technology for agricultural pesticide residue analysis and support for human resources development, the safety of the agricultural products of Ethiopia has been strengthened, and it is expected that the experience of Ethiopia will be shared throughout the entire African region.

(As of August 2016)

In Morocco about 13% of GDP is generated by the agriculture sector (2015), which accounts for approximately 11% of the country's exports and approximately 25% of its working population. However, the greater part of the arable region is arid or semi-arid areas that depends on rainwater and it has been often affected by droughts. Therefore the amount of rainfall has determined agricultural crop yields in the region. As increasing demand for water for industrial use and tap water is expected in the future, it has become an urgent issue for Morocco to improve irrigation facilities for effective and efficient use of limited water resources.

In the Casablanca-Settat region where the Abda Doukkala plain (100-200 kilometers southwest of Casablanca City) lies, about 6,860,000 people live and of those, approximately 1.8 million people (about 26 %) live in rural areas. The total area of farmland in the Casablanca-Settat region accounts for about 66 % of the total land area of the region and about 10% of the rural population is engaged in the agricultural sector.

In 1988 Morocco planned the development of irrigation facilities in this region. In Phase 1 it developed 16,000 hectares of irrigation facilities with financial assistance from the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and in Phase 2 it developed 18,901 hectares of irrigation facilities through an ODA loan project of Japan called the Abda-Doukkala Irrigation Project (completed in 2001).

After the completion of the facilities built with the financial assistance of an ODA loan, Morocco asked Japan for further technical cooperation to transfer the technology on operation and the management of irrigation systems from the Irrigation Association, to improve farm management and access to markets, and to reduce loss resulting from leakage from water resources. These forms of cooperation aim to stabilize agricultural yields through effective use of water resources and



The irrigation system installed in the irrigated farmland of Abda-Doukkala. (Photo: JICA)

improve the livelihood of farmers by increasing their income.

In response to this request, Japan implemented a technical cooperation project, "the Project for Improvement of Irrigation System at the Abda Doukkala Irrigated Area" (2011/7-2016/7). This project supports the establishment of a model at the pilot site in order to encourage the introduction of drip irrigation and high-earning crops on the developed irrigated farmland, and provides support for ascertaining the current situation and future streamlining which are necessary for the improvement of water management systems in the Abda Doukkala irrigated area overall.

This project is also in line with the Green Morocco Plan, a development strategy for the agriculture sector which Morocco is implementing with 2020 as the goal year, and has been positioned as one of the projects promoting the plan.

Currently, the irrigation facilities developed by the ODA loan are being used effectively by approximately 5,700 households engaged in agriculture on the Abda Doukkala plain.

* New Rice for Africa (NERICA)

NERICA 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 resistant to 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 JOCVs to offer cultivation training, and has also accepted trainees from Africa for training in Japan.

* Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) approach

The SHEP approach refers to an effort to assist smallholder farmers to enhance their agricultural organizations through training 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 market-oriented agricultural businesses.

* 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 primarily to a lack of adequate storage facilities.

* Responsible Agricultural Investment

Responsible Agricultural Investment refers to an initiative proposed by Japan at the G8 L'Aquila Summit in response to unintentional negative impacts resulting from large-scale agricultural investment (acquisition of farmland with foreign capital) in developing countries in the face of spikes in international food prices. In addition to mitigating the negative impacts of agricultural investment, it aims to promote agricultural development in the host country of the investment as well as harmonize and maximize the benefits for the host country government, local people, and investors.

*** Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)**

AMIS was launched as a countermeasure against food price volatility by the G20 in 2011. It allows each of the G20 members, 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 aimed at improving the accuracy of ASEAN statistical information on agriculture used as AMIS data.

*** 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 production and development. The CARD Initiative was announced at TICAD IV in 2008. It has set the goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa (from 14 million tons to 28 million tons) over the ten years until 2018.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Ryoko Sahashi (Community Development), works to add value to and commercialize the Loroco flower which is a special product in San Lorenzo Municipality, El Salvador as a part of the One Village One Product Campaign. She visits the Loroco farms for observing its growth. (Photo: Ernesto Manzano / JICA El Salvador)

Tanzania

Project for Supporting Rice Industry Development in Tanzania
Technical cooperation project (November 2012 –)

In Tanzania, rice is an important crop that boasts the second largest production volume of all cereal crops after corn. The consumption of rice is increasing every year, and domestic production is not keeping up with the growth in domestic consumption so the country is depending on imports from overseas. Given this situation, an increased yield of rice has become an urgent issue. Against this background, the Government of Tanzania established a National Rice Development Strategy in 2009 aimed to increase production of rice, centering on irrigated rice cultivation, and set a goal for 2018 to produce approximately 1,960,000 tons of rice per annum, which is approximately twice the production volume in 2008.

Japan has been contributing to the development of irrigated rice cultivation in the Moshi District in the Kilimanjaro Region since the 1970s and as a result the productivity of rice in the irrigated areas of that district has successfully reached six tons per hectare, much higher than the nationwide average in Tanzania. Since the 1990s, in order to further spread these outcomes nationwide, Japan has implemented training for the improvement of rice productivity based at the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center, and has helped many Tanzanian farmers to achieve increased yields of their rice.

Based on the outcomes to date, this project aims to increase the number of agriculture training centers as footholds and spread irrigated rice cultivation technologies nationwide through the training. Furthermore, from the perspective of poverty reduction the promotion of not only irrigated rice cultivation but also rainfed rice cultivation in paddy fields and in wet lowland is necessary, so the project will develop training techniques for the dissemination of rainfed rice cultivation technologies (including in paddy fields and in wet lowland). Also, taking into consideration the fact that it is necessary to strengthen not only production but also the rice industry value chain including post-harvest processing and marketing, the project will strengthen training pertaining to the rice industry



A woman harvests rice in a rice field in Tanzania. (Photo: JICA)

value chain.

Since the commencement of this project, Japan has implemented irrigation technology training in 40 irrigated areas, and implemented training in rice cultivation skills for a total of more than 5,000 farmers. The training has introduced 44 types of rice cultivation skills to the farmers, and of those the major skills such as creating ridges between paddy fields, leveling the paddy fields, and straight-row planting of rice seedlings have been adopted by approximately half of the farmers. In addition, Japan has initiated training in the cultivars of NERICA which can be grown also in rainfed paddy fields, and to date nearly 300 farmers have received this training. Furthermore, whenever a training session is held, consideration is given to the gender ratio to ensure that the same number of male and female farmers participate in the training.

As this project will end in 2018, Japan's activities are under way to ensure that many farmers employ appropriate rice cultivation skills so that annual rice production in Tanzania can reach more than 2.5 million tons in three years after the completion of the project. (As of August 2016)

JICA Volunteers Support Dairy Farming in Malawi

Developing activities for improving veterinary techniques



A monitoring survey is carried out in a farm. (Mr. Shigeru Nishida is at the left side of the back row) (Photo: Shigeru Nishida)

Malawi is a traditional agricultural nation, with approximately 80% of the entire population living in rural farming villages. The predominant lifestyle is one of self-sufficiency, with people growing and consuming their own corn, which is a dietary staple in the country. Since rain-fed agriculture is the main form of farming in Malawi, which completely relies on rainfall, the country is susceptible to poor productivity and low per capita income.

From the perspective of public nutrition, it has been noted that Malawi should rear dairy cattle as a source of animal protein. It has also been pointed out that Malawi needs to achieve self-sufficiency in dairy production, since the milk sold in urban areas is imported. Since 1995, Japan has continuously provided assistance for more than 20 years, mainly through JICA volunteers, aiming to achieve the production of semen for artificial insemination of cattle, develop and nurture artificial insemination technicians, and boost the incomes of dairy farmers.

Since 1995 a total of 25 JICA volunteers, including Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV) have been dispatched to Malawi. One of these volunteers is Mr. Shigeru Nishida, a veterinary surgeon, who had spent two years in Malawi as a SV since 2014.

As an employee of Miyagi Prefecture, Mr. Nishida was for many years involved in the rearing, breeding, and infectious disease prevention of livestock, working at the prefectural animal industry experiment station and the animal health and hygiene office. By the age of 58, Mr. Nishida had reached management level. At that time, he wished to work with animals and work overseas while he was still fit and healthy, so he took early retirement and applied to JICA's SV program. His first placement was in Saint Lucia, where he worked for two years in the field of livestock rearing. Afterwards, he spent a further two years in Samoa, where he engaged in farm management. He was able to utilize his knowledge and skills in both countries. His third assignment was to Malawi.

He was assigned to the local Blantyre office of the District Agriculture Development Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. His assigned tasks include providing assistance to promote dairy farming and improve the veterinary techniques of livestock medical technicians (assistant veterinary surgeons). Furthermore, he was also requested by JICA to follow up on the program that has introduced and spread artificial insemination techniques in Malawi. However, after having arrived in Malawi and studied the situation, Mr. Nishida noticed a particular issue.



Mr. Shigeru Nishida pounds ingredients for bovine supplements. (Photo: Shigeru Nishida)

Mr. Nishida explains, "Dairy farming comprises various steps, from the pregnancy of dairy cattle,

to delivery, lactation, milking, and sale of raw milk. In the case of Malawi, farmers had not reached the first step of getting the cows pregnant, and production of raw milk was extremely low. The reason behind this pregnancy issue was low reproductive function due to poor nutrition. Because of this, even with artificial insemination, the ovaries did not develop sufficiently to reach the stage of pregnancy."

To counter this issue, Mr. Nishida set about trying to improve the nutrition level of dairy cattle. He supplemented them with the minerals and vitamins that cows sometimes lack. These efforts included providing supplements using self-supplied feed procured locally, as well as producing cattle feed from naturally growing wild grasses in the vicinity (known as "wild grass silage"). "Wild grass silage" is made by placing wild grasses that grow in abundance in the rainy season into large bags and leaving them to ferment so they become cattle feed. Mr. Nishida also gave guidance on diagnostic technologies to livestock medical technicians, in order to improve their skills in disease diagnosis of cattle.

In Malawi it takes approximately seven or eight months of classes to become qualified as a livestock medical technician. However, the actual level of knowledge among technicians is not very high and they also lack basic equipment for diagnosis and treatment, such as stethoscopes and thermometers. In response to these issues, Mr. Nishida provided guidance on diagnosis and treatment methods that can be accomplished even with limited equipment. These methods include identification of disease by "looking, touching, and listening" to symptoms, diagnosis of ovarian dysfunction through rectal examinations, and how to assist difficult delivery using parturition techniques. In addition, towards the end of his assignment Mr. Nishida sought to ensure that these various techniques become the standard practice. To do so, he created a manual on dairy cattle rearing for dairy farmers and a manual on diagnosis of dairy cattle diseases for medical technicians.

Mr. Nishida says, "Through the support provided by Japan to date, some of the production sites, including government-operated farms, are now able to conduct artificial insemination. However, in order to spread this technology more broadly to rural farmers, it is essential to develop human resources who will be responsible for animal husbandry and dairy farming administration at the local level in Malawi."

Mr. Stanford Muyila was a local staff member at the Blantyre office who had worked with Mr. Nishida on various activities, including the compilation of the manuals. In August 2016, he came to Japan as an overseas adult student under the ABE Initiative.¹ For the next two years he will be studying cattle feed, nutrition, and animal feeding at the graduate school of Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. Mr. Nishida is confident that in the near future Mr. Muyila will be one of the key figures supporting dairy farming in Malawi.

*1 The African Business Education Initiative is one of the policies that was announced by the Government of Japan at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama in 2013. The initiative is a five-year plan from 2014 to provide 1,000 students from Africa with opportunities to study for master's degrees at Japanese universities as well as do internships at Japanese enterprises, with the aim of developing outstanding human resources who will drive industrial development in Africa.

Introducing Sustainable Water Saving Agriculture Technology in Arid Areas of Morocco

Unique technology helping to save water and improve soil quality in arid regions



Mr. Yoshiaki Takeuchi (center) works on the Porous Alpha water-saving agriculture technology, with members of the Souss Massa Regional Agricultural Development Corporation in Morocco. (Photo: Tottori Resource Recycling, Inc.)

Situated in the northwest corner of the African continent, Morocco borders the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Agriculture is a key industry for Morocco, accounting for 13% of GDP, 11% of exports, and 25% of the workforce (approx. 3 million people). However, there are many arid areas in the country troubled by chronic water shortages and harvests can fall by 50% in times of drought. Given that rainfall is expected to decrease due to the effects of climate change, the cost of securing a sufficient volume of water for agricultural purposes continue to rise each year, making sustainable use of water resources a major challenge.

The Souss-Massa region in central Morocco is a major vegetable producing region. Although, drip irrigation, which uses small volumes of water effectively, is prevalent in this region, water shortages still remain an issue. It is in the face of this situation that the hopes for the water saving agriculture of the Souss-Massa region are resting on Porous Alpha®. Porous Alpha developed by Tottori Resource Recycling Inc. is a porous foamed glass material made from waste glass and sea shells (calcium carbonate). At the initial stages of the development, the company anticipated that the material could be used as a lightweight filling material for civil engineering works or as crime prevention gravel.¹ However, in joint research with the Arid Land Research Center of Tottori University, it became apparent that the material had excellent properties as a soil conditioning material. If mixed with soil, water accumulates in the many tiny holes in the material, thus helping to improve soil water retention capacity. Moreover, Porous Alpha with its low environmental impact was registered in the Environmental Technology Database of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 2010 as water saving agriculture technology for arid areas.

Tottori Resource Recycling Inc. first became aware of the water issues, facing the agricultural industry in Morocco in 2008. When the company made a presentation to an academic meeting in Morocco about its established water saving agricultural technology using Porous Alpha, Moroccan government agencies approached the company about launching a Verification test project. The project did not materialize at that time, as an agreement was not reached between the Government and the company on the role played and costs shared. Meanwhile, the company conducted a verification test project on Porous Alpha in Senegal using JICA's Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for introducing Japanese Technologies. When



Green beans are harvested as part of a trial cultivation by the Regional Agricultural Development Office of the Souss Massa. (Photo: Tottori Resource Recycling, Inc.)

the project in Senegal produced good results, the company started looking for other countries with large scale agricultural industries where the technology could be used, and recalled their past exchange with

Morocco. It was decided that, from June 2015 a two-and-a-half year Verification Survey² for disseminating Japanese technologies would be conducted, under JICA's support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business Development³ using ODA.

Tomatoes and green beans were planted in the first experiment, conducted in a research facility of the Regional Agricultural Development Office of the Souss-Massa from September 2015 to April 2016. The result was 50% reduction in water used, and 28% increase in tomatoes yielded and 22% increase in green beans yielded. The result demonstrated the high effectiveness of Porous Alpha, in realizing water saving, increasing yields, and improving soil and crop safety.

"I think the field manager of the Regional Agricultural Development Office could see for himself that the crops planted in the field with Porous Alpha demonstrated better growth than the one without. I was delighted to see him promoting Porous Alpha to the visitors to an agricultural exhibition held in Morocco in December 2015. I realized and appreciated that he trusted our product" says Mr. Yoshiaki Takeuchi, President of Tottori Resource Recycling Inc., looking back.

On the basis of these results, Porous Alpha was experimentally introduced to large-scale farms from August 2016. Mr. Takeuchi says "The experiment will cover an area of over two hectares whereas the project at the Regional Agricultural Department Office covered 0.06 hectares. Also, farming methods and field condition differ slightly from producer to producer. So I await the result with mix feeling of anticipation and anxiety."

In August 2016 the company participated in an exhibition held on the occasion of the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in Nairobi, Kenya, introducing its water saving agricultural technology using Porous Alpha. The technology drew considerable attention from representatives of African countries with vast arid regions.

Mr. Takeuchi notes, "In the arid regions of Morocco demand for water outstrips that of supply and underground water levels are dropping each year. If the introduction of Porous Alpha could contribute to halving the amount of water used, it could halt the decreasing of the underground water level and could enable people to engage in agriculture activities without worrying about less rainfall and drought caused by climate change."

The company plans to expand the use of Porous Alpha to other crops, such as fruit trees, and also to set up local production and sales systems.

*1 "Crime prevention gravel" is designed to make a loud noise when walked over, alerting people to the footsteps of intruders.

*2 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product and technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from Japanese SME.

*3 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA.

(4) Sustainable Cities

Cities are the primary settlement areas of humans, and are the focal points of economic, social, and political activities. In recent years, attention has been focused on the issues relating to the administration of cities. The issues include: the handling of the disposal of the substantial waste emitted in urban areas and suburbs; the prevention of air, water, and other environmental pollution; the development of infrastructure facilities including sewage and waste treatment systems; and responses to rapid population increases and the

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan aims to achieve “quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth in developing countries. To this end, Japan implements cooperation for realizing sustainable cities, along with efforts to resolve global issues directly related to human settlements, including efforts for promoting disaster risk reduction, recovery from natural disasters, and a sound water cycle.

More specifically, drawing on its know-how and experience, Japan develops infrastructure, including water and sewage, waste, and energy facilities. In addition, Japan carries out disaster risk reduction programs based on the concept of “Build Back Better,” striving to build cities that are more resilient to natural disasters than prior to the disaster. Japan also conducts human resources development.

Furthermore, Japan implements initiatives through assistance to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), an international organization

consequent fast pace of urbanization. Addressing these issues and engaging in efforts to realize sustainable cities are priorities for development cooperation.

Among the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015, Goal 11 sets forth the following task: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” There is thus a growing international commitment to resolving the issues of human settlements, including realizing sustainable cities.

that mainly conducts activities to resolve human settlement issues. Notably, Japan also implements programs in collaboration with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), in part because it is headquartered in Fukuoka Prefecture, and with Japanese private companies.

A UN conference (Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development) is held once every 20 years on resolving human settlement issues, including issues arising from urbanization. In October 2016 at the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) held in Quito, Ecuador in South America, the New Urban Agenda was adopted. This is a policy for international efforts aimed at the solution of a wide range of issues pertaining to human settlements, based on the results of the efforts of each country undertaken over the 20 years since the previous conference. Japan also intends to advance efforts aimed at contribution to this conference.



Japan supported the Project on Integrated Urban Development Master Plan for the City of Nairobi in Kenya. A view of Nairobi City. (Photo: JICA Project Team)



The disorderly sprawl of the Ger district in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia. Japan has been cooperating in the formulation of an urban development master plan for Ulaanbaatar since 2007. (Photo: JICA)

(5) Introduction of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and High Technology

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

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan actively offers assistance mainly for the development of communications and broadcasting equipment and facilities in developing countries, the introduction of the technology and systems they require, and relevant human resources development, in order to eliminate the ICT disparities that exist between countries and regions and to help improve the quality of life of all people.

More specifically, Japan makes proactive efforts to provide comprehensive support for the overseas promotion of Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T)* in the areas of maintenance, personnel and systems, which is also an effective means for contributing to Japan's economic growth. As of November 2016, ISDB-T has been introduced in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa, and has been adopted in a total of 17 countries.⁶ Japan has dispatched experts to eight countries, including the Philippines, Ecuador and Costa Rica, and has been transferring technologies since FY2009 as part of the support to countries adopting ISDB-T. A JICA training program is conducted every year for countries adopting ISDB-T and those considering to adopt it to promote the overseas spread and introduction of ISDB-T. To increase the adoption of ISDB-T in other countries, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) extends assistance that offers ICT solutions resolving social issues by way of dialogues and joint projects with partner governments.

Furthermore, MIC contributes in the field of overseas deployment of ICT for disaster risk reduction. Japan's ICT for disaster risk reduction makes it possible to collect, analyze and distribute disaster information in an integrated manner, allowing detailed information to be communicated swiftly and infallibly at the community level, including to the public. MIC continues to cooperate in the field of overseas deployment of ICT for disaster risk reduction, and thereby contribute to increasing the disaster risk reduction capabilities of developing countries. (See page 113 for more information on disaster risk reduction.)

Japan also actively collaborates with international organizations to carry out these efforts. Japan works with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),* a specialized agency of the UN responsible for telecommunications, to provide a variety of development

assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. Utilization of ICT improves their democratic foundation through encouraging information disclosure by governments, and developing broadcasting media. In this way, ICT is extremely important for strengthening civil society through increased convenience and improved services, and for quality growth.

assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. Firstly, from December 2014 to March 2016, Japan collaborated with ITU and the Government of the Philippines to implement a joint project in Cebu Island, the Philippines, where a typhoon caused catastrophic damages in 2013. The project conducts feasibility tests using the Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU),* a system capable of quickly restoring information and communications as an emergency measure in the wake of natural disasters. This system also played an important role in the earthquake in Kumamoto Prefecture on April 16, 2016. In the Kumamoto earthquake there were areas which could not use landline phones or cell phones due to the impact of power cuts, the severing of transmission lines, etc. resulting from the maximum seismic intensity of 7; therefore NTT delivered the MDRU to the afflicted region at the request of MIC in order to secure means of emergency communication in said region, and support was provided to the local governments. Japan will transmit the outcomes of these kinds of efforts domestically and overseas while promoting activities aimed at the introduction and dissemination of the ICT unit, and will collaborate with international organizations such as ITU to advance efforts that lead to a contribution to the Philippines and other foreign countries facing the issue of natural disasters.

Next, an international symposium jointly organized by



A vocational training school for children with disabilities in Otse village in South East District, southeastern Botswana. Students are receiving IT education in the computer room constructed with the support of Japan's Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. (Photo: Yukari Johnston / Embassy of Japan in Botswana)

Note 6: The 17 countries are Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Philippines, Bolivia, Uruguay, Maldives, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, Sri Lanka and Nicaragua (as of November 2016).

the Government of Japan and ITU to consider development indicators for information and communications was held in Hiroshima City from November to December 2015. Many cabinet ministers participated in this symposium and the role played by ICT regarding the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda adopted in the UN General Assembly in September 2015 was discussed, and ICT development indicators that comprehensively evaluate the access to and use of ICT and the degree of development of skills in each country were announced. The results of the symposium were reported to the G7 ICT Ministers' Meeting in Takamatsu, Kagawa (April 2016), and priorities including the digital divide, healthcare, education, and disaster risk reduction were reflected in the outcome document.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT),* an international organization in the information and communications field, contributes to the balanced development of the telecommunications and information infrastructure in this region. In September 2014 the APT Ministerial Meeting was held in Brunei Darussalam and adopted a joint statement for the 38 member states and APT to cooperate on efforts to build a "Smart Digital Economy through ICT" in this region.

Japan is supporting the capacity building programmes for training and pilot projects implemented by APT in order to promote the important areas in this joint statement (policies useful for the sustainable growth of ICT and the Smart Digital Economy, construction of a secure and safe society through ICT, etc.). In 2016 Japan provided fiscal support to eight training courses, four international collaborative research projects and two ICT pilot projects for rural areas.

One of the training courses, the training on "Utilization of ICT Services Supporting the Smart Society, Medical ICT, Sensor Networks and Agriculture/Fisheries ICT,"

was attended by officials from government ministries and agencies related to information and communications in 12 countries, including Thailand and the Maldives. In this training, we passed on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and shared know-how on disaster risk reduction. It is expected that Japan's advanced efforts will contribute richly to disaster countermeasures in each country.

As regards ASEAN, the ASEAN Community was established on December 31, 2015, which aims to create a symbiotic society and a single market covering 600 million people. At the ASEAN Summit in November 2015, ASEAN adopted new blueprints that provide new indicators to 2025. This blueprint identifies ICT as a key driver in ASEAN's economic and social transformation. In light of the importance of ICT's role, the ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020 (AIM2020) that serves as ASEAN's ICT strategy towards 2020 was formulated at the ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers (TELMIN) Meeting held in the same month. Based on these developments, at the Japan-ASEAN TELMIN Meeting held in conjunction with the above meeting, Japan introduced the ASEAN Smart ICT Connectivity (ASIC) that outlines Japan's cooperation vision for ASEAN. Japan continues to support the development of ICT in ASEAN and efforts to offer ICT solutions to regional issues. In order to put this vision into practice, Japan supports the development of ICT infrastructure in Myanmar using ODA, and in such ways, extends cooperation in the field of ICT. With regard to the issues of cyber-attacks that have become key concerns of countries in recent years, Japan and ASEAN have agreed to further deepen their cooperation in the information security field, which has included the holding of the ninth ASEAN-Japan Information Security Policy Meeting in October 2016 in Tokyo.

Given this context, the basic policies of support established by the related ministries and agencies to strategically and efficiently provide all-Japan support for capacity building for developing countries in the cyber security field were reported to the cyber security strategy headquarters in October 2016. Going forward Japan will actively provide support, mainly to the ASEAN countries for the time being, in line with these policies.



Technical guidance is provided to women on a stereo three-dimensional measurement system as part of the "Digital topographic mapping project for the Bamako metropolitan area" in Mali. (Photo: Shunsuke Tomimura / Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd.)

*** Information and Communications Technology (ICT)**

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

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

ISDB-T is a terrestrial digital broadcasting system that was developed in Japan. Its functions, such as emergency alert broadcast, TV reception on mobile terminals, and data broadcasting, give the system advantages in disaster response and the realization of diverse services.

*** International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

ITU is a UN specialized agency, which 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, ITU implements: (i) the international allocation of radio frequencies used in mobile phones, satellite broadcasting, and other technologies; (ii) the international standardization of telecommunications technologies; and (iii) support for development in the field of telecommunications in developing countries.

*** Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU)**

MDRU is a telecommunications facility that was researched and developed by MIC based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake. The unit is deployed to affected areas in the wake of a natural disaster to quickly restore communications as an emergency measure. The unit can be made smaller, such as the vehicle-based type and the attaché case type. MDRU allows for phone services and data communications to take place when communications equipment have been damaged and cannot be utilized.

*** Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)**

APT is an international telecommunication organization established in the Asia Pacific region in 1979, made up of 38 member countries. Aiming for a balanced development of telecommunication services and information infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region, it develops human resources through training courses and seminars and coordinates regional policies on standardization, wireless communications, and other telecommunication issues.

Botswana**Implementation of the Digital Migration Project
Technical cooperation project (August 2014 – August 2016)**

Approximately 80% of its land of Botswana, with a population of about 2,000,000, is covered by the Kalahari Desert. The Department of Broadcasting Services (DBS) is established under the Ministry of State President, and the DBS operates and broadcasts Radio Botswana and Botswana Television. Terrestrial television broadcasting by Botswana Television commenced in 2000 and it covers approximately 85% of the population. However, the Southern African Development Community had announced the year of 2013 as the deadline for the ending of analog broadcasting, so advancing the migration to digital terrestrial broadcasting in the country was an urgent issue.

Given this situation, in February 2012 the Government of Botswana decided on the adoption of the Japanese standard for digital terrestrial broadcasting (ISDB-T) by appreciating its technical advantages including the capability to broadcast both digital terrestrial television broadcasting and one-segment broadcasting on mobile terminals from the same transmitter and it became the first country that adopted digital terrestrial broadcasting of the Japanese standard (ISDB-T) in Africa. Although trial introduction of the system was commenced, a lack of technical capability, instruments and equipment necessary for full-scale introduction became a problem.

In order to improve this situation and strengthen information and communication that will be the foundation for economic growth in Botswana, Japan has supported the DBS which is in charge of digital terrestrial broadcasting in Botswana for the development of the environment to implement digital terrestrial broadcasting, by making plans for full-scale introduction of ISDB-T, improving the implementation structure, providing public information to the public, offering technical guidance on program production that can make good use of the characteristics of digital terrestrial broadcasting and providing instruments.

As a result, a working group on program production and data broadcasting has been organized within the DBS. The



Mr. Katsuya Terabayashi introduces the advantages of digital terrestrial broadcasting to people at a shopping mall in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana. (Photo: Chiaki Matsumoto / Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.)

formulation of basic technical standards and revision of the standards which are required for the migration to the digital terrestrial broadcasting were implemented. Regarding program production, four programs have been produced through training in Japan and Botswana and also Japan has improved manuals so that local people can continue producing programs on their own.

Digital terrestrial broadcasting was little known to the people before commencement of the project but due to proactive public relations activities, people's awareness of it has risen to 86%, 90% of whom replied that they would like to use digital terrestrial broadcasting.

In this way, the foundation for the full-scale introduction of the Japanese standard for digital terrestrial broadcasting has been developed. Carrying out further public relations activities for the citizens is expected to disseminate digital terrestrial broadcasting widely within the country and realize information transmission in a variety of areas including education, medical care, and disaster risk reduction.

(6) Promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation, and Research and Development

Data science (a method of conducting scientific research by analyzing massive amounts of data) and cyber security are gaining importance with the increasingly widespread use of ICT, along with the advances in the globalization of R&D and openness of research outcomes. In this connection, science, technology, and innovation are undergoing fundamental transformations. Science and technology is a fundamental element that underlies national security, economic growth through innovation, and improvements in the lives and welfare of mankind.

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to utilize Japan's superior science and technology in diplomacy, Dr. Teruo Kishi, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, was appointed as the first Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in September 2015. The role of the Science and Technology Advisor includes providing advice and recommendations to utilize the science and technology of Japan for international cooperation and contributing to tackling global issues as an advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

As part of recent efforts in this area, the Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs submitted recommendations towards TICAD VI, including specific measures, regarding the best approach to support for Africa from the viewpoint of science and technology, and submitted them to Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida in August 2016. These recommendations presented specific efforts in line with the two pillars: "Improve Africa's science and technology level by human resources development" and "Apply R&D results to overall society." The Nairobi Declaration called for the utilization and promotion of science, technology and innovation and the content of "Japan's measures for Africa at TICAD VI" reflected the above-mentioned recommendations.

Science, technology and innovation in which Japan's strengths are utilized has attracted more attention recently and is also given priority in the implementation of SDGs. Diverse stakeholders including governments, companies, researchers, citizen groups, etc. discussed this topic at the First Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation which was held at the United Nations headquarters in New York in June 2016. In Japan, discussions have taken place in the Advisory Board for the Promotion of Science and Technology Diplomacy established under the Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In addition to this, as a major program for Japan's science and technology diplomacy, the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) programme* linking ODA and the science and technology budget was launched in 2008

The international community attaches importance to international cooperation that utilizes science and technology to solve issues, such as sustainable development of the economy and industry, global environmental issues, natural resource and energy issues, and health and sanitation issues. In today's international community, which is witnessing fundamental changes in the science, technology, and innovation processes, there is a call for more strategic and proactive efforts in science and technology diplomacy.

and by 2016 had adopted 115 joint research projects in 46 countries around the world.

Regarding SATREPS, the "Project for the Development of Crop Genotypes for the Midlands and Mountain Areas of North Viet Nam" was implemented with the objective of strengthening the research infrastructure for developing new rice varieties with short growth duration, high yielding, and disease and insect resistance suitable to the natural and social environment of the midlands and mountain areas of the northern part of Viet Nam. This project contributed to the building of an efficient system for developing new rice varieties by converging a cutting-edge marker-assisted selection technique and a rapid method for accelerating the turnover of generations of rice.

Furthermore, in May 2016 the G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki was held, and the Tsukuba Communiqué was adopted. The Communiqué included themes related to development such as global health, including Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), and inclusive innovation, etc. which were compiled from the perspective of science and technology.

Another effort of Japan involves strengthening assistance for overseas engineering universities to develop next-generation networks that are based on cooperation for human resources development. In Malaysia, an institution of higher education offering Japanese-style engineering education, the Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIIT), was founded as a culmination of the Look East Policy⁷ initiated in 1982. Japan provides support to MJIIT by purchasing equipment and supplies for education and research, and developing curriculums. Japan also collaborates with 26 universities in Japan to extend cooperation for establishing curriculums, dispatching Japanese faculty, and other objectives.

In addition, Japan provides contributions to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), an international organization located in Thailand and one of Asia's leading graduate schools offering Master's and PhD programs at the School of Engineering and Technology, the School of Environment, Resources and Development, and other schools. Japan's

Note 7: The Look East Policy is Malaysia's human resources development policy advocated in 1981 by then Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, with the objective of studying Japan's development experience, work ethic, management philosophy, among other dimensions.

contributions are used to provide scholarships to students studying remote sensing (satellite image analysis) taught by Japanese instructors, and contributes to human resources development in the field of remote sensing that utilizes artificial satellites constituting the crux of the ASEAN-Japan Disaster Management Cooperation.

In Egypt, since 2008 Japan has supported the establishment of Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), a national university based on the concept of “graduate school, research-centered, pragmatic, and international-standard education for a small number of students,” drawing on the features of Japanese-style

engineering education. Universities from all over Japan have collaborated to dispatch faculty and staff to Egypt to provide lecture and research guidance, and support the development of curriculums. Through an “All-Japan” effort, Japan aims to share its science and technology education practices with Africa and the Middle East.

Japan also conducts a program to increase the adoption of Japanese companies’ technologies that are useful for the socio-economic development of developing countries. This program is expected to help promote the adoption of Japanese private companies’ advanced technological capabilities and diverse know-how in partner countries.

Glossary

*** Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) programme**

SATREPS makes use of both Japan’s outstanding science and technologies and ODA to conduct research to solve global issues relating to the environment and energy, bio-resources, disaster risk reduction, and infectious diseases. Research institutes in developing countries and in Japan work together to implement international joint research with the goal of utilizing the research outcomes (diffusing research outcomes in society). The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED), in collaboration with MOFA and JICA, provide support to research institutes and researchers in Japan and partner countries.

Malaysia

Project for Development of Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions
Technical cooperation project (June 2011 – June 2016)

Malaysia, which has achieved rapid economic growth and is aiming to become a developed country in recent years, faces big challenges in conserving the natural environment, and in the sustainable use and management of resources. Particularly, the increase in carbon dioxide emissions is becoming serious due to rising energy consumption in line with advancement of citizens’ living standard, as well as the aggravation of urban environment problems such as air pollution. Furthermore, heavy rain, flooding, landslides and forest fires, which are drawing attention to their relation with the climate change, are occurring.

Working towards solutions to these problems, Malaysia has started taking steps for building a “low carbon society” in order to greatly reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide. With infrastructure development in the Iskandar developing region under development as a special economic zone in Johor state at the southernmost tip of the Malay Peninsula, the plan to build a “low carbon society” by 2025 is required. However, for reasons such as the insufficient technology and human resources, it was difficult for Malaysia alone to achieve this plan.

Therefore, Malaysia requested cooperation from Japan which has knowledge and successful track records for the reduction of air pollution and curbing of the amount of carbon dioxide emissions. In response to this, a Japanese team comprised of experts from Kyoto University, Okayama University, and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) and a Malaysian team comprised of researchers mainly from University of Technology, Malaysia (UTM), jointly prepared an implementation plan setting the road map towards realization of a “low carbon society”. They received the approval of the Government of Malaysia for the plan, and commenced their activities.

The team of researchers from Japan has experience in having supported policymaking in India, Thailand, and other



A meeting for the project (Photo: JICA)

countries in the past. They kept in mind giving guidance so that the Malaysian staff can continue the project by themselves eventually so they focused on the development of human resources and organizations. Specifically, in addition to the preparation of manuals, setting-up for fora for dialogue and data gathering about the present situation towards the realization of a “low carbon society,” Japan also offered training programs for the Malaysian staff who engage in making low carbon society scenarios, and established a network of those involved. Such training is required to be implemented continuously both in Japan and in Malaysia henceforth.

The initiatives to build the “low carbon society” encourage not only infrastructure development but also tree planting and the children’s ecological activities at local elementary schools without a heavy burden. It is expected that the project outcomes will spread beyond Malaysia to other Asian regions.

(7) Efforts for Debt Issues

As long as developing countries can maintain their repayment capacity by using the received funds effectively and thus ensuring future economic growth, debt is useful in achieving development. However, if a country has little repayment capacity and becomes overburdened with excess debt, it could inhibit sustainable development and thus pose a significant challenge.

Such debt issues must be resolved by the indebted countries themselves by putting forward reforms and other efforts. However, their excessive debt must not stand in the way of their development path. At the G8 Gleneagles Summit (the United Kingdom) in 2005, the G8 countries agreed on the proposal to reduce 100% of the debts that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) owe to the IMF, the International Development Association (IDA), and the African Development Fund (AfDF).⁸ As for the debt issue faced by the poorest countries, 39 HIPCs have become eligible for the Enhanced HIPC Initiative⁹ so far, and 36 of

them had received comprehensive debt cancellation as a result of their achievement that they had reached a certain level of economic and social reforms as of the end of FY2016.

Furthermore, some low-income and middle-income countries, other than HIPCs, may owe heavy debts, so that appropriate measures must be taken to make sure such debts do not prevent their stable medium- to long-term development. In 2003, the Paris Club¹⁰ adopted a new Paris Club approach to debt restructuring (the Evian Approach), which examines measures that correspond to the respective situations of low-income and middle-income indebted countries other than HIPCs, while focusing more on debt sustainability. The approach takes comprehensive debt relief measures for a country that is considered insolvent, from the perspective of debt sustainability, as long as the country meets certain criteria.

<Japan's Efforts>

In providing ODA loans, Japan makes its decisions based on the careful consideration of the cooperation structure, debt repayment ability, operational capacity, and credit protection measures etc. of the recipient countries. In most cases, the recipient countries make their repayments of the loans, but there are also exceptional cases in which they face serious difficulties in their repayment due to events that could not be foreseen when they received ODA loans. In such cases, based on international agreements

such as the aforementioned Enhanced HIPC Initiative and Paris Club agreements, Japan takes debt relief measures such as debt rescheduling,¹¹ cancellation and reduction only when they are absolutely necessary. Since FY2003, Japan has cancelled ODA debts worth a total of approximately ¥1.129 trillion with respect to 33 countries. However, following on from 2014, no debt relief measures were taken in 2015.

Note 8: MDRI: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

Note 9: This is an initiative that was agreed at the Cologne Summit (Germany) in 1999. It further expanded the existing initiative for international debt relief for HIPCs and decided to reduce the debt by 100%, etc.

Note 10: The Paris Club is an informal group of creditor countries to discuss the rescheduling of public debts. The name of the Paris Club derives from the fact that France has chaired meetings and invited creditor countries to Paris upon requests from indebted countries.

Note 11: Debt rescheduling is one form of debt relief. Payment is postponed for certain period of time in order to lessen the burden of debt payment on the indebted country.

1-2 Assistance Necessary to Promote People-centered Development that Supports Basic Human Life

Japan has proactively advocated the concept of “human security” to the international community, a notion that seeks to protect people from widespread and serious threats to the survival, livelihood, and dignity of humans and help them fulfill their abundant potential. There can be no

quality growth without “human security.” The following introduces the dimensions that support basic human life, including health, water, education, culture, etc. through a people-centered approach.

(1) Health and Population

Many of the people living in developing countries cannot easily access the basic health services that are available day-to-day in developed countries. With regard to MDGs, the international community worked together to achieve the health-related goals (Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, Goal 5: Improve maternal health, Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases), but still more than 5.9 million children under the age of five die annually due to infectious diseases, nutritional deficiency, diarrhea, and other ailments.¹² Over 280,000 pregnant women also lose their lives every year, unable to receive emergency obstetric care from skilled birth attendants, including obstetrician, gynecologist, and midwife.¹³ Furthermore, due to high rates of population growth, poor countries suffer from further

poverty, unemployment, famine, poor access to and quality of education, and environmental deterioration.

In recent years there is a need for addressing new issues, for example, malnutrition, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cancer, and aging population and in SDGs adopted in the United Nations as the successors of the MDGs, Goal 3 is set as “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.”

In order to respond to the increasingly diversified health issues internationally and locally, it is important to achieve “universal health coverage (UHC)” to ensure that all people can access and receive the basic health services when they need them at an affordable cost.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Health

Japan has been placing importance on efforts in the healthcare field that directly links to human security. In response to the establishment of the Development Cooperation Charter in February 2015, the Government of Japan established the Basic Design for Peace and Health as a guideline for global health policy in September. This policy aims to make full use of Japan's expertise, technologies, medical devices, and services to: (i) establish a system to respond to public health emergencies such as the Ebola virus disease; and (ii) provide basic health services for all people throughout their lifetimes. These efforts are important also for the pursuit of the health goals identified in the 2030 Agenda. Moreover, in September 2015 the Government of Japan stipulated the Basic Guideline for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases. The guideline presents the direction and priority actions for the next five years, in order to strengthen the measures against infectious diseases that could become global threats.

Furthermore, Japan has led discussions

in the international community regarding the strengthening of health systems and the promotion of UHC. For example, infectious diseases were raised as a major topic of discussion at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 for the first time in the history of the summit. At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, an appeal was



Mothers and nurses smile after childbirth at an obstetrics ward renovated with the assistance from Japan in Bomet County, Kenya. (Photo: Kumiko Shibaoka / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

Note 12: Source: WHO “World Health Statistics 2016”

Note 13: Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank “Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010”

made on the importance of strengthening health systems. Moreover, at the G8 Muskoka Summit (Canada) in 2010, the Muskoka Initiative was launched to strengthen support for maternal and child health and Japan announced that it would additionally provide up to ¥50 billion, or approximately \$500 million, over the five years from 2011.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, the leaders agreed on the importance of reinforcing the capacity of the international community to respond to public health emergencies such as the infectious diseases, and promoting UHC, which is the key to responding to a wide range of health issues and offers better preparedness for emergencies, and reinforcing responses to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and announced the “G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health.”

Moreover, at a side event on UHC on the occasion of TICAD VI in August 2016, Prime Minister Abe stated his determination to contribute to strengthening responses as well as prevention of and preparedness against public health emergencies and to promoting UHC in Africa, while placing importance on the ownership and leadership of African countries, particularly through human resources development, in order to steadily implement the “G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health,” an outcome document of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in Africa.

More specifically, towards realization of “strengthening the capacity for response as well as prevention of and preparedness against public health emergencies” and “promotion of UHC in Africa,” Japan announced the implementation of assistance amounting to more than \$500 million in Africa through the Global Fund, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and other organizations, to save the lives of more than 300,000 people, in connection with Japan’s pledge to contribute approximately \$1.1 billion at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit through providing training to approximately 20,000 experts, policymakers, and managers against infectious diseases in local areas, including communities, through a variety of efforts including global



A three-year-old child receives an infant medical check-up at a traveling clinic in Dili, the capital of Timor-Leste. The child's arm girth is only 10cm. (Photo: Soichiro Osakabe)

joint research, and contributing to increasing the number of people who can access basic health services in Africa overall by approximately 2 million people through efforts such as giving priority support to countries that promote UHC that are a model for other African countries.

Furthermore, through the “UHC in Africa” (a policy framework), the “International Health Partnership for UHC 2030” (global platform) and others, Japan is strengthening collaboration with international organizations and civil society. In addition, Japan announced the improvement of nutritional status as a basis for health through such means as the launching an Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA), and Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform (NJPPP).

For more than 50 years, Japan has been providing a national health insurance system and has become a society in which people enjoy the longest healthy life in the world. Under the new guidelines, Japan continues to pursue the effective implementation of bilateral assistance, strategic collaborations with global initiatives of international organizations, the enhancement of domestic systems and the fostering of human resources.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivers a speech at the high level event on “UHC in Africa” during TICAD VI held in Nairobi, Kenya. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

● Public Health Emergencies (Ebola Virus Disease)

In a globalized world, infectious diseases spread beyond national borders easily and give serious impacts to the entire international community. The epidemic of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in 2014 took many lives and resulted in the spread of infection to neighboring countries and the secondary infection of medical personnel. Thus the EVD outbreak turned out to be a major humanitarian, economic, and political challenge for the international community, leading WHO to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution (Resolution 2177), which was the third resolution in the Security Council's history concerning infectious diseases.

Japan has seamlessly provided a variety of assistance to affected countries and international organizations, including the dispatch of experts and provision of emergency relief goods in addition to financial assistance. Moreover, Japan supported the efforts to overcome the Ebola crisis through public-private cooperation such as the development of medicine, rapid test kits, and thermography cameras utilizing Japanese technologies.

The weak health systems in the region are considered to be one of the factors behind the EVD epidemic. Building a sustainable and resilient health system is crucial to control infectious diseases. Based on this view, prior to the EVD outbreak, Japan has prioritized development cooperation for health, an issue that is directly linked to human security, and has continuously striven to enhance health systems in West Africa under the banner of promoting UHC.

Japan is aiming to “strengthen the capacity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to public health crises,” of the African countries and realize an Africa in which all people have access to health services, and is swiftly implementing assistance that contributes to their social and economic recovery, including capacity building of medical staff,

assistance for health fields such as improvement of medical facilities, infrastructure development, agricultural productivity improvement, and food security enhancement.

Furthermore, Japan, as a nation that proactively contributes to the peace and prosperity of the international community, closely collaborates with the discussions in the international community regarding establishment of the framework of the international community for responding to this kind of health crisis (the Global Health Architecture), including the High-level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises established by the Secretary General of the United Nations, and has led discussions in fora such as the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and TICAD VI, while making a variety of contributions, including the participation of Japanese experts. In particular, on the occasion of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced a contribution of \$50 million to the WHO Health Emergencies Programme, and Japan has contributed \$25 million of that amount before the end of the year. In addition Japan has contributed approximately \$10.80 million to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE), and Japan had become its largest donor country as of December 2016. Moreover, in response to the support from the Government of Japan the World Bank took the opportunity of the summit to launch the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)* and Japan announced a contribution of \$50 million for the PEF before any other country. Japan also led the establishment of the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) by WHO to respond to emergencies in cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In October 2015, Japan newly established the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team, which aims to provide swift and effective assistance in countries where outbreaks are occurring.



Personal protective equipment against the Ebola virus disease provided to Mali.



JDR Infectious Diseases Response Team members support yellow fever vaccination campaign. (Assistance in responding to the yellow fever outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)

● Promotion of UHC

UHC refers to all people being able to access and receive basic health services when they need them at an affordable cost. The achievement of UHC is important for narrowing disparities in healthcare services, meeting the basic health needs of all people, and enabling aid recipient countries to review and respond to their own health challenges, so the Government of Japan is working on the promotion of UHC. Furthermore, the Government of Japan has asserted the promotion of UHC as the “Japan Brand” in fora for international discussions. For example, Prime Minister Abe has expressed in addresses at the United Nations General Assembly and in related events that Japan would promote UHC. Moreover, because of these kinds of assertions by Japan, the 2030 Agenda adopted in September 2015 included the achievement of UHC as one of its global goals.

Prime Minister Abe took the opportunity of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 to state the necessity of international organizations, donor countries, and others sharing their expertise and strengthening their collaboration towards the strengthening of health systems in developing countries in order to promote UHC. In response to that kind of prompting, the establishment of the IHP3 for UHC 2030 (commonly known as UHC 2030), which further develops the previous aid cooperation framework in the health field, was supported by the G7 leaders in the G7 Ise-Shima Summit. Thus Japan has

played a leading role in its establishment.

Furthermore, in TICAD VI Prime Minister Abe expressed priority support for countries capable of being a model for promotion of UHC, so that the pioneering efforts of UHC in Africa will become a model for other countries and spread to the entire African continent. In addition, the UHC in Africa jointly announced by the World Bank, WHO, the Global Fund and others indicates the useful approaches and specific actions that help with UHC achievement, and meetings to encourage its progress will be organized.

The Basic Design for Peace and Health stipulated by the Government of Japan in September 2015 states that Japan will continue to provide the support necessary to mainstream UHC in the international community. It outlines that Japan will promote cooperation that capitalizes on its experience, technology, and expertise, including through physical assistance, such as building hospitals, supplying medicines and medical devices, and through non-physical assistance, such as human resources development and system building. The Basic Design aims to achieve UHC that will “leave no one behind,” including poor people, children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), ethnic minorities and indigenous people.

Basic health services under UHC comprise all services ranging from nutritional improvement, vaccination, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, infectious disease control, NCDs control, and comprehensive community care and nursing care for the elderly.

For nutritional improvement, Japan has provided bilateral assistance through the frameworks of the promotion of breastfeeding and the training of healthcare professionals. Japan also extends multilateral assistance by way of cooperation through contributions to UNICEF and WFP. In other initiatives, Japan has participated in the international nutritional improvement initiative, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) as a donor country. In recent years, Japan has put efforts into implementing nutritional improvement programs in collaboration with private companies and in September it launched the Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform (NJPPP). Through this platform, in cooperation with partners such as private companies, civil society, and academia, Japan contributes to nutrition improvement specifically by arranging an environment that can boost efforts made by Japanese food-related enterprises, etc. for nutrition improvement in developing countries. In addition, efforts for nutrition improvement led by Japan have begun to move into high gear. For example JICA took the lead in the launch of the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) which aims to accelerate nutrition improvement in Africa.

Immunization is a proven means for controlling and eliminating infectious diseases with effectiveness and low cost, and it is estimated that 2 to 3 million lives could



A mother and a child visit the Kamil Nomak Health Center in Gezira State, Sudan. The “Primary Health Care Expansion Project” is being implemented in Sudan. (Photo: Kei Yoshidome / Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning)

be saved each year.¹⁴ However, as many as 21 million children are unable to receive the necessary immunization. Since its first contribution in 2011 to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance,* which was established in 2000 to improve the immunization coverage rate in developing countries, Japan has provided a total of approximately \$53.8 million to this Vaccine Alliance. Gavi estimates that, in 15 years since its launch in 2000, 440 million children have been immunized with Gavi-supported vaccines and 6 million deaths have been averted. It aims to immunize a further 300 million children from 2016 to 2020 to save over 5 million lives. Moreover, in May 2016 the Government of Japan announced its further contribution of \$76 million by 2020 to Gavi in order to promote these efforts. As for bilateral assistance, Japan will contribute to increasing the vaccination rates by providing assistance such as for vaccine production and management of vaccines, as well as for cold chain maintenance and management of cold chains.

Maternal and child health, which was included in the MDGs (Goal 4: reduce the under-five mortality rate; Goal 5: improve maternal health), has made significant gains, including the reduction of the under-five mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate, and increase in the percentage of births assisted by skilled midwives. Nevertheless, those Goals were regrettably not achieved and significant challenges also remain in maternal and child health in the SDGs. Japan aims to provide assistance focused on strengthening sustainable health systems* based on the principles of strengthening the schemes for providing comprehensive and continuous maternal and child care and ensuring the ownership of developing countries and increasing their capabilities. In pursuit of these aims, Japan implements efficient assistance in such countries as Ghana, Senegal, and Bangladesh. Through such assistance, Japan contributes to making the necessary services more



Expecting mothers smiling after their health check-ups with their Maternal and Child Health Handbooks at a hospital on the outskirts of Vientiane, Laos (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

accessible for women during pre-pregnancy (including adolescence and family planning), pregnancy, and delivery and for infants and children.

Furthermore, Japan is implementing activities utilizing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook as a means of improving maternal and child health, taking advantage of the experience and expertise of Japan. MCH Handbook can contribute to the Continuum of Care (CoC), from pregnancy, childbirth, the post-partum period (the period after the birth until the woman recovers to a similar condition before the pregnancy, usually about one to two months after birth), the neonatal period, infancy, and to early childhood. MCH handbook also provides health information to mothers, which can encourage the raising of awareness and behavior modification. With the cooperation of Japan, Indonesia, a country in which MCH Handbook has already been introduced nationwide, invited maternal and child health professionals from Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon, Palestine, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Laos, Viet Nam, and Timor-Leste and implemented training for the dissemination and promotion of MCH Handbook. Japan has contributed to holding international conferences on MCH Handbook by supporting the organizers and exchanging good practices and expertise among experts aimed at further dissemination of MCH Handbook.

In aid recipient countries, Japan works with other development partners, such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), to promote maternal and child health that includes sexual and reproductive health services, and thereby improving the health of a greater number of women and children.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen its international contribution to measures against aging, in 2016 Japan as the chair country took up aging as a topic of discussion within the framework of the G7 for



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Yumiko Takehara (midwife), provides training on newborn care and sexual education to young expecting mothers at the La Palma City Health Center in Chalatenango, El Salvador. (Photo: Ernesto Manzano / JICA)

Note 14: Source: WHO "Health topics, Immunization" <http://www.who.int/topics/immunization/en>

the first time, and the outcome document stated initiatives for the promotion of Healthy and Active Ageing through cross-sectoral measures against aging and for sharing the expertise and experience of each country. In addition, at the WHO General Assembly in May 2016 Japan led the adoption of the Global Strategy and Action Plan on Ageing and Health 2016–2020 by WHO and the resolution to support its implementation, and the G7 Health Ministers' Meeting in Kobe in September once again made clear that the G7 would support its implementation.

In addition to this, in November 2016 the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) invited officials in charge of social welfare, health and hygiene and employment policies in ten ASEAN countries, officials in charge of employment policies in World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES) member states, etc. to hold a Joint Meeting of the 14th ASEAN and Japan

● Responding to the antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

The antimicrobial resistance (AMR)* is a serious threat for public health, and in recent years the momentum of countermeasures has been growing. In response to the adoption of a world action plan for AMR at the WHO General Assembly in 2015, Japan formulated the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance in April 2016 in order to promote its own countermeasures. In the same month Japan hosted the Tokyo Meeting of Health Ministers on Antimicrobial Resistance in Asia and adopted the Asia-Pacific One Health Initiative on AMR comprising the four pillars of surveillance system and laboratory network, antimicrobial access and regulation, etc. The G7 Ise-Shima

● Other related matters

Strengthening measures against emerging and reemerging infectious diseases,* as well as ramping up for the final stage of initiatives to eradicate polio, continue to require international efforts. Furthermore, “Neglected Tropical Diseases”* such as Chagas disease, Filariasis, and Schistosomiasis affect approximately 1 billion people

■ The Three Major Infectious Diseases (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria)

Japan attaches great importance to supporting activities to fight the three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria) through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). The Global Fund was established as an organization to fight these three major infectious diseases and to build resilient and sustainable systems for health following the discussions on measures against infectious diseases at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000 under Japan's presidency. As a founding father, Japan has provided financial assistance to the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002, and contributed approximately \$2.53 billion to the Global Fund by the end of March 2016. Furthermore, in December 2015, Japan hosted the Global Fund's Fifth Replenishment Preparatory Meeting in Tokyo, and helped facilitate fruitful discussions on necessary

High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies and the WAPES Workshop for the Asian-Pacific Region. This meeting had the theme of “Facilitating the participation and improvement of the accessibility of those who need social support,” and held discussions about efforts by governments, companies and regions to support independence, including encouraging employment, and for barrier-free measures and the improvement of the ease of access, etc., in order to encourage the social participation of senior citizens and persons with disabilities, etc. Furthermore, in 2014 and 2015 Japan held the ASEAN-Japan Regional Conference on Active Aging, where Japan shared with the ASEAN countries the expertise it has acquired by becoming a super-aging society ahead of the rest of the world and its efforts with respect to that situation, etc. and Japan has encouraged regional cooperation in this field.

Summit also took up AMR as one of the pillars of its health agenda, and compiled policies for the G7 countries to work on in cooperation with each other. Moreover, at the High-level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance in the United Nations General Assembly in September the same year the “Political Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance” was adopted, which required each country and the related United Nations institutions to promote countermeasures and the Secretary General of the United Nations to establish cross-sectoral working groups.

worldwide, and cause major socio-economic loss in developing countries. Since infectious diseases have impact beyond national borders, the international community must work as one to combat them. Japan is engaged in the implementation of countermeasures in close cooperation with the relevant countries and international organizations.

actions and resources towards the 5th replenishment period between 2017 and 2019. In May 2016, ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima summit, Japan pledged a total contribution of \$800 million over the coming year for the Fifth Replenishment. The Global Fund has saved more than 20 million lives. Additionally, Japan provides supplemental bilateral aid to the Global Fund's implementing countries, in order to ensure that measures against these three major infectious diseases are implemented effectively in those countries. Japan also strives to strengthen the health systems, community empowerment, and the policies for maternal and child health in those countries.

As bilateral assistance for HIV/AIDS countermeasures, Japan is providing assistance to spread knowledge to prevent new infections, raise awareness, widely provide testing and counseling, and enhance the distribution

system of drugs to treat HIV/AIDS. In particular, JOCVs on Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Control are vigorously engaged in activities such as the spreading of knowledge and understanding of prevention, as well as the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS, mainly in Africa.

The United Nations HIV/AIDS High-Level Meeting was held in June 2016 and the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast-Track to Accelerate the Fight against HIV and to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 was adopted.

With regard to tuberculosis, Japan's assistance has been focusing on those priority countries needing action, as well as those countries where the spread of the disease is deemed to be serious, as designated and recognized by WHO in accordance with the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. In these countries, Japan has been promoting a series of measures to fight tuberculosis, including the aspects of prevention, early detection, diagnosis and continuing treatment, as well as those measures to address co-infection of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In July 2008, MOFA and MHLW announced the Stop TB Japan Action Plan, which was developed jointly with JICA, the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and the Stop TB Partnership Japan. Making use of the experience and technology fostered through its domestic tuberculosis countermeasures, and with the public and private sectors working closely together, Japan has strived to contribute to the reduction of the annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, setting the target at 10%

■ Polio

Polio is in the final stage of eradication. Japan works mainly in cooperation with UNICEF to eradicate polio with a focus on three polio-endemic countries (countries where wild polio has never been eradicated and is still spreading)—Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In Nigeria, no cases of infection from the wild polio virus were discovered from 2014 onwards, but in August 2016 a case of an infection from the wild polio virus was reported. In response to this WHO carried out an emergency vaccination campaign in Nigeria and the neighboring countries (Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, and Niger) in order to prevent the propagation of the polio virus.

In addition, Japan has provided support worth a cumulative total of more than ¥10.3 billion in Afghanistan since 2002 in cooperation with UNICEF. Furthermore, in



A JICA expert, Mr. Moritoshi Iwagami and project local staff carry out development and dissemination of highly accurate diagnosis for diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis mekongi at the Institut Pasteur du Laos (IPL). (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

reduction of the number worldwide (160,000 people, based on 2006 figures). Based on the Global Plan to Stop TB 2011-2015 revised in 2010, Japan revised its own Stop TB Japan Action Plan in 2011. In addition, based on the new global strategy that WHO adopted in 2014 with the target years for achievement set between 2015 and 2035 (Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015), Japan re-revised the Action Plan in July 2014 and confirmed that it would continue to work on measures against tuberculosis on a global level.

With regard to malaria, a major cause of infant mortality, Japan provides assistance for initiatives for anti-malaria measures involving the strengthening of local communities and assistance in cooperation with WHO.

Pakistan, Japan has provided assistance a cumulative total of more than ¥11 billion in coordination with UNICEF since 1996. In addition, Japan partnered with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation from the private sector to provide an approximately ¥5 billion ODA loan in August 2011 and ¥6.3 billion ODA loan in May 2016. Loan Conversion was adopted as a new approach for these ODA loans. Under this approach, the Gates Foundation repays the debt owed by the Pakistani government when targets are achieved. With the same approach, in 2014-2015, Japan provided an approximately ¥8.3 billion ODA loan to Nigeria. Furthermore, in FY2015, Japan provided support of approximately ¥1.75 billion and ¥360 million respectively to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

■ Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

In 1991, Japan took the lead by launching a full-scale effort against Chagas disease, which is also known as a “disease of poverty,” in Central American countries. Japan provided assistance to establish a system for dealing with Chagas disease vectors and contributed to reducing the risk of infection. Regarding Filariasis, Japan supplies antiparasitic agents as well as educational materials to provide knowledge and understanding to a large number of people. Meanwhile, Japan also conducts preventive education through JOCV activities in order to reduce the number of new cases and maintain the non-epidemic status.

Furthermore, in April 2013, Japan launched the Global Health Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT Fund), the first public-private partnership in Japan with the purpose to facilitate the development of new drugs for treatment of infectious diseases in developing countries including NTDs. The GHIT Fund aims to control infectious diseases in developing countries through the research and development (R&D) of low-cost and effective therapeutic



The Tokushima International Cooperation (TICO) carries out the project for strengthening of the local health system in order to improve the maternal and child health in the rural areas of the Chisamba District, Zambia. (Photo/Atsushi Shibuya / JICA)

medicine, vaccines, and diagnostic products, while promoting global cooperation with R&D institutions both inside and outside Japan.

Moreover, in May 2016 the Government of Japan decided to make a \$130 million contribution for the purpose of promoting R&D of new drugs against NTDs and supply preparation and support of drugs.

Glossary

* Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

This is the ability of all people to access to and receive basic health services when they need them at an affordable cost.

* Health system

Health system includes establishing mechanisms for governance, the improvement of healthcare facilities, the optimization of the supply of pharmaceuticals, the accurate measurement and effective utilization of healthcare information, financial administration and securing resources, resource mobilization as well as the development and management of personnel to operate these processes and provide services.

* Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)

This is a framework for utilizing insurance mechanisms to mobilize private sector funds and carrying out quick and efficient funds mobilization when a pandemic occurs. Donor countries, etc. pay the insurance premiums to the insurance companies. In the case that the conditions agreed in advance are satisfied due to the occurrence of a pandemic, the insurance payout is instantly distributed to the developing countries, international organizations, NGOs, etc. from the insurance companies through the PEF, and allocated to the budget for the emergency response.

* Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership, which was established with the aim to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunization in developing countries. Governments of donor countries, developing countries, relevant international organizations, the pharmaceutical industry, private foundations and civil society participate in this partnership.

* Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) or antimicrobial resistance and infectious diseases

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) happens when microorganisms such as pathogenic bacteria and viruses, etc. obtain resistance to antimicrobial drugs, such as antibacterial and antiviral drugs, and the drugs become ineffective.

* Emerging/reemerging infectious diseases

“Emerging diseases” are infectious diseases which were not previously known and have been newly recognized in recent years, such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), avian influenza, the Ebola virus disease, and others.

“Reemerging diseases” are infectious diseases that had spread throughout the world in the past and subsequently saw a decrease in the number of cases, but have been on an increasing trend again in recent years such as cholera and tuberculosis.

* Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)

“Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)” include 18 types of tropical disease, such as Chagas disease, dengue fever, Filariasis, and other diseases that are transmitted from parasites, bacteria, etc. The number of infected individuals has reached approximately one billion worldwide. Many of these diseases could either have been prevented or eradicated. As many of the cases are found among the poorest segment of the population, and for other reasons, social awareness of this issue is relatively low. Therefore, the development of diagnostic methods, treatment methods and new drugs, and the process of making them available to those in need are lagging. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in 2016 the G7 countries presented policies for encouraging R&D, and innovation in measures to combat NTDs (the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health).

* The three major infectious diseases

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

Tanzania

The Project for Strengthening Hospital Management of Regional Referral Hospitals

Technical cooperation project (May 2015 –)

As Tanzania faces chronic shortages of healthcare human resources, pharmaceuticals, etc., the efficient operation of medical healthcare facilities and provision of quality healthcare services have become the issues. Many of the 27 regional referral hospitals (RRHs)¹ existing in the country have been operated without even a basic knowledge of hospital management and are unable to make good use of existing resources and formulate strategic hospital operation plans. Furthermore, there are problems such as lack of appropriate assessment systems on hospital functions and lack of management capability by the Hospital Advisory Board (HAB) comprised of citizens.

In this context, Tanzania has requested Japan to implement a technical cooperation project to strengthen the management capability of the RRHs, which face more issues than other public medical institutions do. The request was meant to further develop the initiatives supported by JICA that had intended to strengthen health administration capabilities at the regional level and to improve the quality of healthcare and medical services by adopting the KAIZEN method.² The project aims to improve management systems by strengthening the planning and management capabilities of hospital administrators, strengthening the function assessment system, and to provide quality healthcare services through streamlining by the KAIZEN method.

Since the commencement of the project, educational materials on management for hospital administrators and a training guide for instructors have been developed and 17 instructors have been fostered. In addition, training for the hospital administrators of all the 27 RRHs on subjects such as the formulation of annual hospital operation plans and financial management have been conducted. Furthermore, internal assessment tools for hospitals and guidelines stipulating the roles and functions of the Hospital Advisory Board were established, and 12 HAB instructors were also

fostered. Regarding KAIZEN, fostering of 10 KAIZEN instructors and training for a total of 81 RRH employees at all 27 locations were implemented. The KAIZEN initiative has been implemented at a prefectural level.

As a result of such activities, a total of 22 officials from health ministries and hospital directors — 20 from eight African countries and two from Bangladesh — visited Tanzania for a study tour.³ This is an example of Japan's contribution to strengthening the capacities of many countries. The KAIZEN initiative of Tanzania has been appreciated internationally. In 2015, the KAIZEN application in the health sector was honored as a finalist for the DAC prize.⁴ In 2016, it was introduced as an initiative that contributes to the SDGs in a publication on cases of South-South cooperation, compiled by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). (As of August 2016)



The chief advisor instructs the state referral hospital management team. (Photo: JICA)

- *1 "Referral hospitals" means hospitals that have departments and staffs specialized in planning and implementing clinical trials and research that require highly professional knowledge and experience involving difficulties in implementation. Referral hospitals are hospitals with well-established infrastructure.
- *2 KAIZEN is an initiative that was cultivated and spread on the front line of Japan's manufacturing industry. This method is now being gradually recognized internationally.
- *3 Study tours include tours to observe and learn from the activities of organizations, companies, NGOs, and to survey and observe the new businesses of companies, and visits to trade shows. They consist mainly of tours to learn about social problems in developing countries, provide support and interact with local people.
- *4 The DAC Prize was established by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2014 to honor innovative initiatives that can be applied widely in developing countries.

Tunisia

The Project for Renovation and Equipment Maintenance of Utique Nouvelle Dispensary Grant assistance for grassroots human security projects (March 2015 – January 2016)

In Tunisia, against the background of the citizens' enormous dissatisfaction with disparities and the high rate of youth unemployment, a citizens' movement calling for political, economic, and social reforms began in December 2010, which led to a change of government. During this series of disturbances, the worsening of economic conditions spread throughout the entire country and problems such as even national medical institutions are unable to secure an adequate budget have been occurring.

Utique Nouvelle village is a farming village with a population of approximately 3,300 located approximately 50 kilometers northwest of the capital Tunis, and the Utique Nouvelle Dispensary, the only medical dispensary in the village, had provided medical care free of charge with the support of the Government of Tunisia.

However, as forty five years had passed since the construction of the dispensary, the building was in a state of disrepair and malfunctions including in electric wiring occurred, so it became difficult to maintain use of the medical equipment. Furthermore, basic instruments such as examination tables and weight scales became extremely obsolete, so there was an urgent need to reconstruct the dispensary and renovate the equipment.

For this reason, a Tunisian local NGO requested Japan's



Outer view of a clinic (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Tunisia)

assistance in the areas of reconstruction of dispensaries and provision of equipment where Japan has a successful track record.

Now, due to Japan's support, the reconstruction of the dispensary and renovation of the equipment have been completed, and the total of approximately 3,750 residents who utilize the dispensary in a year have become able to receive appropriate medical care services.

Kenya

Project for the Renovation of a Maternity Ward at Kiptulwa Dispensary Grant assistance for grassroots human security projects (March 2015 – March 2016)

In Kenya, there are many women who have no choice but to deliver babies at home for reasons including medical equipment shortages in hospitals and dispensaries, shortages of human resources such as doctors and midwives and the high costs of medical care in private hospitals. The neighborhood residents living in the vicinity of Kiptulwa Dispensary, which is located in Bomet County in the southeast of Kenya, were no exception.

Construction of a maternity ward at Kiptulwa Dispensary began in 2011 with the support of the government, but the construction was suspended due to a fund shortage. For that reason, it had limited facilities and equipment and it could only accept a small number of expectant and nursing mothers, and was unable to provide adequate medical care services to the neighborhood residents.

Furthermore, the nearest hospital which has a maternity ward from the community of Kiptulwa is more than ten kilometers away and it is also a private hospital, so the consultation fees are high.

For that reason, approximately 90% of the local residents had no choice but to deliver babies at home. The delivery of babies at home in an unhygienic environment caused high mortality rates of mothers and newborn babies. The environment of the residents concerning the delivery of babies was tough with the problems such as hemorrhage during labor, blood poisoning, infectious diseases caused by the umbilical cord, disabilities such as infantile paralysis, and the risk of HIV transmission from mother to child.

Under such circumstances, Japan provided grant assistance for grassroots human security projects consisting of completion



Clinic staff and mothers holding their children gather in front of the maternity ward of Kiptulwa dispensary. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

of the maternity ward, the construction of which had been suspended, and installation of medical equipment. As a result, medical care services for the local residents have greatly improved. The average number of babies born at Kiptulwa Dispensary in the past five years was 6.5 per year but after completion of this maternity ward, the number of babies delivered has risen dramatically with 33 babies born in just one and a half months.

The deliveries of babies at the highly hygienic clinic has contributed to reducing the risk to the bodies of mothers and babies during deliveries. It is expected that Japan's project will contribute to improving the environment where mothers can deliver their babies free of anxieties.

Sharing Medical Information with Patients through Mame-NET

Utilizing IT to improve medical services in Viet Nam



The Mame-NET seminar held in the Nghe An Province, Viet Nam (Photo: Techno Project Japan Co., Ltd.)

With assistance from countries around the world, Viet Nam is enhancing its medical facilities. However, improvements have come to a halt at individual medical institutions and facilities, and this has created significant regional disparities in medical care standards. Patients, therefore, tend to go to major hospitals in urban areas, causing chronic overcrowding at these institutions. Major challenges facing Viet Nam are therefore, to alleviate this overcrowding issue and to improve medical service standards in rural clinics.

Techno Project Japan Co., Ltd. (TPJ), a software development company based in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture fixed their eyes upon against the status of medical services in Viet Nam. TPJ thought that Mame-NET, a network system TPJ had developed for exchanging medical information among regions, could be useful in Vietnam. Further impetus was provided by the fact that one of TPJ's engineers had previously worked in the IT industry in Viet Nam. Through this fact, the company realized that social issues being experienced in Viet Nam, such as the disparity in medical services between rural and urban areas, were similar to those in Shimane Prefecture. In order to seek to spread Mame-NET throughout Viet Nam, from February 2015 TPJ launched a Verification Survey¹ under JICA's Partnership with Japanese SMEs for the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Project² in Vinh City, the capital of Nghe An Province.

The system was named "Mame-Net" after the Shimane dialect in which "Mame" means "vigorous". In Shimane Prefecture the aging population keeps increasing its demands on health and medical services, but due to issues such as doctor shortages, it is getting difficult to maintain the necessary health and medical service structures. With the aim of achieving the provision of better medical services, Shimane Prefecture adopted Mame-NET, with the patient's consent, this provides a mechanism for sharing the patient's medical records, including examination record and medical history (collectively referred to as linked Electronic Medical Records (EMR)) among multiple institutions in various regions. These include core hospitals, clinics, inspection agencies and pharmacies. Utilizing EMR mainly, making good use of various functions of Image Diagnosis and so on, and sharing a patient's medical information with multiple medical institutions could lead to the provision of



Mr. Masuo Fukada explains Mame-NET at the Nghe An Province medical IT seminar. (Photo: Techno Project Japan Co., Ltd.)

safe and secure medical services, including accurate diagnosis, treatment and medication. Currently 770 medical institutions in Shimane Prefecture are participating in Mame-NET, with 30,000 patients registered in this system.

Using a specially improved version of Mame-NET that can be used in Viet Nam, TPJ is linking 3 hospitals and 25 community health centers (clinics) in the provincial city of Vinh, providing such services as review of individual patient's

medical information, issuance of referral letters to higher ranked medical institutions, linkage of EMR, and offering a message board. In addition, TPJ is working together with a leading medical systems company in Viet Nam to establish system operation training and a supporting structure for local doctors and staffs, and has also formulated a set of guidelines relating to use of medical information services.

Mr. Masuo Fukada, chief operations of TPJ, has this to say when he looks back at the time when the project was just being introduced, "In the beginning, the people in Viet Nam, who had grown accustomed to receiving overseas aid, did not show any particular interest. However, as we tried to listen to people in Viet Nam and repeatedly attempted proposals based on our understanding of their needs and the background for those needs, eventually, we also received opinions from local doctors and medical service employees. That was the moment I felt that we had successfully conveyed our aspiration and concepts, to solve social subject of Viet Nam.

The system has also brought about changes in medical care itself. For example, before the system was introduced, only fragmentary patient information was available in the form of paper-based referral letters. However, following the system's introduction and the sharing of linked EMRs, it is now possible to confirm a patient's entire medical history, which has also led to improvements in the quality of medical care. It has also been reported that the reduction of phone call conversations and paperwork has increased time available for responding to patients and this increased interaction has also boosted the motivation of medical staffs.

The aforementioned Mr. Fukada says, "In Viet Nam there is a tendency to respond by putting more human power on the job, even if it is apparently inefficient. The introduction of the Mame-NET system has made people working in medical services realize the advantages of utilizing IT to share information among medical practitioners on the job and it has also resulted in reductions in the time and costs required for medical care, as well as enhancing the quality of care standards. What is more, skills could be shared among medical staff and I believe it will be possible to improve medical services overall." Following the conclusion of the Verification Survey in September 2016, the Department of Health of Nghe An Province is planning to keep Mame-NET up and running in the hospitals and clinics of Vinh city.

Mr. Fukada is looking forward to further expanding the project and says, "I hope that this project will provide an example of good practices for regional medical networks in Viet Nam. In the future I hope that the system will also incorporate nursing care services and grow to link not just Nghe An Province, but the whole of Viet Nam."

A high quality medical system is now starting to take root in Viet Nam, powered by Japanese network technologies.

*1 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product or technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from an SME.

*2 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA.

(2) Safe Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are vital issues linked to human life. In 2015, approximately 663 million people worldwide had no access to safe water, such as piped water and wells, and approximately 2.4 billion people—about a half of the population of developing countries—had no access to improved sanitation facilities, such as toilets and sewage systems.¹⁵ Diarrhea due to lack of safe water and sanitation facilities accounts for 9% of the causes of under-five deaths.¹⁶ Moreover, being unable to access safe water hobbles the economy. For example, in developing countries

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan's assistance for the fields of water and sanitation is the largest in the world. Japan provides comprehensive support that is both soft (non-physical) and hard (physical) by drawing on Japan's extensive knowledge, experience, and technology in these fields, including: (i) promotion of integrated water resources management; (ii) provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation (improvement of sanitation facilities); (iii) support to enable water use for increasing 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); and (v) mitigation of damage from water-related disasters (establishment of an early warning system and strengthening the disaster response capacities of communities).

Through its development cooperation, Japan supports wider expansion of safe water in developing countries with technical cooperation such as the dispatch of experts and acceptance of trainees from developing countries, ODA loans and grant aid. In addition, Japan is providing support through international organizations.



A Japanese expert works to improve the technology for safe and stable urban water supply in Vientiane, Laos. A JICA expert, Mr. Yusuke Kinoshita (left), and the plant director who holds a bottle of mineral water produced with purified water from the Chinaimo Water Treatment Plant which was constructed in 1996 by grant aid from Japan. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

where piped water is not widely available, in many cases women and children bear the role of fetching water. Sometimes they spend many hours going to draw the water, so opportunities for the education of the children and the empowerment of the women are being lost. Furthermore, an unstable supply of water has a negative impact on healthcare and agriculture as well.

From this viewpoint, in the 2030 Agenda, “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” is set under Goal 6.

For example, in the Asia and Oceania region, Japan is



Children drink water from the first water supply facility constructed by aid from Japan in Kolofe village in the northern area of the Malaita Province in Solomon. (Photo: Koji Yamaguchi / Embassy of Japan in Solomon)

currently implementing projects for the development and expansion of piped water in Myanmar, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Palau. In Laos, a new ODA loan for the Vientiane Capital Water Supply Expansion Project was signed in March 2016. In India, where the population is increasing and economic development is progressing, a new ODA loan for the Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project was signed in March, 2016.

In Africa, Japan is currently implementing projects aimed at improving access to safe water and the water supply ratio in Ethiopia, Senegal, Rwanda, etc. Regarding Sudan, new grant aid for the Project for Improvement of Water Treatment Plant in Kosti City was signed in October 2016.

In addition, Japan supports the water and hygiene environment improvement projects by Japanese NGOs through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

For example, for one year from FY2015 the HOPE International Development Agency in Japan, a specified non-profit corporation, installed water supply systems and public toilets in schools and clinics in five villages

Note 15: Source WHO/UNICEF “Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water: 2015 Update and MDG Assessment”

Note 16: Source UNICEF “Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed” (Progress Report 2015)

in the Tsayte District of Ethiopia, established operation and management systems, and provided human resources development in health and hygiene education so that the residents could secure access to safe water in the long term.

In parallel with these efforts, cooperation using Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security, etc. and efforts for the improvement of the water environment of developing countries in cooperation with domestic and local private sector organizations are also being carried out in regions around the world.

The Ministry of the Environment is also carrying out initiatives. For example, there are serious water contamination problems in many Asian countries. In order to eliminate the lack of relevant information and knowledge the Ministry started the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA). With the cooperation of the 13 participating countries¹⁷ in Asia, it is aiming to enhance water environment governance in Asia through the building of human networks, the gathering and sharing of information, and capacity building, etc.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Project to Install the Water Treatment Unit / N'djili Kilambu de la Commune de Mont Ngafula

Grant assistance for grassroots human security projects (February 2015 – July 2016)

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, society and economy have become impoverished due to long-term foreign and domestic conflicts, so the urgent issues are the efforts for improved access to social services and economic development.

The water supply ratio in the Democratic Republic of the Congo before implementation of this project was no more than about 46%, and even in the capital Kinshasa the scope of supply by the public water supply authority was limited to the central parts of the city. In regions with underdeveloped water supply facilities, infectious diseases such as cholera and others caused by the use of unsanitary water have become a problem because residents had no choice but to drink water from rivers or go to draw water from a spring located several kilometers away.

In order to alleviate these serious water problems in the region, the NGO "Coup de Pouce" obtained the assistance of Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd. and asked Japan to support implementation of a water treatment unit development project using the grant assistance for grassroots human security projects.

When general rapid filtration equipment is used, replacement of filters and expert knowledge of maintenance are required. Accordingly, its management by the villagers is thought to be difficult. Meanwhile, the water treatment units made by Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd., installed in this project can be operated, managed and maintained by the recipient organization and local residents because special chemicals or



Project participants gather in front of an installed water treatment unit. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)

replacement of filters are not required.

In July 2016, the handover ceremony of the water treatment units was held after completion of the installation work. The new water treatment units have enabled the supply of approximately 8,000 liters of drinking water per day and have allowed approximately 13,000 residents in the region to get access to safe drinking water.

Note 17: Japan, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Nepal

Bringing Safe Drinking Water to Micronesia

Tackling water issues faced by Pacific Island countries



People listen to the explanation of how to use a mobile drinking water treatment system in Chuuk State of the Federated States of Micronesia. (Photo: Ichigo Holdings Co., Ltd.)

In the Federated States of Micronesia, a country comprising 607 islands spread widely across the Pacific Ocean (of which 65 are inhabited), the present situation of basic infrastructure that supports the lives of the people of the country is not well developed. In regions where water utilities have yet to be installed, quite a few people live by using rain water and well water. As an island country, Micronesia is also easily affected by the impact of droughts, typhoons, and high tides at regular intervals. When such natural disasters strike, people have difficulty in securing drinking water.

Ichigo Holdings Co., Ltd., of Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture sought to solve this problem through the introduction of mobile drinking water production systems that desalinate sea water. From November 2014 to October 2015 the company implemented a Feasibility Survey¹ under JICA's Support for Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Overseas Business using ODA,² focusing on the islands of Chuuk State, which have a largest population in the country.

The company's mobile drinking water production system can produce safe drinking water from sea water, river water, or well water, using a reverse osmosis membrane.³ The lightweight design enables the system to be loaded on boats or vehicles and transported to coastal or inland areas. In addition, as it is operated without the need for a power source, such as photovoltaic energy or a gasoline engine, it can also be used in disaster affected areas and areas without electrification. Furthermore, the system is characterized by its simple structure, which makes it easy to operate even by non-specialists, and another characteristic is that it does not use any kind of chemicals, making it environmentally friendly.

President of Ichigo Holdings Mr. Masamitsu Miyashita notes that, "Our group companies have a long history of involvement in the food service industry. Reflecting on the environmental burden caused by residue⁴ and waste oil, we developed a mobile desalination system as part of our contribution for corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities." As the region where the company was founded was hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the company engaged in assistance activities, providing water to evacuation centers and farmers. Mr. Miyashita explains that, "It was when I saw news reports in 2013 about the drought damage in the Marshall Islands that I started to think about engaging in a similar mission overseas. I



Mr. Masamitsu Miyashita met with the director of the Office of Environment & Emergency Management during his visit to the Federated States of Micronesia. (Photo: Ichigo Holdings Co., Ltd.)

subsequently came to know that Micronesia, and Chuuk State in particular, is easily affected by drought and typhoon damage. That is the reason why I decided to apply for the Feasibility Survey."

During the survey, the situation in Micronesia was assessed in the

first place and then the equipment was improved so that the system would be better suited to the local situation. For example, the system was made lighter to aid mobility so it could be taken anywhere in the islands, and was also fitted with rotating casters that enable free shifts of direction. As the system would be transported in small boats and the motion of waves could sway boats, we lowered the center of gravity of the system to improve stability and also made a strong collision-resistant structure.

Following these improvements, the mobile drinking water production system was brought to the site and a demonstration was implemented in front of approximately 100 local residents. The equipment makes it possible to manually turn rain water or sea water into drinking water at a rate of about 1.0 to 1.4 liters per minute. The quality of the treated water, as well as the simplicity of operation and the excellent mobility of the system were highly appreciated.

Mr. Miyashita notes, "What made the biggest impression on me was the delight and surprise of the people to see that such small equipment could produce delicious drinking water from sea water." In Micronesia the quality of tap water is poor so the people use boiled rain water for drinking and poor quality well water for other daily needs. However, in the case of drought or disaster, people are forced to utilize well water for drinking, which creates a health hazard. Mr. Miyashita notes that "the drinking water production system will give the people of Micronesia access to a stable supply of safe drinking water" and that this has helped to gain confidence in his company's product.

Based on the results of the Feasibility Survey, from August 2016 a Verification Survey⁵ has been initiated with the aim of assessing the best method to disseminate the drinking water production system. A total of 11 different types of small drinking water production systems have been brought in and the survey is examining the most effective locations and the types of systems for installation.

Mr. Miyashita says, "In the Verification Survey we must confirm that local people will be able to continue to use the drinking water production systems by themselves after the survey period has concluded. We will be working hard to provide training on maintenance and other issues, and ensure that our company's products and technologies take firm and tenacious root."

The supply of safe water is a major priority in development cooperation, and Ichigo Holdings is continuing its challenge to bring safe water to improve the lives of the people in Micronesia.

*1 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

*2 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA.

*3 Sea water or unclean water is passed through a sheet-type membrane, which allows only clean fresh water to pass through.

*4 Insoluble matter that is left after dissolution and filtering, etc.

*5 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product and technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

(3) Quality Education for All

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development that is needed for poverty reduction. It also enables individuals to develop their potential and capability, as well as to live with dignity. Education fosters understanding of other people and different cultures, and forms the foundation for peace. However, approximately 57 million children worldwide are still out of school, despite the fact that achieving universal primary education was one of the MDGs with the target date of 2015. Furthermore, new problems have been indicated. For example, in countries and regions affected by conflict, the proportion of out-of-school children that was 30% in 1999 increased to 36% in 2012.¹⁸

To improve this situation, the Incheon Declaration that compiles recommendations for education beyond

<Japan's Efforts>

Valuing “nation-building” and “human resources 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.

At the timing of the UN Summit for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy entitled, Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth. The new strategy was formulated to serve as a thematic policy in the field of education under the Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015. In formulating the strategy, a wide range of views was exchanged with experts, NGOs, international organizations, and other parties. The new strategy aims to achieve quality education through mutual learning under the following basic principles: (i) Education cooperation to achieve inclusive and equitable quality learning; (ii) Education cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resources development and building the foundation of socio-economic development; and (iii) Establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for education cooperation. In the years ahead, Japan will further contribute to education assistance in accordance with the new strategy.

In March 2015, Japan and the United States unveiled the United States and Japan – Collaborating to Advance Girls Education Around the World, which contributes to promote assistance for the education

2015 was unveiled at the World Education Forum 2015* held in Incheon, the Republic of Korea in May 2015. The Declaration urges the international community to make efforts to expand access to education.

In the 2030 Agenda was adopted at the UN to succeed the MDGs. Goal 4 of the SDGs is identified as “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,” in order to address the education goal from the MDGs, which remains unachieved.

The international community has been committed to realizing Education for All (EFA).* Following EFA, in order to achieve the more comprehensive Goal 4, the Education 2030 Framework for Action* was adopted at the Education 2030 High-Level Meeting held in November 2015.

of girls. Additionally, Japan contributes proactively to the discussions for formulating the framework for action that will succeed the EFA Framework for Action adopted in November 2015.

Also, with regard to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE),* which lays out the international framework for achieving universal primary education, Japan has actively participated in the discussions for formulating a new GPE strategic plan beyond 2016 and in the reform efforts. Furthermore, Japan's contributions to GPE funds from FY2007 to FY2015 totaled approximately \$22.8 million.

Regarding initiatives for Africa, at TICAD V held in



A mathematics class for second grade elementary school children in Vanuatu. Children pay close attention to the first lesson given by a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Tamami Shimomura. (Photo: Tamami Shimomura)

Note 18: Source UN “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015”

June 2013, Japan announced that it would provide quality educational environments for 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. Japan is steadily implementing these initiatives.

In addition, at TICAD VI held in August 2016 Japan announced that it would train approximately 20,000 science and mathematics teachers over the course of three years starting in 2016, contributing to strengthening basic academic skills in science and technology.

Furthermore, in order to contribute to the development of education and the improvement of its quality in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan established Funds-in-Trust within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement projects for improving the operational capacity of community learning centers for literacy education, among other purposes.

In Afghanistan, an estimated 11 million people (about 30% of the population over the age of 15) are illiterate¹⁹ due to the impact of nearly three decades of civil war. Therefore, the Government of Afghanistan advances literacy education for the people. Japan has contributed to the promotion of literacy education in Afghanistan by extending a total of approximately ¥5.3 billion in grant aid through UNESCO since 2008, which provided literacy education to 1 million people in 100 districts of 18 provinces in Afghanistan.



Children take their end-of-term test at Duwaw Primary School, which primarily accepts orphans in Awash Sabat Kilo Town located in the Afar Region in the eastern part of Ethiopia. (Photo: Ayumi Hama / Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia)



The Dionisio de Herrera Education Center in San Pedro Sula, Cortez, located in the northwestern part of Honduras in Central America. Children are studying at the school building rebuilt with the assistance of Japan. (Photo: Hiromi Sakai / Embassy of Japan in Honduras)

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

In Kenya, the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University established the Kenya Research Station in 2005 which is developing research activities pertaining to tropical infectious diseases, global health, etc. Through these activities, the research station accepts Kenyan and Japanese undergraduate, masters and doctoral students to develop researchers and other core human resources to lead healthcare in Africa in the future. Furthermore, health education for children is provided and regional health activities are put into practice through the school health activities of JICA Partnership Program.

In addition, Japan strives to make it easier for Japanese in-service teachers to go overseas as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Youth Volunteers for Nikkei Communities through the Special Program for School Teachers.* In-service teachers dispatched to developing countries contribute to educational promotion and development in their countries of destination, and make use of their experiences as volunteers in the Japanese educational context upon their return to Japan.

Note 19: Source UNESCO, 2015

*** World Education Forum 2015**

World Education Forum 2015 is an international education conference held in Incheon, the Republic of Korea in May 2015. Attended by the UN Secretary-General, education ministers, and high-level officials, the conference discussed education beyond 2015 and adopted the Incheon Declaration on the final day. During the conference, the Japanese government delegation called upon members to promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), among other actions.

*** Education for All (EFA)**

EFA is an international movement aimed at ensuring everyone in the world has the opportunity to receive at least basic education. The five main organizations involved in EFA are UNESCO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with UNESCO serving as the overall coordinator.

*** Education 2030 Framework for Action**

This framework for action succeeds the EFA Dakar Framework for Action aimed at achieving education for all, adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal in 2000 with a target date of 2015. The Education 2030 Framework for Action was adopted at the Education 2030 High-Level Meeting, which was held to coincide with the UNESCO General Conference in November 2015.

*** Basic education**

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

*** Global Partnership for Education (GPE)**

GPE refers to 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 was included in the MDGs and the EFA Dakar goals (formerly known as Fast Track Initiative [FTI]).

*** Special Program for School Teachers**

The program enables teachers of Japanese public or private schools to participate in the JOCV program or the Youth Volunteers for Nikkei Communities program while remaining affiliated with their schools. It is designed to facilitate in-service teachers' participation in international cooperation. Teachers who are recommended by MEXT to JICA are exempt from the preliminary technical test. The period between the pre-dispatch training and the termination of dispatch is two years (compared to the usual two years and three months), beginning in April and ending in March to match the Japanese school year.

Cambodia

The Project for Educational Resource Development in Science and Mathematics at the Lower Secondary Level

Technical cooperation project (May 2013-May 2016)

Cambodia lost all of its competent personnel such as teachers and intellectuals, due to the mass genocide from 1975 to 1979 by the Pol Pot regime and saw the collapse of its human resource development system. Thereafter, Cambodia tried to revitalize the nation. Although the expansion of the education has progressed in quantity, problems with quality have remained.

Under such circumstances, in 2000 Japan implemented the Secondary School Teacher Training Project in Science and Mathematics (STEPSAM1, 2000-2005), as the first technical cooperation project related to science and mathematics education in Cambodia. STEPSAM1 strengthened the capabilities of science and mathematics teachers of the National Institute of Education (NIE) which is the training institution of high school teachers, and provided training for incumbent teachers of science and mathematics in high schools. Furthermore, NIE teachers were dispatched to Japan to study for college degrees and diplomas, and Japan provided support for the improvement of the functions and capabilities in the science and mathematics fields of NIE. Furthermore, following STEPSAM1, the Science Teacher Education Project (STEPSAM2, 2008-2012) was implemented to strengthen the capabilities of teachers in charge of the science curriculum from teachers' training colleges (a total of 24 colleges) for elementary and secondary school education.

The Project for Educational Resource Development in Science and Mathematics at the Lower Secondary Level (STEPSAM3, 2013-2016), following STEPSAM2, provided instructions on how to improve teaching at lower secondary schools in six target provinces using guidance books developed for teachers of lower secondary schools. A total of 17,000 teachers participated in the series of training sessions and approximately 50,000 copies of the guidance books were distributed. These guidance books were highly evaluated by the Ministry of



Training on experimentation methods in a chemistry class for teachers. The teachers perform the experiments with deep interest. (Photo: JICA)

Education, Youth and Sport, and it was decided to implement training sessions and distribute guidance books in 19 other provinces on the budget of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The cooperation in the science and mathematics education fields that initially began with the support for only 20 NIE teachers has grown over the past 16 years to such an extent that the outcomes are delivered directly to science and mathematics teachers in lower secondary schools nationwide. During that time, NIE teachers began to give instruction to the instructors in teachers' training colleges and the instructors of teachers' training colleges are actively working as instructors for the training of incumbent teachers. Now, people who were involved in STEPSAM have taken up responsible positions within the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and are advancing the reform of science and mathematics education on their own initiative.

The Follow-up Cooperation on the Projects for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Education for All (Phase I & II) and School Sector Reform Program in Nepal

Grant aid (August 2015 – September 2016)

Due to the earthquake in Nepal that occurred on April 25, 2015 and the aftershock on May 12, many schools suffered damage. In response to this, Japan commenced support for restoring the school buildings in early July. However, it was likely that it would take some time to implement full-scale support. Therefore, in order to avoid delay for the support and meet local needs quickly, Japan commenced the restoration work one by one for 230 classrooms of schools in Dhading District, Gorkha District and Nuwakot District among those for which Japan has implemented assistance in building schools with grant aid in the past nearly 20 years.

Schools resumed their class after the earthquake disaster but repair and reconstruction of the classrooms was delayed, which made many schools hold classes in makeshift places such as temporary classrooms or tents. What was worse, the local rainy season after the earthquake running between June and September made it difficult to completely prevent rain leaking through the roof of the temporary classrooms built with bamboos and tents and use of such classrooms was impossible in the medium- to long-term. The principal of Indrayani primary school, one of the schools to be restored, said “I am grateful to all the relevant people who came from Japan to ascertain the status of the damaged school buildings after the earthquake and promptly achieved cooperation for the restoration” with reference to the fact that Japan implemented restoration work even during the rainy season.

Together with this restoration project, through the



A lesson in a temporary classroom. School restoration work is underway in the background. (Photo: JICA)

Emergency School Reconstruction Project, a loan assistance project, Japan is also working, through joint-financing with the Asian Development Bank (ADB),¹ on the reconstruction and enhancement of quake-resistance of school buildings in the 14 districts that were particularly damaged in the earthquake. Through the classroom restoration project, Japan has been delivering a safe learning environment to children by offering seamless support for the full-scale reconstruction of schools.

*1 ADB was established under the initiative of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) with the objective of contributing to the economic development of developing countries by supporting their economic growth and economic cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region.

(4) Disparity Reduction (Assistance for People who Tend to be in Vulnerable Situations)

Ongoing efforts are being made to implement the 2030 Agenda. Meanwhile, a number of issues such as difficulty in identifying where problems lie and addressing them properly from the broader national level are brought to light. “Increase of disparities” is one of them. Moreover, challenges such as poverty, conflict, infectious diseases,

terrorism, and natural disasters have varying impacts depending on the situations that individuals are in, including their country and region, or whether they are women and/or children. To deal with this situation, it is effective and essential to adopt an approach in a form that takes the standpoint of individual people.

<Japan’s Efforts>

● Human Security

Japan places priority on the principle of “human security.” This concept focuses on each individual, and seeks to build states and communities by protecting and empowering individuals so that they can live in dignity, free from fear and want.

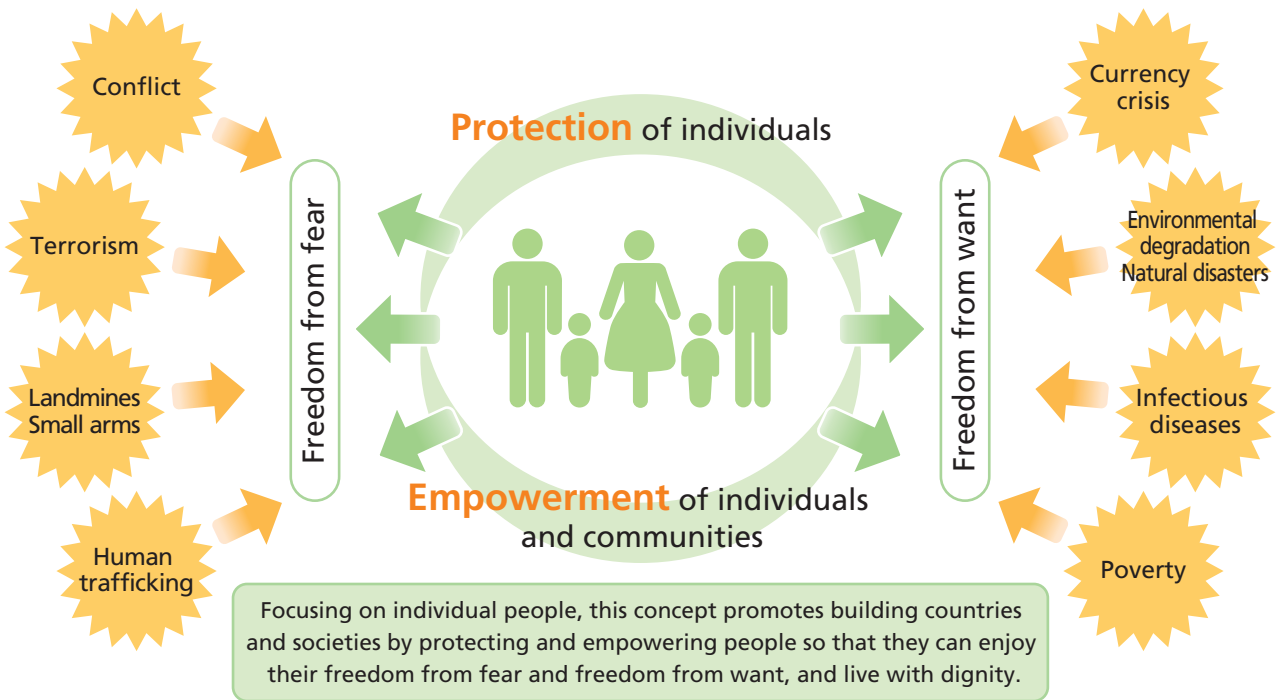
To advance human security, the Government of Japan undertakes a variety of efforts, both to (i) promote the concept and to (ii) put it into practice.

(i) For promoting the concept, Japan has played a leading role in establishing the Commission on Human Security, which is an international commission of experts, and its successor the Advisory Board on Human Security as well as convening the informal,

open-ended forum Friends of Human Security. Furthermore, Japan led the adoption of two UN resolutions and made efforts to work out the definition of the concept. The UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution concerning a common understanding on human security in September 2012 under Japan’s leadership.

(ii) For putting the concept into practice, Japan spearheaded the launch of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in 1999. Japan has thus far contributed approximately ¥45.17 billion in total, and supported 238 projects in 88 countries and regions contributing to ensuring human security, implemented by UN agencies

Concept of "human security"



(all figures as of the end of December 2016). In the new Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015, human security

is defined as the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation.

● Assistance for Persons with Disabilities

It is important that capacity building and community development are promoted to ensure the social participation and inclusion of people in vulnerable situations in society, such as young people and women, especially persons with disabilities.

It is Japan's policy to pay due attention to the socially vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, when planning and implementing ODA policies for development cooperation. Policies for persons with disabilities cover 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 persons with disabilities in developing countries. For example, Japan carefully tailors its assistance to various local needs, such as promoting barrier-free railroad infrastructure and airports, building vocational training center and rehabilitation facilities for persons with disabilities, and providing minibuses for their transportation.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Asuka Sawada teaches children with disabilities at the 1st school of Dornod province in Eastern Mongolia. In arts and crafts class, she teaches creative activities which make full use of the children's imagination. (Photo: Takako Tsukagoshi)



Improvement of a barrier-free environment is important for supporting the employment of people with disabilities in Amman, the capital of Jordan. The conditions on the angles of slopes, materials and handrails on the way to the Ministry of Labor in Jordan were improved by support from Japan. (Photo: Yahoko Asai / JICA Expert)

Additionally, through JICA, Japan provides a range of technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of organizations and personnel offering assistance to persons with disabilities in developing countries. Included among these efforts are the acceptance of trainees from developing countries and the dispatch of JOCVs and a variety of experts, including physical and occupational therapists and social workers.

In January 2014, Japan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention established independent clauses setting out that states parties would undertake measures for international cooperation and its promotion (Article 32). Japan continues to contribute to increasing the rights of persons with disabilities in developing countries through ODA and other means.

Mongolia

The Project for Strengthening Teachers' Ability and Reasonable Treatments for Children with Disability Technical cooperation project (August 2015 –)

In Mongolia, with respect to the education for children with mental or physical disability, there are some issues such as difficulties of being unable to receive enough support from the late detection of disability, of being stuck with poverty due to their parents' unstable job status or of the scarcity of the number of schools that can extend education to those children. Moreover, professional training on how to treat and teach handicapped children has not been extended for a long time at the teacher training course in Mongolia. As a result, there are quite a few handicapped children who have been unable to receive appropriate education according to the degree of their disability and go to school.

In response to these issues, Mongolia has endeavored to develop legal systems to ensure that people with or without disability can have all opportunities equally. Moreover, in order to achieve developmental support and education improvement for children with disability, Mongolia asked Japan for assistance, and in 2015 the Project for Strengthening Teachers' Ability and Reasonable Treatments for Children with Disability was commenced.

In order to develop the system of early detection of disabilities and developmental support in pilot areas which are selected from Ulaanbaatar City and regional cities, this project aims to establish a model for the early detection of disabilities, developmental support and education for the handicapped through extending improvements in capacity of teachers for quality education to the pilot schools, four special schools for the mentally handicapped and eight regular schools.

Regarding the development of the system for the early detection of disabilities and developmental support, Japan held consultations with the institution in charge, the Commission of Health, Education and Social Protection for Children with Disability, and is compiling the steps from the detection of disabilities to developmental support and the roles of the related institutions into manuals. Furthermore, Japan has reviewed the tools for screening and assessment that Mongolia has been using to date and studied the tools that will be necessary. Currently, the localization into Mongolian use of two



A Mongolian language class at Special School No.25 in Ulaanbaatar City (Photo: Kiyoshi Otomo)

tools that are being used in Japan is under way.

With respect to strengthening the capabilities of the teachers, study sessions have been held for the teachers (approximately 200) at the four pilot special schools at the frequency of twice a month in the first year and once a month in the second year. Through the study sessions, the Mongolian formats of individual educational plans were prepared and the teachers' understanding of the value of establishing plans has deepened. Japan makes efforts to establish the system that allows the handicapped children to study at local regular schools by encouraging collaboration between the eight pilot regular schools and the special schools.

Japan will continue activities that enable children to acquire appropriate developmental support and education tailored to their individual needs.

In May 2016 the Project for Promoting Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Ulaanbaatar City was also commenced separately from this project. It is boosting the realization of an inclusive society in Mongolia by working on consistent cooperation from the entry point (early detection) to the exit point (social participation) of support for persons with disabilities. (As of August 2016)

Supporting the Social Participation of Disabled Persons in Thailand

A bakery supporting employment and independence



Staff surround H.R.H. Princess Sirindhorn at 60 Plus + Bakery & Café in Bangkok, Thailand. The man dressed in a suit in the back used to be an actor. (Photo: APCD)

In December 2015, the 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café was opened in the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) in Bangkok, Thailand, commemorating the 60th anniversary of the birth of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn who is esteemed by the people of Thailand. This is an initiative of the APCD that utilizes the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects¹ and other sources of assistance. The initiative provides vocational training for persons with various disabilities, including physical, intellectual and mental disabilities, autism, and other developmental disabilities, aiming to empower them to find work and gain independence.

According to the National Statistical Office of Thailand, as of 2012 there are approximately 1.43 million disabled persons over the age of 15 in the country. However, there are a few places where disabled persons can access education or training. Therefore, employment opportunities are limited and the number of disabled persons who have actually found employment remains at approximately 370,000.

APCD was established in 2002 by the Government of Thailand and the Government of Japan as a center in the Asia-Pacific region dedicated to enhancing the skills of persons with disabilities, and facilitating their empowerment and social participation. In 2009, with the support of the Thai Royal Family, the administration of the APCD was transferred to the APCD Foundation. Since then, based on collaboration between Japan and Thailand, it has been continuing activities aimed at realizing a gentle and inclusive society for all people. APCD has to date implemented various types of training for more than 3,000 disabled persons and the persons concerned.

One of the new initiatives launched by APCD was the 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café. Mr. Ryuhei Sano, General Manager of APCD, says, "We chose a bakery because the food manufacturing industry is a business where disabled persons would easily be able to get involved and there is a good track record in this field in Japan." Mr. Sano, who himself has a hand disability, was dispatched as a JICA expert to APCD in 2008. Even after the conclusion of the JICA technical cooperation project he has remained at APCD.

Mr. Sano and the people at APCD focused their attention on Thai Yamazaki Co., Ltd., the overseas subsidiary of Yamazaki

Baking Co., Ltd., a company with high brand recognition in Thailand and running over 80 stores throughout the country. Mr. Sano says, "In actual fact, we had no point of contact with Yamazaki, so I just sent off a letter to the president of Thai

Yamazaki requesting cooperation. As a result the president agreed to meet us and kindly consented to work together with us on this project."

With technical guidance from Thai Yamazaki, disabled persons at the 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café are engaged in all aspects of the business, including not only bread production, but also sales, distribution, customer support and driving the mobile sales units. In the field, the cooperation of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) dispatched to APCD is also very helpful.

Mr. Sano wants to show a model for a "disabled inclusive business" involving persons with disabilities, that exceeds more than just corporate social responsibility (CSR) and social contributions, and can make profit not only for the company but also for society as well.

The 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café makes approximately 100 different types of bread, including bread with sweet bean paste and sandwiches, all made according to the manufacturing standards of Thai Yamazaki. The bread is supplied to a wide variety of companies and organizations which are supporting and cooperating in the activities of the bakery, including Thai governmental organizations (the National Legislative Assembly, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Bank of Thailand, etc.), Japanese governmental organizations (the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, and the JICA Office in Thailand, etc.), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Meanwhile, the activities of the 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café were reported in July 2016 by Mr. Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister of Thailand. Prime Minister Chan-o-cha did so during his weekly television program (broadcast each Friday), in which he directly introduced the government's initiatives to the people.

Mr. Sano speaks with great emotion as he explains, "In the program the Prime Minister introduced the case of a man in his late 30s who was well known as an actor. He had been injured in a traffic accident that had left him with severe disabilities and had withdrawn from society for a long time. This person was asked to become the publicity representative for the 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café and he gradually regained his confidence. The Prime Minister noted that this actor's return to active participation in society gave hope and encouragement to many other disabled persons."

The 60 Plus+ Bakery & Café is already starting to produce results. People who have received training there are starting out on various career paths, including those who have found employment and those who have started their own businesses.

60 Plus+ Bakery & Café aims to create a society in which each and every person is recognized and able to go about their life with dignity. As such, it is an initiative that promotes human security.

*1 Grant assistance for the purpose of socio-economic development in developing countries based on the concept of human security, through which the necessary funds are provided for relatively small-scale projects that directly contribute to people at the grassroots level.



Participants in training on product packaging at 60 Plus + Bakery & Café (Photo: APCD)

(5) Promotion of Women's Empowerment and Participation

Generally, conventional wisdom and social systems in developing countries are often shaped based on men's perceptions, making women prone to vulnerable situations in various ways. Compared to the early 2000s when the MDGs were established, girls' enrolment rate has improved considerably, women's political participation has increased, and more women hold senior government official and ministerial posts.²⁰ However, there are still many countries and regions where women continue to lack the same opportunities as men to participate in decision-making processes, which are not restricted to high-level government decision-making but also include family and other private decision-making that affects the lives of women.

Women are critical actors of development, and their participation will lead to not only the improvement of their

own lives but also to more effective development. For example, improving the ability to read and write of women who had little or no educational opportunities increases their access to correct information about public health and prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. This leads to voluntary family planning, and to the promotion of women's social advancement and economic empowerment.

Goal 5 of the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda seeks to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Gender (socially and culturally constructed roles) equality, promoting women's empowerment, and mainstreaming women's empowerment in development (gender mainstreaming) are essential for realizing "quality growth." For this purpose, it is important for men and women to participate equally in development and to equally reap the benefits.

<Japan's Efforts>

With the understanding that women being able to reach their full potential gives vitality to the entire society and is essential for growth, Japan is advancing its cooperation with the international community towards realizing "a society where women shine." The Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet in February 2015) stipulates giving priority to efforts for "quality growth" and poverty eradication, etc. through such growth based on the human security approach. Furthermore, the Charter clearly states that Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development.

In September 2013, Prime Minister Abe revealed his plan to strengthen support for realizing "a society where women shine" in his address at the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly. Specifically, the Prime Minister announced that based on the three pillars of "facilitating women's active role/participation in society and women's empowerment," "enhancing Japan's efforts in the area of women's healthcare 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," Japan would implement ODA in excess of \$3 billion over the three years from 2013 to 2015 and has fully implemented its commitment.

In September 2014, Japan hosted the first World Assembly for Women (WAW!) as part of the efforts to realize "a society where women shine," one of the Abe Administration's top priorities. Japan hosted WAW! 2015, for the second time, in August 2015, in which 145 Japanese and overseas leaders active in women-related fields participated. At WAW!2015, following the example of WAW!2014, the ideas and proposals from the participants

were compiled and published as "WAW! To Do 2015" (UN document: A/C.3/70/3).

In December 2016 Japan held WAW! 2016, for the third time, and the participants discussed a wide range of issues such as "work-style reforms," the active role of women in the STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields, women's well-being, etc. and shared the view that they would steadily move to action. Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe, in his speech at WAW! 2016, expressed that Japan would steadily implement over \$3 billion in total assistance until 2018, focusing on respect for women's human rights, improving an enabling environment for women to realize their full potential, and advancing women's leadership.

Japan has been extending its assistance through the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) founded in 2011



Women attend a leather production training session to gain employable skills near the capital of Ethiopia. (Photo: Ayako Okawa / Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia)

Note 20: Source: "The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015"



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe delivers his keynote speech at the open forum of WAW! 2016 held in Tokyo in December 2016.

by merging four parts of the UN system. In 2016, Japan provided approximately \$30 million and contributed to its efforts for women's political participation, economic empowerment, eliminating violence against women and girls, strengthening women's roles in the fields of peace and security, and seeking to ensure gender consideration in policy and budgets.

In September 2016 Prime Minister Abe attended the meeting for the HeForShe Campaign²¹ by UN Women and emphasized the accomplishments in women's issues at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and the value of the World Assembly for Women (WAW!). He also expressed his determination to further accelerate promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, and called on each participant to make efforts towards realizing "a society where women shine."

Japan considers sexual violence in conflict as an issue that cannot be overlooked. In this regard, Japan attaches importance to collaborating with the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG) and contributed \$2.7 million to the office in FY2015.

When then U.S. First Lady Michelle Obama visited Japan in March 2015, First Lady Akie Abe and Mrs. Obama announced that over ¥42 billion of ODA would be implemented over the three years from 2015 for the empowerment of

girls and women and gender sensitive education.

In September 2015, in his address to the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Abe announced the completion of Japan's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security regarding UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The Prime Minister also mentioned WAW!2015 in 2015, and expressed Japan's commitment to lead the empowerment of women and expanding their active roles.

Promotion of active roles of women was also largely discussed at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016. Under the recognition that bringing out the potential of women and promoting the participation of women in the field of natural science are important, the G7 leaders agreed to the "G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls" and the "Women's Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS)." Furthermore, Japan took this opportunity to announce the "Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment," a new strategy for promoting women's empowerment in international cooperation taking into account the SDGs and the priority areas in the Development Cooperation Charter, and announced that it would implement human resources development of approximately 5,000 women officials and improvement of learning environment for approximately 50,000 girls over the next three years from 2016 to 2018.

Based on the recognition of the power of women as the source of growth, the Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment stipulates the fields of priority such as promoting respect for women and girls' rights, improving an enabling environment for women to reach their full potential, and advancing women's leadership. Specifically, through development of gender-sensitive infrastructure, support for girls' education (including Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics: STEM), advancing women's participation and leadership, particularly in disaster risk reduction, etc. Japan aims to support the development of environments and establish institutions that enable women to expand their own options in their lives and independently and freely pursue their possibilities.

Note 21: This is a campaign by UN Women calling on men and boys to promote gender equality.

Towards the Realization of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

In September 2015 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) was adopted at the UN Summit. The 2030 Agenda was adopted to describe the universal goals of the entire international community that both developed and developing countries should achieve together. It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. In the 2030 Agenda, it is strongly and clearly expressed that "Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets."

This demonstrates that gender equality and the empowerment of women are major challenges in the field of international cooperation. Various efforts have been implemented to date to improve the environment surrounding women in developing countries. As a result the gender gap between men and women is narrowing in various areas, including education, health and economy. However, there are still many regions around the world where being female places them at the bottom of the social pyramid, limiting access to education and healthcare, and preventing women from leading decent lives.

Women are particularly vulnerable in chaotic conditions such as regions in conflict and it can lead to the spread of gender-based violence, including sexual violence. Women are similarly vulnerable when large-scale natural disasters strike, with many directly facing issues of gender-based violence and lack of access to housing, food and work. In order to prevent such tragic situations from occurring, it is important to develop environments in which women, who best understand their own needs, can regularly participate and take leadership in decision-making processes.

Under the concept that in order to create a vibrant and growing society, it is essential for women to be able to demonstrate their power to the fullest extent, Japan is advancing cooperation with the international community and its assistance to developing countries with the aim of realizing "a society where women shine." In May 2016, the Government of Japan announced the "Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" as one of the new thematic policies under the Development Cooperation Charter, and presented its plan to train roughly 5,000 female administrative officers and improve learning environments for approximately 50,000 female students over the three years of 2016-2018. Furthermore, at the third World Assembly for Women (WAW!) held in December 2016, Japan announced assistance of a total of more than US\$3 billion over the course of three years to 2018 to promote the active participation of women in developing countries. All of this cooperation is being steadily implemented.

Below are some specific examples of Japan's efforts that seek to build "a society where women shine."

● Women-friendly infrastructure

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (India)

In India, harassment and sexual attacks on women in public spaces are recognized as serious problems. A lack of access to safe and comfortable public transportation limits women's options for schooling and working, and constrains their advancement in society. This project aims to create the "world's most user-friendly subway" including the adoption of station buildings and facilities and train cars that are considerate to female, elderly and disabled users (such as elevators, escalators and security cameras in stations, and women-only cars and the installation of emergency notification equipment in all cars of trains). Sign language training for station and onboard staff is also being provided.

● Improving the learning environment for girls

Project for the construction of secondary schools in Nampula Province (Mozambique)

In Mozambique, an increasing number of students are seeking to advance to secondary education after completing primary education, but due to a lack of classrooms many students are unable to enter a secondary school, so the construction of school



India: The establishment of safe and secure public transportation leads to the advancement of women in society. (Photo: JICA)



Inside the women-only car of the Delhi Metro (Photo: JICA India Office)

facilities is an urgent issue for the country. In this project, Japan provided assistance for the provision of the necessary equipment and materials and for the construction of secondary school classrooms, toilets and sanitation facilities in northern Nampula Province, where the secondary school enrolment rate is low. Constructing safe, secure and sanitary toilet facilities will make it possible for more female students to enroll in secondary education and it is hoped that this will improve the enrolment rate.

● Training of female police officers

Assistance for female police officers in Afghanistan (Afghanistan)

In Afghanistan, gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual violence, child marriages and honor killings, present urgent threats to the safety and human rights of women in

the country. The Government of Japan has provided assistance for police officers in Afghanistan through contributions to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOFTA), which is managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In addition, since FY2014 JICA has dispatched individual experts to provide training to female Afghan police officers in Turkey, through programs run by UNDP/LOFTA. In the training implemented in FY2015 a total of 28 mid-career female police officers and 361 newly recruited female police officers participated.

Since FY2016, "Training for Afghan policewomen to address gender-based violence" (individual project for technical cooperation) has been implemented in Japan and is scheduled to run for three years.



Mozambique: Installing toilets contributes to improve enrollment of girls in secondary education. (Photo: JICA)



Afghanistan: A JICA international cooperation specialist, Ms. Makiko Kubota, answers questions from trainees. (Photo: JICA)

Tajikistan

The Project for Construction of Women's Center in Panjakent City Grant assistance for grassroots human security projects (February 2015 – August 2016)

Panjakent City and the surrounding areas with a population of approximately 220,000 people are located in northwestern Tajikistan, 260 kilometers away, approximately four hours by car, from the capital Dushanbe City. They play a central role in the administration and culture of this region, but they are situated on the edge of the Fann Mountains, with elevations of 2,000 to 5,000 meters, so access from other cities is not easy.

In such a city that is prone to be isolated, the NGO Zaroni Sharq¹ has been engaged in community-focused activities to support women based in Panjakent City for the past 21 years. The activities of Zaroni Sharq encompass many: microcredit² loans to economically deprived women, legal advice to law-illiterate women, legal lectures on women's rights, educational seminars on HIV/AIDS, seminars to advance further study for schoolgirls, lessons in computers, sewing, cooking, Russian and English, etc.

Furthermore, it has provided people who are going to work in Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries as immigrant workers with seminars to keep them from falling victims to human trafficking and lectures of Internet courses to ensure that they have means of communication after reaching their destination.

Zaroni Sharq carries out diverse activities to support women. But it has rented a space at one corner of a tenant building in the center of the city to carry out its activities in the past and its activity space was extremely limited. Also, it did not have a room to protect women from violence including domestic violence, so its employees used their own home to

shelter women who had met suffering. Under such circumstances, the organization had for many years hoped to secure a place where it could freely carry out its activities.

Recently a Women's Center, designed to serve as a new base for the activities of Zaroni Sharq, was constructed on land leased free of charge to the organization from Panjakent City, using grant assistance for grassroots human security projects provided by the Embassy of Japan in Tajikistan. The three-story facilities, boasting sufficient space, have special rooms for holding occupational training and seminars, and are also equipped with shelter rooms for women. Consequently, an average of more than 500 users every month at the women's center are now able to receive the necessary support in a safe and comfortable environment.

*1 "Zaroni Sharq" means "women of the east" in the Tajik language.
*2 "Microcredit" is a financial service for the poor that provides small loans without any security to poor people.



Many women receive vocational training in a sewing classroom. (Photo: Yuko Morikawa)

Kenya

Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya Technical cooperation project (September 2014 –)

In Kenya, people engaged in agriculture account for approximately 60% of the workforce. Moreover, women account for 70% of agricultural production workers, so women play an important role in agriculture. However, women have limited access to such things as land, agricultural materials, agricultural technology and markets. Thus the productivity of the women engaged in agriculture is estimated to be 20% to 30% lower compared to that of men.

Recognizing the necessity of "gender mainstreaming" which aims for equal opportunities by taking into consideration the social roles, challenges and needs of both men and women in the agriculture area, the Government of Kenya has incorporated gender perspective into the agricultural policy and agricultural development plans.

In the "Smallholder Horticultural Empowerment Project" (2006 – 2009), Japan has contributed to encouraging gender equality in farm management and improving the income and livelihood of farmers by promoting market-oriented farming management and gender mainstreaming in the project.

In this cooperation, Japan capitalizes on these past outcomes and is creating the "Gender Mainstreaming Package"

in order to firmly establish gender mainstreaming in the Government of Kenya. The Package includes manuals and guidelines that summarize a variety of activities necessary for gender mainstreaming in

the dissemination of agriculture for smallholders categorizing specified activities at each stage from preparation to completion of the project. It is expected that utilization of the Package by those who disseminate agriculture in Kenya will drive women's participation in farm management and improve the livelihood of both men and women of smallholders. (As of August 2016)



A workshop on expanding agriculture from a gender perspective (Photo: JICA)

(6) Culture and Sports

In developing countries, there is a growing interest in the preservation and promotion of their own cultures. Cultural heritage that symbolizes countries are sources of pride for their people, and at the same time are also resources that can be effectively utilized for tourism to develop the socio-economic environment of the people in surrounding areas. On the other hand, there is also cultural heritage which is exposed to survival crises due to a lack of funds, equipment, technologies, etc. Assistance to protect cultural heritage is a form of cooperation that directly reaches the hearts of the people in those countries, and has long-term effects. In addition, the preservation and promotion of culture, such as invaluable cultural heritage that is shared

by all humankind, is an issue that should be addressed not only by the countries with cultural heritage in danger, but also by the entire international community.

Everyone is familiar with sports, and can easily take part in them regardless of their gender or age. Sports can enhance people's quality of life as they help maintain and improve health. Furthermore, sports foster a sense of respect for opponents and cultivate a spirit of mutual understanding and awareness of norms, through competition based on fair rules and sharing of the same experience. The influence and positive power of sports play the role of "catalyzer" for the development and growth of developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

Japan has contributed to the promotion of culture and higher education as well as preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries through Cultural Grant Assistance* since 1975. Specifically, Japan has constructed facilities necessary for preserving and utilizing cultural heritage and cultural properties, sports and cultural facilities, and facilities of higher education and research institutions in developing countries. Japan has also provided the necessary equipment for these facilities. Those facilities built in developing countries serve as centers for providing information about Japan and for cultural exchanges with Japan, as well as for deepening understanding of Japan and fostering a sense of affinity towards Japan. In recent years, from the viewpoint of "Japan Promotion," Japan has also emphasized support for Japanese language education and support that contributes to disseminating Japanese contents.



JICA short-term volunteer members from the baseball club of Nippon Sport Science University provide guidance at a baseball club in Indaiatuba in Sao Paulo State of Brazil. (Photo: Yuko Watayama / JICA Brazil Sao Paulo Office)



Mr. Takashi Hagino teaches judo in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana. (Photo: Hiromi Ito / JICA Botswana Office)

In FY2015, Japan proactively provided sports assistance using ODA and "Projects for Sports Diplomacy Enhancement" to advance "Sport for Tomorrow," a programme launched for the purpose of international contribution through sports through which Japan shares sporting values and the Olympic and Paralympic movement as the host country of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020. Specifically, Japan utilized Cultural Grant

Assistance to provide sports facilities and equipment to 15 countries, and dispatched 219 JICA volunteers in the field of sports. Japan has also decided to utilize the Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects to assist with the preservation of cultural heritage, such as the project for the improvement of equipment for the restoration and preservation of historical structures in Nepal that were damaged by the earthquake. In addition to the above, Japan provides TV programs in three countries.

Japan supports the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, including equipment provision and preliminary studies and surveys, through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage established in UNESCO. Placing a particular emphasis on human resources development in developing countries based on the idea of enabling the people in those countries to protect the cultural heritage of their own country themselves in the future, Japan also endeavors to dispatch international experts, which mainly include Japanese experts, and hold workshops in order to transfer techniques and expertise to developing countries. Japan furthermore supports the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage such as traditional dances, music, handcraft techniques, and oral lore (oral traditions) by implementing



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Junko Watanabe consults with local staff in the National Museum of Laos in Vientiane while looking over an exhibition layout diagram of the exhibits. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

successor training, records conservation, creation of safeguarding mechanisms, and other activities through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage established in UNESCO.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) implements the Cooperation Promotion Program for the Protection of World Heritage and Other Cultural Properties in the Asia-Pacific Region, in which it invites young experts on cultural heritage protection from the Asia-Pacific region to Japan for training.

Glossary

*** Cultural Grant Assistance**

Cultural Grant Assistance provides funding to procure equipment and supplies, and improve facilities for the promotion of culture and higher education in developing countries. It is intended to encourage cultural and educational advancements in these countries as well as cultural exchanges between Japan and the countries, with a view to deepening friendships and mutual understanding. Cultural Grant Assistance includes General Cultural Grant Assistance, which provides assistance to governmental organizations, and Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, which provides assistance to NGOs and local public entities for small-scale projects.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Project for Rehabilitation of Sports Center in Mostar for Community Reconciliation through Sports Activities
Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects (January 2015 – October 2016)

The City of Mostar was once a major battlefield during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even more than 20 years after the end of the conflict, the city is still divided into different ethnic communities including those of Croats and Muslims. Schools also have different curriculums for different ethnic groups.

Under such circumstances, Japan helped renovate a football field and clubhouse in the sports center at the City of Mostar. This project aimed to provide children of different ethnic groups with an environment where they could interact with each other by playing sports together.

Furthermore, Mr. Tsuneyasu Miyamoto, a former captain of the Japan National Team for the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup, opened a football academy “Mali Most” (which means “Little Bridge” in the local language) where children from different ethnic backgrounds in the City of Mostar could practice football together. 53 children were participating in the academy as of October 2016 and they are playing football in the field rehabilitated with the support of Japan. JICA also plans to launch a technical cooperation project for confidence building through sports education and eventually work closely with the above-mentioned projects.

On October 9, 2016, the handover ceremony of the renovated football field and the opening ceremony of the football academy were successfully held with many guests, including Mr. Nobuo Kishi, State Minister for Foreign Affairs



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi (second from right) attends the handover ceremony of the Project for Rehabilitation of Sports Center in Mostar for Community Reconciliation through Sports Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Bosnia and Herzegovina)

of Japan, and Mr. Josip Brkic, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ljubo Beslic, Mayor of the City of Mostar, and Mr. Ivica Osim, a former head coach of the Japan National Team. The sports center is expected to offer a place for children to foster friendship and common values through sports and thus contribute to community reconciliation.

2. Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

A society where the rights of individuals are guaranteed, where people can engage in socio-economic activities with a sense of safety, and where these activities are managed equitably and stably forms the foundation of stable development through “quality growth” of developing countries. From the standpoint of solidifying

this foundation, the sharing of universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights, and the rule of law, as well as the ensuring of peace, stability, and security constitute the prerequisites of nation-building and development.

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

(1) Assistance for the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems, and Socio-Economic Systems

“Quality growth” of developing countries requires improvement of fundamental conditions for their effective, efficient, and stable socio-economic activities. The development of socio-economic infrastructure, coupled with the establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women’s rights, will be key to laying the foundation for developing a nation through self-help

efforts. In this regard, the cooperation for rule of law promotion is required to develop laws and train legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as to assist the development of economic systems that involves the establishment of tax systems; appropriate collection, management and execution of taxes; strengthening of audit functions of the public sector; and human resources development for improving financial systems.

<Japan’s Efforts>

As part of the assistance for legal and economic systems, Japan provides assistance that addresses legal and judicial system reform, local administration, capacity-building of civil servants, operationalizing internal audits, and human resources development serves to establish civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Iran, and Cote d’Ivoire. Assistance for this sector is a typical

example of “person-to-person cooperation” between Japan and the recipient countries, and Japan implements such assistance as part of Japan’s visible contribution.

In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures leads to improvement of the business environment that allows Japanese companies to do their business in these countries. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan’s “soft power.” The



A workshop on establishment of an intellectual property litigation system was conducted for judges of the Supreme Court of Myanmar in May 2016. (Photo: Kazunori Nose /Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice)

assistance promotes and underpins the economic growth of the world, including Asia.

Every year, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) holds an international training course (twice a year) and an international senior seminar (once a year) for criminal justice practitioners from developing countries, mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Each course and seminar have focused on the identified key issues among the UN and the international community, and adapted to the changing agenda in the global society. The main topic of the spring international training course in spring session is the treatment of offenders, and the one in the autumn session is crime prevention and anticrime measures. The international seminar for senior officials covers a wide range of criminal justice issues.

MOJ also conducts international training courses on the Rule of Law Promotion, as well as studies on the legal systems in other countries and seminars in developing

countries through dispatching experts. These activities are aimed at supporting the drafting of basic laws and regulations as well as economic laws and regulations in developing countries, establishing the basis for the proper operation and execution of legal systems, and strengthening the training of legal professionals. Specifically, MOJ invited legal practitioners and lawmaking professionals, such as justice ministry officials, judges, and prosecutors, from Asian countries including Viet Nam, Myanmar, and Cambodia, and held trainings on themes such as the drafting of legislation and the development of legal human resources tailored to the needs of each country. Additionally, MOJ dispatched experts from Japan to recipient countries to hold seminars and other activities.

In order to earnestly and proactively promote assistance that is aligned with the needs of developing countries, MOJ works to continuously implement effective assistance by conducting broad and basic studies regarding the legal systems of the countries and their interpretations and operations.

(2) Assistance for Governance (Including Anti-Corruption)

In parallel with economic development, corruption, including bribery of civil servants has become a factor impedes the sound economic growth in developing countries. Equitable and stable management of socio-

economic activities is the prerequisite of “quality growth.” It is necessary that assistance to ensure good governance including anti-corruption realizes an equitable and stable society in developing countries.

<Japan’s Efforts>

In 2016, as Chair of the G7, Japan took the lead in developing “G7 Action to Fight Corruption” and G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of cooperation in the area of law enforcement related to corruption and support for capacity building for countries vulnerable to corruption, etc. Furthermore, Japan contributed approximately \$90,000 in FY2015 and approximately \$100,000 in FY2016 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF). This assistance contributed to strengthening the efforts to fight corruption, including support for promoting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

Through UNAFEI, MOJ held an International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption, on the theme of “Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption in Government Procurement” for criminal justice professionals in developing countries, mainly in the

Asia-Pacific region. This training course selects themes from the key issues of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country.

As regards other efforts, Japan has held an annual seminar called Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries since 2007, with the objective of supporting efforts to establish “rule of law” and “good governance” in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and corruption response. In 2016, a seminar was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on the theme of “Contemporary Measures for Effective International Cooperation.”

Creating the First Unified Civil Code in South Asia

Providing assistance on legal system development for nation building in Nepal



Nepalese parliamentary members and other related officials visit Japan as part of Japan's assistance on the formulation of a civil law. (Photo: Takako Nagao)

After the civil war lasting 10 years was concluded in 2006 in Nepal, steady efforts are underway to develop a legal foundation that will help Nepal build a new nation. These efforts include the formulation of five major laws, namely a Civil Code, a Code of Civil Procedure, a Penal Code, a Code of Criminal Procedure, and a Sentencing Act.

In Nepal there is a code of law known as the Muluki Ain,¹ which was established approximately 150 years ago. It includes all the content of the five laws the parliament is aiming to enact and still has legal force. However, although it was once revised in the 1960s it has subsequently been unable to keep up with recent social developments and now lags behind international legal standards. In response to this situation, the Government of Nepal decided that as part of the building of the new nation, the Muluki Ain would be abolished and the abovementioned five new major laws would be enacted in its place.

Since 2009, Japan has been providing assistance to the Nepalese Civil Law Reforms and Improvement Task Force, which is comprised of legal and judicial experts in Nepal, on the formulation of a draft Civil Code. This assistance has been provided through a Japanese advisory group comprised of academics and legal experts.² This is the first time for Japan to provide assistance on the formulation of a civil code in South Asia.

The draft bill was completed in 2010 and submitted to the First Nepalese Constituent Assembly. However, due to political upheaval, the assembly was dissolved in 2012 before deliberations on the bill were concluded. However, in December 2013, work resumed on revisions to the draft bill almost at the same time as the inauguration of the Second Nepalese Constituent Assembly. The revised bill was resubmitted to the Constituent Assembly in December 2014 as the "Draft Civil Code Bill 2014." Following the enactment of the new constitution of Nepal on September 20, 2015, work began in earnest in the Legislation Committee of the Constituent Assembly towards the enactment of the Civil Code.

In April 2016, Nepalese lawmakers, including assembly members and officials from the Ministry of Law and Justice, visited Japan. They engaged in discussions with the members of the Japanese advisory group, deepening their understanding of the Civil Code Bill and confirming items that would require examination before finalization of the bill. Furthermore, in order to further improve the bill, public consultations are being held around Nepal to hear the opinions of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, administrative officials, citizens, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and journalists.

Acting as a bridge between Japan and Nepal in these efforts is Ms. Takako Nagao, an attorney who was dispatched to Nepal in September 2015 as a JICA expert. Ms. Nagao has attended the public



A public consultation in Kathmandu (Photo: Takako Nagao)

consultations that have been held around the country and has shared the opinions and reactions provided in these fora with the members of the Japanese advisory group. In response, the advisory group has assessed whether the bill would meet international standards and provided advice.

Ms. Nagao says, "Based on recommendations from Japan, assembly members who serve on the Legislation Committee are working to compile a final draft of the bill. If everything goes according to plan it is forecasted that the bill will be approved and enacted by the Constituent Assembly by the end of 2016 (as of October 2016). However, the Civil Code is a law that directly affects all aspects of people's lives and there are sections of it that are dividing public opinion on whether it should be enacted or not."

There are deep-rooted opinions opposing the introduction of the Civil Code for various reasons. For example, there are concerns that the system for inheritance and testaments could be detrimental to women compared with the traditional distribution of property under the Muluki Ain. Also, there are fears that the system for international adoption could become a front for trafficking in persons.

Ms. Nagao explains, "It will be the people of Nepal who ultimately decide the laws of their country. Our work is to provide information that is thought to be useful and work together with the people to consider the best options for Nepal. Although there are some values that are universally common, we must be careful not to impose Japanese values."

The draft Civil Code is composed of 6 chapters and 743 articles. If it is enacted it would become the largest codified law in Nepal and also the first unified civil code in South Asia.

Speaking about the significance of Japan supporting the development of legal systems in Asia, Ms. Nagao says, "Just as Japan looked to Europe to modernize its laws at the end of the 19th century, it is Japan's duty as a leader in Asia to meet the expectations of other Asian countries who may be looking for assistance from Japan in modernizing their own laws. I think it could also be viewed as Japan giving something back for the things it has learned from other countries."

2016 marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Nepal. It now looks likely that in this milestone year, the results of Japan's assistance for legal system development in Nepal will come to fruition through the enactment of the Civil Code. Furthermore, legal system development assistance is an area that Japan is focusing on with a view to realizing fair and inclusive societies. Japan's support for legal system development will represent a major step forward for building such a society in Nepal.

*1 This word means "law of the nation."

*2 The advisory group is composed of the following members: Prof. Hiroshi Matsuo (Keio University Law School), Prof. Satoshi Minamikata (Faculty of Law, Niigata University) and Prof. Hiroyuki Kihara (Faculty of Law, Asia University) and the International Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice.

(3) Assistance for Democratization

Strengthening the foundation for democracy in developing countries leads to the people's participation in governance and development, and to the protection and promotion of human rights. In this regard, it is a critical component of encouraging medium- to long-term stability and development. In particular, based also on the

<Japan's Efforts>

At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held in December 2013, Prime Minister Hun Sen requested electoral reform assistance to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. In response to this request, since May 2014, Japan has undertaken activities, including dispatching a study team to determine the specific assistance needs and identify the concrete scope of the cooperation, and inviting members of the Cambodian ruling and opposition parties to Japan for providing opportunities to observe the House of Representatives elections. At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held on July 4, 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would continue to support Cambodia's electoral reforms through: (i) Provision of technical advice; (ii) Dispatch of experts; and (iii) Supply of equipment. Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed strong expectations. On this basis, since September 2015, Japan has dispatched experts and proceeded with concrete cooperation for electoral reforms.

For implementing the Assembly of the Union General Election in Myanmar in November 2015 in a peaceful and calm manner, Japan provided ¥111 million in grant aid

principles of the Development Cooperation Charter, it is important that Japan actively assists developing countries which take proactive steps towards democratization, and supports their efforts to shift to democratic systems that include electoral assistance.

for "The Programme for Supporting the 2015 Myanmar General Elections (through UNDP)" to provide supplies necessary for holding the elections. An election observer mission headed by Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Special Envoy of the Government of Japan for National Reconciliation in Myanmar, was dispatched to monitor the elections. With respect to Timor-Leste, Japan signed The Project for Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion, Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening of Rule of Law (in cooperation with UNDP) with UNDP in August 2016, and is providing training, technology support, and equipment to Electoral Management Bodies, journalism, the judiciary, and police for the democratic and peaceful implementation of elections in the country going forward, including the presidential election and National Parliament elections planned for 2017.

These types of assistance are expected to contribute to holding smooth elections in a fair and transparent manner and to consolidating peace and democracy in the recipient countries, along with bringing about the peace and stability of the international community.

Ukraine

Seminar on Knowledge and Experience Sharing (Assistance for Ukraine's Democratization) Technical cooperation project (March 2015 – September 2015)

As the situation in Ukraine worsened in November 2013, Japan set out the following three new basic assistance policies to support the domestic reform by and stabilization of Ukraine, (i) improvement of the economic situation, (ii) restoration of democracy, and (iii) promotion of domestic dialogue and unification. As a member of the G7, Japan has played a proactive role in finding solutions to the various issues surrounding Ukraine. In July 2014, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida visited Ukraine and announced that Japan would enhance its technical cooperation so as to contribute to legal system reform and corruption prevention. Following the announcement, JICA organized country-focused training for Ukraine, the "Seminar on knowledge and Experience Sharing (Assistance for Ukraine's Democratization)," as a new measure to contribute to the "restoration of democracy".

As part of the "Seminar on Knowledge and Experience Sharing (Assistance for Ukraine's Democratization)", training courses including "Support for Public Broadcasting Institution",

"three courses for Support for Legislative Body", and "Support for Administrative and Financial Reform" were offered in Japan. Members of the media, Supreme Council (the parliament of Ukraine), Supreme Council Anti-Corruption Commission and Central Election Commission visited Japan from Ukraine as JICA trainees. With the objective of sharing Japan's knowledge and experience, trainees deepened their knowledge through lectures, visits and discussions on Japan's Parliamentary system, election system, work of local government, mass media coverage and broadcasting.

In addition to the training in Japan, an Anti-Corruption Workshop in Kiev for Ukrainians engaged in the ODA loan project was offered. Furthermore, Japan invited experts on anti-corruption measures from Poland, Germany and the EU as lecturers, allowing donors to make presentations on their initiatives and providing opportunities for donor coordination.

The knowledge gained by the trainees is expected to contribute to the democratization and stabilization of Ukraine.

● Media Assistance

In many cases, the media is utilized for political purposes in countries affected by conflict around the world. A major challenge for preventing conflict is to

foster an impartial, neutral, and accurate media that is not utilized by politicians.

Kosovo

The Project for Capacity Development of Radio Television of Kosovo (RTK) Technical cooperation project (October 2015 –)

Kosovo, which gained independence in 2008 from Serbia after years of conflict in the 1990s, is considered to be the least developed country in the Western Balkans and also economically and socially unstable.

Through the “Kosovo Independent Media Project” carried out by the UNDP from May 2000 to August 2002, Japan implemented cooperation for strengthening the capabilities of impartial media.

In 2015 JICA commenced the “Project for Capacity Development of Radio Television of Kosovo” to support Radio Television of Kosovo (RTK). Kosovo is a multiethnic state with a mixture of Albanian residents, which account for 90% of the citizens and others including Serbs and Turks. At the time of the independence movement, many people died, and even after the end of the conflict, a sense of hostility amongst the ethnic groups has not been eliminated. In this project, JICA has provided assistance to RTK, the only broadcaster in Kosovo possessing channels for ethnic minorities, for providing unbiased, accurate, neutral, and impartial information to all ethnic groups and making this project a model of “ethnic reconciliation through broadcasting” towards building infrastructure for ethnic reconciliation.

JICA has provided assistance to RTK for mainly strengthening capabilities in the two areas: (1) “operation, maintenance, and management of television broadcasting equipment” and (2)



A scene of joint filming of the RTK1 and RTK2 programs (Photo: JICA)

“program production and news reporting”. In April 2016 NHK International, Inc., which conducts projects commissioned by JICA, provided staff members from RTK with training in Tokyo. Those who participated in the training learned and deepened their knowledge on techniques of interviews and program production through lectures and site visits.

It is expected that the capabilities of public broadcasting in Kosovo will be strengthened and impartial transmission of information will be achieved with the support of Japan.

(As of August 2016)

2-2 Assistance for Ensuring Peace, Stability, and Security

(1) Peacebuilding Assistance

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), resulting in humanitarian crises and violations of human rights. Furthermore, these conflicts

<Japan's Efforts>

Discussions on integrated support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, which was established in 2005. Japan has contributed \$46 million to the Peacebuilding Fund to date. Furthermore, Japan is making vigorous efforts from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. For example, utilizing the United Nations, the importance of peacebuilding was confirmed at a high level, and in July 2016 Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida went to New York and chaired an Open Debate of the UN Security Council on the theme of “Peacebuilding in Africa”. In addition, he stated, in the Pledging Conference for the UN Peacebuilding Fund in September the same year, that Japan would contribute about \$10 million in the coming years.

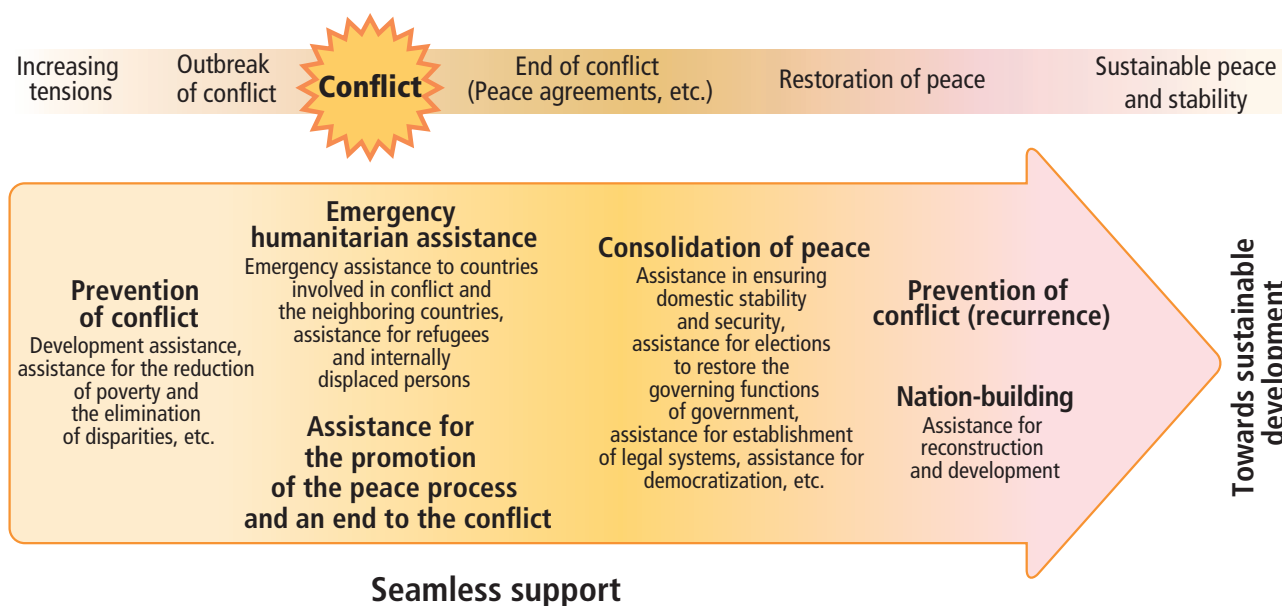
Furthermore, Japan provides various types of supports, including assistance for refugees affected by conflicts, food assistance, and electoral assistance for political peace processes. After a conflict is resolved, Japan assists in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in order to promote the

undermine the progress in development made through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to engage in “peacebuilding” in order to build foundations for development to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace.

consolidation of peace. Japan also provides support to rebuild the security sector to ensure domestic stability and security. Japan extends support for the reconstruction of affected countries in such areas as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure. Furthermore, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the recurrence of conflicts, Japan engages in efforts in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as the reinforcement of administrative, judicial, and police functions, and the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. In such undertakings, maximum consideration is given to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide this support in a seamless manner, Japan also extends bilateral assistance through international organizations together with grant, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

The Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan would strengthen coordination between development cooperation and international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs). In the fields where UN PKOs are deployed, many initiatives are under

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



way which contribute to development, including efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflicts and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize

their effects, it remains important that Japan promotes coordination among these activities.

● Support for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Given the situations in Syria and other countries, the number of refugees and IDPs at the end of 2015 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian conditions have become more severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions and to help each person get back on their feet and become self-reliant.

Specifically, Japan works with international organizations, mainly UNHCR, to continually provide refugees and IDPs around the world with assistance by distributing food, shelter and basic living supplies. In cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international institutions, Japan carries out assistance for refugees and others while utilizing the expertise and coordinating abilities of these institutions, even in locations under dangerous public safety conditions.

When providing assistance for refugees through international organizations, Japan strives to ensure the visibility of its assistance by collaborating with JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency, as well as private companies. For example, Japan implements refugee assistance through UNHCR in collaboration with JICA to provide seamless assistance during the transition phase from emergency to reconstruction assistance.

In addition, the specified non-profit corporation Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization



Syrian refugee children live in an informal tented settlement in Zahlé, Beqaa Governorate, Lebanon. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the Government of Japan, and business communities (see “c. Financial Cooperation for NGO Projects” on page 175), is providing support for refugees and IDPs, and in FY2015 it implemented assistance for Iraqi and Syrian refugees and IDPs, though the Response Program for Yemen Humanitarian Crisis, Emergency response to South Sudan conflict, and Gaza Humanitarian Aid, etc.

At the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference held in London in February 2016, Japan announced that it would extend new assistance of approximately \$350 million. Due to this, the total amount of assistance from Japan to Syria, Iraq and neighboring countries has now reached more than \$1.64 billion (as of August 2016).

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 the

Government of Japan announced that under the philosophy of “The Best Way is to Go in the Middle” Japan would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion for the Middle East regions between 2016 and 2018, including human resources development programs for approximately 20,000 people, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a “tolerant and stable society” in the region.

Specifically, Japan will (i) provide humanitarian assistance and support on the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs, assistance for the economic development and social stability of the neighboring countries hosting refugees, and assistance for economic development, social stability and enhancing governance of unstable countries and territories



A Syrian refugee girl and water holding tanks installed by support from Japan in an Informal Tented Settlement for Syrian refugees in Bar Elias, Beqaa Governorate in Lebanon. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

in the region, (ii) dispatch “Japan Team for Refugees and Communities (J-TRaC)” consisting of approximately 50 JICA experts and volunteers to the refugee camps, host countries and communities, and (iii) accept up to 150 Syrian students over five years to extend opportunities of education to Syrian youth and foster human resources expected to contribute to the recovery of Syria in the future.

At the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants held in the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would provide an assistance package of approximately \$2.8 billion over the next three years in order to support refugees and host countries.

As part of this assistance, Japan has been providing assistance for refugees and IDPs in Syria and Iraq in the fields of health, hygiene, education and food. Japan also provides assistance to the neighboring countries accepting Syrian refugees. For example, in the field of waste treatment and water, Japan provided financial assistance to Jordan for procuring medical-related supplies and equipment manufactured in Japan, in light of the increased financial pressure Jordan is facing from accepting Syrian refugees.



Syrian refugee children take classes at a public school in the Baouchrieh district, Mount Lebanon, in Lebanon. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

Jordan

Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees (Phase 1)

Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees (Phase 2)

Technical cooperation project (Phase 1), individual experts (Phase 2)
(June 2009-May 2012 (Phase 1), October 2013-September 2016 (Phase 2))

Jordan has accepted the largest number of Palestinian refugees, with more than 2 million Palestinian refugees living there. In 1950 the Department of Palestinian Affairs (DPA) was established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, and it has been implementing (1) supervision of refugees and forced emigrants, (2) follow-up on the activities and programs of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), (3) management inside the refugee camps, (4) follow-up of problems related to the Palestinians, (5) promotion of international cooperation, and (6) management of development projects within the camps.

Since January 2006, Japan has been dispatching JICA experts to the Training and Employment Center (hereinafter referred to as “TEC”) run by the DPA, which provides vocational training that enables refugees to get jobs and create cash income by conducting practice in job-search and entrepreneurship support. For instance, they instruct women in the Palestinian refugee camps on how to make perfumes and mushrooms to earn revenue in cash. They also provide job-search assistance to the refugees by offering opportunities such as job-matching, job orientation, and on-the-job training (OJT) at private sector companies. The DPA has been successful

in improving capabilities to deal with challenges, and evaluate and monitor operational performances at the TEC.

In the entrepreneur support program, approximately 60% of the participants succeeded in earning cash income of approximately ¥4,000 a month on average. In the job-search support program, there were cases which actually led to participants gaining jobs, and in order to improve the retention rate further, Japan is revising the program and

working to transform the refugees’ way of thinking through an Educational Activities and Behavioral Modification Program.¹

¹ This is a program that implements workshops, etc. for the refugees in Palestinian refugee camps with the objective of encouraging the understanding of women going out into society to participate in productive activities.



A woman holds a product manufactured at a refugee camp. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Providing a Place to Learn for the Youth of Syria and Lebanon

Seeking to promote mutual understanding between refugees and host communities



Ms. Mana Nagashima (second from right) talks to Syrian refugee youths in the Beqaa Informal Tented Settlement in Lebanon. (Photo: Save the Children Japan)

Lebanon is a small country of approximately 4 million people, sharing borders with Syria and Israel. Currently Lebanon is home to more than 1 million Syrian refugees, who fled from the conflict in their native country. It is estimated that there are approximately 1.5 million refugees in Lebanon, if including those refugees who are not registered with the United Nations. This means that it hosts the highest proportion of refugees in the world on a per capita basis.

However, Lebanon itself is experiencing economic stagnation and the inflows of Syrian refugees could take away opportunities for local employment. This has led to fears among some that the situation could destabilize communities and domestic security. Due to the differences in dialect and living environments, there is very little interaction between Syrian refugee communities in Lebanon and Lebanese host communities.

This situation particularly affects young Syrian refugees who have few opportunities for education or employment, and have become isolated from host opportunities. In order to ensure that young Syrian refugees can get a stable way of life and play a role in local communities, it is necessary to increase opportunities for education and employment, and also promote mutual understanding with the people of Lebanon.

Since April 2013 Public Interest Incorporated Association “Save the Children Japan” has been working to implement the Project to Assist Young Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, with funding provided through the Japan Platform (JPF).¹ This project targets young people aged 14 to 24, including both Syrian refugees and members of host communities in Lebanon. Six youth centers have been established in Bekaa Governorate, which shares a border with Syria, and also in the capital Beirut. These centers provide training and practical learning opportunities for young people to cultivate communication, leadership and teamwork, and also to encourage them to develop methods of critical thinking that enable them to perceive all things objectively and from multiple perspectives so as to promote understanding that is logical rather than emotional. Although these young people have become decoupled from society, the project not only provides them with life skills for their daily lives, but also aims to promote community participation by young Syrian refugees.

After completing training at the youth centers, young Syrian refugees and Lebanese form joint groups together and engage in various activities. These include organizing recreational and learning activities for children at the refugee camps, providing adult literacy classes, health and hygiene awareness activities, and maintenance of sports grounds and parks to contribute to the local community. By working together in these activities, not only do the young Syrian refugees and Lebanese people deepen their own mutual

understanding, but they also become accepted by local residents, which significantly boosts their self-confidence.

“At each of the youth centers, ‘youth facilitators’ to be chosen from the refugees and host communities become leaders for young people in the community. Our basic policy is to provide training and venues for activities so that these facilitators can enhance their leadership skills and implement activities independently.” These are the words of Ms. Mana Nagashima, the project manager who has been providing assistance in Lebanon since the start of the project.

Ms. Nagashima adds, “At first the host communities were wary about the project as they thought it would only provide assistance to Syrian refugees. However, once they realized that the project aimed to assist both refugees and the Lebanese community they were very cooperative. When the project first started, the young Syrian and Lebanese people were initially very awkward around each other. However, I see now how they have naturally become friends by conducting activities together and I get a real sense of the outcomes of this project.”

Many of the people who have graduated from the youth centers are already active in society. One of these is Ms. Zeina, a Lebanese woman who first worked as a youth facilitator and as the next step become a local staff member for Save the Children. Ms. Zeina talks about how her experiences at the youth center changed her, saying, “I once thought that the Syrian refugees were an economic burden for our village and the cause of social instability. However, by participating in the center’s activities, I realized that many of the refugees are extremely talented. Now I feel really motivated to help them lead more secure and stable lives in Lebanese society.”

Through the project’s activities to date, there has been some progress in promoting interaction and mutual understanding between Syrian refugees and Lebanese people in host communities; however, there is still no end in sight to the conflict in Syria and many refugees are still facing hardship and an uncertain future. Says Ms. Nagashima, “Although there are some concerns about how long we can continue our assistance activities with our funding, I hope that we can keep the project going for as long as possible, so that these young people do not become a ‘lost generation’ without access to education and employment.”

Support for people who have escaped from conflict and for the host communities to ensure their peace and stability and safety is extremely important. The work for Save the Children Japan is responding directly to such needs.

*1 JPF is an organization launched by NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan in August 2000 in order for Japanese NGOs to carry out expedient and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in response to conflict or natural disasters.

● Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Socially vulnerable people include persons with disabilities due to conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and IDPs. Despite being susceptible to the impacts of conflict, the reality is that the socially vulnerable often receive delayed assistance in post-conflict recovery and often find it difficult to access the benefits of peace and reconstruction.

Japan's Development Cooperation Charter also stipulated the importance of promoting the participation of women as a bearer of development and incorporated the viewpoints of consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, etc.

At the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in April 2013, the G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict was adopted in order to strengthen international efforts to remedy human rights violations against women in conflict-affected areas and prevent sexual violence. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishi attended the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict held in London in June 2014, and he stressed the importance of women's empowerment and their political, social, and economic participation.

In 2015 Japan also provided maternal health support for Syrian refugees, cooperating with a Japanese NGO.

● Reconstruction of Social and Human Capital

Japan supports the reconstruction of social capital and restoration of human capital who participate in economic activities in countries affected by conflict. This support is aimed at preventing new conflict from emerging and eliminating factors that could cause new conflict before reconstruction or nation building.

The reconstruction of social capital largely requires five steps: (i) development of social infrastructure; (ii) development of transportation, power grids and

● Restoring Public Order and Government Functions

Public safety and governance are extremely important when it comes to providing seamless assistance that spans from conflict resolution to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building. In this regard, Japan believes it is necessary to assist efforts in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) so that countries involved in conflict can consolidate peace and do not return to conflict. Additionally, Japan is working on efforts to ensure public safety and security, and to strengthen administrative, judicial, and police functions and to restore governance through the restoration of government systems and election reform.

As part of its election reform efforts, Japan announced that it would provide Cambodia with assistance in the form of (i) technical advice; (ii) dispatching experts; and (iii) provision of equipment. Japan has dispatched experts and proceeded with other specific cooperation since September 2015.

With regard to needs such as the independence of persons with disabilities and support for social participation, Japan is engaged in empowerment through vocational training, etc. by persons with disabilities themselves who are dispatched overseas as experts.

Furthermore, for the social reintegration of child soldiers and protection and empowerment of children, who are in the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, Japan is providing support through UNICEF. For example, in Central Africa Japan contributes in funding to the project for Liberation of Children from Armed Groups and Support for their Social Integration through UNICEF.

In the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016, women-related issues were discussed as one of the priority items on the agenda. The Summit focused on empowerment of women, including through education and training, promoting women's active roles in the natural sciences and technology fields, etc. and agreed on the G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls, and the Women's Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS). In addition, the importance of the participation of women in the processes of conflict prevention and peacebuilding was emphasized.

telecommunications networks; (iii) improvement of medical system functions; (iv) improvement of education system functions; and (v) food security. As for the reconstruction of human capital, while combining assistance aimed at medium- to long-term economic development, Japan seeks to help develop an economic environment as well as increase job opportunities and improve livelihoods with a focus on preventing social instability caused by rising unemployment and other factors.



A staff member of the JICA Honduras Office, Mr. Tomoyuki Odani (center), and training participants at the closing ceremony of the Honduras Regional Police Project training (Photo: Yeni Mole / JICA Honduras Office)

● Clearance of Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Collection of Small Arms

In post-conflict countries, unexploded ordnance (UXO) including cluster munitions, which contain and eject multiple smaller submunitions upon detonation, and antipersonnel landmines remain, while illegal small arms are still widespread. These explosive remnants of war indiscriminately harm civilian including children. Not only do they hinder reconstruction and development activities, they can also become a cause of new conflicts. It is important to provide support towards stabilizing communities and ensure security in the affected country, through such assistance as the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms, and assistance and empowerment for landmine victims.

As a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Japan has been actively promoting the universalization of these conventions by working towards their ratification and accession by as many countries as possible. Japan is also steadily implementing international cooperation for mine action including mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

For example, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), a specified non-profit corporation, helped to establish a new curriculum on demining skills at the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) under the framework of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in 2014, which leads to enriching a solid footing for training on landmine clearance. Furthermore, CMAC demining platoons participating in this curriculum are learning to disseminate the technical expertise on mine clearance throughout



Site of landmine and UXOs removal as part of the Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase 7) in Cambodia (Grant Aid) (Photo: JICA)

Cambodia and neighboring countries.

In Afghanistan, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), another specified non-profit corporation, provides outreach education to raise awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict and on the proper ways to avoid them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF,²² AAR Japan has conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) in various parts of Afghanistan with activities, including showing educational films in mobile cinemas. The organization has also trained local people to conduct MRE themselves. Through such activities, enlightenment activities for the local people are in progress.

In addition, from March 2015 onwards, Japan has provided support through UNICEF for outreach education



Japan-made heavy machineries supplied to remove explosives in an area liberated from ISIL in the northern part of Ninewah, Iraq. They will be attached with armor and be utilized in the liberated area to support the early return of IDPs. (Photo: Yuta Aikawa / Embassy of Japan in Iraq)

Note 22: JPF is an organization launched by NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan in August 2000 in order for Japanese NGOs to carry out expedient and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in response to conflict or natural disasters.

on the risks of explosive and non-explosive elements of war in Palestine, Yemen, Central African Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq, and Ukraine.

Furthermore, for Laos, which has endured particularly great suffering from UXO, Japan has mainly carried out the dispatch of UXO experts, provision of equipment, and South-South cooperation, and from 2014 it has supported capacity building of organizations that dispose of UXOs. In addition, from 2015 Japan has carried out the mechanization of shrub removal and development of advance bases in Sekong Province, Saravan Province and Champasack Province, poor regions which have endured particularly great suffering from UXO, and supports the development of land after the clearance of UXO.

In 2016, Japan has supported countermeasures against landmines and UXO, including removal and risk prevention education, through United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Palestine (Gaza

● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Required qualities for peacebuilding activities and those that are engaged in such activities, are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding from FY2007 to FY2014 to train civilian experts from Japan and other regions so that they can play an active role in the field. Pillars of the Primary Course program consist of the coursework in Japan, where participants acquire the practical knowledge and skills required for the peacebuilding field; the overseas assignment, where participants work at local offices of international organizations in the peacebuilding field; and support for graduates to build up their careers. To date, 302 trainees from Japan and other countries have participated in the training courses. Many program graduates are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding in those countries such as South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan. Since FY2015, the content of the program has been expanded and is now called “the

A. Mindanao Peace Process

The conflict between the Government of the Philippines and Islamic rebel groups continued for 40 years in the Mindanao region in southern Philippines. To put an end to this history, the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) engaged in peace talks from 2001. On March 27, 2014, a comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the two parties, marking a large step towards fundamentally resolving the Mindanao conflict.

Under this agreement, during the transition process until the inauguration of the new autonomous government (Bangsamoro²³), the Bangsamoro Basic Law is to be

enacted, a referendum is to be held, and a transitional governing entity is to be established. At the same time, various processes that are expected to contribute to the “normalization” of the situation have to be implemented smoothly, including the disarmament of MILF forces, the social reintegration of combatants, the dismantlement of the many private armed groups in the area, the restoration of security by creating a new police organization, and the promotion of socio-economic development which has lagged behind due to the conflict.

The steady execution of the peace agreement and



Participants have a discussion during the coursework of the “Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.” (Photo: Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)

Global Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.” In addition to the existing Primary Course, the Mid-Career Course and the Career Support Seminar are also being conducted.

Note 23: “Bangsamoro” is the name which Islamic rebel groups use to refer to themselves.

whether or not the hurdles can be overcome will be key to achieving true peace in Mindanao. This requires the unremitting efforts of the Philippine government and MILF,

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the belief that peace in Mindanao will lead to peace and stability in the region, Japan has extended its support to the peace process for years. For example, Japan dispatched development experts from JICA to the Social and Economic Development Section of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and conducted studies to identify the needs for assistance. This led to Japan's assistance for the development of elementary schools, wells, clinics, and vocational training centers. Japan has also carried out development cooperation projects intensively in former conflict areas, including Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. These measures which are known under the name of the "Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development (J-BIRD)" are highly praised by the local people and the Philippine government. Furthermore, Japan is a member of the International Contact Group which participates in the peace talks as an observer and offers advice, and contributes to the advancement of the Mindanao Peace Process. In August 2011, the first leaders' meeting between then President Benigno S. Aquino III and MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad Ebrahim took place in Narita by the intermediation of Japan. This meeting helped establish mutual trust towards the resolution of the Mindanao peace issue.

After signing the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) in March 2014, JICA organized the Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao Seminar in Hiroshima City in June 2014. With then President Aquino in attendance, officials including MILF Chairman Murad and Secretary Teresita Quintos-Deles of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) participated and stated their resolve towards moving the peace process forward. During then President Aquino's stay in Japan, the Government of Japan announced the transition to the framework of "J-BIRD 2" with a greater focus on securing the economic independence of the Bangsamoro

B. Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The prolonged unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a challenge, not only for them and the neighboring areas, but also for the peace and stability of the entire world. Japan and the international community actively support Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back into being a hotbed for terrorism. The National Unity Government led by the President Ashraf Ghani which was inaugurated in September 2014 has been continuing reform efforts towards self-reliance and stability of the nation with the support of the international community. However, Afghanistan has been facing many challenges, including a worsening security situation due to intensified offensives by anti-government insurgents,

as well as the support of the international community, including Japan.



A multi-purpose hall constructed as part of the "Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro". It promotes peacebuilding in the conflict affected region of Mindanao. (Photo: Hervey Tapan / Third Eye Visual)

region. Japan continues to expand and strengthen its support for the achievement of true peace in Mindanao based on the pillars of: construction of schools, clinics, wells, and other facilities; human resources development in the transition process; and economic development towards sustainable development (cooperation focused on agriculture, mining and manufacturing, infrastructure development, etc.).

In addition, Japan supports the peacebuilding process undertaken by Japanese NGOs using the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. For example, the International Children's Action Network (ICAN), a specified non-profit corporation has been conducting mediation training between the parties of the conflict on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines as part of efforts to consolidate peace at the local grassroots level for three years since FY2014. Furthermore, from February 2016 a project to strengthen capacity to solve educational issues in the Bukidnon indigenous people's region was started on the same island of Mindanao.

such as the Taliban, exacerbation of the economy and employment, and delays in anti-corruption measures and elections. Furthermore, efforts by the National Unity Government to advance the reconciliation process with the Taliban by utilizing the framework of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group with Pakistan, the United States, and China (held five times since January 2016) have achieved only insufficient outcomes. Moreover, in June 2016 armed clashes between Afghanistan and Pakistan occurred in their border areas, which highlight the importance of efforts to resolve the issues of concern between the two countries and steps by Pakistan to achieve stability in Afghanistan.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan since October 2001 totals approximately \$6.2 billion (as of early September 2016). Japan, as one of the major donor countries for Afghanistan, has been and is endeavoring to cooperate with the government of Afghanistan and other donor countries and organizations.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. The conference, attended by representatives of about 80 countries and international organizations, issued an outcome document titled "The Tokyo Declaration." At the conference, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) was established to clarify the mutual commitment between Afghanistan and the international community for the sustainable development of Afghanistan and to regularly monitor and review the commitment. On that occasion Japan announced that it would provide up to approximately \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields of development and enhancement of security capabilities. Since 2012, Japan has extended approximately \$2.8 billion of assistance to Afghanistan by the end of August 2016.

At the London Conference on Afghanistan held in December 2014, the international community and Afghanistan's commitment under TMAF was reaffirmed,

● 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, Japan hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference and pledged assistance of up to \$1 billion²⁴ to Pakistan over two years, which is being steadily implemented. In 2014, Japan extended a ¥5 billion ODA loan to support energy sector reform by Pakistan.

To contribute to the improvement of the security situation in Pakistan, Japan has been providing assistance for education, health, vocational training, and other projects in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area, and supporting Pakistan's efforts to bring stability to people's lives. In 2013, Japan extended assistance of approximately

while the need to further follow up on this framework was confirmed as well. At the Senior Officials Meeting for Follow-up of Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held in Kabul in September 2015, the Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) was established as the new framework to succeed TMAF, in line with the priority matters cited by the current Afghan administration. This confirmed that Afghanistan and the international community would tackle the issues faced by Afghanistan under the principle of "mutual accountability."

The Brussels Conference on Afghanistan held in October 2016 was an important opportunity to renew the existing mutual commitments between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan, and Japan expressed its intention to continue assistance worth up to ¥40 billion per year for four years starting from 2017 to the end of 2020, and strongly urged Afghanistan to make efforts for further reform commitments.

In order to support Afghanistan's efforts towards self-reliance and stability, Japan's current support puts the priority on the capacity building of the police in the security field, agriculture development, human resources development, and transportation infrastructure development in the development field.

¥2 billion for counter-terrorism measures in Pakistan in order to improve airport security capabilities at major international airports in Pakistan, including for the installation of X-ray inspection equipment. In 2015, Japan provided approximately ¥1.3 billion in assistance through UN organizations for IDPs following the implementation of counter-terrorism military operations. At the same time, in order to strengthen border control capacity against illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in the border region of Afghanistan and Iran, Japan provided ¥768 million in grant aid through UN agencies. Furthermore, in 2016, Japan provided ¥200 million in grant aid as funds to purchase equipment and products in the peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance and counter-terrorism fields.

Note 24: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010.

(3) Middle East Peace (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 wields 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. Israel's occupation policy and widening regional disparities and a high unemployment rate driven by the sluggish economy are destabilizing factors in regional circumstances. Helping the Palestinian economy stand independently while improving living conditions for its people is the most important challenge in creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for genuine peace.

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the perspective that "peacebuilding" is one of the priority issues of development cooperation, 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, as one of the major donor countries along with the United States, the European Union (EU), and other countries, has provided \$1.7 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs, to improve the severe living conditions of the socially vulnerable people in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), people affected by conflicts in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively supports the Palestinian Authority to stabilize and improve its people's lives, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote sustainable economic growth. These efforts are aimed at preparing for future Palestinian nation-building and for a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Furthermore, since July 2006, Japan has launched the initiative of "the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity," as its unique medium- to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between the Israelis and the Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socio-economic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation among the four parties of Japan, Israel,

Map of the Palestinian Territories



Palestinian Territories

Gaza Strip

- Area: 365 km² (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)
- Population: 1.7 million

West Bank

- Area: 5,655 km² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
- Population: 2.8 million



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura visited Jordan in September 2016 and exchanged views on the "Corridor of Peace and Prosperity" with Mr. Nasser Judeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Palestine and Jordan. Those four parties are working on the flagship project of the initiative, the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho City.

In 2013, Japan launched a new initiative called the "Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD)" to help Palestine achieve economic independence by drawing on Asia's experience on human resources development and

private economic development. In March 2014, the second ministerial meeting was held in Indonesia. In addition, to date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation²⁵ for human resources development and on trade and investment expansion.

In January 2015, Prime Minister Abe visited Palestine where he met with President Mahmoud Abbas and conveyed that Japan would extend approximately \$100 million in assistance to aid reconstruction in Gaza, socio-economic development, finance, and medical and healthcare, among other areas.

On the occasion of the United Nations General

Assembly in September 2015, the Middle East Quartet Outreach Meeting on peace in the Middle East was held, with the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, major Arab countries, several European countries, and Japan. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida announced approximately \$12 million in new assistance. This assistance will support the socio-economic development of Palestine.

In February 2016 President Mahmoud Abbas visited Japan and Prime Minister Abe conveyed that Japan would extend new assistance to Palestine of more than \$78 million, and President Abbas expressed his utmost gratitude.

Iraq

Third Country Training Program on Mine Action Technical cooperation project (June 2016 –)

As a result of past wars and the ongoing fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), it is estimated that approximately 65 million landmines and other unexploded ordnances (UXOs) are buried in Iraq. With the affected area covering 1,730 square kilometers and the lives of about 1.6 million people affected, the explosive remnants of war (ERWs) impede the social and economic development of Iraq.

To tackle this issue, the Government of Iraq established the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) within the Ministry of Health and Environment in 2008, and the Kurdistan Regional Government established the Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) in 2012. However, since they were a newly established organization they were not necessarily equipped with sufficient demining techniques and operational and practical capabilities as an organization, and capacity building of staff members was an issue.

Moreover, as the regions occupied by ISIL are gradually being liberated by the Iraqi armed forces, the landmines and UXOs buried in great numbers by ISIL in those areas are becoming one of the biggest causes impeding the return of displaced people to their homes and the restoration of destroyed towns.

Upon receiving a request from the Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi on landmine clearance, Japan has been offering third country training programs in Cambodia to the personnel of DMA and IKMAA. The Programs include training on demining



Training Program on Mine Action: CMAA-Training Institute Training Course (Photo: JICA)

and clearance methods for landmines, prevention measures and others. The institution in Cambodia where the training is conducted had long received support from the Government of Japan in the area of demining and mine-action activities and is now equipped with ample experience and techniques.

As Iraq faces long-term challenges to tackle the issue of ERWs, the collaboration with the institution in Cambodia is not only invaluable for Iraq from the capacity building perspective, but also is a good example of South-South cooperation (triangular cooperation)¹. (As of August 2016)

*1 See Note 25.

Note 25: South-South cooperation (Triangular cooperation)

South-South cooperation refers to cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and their own human resources. In many cases the cooperation, primarily technical cooperation, is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

Seeking Peace and Stability in Gaza

The struggle of local staff members who are supporting JICA initiatives



Presentation ceremony at Al-Shifa Hospital. From the right, Mr. Saher Younis, JICA Gaza Office staff, Dr. Al-Kashif Director General of International Cooperation, Ministry of Health and President Dr. Gharbiya JICA ex- trainees' Alumni Association. (Photo: JICA)

Japan has been providing assistance for Palestine since 1995, aiming at peace building through the promotion of social and economic independence. Assistance projects have been implemented through the JICA Office in Gaza, the JICA Office in Tel Aviv, Israel, the Ramallah Field Office and the Jericho Field Office which is located in the West Bank.

Mr. Saher Younis is the program officer at the JICA Office in Gaza. He has been involved in Japan's assistance projects as a local staff member since 1999, when the office was first established. His family has lived in Gaza since his grandfather's generation. Mr. Younis was also born and raised in Gaza himself. He says that he got to know about JICA's global assistance efforts in a lecture during his university days, which sparked his interest. After graduating from university he participated as an engineer in a grant aid project in 1998; on this occasion he applied to become a JICA local staff member.

Mr. Younis explains the reasons for applying in this way, "When I was working with the Japanese engineers I was surprised by how they perceive and consider things in great detail. I decided that I wanted to work with Japanese people and learn how to think like them." When he started working for JICA, the Gaza Office still occupied just two rented rooms in a hotel.

Gaza covers an area approximately 60% the size of the 23 wards of Tokyo. It shares borders with Israel to the north and east, and Egypt to the south. It is surrounded by sea, walls, and fences, which have led it to be called the "world's largest prison." In 2007, when Hamas took control of Gaza by force, the Government of Israel responded by closing off the territory, severely restricting the movements of people and goods. Conflicts flared up several times in 2009, 2012 and 2014, resulting in infrastructure such as schools and hospitals being destroyed.

JICA's assistance activities have also been significantly

constrained under such circumstances. The implementation of technical cooperation projects and grant aid projects, as well as the dispatch of trainees to Japan or third countries is always fraught with tremendous difficulty.

Mr. Younis speaks about the significance of JICA's assistance activities in Gaza in this way, "Although JICA cannot solve political problems, it is able to help to ease the suffering and damage experienced by the people of Gaza and work to improve the situation that they are surrounded by."

One example of such assistance occurred during the conflict of 2014. Japanese assistance through JICA helped to improve the local situation, with more than 50 kinds of pharmaceutical products sent to major hospitals. At this time Mr. Younis and other local JICA staff members engaged in assistance activities wearing bulletproof vests and helmets.

After the conflict, JICA dispatched a survey team to confirm reconstruction needs. Based on the survey results, solar batteries were installed in schools and hospitals to provide electricity, and water pipes were installed to provide water for areas that previously had no water supply. In addition, efforts have also been made to develop human resources. Approximately 80 technicians in the fields of electricity and water have since been invited to Japan or Jordan to engage in JICA's capacity building training program.

Due to the restriction of people's movements in Gaza, dispatching technicians from Gaza to Japan and Jordan was a significant achievement. It also provided an excellent opportunity for those technicians who have been born and raised in Gaza. After returning home, they are working hard in various locations for the development of Gaza.

However, the blockade by Israel remains in place and there is still no progress towards a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Although Mr. Younis says that Gaza is currently in a "dark period," he has not given up hope.

"Japan is a good model for us. It managed to recover from defeat in war and also from the Great Hanshin-Awaji and Great East Japan Earthquakes. I have been able to participate in training in Japan and learn how Japan engaged in reconstruction and the peace building. That is something that I also want to tell the people of Gaza. Although we face various difficulties, as a JICA local staff member I am determined to address them directly."

This year (2016) the Islamic University of Gaza established a Success Story Award to honor people who have contributed to the development of Gaza. Mr. Younis was selected as the recipient of the first award, and his "fight for peace" is still continuing.

*1 Grant aid is the provision of funds to developing countries aimed at developing the necessary facilities and procuring the necessary equipment to assist socio-economic development.



Mr. Saher Younis, JICA Gaza Office staff (left) and Mr. Takeshi Okubo, Ambassador for the Palestinian Affairs and Representative of Japan to Palestine (second from right) inspect the situation of Gaza. (Photo: JICA)

E. Sahel Region

The “Sahel²⁶ 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 natural disasters such as drought, as well as poverty and weak state function, issues of political uncertainty, terrorism, illicit trade of arms and illegal drugs, and the threats of organized crimes such as kidnapping are becoming ever more serious in the Sahel region. Moreover, countries in the Sahel region, which have vast

lands including deserts, have difficulties in controlling their borders sufficiently to prevent the entry and exit of terrorists and others, so the region is also a breeding ground for arms smuggling. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the region and the international community to improve security capacity and strengthen governance to avoid the whole Sahel region from becoming a lawless zone. They also put a high priority on dealing with humanitarian crises, such as the refugee issue, and to promote development.

<Japan’s Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack against Japanese nationals in Algeria²⁷ in January 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy²⁸ on January 29 the same year. In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan pledged to continue providing support for the consolidation of peace, including ¥100 billion in development and humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, Japan announced three new pillars of diplomatic policy²⁹ to address the more frequent occurrence of terrorism, following the hostage crisis in February 2015 in which two Japanese nationals were killed, and Japan has been accelerating its efforts to bring peace and stability to the Sahel region.

In 2016, Japan pledged to extend \$7.2 million to help Mali refugees and implemented such assistance as providing food, promoting peace education, and vocational training for refugees who returned to Mali from neighboring countries and providing vehicles to support the strengthening of police patrols in the capital Bamako.

Moreover, Japan has implemented projects which contribute to the peace and stability in the Sahel region

such as border control to enhance stability of the region, a plan to enhance human security, support for countermeasures against radicalization of the youth, and awareness raising for civic rights.

These assistance projects strengthen border control capacity and prevent young people from turning to violent extremism. As a result, the projects are expected to improve public safety and reduce the threat of potential terrorist attacks in the Sahel countries, and by extension, improve the ability of the whole region to cope with these challenges.

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ), through UNAFEI, organized a training program for criminal justice practitioners in French-speaking African countries, which was called the Third Training on Criminal Justice in French-speaking African Countries. This program focused on themes such as improving investigations, legal actions, and trials as well as measures to combat terrorist crimes and measures against organized crimes. This training will contribute to the enhancement and development of the criminal justice system in French-speaking African countries, and thereby address such global challenges as



Trainees in crisis management, peace and stability training implemented at the Mali PKO training Center (Photo: Mali UNDP Secretariat)

Note 26: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara desert. It generally refers to part of West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originated from “coast” in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 27: This is an incident in which an armed group attacked a natural gas plant in the Tiguentourine area in eastern Algeria and barricaded the inside of the plant, taking the workers and other people as hostages. The Algerian military forces managed to control the situation by January 19. However, 40 people died, including 10 Japanese nationals.

Note 28: 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 29: The three pillars are: (i) Strengthening counter-terrorism measures; (ii) Enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (iii) Assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

the deteriorating security situation and the serious issues of corruption in this region.

Japan will work more closely with countries in the

F. South Sudan

In South Sudan, conflict continued between the government and a faction supporting former Vice President Riek Machar Teny since December 15, 2013, leading to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, including the rise in the number of IDPs and refugees. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), comprised of neighboring countries, played a role as a mediator and in August 2015, President Salva Kiir Mayardit, former Vice President Machar, and other relevant parties signed the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, which immediately took effect. In April 2016 former Vice President Machar returned to South

Sahel region, international organizations, and other aid organizations to provide assistance steadily towards establishing peace and stability in the Sahel region.

Sudan and was sworn in as the First Vice President, and the Transitional Government of National Unity stipulated in the Agreement was established. However, in July the same year, clashes broke out in Juba between the faction supporting President Kiir and the faction supporting then First Vice President Machar, and security in Juba rapidly deteriorated. As result, Japanese nationals, including the JICA staff evacuated from the country. Subsequently, the capital Juba became relatively calm, but the regions remain volatile due to clashes between the government forces and the opposition forces and deterioration of the economy and the country is faced with remaining multiple challenges.

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priorities of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to the stability of the whole African continent. The two countries are therefore an area in Africa requiring intensive assistance for the consolidation of peace. With this understanding, Japan has provided assistance amounting to over \$1.5 billion to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005.

Japan continues to support the consolidation of peace through DDR of ex-combatants and lend assistance in fields dealing with basic human needs (BHN)³⁰ so that the people of the two nations can actually feel that peace has been established and do not revert to conflict. Concretely, Japan provides Sudan with the support focused on meeting BHN and improving a food production base mainly in the regions affected by conflict. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance has focused on development of infrastructure and governance.

At present, Engineering Units of the Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) have been dispatched to the

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Japan is also implementing development and humanitarian assistance projects in coordination with the engineering units' activities so that Japan can put forth its effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan in an integrated manner. In 2013, the Unit implemented the "Project for the Rehabilitation of Juba Na-Bari Community Road" in coordination with a Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. The Unit constructed a perimeter security fence for the port where the "Project for Improvement of Juba River Port" is being implemented by JICA using grant aid to the South Sudan capital of Juba. The engineering unit is currently building facilities inside the Protection of Civilian sites due to the deterioration of the security situation since December 2013. Furthermore, by assisting UNMAS, which is removing landmines and other hazards in areas where UNMISS is active, Japan is helping to facilitate the implementation of UNMISS operations, of which JSDF is a part (As of November 2016).



A project to support water and sanitation facilities for communities accepting internally displaced people through collaboration between Japan and UN-Habitat in South Sudan. The handover ceremony of the facility to the local community was held in December 2016.

Note 30: Basic human needs are the minimum requirements to make a living including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

(2) Emergency Humanitarian Assistance after Natural Disasters

Japan stands ready for immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to the request from the government of an affected country or an international organization when large-scale disasters occur overseas. As personnel assistance, there are five types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams to provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team for search and rescue operations; (ii) Medical Team to provide emergency medical assistance; (iii) Infectious Diseases Response Team to implement measures to combat infectious diseases; (iv) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and recovery operations; and (v) Self-Defense Force Unit to undertake medical activities, transportation of aid supplies and personnel when it is deemed particularly necessary in responding to large-scale disasters. The five types of teams are dispatched individually or in combination.

In-kind assistance is the provision of emergency relief goods. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other goods needed for people affected in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, in four overseas warehouses. It enables Japan to quickly provide emergency relief goods to affected countries when disasters occur. In FY2015, Japan provided emergency relief goods for a total of 10 incidents in 9 countries, including Nepal, Myanmar, and Fiji.

Moreover, for the purpose of providing relief to people displaced or affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations and other institutions that provide emergency assistance in areas affected by the disasters. In many cases, Japanese NGOs work as partners when these international organizations engage in actual emergency assistance. In FY2015, Emergency Grant Aid was extended through international organizations and other institutions mainly for humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters in Nepal, Myanmar and other parts of Asia.

Additionally, Japanese NGOs provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters, whom government aid does not always reach, by utilizing ODA funds to meet their needs. Japan Platform (JPF), an international emergency humanitarian aid organization established through the partnership and cooperation of NGOs, business communities and the Government of Japan, dispatches member NGOs to provide assistance to refugees, IDPs, or people affected by conflict or natural disasters.

In FY2015, JPF provided humanitarian assistance for those affected by the earthquakes in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the floods in Myanmar, etc. JPF also set up a humanitarian assistance program following the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal in which JPF member NGOs provided assistance tailored to local needs mainly in mountainous areas where damages were extensive. Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management, a disaster risk reduction cooperation network founded in Japan with extensive linkages with emergency humanitarian assistance NGOs

and private sector organizations in five Asian countries, also utilized funds from the Government of Japan to conduct search and rescue activities as well as provide medical assistance and distribute food and other relief goods.

In July 2016, in order to respond to the yellow fever outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan provided emergency grant aid of \$3.5 million (approximately ¥371 million). In addition, Japan dispatched the JDR Infectious Diseases Response Team for the first time, and in cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and international organizations, such as WHO, the team offered advice to the local Ministry of Health officials, implemented technical assistance for laboratory diagnoses, prepared a mass vaccination campaign, etc.



Yellow fever vaccination campaign (Assistance in responding to the yellow fever outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (Photo: JICA)

In July 2015, Myanmar suffered extensive damage from torrential rains. Japan implemented grant aid worth a total of ¥5 billion for the rebuilding of schools and provision of water purifying vehicles and well-drilling equipment to contribute to the

recovery and reconstruction effort in Myanmar. Furthermore, in May 2016 Japan decided to extend emergency grant aid worth approximately ¥300 million for the drought and saltwater intrusion damage in Viet Nam.



Handover ceremony of emergency relief goods (blankets) provided in response to the flood damage in Myanmar (Photo: JICA)

● Collaboration with International Organizations

Japan cooperates with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery established in 2006 and managed by the World Bank. This Facility aims at supporting efforts to improve the ability for disaster risk prevention planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low- and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

Against the backdrop of increased awareness of the importance of disaster risk reduction, representatives from countries all over the world and from international organizations such as the World Bank and UN agencies, which are involved in disaster risk reduction, gathered at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2006. At the meeting, the decision was made on the establishment of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as a forum 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 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. In October 2007, UNISDR Hyogo Office was opened.

Since Japan has been proactively promoting international disaster risk reduction cooperation by utilizing its expertise and experiences, it served as the host country for the third conference in Sendai, following its hosting of the first conference in 1994 in Yokohama and the second conference in 2005 in Kobe. The third conference saw the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk



The UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, March 2015 (Photo: UNISDR)

Reduction 2015 – 2030 and the Sendai Declaration, which incorporates approaches proposed by Japan, including the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, involvement of diverse stakeholders, and the concept of “Build Back Better,” within a new set of international guidelines on disaster risk reduction. In addition, Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by providing support for information communication systems and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and support for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Yellow Fever Outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Diseases Response Team Dispatch of the JDR Team and emergency grant aid (July 2016 – August 2016)

In December 2015 there was an outbreak of yellow fever in Angola which is located in southwestern Africa, and since March 2016, suspected cases of yellow fever were identified in five provinces, including the special province of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereinafter referred to as “the DRC”) which shares its border with Angola.

On July 19 2016, in response to a request from the DRC, Japan dispatched a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team consisting of staff members from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and JICA, as well as infectious diseases experts. The Infectious Diseases Response Team was established in October 2015 as a new form of the JDR Team, and this dispatch became its first mission.

The Infectious Diseases Response Team in cooperation with the Government of the DRC, WHO, etc. provided advice to top officials of the Ministry of Public Health in Kinshasa and also implemented technical support for running yellow fever tests and support for preparations for an immunization campaign, including recommendations for improvement. Among other things, the laboratory at the Institute National de Recherche Biomédicale (INRB) — the only testing and diagnostic institution in the DRC, which had suspended operating due to shortages of human resources, supplies and equipment — has managed to recommence operations with the support of this team. It was a significant accomplishment by the team that the testing of the samples which had been

left undiagnosed was completed within July.

Furthermore, in addition to the personnel contribution by the Infectious Diseases Response Team, Japan provided emergency grant aid of \$3.5 million (approximately ¥371 million) for supporting vaccination campaigns, preventative education activities, border control and other efforts through WHO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Strengthening of the international health system is an area where Japan places priority in its support for developing countries. In TICAD VI held in Kenya on 27th and 28th of August 2016, active discussions were held between Japan and the African countries regarding responses to public health crises such as infectious diseases in Africa.

With the above-mentioned support of Japan, the yellow fever outbreak in the DRC drew to an end. From now on, further efforts such as conducting analysis of the causes behind the outbreak of the disease and its prevalence, and taking countermeasures to suppress the next outbreak remain to be done.



Technical assistance to test yellow fever (Photo: JICA)

(3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Globalization, the advancement and proliferation of high-tech devices, and expanded mobility has turned transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism into a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, trafficking in persons*, cybercrime, and money laundering*, has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated in its methods. Groups which are affiliated with and influenced by ISIL and other international terrorist organizations are becoming increasingly active not only in Africa and the Middle East but also in the Asia region, and individual acts of terrorism, influenced by violent extremism, as well as foreign terrorist

<Japan's Efforts>

● Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

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 the transfer of the knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, maintenance of facilities and provision of equipment, while emphasizing the human resources development, including development of institutions and enhancement of administrative capabilities.

Japan provided approximately \$1.8 billion (approximately ¥180.5 billion) in assistance to Afghanistan

● Counter-Terrorism

In 2016, frequent terror attacks happened around the world, including those in Brussels, Belgium in March, one in Dhaka, Bangladesh in July, and one in Nice, France in July.

The international community must make every effort to prevent the means of terrorism from falling into the hands of terrorists and to deny them safe havens. To assist the efforts by the international community, Japan provides capacity building assistance in counter-terrorism to developing countries that are not equipped with sufficient capabilities.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, Japan, as the chair, led the establishment of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism. There are already many initiatives to fight terrorism in the international community but they are not necessarily being fully utilized. This Action Plan is based on the idea of improving the overall capacity of the international community to fight against terrorism by filling in the “gaps” by the unachieved parts. It confirmed counter-terrorism measures including border security and aviation security, countermeasures against violent extremism including assistance for women and young people, and capacity building support in regions whose capacity to fight terrorism is comparatively low including Asia. It also confirmed that in order to achieve these measures the G7 countries would utilize their respective strengths to carry out mutually complementary and synergistic assistance

fighters also pose a grave threat. In addition, piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa, the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, as well as in the waters of Southeast Asia is still a concern.

There are limitations for any one nation in effectively dealing with transnational organized crime, acts of terrorism, and piracy. Therefore, not only must each nation strengthen its countermeasures in each respective area, but the entire international community must work together to eliminate legal loopholes in the international system through efforts in criminal justice and law enforcement capacity building assistance in developing countries.

over the period of 2001 to the end of August 2016 in order to improve public safety in Afghanistan where the public safety situation has remained unpredictable. Thanks to this assistance from Japan as well as the international community, the Afghan National Police more than doubled its workforce from 72,000 in 2008 to 157,000 in 2016.

The National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia, Japan conveys the modalities of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.

coordination. The steady implementation of this Action Plan is required at a time when the threat of terrorism and violent extremism is expanding not only in the Middle East and Africa but also in Asia. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan announced that under the philosophy of “The Best Way is to Go in the Middle,” it would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion, including human resources development for approximately 20,000 people over the next three years from 2016 to 2018, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a “tolerant and stable society” in the Middle East.

Furthermore, in July 2016, when Japan chaired the open debate of the UN Security Council as the Security Council president, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida emphasized the strong commitment in Japan to the peace and security in Africa and announced that Japan would implement assistance of \$120 million (approximately ¥14 billion), including human resources development for 30,000 people over three years, for counter-terrorism measures in Africa.

Moreover, at the opportunity of TICAD VI held in August 2016 in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, Prime Minister Abe declared that in order to work towards “Priority area 3: Promoting social stability for shared prosperity,” one of the three priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration, Japan would implement efforts that contribute

to laying the foundations for peace and stability, through such measures as providing education, and vocational training for African youth. Specifically, for three years from 2016 to 2018, Japan committed to implementing measures such as (i) assistance amounting to approximately \$500 million (approximately ¥52 billion) and human resources development for about 9.6 million people including vocational training for 50,000 people to achieve a peaceful and stable Africa, (ii) transfer of rice cultivation skills to 60,000 farmers and 2,500 instructors to enhance food security, and (iii) measures to counter climate change and natural disasters, worth approximately \$1.8 billion (approximately ¥187 billion) which also include providing training to 4,000 people.

At the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in September 2016, Japan announced that it would provide approximately ¥45 billion over the next three years for Asia as comprehensive counter-terrorism measures consisting

● Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

As globalization advances, the threat of transnational organized crime that is conducted on a large-scale and systematically across different countries is becoming more serious. Transnational organized crime undermines the security of civilian society, rule of law and market economy, which form the foundation of social prosperity

■ Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Japan has also provided financial contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support counter-narcotics efforts. In FY2016, Japan provided funding in the amount of approximately \$150,000 for measures to combat synthetic drugs in Southeast Asian countries and approximately \$100,000 for monitoring the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Myanmar. In addition to this, Japan is making efforts to prevent the illicit drug trafficking through support for Afghanistan and the neighboring regions in which the narcotics problem is particularly serious, and border control support as a variety of measures to combat transnational crime in North Africa and Central Asia.

■ Measures against Trafficking in Persons

With regard to measures against trafficking in persons,* which is a serious violation of human rights and an extremely malicious crime, Japan provides various forms of assistance to eradicate it, under the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, revised in December 2014 for the first time in five years.

Through contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Japan assists the safe repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan and provides education, vocational training, and other forms of assistance to these individuals in their home country after repatriation to prevent them from falling victim to trafficking

of (i) assistance for improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) measures to counter the violent extremism which is the root cause of terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance for support to create a foundation for a moderate society and that in addition it would help develop 2,000 personnel for counter-terrorism over the next three years.

At the end of August 2016, MOFA and JICA announced the new safety measures for personnel involved in international cooperation projects, which were formulated together with the related ministries and agencies. Support for capacity building to the security agencies of developing countries will also be carried out.

Japan will implement assistance to each country even more proactively and accelerate efforts towards the peace and stability of the international community as a Proactive Contributor to Peace.

and well-being. Thus, transactional organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the international community. Japan is mainly engaged in the following international contributions to combat transnational organized crime.

In April 2016 the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) was held for the first time in 18 years. The outcome document stated the importance of the measures Japan has been advocating to combat new psychoactive substances (NPS) and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) including methamphetamine that are spreading throughout the world.

Additionally, the NPA of Japan invites senior drug investigators from mainly the Asia-Pacific region to attend discussions about the narcotics situation in their countries, narcotics crime investigations and international cooperation in the field. It is aimed at establishing and strengthening international networks on drug enforcement of relevant countries.

in persons again. Furthermore, in FY2015 Japan provided approximately \$100,000 to the Law Enforcement Agencies Capacity Strengthening Project of UNODC for Southeast Asian countries whose measures to combat trafficking in persons are not necessarily adequate, and utilized the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) 2.0 to hold a workshop on communication strategies for measures to combat trafficking in persons in June 2016. In addition, Japan actively participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and transnational crime, and shares information with other countries to eliminate trafficking in persons.

■ Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that proceeds of transnational organized crime will be used to fund further organized crime or terrorist activities, and thus eliminating flows of these illegal funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan, too, actively participates in discussions on international measures

against money laundering* and terrorist financing through intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established based on the Economic Declaration of the Arch Summit in 1989. In FY2015, Japan contributed approximately \$430,000 to a UNODC project to support counter-terrorist financing measures in Iran.

● Capacity Building for Maritime, Outer Space, and Cyberspace Issues

■ The Seas

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy resources and food. Ensuring maritime safety is an issue that has a direct link to Japan's existence and prosperity as a nation and of crucial importance for the economic development of the region. However, the threats of piracy exist in the sea lanes between Japan and the Middle East, from which Japan imports approximately 80% of the crude oil, and in internationally important sea lanes such as off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

For that reason, to encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea in Asia, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Each of the Contracting Parties conducts information sharing regarding piracy and armed robbery at sea and cooperate via the Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC by sending its Executive Director and an assistant director, in addition to the provision of financial support.

Moreover, in order to establish and promote the "rule of law" at sea, Japan is utilizing tools such as ODA to seamlessly support improvement of the law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies, etc. in ASEAN countries through the provision of patrol vessels, technical cooperation, human resources development, etc. Specifically, Japan completed the provision of six used vessels to Viet Nam by November 2015 and is advancing preparations for the additional provision of used vessels and the provision of newly-built patrol vessels. With respect to the Philippines, in FY2013 Japan decided to provide ten newly-built patrol vessels through financial cooperation using ODA loans and the first ship arrived in the Philippines in August 2016 and the second in December 2016. Furthermore, in the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting in October 2016 financial cooperation using ODA loans was signed for the provision of two large patrol vessels. Japan is providing not only the vessels but also the relevant equipment related to maritime security to these two countries. In addition, it is proceeding with human resources development through training, the dispatch of

experts, etc. for coastal countries near the sea lanes such as Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Furthermore, the natural disasters, accidents at sea, accidental oil leaks from vessels, etc. that occur on the sea lanes can have an impact on the safety of the vessels navigating them, and in this regard, capacity building to be able to respond to these situations is important. For that reason, in June 2016 Japan decided to provide two patrol vessels through grant aid to Sri Lanka, a country located on the sea lanes connecting the Middle East and Japan.

In recent years, many incidents of piracy³¹ occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, but the number of pirate attacks occurring is currently at an extremely low level, for example the number of pirate attacks fell sharply from 237 in 2011 to 0 in 2015, as a result of the efforts by the international community. However, in light of the situation that the root causes of the piracy issue, such as the poverty inside Somalia, remain unsolved, the threats of piracy continue to exist. Thus, the situation could easily revert if the international community were to halt its efforts.

Given this situation, since 2009 Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations by deploying a Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) destroyer with coast guard officers on board and a P-3C maritime patrol aircraft off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden.

Resolving the Somali piracy issue requires enhancement of the maritime law enforcement capabilities of coastal countries and multilayered efforts aiming for the stabilization of the situation in Somalia, which is of particular relevance to the expansion of piracy activities, in addition to the above-mentioned activities on the sea. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)³² to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its neighboring countries), which is promoted by IMO. This Trust Fund has been used to upgrade and operate information-sharing centres for anti-piracy measures in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania, and to establish a Djibouti Regional Training Centre, and in addition it is conducting training programs to improve maritime security capabilities

Note 31: 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 32: An organization to promote international cooperation on maritime affairs. IMO is one of the 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations including the IMF and World Bank Group.

in countries surrounding Somalia. Moreover, the Project for Capacity Development of the Djibouti Coast Guard, which develops its own human resources and strengthens its own organization, is being implemented through JICA technical cooperation, and experts including Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers are being dispatched. Furthermore, Japan is providing both physical and non-physical support for strengthening the capacity of the Djibouti Coast Guard, including the provision of two patrol vessels in December 2015.

In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$4.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.³³ Its purpose is to assist Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities, in order to arrest and prosecute alleged pirates. Through the contribution, Japan has been supporting the international community striving to arrest and prosecute pirates, and prevent 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

■ Outer Space

Japan is implementing ODA utilizing space technologies as part of its efforts to address global issues, including climate change, disaster risk reduction, forest conservation, and resources/energy. From 2015 to 2016 Japan began to further utilize satellite data in the field of agriculture and forestry. Specifically, JICA and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) collaborated to work on the development of evaluation technologies using satellites, to ascertain the area of irrigated land in Myanmar. Furthermore, JICA and JAXA jointly announced the

■ Cyberspace

Free, fair and secure cyberspace is a global shared space that enables communication on a global scale and is the foundation of the peace and security of the international community, but in recent years activities that harm the benefits brought by cyberspace have been increasing. It is necessary for diverse actors in each country to work together to respond to threats to cyberspace that transcend national borders. The situation in which some countries or regions lack the capacity to respond to the threat is a risk to the entire world including Japan. Furthermore, the numbers of Japanese people traveling overseas and Japanese companies expanding their business to foreign markets continue to increase. As a consequence of the progress of computerization, their activities depend on the social infrastructure and cyberspace managed and operated by the host countries. Therefore, strengthening cooperation for ensuring the



The destroyer "Suzutsuki" escorts a private vessel. (Photo: Ministry of Defense)

around Somalia. Furthermore, with the perception that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution of Somalia's piracy issue, since 2007 Japan has disbursed approximately \$408.5 million for improvement of basic services, restoration of security and economic revitalization in Somalia.

"Initiative for Improvement of Forest Governance" and are advancing the monitoring the status of logging and changes in tropical forests.

In December 2016 in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in developing countries in the field of space, its basic policies formulated by the related ministries and agencies were reported to the Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy. Going forward, Japan will actively offer support in line with these policies.

security of cyberspace in countries around the world and providing support for building capacities to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries but also have benefits for Japan and the entire world.

In October 2016 Japan formulated the Basic Strategy of Cybersecurity Capacity Building in coordination among the relevant ministries and agencies. Based on this Strategy, Japan utilizes ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF), etc. to provide support drawing on the strengths of Japan, mainly to ASEAN countries for the time being, in the fields of (i) assistance for improving incident response capability, (ii) assistance for countermeasures against cybercrime, and (iii) developing international rules for using cyber space and sharing the common understanding and recognition on confidence building measures.

Moreover, in February 2016 the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) invited 30 people from the

Note 33: From December 2012 the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UNDP-MPTF Office) took over the administration of the funds from UNODC.

public and private sectors in the IT and electronic device industry, and electricity and energy fields of eight ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Viet Nam), and provided training about basic knowledge of control security system and knowledge and experience for autonomous dissemination in order to improve the information security of critical infrastructure in ASEAN, through the Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA). Also, in August in Viet Nam METI held training for seven ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar and the Philippines) and a seminar for Viet Nam about information security.

In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) promotes collaboration with ASEAN countries in the field of cybersecurity. These efforts include the PRACTICE Project which shares information based on the collection and analysis of information on cyber attacks, exchanges data on cyber attacks, and establishes technologies to immediately detect and respond to indications of a cyber attack as well as the Daedalus system developed by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) to detect malware infections in real time.

In January 2016, with the cooperation of NPA, JICA carried out an issue-specific training course for participants from 14 countries³⁴ in Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa which offered a practical training such as arranging action plans for capacity building to tackle cybercrime in each country.

Additionally, a JICA technical cooperation project in Indonesia is being implemented from 2014 to 2017, which aims to improve its information security capabilities through the dispatch of experts, implementation of training sessions and introduction of new software.

Moreover, in July 2015, Japan dispatched a cybersecurity survey team to Viet Nam comprising officials from MOFA, National Center of Incident Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC), and JICA. Furthermore, following on that survey team, the JICA basic information collecting and confirmation survey was implemented (ended in May 2016), and these survey teams interviewed officials from the government agencies of Viet Nam about efforts and challenges such as their policies in the cyber security field, measures to combat cyber attacks, human resources development, educational activities, etc. and visited relevant facilities. Japan will proceed with the reviews of capacity building in the field of cybersecurity to Viet Nam.

Glossary

* Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons refers to the act of the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor or prostitution.

* Money laundering

Money laundering refers to the act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. For example: An act where a drug dealer hides money obtained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.

Note 34: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Peru, Jordan, Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Serbia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

3. Building a Sustainable and Resilient International Community through Efforts to Address Global Challenges

As globalization advances, transboundary challenges facing humanity such as environmental issues, climate change, water-related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole. These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country, and require united efforts by the international community. 2015 was an important milestone year for the international community's response to various global challenges for the holding of major international conferences, including the UN Summit (September, New York), which adopted the 2030 Agenda that succeeds the MDGs, and COP 21 (November-December, Paris), which adopted the Paris Agreement, a new international framework on climate change for 2020 and beyond. In 2016, as "the first year of

implementation" in which we move to implement these efforts, specific activities were commenced in all fields. For example, in the health field at the fora of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and TICAD VI, a series of discussions were held together with the international community regarding the importance of the achievement of UHC which is useful for responding to public health emergencies and also for prevention of and preparedness for health crises from times of peace.

Japan has contributed to building a sustainable and resilient international community through these proactive efforts to address global challenges and through the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015, Sendai) at which the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the international goal for disaster risk reduction by 2030, was adopted.

(1) Environment and Climate Change Actions

Environment and climate change issues have been repeatedly taken up as one of the main topics at the G7/8 and G20 Summits, and awareness of the importance of tackling these issues has grown internationally in recent years. For example, these topics were also brought up in

the 2030 Agenda adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. To date, Japan has been vigorously working on addressing these issues, and will continue to actively participate in discussions in the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Environmental Pollution Control Measures

Japan has accumulated an abundance of knowledge, experience and technology related to environmental pollution control measures, and has been utilizing them to solve pollution and other problems in developing countries.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Kumamoto in October 2013 has the objective of protecting the health of people and the environment from mercury. Having learned the lessons from Minamata disease, Japan actively participated in the formulation of the convention, and concluded it in February 2016. At the Conference of Plenipotentiaries Japan announced the implementation of and has actually been implementing \$2 billion of ODA support to counter environmental contamination in developing countries, focusing on the three areas of air pollution, water pollution and waste management, and to contribute specifically to a capacity building program dedicated to the prevention of mercury pollution over the three years from 2014.



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida attended the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Minamata Convention on Mercury held in Kumamoto and signed the Convention in October 2013.

● Climate Change

Climate change is an urgent issue that requires a cross-border approach. According to the Synthesis Report of the latest Fifth Assessment Report³⁵ published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in November 2014, the global average air temperature rose by 0.85°C from 1880 to 2012. Against this backdrop, the international community, including both developed and developing countries, must strengthen its united efforts to address climate change. Japan actively engages in the negotiations on international efforts to tackle climate change, which are conducted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Due to the fact that the Kyoto Protocol adopted in 1997 imposed the obligations of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions only on developed countries, negotiations were held over many years in order to build a new framework under which all countries would tackle GHG emission reductions. As a result, at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) (from November 30 to December 13, 2015 in Paris), the Paris Agreement, a framework in which all countries participate, was adopted as a new framework starting from 2020. To boost the adoption of this important agreement, Prime Minister Abe announced Actions for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE2.0) comprised of the two pillars of support to developing countries and innovation at COP21. In particular, he expressed that Japan would provide, in 2020, approximately ¥1.3 trillion of public and private climate finance, 1.3 times higher than the current level, to developing countries in order to facilitate the adoption of the Paris Agreement.

The Paris Agreement came into effect on November 4, 2016 with the ratification of major emitters including the United States, China, EU, India, and Brazil. (Japan also concluded the agreement on November 8). Subsequently, important progress towards steady implementation of the agreement has been made. For example, the decision to adopt the relevant guidelines for implementation of the agreement by 2018 was made at the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22) (from November 7 to 18 in Marrakech, Morocco) and the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) (November 15 to 18) were held, etc. In particular, at the COP22, the accomplishment of the international community on the effort to support developing countries in the area of climate change was revealed when some developing countries welcomed the “Roadmap to US\$100 Billion” announced by the developed countries in advance. Furthermore, in conjunction with this meeting, Minister of the Environment, Koichi Yamamoto, announced Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to address Climate Change



The 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 22) held in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2016 (Photo: (C) UNFCCC)

Responding to Needs of the Developing Countries which summarizes and clearly delivers Japan’s major support for developing countries in the climate change field, including the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Information Platform.

Moreover, in order to actively contribute to addressing the urgent challenges of climate change, Japan is steadily working to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)* to reduce GHG emissions at a level of 26% compared to FY2013 (down by 25.4% compared to FY2005) to FY2030, and is proactively engaged in promoting the development of innovative technologies in the fields of environment and energy, and supporting climate change actions in developing countries.

As part of this initiative, Japan has been promoting the use of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)* which facilitated the global diffusion of advanced low-carbon technologies. The JCM is a mechanism to appropriately evaluate the contributions of Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner and use them to achieve Japan’s emission reduction target through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies and implementation of climate change actions in developing countries. Beginning with the signing of the first bilateral document pertaining to JCM implementation with Mongolia in January 2013, Japan has established the JCM with 16 countries, including Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Laos, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar and Thailand, as of the end of 2015 (in addition to these 16 countries, Japan and the Philippines have signed a memorandum aimed at signing a bilateral document). JCM credits were issued for the first time in May 2016 for energy-efficient refrigeration equipment installation in Indonesia and following this, in September JCM credits were also issued from projects to introduce high-efficiency boilers in Mongolia in September 2016. These efforts underscore the clear achievements of the JCM.

In addition to these efforts, Japan decided to contribute \$1.5 billion (approximately ¥154 billion) to the Green

Note 35: The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report consists of the three assessment reports of Working Groups I, II, and III and the Synthesis Report, a report that integrates the findings of the three working group reports, published between 2013 and 2014.

Climate Fund (GCF)* in May 2015, to support developing countries' efforts to tackle climate change. Japan's contribution enabled GCF to start financing developing

countries. A total of 17 projects have been approved for financing by GCF, since the 11th meeting of the GCF Board in November 2015, when eight projects were approved.

● Biodiversity

Expansion in the types, scope and scale of human activities in recent years has given rise to serious concerns about further degradation of habitats and the destruction of the ecosystem. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted in 1992 based on the realization that issues related to living organisms are borderless, and that the entire world should be focusing on biodiversity issues. The objectives of the CBD are: (i) conservation of biological diversity; (ii) sustainable use of the components of biological diversity;* and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Developed countries are providing economic and technical assistance to developing countries in order to facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity worldwide.

to 2020 Short-Term Action Plan for strengthening the capacities of developing countries was adopted. At the Ministerial Meeting held in advance of COP 13, nine countries and organizations including Japan announced an initiative aimed at achievement of the Aichi biodiversity targets* for 2020 and Japan announced support for efforts on a global scale through capacity development by the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

Japan, which places importance on biodiversity, hosted the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in October 2010. In December 2016, the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 13) was held in Cancún, Mexico. With the major theme of “actions to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors,” discussions were held about a variety of issues, in particular the mainstreaming of biodiversity. In addition, the 2017



Children hold *Linckia laevigata*, the starfish indigenous to the tropical regions on the coast of Malu'u, Malaita Province in Solomon. (Photo: Yusuke Nishiyama)

Biodiversity



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

Diversity of ecosystems



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

Diversity between species



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

Diversity within a species



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

(Photo: All three by Ministry of the Environment. A green turtle and bigeye trevally (Palau): Yasuaki Kagii, Clams: Shin Fuwa)

● Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Activities related to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are held worldwide under the Global Action Programme on ESD (GAP), adopted as a successor program to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), since the UNESCO World Conference on the Education for Sustainable Development

(ESD)* held in Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture and in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture in November 2014. Japan supports the implementation of GAP through financial contribution to a trust fund at UNESCO, and is actively promoting ESD by establishing the UNESCO-Japan Prize on ESD.

Glossary

* Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

This refers to the GHG emission reduction target prepared by each country itself based on the Paris Agreement Article 4, Paragraph 2. The Paris Agreement stipulates that it should be communicated every five years and domestic mitigation measures should be taken by each country to achieve its objectives.

* Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

JCM refers to a mechanism to appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to GHG emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner and use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries.

* Green Climate Fund (GCF)

GCF is a fund established by the decision of the Cancun Agreements adopted at COP 16 in 2010, in order to support low-emission (mitigation) and climate-resilient (adaptation) investments in developing countries.

* Sustainable Use of the Components of Biodiversity

Humans subsist by making use of the components of biodiversity in various forms, including food production by the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries and the collection of industrial raw materials. However, biological diversity is being lost across the globe due to climate

change, environmental degradation caused by development among other factors. In order to secure the utilization of biological resources towards the future, it is important to maintain the Earth's biodiversity at the levels of the ecosystem, species, and genes, and ensure the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components.

* Aichi Biodiversity Targets (The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020)

These are the targets set in the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011–2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted at COP10 in 2010. The strategic plan sets out a goal of "Living in harmony with nature" by 2050, as a mission to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020, in addition to 20 individual targets called the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets."

* Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

ESD refers to education to foster supporters of a sustainable society. In this context, "sustainable development" means the development that "meets the needs of the present generation while also meeting the needs of the future generation." To build a society that realizes this, it is necessary to recognize a variety of challenges in contemporary society such as the environment, poverty, human rights, peace, and development as one's own problem, and work to find solutions for them. For that purpose, creating new values and actions is important.

Malaysia

Project on Sustainable Development for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah Technical cooperation project (July 2013 –)

Sabah State in Malaysia has diverse ecosystems and biota, from mangrove forests in which proboscis monkeys live and lowland tropical forests in which Asian elephants live, to Mount Kinabalu, the highest peak in Southeast Asia. However, since the 1970s large-scale developments such as oil palm plantations have progressed, and the forest area has declined to two-thirds of that of before. Environmental problems such as soil degradation and water pollution also have become obvious, which is a threat to the livelihoods of the local residents who are highly dependent on natural resources.

Under such conditions, responding to a request of the Government of Malaysia, Japan has implemented the Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah, Malaysia¹ over ten years since 2002. Phase 1 of this program carried out human resources development in the areas of research, park management, and habitat management. Phase 2 offered support for the opening of the Sabah Biodiversity Centre, registration as a Ramsar Convention wetland, and the building of a policy framework including the establishment of the Sabah biodiversity strategy. As a result of this cooperation, a comprehensive strategy regarding biodiversity was established in Sabah State ahead of other states and an implementation structure for protected zone management was developed.

However, Malaysia believed that it was necessary to receive further technical cooperation in order to implement the biodiversity strategy, conduct integrated management including the buffer areas surrounding the protected zone, and disseminate the outcomes to date to the other states and

outside the country. Thus it called on Japan to implement a successor technical cooperation project, the Project on Sustainable Development for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah (SDBEC).

In this project which commenced in July 2013, one of the activities was to support the improvement of the capabilities of the related people, including the residents living in the vicinity of the protected region, in order to realize a society in harmony with nature. For example, initiatives aiming at improving the livelihoods of the residents through beekeeping, the cultivation and processing of mulberries, and making organic compost were carried out at two pilot sites. Furthermore, in the villages located beside rivers environmental education regarding the conservation of rivers was also implemented.

It is expected that these initiatives will spread from Sabah State to other regions and also to other states and even outside the country as a model for a society in harmony with nature that contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and will contribute to the promotion of sustainable development. (As of August 2016)

*1 Phase 1 was implemented from February 2002 to January 2007 and Phase 2 was implemented from October 2007 to September 2012.



Participants practice water quality survey techniques at the leader training of the river environmental education. (Photo: JICA)

Viet Nam

Support Program to Respond to Climate Change
ODA loan (FY2010 – FY2016)

Energy consumption in Viet Nam increased by approximately 2.8 times between 1995 and 2011 due to rapid economic growth, and the rate of increase in emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) in Viet Nam (1995-2012) was the second highest among the major ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam). Furthermore, Viet Nam has a long coast line of approximately 3,400 kilometers and an enormous delta area, so it is one of the countries that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The increasing frequency and seriousness of the disasters resulting from climate change in future are considered to be serious risk factors for the sustainable development of Viet Nam.

In response to this situation, the Government of Viet Nam announced the National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change in 2008 and spelled out measures to combat climate change in the areas under the jurisdiction of each government ministry and agency, with 2020 as the target year for achieving them. Furthermore, in 2011 it announced the National Strategy on Climate Change, a policy regarding mitigation of climate change through removal and reduction of emissions of GHGs and strengthening adaptation capabilities with respect to the impact of climate change. In 2012 the Green Growth Strategy was announced which has the objective of simultaneous realization of sustainable development and social and economic

development in the medium- to long-term.

In order to boost these initiatives by the Government of Viet Nam for measures to combat climate change, Japan has started support for

these measures through financial support and policy dialogue since 2009. Specifically, Viet Nam carried out policy and system development regarding forest management and energy saving. After evaluating the status of achievement of that development through policy dialogue, Japan provided financial support through ODA loans. Through the support to date, Japan has played an important role in the development of national laws and systems pertaining to measures to combat climate change in Viet Nam, namely the establishment of the Law on Water Resources and formation of a framework for the introduction of renewable energy.



Viet Nam flood damage (Photo: JICA)

Nepal

Improving Living Environment of Communities through Prevention and Pollution Control of the Bagmati River by the Local Community People in Kathmandu
Grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects (February 2014 –)

The Bagmati River flowing through the Kathmandu Valley is a water source supporting the lives of the people living in Kathmandu.

While the population has grown rapidly in Kathmandu over the last 20 years and many houses have been constructed, development of garbage collection and sewage treatment systems cannot keep pace with such environmental changes. Uncollected garbage has been discarded on the banks of the river and untreated wastewater has been released into the river. In this way, the contamination of the Bagmati River has become serious and especially in the lower stream it has deteriorated to the point where no creatures can live, so the river has been given the name of "dead river." The people of Kathmandu are now threatened with a worsening living environment.

For that reason, since February 2014 Japan had provided grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects to build Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) in every village in the midstream areas of the Bagmati River where the contamination was anticipated to worsen. The residents by themselves can manage and keep maintenance of the systems. These systems are intended to prevent the worsening of the living environment caused by the contamination of the river, but systems alone cannot work without proper management and maintenance by the residents.

Accordingly, the project has been designed not only to build the systems, but also to provide the residents who use the systems with such training sessions in order for them to understand how the river will be contaminated, how DEWATS works and how much it costs to build the systems. These sessions can allow them to think about implementing specific

and feasible plans about who does what, when and where and how much of the cost to maintain the systems they bear.

The assistance activity at two places (Deshe village and Basnet village) in the midstream area of the Bagmati River has been

completed so far. In Deshe village, a DEWATS was built that can treat household wastewater for 177 households, and in Basnet village, a DEWATS for 66 households that can also treat wastewater from a neighboring national park. In these villages, the management and maintenance and use of the systems by the residents have already begun. The residents have started not only management and maintenance of the systems but also voluntary activities such as the installation of garbage boxes in the villages and cleaning once a week.

Furthermore, 18 residents have been trained as instructors in order to spread environmental conservation efforts to other regions. Preparations have been made to ensure that the residents will be able to disseminate such activities by themselves after the project ends. (As of August 2016)



A survey for the current conditions of the Bagmati River by conducting creatures observations from its upper to lower stream and performing water quality tests (Photo: Mura no Mirai)

Changing Mindsets to Stop Littering, and Promote Sorting and Collecting Waste

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers engage in environmental education in Bolivia



Ms. Tomoyo Hosokawa and her colleagues in front of the recyclable garbage in the recycling center (Photo: Tomoyo Hosokawa)

Bolivia, a South American country, is one of the countries which has strong links to Japan, as many Japanese emigrated there in the postwar years, and Japanese immigrants and people of Japanese descent are playing active roles in various sectors of society. Bolivia also has a growing economic relationship with Japan due to its rich natural resources, including zinc, lead and lithium. However, Bolivia also faces many challenges to cope with, since its income level is the lowest in South America, and more than 60% of the population live in poverty.

One of these challenges is the environmental issue. The public services, such as waste sorting, collection and disposal, are not sufficient in Bolivia. The foul smells and pest infestations around garbage dumps in urban areas cause the hygiene situation to deteriorate and also generate concerns over pollution of the environment including water and soil, as well as adverse impacts on people's health. To solve these issues, Japan has provided assistance for waste disposal and recycling, and currently dispatched two members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to Bolivia.

"I have already been here for one year, and I feel that people are finally starting to understand the necessity of sorting waste."

These are the words of Ms. Tomoyo Hosokawa, who was dispatched to Bolivia in June 2015. She joined the JOCV after graduating from a university and was sent to the Vallegrande City Office in Santa Cruz Department.

Various projects are being implemented in Vallegrande City, including the "Solid Waste Recycling Project in Vallegrande City" under the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) and the "Waste Disposal Facility and Waste Collection Trucks Development Plan" under the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. Although the administration has a higher awareness of environmental issues than in other regions, the awareness of local residents remains low.

In this situation, Ms. Hosokawa has engaged in environmental education to promote waste sorting. Past environmental education was implemented by city officials visiting schools and explaining orally to children about the importance of waste sorting. However, Ms. Hosokawa felt that these explanations were abstract and were not well understood by the children. What is more, she got the impression that the school teachers did not consider environmental education as their job, but rather as the work of city officials. Ms. Hosokawa therefore decided to



Ms. Kaori Kii and school staff together with colorful trash cans donated to the school (Photo: Kaori Kii)

embark on environmental education not for the children, but for the teachers instead. She created learning materials by hand, including picture-story show cards, which could be used by the teachers when providing education to

children, and sought to deepen understanding among teachers about such teaching methods through repeated visits to schools. In addition, she also set up trash cans for waste sorting in every school in the City.

Ms. Hosokawa says, "Every time I met and spoke with colleagues and teachers, I tried to be clear on the purpose of the action and what it was that I was trying to convey. Recently in our discussions, my colleagues and teachers gained a sense of purpose and said things like 'Let's do this,' which I feel is a small but nonetheless significant outcome of my activities."

Another person is Ms. Kaori Kii, a public official from Iizuka City in Fukuoka Prefecture. Using the system of leave for public officials for the purposes of self-development run by Iizuka City, she applied to join the JOCVs and since July 2014 she has been engaging in environmental education in Pampa Grande City in Santa Cruz Department. Similarly, local residents in Pampa Grande have a low level of environment awareness. Waste is not sorted, and there is continuous dumping of waste on roads and in rivers. As this waste includes used containers of agricultural chemicals, there are also concerns over the contamination of agricultural water.

As a means of encouraging residents to change their mindsets, Ms. Kii started sorting and collecting recyclable waste at schools. Once a month she holds a workshop on waste sorting and collection for teachers, and creates mechanisms for the teachers to provide instruction for students on sorting and collection. Through her classes she conveys the importance of sorting waste and why littering is a bad thing. Ms. Kii says that providing this information for children can be expected to spread the interest in waste-related issues to their families, relatives, friends, and the wider community.

In order to improve the collection rate of agricultural chemical containers, Ms. Kii also holds courses for the producers on the correct methods of the use of agricultural chemicals and how to dispose of containers. Moreover, as television commercials for the local community can be made and broadcast cheaply, she is also concentrating on efforts to raise awareness through television and radio, including the creation of a TV advertisement which appeals to littering prevention and promoting the collection of agricultural chemical containers.

Ms. Kii says, "When I provide environmental education at first hand to the children, I always tell them 'Let's stop littering. If your parents do it, you must warn them not to.' One of my acquaintances told me that he was scolded by his own son for littering, which gave me a real sense that people's mindsets are changing gradually."

As a result of the activities of these two JOCVs engaged in environmental education, the mindset of local people seems to be gradually changing. It is hoped that these small steps forward will contribute to the realization of a sustainable society through measures to protect the environment.

(2) Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Risk Reduction and Post-Disaster Recovery Measures

Disasters including earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, floods, droughts, debris flows, etc. that occur frequently around the world do not merely take human lives and property. In developing countries that are vulnerable to disasters, the poor are more likely to be significantly affected and displaced. In addition, protracted secondary damage, such as the deterioration of sanitary conditions and food shortages increases the severity of the issue, having a significant impact on the overall social and

economic systems in developing countries.

Against this backdrop, it is necessary to build a disaster-resilient society to protect human lives from disasters, as well as to promote the “mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction,” aiming at sustainable development, by incorporating disaster risk reduction measures into every phase of every sector of development, based on assumptions of disasters of various scales.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Cooperation in disaster risk reduction

Japan utilizes its enriched knowledge and technology acquired through the past experiences of responding to natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons to provide proactive support for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures, alongside emergency assistance.

In 2005, at the Second UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe City, Hyogo prefecture, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 was adopted as a basic guideline for disaster risk reduction activities in the international community, which affirmed the importance of effectively incorporating disaster risk reduction aspects into initiatives for sustainable development.

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

In July 2012, Japan hosted the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku in three prefectures affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. During the conference, Japan affirmed the following aspects: the necessity of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and building resilient societies; the importance of human security; the need to maximize disaster risk



Participants of the training program for “Enhancement of Earthquake-resistant Technology for Buildings in Latin American Countries” conduct an earthquake resistance experiment using the experiment facility at the José Simeón Cañas Central American University (UCA) installed as a part of the “Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Dissemination System of the Earthquake-Resistant ‘Vivienda Social’.” (Photo: Ernesto Manzano / JICA)

reduction capabilities combining both physical and non-physical aspects; 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. At the same time, Japan proposed to the world the necessity of “Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century” which comprehensively promotes aforesaid aspects. Participants in the conference also confirmed the position of disaster risk reduction in the 2030 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 Reduction in the 21st Century.”

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai City from March 14 to 18, 2015. This conference organized by the UN is held in order to discuss international disaster risk reduction strategies. Since Japan proactively promotes international disaster risk reduction cooperation utilizing its expertise and experiences in disaster risk reduction, Japan was once again the host country for the third conference, following its hosting of the first conference in 1994 in Yokohama and the second conference in 2005 in Kobe. The third conference was attended by more than 6,500 people and 185 UN member states. When including related events a total of more than 150,000 people from Japan and other countries took part, making it one of the largest-ever international conferences held in Japan.

In hosting this conference, Japan aimed to achieve the



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Koji Yamamoto teaches children to hide under desks as part of Japanese-style earthquake drill at an elementary school in Syangja District in the central region of Nepal. (Photo: Marie Konari)

following three goals; (i) To introduce the perspective of disaster risk reduction in the planning and implementation of various policies (mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction) (ii) To transmit Japan's expertise and technology concerning disaster risk reduction, and (iii) To provide information regarding the reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and to contribute to the recovery of the disaster-affected areas.

The conference resulted in the adoption of the Sendai Declaration as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework), which is the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the international guiding principle for disaster risk reduction adopted at the second conference. The Sendai Framework incorporated Japan's declarations on the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, the involvement of diverse stakeholders, the concept of "Build Back Better," the importance of women's leadership, etc.

Prime Minister Abe announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction as Japan's new contribution plan that would become Japan's future basic policy for cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. Japan announced that in the four years from 2015 to 2018, it will provide \$4 billion in total to the area related to disaster risk reduction and train 40,000 people to play the leading roles in national efforts for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster reconstruction. Through this initiative, Japan demonstrated its attitude to further contribute to the international community by utilizing its advanced expertise



The banner of the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai in March 2015 (Photo: UNISDR)

and technology in the field of disaster risk reduction.

At the UN summit that adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's commitment to lead the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and encouraged other countries to adopt the resolution on the UN's World Tsunami Awareness Day as a means of raising awareness about tsunami. As a result, a resolution was adopted at the UN General Assembly held on December 23, 2015 (local time) to establish November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day. Accordingly, Japan implemented educational activities to raise awareness of tsunamis and strengthen tsunami countermeasures, etc. around the world, including the "High School Students Summit on 'World Tsunami Awareness Day' in Kuroshio" and evacuation drills held in 2016.

Chile

Research Project on Enhancement of Technology to Develop Tsunami-Resilient Community Scientific and technical cooperation (January 2012 – March 2016)

Chile, like Japan, is a country located on the circum-Pacific orogenic belt where many earthquakes and tsunamis occur. In 1960 and 2010 huge earthquakes and tsunamis occurred, causing enormous damage in Chile, and the tsunami even crossed the Pacific and caused damage in Japan. In the 2010 Chile earthquake the damage caused by the tsunami in particular was severe, which revealed issues such as delays in the issuing of warnings and delays in securing marine support routes due to the damage to the port.

In order to solve the issues that came to the surface due to the damage from the Chile earthquake and to avoid repetition of the tragedy due to the tsunami, Chile called on Japan for support for strengthening disaster risk reduction capabilities with respect to tsunamis. Research into tsunamis along the coast of Chile is an important theme for the tsunami disaster risk reduction in Japan too, so the two countries cooperated to implement the Research Project on Enhancement of Technology to Develop Tsunami-Resilient Community which conducts tsunami research in Chile.

Under this project Japan and Chile carried out (i) development of a numerical simulation model for estimating tsunami damage, (ii) preparation of guidelines pertaining to tsunami damage forecast and damage alleviation, (iii) development of a high-precision Integrated System of Tsunami Prediction and Warning (SIPAT) and (iv) proposal and dissemination of an evacuation plan, and collaboratively worked together to strengthen the disaster risk reduction capabilities of Chile with respect to tsunami disasters.

Dissemination of the project outcomes has contributed to alleviating earthquake and tsunami damage in Chile in recent years. At the time of the Iquique earthquake off the coast of Chile in 2014, the project made a large contribution to the speedy

evacuation of the residents, and at the time of the September 2015 earthquake information provided from SIPAT was utilized in the tsunami warning of the Government of Chile.

Furthermore, the Chilean researchers who worked together with Japan in this project participated as lecturers in the training for a technical cooperation project currently being

implemented in Chile, the Disaster Risk Reduction Training Program for Latin America and the Caribbean (commonly known as the KIZUNA project), and communicated the research outcomes and technologies to people involved in disaster risk reduction in other Latin American countries. The objectives of this technical cooperation project are to disseminate the disaster risk reduction technologies and knowledge of Chile within the Latin America region and support the centralization of fostering the disaster risk reduction experts in Chile.

Strengthening disaster risk reduction capabilities with respect to tsunamis is necessary not only for Japan and Chile but also for the other Latin American countries located on the Pacific coast. In December 2015 the World Tsunami Awareness Day (November 5) jointly proposed by 142 countries including Japan and Chile was established by the United Nations General Assembly. Japan will cooperate with Chile to promote the building of a tsunami-resilient region in Latin America.



An inspection by the mayor, researchers and others at Talcahuano Port (Photo: JICA)

The Philippines

The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda
Grant aid (May 2014 –)

In November 2013, Typhoon Yolanda, described as having “unprecedented scale in recorded history,” caused enormous damage throughout the Philippines. In the Eastern Visayas region where the damage was the greatest, 5,895 valuable lives were lost, which is more than 90% of the victims in the Philippines overall, due to the high tide and windstorms with a maximum instantaneous wind speed of 87.5m/s. Furthermore, many public facilities such as hospitals and schools became unusable, and the fishing industry and agriculture, the bread and butter job of the people, suffered devastating blows.

Japan implemented emergency assistance such as first aid and medical care for the victims immediately after the disaster occurred, and in order to implement seamless cooperation covering everything from the emergency response to reconstruction, built a reconstruction support project for the Leyte Gulf in the Eastern Visayas region and implemented this project quickly.

In line with the goal of “Build Back Better (aiming to not merely restore but also reconstruct local communities with better disaster-resilience),” this grant aid adopts a design that strengthens wind-resistance and quake resistance capabilities, and supports the reconstruction of facilities such as the Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center, regional dispensaries, elementary schools.

Specifically, Japan has taken measures such as relocating buildings to land where there is no danger from high tides, designing buildings with a high floor structure which enables high tides to pass through the ground floor of the building and installation of large central corridors that will serve as evacuation sites for people at the time of disasters.

Japan also granted equipment to governmental organizations and institutions for restoring their respective normal operations

after disaster. The organizations and institutions include: Department of Public Works and Highways, which is responsible for disposing of debris and implementing reconstruction projects; the National Maritime Polytechnic, which is responsible for training of the sailors of the Philippines — a country which produces many sailors for the world; the Fisheries Development Center, which produces young fish for the aquaculture of the region; the Tacloban airport — the hub airport for the Eastern Visayas region; the National Power Corporation, which will restore the fallen utility poles and power lines that were cut in the windstorms; and the Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), which manages the Guuan Meteorological Radar damaged by the typhoon.

In September 2016 all the equipment was handed over to the Philippines. The National Maritime Polytechnic resumed all of the training programs that were in place before the disaster and the Fisheries Development Center resumed the production of young fish.

Reconstruction work for the facilities has proceeded at a very fast pace at the sites and the facilities are expected to be handed over to the Philippines by 2017. (As of September 2016)



Chemical firefighting trucks provided to Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport which is also known as the Tacloban City Airport (Photo: JICA)

Viet Nam

Project for Building Disaster Resilient Societies in Viet Nam (Phase 2)
Technical cooperation project (August 2013 – August 2016)

Viet Nam is one of the Southeast Asian countries suffering from big storm and flood damage. In particular the coastal areas of the central region are greatly affected by tropical cyclones including typhoons. In this region heavy rain frequently occurs due to the effect of the mountain range running along the border with Laos. Due to these meteorological and terrain conditions, the central region of Viet Nam suffers from damage such as flooding, virtually every year. Improving disaster response capacity in the central region, and in particular measures to combat flooding, is an important issue.

From 2009 to 2012 through implementation of the Project for Building Disaster Resilient Societies in Viet Nam (Phase 1) Japan supported the establishment of comprehensive flood management plans, the strengthening of disaster risk reduction structures at the local government and community level, and the countermeasures for riverbank erosion primarily in Hue province in the central region of Viet Nam.

As a result, there were outcomes such as establishment of comprehensive flood management plans and the development of various manuals in Hue province.

Since 2013 Japan has provided support under the Project for Building Disaster Resilient Societies in Viet Nam (Phase 2) for the provinces in the central region (Nghe An province, Ha Tinh province, Quang Binh province and Hue province included in Phase 1) and the central government where the flood damage had been serious in order to strengthen comprehensive flood

management structures as conducted in Phase 1.

Specifically, Japanese experts in flood management were dispatched to Viet Nam to give instruction in technologies for analyzing flooding to the related people in Viet Nam, and to work together with them to create comprehensive flood management plans. As a result, comprehensive flood management plans were prepared in Quang Binh province. Furthermore, in Nghe An province and Ha Tinh province, instruction in inundation analysis technologies was given as planned, and studies are being advanced in each province aimed at the preparation of comprehensive flood management plans.

Through such support, Viet Nam is progressing towards creating a disaster-resilient society by preparing comprehensive flood management plans that take into account disaster risk.



Experts and officials of Hue Province discuss a comprehensive flood management plan for Hue Province. (Photo: JICA)

Responding to Landslides in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Building mutual cooperation that transcends ethnic boundaries



Training for reading and interpreting topographic images displayed on the screen (Photo: Jun Sugawara)

Since the ethnic conflict ended in 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina has made an effort to achieve peace under the supervision of the international community. However under the central Government there are two autonomous entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with large Muslim and Croat populations, and the Republika Srpska with a large Serbian population. As the two entities adopt different systems in various areas such as the economy and education, little progress has been made in terms of ethnic reconciliation.

This complex political framework also caused a delay in disaster management. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, landslides can easily occur because of various factors including geography, geology, climate, deforestation and illegal architecture on slopes. Despite these situations, no countermeasure manual has been prepared, nor have sufficient preventive measures been implemented to avoid landslides. Furthermore, the lack of cooperation between the two entities makes the disaster prevention efforts less efficient.

Under these circumstances, in May 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina was struck by a flood due to record-breaking heavy rains. This caused more than 3,000 landslides throughout the country, resulting in the destruction of approximately 2,000 houses. To respond to the flood damage Japan provided a fund to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project for Landslide Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This project aims to prevent recurrence of landslides by taking measures in the nine affected municipalities as well as strengthening their landslide management and monitoring capacities through technical assistance.

Under this project, Mr. Jun Sugawara, a civil and geotechnical engineering expert, was dispatched to Bosnia and Herzegovina as a UNDP international consultant to assist local governments in compiling a landslide countermeasures manual and training persons in charge of landslide disaster prevention work. Working together with geological and geophysical exploration experts in the aftermath of the flooding and landslides, Mr. Sugawara engaged in on-site studies of the landslides and the ground composition.

Landslide countermeasures comprise two basic activities: predicting and preventing the occurrence of landslides, and responding to landslides when they actually occur. However, many of the responsible personnel at local governments and the two autonomous entities did not possess any geotechnical



A Japanese consultant, Mr. Jun Sugawara instructs in reading and interpreting aerial photographs. (Photo: Jun Sugawara)

engineering or geology expertise. That meant that there were a small number of people who correctly understood the mechanisms of occurrence of landslides. In response, Mr. Sugawara compiled a manual featuring landslide-related

information that would be immediately usable in practical situations and could be used by non-experts. The manual included information on categorization, measurement, analysis, stability calculation, and countermeasures construction work related to landslides. People working on the ground pointed out budgetary constraints as an issue, so Mr. Sugawara endeavored to ensure that his manual included methods that would be effective and also low-cost as much as possible. These included simple landslide measuring devices using low-cost construction materials, and landslide analysis using software that could be downloaded online free of charge.

In the one-week training program, Mr. Sugawara focused on fostering subjectivity among participants. The program included practical visits to actual landslide sites, where on-site surveys were conducted and simple landslide measuring devices were installed, as well as many group-learning activities, including topographic interpretation and landslide prediction. The training provided an opportunity for participants from the two autonomous entities to come together and exchange opinions, and created a system for cooperation that had not existed previously. Using the same teaching materials and manual, the participants also confirmed the role of the autonomous entities and local governments, as well as the assignment of duties.

Mr. Sugawara says, "There are natural disasters such as landslides that occur over more than one municipal jurisdiction. This training program helped to build a relationship and improve perceptions between the two entities, which will be extremely important when considering future landslide countermeasures in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The participants on the training program returned to their respective offices and shared the knowledge and technologies they acquired with other personnel. From now on each local government will work on responses to landslides. Mr. Sugawara has high hopes for the work of the administrative staff who took part in the training, saying, "I hope that the technology that Japan has provided will help to prevent landslides, or minimize the damage caused by them."

This project was highly appreciated by the participating local governments and the two autonomous entities. Mr. Sugawara has since received requests from other local governments to provide the same training program.

Upon receiving these requests, Mr. Sugawara says, "Japan possesses technologies and know-how in disaster prevention and risk mitigation, based on its own experiences of frequent natural disasters like earthquakes and flooding. There are still more places, other than Bosnia and Herzegovina, where we could share the technologies and knowhow. I feel that there is great potential for Japan to make further contributions in this field." Japan attaches great importance to mainstreaming disaster reduction and such efforts are beginning to be implemented within a framework for mutual cooperation that transcends ethnic boundaries.

(3) Food Security and Nutrition

According to “The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015 (SOFI2015)” jointly prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP), positive trends were found – the number of undernourished people in the world has decreased by more than 160 million over the last decade and by more than 200 million since 1990-92. However, the report also indicates that an estimated 800 million people still remain undernourished between 2014 and 2016.

According to the report, the goal to halve the proportion of undernourished people by 2015, which was one of the MDGs, was regarded as reached from a perspective of development, although it was not reached in terms of statistics. In the 2030 Agenda, launched as a follow-up

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In light of these circumstances, Japan provides food assistance based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In FY2015, Japan contributed a total of ¥4.03 billion through bilateral food assistance projects in 10 countries.

Moreover, Japan provides further assistance under cooperation with international organizations, mainly with WFP. These include emergency food assistance, support for school feeding programs to improve access to education, and food assistance that promotes participation of people on agricultural land and infrastructure development to support the self-reliance of local communities. In 2016 Japan contributed a total of \$207.12 million to WFP projects being implemented around the world. Furthermore, through FAO, Japan provides support to technical cooperation for the agricultural and rural development of developing countries, establishment of international standards and norms in the food and agriculture fields, and the development of statistics among others.

Meanwhile, Japan provides support for research on the development of varieties conducted by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is comprised of 15 agricultural research centers. Japan also promotes cooperation through exchanges among researchers.

to the MDGs, Goal 2 of the SDGs is set as “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” and efforts towards achievement of this goal are under way.

In order to achieve food security (a state where all people, at all times, can access sufficient, safe and nutritious food), there is a need for multifaceted measures based on international coordination, including not only a sustainable increase in the production of food, but also improvement of nutrition (improvement of nutrition during the first 1,000 days from a mother's pregnancy to her child's second birthday is particularly effective for children), establishment of a social safety net (a mechanism in which people can live safely and with peace of mind), provision of necessary food assistance, and implementation of infectious disease control in domestic animals.

In addition, Japan also supports the efforts of developing countries to enhance their own food safety. Concerning animal infectious diseases that spread beyond national borders such as foot-and-mouth disease, Japan is reinforcing countermeasures in the Asia-Pacific region, 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 is deeply involved in



A child receives vitamin A at a mobile clinic at a Community Health Center in Dili, the capital of Timor-Leste. A concentrated distribution of vitamin A to children is conducted during a month-long period every year. (Photo: Soichiro Osakabe)

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), which internationally leads initiatives to improve the condition of malnutrition.

In May 2016, the G7 Ise-Shima Summit was held under the presidency of Japan and formulated the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition which stated the concrete actions the G7 should take in the three prioritized areas for achievement of the G7 goal to “lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.” The three areas are: empowering women within agriculture and food systems; improving nutrition through a people-centered approach; and ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems. Based on this, Japan held the International Symposium in Tokyo in October where diverse stakeholders participated in discussions about food security and nutrition.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Atsuko Mori (nutritionist) works at the National Food and Nutrition Centre in Suva, Fiji. She visits schools as a part of nutrition education and teaches the importance of a balanced diet to children. (Photo: Asaeli Naika)

(4) Securing Access to Resources and Energy

The number of people without access to electricity in the world is estimated at around 1.3 billion (equivalent to 18% of the world’s population). In particular, this number is estimated to reach 60% of the population (approximately 630 million people) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Meanwhile, in Sub-Saharan Africa, over 70% of the population rely on fuelwood (e.g., charcoal, firewood) for energy for cooking.³⁶ The indoor air pollution resulting from this is one of the causes of death among young people.³⁷ The

lack of electricity, gas and other energy services leads to the delay in industrial development, a loss of employment opportunities, a further increase in poverty, and restricted access to medical services and education. Going forward, global energy demand is expected to increase further, mainly in emerging and developing countries, particularly in Asia. Thus, a stable energy supply and appropriate consideration to the environment are essential.

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In order to realize sustainable development and secure energy in developing countries, Japan works on the provision of services, which enables modern energy supply, and the stable supply of power for industrial development. In addition, Japan provides support for the establishment of an environment-friendly infrastructure, such as construction of energy-saving equipment and power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (hydropower, solar power, wind power, geothermal power, etc.).

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 under the presidency of Japan, the leaders made commitments in the Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration to support innovation in energy technologies make further investments to encourage clean energy and energy efficiency, and play a leading role in facilitating energy investments. Furthermore, the Tokyo Declaration on the Energy Charter was issued at the 27th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference held in Tokyo with Japan as the chair country in November the same year. It confirmed the importance of promoting appropriate and continued investment in the energy sector and promoting quality infrastructure investment.

Meanwhile, Japan provides resource-rich countries with support according to their needs, such as establishing infrastructure around mines, aiming to enable them to

acquire foreign currency through the development of their resources and to develop in a self-sustained way. Through these supports, Japan will enhance mutually beneficial relationships with developing countries with rich resources, while striving to ensure the stable supply of energy and mineral resources, by promoting the



An expert, Dr. Nobukazu Kameyama (center) explains about the facility and equipment at a solar power generation facility to teachers of the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology at the National University of Timor-Leste on the outskirts of Dili. (Photo: Atsushi Takahashi)

Note 36: Source: “World Energy Outlook Special Report 2016”

Note 37: Sources: IEA, “World Energy Outlook 2015” (estimates as of 2012) IEA, “Africa Energy Outlook 2015”

development of resources, production, and transportation by private companies. It is important to proactively use Japan's 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). Additionally, as an international effort, the G7 initiative on Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX) launched in 2014, aims at improving the capacity to negotiate contracts on natural resources in developing countries and also to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. In the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, under the presidency of Japan, the G7 formulated the CONNEX Guiding Principles towards Sustainable Development as a guideline for G7 members to provide support to resource-rich countries. Based on these efforts, in September an international conference was held in Tokyo, and discussions were held on the potential of CONNEX efforts going forward, mainly on capacity building and improving transparency.

Japan also proactively supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). EITI is a multinational cooperative framework to increase the transparency of the flow of money in development of oil, gas, mineral and other resources. Under this framework, extracting corporations



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Miki Yamada chairs the Sixth Session of the Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) held in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates in January 2016.

report the amount of payment to the governments of resource-producing countries and the governments report the amount of revenue to ensure transparency of the flow of money. Participants in EITI include 51 resource-producing countries, many supporting countries including Japan, extractive companies and NGOs. EITI participants are working together to prevent corruption and conflict, as well as to encourage responsible resource development that leads to growth and poverty reduction.

Section 2 Assistance for Each Region

Challenges and problems vary according to country and region. In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that caters to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Based on an understanding of the economic and social backgrounds of these problems, Japan strives to solve the problems faced by developing countries through providing more focused development cooperation in a strategic, effective, and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations.

Chart II-7 Japan's Bilateral ODA by Region (2015)

(US\$ million)

Region	Type	Bilateral ODA						Net Disbursement		Gross Disbursement			
		Grants			Loan aid			Total	Change from the previous year (%)	Total	Percentage of total (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)						(A)-(B)
Asia	634.03	97.19	548.24	1,182.27	5,150.81	4,706.75	444.06	1,626.33	-17.7	6,333.08	52.8	-12.9	
East Asia	448.24	39.99	364.18	812.43	2,721.54	3,594.14	-872.60	-60.17	-223.8	3,533.97	29.5	-15.3	
Northeast Asia	15.63	—	30.33	45.97	206.29	911.75	-705.46	-659.49	16.1	252.26	2.1	-3.7	
Southeast Asia	428.08	35.47	328.54	756.62	2,515.25	2,682.39	-167.14	589.49	-28.6	3,271.88	27.3	-16.2	
South Asia	112.64	36.60	142.43	255.06	2,212.16	1,018.20	1,193.96	1,449.02	-1.3	2,467.23	20.6	-3.3	
Central Asia and the Caucasus	62.64	10.55	25.94	88.58	214.59	94.41	120.19	208.76	22.1	303.17	2.5	17.9	
ODA for multiple countries in Asia	10.51	10.04	15.69	26.20	2.51	—	2.51	28.71	-90.1	28.71	0.2	-90.1	
Middle East And North Africa	552.70	450.67	129.70	682.40	738.13	556.77	181.36	863.76	-6.8	1,420.53	11.8	-8.9	
Sub-Saharan Africa	724.95	353.19	332.86	1,057.81	809.17	78.18	730.99	1,788.80	14.9	1,866.98	15.6	13.6	
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.53	9.11	129.89	212.42	225.34	454.48	-229.14	-16.72	-156.2	437.76	3.7	0.8	
Oceania	71.48	6.00	42.16	113.64	15.47	17.49	-2.02	111.62	2.5	129.11	1.1	0.8	
Europe	33.62	5.37	22.92	56.54	55.24	63.66	-8.42	48.12	-63.5	111.78	0.9	-41.9	
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	527.52	504.67	1,166.36	1,693.88	—	—	—	1,693.88	25.2	1,693.88	14.1	25.2	
Total	2,626.83	1,426.19	2,372.14	4,998.96	6,994.16	5,877.33	1,116.83	6,115.80	0.5	11,993.13	100.0	-4.7	

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

*2 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

*3 Including assistance to graduated countries.

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

*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.

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

1. East Asia

East Asia consists of a variety of nations: countries such as the 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 Indonesia and the Philippines, which still have internal disparities despite their dramatic economic growth; and countries such as Viet Nam, which are transitioning to market economies. Japan has close relationships with these

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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 institutions 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 proactively provide assistance in an array of areas such as disaster risk reduction, environment

● Support for Southeast Asia

The member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)¹ are pivotal countries for Japan on both the political and economic fronts, as they are located on its sea lanes and have strong economic ties with Japan, with many Japanese companies entering the region's markets. ASEAN had been strengthening connectivity and narrowing gaps within the region in order to achieve the top objective of establishing an ASEAN Community in 2015. In light of ASEAN's efforts, Japan provides ODA supports in a range of areas based on the pillars of strengthening connectivity and narrowing gaps. These areas include infrastructure development, strengthening rule of law, maritime safety, disaster risk reduction, health and medical

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 that respond not only to the diverse socio-economic circumstances of East Asian countries, but also to the changes in the type of development cooperation that is required.

and climate change, strengthening of the rule of law, health and medical care, and maritime safety, 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. In order for Japan and other East Asian countries to achieve further prosperity, it is 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.

care, and peacebuilding.

With regard to strengthening connectivity, at the ASEAN Summit Meeting held in October 2010, ASEAN adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, aiming to intensify physical connectivity, institutional connectivity, and people-to-people connectivity in the region. In light of this, Japan has utilized ODA and public-private partnership (PPP) to provide proactive assistance to put the Master Plan into action. In addition, Japan promotes the development of physical infrastructure, including roads and bridges, railways, airports, and ports, as well as institutions and non-physical infrastructure, such as improving customs systems. These activities are carried out based on a twofold concept of building the East-West and Southern Economic Corridors in the Mekong region, and building the Maritime ASEAN Economic Corridor in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and other countries. Note that in the ASEAN Summit in September 2016, the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025* was adopted as the successor document to the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. Japan will continue to support ASEAN connectivity based on this new document.

In 2013, which marked the 40th year of ASEAN-Japan friendship and cooperation, the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation was adopted at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting in Tokyo in December. The statement presented medium- to long-term visions for deepening ASEAN-



The Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in Vientiane, Laos in September 2016 (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Note 1: ASEAN member states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam (however, Singapore and Brunei are not ODA recipients).

Japan relations. On this occasion, Japan pledged ¥2 trillion of ODA assistance over five years based on the pillars of “strengthening connectivity” and “narrowing gaps” which ASEAN identifies for establishing the ASEAN Community in 2015. In the area of disaster risk reduction, Japan unveiled the Package for Strengthening ASEAN-Japan Disaster Management Cooperation in response to the catastrophic devastation caused by Typhoon Yolanda in the central Philippines in November 2013. The package included expanding the disaster risk reduction network and implementing support for realizing disaster-resilient societies. As part of this package, Japan announced assistance of ¥300 billion and human resources development for 1,000 people over five years, with the objective of improving the disaster response capacities of ASEAN and developing its quality infrastructure for disaster risk reduction. Japan is advancing individual support tailored to the needs of each country, and in July 2016, it started the Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management for the entire ASEAN region, and going forward it will strengthen coordination systems related to disaster healthcare in the ASEAN region.

In particular in terms of infrastructure development Japan underscores the importance of “quality infrastructure investment” based on its experience with its assistance for Southeast Asian countries. At the Japan-ASEAN Summit held in November 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced the follow-up measures to the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure³, which upgraded and expanded systems by the improvement of Japan’s ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance including the acceleration of procedures of Japan’s ODA loans and the establishment of new types of Japan’s ODA loans, greater collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and structural reforms and management improvements to the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI).

Furthermore, in advance of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, and declared that Japan would aim to provide financing of approximately \$200 billion as the target for the next five years to infrastructure projects across the world including in Asia and at the same time to advance further improvements of measures.

The above-mentioned efforts to promote quality infrastructure investment in ASEAN are steadily bearing fruit. For example, the opening ceremony of the Neak Loeung Bridge (commonly known as “Tsubasa (‘Wing’ in English) Bridge”) was held in April 2015, and it has become the cornerstone of the Southern Economic Corridor in Cambodia. In Thailand, the Purple Line as the urban railway commenced its operations in August 2016 to reduce



The Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok, Thailand. The railway which started service in August 2016 has an overall length of 23km, and adopted the first-ever Japanese railcars used in Thailand. (Photo: JICA)

traffic congestion and improve air pollution at Bangkok, and it was the first time in the history of Bangkok urban transport to adopt train cars made in Japan.

Moreover, with the belief that infrastructure development and also development of the industrial human resources that will establish and upgrade the key industries of each country are essential for sustained growth in Asia, Prime Minister Abe announced at the forum of the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in November 2015 the Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative under which Japan will assist the development of 40,000 industrial human resources in the next three years, and Japan has developed more than 16,000 industrial human resources in the ASEAN region by the summer of 2016. Going forward, Japan will continue to actively support the development of industrial human resources in Asia. In addition, the announcement made by Japan on the occasion of the ASEAN Summit in September 2016 on the Innovative Asia project under which Japan will encourage innovation throughout Asia through ODA support was welcomed by the ASEAN members. This supports the circulation of advanced human resources between Asian countries, including ASEAN, and Japan through study programs at Japanese universities or other institutions and internships at Japanese companies, etc., and this was welcomed by the ASEAN countries. This project was also clearly stated in the Japan Revitalizing Policy 2016 and the plan is to accept 1,000 outstanding students to Japan over the five years from FY2017.

Regarding the Mekong region which is particularly rich in potential among the ASEAN countries, Japan established the assistance policies for this region at the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in Japan (around once every three years) whereas Mekong-Japan Summit Meetings are held annually.

At the Seventh Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (fourth

Note 2: The pillars of the content of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure are (i) Expansion and acceleration of assistance through the full mobilization of Japan’s economic cooperation tools, (ii) Collaboration between Japan and the ADB, (iii) Measures to double the supply of funding for projects with relatively high risk profiles by such means as the enhancement of the function of the JBIC, and (iv) Promoting “quality infrastructure investment” as an international standard.

held in Japan) in July 2015, the New Tokyo Strategy 2015 was adopted to serve as the strategy for Japan-Mekong cooperation over the next three years, consisting of the following four pillars: (i) Industrial infrastructure development in the Mekong region and strengthening “hard connectivity” within the region and with the surrounding regions; (ii) Industrial human resource development and strengthening “soft connectivity”; (iii) The realization of a Green Mekong;³ and (iv) Coordination with various stakeholders. At the same time, Japan announced that it would implement assistance of ¥750 billion over the next three years through ODA to achieve “quality growth” that is also comprehensive, sustainable, and resilient in the Mekong region. At the Eighth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in August the same year, the Mekong-Japan Action Plan for Realization of the New Tokyo Strategy 2015 was adopted and the development of physical infrastructure was accelerated in particular.



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida attended the Ninth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting held in Vientiane, Laos in July 2016, and explained about the progress of Japan-Mekong cooperation.

The Ninth Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in July 2016 announced the launch of the Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative as the next stage. This initiative aims to work on the strengthening of institutional connectivity (institutional improvements, development of bases such as Special Economic Zones, etc., measures to promote industry, the facilitation of customs clearance, etc.) so that physical connectivity can be utilized sufficiently and the strengthening of person-to-person connectivity. In order to realize “vibrant connectivity” that generates the flow of people and goods in the region and spread the fruits of growth throughout the region to boost regional integration and the strengthening of the ASEAN community under this initiative, at the Eighth Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting, which was held in Laos in September 2016, Japan announced a list of ODA projects that should be given priority under the initiative. At this Summit Meeting, appreciation for Japan’s efforts in both hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) areas was expressed and the smooth

start to the New Tokyo Strategy 2015 was highly evaluated.

Among the Mekong region countries, taking into account that Myanmar has been taking significant steps to advance democratization, in April 2012, Japan reviewed its economic cooperation policy, and decided to provide a wide range of assistance to Myanmar to back up the rapid progress of its reform efforts. Japan is actively providing a variety of assistance to Myanmar, such as improvements in people’s livelihoods, including assistance for ethnic minorities, assistance for legal and judicial system development, human resources development, and infrastructure development mainly in the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Yangon. In May 2014, the sale of leasehold rights for the Class A Area of the Thilawa SEZ started. In September 2015, the opening ceremony of Thilawa SEZ was held with the attendance of Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso.

Japan is continuing to support development of infrastructure around the SEZ. As of August 2016, 78 companies from around the world, including 39 Japanese companies, have started their business in the SEZ. This is a successful example of Japan’s “quality infrastructure investment” garnering trust from the world.

Furthermore, when State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi visited Japan from Myanmar in November 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would make a contribution of ¥800 billion at the public and private levels over five years from FY2016. This is based on Japan’s policy of both the public and private sectors providing full-fledged support for the consolidation of democratization, national reconciliation, and economic development in Myanmar, while also taking into account the Japan-Myanmar Cooperation Program.* As a part of that, it was also announced that Japan would provide support of ¥40 billion over the same five years for areas with ethnic minorities in order to support the progress of national reconciliation. At the same time, he noted that Japan plans to implement exchanges and human resources development on the scale of 1,000 people a year to help in nation building.



The entrance gate to the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Myanmar (Photo: Yutaka Araki / JICA Myanmar Office)

Note 3: An initiative between Japan and the Mekong region countries designed to create a “Green Mekong” filled with greenery, rich in biodiversity, and resilient to natural disasters.

● Relations with China

In 1979, Japan began providing ODA for China as one of the pillars of the Japan-China relationship. However, the provision of new ODA loans and General Grant Aid, which accounted for a large share of Japan's ODA to China, was terminated approximately ten years ago based on the recognition that it had already achieved a certain goal in light of the economic development and improvement of the technology level of China.⁴ We recognize that Japan's past assistance has contributed to the stable growth of the Chinese economy, and by extension, made a considerable contribution to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to improving the investment environment in China for Japanese companies and deepening the economic ties between the two countries' private sectors.⁵

Currently, ODA to China is implemented to a limited degree only for items with genuine need for cooperation, such as cross-border pollution, infectious diseases, and food safety, which directly affect the lives of the Japanese people. Technical cooperation is the main form of cooperation (disbursements of ¥806 million in FY2015),⁶ while Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects is also being implemented (disbursements of ¥106 million in FY2015).⁷

With regard to technical cooperation, for example, Japan is implementing projects to tackle environmental problems focused on air pollution, including PM2.5, which could have an impact on Japan, and projects to support the drafting of civil laws, patent laws, etc. in China that could contribute to facilitating the business activities of Japanese companies operating in China.

Furthermore, as a new form of cooperation that takes into account the economic development of China, Japan has recently been providing cooperation in which its costs are borne by China. For example, in the area afflicted by the Lushan earthquake that occurred in Sichuan Province in 2013, Japan supported China's disaster risk reduction education and construction of disaster risk reduction centers, for example, by sharing information on Japan's disaster countermeasures and providing instruction regarding quake-resistant and seismic isolation technologies, with China bearing the costs of these supports.

Regarding Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security, Japan is primarily implementing support for the socially vulnerable, such as AIDS patients and persons with disabilities in China including regions with ethnic minorities.

Glossary

* Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025

This is the action plan for strengthening ASEAN connectivity that was adopted in the ASEAN Summit Meeting in 2016 as the successor document to the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity which sets 2015 as its goal year (adopted in 2010). It is positioned as a part of "ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together," which was adopted in November 2015. The document stipulates the five major strategies of "sustainable infrastructure," "digital innovation," "seamless logistics," "regulatory excellence," and "people mobility" and presents priority initiatives under each of the strategies.

* Japan-Myanmar Cooperation Program

This program extracts issues to be tackled with priority in nine major sectors that are important for the development of Myanmar; specifically its pillars are: (i) Agriculture and agricultural infrastructure development in rural areas, (ii) Enrichment of education widely received by the people, and job creation in line with industrial policies, (iii) Urban manufacturing accumulation and industrial development, (iv) Strengthening of transportation infrastructure to connect urban and rural areas, (v) Energy cooperation to enable industrial development, (vi) Urban development / urban transport, (vii) Cooperation for the improvement of the financial sector (policy-based finance/private finance), (viii) Telecommunications, broadcasting and postal services as tools to connect people, and (ix) Improvement of the health sector, which is directly linked to people's lives.



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Mr. Takeshi Maruoka provides practical skills training on flower and vegetable cultivation at a technical college in Dornod Province located in the eastern region of Mongolia. He is instructing students how to harvest cucumbers in a plastic greenhouse. (Photo: Takako Tsukagoshi)

Note 4: New provision of ODA loans and General Grant Aid were terminated in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Note 5: The cumulative totals until FY2015 were as follows: Loan aid ¥3.3165 trillion (commitment base); grant aid ¥157.6 billion (commitment base); and technical cooperation ¥184.0 billion (amount disbursed by JICA) (however, the new provision of ODA loan and General Grant Aid has already been terminated).

Note 6: Disbursements of technical cooperation in recent years ¥3.468 billion (FY2010), ¥3.296 billion (FY2011), ¥2.527 billion (FY2012), ¥2.018 billion (FY2013), ¥1.436 billion (FY2014), ¥806 million (FY2015)

Note 7: Disbursements of Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security in recent years ¥1.466 billion (FY2010), ¥843 million (FY2011), ¥288 million (FY2012), ¥284 million (FY2013), ¥85 million (FY2014), ¥106 million (FY2015)

The Philippines

Support to Increase Agricultural Income of Micro-Scale Rice Farmers through Improvement of Farming Management in Northern Luzon

Grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects (December 2015 –)

In Northern Luzon Island, known as one of fertile agricultural zones in the Philippines, there historically exists a wide disparity of wealth. Many small-scale rice farmers cannot make a sustainable living within the income gained by utilizing their own tiny patch in poor condition, so they are forced to engage in one-day labor to cover income shortages. They suffer hardship burdened with debt and left in poverty.

In December 2015, a specified nonprofit corporation, the GLM Institute, launched a project under the framework of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO projects of MOFA to improve the livelihood of small-scale rice farmers in such a severe situation through farm management improvement in Isabela province and Nueva Vizcaya province.

Under the project, the GLM Institute has implemented training for petty farmers on rice and vegetable farming, production and use of organic fertilizer, and post-harvest work after teaching them how to calculate income and expenditure and make farming plans. As a result of these activities, the farmers have learned farm management techniques leading to income improvement. The farmers also have been instructed on marketing with the aim of increasing their income by sales promotion and marketing expansion.

As of the end of August 2016, approximately eight months from the project launch, a total of 25 training sessions have been implemented in the regions covered by the project. A total of 123 farmers have mastered basic knowledge such as methods of calculating income and expenditure and making farm management plans. The farmers have improved their knowledge ranging from rice-planting to disease and pest control through the training in rice cultivation techniques.



Approximately 70 farmers participated in the training for worm compost making. (Photo: GLM Institute)

They also received practical training in organic fertilizer manufacturing and agricultural machinery.

In the future, the GLM Institute is going to incorporate more practical methods into each session of training through deepening collaboration with local government-affiliated institutions and make the effects of this project last after it is completed. When the rainy season comes, roads on the farms will be submerged, which makes it difficult for the farmers to transport their agricultural produce and work on the farm. In order to overcome these challenges, the Japanese NGO will instruct the farmers in repairing roads on the farm and try to secure and improve their production activity and access to markets. It is expected that the outcomes of these activities will be combined organically to improve the income of the petty rice farmers and enable them to escape from a tough living environment. (As of August 2016)



Students participate in a sewing class at San Pedro National High School in Laguna, the Philippines. (Harvey Tapan / Third Eye Visual)

Japan's international cooperation policy in the East Asia Region

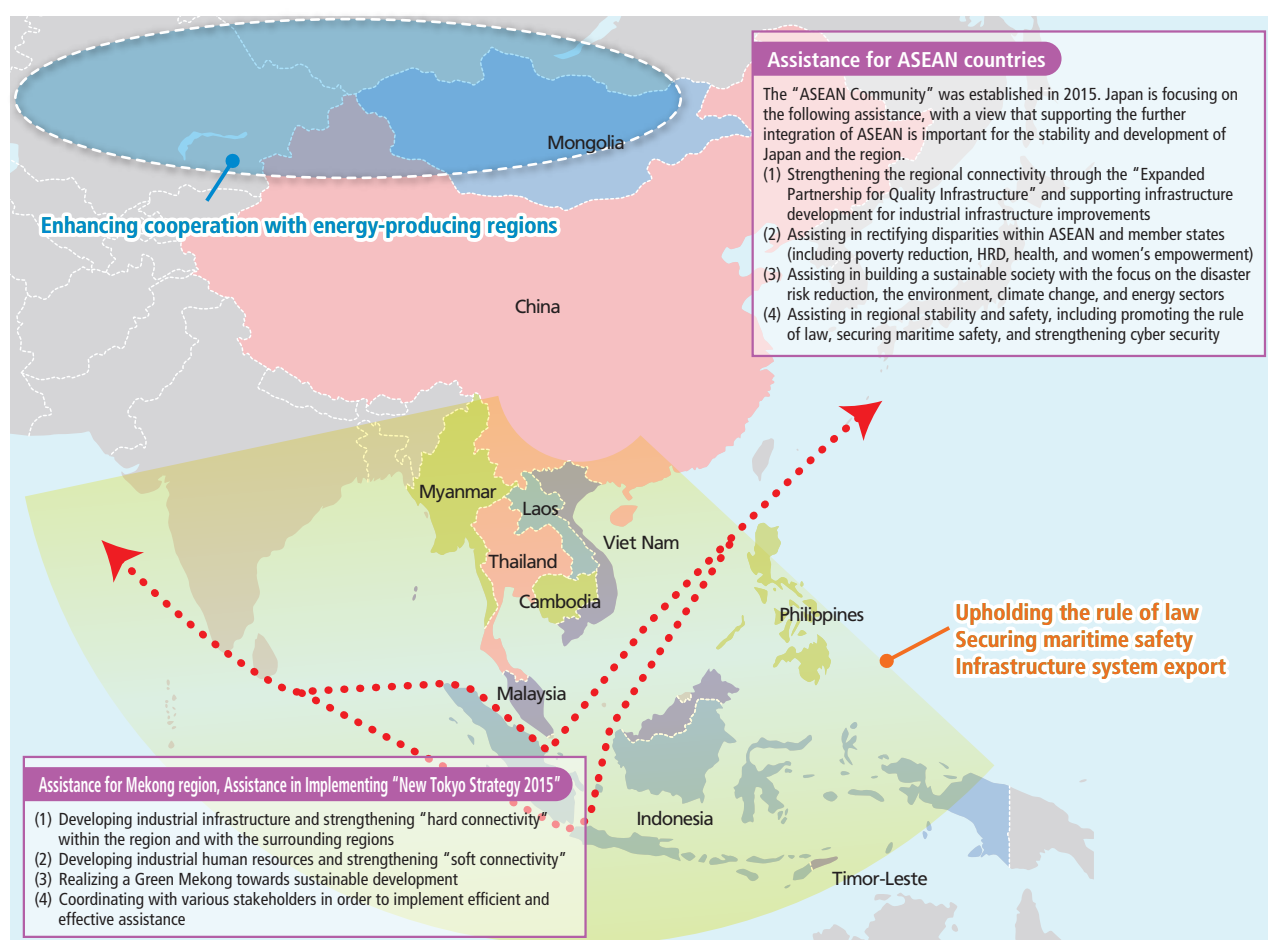


Chart II-8 Japan's Assistance in the East Asia Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Viet Nam	12.94	—	78.52	91.46	1,327.42	343.96	983.46	1,074.92	1,418.88
2	Philippines	46.20	0.10	49.66	95.85	446.10	471.65	-25.55	70.30	541.95
3	Indonesia	25.24	—	53.06	78.30	400.31	1,477.73	-1,077.42	-999.12	478.60
4	Myanmar	202.11	33.63	53.31	255.43	95.71	—	95.71	351.13	351.13
5	Thailand	27.52	0.02	19.57	47.08	125.68	256.01	-130.33	-83.25	172.77
6	China	0.79	—	9.29	10.08	141.36	894.23	-752.86	-742.78	151.45
7	Laos	51.87	—	28.65	80.52	26.64	4.47	22.17	102.69	107.17
8	Cambodia	50.06	1.22	28.54	78.60	27.47	4.33	23.14	101.75	106.08
9	Mongolia	14.84	—	20.95	35.79	64.93	13.71	51.22	87.01	100.72
10	Malaysia	0.57	0.49	9.58	10.15	65.76	124.24	-58.48	-48.33	75.91
11	Timor-Leste	11.57	—	7.52	19.10	0.17	—	0.17	19.26	19.26
	Multiple countries in East Asia	4.52	4.52	5.31	9.83	—	—	—	9.83	9.83
	East Asia region total	448.24	39.99	364.18	812.43	2,721.54	3,594.14	-872.60	-60.17	3,533.97
	(ASEAN total)	416.51	35.47	321.02	737.53	2,515.09	2,682.39	-167.30	570.23	3,252.62

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

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

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

Bringing High Added Value to the Myanmar Textile Industry

An SME from a town famous for its textiles working together with the Ministry of Industry of Myanmar



A meeting with the Minister of Industry of Myanmar and others in Nay Pyi Taw, the capital of Myanmar (Photo: TSUYATOMO Co., Ltd.)

Since 2011, when Myanmar transitioned to civilian rule, its economy has become liberalized, including the easing of import and export restrictions and the formulation of the Foreign Investment Law. Although these developments are creating an environment that will enhance the businesses and the investments by foreign companies in Myanmar, the competitiveness of domestic industries remains weak.

The textile industry is a major export industry for Myanmar, but because of the impact of long-running economic sanctions against the military regime, the industry has declined in mid-stream processes (high-pressure dyeing, finishing processing, and flame retardant processing)¹ that require a large amount of investment and focused on downstream processes (sewing) due to low labor costs. In the meantime, the introduction of the Minimum Wage Law² in September 2015 has demanded that textile business operators relying on producing and processing outsourced to overseas businesses to move away from the low added value industry that is based on cheap labor costs.

TSUYATOMO Co., Ltd. is a company located in Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture, renowned as a textile-manufacturing city. The company sought to assess whether high added value could be created in Myanmar's textile industry through the introduction of TSUYATOMO's midstream processing equipment (dyeing machinery) and technologies. To assess the potential for this initiative, under JICA's Partnership with Japanese SMEs for the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Project,³ a SME Partnership Promotion Survey⁴ (as it was then known) was implemented from February to December 2015.

TSUYATOMO has been involved in the textile related industry for more than 90 years and its technological capabilities and high quality products have gained the company a high reputation over the years. For example, TSUYATOMO was the first company to have started manufacturing automobile seats with a flame retardant treatment, which were used in the vehicles of many major automobile manufacturers. However, as Japanese automobile manufacturers began to transfer their manufacturing bases overseas, the domestic production volume of automobile seats has reached its ceiling. TSUYATOMO's President Yoshihiro Oguri, while visiting Myanmar in 2012 to investigate, etc. whether to branch out his company's business to overseas, was therefore grateful "to see the challenges faced by the textile industry in Myanmar and to feel the existing potential."

The survey focused on government-operated factories. The



Fabric weaving at a textile factory in Myanmar (Photo: TSUYATOMO Co., Ltd.)

Ministry of Industry of Myanmar had determined to privatize all of the 144 factories under its jurisdiction by the end of 2015. However, as there were few private sector companies in the country which were capable of responding to the ministry's preference for an immediate privatization of factories under long-term lease agreements, there are still 56 factories that are under government operation. These factories have been out of operation for an extended period and a major challenge for the government is to get them back up and running.

Mr. Oguri says, "The major challenges in the textile industry in Myanmar are human resources development and creating high added value. We felt that if we transferred international standard dyeing technologies to employees in government-operated companies in Myanmar, it would develop human resources that would further support the country's textile industry." In addition, among the local sewing businesses, some companies are also seeking to respond to the enactment of the Minimum Wage Law by moving away from a low labor cost model and by producing branded products with high added value. If TSUYATOMO could transfer its processing technologies to Myanmar, it would therefore also enable such companies to procure material that had been designed and processed nationally according to their own specifications and use this material in their sewing factories to produce. The ability to engage in domestic production from the design stage through to the sewing and finishing stages would enhance its potential to create high added value in the textile industry and also expand employment opportunities.

Based on the results of this Survey, from June 2016, TSUYATOMO went forward with a Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies through ODA.⁵ As part of this process, seven people comprising officials from the Ministry of Industry and the executives from government operated factories in Myanmar, were invited to Japan at the end of September. They engaged in training at TSUYATOMO head office, and learned its industrial technologies and management techniques. In 2017, there is a plan to launch a project that will restore and improve the facilities of government-operated factories in Myanmar.

Mr. Oguri speaks with enthusiasm when he says, "It is not often that an opportunity comes along for a small company such as ours to work together with a government ministry of another country. I want to make this a project that will be meaningful for both sides."

*1 An expression that likens various industrial processes, including in the textile industry, to the stream flows of a river—upstream, mid-stream and downstream.

*2 This law established a standard daily minimum wage (based on an eight-hour working day) across all companies nationwide of 3,600 kyat (approx. ¥335; 1 kyat = approx. ¥0.093).

*3 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA.

*4 A survey, based on a proposal from an SME, to gather the necessary basic information and formulate a project plan for an overseas project by the SME (to develop business overseas) that would contribute to resolving issues in a developing country. In FY2012 this survey was implemented on a trial basis under the name SME Partnership Promotion Survey (Feasibility Survey Assistance)" and until FY2014 was implemented as the SME Partnership Promotion Survey." These surveys are equivalent to the current "Promotion Survey."

*5 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

2. South Asia

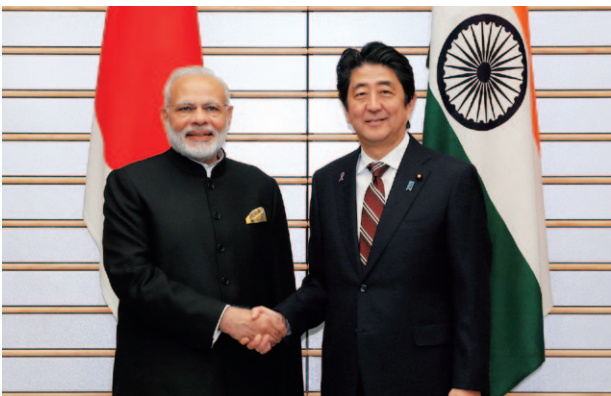
The South Asian region includes countries with enormous economic potential, particularly India, the world's largest democracy, and has been increasing its presence in the international community. South Asia is strategically important to Japan because of its location on a land route and sea lane that connect East Asia with the Middle East, and is also crucial for addressing 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. These issues include a lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and ports, as well as growing population, low school enrollment rate in primary education, underdeveloped water and sanitation facilities, inadequate healthcare and medical systems, insufficient maternal and pediatric healthcare, the lack of countermeasures against infectious diseases, and unconsolidated rule of law. Poverty reduction is a particularly challenging problem. Approximately 500 million people among the total regional population

<Japan's Efforts>

With India, a key player in South Asia, Japan promotes cooperation in a wide range of fields based on the "Special Strategic and Global Partnership." These include economic cooperation as well as cooperation in the fields of politics and security, economy, and academic exchanges. India has been the largest recipient of Japan's ODA loans in recent years. Japan has provided assistance to India for its development of economic infrastructure, mainly in the field of power and transport. At the Japan-India Summit Meeting in September 2014, Japan expressed its intention to realize ¥3.5 trillion of public and private investment and financing, including ODA, to India over five years. These efforts are aimed at doubling Japan's direct investment in India and the number of Japanese companies in India within five years.

In December 2015, Prime Minister Abe visited India,



Prime Minister Abe shakes hands with Prime Minister Modi during his visit to Japan in November 2016. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

of more than 1.6 billion are said to be living in poverty, making it one of the world's poorest regions.⁸ South Asia is the second most important region, behind Africa, in achieving the SDGs.

Japan provides assistance with a focus on improving 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.

Meanwhile, in July 2016, a terrorist attack in which Japanese people involved in international cooperation projects were killed occurred in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Japan will advance international cooperation projects without giving in to terrorism in the South Asia region as well; therefore securing the safety of people involved in international cooperation projects is an urgent issue. It is necessary to steadily advance the new safety measures for people including those who are involved in international cooperation projects, which MOFA and JICA formulated and announced together with the relevant ministries and agencies, etc. at the end of August in the same year, with cooperation of the governments of partner countries.

and he and Prime Minister Modi confirmed that Japan's Shinkansen (bullet train) system would be introduced to the high-speed railway between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The total commitment of ODA loans to India in FY2015 reached the highest ever provided to India. It is expected that these elements would contribute to further deepening cooperative economic relations between Japan and India.

In November 2016 Prime Minister Modi visited Japan, and in the Japan-India Summit Meeting he welcomed the steady progress of the project for the high-speed railway between Mumbai and Ahmedabad, and the two leaders inspected the Shinkansen factory in Hyogo Prefecture, etc., and expressed high hopes for the project as a symbol of the "new era in Japan-India relations." The ODA of Japan plays a major role in the growth of India, through infrastructure development, measures to combat poverty, development of the investment environment, human resources development, etc.

With Bangladesh, where there has been remarkable growth and where an increasing number of Japanese companies have been conducting business in recent years, the "Comprehensive Partnership" was launched in May 2014 in the course of a series of mutual visits by dignitaries in that same year, namely, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida's visit to Bangladesh in March, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's visit to Japan in May, and Prime Minister Abe's visit to Bangladesh in September. In May, Japan announced its commitment to provide up to ¥600 billion of assistance to Bangladesh in approximately four or five years from 2014. In order to

Note 8: According to "The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015," the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day is 17% (2015). This is the second highest number after Sub-Saharan Africa.

deepen the bilateral relations, Japan is strengthening policy dialogue and promoting economic cooperation under the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B) initiative, whose three pillars are: (i) Developing economic infrastructure in Bangladesh; (ii) Improving investment environment; and (iii) Fostering connectivity.

In May 2016, Bangladesh Prime Minister Hasina visited Japan to attend the Outreach Meeting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and Prime Minister Abe stated that “Japan will continue to support Bangladesh in realizing its vision of becoming a middle income country by 2021” and then as a part of that expressed his expectations for the advancement of the BIG-B initiative through the provision of ODA loans (a total of approximately ¥173.5 billion), which includes support for the Jamuna Railway Bridge Construction Project and the Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project, as well as for the enhancement of the exchange of people and the further promotion of trade and investment between the two countries.



Prime Minister Abe talks with Prime Minister Hasina of Bangladesh at the ASEM Summit Meeting held in Mongolia in July 2016. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

In response to the fact that Japanese people involved in international cooperation projects were killed in the terrorist attack in Dhaka that occurred on July 1, 2016 (local time), in the Japan-Bangladesh Summit Meeting held on July 15, Prime Minister Abe stated that the Japanese victims were all involved in development assistance, and the loss of their lives is extremely regrettable and then declared that Japan will continue its ODA for Bangladesh to carry on the spirit of the victims. Furthermore, he said that Japan asks Bangladesh for a thorough investigation of the facts, sharing of related information, and strict punishments for the perpetrators, and that Japan also hopes for full-fledged cooperation to ensure the safety of Japanese people residing in and traveling to Bangladesh and to prevent recurrence. In addition, in order to verify Japan's efforts to date again and establish new safety measures, MOFA and JICA together with the related ministries and agencies, etc. launched the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Council held a total of five meetings, and then announced new safety measures for people involved in international cooperation projects, etc. at the end of August.

Following Prime Minister Abe's first visit to Sri Lanka as incumbent Prime Minister of Japan in 24 years in September 2014, Japan and Sri Lanka have continued to deepen and

expand cooperative relations in a range of areas after the new administration was inaugurated in January 2015. In October 2015, Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe visited Japan, and the two leaders issued the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership. This Joint Declaration outlined three initiatives pertaining to: (i) Promotion of investment and trade; (ii) Cooperation on the National Development Plan; and (iii) National reconciliation and peacebuilding. The Joint Declaration expressed a commitment to promote maritime cooperation as well as human resources development and people-to-people exchange.

Furthermore, in May 2016 Sri Lanka President Sirisena visited Japan to attend the Outreach Meeting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit and Prime Minister Abe stated that “Japan would also strengthen cooperation with Sri Lanka through the initiative Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” and then declared that Japan intended to provide ODA loans amounting to approximately ¥38 billion for the construction of a national power transmission and distribution network and the development of water supply facilities in Anuradhapura District, and stated that Japan would promote the development of Colombo port and its vicinity through public and private sector cooperation.

Japan continues to extend cooperation in the field of development of infrastructure, including transportation and power infrastructure, to contribute to further economic development in Sri Lanka as well as to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies operating in the country. Considering the history of internal conflict and the development status of Sri Lanka, Japan continues to extend cooperation useful for national reconciliation and provide assistance to cope with natural disasters, including livelihood improvement and industrial development with a focus on the agricultural sector in Emerging Regions.

Pakistan plays a vital role in the international community's initiatives to eradicate terrorism, and Pakistan's cooperation is critically important for the stability of Afghanistan. Japan has thus far implemented \$1 billion of assistance pledged at the Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo co-hosted by the World Bank in April 2009. Furthermore, Japan has extended support for improving the security capabilities of airports and ports, as well as support for persons who have been internally displaced by military operations to eliminate terrorists.

Japan is also implementing support to strengthen border control capacity with respect to the illegal drug trafficking and international organized crime and support to provide equipment and products in the peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance, and counter-terrorism fields.

The Sharif administration that was established in June 2013 is putting efforts into improving security, and was working on rebuilding its economy and public finance under the new IMF program approved in September 2013 (three years, \$6.64 billion), completing this program in September 2016. Furthermore, in May 2016, Japan provided an ODA loan of approximately ¥6.3 billion as support for the eradication of polio through the loan

conversion mechanism in cooperation with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation from the private sector.

As regards Nepal, where efforts to consolidate and develop its democracy are under way via a process of establishing a new constitution, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida held talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs Mahendra Bahadur Pandey, who visited Japan in October 2014 and March 2015. Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida announced that Japan would offer continuous assistance for Nepal's democratization efforts, and further expand and strengthen cooperation on an array of fields including policies. In recent years, bilateral relations have been rapidly deepened, as exemplified by the holding of the first Japan-Nepal political dialogue between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs. The launch of this dialogue was agreed in the Japan-Nepal Foreign Ministers' Meeting in October 2014.⁹ In response to the massive earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams, and provided Emergency Relief Goods and Emergency Grant Aid amounting to \$14 million (¥1.68 billion). In addition, Japan announced an assistance package at a scale totaling \$260 million (over ¥32 billion) that focuses on rebuilding houses, schools, and public infrastructure. Japan is extending all possible assistance to help rebuild a resilient Nepal, applying the "Build Back Better" concept formulated at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai to Nepal's

medium- to long-term reconstruction process.

Furthermore, in September 2016 Nobuo Kishi, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan visited Nepal to attend the ceremony for the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Nepal and declared Japan's policy to provide ODA loans for the project to construct the first tunnel in Nepal at Nagdhunga mountain pass which is located on the highway connecting the capital Kathmandu to major cities.



Architectural engineers receive residential construction training supervised and implemented by Japan in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk District in the eastern part of Nepal as part of the "Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake." (Photo: Kazutaka Isaka / JICA Nepal Office)

India

The Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan

Technical assistance financed under JICA's Finance and Investment Account (January 2012 –)

In India which is continuing its rapid economic development, the training and development of human resources who have the knowledge and skills to take the lead on research and development to advance technological innovation and meet the needs of the industrial world is an important issue. In this context, India asked Japan for assistance regarding the enhancement of higher educational institutions in the area of science and engineering. In response to this, on the occasion of Prime Minister Abe's visit to India in 2007, Japan agreed to initiate a working group to study and explore possible collaboration in setting up a new Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). In the following year of 2008, it carried out a range of support, in particular the development of a new campus and equipment procurement using an ODA loan, for IIT Hyderabad (IIT-H), which had been opened in 2008 as the tenth IIT in India.

Through the Project for Future Researchers at IIT-H to Enhance Network Development with a Scholarship of Japan which has been under way since 2012 under the objective of the construction of a Japan-India industry-academia network, Japan implements a scholarship program for receiving students from IIT-H into doctorate (or Master's) courses at Japanese universities, dispatches advisors to encourage human resources exchanges, implements internships, and encourages and supports joint research.

Of these measures, the dispatch of the advisors to encourage human resources exchanges has been implemented for a long period and has earned high praise from the president of the university and the professors at IIT-H. As a result, communications between the Indian Institute of Technology and universities in Japan have become very smooth. In addition appropriate support is routinely being given to people who wish to come to Japan to

study or conduct research in Japan, which is greatly contributing to fostering a sense of affinity with Japan among the students. The total number of students who have got scholarships and studied in Japan to date has reached 50 (including 44 who went on to the doctorate course). The students who have completed these courses have chosen various career paths such as getting work at Japanese companies or continuing to do further research.

Internships carried out with the cooperation of Japanese companies are one of the special features of this project. To date a total of 12 students (including the students currently studying in Japanese universities) have deepened their practical work experience by entering the workplaces of Japanese companies and encountering Japan-style labor practices as technicians. Furthermore, the number of cases of joint research with universities and companies in Japan which are supporting the Indian Institute of Technology is also growing steadily. Currently 11 of these research projects are under way.

Moreover, IIT-H is also continuing initiatives to construct a stronger and continuous Japan-India industry-academia network, including implementation of the Joint Research Funds Provision Program, which offers opportunities to obtain large-scale research funds programs. (As of November 2016)



The Joint workshop with the students of the University of Tokyo (Photo: JICA FRIENDSHIP Project)

Note 9: Held the first time in March 2015 and the second time in June 2016.

Japan's international cooperation policy in the South Asia Region

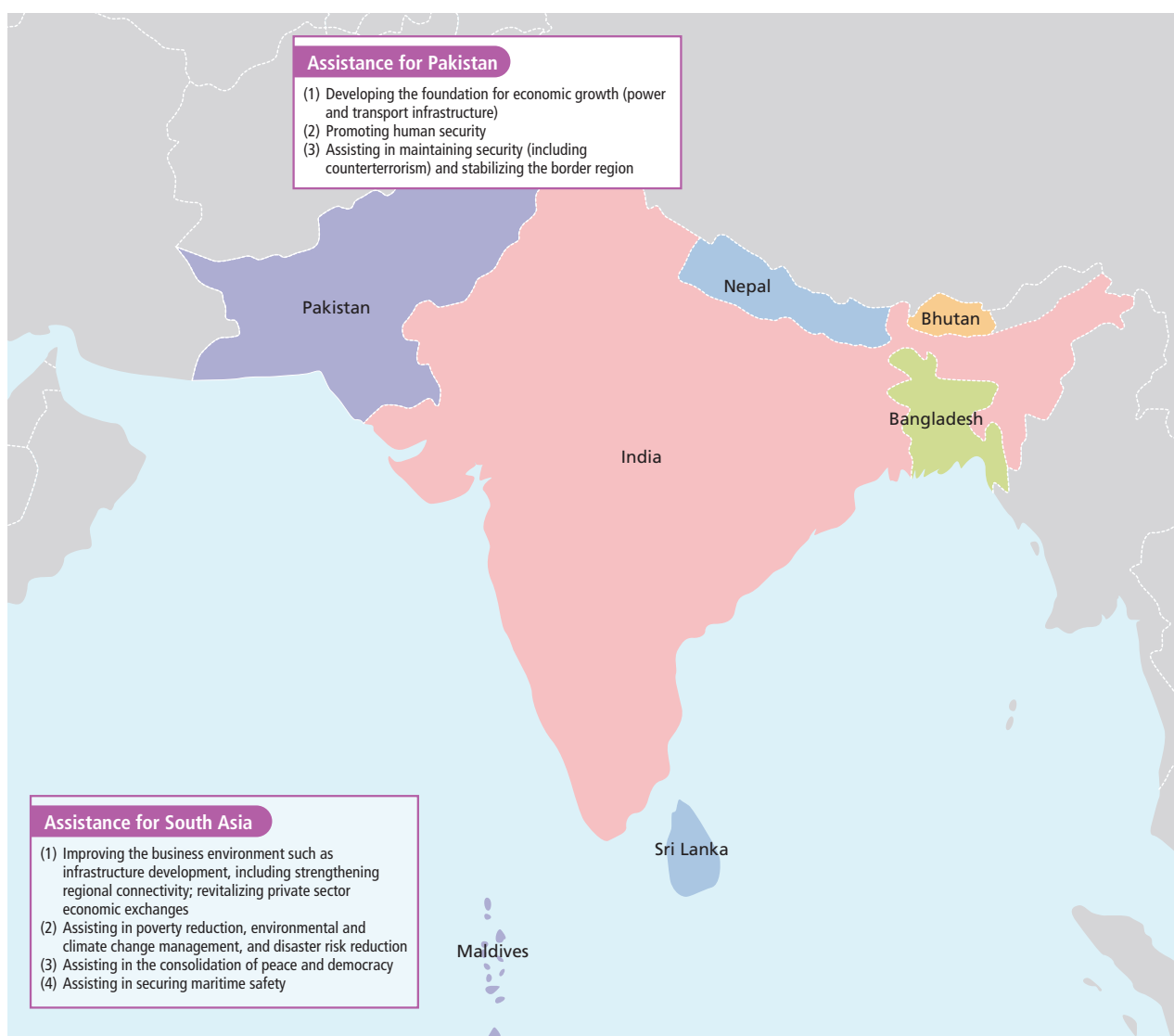


Chart II-9 Japan's Assistance in the South Asia Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	India	4.84	—	35.86	40.70	1,497.56	670.61	826.95	867.65	1,538.26
2	Bangladesh	8.93	—	34.37	43.30	422.07	90.21	331.86	375.16	465.36
3	Sri Lanka	20.01	6.17	18.16	38.17	168.83	173.57	-4.74	33.43	207.00
4	Pakistan	45.04	15.43	16.68	61.71	113.78	75.93	37.86	99.57	175.50
5	Nepal	23.19	15.00	24.48	47.67	9.03	7.89	1.15	48.82	56.70
6	Bhutan	5.52	—	9.60	15.12	0.88	—	0.88	16.00	16.00
7	Maldives	5.12	—	2.15	7.27	—	—	—	7.27	7.27
	Multiple countries in South Asia	—	—	1.13	1.13	—	—	—	1.13	1.13
	South Asia region total	112.64	36.60	142.43	255.06	2,212.16	1,018.20	1,193.96	1,449.02	2,467.23

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*7 Disbursements under "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.

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

Bringing Light to Regions without Electricity in Nepal

The challenge of “Cappa,” a small hydro-kinetic power generator that can be carried by just two people



The small hydro-kinetic power generator “Cappa” which can be carried by two adults by hand (Photo: ibasei)

Nepal is a country with a rich natural environment, surrounded by mountains that soar above 8,000 m, and visited by many overseas tourists and mountaineers. The precipitous topography of the Himalayan mountain range and its rich water resources lend themselves well to hydroelectric power generation which is Nepal’s main source of power. However, at peak times power demand outstrips supply and in urban areas it is not unusual for planned load shedding to last for more than 10 hours each day. The electrification rate of rural areas is also very low and there are still many regions that do not enjoy the freedom to use electricity that is essential for so many aspects of daily life.

Following the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 there was an increased interest in independent power supply systems that are resilient in natural disasters and emergencies and also in natural forms of renewable energy. In response, ibasei, Ltd., a company headquartered in Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture launched a project to develop a small hydro-kinetic power generator. After two years of efforts the company succeeded in creating “Cappa,” a lightweight hydro-kinetic power generator. Hoping to use Cappa to bring light to developing countries, and as a result of a survey in various regions in Asia, the company decided on Nepal as the country to launch the project. With its compact design (the main unit weighs 57 kg) Cappa can be carried by two adults, meaning it can be easily installed even in mountainous regions that are difficult to access. Cappa is unlike many small hydro-kinetic power generators that require water to fall vertically down from an upper to lower elevation in order to generate power. Instead, Cappa utilizes the latest Formula One and aircraft technologies and its defining characteristic is that it is capable of generating power stably 24 hours a day, simply by



Mr. Norio Kikuchi explains about the “Cappa” to Nepalese government officials and general public. (Photo: ibasei)



The “Cappa,” hydro-kinetic -power generator, in operation (Photo: ibasei)

laying it in the flow of a river or other water channel. One of the reasons why “ibasei” chose Nepal was also thanks to the prevalence of natural water flows. Looking back on the project, “ibasei” President Mr. Norio Kikuchi puts it this way, “There are many small rural villages dotted around the Himalayas and our idea was that these villages could install and operate Cappa simply, and use it in a way that matched the individual needs.”

In 2014, under JICA’s Partnership with

Japanese SMEs for the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Project,¹ “ibasei” applied for a Feasibility Survey.² In February 2015 the Feasibility Survey was accepted and from June, a one-year survey began to assess the potential for Cappa in Nepal, as well as anticipated challenges and compatibility with local conditions. The survey included assessments of water flows and the surrounding environment at candidate locations for the project site, as well as a survey by hearing. A Cappa unit was also brought in and a demonstration was implemented. When local residents and local government representatives saw a lightbulb lighting up, they all gave a big round of applause and the survey team received comments such as, “We want to use Cappa straight away,” and “I would like you to install Cappa in other remote regions of the Himalayas.” Mr. Kikuchi and his team heard from the people of Nepal how just a small light could bring comfort and transform lives.

In order to assess whether it would be possible for the maintenance of Cappa units and the production of some components to be done locally, “ibasei” also visited the Nepal Micro Hydro Power Development Association (NMHDA) and local manufacturers and surveyed them. These visits and the survey resulted in a big interest in producing and assembling Cappa components and joint management with a Japanese company, among the visited places.

Mr. Kikuchi says, “Initially I thought that it would be only the rural villages without electrification that would need electric power, but through the survey I realized that there were also needs in urban areas, including schools and medical facilities.”

Based on the results of the Feasibility Survey, “ibasei” is planning to conduct a Verification Survey³ from April 2017 to March 2019 in pilot sites in the Kathmandu and Kaski Districts to prove the effectiveness of Cappa (plan as of September 2016). For the Verification Survey a Cappa unit and a low-drop small hydro-kinetic power generator will be installed in an area with unstable power supply and an area that is not currently electrified. The plan is to help to improve living standards and the educational environment by supplying power to schools and the surrounding communities.

In terms of future objectives, Mr. Kikuchi has this to say, “If we are able to transfer part of the manufacturing process to a local manufacturer and establish a production system, it would boost the cost competitiveness of the product, and would also help to create employment and industry in Nepal. We are also aiming to work with the people in Nepal to develop ways to use Cappa that match local needs.”

*1 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs’ excellent products and technologies through ODA.

*2 A survey on the feasibility of using a certain product or technology for the development of a developing country based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

*3 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product and technology’s compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

Connectivity in Asia

For sustainable development in Asia it is important to perceive growth from a perspective of “zones” rather than “dots”, as the benefits of growth spread from individual countries to the region as a whole: the key is the connectivity.

Strengthening connectivity requires not only (1) physical connectivity through infrastructure development, etc., but also (2) institutional connectivity, such as the facilitation of customs procedures, and (3) people-to-people connectivity through human resources exchanges and the formation of networks. Advancing these three pillars as a trinity will create linkages among countries and active flows of people and goods across the region as a whole, resulting in “vibrant and effective connectivity.”

Japan’s cooperation does not stop after the building of roads or bridges, but rather it supports economic development of developing countries by creating flows of people and goods through infrastructure development, facilitating the shipment of goods and materials through the improvement of customs procedures at national borders, and developing communities in the vicinity of economic corridors with further acceleration of a flow of cooperation.

For example, “Tsubasa Bridge” in Cambodia, which was built by Japan’s support and opened to traffic in April 2015, is a strategic part of the economic corridor linking Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh. The opening of this bridge eliminated the need to wait for a ferry (sometimes up to seven or eight hours) to cross the Mekong River and has greatly contributed to invigorating economic activity in the vicinity. Furthermore, in India it was decided that Japan’s High Speed Railways (HSR) technologies (the Shinkansen system) would be introduced to the HSR on the Mumbai-Ahmedabad route in 2015. Japan will provide the human resources development and transfer of technologies relating to the operation, maintenance and management of the high-speed rail system. This project is expected to reduce travel time between Mumbai, the second largest city in India, and the commercial city of Ahmedabad to approximately one-third of current time.

Another example is the case of the Port of Yangon in Myanmar, where JICA provided cooperation for the introduction of a customs system utilizing Japanese technologies. This cooperation has resulted in significant reduction of freight inspection time from at least two hours to less than one minute in the fastest cases. It is expected that the introduction of this system will enable the collection of appropriate customs tariffs and contribute to the facilitation of trade in Myanmar.

Japan is also supporting the enhancement of connectivity through assistance for human resources development in various countries for infrastructure management and maintenance. For example, through the

provision of technical cooperation under the “Project for Improvement of Road Management Capability” in Vietnam, Japan makes efforts to provide assistance to human resources development to develop their skills for operation, maintenance and management of roads and is also engaged in measures that will complement connectivity.

In relation to these initiatives for improving connectivity, in May 2016 Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida referred to “vibrant and effective connectivity” in the ASEAN policy speech focusing predominantly on the Mekong region at Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. In this speech Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida proposed the launch of a “Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative,” as a framework for realizing such vibrant and effective connectivity. In July the same year at the Japan-Mekong Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, this initiative was formally launched with the support of all countries in the Mekong region. At the Japan-Mekong Summit Meeting in September a list of ODA projects to be prioritized under the Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative was announced.

Strengthening connectivity is important from not only economic perspective, but also political and security perspectives. The key to peace, stability and prosperity in the international community is the dynamism that will be created through exchanges and interactions between the two continents of Asia and Africa and the two oceans of Pacific and Indian. The “Free and Open India and Pacific Strategy” announced by Prime Minister Abe seeks to enhance connectivity between Asia and Africa through the Indian and Pacific Oceans and promote stability and prosperity across both regions. The economic and strategic importance of these regions is extremely high and Japan will contribute further to stability and prosperity in the region.



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida delivers a speech on ASEAN policy at Chulalongkorn University in May 2016.

3. Central Asia and Caucasus

Central Asia and Caucasus are geopolitically important areas, since they are surrounded by Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, and the stability and development of these regions has significant meaning for those of the Eurasian region as a whole. As these regions include countries with a large abundance of energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, uranium, and rare metals, they are also strategically important to Japan, which has been promoting resource and energy diplomacy

<Japan's Efforts>

In order to support the efforts of each country towards the transition from planned economies to market economies as well as economic development, Japan has conducted a diverse range of assistance activities in such areas as the improvement of infrastructure for economic development (socio-economic infrastructure), and human resources development for the transition to a market economy, the rebuilding of health and medical care and other social systems.

For example, Japan has supported the development of electricity infrastructure in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia and transportation infrastructure in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, and Georgia. In the field of human resources development, Japan has supported the development of human resources for business through Japan Centers* in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz, Kazakhstan, and has implemented the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship, a study program in Japan for young officials from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz, and Tajikistan. In addition to this, by 2014 Japan accepted 10,878 trainees from countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus and dispatched 2,603 experts to those countries.

In 2015, Japan provided electronic equipment for automation of the voter identification process in the election in Kyrgyz, which is advancing democratization, and implemented support for the related human resources development. In the same year the parliamentary election utilizing this equipment was successfully conducted; therefore this cooperation of Japan has been highly appreciated for greatly contributing to the establishment of democracy in Kyrgyz.

In October 2015 Prime Minister Abe became the first prime minister of Japan to visit all five countries in Central Asia and he stated the three pillars of Japan's diplomacy in Central Asia: fundamental strengthening of bilateral ties with each country, involvement in the issues common to the whole region, and cooperation in the global arena. On this visit, Japan declared it would implement cooperation to address the development issues

aiming to diversify resource supply countries. From this perspective, Japan has provided support for nation-building conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development in these regions, with a view to making universal values take root in the countries in these regions, including human rights, democracy, market economy, and the rule of law, while taking into consideration a broader regional perspective which covers Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other regions neighboring Central Asia.

in each country, such as continued implementation of assistance for the development of infrastructure such as electricity, roads, airports, medical care, etc. and support for the development of advanced industrial human resources utilizing technical colleges and other institutions of Japanese education in engineering.

Moreover, Japan established the framework of the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue in 2004 to strengthen collaboration with the countries in Central Asia and promote regional cooperation. It has conducted dialogues and facilitated cooperation at a variety of levels, including foreign ministers' meetings and senior officials' meetings.

In the important fields of regional cooperation in Central Asia, including border control and anti-drug measures, disaster risk reduction, and agriculture, Japan promotes cross-regional cooperation for Central Asia by cooperating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), etc.



Women working at a shop that sells handmade silk products in the Ichan Kala Museum in the city of Khiva, a world heritage site in the Khorezm Region in the west of Uzbekistan, receive production instructions from a local NGO Business Women's Association of Uzbekistan. (Photo: Yukiko Tokunaga / Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

***The Japan Center**

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

Tajikistan**The Project for Construction of Secondary School No. 29 in Saadi Sherozi Village, Rudaki Jamoat, Vakhsh District**

Grant assistance for grassroots human security projects (April 2014 – December 2015)

In Tajikistan primary education is widely spread, and the school attendance rate in primary education and adult literacy rate are nearly 99% for both men and women.¹ In the Soviet era schools were constructed even in regions far away from the capital and most of the children of Tajikistan are studying in schools constructed in the Soviet era even today.

However, the learning environment is not necessarily good, facing problems such as a shortage of schools for the increasing number of children, inadequate refurbishment of dilapidated school buildings and procurement of equipment for education due to shortages of funds on the administration side.

School No. 29 in the Vakhsh District, the Khatlon Region, southern Tajikistan is one of the schools that were facing these kinds of problems. School No. 29, which was established in 1959, had approximately 120 children from the first grade to the fourth grade, but more than 50 years have passed since the school buildings were constructed, so they had become dangerous with the floor boards missing in some places. Furthermore, there were only two small classrooms in the school, and due to the classroom shortage, children enrolled in fifth or higher grade had to go to another school approximately seven kilometers away, and in addition there were unstable suspension bridges on the road to that school, thus some children gave up on continuing their education for safety reasons. In particular, in 2011 an accident occurred in which two

girls on their way to school fell off the suspension bridge and died. After that, many guardians began to oppose letting girls go to school, so the school faced the major problem of a decrease in the promotion rate of girls to the higher grade.

Under such circumstances, Vakhsh District called on Japan for a project to construct a new school building for School No. 29 through grant assistance for grassroots human security projects. The new school building consisting of six classrooms, a staff room, and a principal's office was constructed and now the guardians are able to send their children to school with peace of mind. Currently, approximately 320 children and pupils from the first grade to the eighth grade are studying hard in the comfortable environment.

*1 2016 World Bank data



Children and students celebrate the opening of the new Secondary School No.29. (Photo: Hikari Dateyama)



Staff members from IWATA CHIZAKI Inc. and Central Consultant Inc. in front of the completed Kok-Art Bridge in Kyrgyz of which they were in charge of its design and construction. Japan provided grant aid for the Project for Reconstruction of Kok-Art River Bridge on the Bishkek-Osh Road. (Photo: Gulnara Temirova / Embassy of Japan in the Kyrgyz Republic)

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

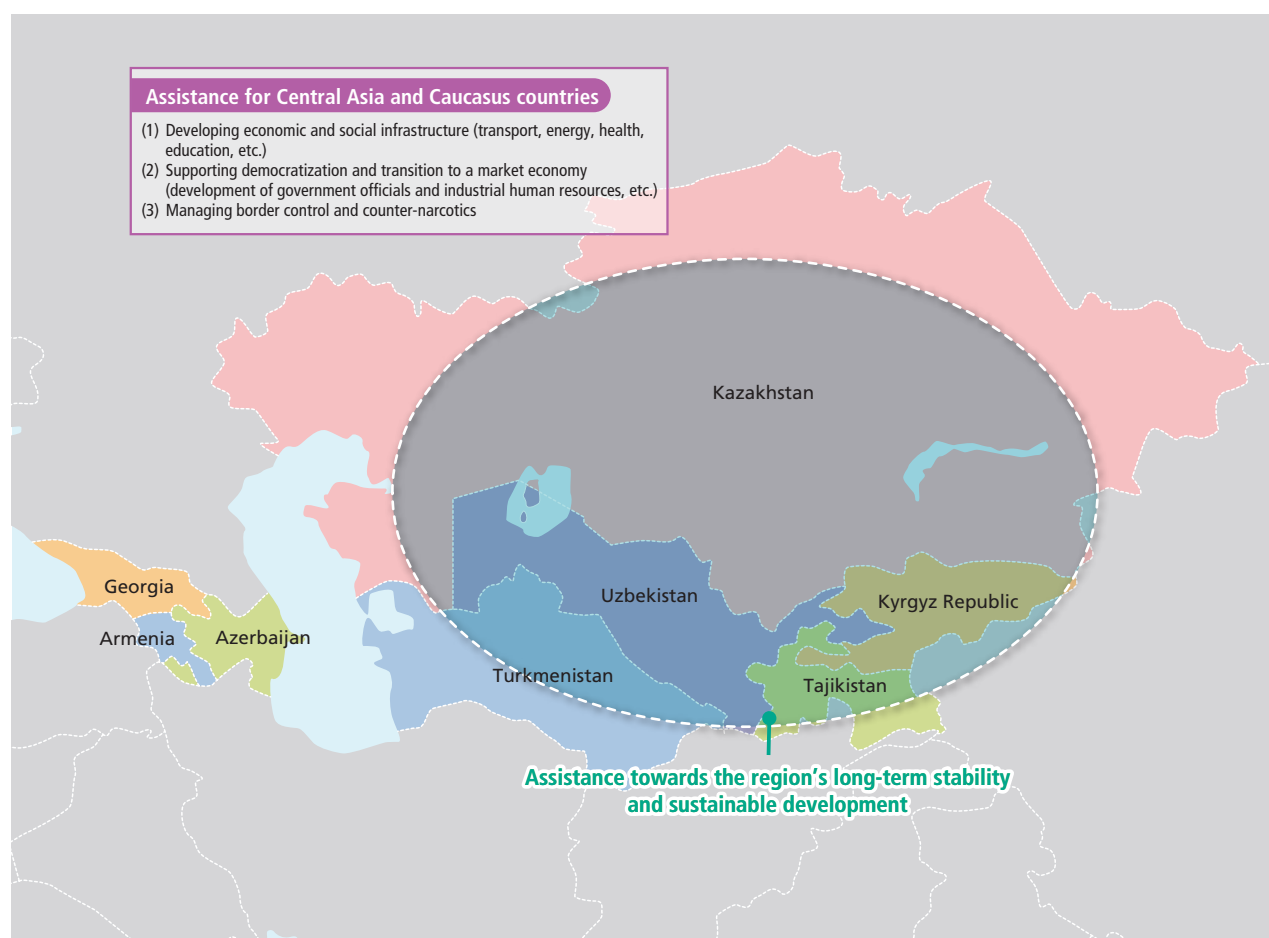


Chart II-10 Japan's Assistance in the Central Asia and Caucasus Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Uzbekistan	6.50	—	6.19	12.68	141.46	27.48	113.98	126.66	154.15
2	Kyrgyz Republic	33.79	6.12	8.72	42.51	—	0.39	-0.39	42.12	42.51
3	Georgia	5.18	—	0.41	5.58	36.29	2.15	34.14	39.72	41.87
4	Azerbaijan	1.82	—	1.03	2.85	36.84	18.38	18.46	21.31	39.69
5	Tajikistan	14.21	3.87	3.61	17.82	—	—	—	17.82	17.82
6	Armenia	0.16	—	3.81	3.97	—	9.28	-9.28	-5.31	3.97
7	Kazakhstan	0.36	—	1.34	1.70	—	34.93	-34.93	-33.23	1.70
8	Turkmenistan	0.06	—	0.46	0.52	—	1.81	-1.81	-1.29	0.52
	Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	0.57	0.57	0.38	0.95	—	—	—	0.95	0.95
	Central Asia and the Caucasus region total	62.64	10.55	25.94	88.58	214.59	94.41	120.19	208.76	303.17

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

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

4. Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region is a major supplier of energy resources, and it accounts for approximately 50% of both the world's oil and natural gas reserves. In addition, Japan depends on this region for more than 80% of its crude oil imports, and the core maritime route for commerce between Japan and Europe pass through the region. Thus, the Middle East is a critical region for Japan's economy and energy security.

The Middle East and North Africa region has experienced major political upheaval since 2011. The democratization process is proceeding in the countries where longstanding regimes collapsed. Encouraging reform efforts in such countries through economic assistance leads to peace and stability not only in those countries and their neighbors, but also in the entire world.

However, this area is facing a number of challenges that destabilize the region, such as the expansion of violent extremist groups including Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), large numbers of refugees, the Syrian crisis, the worsening of the situation in Iraq, the severing of

<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 such as Palestine, Afghanistan and Iraq. Since peace and stability in these countries and regions have a major impact on the stability and prosperity of the region and the international community as a whole, it is important for the international community to continue to work in solidarity to support these countries and regions for the achievement of sustainable peace and stability, nation-building, and national reconstruction. In view of such characteristics of the Middle East and North Africa regions, Japan's proactive assistance in these regions is of great significance.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited this region five times during the period between December 2012, when the second Abe administration was inaugurated, and January 2015, promoting the fundamental strengthening of Japan-Middle East relations based on the concept of Comprehensive Partnership towards Stability and Prosperity. In February 2015, following the terrorist incident involving the murder of Japanese nationals in Syria, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida announced the 3-Pillar Foreign Policy in Response to the Terrorist Incident Regarding the Murder of Japanese comprised of: (i) Strengthening counter-terrorism measures; (ii) Enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (iii) Assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

To address the issues in Syria that are matters of concern for the international community, Japan announced additional assistance totaling approximately \$350 million at the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference held in London

diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran, the Middle East Peace Process, and the domestic situation in Afghanistan, Yemen and Libya. In 2014, ISIL unilaterally declared the establishment of a self-proclaimed "state" which extends across national borders in Iraq and Syria, and in response to this the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL led by the United States began aerial bombing in the same year and Russia began aerial bombing in September 2015. The expansion of violent extremists including ISIL has been not only significantly undermining the order in the Middle East region but also posing great concern to the entire global society.

Moreover, it is the feature of this region that there are many countries with large youth populations, and it is important to provide support to these countries so that they can continue to achieve stable growth. Realizing peace and stability in this region facing these kinds of issues is extremely important for the international community as a whole including Japan; therefore the international community is working towards the solution of these issues.

in February 2016. This has brought the total of Japan's assistance to Syria, Iraq and neighboring countries to more than \$1.64 billion since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011.

Furthermore, at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May the same year, Japan declared that under Prime Minister Abe's philosophy of "The Best Way is to Go in the Middle", it would provide comprehensive assistance for the stabilization of the Middle East region totaling approximately \$6 billion, including capacity building of approximately 20,000 people over the three years from 2016 to 2018, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a "tolerant and stable society" in the Middle East region.

Moreover, at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September the same year Prime Minister



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoichi Muto announces that Japan will extend new assistance of approximately \$350 million to Syria, Iraq and neighboring countries at the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference held in London, the United Kingdom in February 2016.



A Senior Volunteer, Mr. Kiyoshi Morioka provides training on personal computer assembly to instructors at a vocational training facility (JOKOTI) in Zarqa, in the central region of Jordan. (Photo: Masato Nakamichi / JICA Jordan)

Abe declared that Japan would implement humanitarian and self-reliance assistance to refugees and migrants, and assistance to host countries and communities of approximately \$2.8 billion over the next three years. Furthermore, at the United Nations Security Council High-level Briefing on Syria he declared that Japan would implement approximately \$1.13 billion of assistance to Syria, Iraq, and neighboring countries in 2016. Japan will steadily implement this kind of assistance and cooperate with the international community to provide not only humanitarian assistance but also assistance for social stabilization and inclusive growth, such as human resources development utilizing the strengths of Japan from a medium- to long-term perspective.

Tunisia

Project on Co-management of Coastal Fisheries in the Gulf of Gabes Technical cooperation project (October 2012 – October 2016)

In Tunisia fishery resources are not only a source of domestic supply of animal protein but also play an important role as a source of foreign currency earnings through exports, and approximately 53,000 people make their living in the fishing industry. In particular, three governorates in southern Tunisia (Sfax, Gabes, and Medenine) facing the Gulf of Gabes have a population of approximately 33,000 fishermen, equivalent to just over 60% of the nationwide total fishermen population, and the Gulf not only has an importance for the fishing industry of Tunisia but also has important ecosystems supporting the marine resources of the Mediterranean Sea. However, the marine resources have declined due to destruction of habitat environments caused by overfishing and illegal fishing, and in recent years the production volume of the coastal fishing industry has greatly declined.

In order to improve this situation, the Government of Tunisia called for the cooperation of Japan, which has accumulated a wealth of knowledge of the management of fishery resources, and Japan supported fishery resources management in each fishing village over five years from 2005.

However, the coastal fishermen of the Gulf of Gabes were able to freely access the fishing grounds inside the gulf to fish, so the effect of resources management carried out by each individual fishing village was limited, thus more comprehensive fishery resources management was necessary for the entire Gulf of Gabes region. For that reason, Tunisia called on Japan to support the establishment of a Coastal Fishery Resources



An Expert, Mr. Hitonori Nanao provides instruction to fishermen regarding fishing methods that have low impact to aquatic resources in order to improve the sustainable management of aquatic resources. (Photo: JICA)

Management Plan that increased effectiveness by strengthening collaboration among the fishing villages, and the Government of Japan agreed to commence the Project on Co-management of Coastal Fisheries in the Gulf of Gabes from 2012.

Due to the establishment of this plan, a structure for the joint management of coastal fishery resources was guaranteed to be continued in the region covered by the project and the sustainable use of coastal fishery resources became possible throughout the entire Gulf of Gabes region, contributing to stable livelihoods for people who make their living in the fishing industry.

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Middle East and North Africa Region

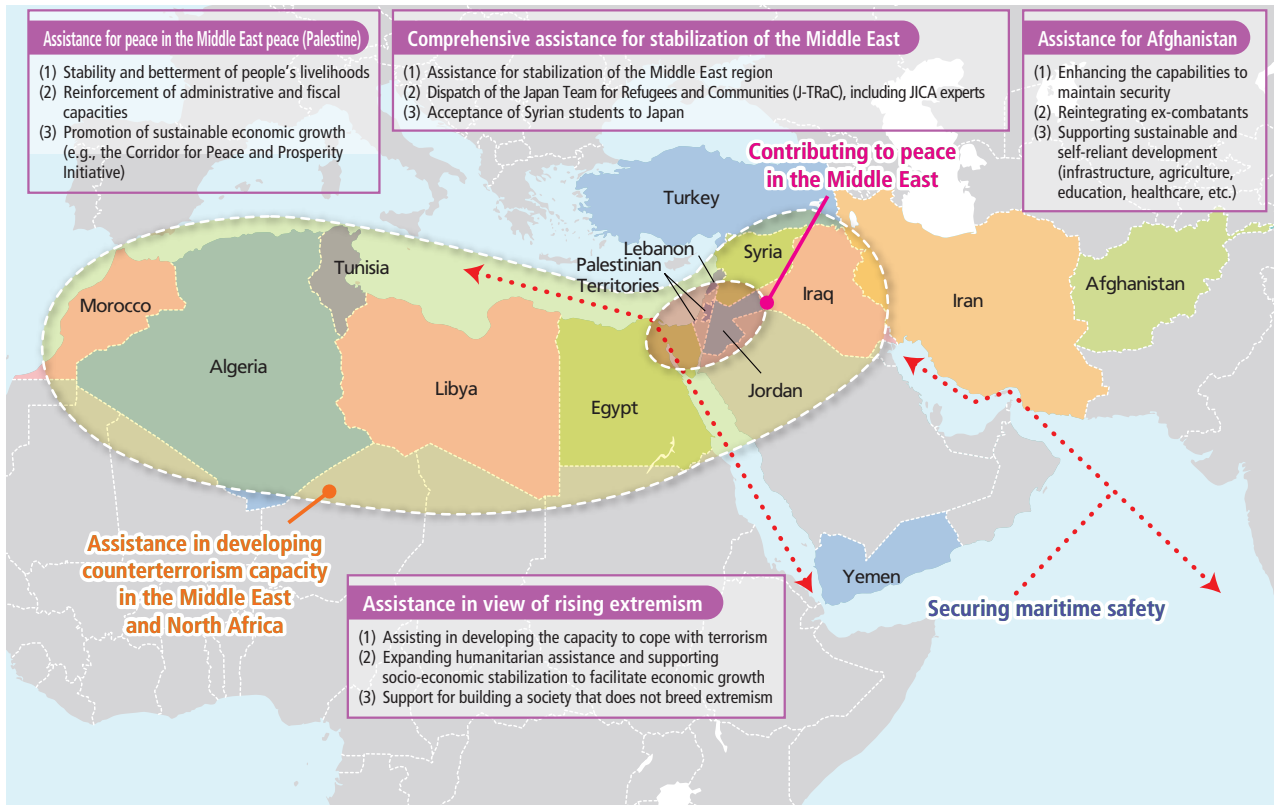


Chart II-11 Japan's Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Iraq	63.56	55.31	14.77	78.33	256.45	9.23	247.22	325.54	334.77
2	Afghanistan	283.46	253.21	33.74	317.20	—	—	—	317.20	317.20
3	Jordan	43.70	15.49	7.64	51.33	202.82	92.04	110.77	162.11	254.15
4	Egypt	1.75	1.50	25.44	27.20	82.98	151.77	-68.80	-41.60	110.17
5	Turkey	9.47	9.22	7.58	17.06	75.21	165.01	-89.80	-72.74	92.26
6	Morocco	0.35	—	9.85	10.19	80.07	55.83	24.24	34.43	90.26
7	[Palestinian Territories]	59.21	44.05	7.26	66.47	—	—	—	66.47	66.47
8	Tunisia	0.70	—	6.02	6.73	40.61	64.63	-24.01	-17.29	47.34
9	Syria	22.98	6.10	2.78	25.76	—	—	—	25.76	25.76
10	Yemen	23.51	23.51	0.33	23.84	—	1.59	-1.59	22.25	23.84
11	Lebanon	13.10	12.29	0.34	13.45	—	5.76	-5.76	7.69	13.45
12	Iran	3.84	2.92	9.29	13.13	—	10.25	-10.25	2.88	13.13
13	Algeria	—	—	1.44	1.44	—	0.66	-0.66	0.78	1.44
	Multiple countries in the Middle East and North Africa	23.72	23.72	1.01	24.73	—	—	—	24.73	24.73
	Middle East and North Africa region total	552.70	450.67	129.70	682.40	738.13	556.77	181.36	863.76	1,420.53

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*7 Disbursements under "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.

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

*9 Square brackets [] denote region names.

The Project for Community-Based Sustainable Development Master Plan of Qeshm Island toward “Eco-Island”

Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (November 2015 –)

Qeshm Island in Iran, which is located in the Strait of Hormuz, the gateway to the Persian Gulf, is a geopolitically important island of approximately 1,700 square kilometers, slightly larger than the main island of Okinawa. A part of the island is designated as a special free zone (tax exemption etc.) for heavy industry and tourism and attracts attention as a trading and economic center. Since the nuclear-related economic sanctions on Iran were lifted in January 2016, foreign investors are increasingly interested in the island.

Meanwhile, Qeshm Island remains rich in precious nature, blessed with the largest mangrove forests in the Persian Gulf and a Geopark¹ of distinctive scenery on the island. However, the environment of the island is threatened by oil and gas development and tourism and so on. The Qeshm Island Geopark had formerly been registered as a Global Geopark of UNESCO before its deregistration due to the worsening of the natural environment and the lack of environment conservation systems. Economic disparities on the island are also a problem as the unemployment rate marks 13% and remains relatively high in the country, despite the ongoing industrial development.

Under this situation, the Government of Iran has presented an “Eco-Island” initiative consisting of the three pillars of (i) development of an environment-friendly special economic zone, (ii) conservation of valuable natural resources and traditions, and (iii) reduction of disparities among the local residents. Japan, upon the request from the Government of Iran, commenced technical cooperation for formulating a development project for the island with the objective of improving the livelihood of the residents and of sustainable development that gives consideration to the conservation of nature. Experts in diverse areas such as tourism promotion, fisheries promotion, industrial development, waste management,

sewage treatment, promotion of private sector investment and environmental management, visited the island, where they carried out surveys of the existing conditions, and analyses of challenges and needs to formulate a comprehensive and sustainable development plan.



A marine ecosystem survey. These surveys are carried out in cooperation with local members in this project in response to the lack of basic data necessary for formulating a development plan in Iran. (Photo: JICA Project Team)

Regarding tourism promotion, one of the priority areas, a JICA project team and the Embassy of Iran in Tokyo co-hosted a tourism seminar in May 2016 which approximately 40 Japanese companies joined to engage in an active exchange of views. Furthermore, Japan plans to invite Japanese travel agencies to the island to help them make programs for Qeshm Island and to encourage investment in the island. It will also actively develop public relations and matching for promoting investment by Japanese companies through holding seminars in the Embassy of Iran in Tokyo. A variety of activities are implemented and planned to ensure that the projects serve as a bridge of the cooperation between Japan and Qeshm Island. (As of August 2016)

*1 This is a word combining “Geo” which means the Earth or ground and “park”, meaning “a park of the earth,” referring to a place where visitors can learn about and fully enjoy the earth.



The Kayseri Bazaar in the center of Erbil in Iraq. (Photo: Yuta Aikawa / Embassy of Japan in Iraq)

5. Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa, which has rich natural resources and a population of 1.2 billion people, is drawing expectations and attention from the international community as the last enormous market in the world. Nonetheless, the region of Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, which lies south of the Sahara desert, still faces chronic poverty, economic disparities, lagging infrastructure development, low agricultural productivity, and shortage of industrial human resources. Furthermore, the continent is confronting new challenges in recent years, including the slowdown of the

<Japan's Efforts>

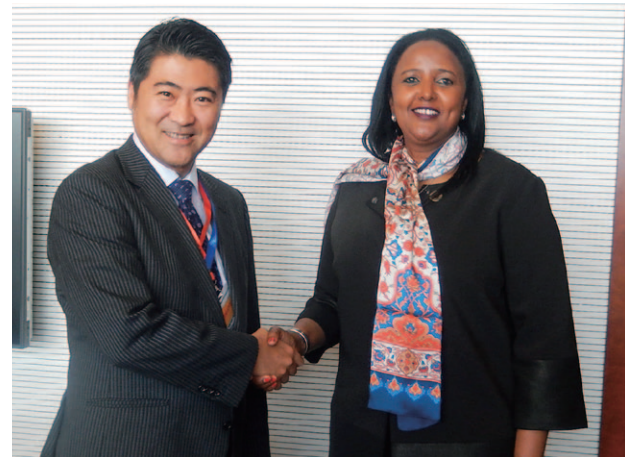
Given this context, Japan held TICAD VI together with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Union Commission (AUC) in Nairobi, Kenya, on August 27 and 28, 2016. Including side events within the venue, over 11,000 people participated in TICAD VI, including the representatives of 53 African countries as well as development partner countries and Asian countries, international and regional organizations, the private sector, and civil society such as NGOs. In addition, a business mission with representatives from 77 organizations including Japanese businesses and universities accompanied Prime Minister Abe and introduced Japanese private-sector initiatives at each session.

At TICAD VI intensive discussions were held taking into account the changes in the environment surrounding African development since TICAD V held in 2013 (in particular the fall in international resources prices, the EVD epidemic, and the rise of terrorism and violent extremism). The themes of the discussions were (i) Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization, (ii) Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life, and (iii) Promoting social stability for shared prosperity. As the outcome of these discussions, the



The Mangochi Road Bridge constructed with grant aid in Mangochi District in the southern region of Malawi. The bridge serves to invigorate the flow of goods through the Nacala Corridor. (Photo: Kenshiro Imamura / JICA)

markets for commodities such as natural resources, the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak, and frequent terrorist attacks. In response to these issues, the African Union (AU) Summit in January 2015 adopted the Agenda 2063 for the socio-economic transformation of Africa. In addition, in September 2015, the UN adopted new development goals named the 2030 Agenda. In this way, both Africa and the international community have launched new efforts towards development.

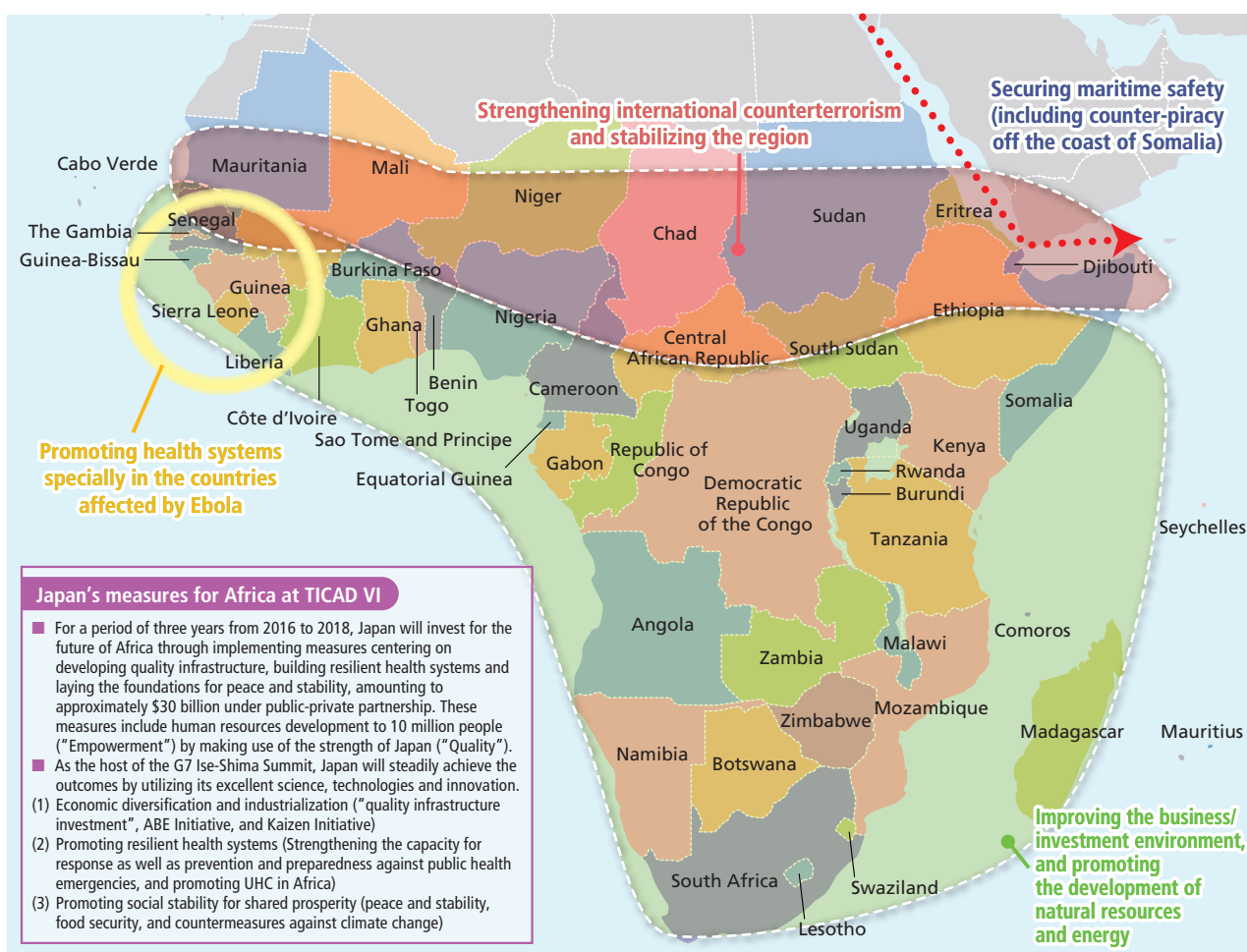


Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiichi Kihara talks with Ms. Amina C. Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (As a result of organizational change in May 2016, she is currently Cabinet Secretary of Foreign Affairs) during his visit to Ethiopia for the 28th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union in January 2016.

Nairobi Declaration, which states the direction of African development, was issued.

The significance of TICAD VI is that private companies participated in all of the sessions for the first time, and the attendees agreed that the role of private companies is essential for Africa to sustain high economic growth and that the participants would actively boost the entry of companies, including Japanese companies, into Africa.

At TICAD VI, the Government of Japan announced that Japan would invest approximately \$30 billion from the public and private sectors in total for the future of Africa, which includes human resources development to 10 million people (“Empowerment”), benefitting from the strength of Japan (“Quality”), and also developing quality infrastructure, promoting resilient health systems and laying the foundations for peace and stability, etc. for a period of three years from 2016 to 2018. Furthermore, since these efforts are the first step to achieve the outcomes of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan declared that it would steadily achieve the outcomes by utilizing its excellent science, technologies and innovation as the G7 chair country.



Japan's measures for Africa at TICAD VI

- For a period of three years from 2016 to 2018, Japan will invest for the future of Africa through implementing measures centering on developing quality infrastructure, building resilient health systems and laying the foundations for peace and stability, amounting to approximately \$30 billion under public-private partnership. These measures include human resources development to 10 million people ("Empowerment") by making use of the strength of Japan ("Quality").
- As the host of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan will steadily achieve the outcomes by utilizing its excellent science, technologies and innovation.
 - Economic diversification and industrialization ("quality infrastructure investment", ABE Initiative, and Kaizen Initiative)
 - Promoting resilient health systems (Strengthening the capacity for response as well as prevention and preparedness against public health emergencies, and promoting UHC in Africa)
 - Promoting social stability for shared prosperity (peace and stability, food security, and countermeasures against climate change)

Zambia

Technical Cooperation Project on Community-based Smallholder Irrigation (T-COBSI)
 Technical cooperation project (March 1, 2013 -)

In Zambia approximately 70% of the entire population is engaged in agriculture. The majority of those farmers are small-scale farmers who own less than one hectare of farm land. Most of the small-scale farmers have no access to irrigation facilities and are engaged in agriculture that depends on rainwater. They are extremely vulnerable to droughts and flooding, and Zambia repeatedly faced food shortages. The Government of Zambia announced a policy to increase the irrigated area for small-scale farmers in its National Irrigation Policy established in 2006 but it has not made sufficient progress due to funding constraints, etc.

In this situation, responding to the request from the Government of Zambia, the Government of Japan commenced the Technical Cooperation Project on Community-based Smallholder Irrigation (T-COBSI) for Northern province, Luapula province, and Muchinga province. It supports the introduction of irrigated agriculture utilizing small-scale irrigation facilities of farmer-participation type. These provinces were chosen because they have a comparatively large amount of precipitation and differences of elevation in their river levels, so there is a high likelihood that gravity-fed irrigation facilities that distribute water by flowing the water from high places to low places can be introduced there.

Local irrigation engineers and agricultural promotion officers of the Ministry of Agriculture of Zambia who received training under this project actively took the lead in organizing the farmers and worked together with the farmers to construct weirs (simple weirs) using locally available natural materials such as wood, bamboo, clay,

stone, etc. Moreover, in regions that have a track record of successful joint management of irrigation facilities due to the introduction of these simple weirs, pilot projects for weirs upgraded using rubble mortar masonry and concrete (permanent weirs) were implemented, encouraging the introduction of irrigation.

The respective irrigated areas are small at approximately one hectare, but through this project, 779 simple weirs and 14 permanent weirs have been constructed. The newly-developed small-scale irrigation area has reached 961 hectares, and the number of farmers receiving benefits from this has reached 13,745 people. Although the scale of each individual area is small, the project uses simple technology, and the introduction training is also implemented in stages, so the irrigated area is steadily increasing.

Furthermore, the introduction of small-scale irrigation has produced specific outcomes as the lives of the small-scale farmers improved. Specifically, their incomes increased due to the cultivation in the dry season, which enabled installation of solar panels, more payment of school fees and introduction of corrugated iron roofs on their houses. (As of August 2016)



Weirs have been upgraded to masonry construction in the regions where irrigation farming with simple weirs is implemented successfully. (Photo: JICA)

Chart II-12 Japan's Assistance in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Kenya	41.08	9.70	40.77	81.86	141.69	60.83	80.86	162.72	223.55
2	Angola	0.31	—	1.63	1.94	195.37	—	195.37	197.30	197.30
3	Tanzania	16.81	—	25.57	42.38	52.46	—	52.46	94.84	94.84
4	South Sudan	81.17	35.69	10.06	91.23	—	—	—	91.23	91.23
5	Nigeria	10.24	5.80	6.77	17.02	68.31	—	68.31	85.32	85.32
6	Uganda	21.97	4.00	15.08	37.06	33.42	—	33.42	70.48	70.48
7	Mozambique	34.98	—	22.24	57.21	5.44	—	5.44	62.65	62.65
8	Ethiopia	29.46	11.80	24.74	54.20	—	—	—	54.20	54.20
9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	36.34	21.35	7.48	43.83	—	—	—	43.83	43.83
10	Sudan	32.11	11.84	8.70	40.82	—	—	—	40.82	40.82
11	Senegal	18.53	2.15	19.09	37.62	—	—	—	37.62	37.62
12	Cameroon	19.35	12.45	7.93	27.28	6.10	—	6.10	33.38	33.38
13	Sierra Leone	25.51	12.03	3.66	29.18	—	—	—	29.18	29.18
14	Niger	25.22	15.40	2.47	27.69	—	—	—	27.69	27.69
15	Malawi	12.17	2.50	14.46	26.63	—	—	—	26.63	26.63
16	Guinea	22.96	13.68	3.29	26.25	—	—	—	26.25	26.25
17	Somalia	25.17	25.17	0.29	25.46	—	—	—	25.46	25.46
18	Ghana	7.38	3.15	17.83	25.22	—	—	—	25.22	25.22
19	Zambia	8.52	1.50	12.10	20.61	3.73	—	3.73	24.35	24.35
20	Burkina Faso	15.05	5.00	8.51	23.56	—	—	—	23.56	23.56
21	Côte d'Ivoire	8.39	3.33	13.64	22.03	—	—	—	22.03	22.03
22	Mali	18.42	13.98	2.54	20.96	—	—	—	20.96	20.96
23	Mauritania	19.19	8.60	0.74	19.92	—	—	—	19.92	19.92
24	Cabo Verde	4.05	—	0.15	4.20	13.99	—	13.99	18.19	18.19
25	Central Africa	18.15	18.15	0.02	18.17	—	—	—	18.17	18.17
26	Djibouti	13.71	6.38	4.13	17.84	—	—	—	17.84	17.84
27	Liberia	16.28	10.49	0.92	17.20	—	—	—	17.20	17.20
28	Madagascar	12.57	—	4.60	17.17	—	—	—	17.17	17.17
29	Rwanda	6.65	—	9.74	16.39	—	—	—	16.39	16.39
30	Benin	8.85	0.75	4.06	12.90	—	—	—	12.90	12.90
31	Chad	11.28	11.28	0.25	11.53	—	—	—	11.53	11.53
32	South Africa	2.89	1.90	7.37	10.26	—	0.78	-0.78	9.48	10.26
33	Zimbabwe	2.65	1.50	4.03	6.68	—	—	—	6.68	6.68
34	Botswana	0.23	—	3.51	3.74	0.69	3.73	-3.03	0.70	4.43
35	Comoros	3.94	—	0.43	4.36	—	—	—	4.36	4.36
36	Togo	2.98	—	1.26	4.24	—	—	—	4.24	4.24
37	Namibia	0.32	—	3.59	3.91	—	7.76	-7.76	-3.85	3.91
38	Guinea-Bissau	3.31	1.65	0.18	3.49	—	—	—	3.49	3.49
39	Eritrea	2.07	—	0.67	2.74	—	—	—	2.74	2.74
40	Gabon	0.29	—	2.42	2.71	—	0.74	-0.74	1.97	2.71
41	The Gambia	2.33	2.15	0.31	2.64	—	—	—	2.64	2.64
42	Burundi	—	—	2.55	2.55	—	—	—	2.55	2.55
43	Mauritius	—	—	1.82	1.82	0.31	2.60	-2.29	-0.47	2.12
44	Lesotho	1.57	1.49	0.32	1.90	—	—	—	1.90	1.90
45	Sao Tome and Principe	1.46	—	0.07	1.53	—	—	—	1.53	1.53
46	Swaziland	0.13	—	0.80	0.94	—	1.67	-1.67	-0.73	0.94
47	Republic of Congo	0.29	—	0.64	0.94	—	—	—	0.94	0.94
48	Seychelles	—	—	0.84	0.84	—	—	—	0.84	0.84
49	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	0.02	0.02
	Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	78.62	78.32	8.57	87.19	287.66	0.08	287.58	374.77	374.84
	Sub-Saharan Africa region total	724.95	353.19	332.86	1,057.81	809.17	78.18	730.99	1,788.80	1,866.98

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*7 Disbursements under "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.

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

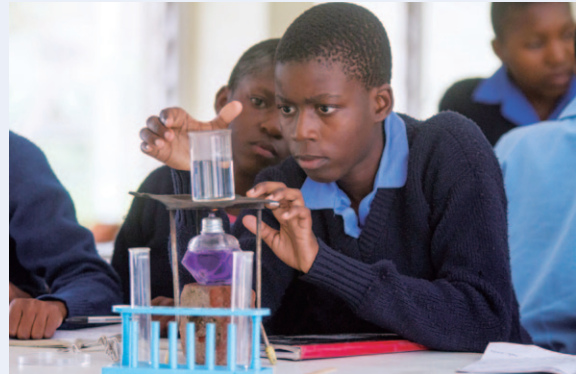
Malawi, which is located in the southern part of Africa, made the primary education system (eight-year system) free of charge in 1994 to improve the low school enrollment rate. As a result, the number of students receiving primary education rapidly increased. The number of students receiving secondary education also rapidly increased from 50,000 (1994) to 260,000 (2010). However, the training of teachers could not keep pace with the increase in the number of students. Among 11,300 secondary school teachers, only 4,911 teachers (approximately 44%) had formal qualifications.

Therefore, in order to develop a system that can provide appropriate education in secondary education, improvement of the capabilities of “poorly-qualified teachers” and training for new qualified teachers are required. (“Poorly-qualified teachers” refers to unqualified teachers, teachers with teaching qualifications teach subjects outside the scope of their specialty, and teachers who do not meet the requirements of teaching capability — teachers who are supposed to teach at elementary schools teach at secondary schools.)

The National Education Sector Plan of Malawi stipulates the qualitative and quantitative enhancement of secondary education as a goal. For secondary education in particular, priority was placed on issues such as increasing the number of qualified teachers, adjusting class hours for teachers to an appropriate level, enhancing distance education courses to fully qualify poorly-qualified teachers, and improving the quality of teachers through in-service teacher training.

In order to tackle these issues, Japan implemented a project called “Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education” (SMASSE) from 2004 to 2007, and a project called “Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education Phase 2” (SMASSE Phase 2) from 2008 to 2012 in response to a request from Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Malawi. These projects supported the creation of a system under which in-service teacher training to improve science and mathematics teaching methods can be implemented on a continuous basis nationwide.

The survey conducted at the end of SMASSE phase 2 confirmed the outcome of “system development” of human, organizational, and financial infrastructure enabling the provision of in-service teacher training on a continuous basis. Specifically, a total of four training sessions at the capital and three regional training sessions were implemented. With respect to the target of fostering 2,500 science and



Students conducting an experiment in biology class (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

mathematics teachers, approximately 3,000 science and mathematics teachers were fostered, which is equivalent to about 30% of the total secondary teachers.

Meanwhile, in SMASSE Phase 2, the project started with mainly training the qualified teachers who were already in-service. Thus the training for teachers who only have elementary school teaching qualifications need to be implemented separately. And further improvements in the quality of the training contents are required.

In response to this situation, the Government of Malawi requested assistance from Japan for implementing “the Project for Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education in Malawi” in order to further disseminate and maintain the outcomes of SMASSE Phase 2. This project aims to further strengthen the capabilities of science and mathematics teachers and includes continuous implementation of in-service teacher training for 3,400 teachers, and the implementation of training in relation to practical teaching methods in new teacher training courses (before teaching internships) for the introduction of SMASSE training for 470 teachers in the training courses.

Through these Japanese initiatives, it is expected that the operational system for in-service teacher training will be strengthened and the teaching capabilities of science and mathematics teachers will improve, and as a consequence, the quality of science and mathematics classes in the secondary schools of Malawi will be improved. (As of August 2016)

Supporting Nation Building in Ethiopia through Policy Dialogue

Developing “Kaizen” as a popular movement to create a nation built on manufacturing



Members of the Industrial Policy Dialogue observe a leather shoes manufacturing factory in Ethiopia. (Photo: Kenichi Ono)

The National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) Development Forum (GDF)¹ is one of GRIPS’s research projects. Working together with JICA, from June 2009 to July 2016 GDF engaged in a series of bilateral industry policy dialogues with the Ethiopian government. This project was launched upon a request from Mr. Meles Zenawi, former Prime Minister of Ethiopia, who had a tremendous interest in the experiences of East Asian industrial development.

The starting point for this industrial policy dialogue dates back to July 2008, when Prof. Kenichi Ohno and Prof. Izumi Ohno of GDF attended the African Task Force Meeting, jointly hosted by JICA and the Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD)² in Ethiopia.

Prof. Izumi Ohno explains, “In the morning of the second day of the meeting, Prime Minister Meles arrived at the venue earlier than anyone else and was waiting for the arrival of Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz. While he was waiting I approached him and handed him a copy of a book that we had authored on Japan’s experiences of development assistance to other East Asian countries. Chapter seven was about a ‘Kaizen’ project implemented by JICA in Tunisia³.” The following week Prime Minister Meles called the Japanese Ambassador to Ethiopia to his office and strongly requested two-part cooperation from Japan, comprising: (i) “Kaizen” (factory improvement) by JICA to vitalize Ethiopia’s manufacturing industry; and (ii) policy dialogue with GRIPS in order to learn about Japan’s development policy.

Starting in this way, the industrial policy dialogue between GRIPS and Ethiopia was the first time for Japan to engage in development policy support in Africa. The project comprised two phases, the first from June 2009 to May 2011 and the second from January 2012 to July 2016 and the dialogue was implemented at three levels: (i) direct dialogue and correspondence with the prime minister, (ii) high-level forums with state ministers and ministers from relevant ministries, and (iii) interaction and joint work at the policy operational staff level.

In detail, the project was advanced in the specific form of Japan and Ethiopia each organizing a report on the theme fixed based on the relevance to the situation and policies in Ethiopia. Based on the reports, discussions in high-level forums have taken place. The results and points of discussion in these meetings were

reported to the Prime Minister and further opinions exchanged. Another major characteristic of the project was that the policy dialogue was implemented in tandem with industry assistance



Mr. Meles Zenawi, Former Prime Minister of Ethiopia (center) with Prof. Kenichi Ohno and Prof. Izumi Ohno on either side. (Photo: Kenichi Ohno)

measures by JICA, including Kaizen programs.

What Prof. Kenichi Ohno and Prof. Izumi Ohno felt most keenly through this industrial policy dialogue process was the passion of Prime Minister Meles for nation building. Prof. Kenichi Ohno says, “No sooner had we begun the dialogue than we received a 16-page letter penned by Prime Minister Meles himself. The letter detailed the prime minister’s theories on the state, his philosophy for nation building in Ethiopia, and also his strong expectations for our policy dialogue. It was inspiring to read directly about the passion of a national leader.”

Although former Prime Minister Meles passed away in 2012, his vision for Ethiopia has been continued by current Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn. And it was based on a strong request from the new prime minister that the industrial policy dialogue has continued. Ethiopia’s Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP2) details a vision for a nation built on manufacturing, centering on light industry, with proposals from Japan that originated in the policy dialogue having been incorporated into government policy, including the development of a national “Kaizen” movement towards the realization of GTP2.

Prof. Kenichi Ohno notes, “Although the quantity of Japan’s private sector investment in Ethiopia may be small compared to that of western countries and others such as China, Turkey and India, I believe that through the industrial policy dialogue we have been able to provide intellectual support for industrial development and industrialization, which has magnified Japan’s presence in terms of qualitative aspects.”

Both Prof. Kenichi Ohno and Prof. Izumi Ohno have experience of researching development policy in various developing countries, and they both agree there is a tremendously strong motivation for engaging in Ethiopia. Prof. Kenichi Ohno says, “You could liken it to the Meiji Restoration in Japan in the 19th century. Being able to join the prime minister and officials of Ethiopia, who should really be called pioneers for national growth and development, and consider together the direction for building the nation, is highly motivating and satisfying. As nation building requires decades to accomplish, we will continue to work with Ethiopia and make it our lifework.”

It can be expected that the intellectual dialogue between Japan and Ethiopia towards high-quality national growth will continue on a firm and dynamic footing.

*1 A research project launched in 2002 to engage in policy studies and outreach activities in the fields of Japan’s ODA and economic cooperation.

*2 A think tank headed by Nobel Laureate in Economics and Professor of Columbia University, Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz.

*3 This was a project implemented largely on the ground in the production facilities of manufacturing industries, which sought to improve quality and productivity. It incorporated the Japanese concept of “5S,” taken from the initial letters of the Japanese words Seiri (Sort), Seiton (Straighten), Seiso (Shine), Seiketsu (Standardize), and Shitsuke (Sustain), as well as quality control cycles, and was a bottom-up approach through which local employees shared ideas and proposed new methods for improving efficiency.

Creating New Business in South Africa through Waste Plastic-to-Oil Conversion

Japanese companies creating electricity and employment from waste plastic



From the left is Mr. Tetsuya Sato of CFP Corporation, Mr. Shigeyuki Hiroki, Ambassador of Japan to South Africa, Mr. Hiroyuki Kinomoto, JICA South Africa Director, and Mr. Ernest Sonnenberg, Councillor of Capetown City. They are holding a jar of crude oil. (Photo: CFP Corporation.)

The Republic of South Africa possesses a wealth of mineral resources and the mining industry has historically been one of the mainstays of its economic growth. However, in 2015, GDP breakdown by industry group showed that tertiary industries¹ account for 69% of economic output. Furthermore, it showed that the manufacturing and financial industries in South Africa are developing, and that South Africa is continuing its growth towards becoming a mid- to high-income country and becoming a driver for the African economy as a whole. Unfortunately, although people's lives are becoming more affluent, volumes of general waste² are increasing every year, making recycling of such waste materials a challenge. Waste plastics account for 60% of all general waste and recycling efforts have made little progress. The Government of South Africa has set a recycling target rate of 25% for waste plastic, but the actual rate remains low at around 18%. Almost all waste plastic is directly dumped in waste disposal facilities.

It is hoped that the waste plastic-to-oil production system developed by CFP Corporation³ (Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture) will contribute to solving this waste problem. In the material recycling⁴ process it is difficult to recycle plastics, such as vinyl bags, that have food remains or dirt attached. Furthermore, the oil produced using conventional waste plastic-to-oil production equipment solidifies at low temperatures, so there was a difficulty in using such oil as fuel.

CFP Corporation tried to address this problem by combining a washing machine produced by KANEMIYA Co., Ltd.⁵ (Handa City, Aichi Prefecture) to its waste plastic-to-oil production system and it became possible to also use dirty waste plastic in the waste plastic-to-oil production process as a raw material. Another distinctive characteristic of the process is that CFP Corporation uses its own patented technology to ensure that recycled oil produced does not solidify, even at temperatures below 0°C. The system developed by CFP Corporation is capable of producing⁶ 4,000 liters of oil per day. However, the pilot plant produces a maximum of 500 liters of recycled oil per day from 500 kg of waste plastic, which can then be used as fuel in diesel generators. The electricity generated can be used as the power for the waste plastic-to-oil production system so it possible to significantly reduce CO₂ emissions compared to simply incinerating waste.

Working together to confirm the compatibility of the waste plastic-to-oil production system with local conditions, CFP and Kanemiya implemented the diffusion and verification survey⁷ from March, 2014 at Cape Town in South Africa with the private sector for the Disseminating Japanese Technologies in ODA project as part of JICA's Partnership with Japanese SMEs.⁸ Cape Town was chosen as the location for the project because it is one of the few cities in South Africa that engage in waste separation and

collection. Therefore, an environment was already in place for acquiring waste plastic as the raw material for the production process relatively easily.

In October 2015 the waste plastic-to-oil production system was installed at a waste management facility in Cape Town. Performance tests were conducted together with local staff members, who also showed their technical progress, and finally the local staff members were able to operate the system stably to the same level as Japan. Furthermore, the oil produced was used as fuel in diesel generators, as burner fuel in the production system, and as fuel for fork lift trucks. It was confirmed that the electricity generated from this fuel could be used to operate the system.

Mr. Tetsuya Sato, General Manager of the Overseas Marketing Department, Waste Management Division at CFP, says, "I hope that we can help to reduce waste, improve recycling rates, and contribute to building a sustainable waste management and recycling system, by introducing this production system." Given South Africa's chronic power shortage and expanding income disparity, Mr. Sato adds, "Not only does our waste plastic-to-oil production system help to supplement power shortages, it should also be able to create employment in a new recycling business."

Following the conclusion of the diffusion and verification survey in September 2016, the production system used in the survey was presented to the Cape Town city authorities. It remains in use and is operated by a private company in the city. Mr. Sato is full of enthusiasm when he says, "Waste recycling is a common challenge for all developing countries. Using the results of this diffusion and verification survey as an example, we want to introduce waste plastic-to-oil production systems in other countries in Africa."

Both CFP and Kanemiya exhibited at a side event held in conjunction with the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI), and introduced their waste plastic-to-oil production system to representatives of other African countries. As momentum gathers in Japan's cooperation to Africa, both companies started on further expanding their business activities.



Composition of pre-treatment equipment and waste plastic-to-oil production system (Photo: CFP Corporation)

*1 Tertiary industries include electricity, gas, waterworks, transportation, communications, retail/wholesale, food and beverage, financial, insurance, real estate, services, and public services, among others. (Primary industries are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and secondary industries are mining, construction, and manufacturing.)

*2 General waste refers to all waste other than industrial waste.

*3 CFP Corporation developed a waste plastic-to-oil production system capable of producing oil by crushing, melting, and heat-decomposing waste plastics (polypropylene, polyethylene and polystyrene, etc.). The oil produced can be used as fuel in diesel generators and boilers, among other equipment.

*4 Material recycling refers to a recycling process in which waste plastic produced from used products or generated from production process are processed for use as materials for new products or as raw materials.

*5 KANEMIYA Co., Ltd., has developed a small-size, low-cost machine capable of washing waste plastic such as plastic bags that have food remains or dirt attached, which could previously not be used for recycling.

*6 One liter of recycled oil is produced from 1 kg of waste plastic.

*7 A survey to verify ways to enhance a product and technology's compatibility with a developing country and thereby disseminate the product and technology, based on a proposal from a Japanese SME.

*8 Projects aiming to achieve both the development of developing countries and the activation of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' excellent products and technologies through ODA.

6. Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean region is an enormous market, having a population of 600 million and a regional GDP of approximately \$5.6 trillion as of 2015, which makes it an important region in terms of international trade strategy. The region has steadily enhanced its presence in the international community through the consolidation of democracy, and also as a supplier of iron ore, copper, silver, rare metals (minor metals), crude oil, natural gas, biofuels, and other minerals and energy resources, as well as food

<Japan's Efforts>

The Latin American and Caribbean region is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. Therefore, Japan's assistance for this region, utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience in the field of disaster risk reduction, is highly appreciated. Japan has provided assistance in anti-earthquake and anti-tsunami measures utilizing Japan's expertise in the disaster risk reduction field to the countries located in the Caribbean Sea, including reconstruction and development support that Japan provided to Haiti, which suffered catastrophic damage from the huge earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 that occurred in January 2010, and the countries next to the Pacific Ocean, such as Ecuador where a major earthquake struck in April 2016. Japan has implemented reconstruction support for Haiti, totaling more than \$250 million to date, and continues support from a medium- to long-term perspective by carrying out reconstruction support centered in the field of basic social services such as health and hygiene, and education. Furthermore, the Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America named "BOSAI", which aims to share expertise of disaster risk reduction and reduce disaster risks at the local community level, has achieved significant results in the region.

In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean region have been drawing attention as a manufacturing base and a market, which has led many Japanese companies to expand their businesses to this region. After holding a training session on cardiac catheterization techniques* for physicians in Mexico in 2011, Japan has held the same



A Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, Ms. Madoka Yamaguchi (Disaster Response Policy) teaches methods to rescue disaster victims pinned under collapsed buildings at a school in San Vicente Municipality, El Salvador. San Vicente suffered a massive earthquake in 2001. (Photo: Ernesto Manzano / JICA)

resources. Although the average income level in the region is relatively high among ODA recipient countries, the region is characterized by significant income disparities between the rich and the poor and a large number of people suffer from poverty. In addition, while it is a region rich in natural environment such as the Amazon Rainforest, it is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquake and hurricane. Therefore, it is also important to make efforts to address environmental issues, climate change and disaster risk reduction.



In September 2016, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Shunsuke Takei and Mr. Leonardo Carrión Equiguren, then Ambassador of Ecuador to Japan, signed and exchanged notes regarding a total of ¥200 million in grant aid to Ecuador (Economic and Social Development Programme) in the presence of Mr. Fernando Yepez Lasso, then Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility.

training also in Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil from 2014 to 2016. Through this training, further dissemination of Japanese companies' techniques across the Latin American and Caribbean region is expected. In addition, from the perspective of laying the foundation for the economic development of Latin American and Caribbean countries, Japan has been actively implementing infrastructure development in the metropolitan and regional areas.

Japan has been providing cooperation on a wide range of environmental issues in the region, including assistance to scientific and technological research on climatic phenomena, conservation of biodiversity, broad-range evaluation of carbon dynamics¹⁰ of Amazonian forests, and construction of waste disposal facilities. In the area of renewable energy, which has been receiving wider attention in recent years, Japan has provided support for introducing solar power generation in many countries, as well as for constructing geothermal power plants in Costa Rica, and elsewhere.

Japan also provides various kinds of cooperation for Latin American and Caribbean countries in the medical and healthcare area. In the Central American region, Japan has 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 Honduras in October 2016 an Exchange of Notes for the construction of facilities and provision of testing equipment, etc. to carry out testing and surveillance was signed as support for measures to combat infectious diseases, etc. In the area of sanitation, Japan has also conducted numerous projects to assist in the

Note 10: Changes in the carbon amount in a given period

construction and improvement of water and sewer systems in order to ensure the supply of safe drinking water and to promote the recycling of domestic water. In September 2016, Prime Minister Abe visited Cuba and as an outcome of the Japan-Cuba Summit Meeting, an Exchange of Notes concerning the provision of medical equipment with an aim of strengthening Cuba's cancer diagnosis capacity and minimally-invasive medical treatments, as the first full-fledged grant aid, was signed. Along with this, Japan announced the implementation of new technical cooperation in order to strengthen and improve medical structures for diagnosing cancer and other diseases.



Children study at the Los Bancos school in Apure near the border with Columbia, in the western region of Venezuela. School buildings, water supply facility and toilets were constructed through support from Japan. (Photo: Kyoko Katoh / Embassy of Japan in Venezuela)

Assistance in the field of education is extremely important for Latin American and Caribbean countries, because of the poverty and the insufficient educational budget. Japan has provided support for building educational facilities such as primary schools, as well as dispatching volunteers to improve the capacity of teachers. Such efforts are highly appreciated.

For Caribbean countries, Japan has made many efforts to address their vulnerabilities particular to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in the fields of climate change and natural disasters, taking into account various needs which cannot be measured only by per capita income. In the field of the environment and disaster risk reduction, Japan has been implementing projects such as a region-wide grant aid on climate change in the eight Caribbean countries and technical cooperation on disaster risk reduction. In the fisheries field, Japan has been contributing to promoting the sustainable use of limited living marine resources by improving facilities or dispatching experts.

The examples of achievements among development cooperation lasting many years are the joint cooperation with Brazil, Mexico, Chile and Argentina. These four countries have come to obtain the capacity to assist other countries, and achieved results in South-South cooperation.*



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hitoshi Kikawada talks with Mr. Roy, Minister of Canal Affairs of Panama and CEO of El Metro de Panamá during his visit to Panama in July 2016.

Furthermore, Japan has signed partnership programs with these countries. For example, Japan has worked together with Brazil to provide agricultural development cooperation in Mozambique in Africa. Japan also joined hands with Mexico to provide similar cooperation in Paraguay in the form of triangular cooperation. In addition, Japan is providing assistance for the reconstruction process after the earthquake in Haiti in cooperation with Argentina, the Dominican Republic and other countries.

Japan has cooperated with the Central American Integration System (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 throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under public-private partnership (PPP), Japan has endeavored to introduce Japanese Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting-Terrestrial (ISDB-T) standards for terrestrial digital TV. As of November 2016, this system has been adopted by 13 Latin American countries. Japan has supported these countries by transferring technology and training experts to enable the smooth implementation of the system.

In November 2016 Prime Minister Abe visited Peru and Argentina and stated that Japan would continue cooperation in fields such as environment and disaster countermeasures in Peru and supporting SMEs in Argentina.

For Colombia, where the internal conflict has lasted for more than half a century, Japan has been implementing assistance in the peacebuilding field, including the removal of landmines and support for victims, etc. and at a time when the interest of the international community to Colombia is growing due to the progress of the peace process and the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to President Santos, Japan decided to provide grant aid regarding landmine removal in November 2016.

*** Cardiac catheterization**

The term 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 been narrowed or blocked.

*** South-South cooperation**

South-South cooperation refers to cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and their own human resources. In many cases the cooperation, primarily technical cooperation, is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

Japan's international cooperation policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Region

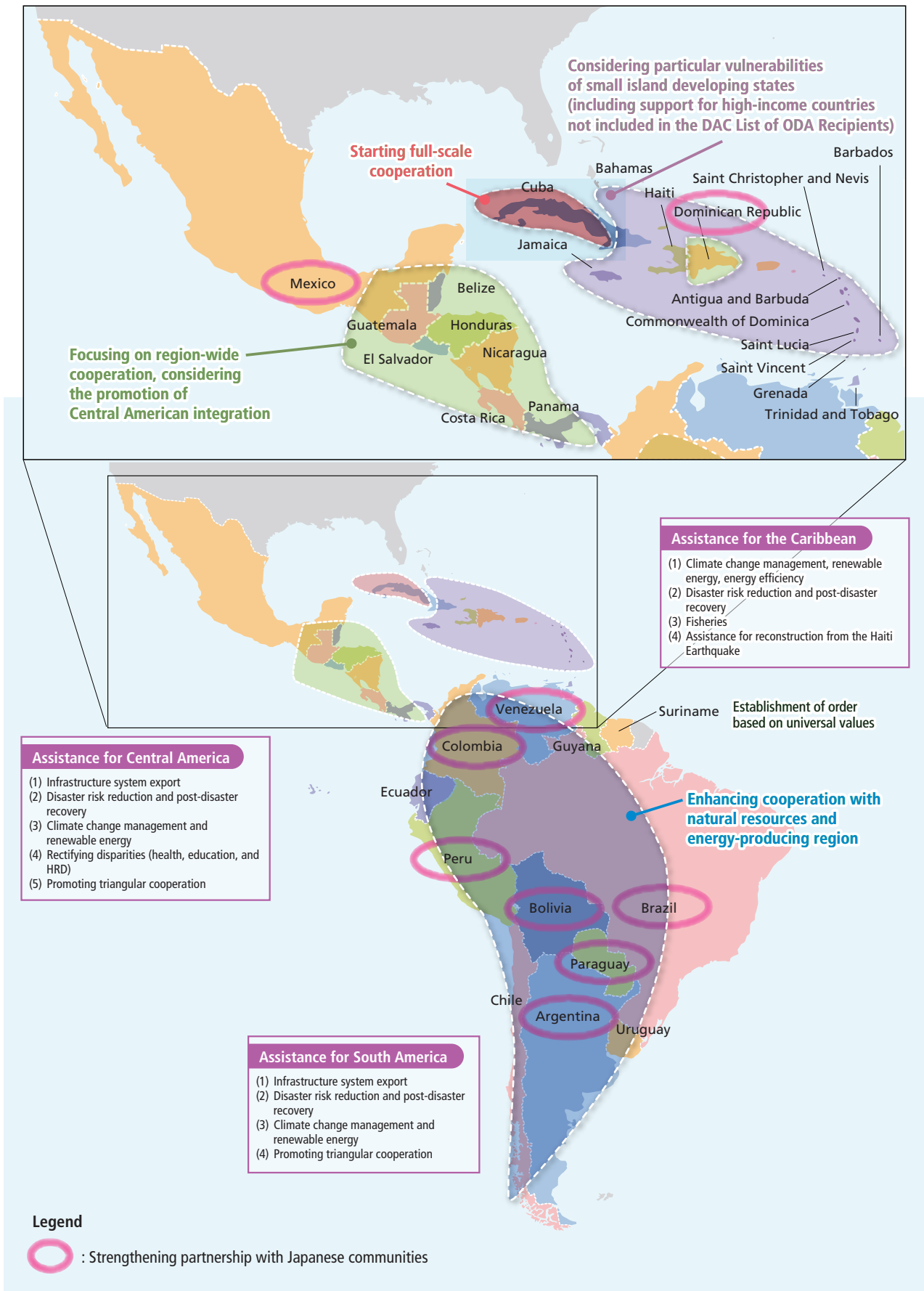


Chart II-13 Japan's Assistance in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Brazil	0.58	—	18.85	19.43	73.27	89.03	-15.76	3.67	92.70
2	Costa Rica	0.65	—	3.56	4.21	61.01	15.55	45.47	49.68	65.22
3	Peru	0.82	—	7.73	8.55	40.59	88.62	-48.03	-39.48	49.15
4	Argentina	0.35	—	3.66	4.01	38.90	30.57	8.32	12.34	42.91
5	Haiti	21.06	8.40	2.41	23.47	—	—	—	23.47	23.47
6	Paraguay	4.85	—	8.11	12.97	5.81	25.03	-19.22	-6.26	18.78
7	Nicaragua	8.05	—	6.57	14.63	1.84	—	1.84	16.47	16.47
8	Ecuador	7.97	—	7.05	15.02	—	11.66	-11.66	3.36	15.02
9	Honduras	7.92	0.60	6.48	14.40	—	—	—	14.40	14.40
10	El Salvador	5.46	—	7.42	12.88	—	14.98	-14.98	-2.09	12.88
11	Bolivia	1.77	—	8.98	10.75	—	0.08	-0.08	10.66	10.75
12	Dominican Republic	4.19	—	5.31	9.49	—	7.96	-7.96	1.53	9.49
13	Mexico	0.31	—	7.41	7.72	—	133.59	-133.59	-125.87	7.72
14	Guatemala	1.80	—	4.00	5.80	1.92	7.45	-5.53	0.26	7.72
15	Colombia	1.93	0.10	5.75	7.69	—	—	—	7.69	7.69
16	Cuba	0.73	—	4.23	4.96	—	—	—	4.96	4.96
17	Jamaica	1.36	—	2.22	3.58	—	14.67	-14.67	-11.09	3.58
18	Chile	0.47	—	3.09	3.56	—	0.83	-0.83	2.72	3.56
19	Saint Vincent	3.20	—	0.30	3.50	—	—	—	3.50	3.50
20	Panama	0.36	—	2.40	2.76	0.42	14.44	-14.02	-11.26	3.17
21	Saint Lucia	2.53	—	0.53	3.06	—	—	—	3.06	3.06
22	Uruguay	1.01	—	1.02	2.04	—	—	—	2.04	2.04
23	Belize	0.99	—	0.89	1.88	—	—	—	1.88	1.88
24	Antigua and Barbuda	1.14	—	0.39	1.53	—	—	—	1.53	1.53
25	Grenada	1.09	—	0.11	1.20	—	—	—	1.20	1.20
26	Guyana	0.39	—	0.72	1.11	—	—	—	1.11	1.11
27	Venezuela	0.14	—	0.38	0.53	—	—	—	0.53	0.53
28	Dominica	0.37	—	0.09	0.46	—	—	—	0.46	0.46
29	Suriname	0.07	—	0.03	0.09	—	—	—	0.09	0.09
	Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	—	—	9.46	9.46	1.57	—	1.57	11.03	11.03
	Latin America and the Caribbean region total	82.53	9.11	129.89	212.42	225.34	454.48	-229.14	-16.72	437.76

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

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



Mr. Junichi Hanai of JICA and project staff members discuss with Yellow Anaconda hunter group as part of the "Project to Support the Livelihood of Local People through the Improvement of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources in the Province of Formosa" in Argentina. (Photo: Masahiro Yasuda / Japan Wildlife Research Center)



Children wave the flags of Honduras and Japan at a handover ceremony for the "Project for Extension and Renovation of Japon School, Tegucigalpa" supported through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. (Photo: Hiromi Sakai / Embassy of Japan in Honduras)

Honduras

Project for Strengthening of the Capacity Development of the Local Governments for Regional Development

Technical cooperation project (October 2011 –)

Honduras has been promoting local development through decentralization but many local governments are small in scale and lack capabilities of finance, organization, and administration. To date, development has not progressed as intended. And their attitude of waiting for support from the outside has also obstructed the promotion of that development.

In the preceding project, Project for Capacity Development in the Western Region (commonly used name: FOCAL Project, 2006-2010), Japan supported the introduction of the "FOCAL process", a four-stage development process for the western region consisting of (i) surveys of the current situation of the community with residents' participation, (ii) establishment of community development projects, (iii) establishment of urban development projects, and (iv) project implementation. Following this, the Project for Strengthening of the Capacity Development of the Local Governments for Regional Development (commonly used name: FOCAL II Project) commenced in 2011 expanded the process nationwide, and has been aiming to strengthen the capabilities of local governments and the residents participating in them.

To date the FOCAL II project has strengthened the capabilities of municipal employees, employees of municipal federations,¹ and residents through the training and practice in the above-mentioned four-stage process. Of 298 municipalities in the country, 130 municipalities have (i) completed surveys of the current situation of the community together with the residents, 89 municipalities have (ii) established community development projects, 83 municipalities have (iii) established urban development projects, and based on this, (iv) these municipalities are proceeding with project implementation.

A key point in the FOCAL process is "resident participation." Past urban development projects of municipalities were designed by external consultants, which weakened a sense of participation of both residents and municipalities and made those projects

unpractical. It is residents themselves and municipal employees who know about the community best. By conducting surveys and planning the projects themselves, the projects which residents truly desire will be implemented. This creates a sense of ownership over the projects within the residents. Thus the residents will voluntarily participate in the projects. A trustworthy relationship between the residents and municipalities which cooperates in the project will be formed, creating a virtuous cycle.

The residents that participated in the community development projects reported with excitement about the activities they themselves had implemented. The residents commented "We will take action on our own rather than just waiting for support from someone as we had done before", and "We will discover and solve issues by ourselves." Furthermore, the municipal employees said, "The residents voluntarily participated in the construction work, so the financial burden of the municipality reduced" and "The residents have raised their awareness of being "taxpayers," and consequently our tax revenues doubled." Self-reliant local developments through empowerment of local governments and residents by adopting the FOCAL process are beginning to be seen. (As of August 2016)

*1 Municipal federations were established as institutions to which the multiple municipalities provide contribution money and then the institutions implement technical support for each of their constituent municipalities. Currently 39 municipal federations exist and function nationwide.



Additional classrooms are being constructed using local materials to enable children to study indoors in Yamaranguila Municipality, Intibuca Department. (Photo: FOCAL II Project)

Brazil

Project for E-waste Reverse Logistics Improvement

Technical cooperation project (September 2014 –)

The production and consumption of goods is increasing in Brazil due to its rapid economic growth. For that reason, the amount of waste is also rapidly increasing. Further initiatives for appropriate waste management and reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R) activities have become a challenge. In Brazil measures for implementing a circulation system (reverse logistics; RL) which takes into consideration recycling and environmentally appropriate disposal of home electrical appliances after use as waste (electronic waste; E-waste) are stipulated by the law but specific implementation methods have not been sufficiently studied yet.

As the literal translation of RL is "reverse logistics", it refers to establishing logistics for returning products after disposal from consumers to private enterprises (manufacturers, distributors, etc.) for reuse, recycling, or appropriate final processing and disposal.

In the State of São Paulo the Technical Waste Law was brought into force in 2009, in advance of the national laws. Because it concluded a written pledge pertaining to the construction of RL with communications companies, the private sector advanced the formulation of RL for cell phones. It is considering negotiations with manufacturers for development of RL for notebook computers and white goods as well. However, when expanding the commodities covered by RL, development of more effective RL systems for E-waste becomes an issue.

Therefore, this Project for E-waste Reverse Logistics Improvement is scheduled to present an action plan for the

improvement of RL introduction, by implementing a pilot project and proposing a monitoring structure based on the results of it. It is expected that this will contribute to encouraging RL

implementation in the State of São Paulo and also nationwide.

The key to the success of this project depends on whether Brazil can identify the existing barriers through the pilot project and is able to establish an effective system for solving problems as well as forming consensus on them. Ministries, agencies, local governments, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and others are related to the construction of RL systems, but these actors (entities) each have different interests and opinions. The pilot project supported by Japan handles coordination with diverse stakeholders, including the private sector. It is important that the planning and coordination capabilities in Brazil are strengthened through that process. (As of August 2016)



Opening ceremony for the pilot project. Members surround the mascot Descartes. (Photo: JICA)

Japan's Assistance Vastly Improves Crop Yields

Working to improve agricultural productivity in mountainous regions of Peru



Mr. Michinori Yoshino (left side) confirms diseases in purple corn together with Peruvian technicians. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

Although Peru continues to achieve stable economic growth, wealth disparities remain significant with 20% of the population said to be living in poverty. The poverty rate is particularly high in mountainous regions of the country, where the benefits of economic growth have not reached the people yet.

For more than 10 years from 1997 Japan has cooperated on alleviating poverty and preserving the natural environment in mountainous regions in Peru. The cooperation projects, including assistance for farm management, afforestation efforts and agricultural infrastructure development such as small-scale irrigation projects, were implemented to improve agricultural productivity and to preserve soil and forests. Based upon these cooperative projects in Peru, from July 2011 to July 2016, a Project for Improving the Livelihood of Small-scale Farmers was implemented in the province of Cajamarca, which has the highest poverty ratio among all mountainous regions in the country.

Almost all residents of Cajamarca Province make their living in agriculture. However, the crop yields were very poor because of the adverse production environment, such as numerous inclined terrain areas, coupled with a low level of cultivation techniques, including insufficient weed removal. For example, the yield per unit area for green peas, one of the staple crops in the region, was only approximately one-fifth of that of Japan. In response to this situation, this project engaged in efforts to improve production techniques for selected crops: green peas and purple corn, the latter being selected as a new crop that could assist in improving the livelihoods of farmers.

There is a high demand for purple corn in Peru. The whole corn is boiled to create the beverage known as "chicha morada," and also eaten in the form of jelly and cookies. The corn cob is also used as a dye material.

Mr. Michinori Yoshino was dispatched to Peru as a JICA expert in January 2012. After graduating the university he joined the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and engaged in activities to spread vegetable cultivation techniques in Panama. Upon returning to Japan he joined Nippon Koei Co., Ltd., and to date he has been involved in a series of agricultural development projects in the field, including efforts to improve agricultural techniques and develop agricultural infrastructure in Indonesia, Myanmar, and the Philippines.

Mr. Yoshino's first job in Peru was to provide guidance on basic cultivation techniques. As the level of cultivation techniques in mountainous regions was very low, Mr. Yoshino started by providing guidance on weed removal, the formation

of furrows and ridges, and methods of planting seeds at regular intervals. This guidance was initially met with skepticism by some farmers, who questioned why such efforts



Mr. Michinori Yoshino, Peruvian technicians and farmers participating in the project. They work and sweat together. (Photo: Kosuke Okahara / JICA)

were necessary. Nonetheless, Mr. Yoshino persisted in his efforts. The result was a significant increase in crop yield, which gained him the trust of the local farmers. By the time the project concluded, the per unit area crop yields of the participating farmers had increased by an average of 2.5 and 3.9 times respectively for purple corn and green peas, and by 7.3 times and 9.3 times in the best cases.

There are various factors behind the success of this project. One that Mr. Yoshino points to is the fact that farmers were required to bear part of the cost themselves. This is because in Cajamarca Province farmers are generally perceived as being socially vulnerable rather than as participants in economic activity, and the cash and other benefits they receive in assistance further conspires to decrease their desire to engage in production.

In addition to improving cultivation techniques, the project also sought to engage in joint purchasing of agricultural materials, joint sales, and strengthen cooperation with distributors and wholesalers. Doing so helped construct a food value chain by bringing together production, processing, distribution, and sales. As local government officials perceived buyers, distributors, and processors to be "exploiters of farmers," they initially reacted negatively to the support for the construction of a food value chain. However, their understanding was gradually gained through patient explanation of how they need to correctly perceive the food value chain holistically, maximize the advantages of individual stakeholders and also build trust in working relationships in order to not only produce crops but also to expand profit through questioning the conventional form of selling.

Another point that Mr. Yoshino focused on during the project was not simply to provide instruction on techniques in a one-way flow, but rather to respect the experiences of local technicians and farmers. The local participants were at first passive in their involvement. However, through a process of thinking and working together, they gradually began engaging more positively in discussions on how to improve cultivation techniques. For example, they would ask questions such as "What would be the best way to harvest only the cob of purple corn?" or "Is there any way to extract dye material from the husks too?"

Looking back on the project, Mr. Yoshino emphasizes the following point. "Although local people have a strong desire to acquire Japan's advanced technologies, without the basics in place, advanced techniques and technologies will simply not function. Even without introducing anything new, in agricultural assistance, it is important to enable people to use basic techniques efficiently without fail. I believe that this is another of Japan's strengths."

Following the conclusion of the project, efforts have been continued by the National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) and provincial, district, and municipal governments, utilizing both standard budget allocation and also special funds. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is also planning to launch a successor project using its own budget, which will expand activities to three provinces, including Cajamarca. As a result of Mr. Yoshino's efforts, initiatives to eliminate poverty by developing agriculture and forming a food value chain are gradually coming to fruition.

7. Oceania

The Pacific island countries are not only Japan's "neighbors" which share the Pacific Ocean, but also have historical ties with Japan. Having an enormous Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), these countries are the cornerstone of Japan's maritime transport, and they provide important pelagic fishing grounds. Therefore, the peace and prosperity of the Pacific island countries are important to Japan.

Meanwhile, many of the Pacific island countries are relatively new independent states, and it is urgent that

<Japan's Efforts>

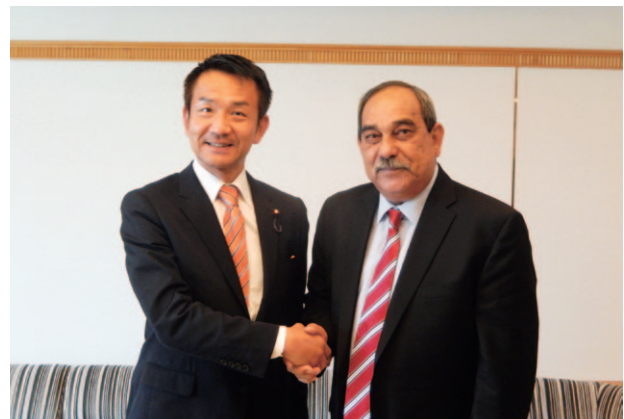
To achieve political stability and self-reliant economic development in the Pacific island countries, it is crucial to overcome socio-economic vulnerabilities and to provide assistance for the entire region. In addition to promoting cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF),¹¹ a framework for regional cooperation composed of the Pacific island countries, Japan has been hosting the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), the summit meeting between Japan and the Pacific island countries every three years, since 1997. Furthermore, since 2010 Japan has been hosting the Ministerial Interim Meeting every three years midway between the PALMs. In addition since 2014 Japan has held the Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting at the time of the UN General Assembly every year.

At PALM7 held in Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture in May 2015, Japan announced cooperation intending to promote interactive partnerships between Japan and the Pacific island countries with focus on the following seven areas: (i) disaster risk reduction; (ii) climate change; (iii) environment; (iv) people-to-people exchanges; (v) sustainable development; (vi) oceans, maritime issues and fisheries; and (vii) trade, investment and tourism. Japan committed to providing assistance of more than ¥55 billion as well as to reaching out to 4,000 people through human



A vocational training center located on the Majuro Atoll in Marshall. Students build an outrigger canoe using traditional techniques inside a facility constructed through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. (Photo: Hideyuki Yamasaki / Embassy of Japan in Marshall)

they become economically independent. In addition, they have common problems that are specific to small island countries, such as a small-sized economy dependent on primary industries, territories being geographically stretched across the sea, difficulty in access to the international market, and vulnerability to natural disaster. Based on this situation, Japan, as a good partner committed to the Pacific island countries, provides assistance for supporting their self-reliant and sustainable development.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiyoshi Odawara pays a courtesy call on President Peter Martin Christian of the Federated States of Micronesia during his visit to Japan in October 2016.

resources development and people-to-people exchanges in the next three years. In order to start preparing for PALM8, at the Third Ministerial Interim Meeting held in Tokyo in January 2017, discussion was held regarding follow-up to the support declared at PALM7 and cooperation taking into account the issues in common between Japan and the Pacific island countries, etc.

Based on the assistance package announced at PALM, Japan is implementing bilateral cooperation, including developing basic infrastructures such as ports, along with region-wide cooperation spread across several countries. For "disaster risk reduction," one of the priority areas of cooperation, Japan is extending comprehensive assistance for building disaster-resilient societies in the Pacific island countries, drawing on Japan's expertise, such as training meteorological agency personnel from each country and developing appropriate evacuation systems.

In addition, to support the Pacific island countries in addressing climate change issues, Japan partners with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional organization in Samoa, to work on activities to train personnel engaged in measures countering climate change in their countries.

Note 11: PIF member counties and regions: Australia, Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, French Polynesia, and New Caledonia

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Oceania Region

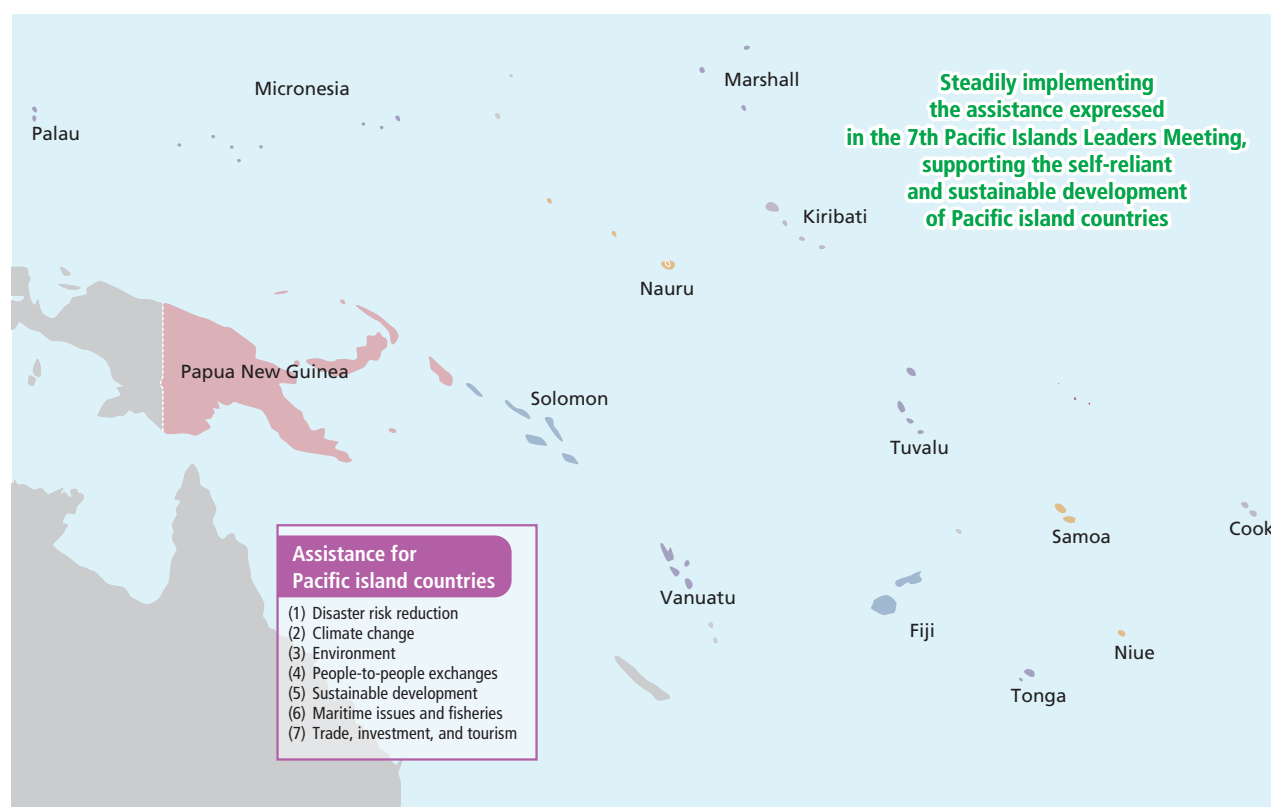


Chart II-14 Japan's Assistance in the Oceania Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants				Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
1	Papua New Guinea	6.70	—	11.32	18.02	0.68	15.00	-14.32	3.70	18.70
2	Vanuatu	2.75	0.64	2.67	5.43	12.94	—	12.94	18.37	18.37
3	Solomon	12.78	—	4.05	16.82	—	—	—	16.82	16.82
4	Tuvalu	10.20	—	2.98	13.18	—	—	—	13.18	13.18
5	Federated States of Micronesia	10.30	—	2.39	12.69	—	1.49	-1.49	11.20	12.69
6	Samoa	5.66	—	4.15	9.81	1.85	—	1.85	11.66	11.66
7	Tonga	7.05	—	2.20	9.25	—	—	—	9.25	9.25
8	Fiji	3.67	2.45	5.42	9.08	—	1.00	-1.00	8.08	9.08
9	Marshall	3.95	—	1.57	5.52	—	—	—	5.52	5.52
10	Palau	1.03	—	2.48	3.51	—	—	—	3.51	3.51
11	Nauru	2.60	—	0.09	2.69	—	—	—	2.69	2.69
12	Kiribati	0.55	—	1.30	1.85	—	—	—	1.85	1.85
13	Cook	1.12	—	0.12	1.23	—	—	—	1.23	1.23
14	Niue	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	0.07	0.07
15	[Tokelau]	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
	Multiple countries in Oceania	3.13	2.91	1.35	4.48	—	—	—	4.48	4.48
	Oceania region total	71.48	6.00	42.16	113.64	15.47	17.49	-2.02	111.62	129.11

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

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

*8 Square brackets [] denote region names.

Samoa

Capacity Enhancement Project for Samoa Water Authority in Cooperation with Okinawa

Technical cooperation project (August 2014 –)

The Samoa Water Authority (SWA) provides water supply services to approximately 85% (160,000 people) of the total population of the island country of Samoa located in the South Pacific. But it faces various problems, including water shortages in the dry season, water contamination caused by the heavy rain in the rainy season, the resulting impact on water purification treatment, and also the outflow of skilled human resources from the country. In recent years, the particularly difficult issue has been the large "amount of non revenue water," the amount of water supplied by SWA which it was not able to bill customers for. A variety of factors such as water leaks due to decrepit pipes and sloppy pipeline construction techniques, illegal connection by some of the residents (water theft), and defects in the water meters, combine to produce a high rate of non revenue water, said to be 60%-70%, which had a negative impact on operation of the water supply business.

To date Japan has utilized the strengths of Okinawa prefecture, which had been tackling the issues unique to islands, to advance cooperation with Samoa in the water sector. Miyako-jima's Water Supply Model Project in Samoa, JICA partnership program was implemented by Miyakojima city in Okinawa prefecture from 2010 to 2013. It contributed to the transfer of technologies for the correct operation and management of purification facilities based on the purifying effect of microorganisms (the biological purification method), and the improvement of leakage prevention technologies including pressure management, the development of pipeline design drawings, etc. The initiatives of Miyakojima city were highly praised by the Government of Samoa, and in response to its request for continuing cooperation Japan commenced the Capacity Enhancement Project for Samoa Water Authority in Cooperation with Okinawa from August 2014, which pools the wisdom and experience Okinawa has cultivated

in this sector. It is rare for the name of a specific prefecture to be included in a project name but it is reported that this was a strong request from Samoa.

This project focuses on the reduction of non revenue water while also including the strengthening of water quality management and the operation and management of purification facilities.

Through the project, experts dispatched from water utilities and related institutions in Okinawa prefecture provide on-site instruction and advance the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) pertaining to the knowledge and technologies of each operation, to disseminate and establish them through the SWA organization. Eight SOPs have been prepared to date, and the Non Revenue Water team in the SWA Urban Operations section, which studied and put into practice the water pressure and flow volume survey procedures in the SOPs, monitored and analyzed the trends in water pressure and flow volume in the Alaoa Water Supply Zone inside the area covered by the project. As a result, the rate of achievement of the appropriate pressure standard, which had been 24% at the time the project commenced, improved to the current rate of 65%.

This project, together with the Grant Aid Project for Improvement of Urban Untreated Water Supply Schemes being implemented concurrently, aims to ensure that Samoa can receive a safe and stable supply of water. (As of August 2016)



An expert team re-examines water supply blocks using a pipeline drawing in order to supply water with appropriate pressure. (Photo: Kenta Tomiyama / JICA)

Papua New Guinea

Solar-Powered Desalination Plants Project in Manus Province Support through the Pacific Environment Community Fund (April 2016 –)

Papua New Guinea is comprised of the eastern half of New Guinea island, the second largest island in the world, and 600 other islands. It is close to the equator, and located in the South Pacific. As the water supply infrastructure is inadequate approximately 1,000 ethnic groups living in the country are using unsanitary water sources with unstable supply such as rainwater and well water.

Furthermore, in the dry season damage such as drying up of wells occurs, so ensuring safe water is a pressing issue. In order to solve this issue, INGÉROSEC Corporation conducted a feasibility study and Sojitz Corporation and Toray Industries, Inc. will implement a project for solar-powered desalination plants in Manus Province, utilizing the Pacific Environment Community Fund (PEC)¹.

Japan proposed the establishment of the PEC fund in the Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM5), and made contributions to it, including a grant of \$4 million to Papua New Guinea.

Through this project, desalination plants comprised of ten solar-powered floor-standing units and five emergency-use portable units will be installed on Bipi island, Mbuke island, and Whal island in Manus Province during FY2016. The people in the islands will be able to use a stable supply of clean water for daily life. With these plants, ten cubic meters of water, equivalent to daily drinking water needs for approximately 5,000 people, can be supplied (this is the maximum daily treatment capacity). Furthermore, technical guidance pertaining to the maintenance and management of the plants will be provided by Sojitz Corporation to ensure that the local people will be capable of using the plants by themselves over a long period. The project will also install small plants in schools

and hospitals. Through collaboration with the Government of Papua New Guinea, it is expected that this will give the children on the islands an opportunity to go to school and also have a good effect on the sanitation level and quality of life of the islanders.

This project conforms well to the water supply, health and sanitation plan and Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Government of Papua New Guinea. It has been evaluated to be an experimental project that would be effective not only for the other provinces on the seacoast of Papua New Guinea but also for other island countries with poor water resources. Initiatives to secure safe water through taking into account the outcomes and lessons from this kind of experimental project are expected.

(As of August 2016)

*1 This is a \$66 million fund founded by the Oceanian countries to respond to the climate change problem.



Ten solar-powered desalination plants (reverse osmosis membrane method) were installed on a remote island of Manus Province. They can desalinate sea water and purify ground water which clear the WHO drinking water standards in a location with absolutely no water or electrical infrastructure, and makes daily life possible without depending on uncertain and impure rain water. (Photo: Sojitz Corporation)

Protecting the Forests of Papua New Guinea

Japan's support for sustainable forest management



Mr. Tatsuya Watanabe meets with officials of the Public Forestry Corporation at the branch office of the Public Forestry Corporation in Milne Bay Province Office, Papua New Guinea. (Photo: Masaya Nishimura)

Papua New Guinea has a land area approximately 1.2 times the size of Japan and is home to one of the world's largest rain forests. The rain forests serve not only the conservation of biodiversity, but also the production of timber, which is the major export item of Papua New Guinea. The forests are also a vital resource for people living in rural communities, who use the forest in various ways in their daily lives. However, due to the large-scale deforestation by foreign companies and also the expansion of agricultural areas due to the growth of the population, it is reported that the percentage of forest land in Papua New Guinea decreased from 82% to 71% during the 30 years from 1972 to 2002.

Finding measures to respond to the reduction and degradation of forests are an imminent issue from the perspective of tackling climate change. Much of Papua New Guinea's domestic emissions of greenhouse gases are caused by the reduction and degradation of forests. In response, the Government of Papua New Guinea prioritizes REDD+¹ actions and the development of systems to facilitate such actions. However, the forest distribution maps that support the measures for such efforts are out of date because they were compiled in the 1970s through the support of another donor country. As such, these maps do not accurately reflect the current realities of forest vegetation, and the borders between forested and non-forested areas are unclear. Due to a lack of human resources and financial resources, the necessary information management and updates for monitoring forest resources have not been implemented. There is therefore a strong need for improvement, from the dual perspectives of forest management and climate change countermeasures.

Since 2010 Japan has been providing assistance for the monitoring of forest resources, through grant aid and technical cooperation. A forest distribution map has been developed using high-resolution satellite images. In addition, a database has also been developed that enables integrated management of forest resource information. These efforts formed the basis for the construction of a PNG Forest Resource Information Management System. This system is capable of acquiring the latest forest coverage information,² which was previously impossible, and also estimating forest carbon content. Furthermore, a successor project was started in August 2014 and is scheduled to run until



Mr. Tatsuya Watanabe stands in front of a harvested tree (Papua New Guinea Rosewood) to show how large it is at a forestry site in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea. (Photo: Kiyoshi Suzuki)

August 2019. It supports the enhancement of the forest resource monitoring capabilities of the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA), which operates the system.

Mr. Tatsuya Watanabe was dispatched from the Forestry Agency of Japan to Papua New Guinea in 2011 as a long-term JICA expert. He believes that it is highly important for staff members of PNGFA and other persons involved to actually see forest sites by themselves in order to understand the significance of forest preservation. He says that he has taken PNGFA staff on field trips, sometimes requiring two- to three-day journeys by plane, vehicle, and boat, to visit and confirm the status of the forests that was analyzed through satellite images.

"Rather than forcing solutions onto the staff members, I tried to think and search for improvement plans together with them. As a result, they accepted me as a friend and we have also been able to share the joy of capacity-building by learning new techniques. I feel that this is a uniquely Japanese way of providing assistance."

The forest coverage map data that was compiled in the previous project was confirmed in June 2016 and is now due to be released to the public. It is expected to also be used by local governments, researchers and NGOs involved in climate change, and land owners.

Mr. Watanabe feels that there has been a good response, noting, "It may be part of the national character, but initially the Papua New Guinea administrative organizations were hesitant to release the research data publicly. However, they changed their minds and moved to actively publicize the data because they understood my repeated explanations about the benefits and importance of the information." Mr. Watanabe's explanations about the need to publicize data as part of the information infrastructure for appropriate social and economic development have thus been recognized.

The project is scheduled to run until 2019. In future, further measures will be critical for enabling the Papua New Guinea Government to continue to implement forest resource monitoring itself. Such measures include regular reporting on greenhouse gas emissions volumes, the formulation of plans for sustainable forest management, and the utilization of map data in local settings.

Mr. Watanabe says, "Papua New Guinea is one of the world's foremost forested regions, after the Amazon River basin in South America and the Congo River basin in Africa. Protecting Papua New Guinea's forests will mean that we can retain a global forest storehouse³ for carbon into the future." Through this project Japan is helping to promote sustainable forest management and measures against climate change in Papua New Guinea.

*1 REDD+ refers to initiatives aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) to which the further goals have been added (hence the "+" mark) of strengthening forest preservation and sustainable management practices, and enhancing the carbon capture and storage capacity of forests.

*2 This refers to information about the degree to which regions are covered by forests.

*3 Although it is important to ensure that atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases do not increase any further, including carbon dioxide emissions, which have the largest impact on global warming, forests also contribute to global warming prevention by absorbing carbon dioxide.

8. Europe

Many countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the European region of the former Soviet Union that had previously been under communist regimes have subsequently achieved democratization and liberalization. They are currently pursuing economic development based on market economies under democratic administrations. Japan has provided assistance for efforts such as the transition to

<Japan's Efforts>

Reforms had once slowed in the Western Balkans¹² due to the conflicts which occurred in the 1990s. However, assistance from donor countries and international organizations, as well as their own efforts for reform, have enabled them to graduate from the stage of receiving aid for reconstruction. Currently, they are at a stage where they require 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 jointly held by Japan and the EU in 2004, as its priority areas for development cooperation. Japan continues to provide assistance with the “promotion of sustainable economic growth” as its particular priority policy in developing countries in the Western Balkans.

Ukraine and Moldova, part of the former Soviet Union, are geopolitically important since they are located between Russia and the EU. The stability and sustainable development of these countries are indispensable for the stability of Europe as a whole. Assistance in their efforts to consolidate democracy and establish market economies is needed. In this connection, in response to the worsening situation in Ukraine since February 2014, Japan announced and is steadily implementing assistance amounting to approximately \$1.85 billion, which is one of the largest



School staff and children celebrate the improvement of heating equipment with support from Japan at the Stefan Nemanja Elementary School in Gornji Dragaljevac, Bosnia and Herzegovina. (Photo: Satoru Kusayama, Embassy of Japan in Bosnia and Herzegovina)

market economies, reconstruction of economic infrastructure, and addressing environmental issues. The aim is to further promote stability and development in these regions and in Europe as a whole, as well as to further strengthen relationships based on shared universal values (human rights, democracy, market economy, and rule of law).



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Motome Takisawa attends the handover ceremony for the “Project for Rehabilitation of the Elementary School “Stampar Makarije” in Podgorica in Montenegro provided through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project in September 2016.

scales on an individual country basis, to support Ukrainian reforms. Moreover, in response to the political crisis as well as the worsening of the situation in eastern Ukraine, Japan has provided approximately \$6 million for the early recovery of social services and peace-building in the eastern regions, and approximately \$30 million to provide humanitarian assistance and infrastructure restoration assistance in the eastern regions. In addition to the provision of funds, Japan is implementing support for democratization, including support for administrative and financial reforms, support for measures to fight against corruption, and media support through technical cooperation.

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 more actively provide development cooperation to developing countries in Europe. Japan also carries out initiatives with these countries, including the Visegrad Group,¹³ to share Japan's experience as a donor. At the same time, Japan is providing assistance to developing countries like those of the Western Balkans and Ukraine, taking into account their economic levels. In addition, regardless of the country receiving aid, Japan focuses more on results, and offering effective and efficient aid by utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience, while paying attention to the activities of other donor countries and international organizations.

Note 12: Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia

Note 13: Countries of the Visegrad Group: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia

Japan's international cooperation policy in the Europe Region

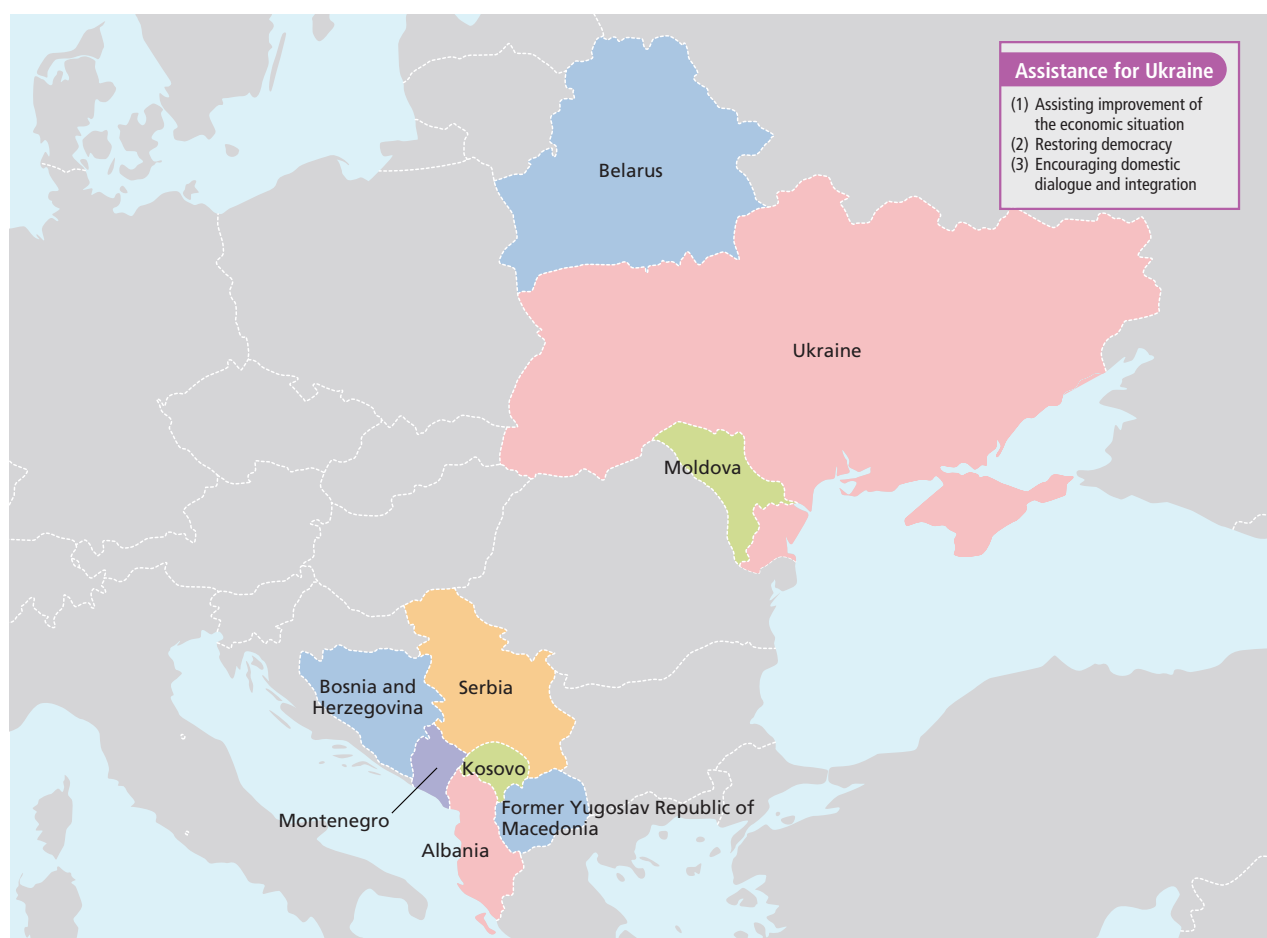


Chart II-15 Japan's Assistance in the Europe Region

Calendar year: 2015

(US\$ million)

Rank	Country or region	Grants			Total	Loan aid			Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation		Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A)-(B)		
1	Moldova	5.20	—	0.98	6.18	30.83	—	30.83	37.01	37.01
2	Ukraine	11.10	2.19	8.81	19.91	—	7.70	-7.70	12.21	19.91
3	Albania	4.20	—	0.42	4.62	10.89	2.81	8.08	12.70	15.50
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.99	0.70	3.45	11.44	0.65	1.11	-0.47	10.98	12.09
5	Serbia	1.88	—	2.80	4.68	0.78	—	0.78	5.46	5.46
6	Kosovo	0.18	—	3.79	3.96	—	—	—	3.96	3.96
7	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.28	—	1.34	1.61	—	4.33	-4.33	-2.71	1.61
8	Montenegro	0.27	—	0.13	0.40	—	—	—	0.40	0.40
9	Belarus	0.05	—	0.11	0.16	—	—	—	0.16	0.16
	Multiple countries in Europe	2.48	2.48	0.76	3.24	—	—	—	3.24	3.24
	Europe region total	33.62	5.37	22.92	56.54	55.24	63.66	-8.42	48.12	111.78

*1 Ranking is based on gross disbursements.

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

*3 [—] indicates that no assistance was provided.

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

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

*6 Country or region shows DAC recipients but including graduated countries in total.

*7 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.

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

Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro

The Project on Establishment and Promotion of Mentoring Service for Small and Medium Enterprises in the Western Balkans

Technical cooperation project (April 2013 – May 2016)

The three countries of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro, which are located in the Western Balkans, fell into negative growth due to the impact of the 2008 world financial crisis. Their growth rates have been no more than about 1% to 3% since 2011 when they recovered to positive growth. The growth of SMEs, which account for most domestic companies and hold the majority of domestic employees, is essential for these countries to recover from this situation quickly and revitalize their economies. However, SMEs in the Western Balkans faced difficulties such as an access to finance, administrative procedures, and unequal domestic competition. Furthermore, the support system for SMEs was also fragile, and there was a shortage of human resources who were able to provide support services.

In order to improve this environment, Japan implemented the Project on Institutionalization of Mentoring (2008-2011) with the objective of organizing and consolidating a mentor system to carry out direct consultation and advice for SMEs in Serbia. This project produced major outcomes, and the mentor system was introduced to Serbia. As the reputation of this mentor system has spread, Japan decided to support further dissemination and strengthening of the mentor system in Serbia and to support the establishment of a mentor system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro.

Furthermore, as a new endeavor, the project is implementing consultation meetings hosted by mentors for women entrepreneurs, in order to boost the participation of women in society. A woman manager of a Serbian company

that handles organic food products who applied to the mentor system felt that although her business was expanding it was difficult to communicate well with her employees and so

it would be difficult for the company to continue to develop as it had been.

She said that thanks to the advice given by the mentor she recognized the importance of obtaining ideas from the employees to make business operations better with the bottom-up approach by respecting and utilizing the first-hand views of workers rather than by a top-down approach. One of the mentors said "As the business grows larger, it becomes more difficult for the manager to solve all the problems by herself. In this context, support for management through the dialogue with a mentor is useful."

It is expected that economic infrastructure will be strengthened in the Western Balkans and that sustainable growth will be accomplished in the regions through Japan's support for establishment of a system with a focus on strengthening the support system for SMEs in this way.



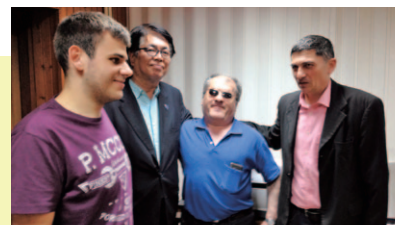
Capacity building programme for SMEs in Montenegro (Photo: JICA)



A yellow bus donated by Japan running in Belgrade, Serbia. It is used by citizens and recognized as a symbolic partnership project between Japan and Serbia. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Transforming Education with Braille Printers

Supporting education and work opportunities for visually impaired persons in Serbia



Mr. Hideaki Kaneko of Nippon Telesoft Co., Ltd. with visually impaired persons of the Union of the Blind of Serbia (Photo: Shuzo Fujimoto)

The Republic of Serbia, one of the countries of the former Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe, is a landlocked country about the size of Hokkaido and with a population of approximately 7.16 million people, equivalent to the population of Saitama Prefecture.

The Union of the Blind of Serbia is an organization that seeks to protect the rights of the blind and visually impaired in Serbia. It provides a variety of support services for free to its approximately 12,000 registered members, such services include managing and operating of braille libraries, publishing of braille books and magazines, printing of text books for visually impaired students for free, training on how to read braille, and supporting people with visual impairments to find employment.

This Union had provided support using braille printers since 1999, but these printers were more than 20 years old and many had become unusable. The remaining usable printers had problems with slow printing speed and frequent paper jamming. Moreover, braille printers were only installed at the Union's headquarters. This meant that people with visual impairments living in rural areas could not immediately use braille printers when they needed braille publications.

In order to improve the social lives of these people with visual impairments in Serbia, Japan decided to provide the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects¹ through financial support to the Union of the Blind of Serbia for purchase of high-quality braille printers and braille pin displays.

This Union used this Grant to purchase and install 5 new braille printers and 19 braille pin displays. A braille pin display is an electronic device that can display data from the computer and USB memory in braille format. This allows users to check the contents before printing, and to input braille documents as braille data. Until now, people with visual impairments always had to print out documents using a braille printer to acquire information. Now, using braille pin display, they can access information quickly while contributing to the saving of valuable braille printing paper.

Mr. Hideaki Kaneko, the president of Nippon Telesoft Co., Ltd., the manufacturing company that manufactured the braille

printers and pin displays sent to Serbia, says, "Our products can print braille and ink documents simultaneously, so that people who cannot read braille can also understand the contents. Not all teachers at schools for the visually impaired can understand braille. Our printers are also extremely quiet, which makes them particularly well suited for educational institutions. Extreme shortage of braille textbooks is part of the reason for the low transition rate to higher education and severe employment situations of visually impaired persons in Serbia. I believe further introduction of braille printers will help improve the educational environment in the country."

The braille printers that the Union of the Blind of Serbia purchased were manufactured in the Kumamoto plant. However, in April 2016, just before the delivery of the printers, the plant was hit by the Kumamoto Earthquake. In order to deliver the printers on time, the company could not wait for the plant to re-open. The company decided to prioritize the assembling of the printers and, when they were assembled, its employees used their own cars to deliver the printers to Fukuoka from Kumamoto, so that they were safely shipped to Serbia on time.

Looking back on that time, Mr. Kaneko says, "The printers were safely delivered to Serbia by overcoming the disaster, and the experience of this delivery of printers was very emotional for us. In Serbia, they offered us words of sympathy for the Kumamoto Earthquake and we were grateful to them for their words."

The five braille printers were installed in five locations of the Union of the Blind, including its headquarters. At the handover ceremony in Belgrade on May 16, 2016, a technician from Nippon Telesoft also attended and provided training on how to use the equipment to the employees of the Union.

Mr. Kaneko says, "My impression is that people with visual impairments in Serbia have a strong desire to participate in society and to advance in their education. There are still many places where braille printers are needed, in addition to the five locations where they were installed this time. I hope to continue to work with the Union of the Blind of Serbia to introduce more printers in Serbia."

Braille printers and braille pin displays are the kind of devices you can hardly see. However, such devices contribute to the creation of educational and employment opportunities for persons with visual impairments in Serbia, and thus help improve their social welfare.

*1 Grant assistance for the purpose of socio-economic development in developing countries based on the concept of human security, through which the necessary funds are provided for relatively small-scale projects that directly contribute to people at the grassroots level.



Staff members of Nippon Telesoft explains how to operate a Braille printer to members of the Union of the Blind of Serbia. (Photo: Shuzo Fujimoto)

Section 3 Efforts for Effective and Appropriate Implementation

Japan's ODA has, over many years, not only contributed to the development and growth of developing countries in various ways; ODA has also established firm bonds of friendship and trust between Japan and developing countries, and contributed significantly to improving Japan's standing in the international community, and by extension, to further ensuring the peace and prosperity of Japan. However, it was not without challenges and struggles. There were instances of frauds committed in implementing ODA projects, or they failed in delivering expected outputs or encountered delays due to unforeseen circumstances. Sometimes ODA projects had unanticipated impacts on the environment or local communities, or resulted in accumulated debt. Occasionally Japan receives feedback that the "visibility of Japanese assistance" is lacking, or that its objective has not been met.

The Government of Japan makes sure that none of these experiences were in vain, and to turn them into lessons for the future. To this end, the government has established evaluation schemes, endeavored to enhance transparency, and held dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society. To ensure that Japan's ODA leads to true prosperity for the people in the developing countries through effective and non-wasteful means, the government has established rigorous criteria that take into account environmental and social considerations, arrangements to prevent fraudulent practices, thorough dialogues and coordination with recipient countries, and detailed project management and follow-up processes. It is incumbent on Japan to continue to make these efforts ceaselessly, in order to implement more effective and appropriate development cooperation.

1. Implementation of Effective and Efficient Development Cooperation

The Government of Japan is committed to promoting effective and efficient development cooperation to be able to reap maximum effects from a limited budget. For this reason, the government is committed to enhancing unity between the government and implementing agencies

as well as strengthening collaboration with relevant actors, reinforcing the PDCA (project formation [Plan], implementation [Do], evaluation and monitoring [Check], and follow-up [Act]) cycle, and engaging in cooperation that draws on the strengths of Japan.

(1) Strengthening the Structure to Implement Development Cooperation

A. The implementation structure of the government

The International Cooperation Bureau of MOFA plays a central role in comprehensive planning of policies regarding development cooperation, including ODA, and coordinating overall policies of the entire government. The Bureau strives to implement ODA effectively by mobilizing the three schemes of assistance—loan aid, grant aid, and technical cooperation—in an integrated manner, as well as coordinating bilateral and multilateral cooperation (cooperation through international organizations). In addition, relevant ministries and agencies share information and exchange their views, and reflect their insights and experiences in relevant policies. One of the efforts for strengthening collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies is the Ministerial Meeting on

Strategy related to Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation. This Ministerial Meeting was set up under the Chief Cabinet Secretary for deliberating important matters concerning overseas economic cooperation and for implementing it strategically and efficiently. Its members include the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Finance, the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The Ministerial Meeting discusses a variety of themes and promotes development cooperation implemented by the government as one, in order to effectively and efficiently carry out development cooperation.

B. Partnership between the government and implementing agencies

MOFA works with JICA, the implementing agency, to be able to swiftly implement ODA reflecting various types of policies, such as the Priority Policy for Development Cooperation that MOFA formulates every fiscal year.

In October 2008, JICA, which was responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation and grant aid, merged with the overseas economic cooperation section of

the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which was in charge of providing loan aid, namely Japan's ODA loans. As a result, JICA has become the comprehensive implementing agency for ODA that provides technical cooperation, loan aid, and grant aid in an integrated manner. A portion of MOFA's work related to the implementation of grant aid was also transferred to JICA.

C. Strengthening functions of representation overseas

In order to strengthen policy dialogue with the governments of developing countries, “Country-based ODA Task Force,”¹ consisting of a Japanese diplomatic mission (Embassy of Japan), overseas offices of JICA and other agencies has generally been established in each recipient country of Japan’s ODA. The Task Force participates in the decision-making process for ODA policies such as Country Development Cooperation Policies and Rolling Plans after gaining a good understanding of the development needs of the recipient countries. In addition, the Task Force conducts consultations regarding policies with the governments of developing countries. Furthermore, the Task Force works with other donor countries and international organizations in making recommendations on the coordination and

review of assistance methods, as well as considering and selecting candidate projects for Japan’s ODA.

Japan has also adapted to the increasing momentum for aid coordination* in developing countries, in conformity with the formulation and review of the development strategies, sector programs (comprehensive project plans), etc. of the relevant country, expressed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).* Japan has been assigning coordinators for economic cooperation to specific diplomatic missions abroad since FY2006 to collect information and conduct research related to aid coordination. In addition, Japan has established a system to disseminate information on Japan’s ODA policies to other countries and make recommendations in the field.

Glossary

* Aid coordination

Aid coordination refers to the mechanisms by which multiple donors share information and work together to formulate aid strategies as well as plan and implement projects, in order to achieve enhanced aid effectiveness. In the past, aid coordination focused on collaboration and coordination among donors on individual projects, while in recent years, approaches have shifted to more comprehensive aid coordination in which donors provide assistance under shared strategies and procedures in accordance with the development policies of the recipient countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa but also in other nations around the world.

* Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

PRSP is a document introduced in 1999 by the World Bank and the IMF as a condition for heavily indebted poor countries (poor countries with enormous debt) to receive debt relief. This action plan for socio-economic development sets goals every three years in the areas of education, health, food security, and other areas, to ensure that funds released by debt relief are spent on measures to reduce poverty instead. The document is created by incorporating views of representatives from donor countries, NGOs, research institutes, and the private sector, under the ownership (proactive initiative) of the governments of developing countries.

(2) Efforts for a More Strategic Approach

To adopt a more strategic approach, it is important to reinforce a PDCA cycle and take into account more strategic approaches at each phase of the cycle. In policy-making, Japan formulates policies and goals concerning development cooperation while fully recognizing that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan’s foreign policy. In the process, Japan thoroughly assesses diverse factors such as: the situation around the international community including that of developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenge in

relation to Japan. In providing development cooperation, Japan strives to: strengthen coordination between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation; effectively combine grants, loans, and technical cooperation; and improve related systems and operate them flexibly. Furthermore, Japan conducts thorough evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and strives to feed the results back appropriately to the policy-making and program/project implementation processes, not only for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation but also for fulfilling accountability to the public.

A. Consultations with developing countries

In order to implement more effective development assistance, Japan holds close policy dialogues with developing countries to share mutual recognition and understanding. Japan implements ODA with emphasis on assistance requested from developing countries, to offer support that encourages development through the recipient country’s ownership (own efforts). At the same time, Japan

conducts policy consultations with relevant government officials of those countries at a stage prior to receiving a formal request. By doing so, Japan attempts to harmonize those requests with Japan’s ODA policy, by gaining a thorough understanding of the development policies and assistance needs of respective developing countries.

Note 1: Excluding some countries under the direct management of JICA Headquarters.

B. Program Approach

The Program Approach is an approach in which objectives for resolving specific development issues (program objectives) are established through consultation and other forms of contact with recipient countries, and concrete ODA projects of different schemes needed to achieve these goals are implemented.

For example, to achieve the “objective” of reducing

C. Country Development Cooperation Policy

A Country Development Cooperation Policy is Japan's country-specific ODA policy formulated on the basis of comprehensive assessment of the development plans and challenges of each ODA recipient country, taking its political, economic and social situations into consideration. The Policy concisely outlines the aim, basic policy and priorities of the development cooperation to each

D. Development Project Accountability Committee

The Development Project Accountability Committee is convened to exchange views with independent committee members who have knowledge and experience in the relevant fields, in order to confirm the relevance of ODA projects and increase the quality and transparency of ODA. The Committee, which has held meetings since 2011, plays a central role in the PDCA cycle. The Committee was established in order to implement ODA

E. Enhancement of evaluation

To increase the transparency of ODA projects and to improve accountability, Japan has been (i) enhancing a feedback mechanism, the so-called PDCA cycle (project formation [Plan], implementation [Do], evaluation and monitoring [Check], and follow-up [Act]); (ii) strengthening the Program Approach; and (iii) reinforcing “visualization.”

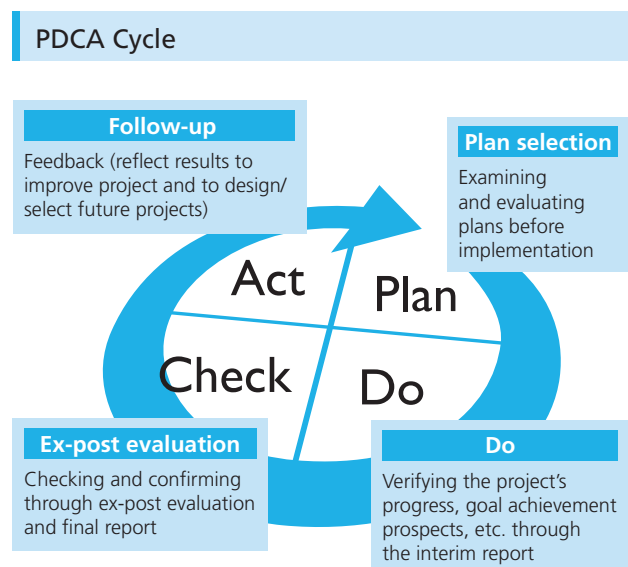
With regard to enhancing the PDCA cycle, ongoing efforts include: (i) formulating Country Development Cooperation Policies for all recipient countries of Japan's ODA; (ii) convening the Development Project Accountability Committee; (iii) setting indicators for individual projects; and (iv) strengthening the evaluation implementation structure.

In April 2013, Japan released the “Implementation of Strategic and Effective Assistance (Third Edition)” report for the purpose of enhancing the transparency of ODA projects and making continuous improvements in implementing the projects. In this document, the following initiatives were announced in order to strengthen the PDCA cycle: introduction of systematic numerical targets for grant aid projects (to enable reasonable targets to be set for each project); introduction of the PDCA cycle for Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategy; and introduction of a four-grade evaluation system for project evaluations. At the 11th meeting of the Administrative Reform Promotion Council in June 2014, experts commended the introduction of systematic numerical targets as an example of an improved measure that strengthened the PDCA cycle.

the maternal mortality rate in a specific region, “necessary projects,” such as hospital construction using grant aid and midwives training through technical cooperation could be implemented. At present, Japan is implementing the Program Approach on a pilot basis, and will draw on the experiences and results to strengthen this approach.

recipient country, and thereby, intends to show a clear direction for the development cooperation implemented through “selection and concentration.” The Policy is to be formulated for all countries eligible for ODA, and as of October 2016, Country Development Cooperation Policies (formerly known as “Country Assistance Policies”) for 113 countries have been formulated.

projects with increased effectiveness and to enhance their transparency. To this end, prior to carrying out studies for formulating new projects of grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation, the Committee holds exchanges of views regarding the details of the studies between external experts in ODA-related areas and relevant departments of MOFA and JICA, and to reflect past experiences and the perspectives of external experts in the new projects.



At the “Spring Administrative Program Review” conducted in June 2014, open discussions on the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) were held. Given the comments made during the discussion, a comprehensive external evaluation was carried out to examine the relevance, effectiveness, appropriateness, and other dimensions of the JPP system. Improvements were then made to the JPP system based on the results of this evaluation.

In addition, at the “Autumn Administrative Program Review” conducted in November 2014, open discussions

were held regarding the “Modality of the PDCA Cycle for Contributions to International Organizations,” and based on the comments made at this review, an evaluation to assess Japan’s contributions to international organizations was conducted. But the “public process of Administrative Program Review” implemented in June 2016, made a comment that it needs to improve the standards of international organization evaluations, for example, by listening to the views of third parties, so Japan obtained the views of experts and revised the evaluation items. The evaluation results were released on MOFA’s website in August 2016.

In order to implement ODA projects more effectively and efficiently, strengthening of the PCDA cycle at not only the project level but also the policy level is required. To this end, Japan implements policy evaluations of all aspects of economic cooperation policies based on the Government Policy Evaluations Act (GPEA) and MOFA implements ODA evaluations by third parties to evaluate from a neutral position.

Regarding third-party evaluations, evaluations are mainly carried out at the policy-level (e.g., country assistance evaluations and priority issue evaluations) and from the development viewpoints based on three evaluation criteria, namely, whether the policies and programs match the dominant ODA policies of Japan and the needs of the aid recipient countries (relevance of the policies), whether the goals that were initially planned have been achieved (effectiveness of the results), and whether an appropriate process was carried out until implementation of the policies (appropriateness of the processes).

Moreover, based on the idea that confirmation of how the implementation of said policies and programs affect diplomacy is important in an evaluation, since 2011, diplomatic viewpoints have been introduced as evaluation

criteria in addition to the developmental viewpoints.

In order to utilize the recommendations and lessons obtained from the results of the ODA evaluation in future projects and the implementation process, Japan communicates them to the governments of developing countries, including the relevant departments and bureaus. Furthermore, evaluation has the role of fulfilling accountability regarding how ODA is used and what its effects are, as Japan publishes the evaluation results widely on web sites, etc.

Meanwhile, JICA conducts evaluations of the respective grant aid, loan aid and technical cooperation projects as well as thematic evaluations. JICA conducts consistent monitoring and evaluations in the pre-implementation, implementation, and post-implementation stages for each project, and has established a consistent evaluation mechanism for these three schemes of assistance. These evaluations are conducted in accordance with the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance. Furthermore, ex-post evaluations by third party evaluators (external evaluations) are conducted for projects exceeding a certain amount of money. JICA also takes steps to enhance impact evaluations,² recognizing the importance of quantitatively assessing the effects of JICA’s operations.

MOFA takes response measures for the recommendations and lessons obtained from the results of the ODA evaluations, and reflects them in the policy formulation and the implementation of ODA.

MOFA also conducts policy evaluations on development cooperation policies in general, ex-ante evaluations on projects exceeding a certain project budget, and ex-post evaluations on pending projects that have not begun after five years, and incomplete projects* that have not been completed after ten years. These evaluations are carried out pursuant to the GPEA.

*** 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 following the decision 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 following the decision to implement the project.

Note 2: A method of verifying the effects of development operations using statistical and econometric methodologies.

2. Efforts for Securing the Appropriateness of Development Cooperation

Japan formulates and implements development cooperation policies based on the implementation principles outlined in the Development Cooperation Charter.

(1) Development Cooperation as a Peace-loving Nation

In the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan commits to promoting development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to securing peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. For this purpose, Japan sets forth the basic policy of “contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes,” i.e., promoting development cooperation that is suitable for Japan as a peace-loving nation. More specifically, Japan carries out development cooperation based on the following principles.

Japan takes steps to ensure that its ODA is used appropriately in developing countries when assistance is provided to governments that have been formed following political turmoil, or to countries where there are frequent outbursts of anti-government protests. Japan also undertakes careful reviews of its ODA assistance, by informing recipient countries that Japan takes seriously the situation of democratization, the rule of law, and basic human rights in developing countries.

The Development Cooperation Charter does not change the consistent principle that Japan will not use ODA for military purposes; it stipulates “Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes” and firmly maintains policies to promote development cooperation that is suitable to Japan as a peace-loving nation. On the other hand, in recent years the armed forces or members of the armed forces have played an important role in non-military activities such as measures to combat infectious diseases, public welfare for recovery and reconstruction after conflict, assistance for disaster relief, etc. There are an increasing number of situations in which the cooperation of these people for non-military

purposes is necessary to tackle important development issues in the international community. Based on these points, the Development Cooperation Charter clarified Japan's policies about dealing with the armed forces or members of the armed forces regarding development cooperation for non-military purposes, that had not been sufficiently clear before, under the principle of avoiding “any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts.” Examples of this type of cooperation Japan has implemented since the establishment of the Charter include training in disaster risk reduction for members of the armed forces of Ecuador and the provision of musical instruments to the Papua New Guinea military band. In order to ensure the appropriateness of this kind of cooperation, Japan is thoroughly implementing pre-screening by the Development Project Accountability Committee and post-monitoring. Furthermore, for fighting against terrorism and contributing to peacebuilding Japan ensures that the principles of the Charter are fully respected in order to prevent the use of Japan's aid supplies and financing for military purposes.

Japan also provides development cooperation bearing in mind the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining and enhancing international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(2) Impact on the Environment and Climate Change, and Consideration to the Socially Vulnerable

The environmental footprint and the impact on local communities needs to be taken into consideration in the process of economic development. Japan utilizes its experience of industrial pollution, including Minamata disease, in the careful implementation of Japan's ODA to avoid and minimize adverse effects on the environment.

When implementing development cooperation, Japan checks whether the counterpart governments or relevant implementing organizations have given consideration to the impact on the environment and local communities, such as the resettlement of residents and the violation of the rights of indigenous people and women. In

accordance with the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations* established in 2010, JICA has provided support to ensure that partner countries have given appropriate environmental and social considerations to avoid or minimize the potential undesirable impacts of development cooperation projects on the environment and local communities. These efforts lead to ensuring transparency, predictability, and accountability related to environmental and social considerations.

Japan also gives consideration so that its development policies do not have an undesirable impact on local communities, in particular, on those who are prone to

becoming socially vulnerable, such as the poor, women, ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities. For example, JICA updated the new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations in April

(3) Preventing Fraud and Corruption

In addition to the existing principles for implementation, the Development Cooperation Charter also articulates principles for effective and efficient development cooperation, and incorporates new principles for securing its appropriateness, such as preventing fraud and corruption, and considering the security and safety of personnel engaged in development cooperation.

Given that Japan's ODA is funded by taxpayers' money, fraudulent practices associated with ODA projects not only disturb the appropriate and effective implementation of development cooperation, but also undermine public trust in ODA projects, therefore, they are inexcusable. Accordingly, the Government of Japan and JICA make efforts, taking past incidents of fraudulent practices into consideration, to prevent such practices by ensuring the transparency of procurement and other procedures.

In 2014, a Japanese company entered into a plea agreement with U.S. judicial authorities for fraudulent practices associated with an ODA loan project in Indonesia and was found guilty in the United States. Furthermore, members of a Japanese company were indicted in Japan

2010. JICA follows the guidelines to ensure that due consideration is given to environmental and social factors in its preliminary studies, environmental reviews, and monitoring at the implementation stage.

on fraud charges with respect to ODA loan and other projects in Indonesia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam and were found guilty. Although MOFA and JICA had taken the aforementioned measures to prevent fraudulent practices, further steps are being taken to prevent recurrence in light of the occurrence of incidents which have undermined the credibility of ODA. These steps include strengthening the function of the Consultation Desk on Fraud and Corruption, strengthening measures against companies engaged in fraud, and encouraging companies to establish compliance systems. Efforts on the Japanese side as well as the efforts and cooperation of partner countries are essential to prevent such situations from occurring. From this perspective, Japan is also consulting with governments of partner countries and extending assistance to strengthen their governance. Furthermore, Japan prepared and distributed educational materials with the objective of raising awareness about preventing fraud and corruption by people involved in Japan's ODA projects and officials in the partner country governments.

* Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

"Environmental and social considerations" refer to taking into consideration the adverse impacts that a project could have on environmental and social aspects, such as impacts on air, water, soil, and nature including ecosystem, flora, and fauna, as well as the involuntary resettlement of people. The Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are ones to assist JICA to conduct necessary studies and avoid or minimize adverse impacts of their ODA projects when the aforementioned adverse impacts are anticipated. The Guidelines are also intended to assist JICA to support and ensure that ODA recipient countries can give appropriate environmental and social considerations in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on their countries.

3. Efforts for Strengthening Partnerships

As Japan's development cooperation is carried out in partnership with diverse actors, a variety of institutional reforms and other improvements are made to maximize its effects. For development cooperation implemented by the government and its associated agencies, the government strives to strengthen collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN), and the Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services (Japan ICT Fund). In addition, the

government also endeavors to enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing and assembling a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

Furthermore, in order to ensure that a wide range of relevant organizations and people cooperate to promote Japan's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda adopted in the United Nations Summit in September 2015, Japan established the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings, consisting of governments, NGOs/NPOs, academia, the private sector, international organizations, and various groups, which holds exchanges of views and promotes partnership among a variety of stakeholders.

(1) Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

With the globalization of the economy, the inflow of private finance into developing countries is currently about 2.5 times larger than that of ODA. Therefore, it is increasingly important to promote the contribution of private finance to development to address the financing needs of developing countries. In response to such a situation, the Government of Japan promotes quality infrastructure investment by way of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) as mentioned earlier (see pages 29), and in other sectors, Japan encourages private investments through the following PPP measures.

Various operations conducted by Japanese private companies in developing countries can yield a range of benefits to these countries by creating local employment opportunities, augmenting tax revenue, expanding trade and investment, contributing to the acquisition of foreign currency, and transferring Japan's high-standard technology. Aiming to facilitate activities by these private companies in developing countries, in April 2008, the government announced the Public-Private Partnership for Growth in Developing Countries, a new policy to strengthen partnerships between official funds, such as ODA, and Japanese companies. Accordingly, the government accepts consultations and proposals from private companies regarding PPP projects in which the activities of the private companies conducive to economic

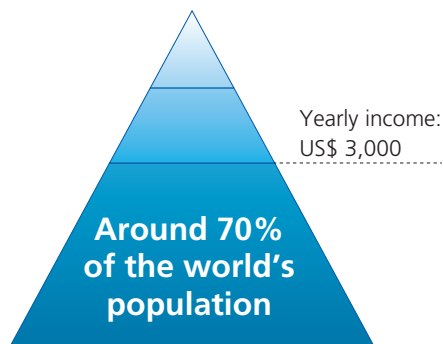
growth and poverty reduction in developing countries are coordinated with ODA. For example, Japan invited people from the electricity industry in Viet Nam to Japan to teach them about Japan's safe and efficient electricity distribution engineering technologies, including the hot line method.³

Meanwhile, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and Base of the Economic Pyramid (BOP) businesses* have been drawing increasing attention in recent years. CSR activities conducted by private companies are aimed at proactive contribution to solving the issues within local societies in which they operate. In addition, BOP businesses are targeting the base of the economic pyramid, and are expected to contribute to improving livelihoods and solving social issues. In order to promote cooperation between the CSR activities and/or BOP businesses of Japanese private companies and the activities of local NGOs and other organizations, preferred slots were created within Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects.* Japan also actively supports cooperation within the non-public sectors and authorized 21 such projects in FY2015.

In addition, Japan carries out PPP* that aims to implement highly public nature projects more efficiently and effectively through public-private cooperation. Japan provides assistance from the planning stage to the implementation of a project, such as institutional development and human resources development through technical cooperation, as well as utilizing Private-Sector Investment Finance and ODA loans.

Furthermore, international organizations, such as UNDP and UNICEF, promote inclusive businesses* by Japanese companies on the basis of the organizations' extensive experience and expertise in developing countries. For example, the UNDP utilized the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund to support the production and marketing of traditional products in Bhutan. It also considered selling those products in Japan through Japanese companies participating in the Business Call to Action (BCtA), an international initiative that encourages businesses that simultaneously achieve corporate profits and development objectives.

BOP Business Image



A. Preparatory surveys for PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business promotion

JICA implements two types of preparatory survey based on proposals from private companies to encourage Japanese companies with advanced technologies, knowledge and experience and have an interest in overseas expansion to participate in the field of development. In detail, this is a survey scheme based on proposals from private companies to assist the formulation of their project plans. JICA calls for a wide range of proposals from private companies for a feasibility survey* on PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business promotion, respectively, and entrusts feasibility surveys to the companies that have submitted such proposals. So far, JICA has selected 69 PPP

infrastructure project proposals such as water and sewerage system and motorway projects, and 107 BOP business promotion proposals in the areas of health and medical care and agriculture. Following the preparatory surveys for PPP infrastructure projects, some of these projects were authorized as Private-Sector Investment Finance projects. Through this scheme, JICA will utilize the expertise, funds, and technologies of private companies for the socio-economic development of developing countries and will support the overseas expansion of private companies.

Note 3: This is an engineering method that does not cause a power cut when power distribution line maintenance work is being done.

B. Partnership with Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and other entities

Incorporating the rapid economic growth of emerging and developing countries is of crucial importance for the future growth of the Japanese economy. In particular, although Japanese SMEs possess numerous world-class products and technologies, many businesses have been unable to take steps for overseas business expansion due to insufficient human resources, knowledge, or experience. On the other hand, it is expected that such products and technologies of Japanese SMEs and other entities will be useful for the socio-economic development in developing countries.

In response to these circumstances, MOFA and JICA proactively support the overseas business expansion of Japanese SMEs and other entities using ODA. Specific examples include: a survey for collecting basic information and formulating project plans necessary for the overseas business of an SME or other entities that contribute to resolving the issues of developing countries (Promotion Survey); surveys for studying the feasibility of using an SME's or other entities' product or technology in a developing country, based on their proposals (Feasibility Survey with the Private Sector for Utilizing Japanese Technologies in ODA Projects); and surveys to verify ways to enhance a product or technology's compatibility with a developing country and to disseminate them, based on a proposal from an SME or other entities (Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies).

These projects aim to achieve both the development of developing countries and the vitalization of the Japanese economy by utilizing Japanese SMEs' and other entities' excellent products and technologies. From FY2012 to FY2015, MOFA and JICA supported 396 SMEs' surveys and Verification Surveys. As a result, out of the 135 projects for which Promotion Surveys, Product Feasibility Surveys, and Verification Surveys have been completed before September 2015, 78% (106 projects) have ongoing overseas activities in the relevant countries.

As participating companies, business organizations and others have expressed many requests for further expansion of such efforts. Japan continues to proactively support the overseas

C. Grant aid for business/management rights

In FY2014, Japan introduced grant aid for business/management rights. By extending grant aid for public works projects that comprehensively implement the continuum of activities from facility construction to operation, maintenance and management with the involvement of private companies, this grant aid aims to facilitate the

D. Improving Japan's ODA Loans

ODA loans are expected to provide Japan's advanced technologies and know-how to developing countries, and thereby improve people's living standards. At the same time, Japan seeks to use ODA loans to tap into the growth of emerging economies, including those in Asia, which have particularly close relationships with Japan, and



Giving a lecture on the use of a mobile CTG to midwives and obstetrician-gynecologists at a healthcare center in the Republic of South Africa (Photo: MITLA Corporation)

business expansion of SMEs and other entities through ODA.

Furthermore, Japan provides grant aid (provision of equipment using SMEs' products) for this purpose. By providing Japanese SMEs' products based on the requests and development needs of developing country governments, Japan not only supports the socio-economic development of developing countries, but also supports the overseas business expansion of Japanese SMEs by raising the profile of the SMEs' products and creating sustained demand for them.

In addition, in order to assist the development of global human resources required by SMEs and other entities, the "Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System"* in which employees from companies are dispatched to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV) while keeping their affiliation with their companies was established in 2012. Through this system, Japan proactively supports companies to expand their businesses overseas.

Similarly, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) supports human resources development by accepting trainees for training in Japan and dispatching experts overseas, in order to develop the local human resources that will be an issue in the overseas expansion of Japan's SMEs. Furthermore, through the Global Internship Program to dispatch young business persons METI is working on development of the global human resources that will be responsible for the overseas expansion of the SMEs.

acquisition of business and management rights by Japanese companies and utilize Japan's advanced technologies and know-how for the development of developing countries. This grant aid was provided for a project to address water leakages in Myanmar and a project to address medical waste in Kenya by FY2016 (as of February).

contribute to the vitalization of the Japanese economy. In this regard, Japan will carry out further improvement of Japan's ODA loans to make them even more attractive to both developing countries and Japanese private companies.

Japan announced "Improvement Measures for the Strategic Use of ODA Loans" and other institutional improvements in

April and October 2013. First, in April, former priority areas were re-categorized into either “environment” or “human resources development,” and “disaster prevention and reduction” and “health and medical care and services” were added as new priority areas. Additionally, improvements were made to the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) scheme that was introduced to promote “Visible Japanese Assistance” by utilizing Japan’s advanced technologies and know-how as well as transferring technologies to developing countries. These improvements include expanding the scope of application of STEP and lowering interest rates. At the same time, Japan has been taking additional measures such as the establishment of the Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery (SECURE).⁴ Japan has also decided to make further use of ODA loans for developing countries that have income levels equal to or higher than those of middle-income countries. Moreover, in October, Japan introduced the Equity Back Finance (EBF) loan⁵ and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) loan.⁶ These instruments are designed to support, as needed, the development and application of effective measures to promote the steady formulation and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects by recipient governments.

In June 2014, Japan decided to utilize the “Sector Project Loan” that provides Japan’s ODA loans comprehensively for multiple projects of the same sector, etc. in a full-fledged manner. Japan also decided to further accelerate the implementation of Japan’s ODA loans by integrating the pre-qualification with project tender processes for Japan’s ODA loan projects when Japanese companies’ engagement is expected. In November 2014, Japan decided to introduce the Contingent Credit Enhancement Facility for PPP Infrastructure Development (CCEF-PPP).⁷

In November 2015, Japan announced follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure⁸ that would improve Japan’s ODA loans and Private-Sector

Investment Finance (PSIF)* by accelerating Japan’s ODA loan procedures and creating a new ODA loan scheme, among other measures. Specifically, the following measures are included: the government would reduce the period necessary for government-related procedures for Japan’s ODA loans that normally require three years to approximately one and a half years at most for important projects and to approximately two years at most for other projects; on the condition that JICA’s financial grounds are ensured, the government would introduce ODA loans with currency conversion option to countries that have income levels equal to or higher than those of middle-income countries as well as establish dollar-denominated forms of Japan’s ODA loans, Preferential Terms for High Specification, and Japan’s ODA loans for business/management rights; the government would add “special contingency reserves” in the amount to be committed in Exchange of Notes (E/N); and in providing Japan’s ODA loans directly to sub-sovereign entities such as local governments and public corporations of developing countries, the government decided to exempt the Government of Japan guarantee as an exception on a case-by-case basis at a ministerial conference if various conditions, including economic stability of recipient countries and sufficient commitment by recipient governments, are met. In addition, the measures set forth that pilot/test-marketing projects would be conducted through grant aid, etc. In May 2016 in the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure,⁹ Japan announced the further acceleration of Japan’s ODA loan procedures, and decided to streamline the period between the initiation of the project feasibility study (F/S) and commencement of the construction work to one and a half years at the fastest and aim for increased “visibility” of the approximate term necessary for respective procedures.

E. Private-Sector Investment Finance

Private financial institutions are often reluctant to finance projects by private companies in developing countries for reasons including the high risk involved. Considering such a situation, Japan uses JICA’s PSIF to directly invest in and provide loans for, and thereby assist the development projects by private companies in developing countries.

The Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for

Special Public Corporations announced in December 2001 stipulated that, in principle, no PSIF investments and loans would be made, except for projects authorized before the end of FY2001. However, due to the increased need to respond to new demand for funds for implementing high development impact projects through private sector engagement, JICA resumed the provision of PSIF to private companies on a pilot basis. For example, PSIF has been

Note 4: This is a mechanism under which Japan concludes international agreements for Japan’s ODA loans in advance with developing countries that are potentially affected by natural disasters that occur in the future, enabling a swift lending of funds for recovery if a disaster does occur.

Note 5: An EBF loan is provided for the equity investment made by the government of a developing country in the Special Purpose Company (SPC), the entity responsible for the public work project in the developing country, if a Japanese company is among the implementers of a PPP infrastructure project in which the government of a developing country, state enterprise, or other parties have a stake.

Note 6: A VGF loan is provided to help finance the VGF that the developing country provides to the SPC, in order to secure the profitability expected by the SPC, if a Japanese company has a stake in a PPP infrastructure project implemented by the government of a developing country.

Note 7: CCEF-PPP refers to loans that are provided based on the requests from SPCs to perform guarantee obligations, in order to encourage the government of a developing country to develop and utilize schemes that ensure the execution of off-take agreements, and thereby, promote PPP infrastructure development pursuant to appropriate risk sharing between the public and private sectors.

Note 8: The pillars of the content of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure are (i) Expansion and acceleration of assistance through the full mobilization of Japan’s economic cooperation tools, (ii) Collaboration between Japan and ADB, (iii) Expansion of the supply of funding for projects with relatively high risk profiles by such means as the enhancement of the function of JBIC, and (iv) Promoting “Quality Infrastructure Investment” as an international standard.

Note 9: The Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure was announced by Prime Minister Abe at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016. It incorporates the provision of financing of approximately \$200 billion by Japan-wide efforts as the target for the next five years to infrastructure projects across the world, including Asia, at the same time aiming for further improvement of measures, and strengthening the institutional capacity and financial grounds of Japan’s relevant organizations, including JICA.

provided for an industrial human resources development project in Viet Nam and a microfinance project for the poor in Pakistan since March 2011.

JICA fully resumed PSIF in October 2012. As of the end of 2016, a total of 14 investment and loan agreements have been signed, including the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (Class A Area) Development Project in Myanmar. In order to reduce the exchange rate risk of companies participating in infrastructure projects, JICA announced in succession the introduction of local currency-denominated PSIF (June 2014) and U.S. dollar-denominated PSIF (June 2015) for the PSIF scheme to supplement the existing yen-denominated PSIF.

Next, in November 2015 Japan announced follow-up measures of the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure that included acceleration of PSIF, expansion of the coverage of PSIF, and strengthening of the collaboration between JICA

and other organizations. The measures set out that JICA would start its appraisal process, in principle, within one month after an application was filed by private companies, etc., that the standard period for JBIC to respond to inquiries on projects was to be two weeks, that the government was to enable JICA to co-finance with private financial institutions, and that the government would review the requirement of the “no-precedent policy” and allow loans to be provided in cases where non-concessional loans by existing Japanese private financial institutions were impossible.

In May 2016 in the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure, Japan decided to consider accommodating regulations on the largest share of equity allowed, such as the expansion of JICA’s share of equity from 25% to 50% (the percentage should not make JICA the largest shareholder) for flexible operation and review of JICA PSIF, and to consider the possibility of Euro-denominated PSIF.

F. Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Social and Economic Development of Developing Countries

This private sector proposal-type program aims to deepen the understanding of excellent products, technologies, and systems of Japanese companies, as well as to examine the feasibility of their application to the development of developing countries, through training in Japan and locally-held seminars aimed primarily at government officials from developing countries. JICA calls for proposals from private companies, and the implementation of selected projects is entrusted to the companies that make the proposals. As a result, the projects and the private companies’ subsequent execution of the projects contribute to resolving the challenges of developing countries. At the same time, private companies can expect positive effects such as increased awareness of their company’s technologies, products, and systems in the relevant country, detailed execution of

businesses of a highly public nature, and networking with government officials in developing countries.

In FY2016, ten proposals were selected (of which four were selected for the “health and medical care special category” and “infrastructure system export special category” of the FY2016 supplementary budget, respectively). The proposals covered a wide range of sectors including health and medical care, transportation, energy, disaster risk reduction, and environmental management that make use of Japan’s technologies and know-how, as well as new sectors such as space development that utilizes infrastructure technologies. The proposals targeted mainly Southeast Asia but also extended over a broad geographical area including South Asia, Central Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

Glossary

* BOP (Base of the Economic Pyramid) business

BOP 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 approximately 5 billion people, low-income groups are attracting attention as a market with potential for growth. It is expected that incorporating low-income groups into consumption, production, sales, and other value chains will be useful in providing sustainable solutions to a variety of local societal problems. Examples: models that aim to improve nutrition through sales to the poor of nutrient-enhanced food for infants, models that aim to increase incomes by improving crop yields and quality through technical support related to high-quality mung bean cultivation for poor farmers, 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.

* Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security

This grant assistance provides the funds necessary for comparatively small-scale projects that directly benefit residents at the grass-roots level with the objective of socio-economic development in developing countries, taking into account the philosophy of human security (as a general rule the limit of provision amount is ¥10 million or less). The organizations eligible for this grant assistance are non-profit organizations such as the NGOs active in developing countries (locals NGOs and international NGOs; however, organizations covered by Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects are

excluded), local public entities, educational institutions, and medical institutions. Projects in partnership with the companies and local governments of Japan are also actively recommended.

* Public-Private Partnership (PPP) using ODA

PPP is a form of public-private cooperation in which governmental ODA projects are conducted in collaboration with private investment projects. Input from private companies is incorporated from the stage of ODA project formation. For example, roles are divided between the public and private sectors so that basic infrastructure is covered with ODA, while investment and operation/maintenance are conducted by the private sector. The technologies, knowledge, experience, and funds of the private sector are then used in an effort to implement more efficient and effective projects as well as to improve development efficiency. (Areas for PPP: Water and sewerage systems, airport construction, motorways, railways, etc.)

* Inclusive business

Inclusive business is a generic term for a business model advocated by the United Nations and the World Bank Group as an effective way to achieve inclusive market growth and development. It includes sustainable BOP businesses that resolve social challenges.

* Feasibility survey

Feasibility survey verifies whether a proposed project is viable for execution (realization), and plans and formulates a project that is most appropriate for implementation. The survey investigates a project’s potential, its appropriateness, and its investment effects.

*** Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System**

The Private-Sector Partnership Volunteer System is a system in which employees of SMEs and other entities are dispatched to developing countries as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) or Senior Volunteers (SV), and contribute to the development of global human resources of SMEs and other entities along with their overseas business expansion. The country of dispatch, occupation type, and duration of dispatch are determined through consultation based on the requests from companies and other entities. Volunteers are dispatched to countries in which their companies are considering business expansion. It is expected that the volunteers gain an understanding of the culture, commercial practices, and the technical level of their respective destination countries through their volunteering activities. They are also expected to acquire not only language skills but also communication skills, problem solving skills and negotiation skills, which will be brought back into corporate activities upon their return.

*** Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)**

PSIF refers to one of JICA's loan aid schemes, which provides necessary investment and financing to private sector corporations and other entities, which are responsible for implementing projects in developing countries. The projects of private companies and other entities in developing countries create employment and lead to the revitalization of the economy, but it is difficult to obtain sufficient financing from existing financial institutions in some cases, due to a variety of risks involved and the unlikelihood of high gains. PSIF supports the development of developing countries by providing investment and financing for businesses which are difficult to sustain by financing from private financial institutions alone but are highly effective for development. The fields eligible for this assistance are: (i) infrastructure development and growth acceleration; (ii) SDGs and poverty reduction; and (iii) measures against climate change.

(2) Partnership with Universities and Local Governments

Japan utilizes the practical experience and expertise accumulated by universities as well as local governments to implement more effective ODA.

A. Collaboration with universities

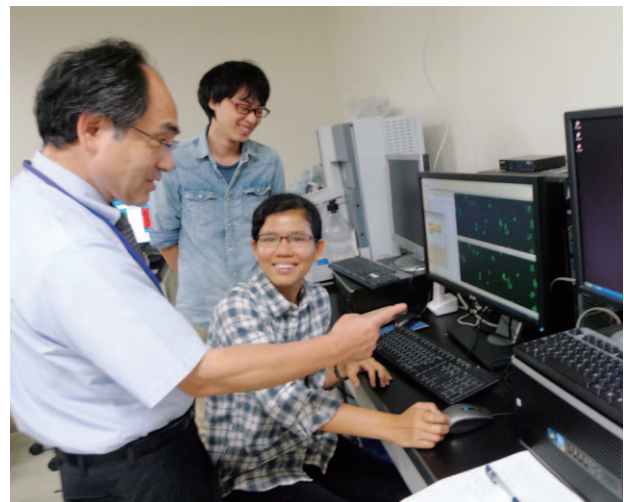
Some of the roles of universities are: to contribute to the development of developing countries; to develop human resources that will be responsible for international cooperation; and to sort out and disseminate the philosophy and theory of Japan's assistance. Taking these roles into account, Japan is promoting civil participation projects, including technical cooperation, ODA loan projects and JICA Partnership Program (JPP), jointly with various universities with the aim of broad intellectual cooperation regarding all aspects of the cycle of assistance, from sorting out the theory of the assistance to putting it into practice and returning education to the Japanese people.

For example, with the objective of developing advanced human resources who will be the core of socio-economic development in developing countries, Japan is utilizing the JICA Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) to accept young officials, etc. from developing countries as students studying abroad in a cumulative total of 33 universities, and 241 students were newly accepted in FY2015.

Furthermore, under an initiative for the development of African industrial human resources through industry-academia-government cooperation (ABE initiative), 148 departments in 71 universities throughout Japan

B. Collaboration with local governments

The various kinds of know-how possessed by the local governments of Japan are necessary for the development of the economies and societies of many developing countries throughout the world. For example, in recent years the growth and urbanization of developing countries has been remarkable, but on the other hand responses to environmental issues and infrastructure issues are not keeping up with the pace of growth; therefore it is considered that the cooperation of the local governments of



A trainee from Myanmar (seated) researches in the doctoral course of Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry & Pharmaceutical Sciences Department of Pharmacology of Okayama University as part of the "Project for Enhancement of Medical Education." (Photo: Okayama University)

are accepting trainees. Moreover, Japan will launch the Innovative Asia Initiative to encourage innovation in both Japan and Asia by accepting 1,000 competent students from Asia into Japanese universities, etc. to enhance the circulation of advanced and skilled human resources in these areas.

These kinds of cooperation contribute to the development of developing countries and also to the internationalization of Japanese universities.

Japan, which have accumulated rich expertise in the fields of water, energy, waste disposal, and disaster risk reduction, etc., is becoming more necessary and for this reason Japan has promoted the participation of local governments in ODA. Furthermore, from the viewpoint of the needs of the local governments, Japan is actively promoting the overseas expansion of local governments in order to encourage the revitalization and globalization of the local regions of Japan.

In FY2016 Seminars on Collaboration between Local Governments were held 15 times with the objectives of enhancing the potential of the local governments, etc. which will participate in development and international cooperation in developing countries, and thereby revitalizing the regions through internationalization, promotion of industry, etc., by sharing the experience, know-how, networks, etc. of local governments that have overseas expansion experience with other local governments and local companies including SMEs, and deepening their collaboration. In FY2017 Japan is further promoting overseas expansion by holding many more seminars to teach many officials from local governments about the appeal of implementing projects overseas and know-how in the field.

In July 2015 a framework under which JICA accepts proposals for grant aid projects as needed from local governments and the local governments participate in the grant aid projects was established. The achievements under this framework in FY2015 include the approval of projects by Kitakyushu City (1 project), and Yokohama City (2 projects). In April 2016 Japan established Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects in collaboration with local governments and set preferred slots for actively adopting projects that encourage the local governments of Japan to collaborate with local NGOs, local public entities, etc. and since then it has been actively supporting matching.



Members of the Fukuoka City Waterworks Bureau instruct members of Fiji Water & Sewage on leakage survey techniques in Nadi/Lautoka region in the west of Fiji. (Photo: Kensuke Onoe / Fukuoka City Waterworks Bureau)

Through these various efforts Japan is further encouraging collaboration with local governments.

The Philippines

Expansion of Participatory Local Social Development Based on IIDA Local Governance Model in Legazpi City, Philippines JICA Partnership Program (local government type) (July 2013 – July 2016)

At Legazpi City in the Philippines, initiatives for Participatory Local Social Development (PLSD) were being carried out by both the government and the residents, but they have not yet been expanded to the whole region because of insufficient know-how and experience. Therefore, this project was commenced with the objective of transmitting the advantages of Iida City in Nagano prefecture such as the urban development with the focus on the independence and uniqueness of the region that it has traditionally tackled, and Iida City's experience and know-how of resident participation and governance to Legazpi City in the Philippines, and putting them to good use there.

The project started with ensuring drinking water as an important theme for Legazpi City. The residents participated independently in the work such as digging wells and constructing simple waterworks and in a series of activities including making the water supply facilities a shared asset of the village as well as carrying out maintenance and water fee collection by themselves. In addition to the local residents, the Legazpi City administrative authorities, NGOs, the local Bicol University and leaders of the residents also proactively participated and cooperated. These initiatives and effects have gained the trust of the locals and have produced major outcomes. For example, the Legazpi City council approved the incorporation of participation-type development techniques in the development plans of all of the barangays (the smallest administrative unit) of the city.

Based on these experiences, this project constructed the first community hall in the Philippines and further resident participation-type governance is proceeding centered on

the community hall. The Taysan Resettlement Site Community Hall built in the Taysan resettlement site is managed and operated on a daily basis by the resident organization itself, and a variety of community activities such as regular meetings of board members of community associations, general meetings of the resident organization, a range of training sessions and seminars, regular medical examinations, feeding projects, backyard vegetable gardening and group cleaning campaigns are vigorously carried out at the community hall.



A project manager instructs local workers and Technical Working Group (TWG) of the Bicol University on "Identifying Issues by Residents." (Photo: Toshiharu Sato / JICA)

These initiatives not only revitalized the local area, but also presented an opportunity for the people of Iida City to gain renewed awareness of the value of the community halls they possess and the original approach to resident participation and governance. Now the initiatives have led to the revitalization of Iida City as well. In particular, the municipal employees, community hall employees, and leaders of the region have renewed their studies of participation-type development. It is expected that these kinds of initiatives will become a new model of international cooperation under which both the Philippines and Japan are revitalized.

Revision and Improvement of ODA Systems

In order to utilize ODA as an important tool of diplomacy with more efficiency within a limited budget the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan makes efforts to improve ODA systems. In recent years, it has been carrying out the improvement of loan and grant aid with the aim of meeting the huge infrastructure demand in developing countries and formulating projects which will benefit Japanese companies as well.

● Loan aid

In May 2015 Prime Minister Abe announced the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure. Through this initiative, Japan will provide approximately \$110 billion (approximately ¥13 trillion) for quality infrastructure investment over the next five years from 2016, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in order to meet the huge infrastructure demand in Asia. In November 2015, as follow-up measures of the initiative, Japan announced 12 measures for system improvement based on the pillars of (i) acceleration of assistance, (ii) encouragement of private investment and (iii) enhancement of the attractiveness of Japanese assistance.

As concrete measures, regarding ODA loans, for example, the Government of Japan will reduce the period of government-related procedures to provide Japanese ODA loans that normally require three years to approximately one and a half years at most for important projects and to approximately two years at most for other projects. Moreover, on the condition that JICA's financial soundness is ensured, the government introduced new ODA loan systems such as dollar-denominated forms of Japanese ODA loans, Japanese ODA loans for business/management rights, etc.

With respect to the Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) implemented by JICA, Japan announced that it makes efforts for promotion of acceleration and expansion of the coverage of PSIF and reinforcement of the collaboration between JICA and other organizations. Japan also decided to introduce new initiatives including the regulation for JICA to start its appraisal process, in principle, within one month after an application was filed by private companies or other entities and for the government to enable JICA to co-finance with private financial institutions, or other institutions. Furthermore, taking the opportunity of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, Japan announced the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure that aims to provide financing of approximately \$200 billion as the target for the next five years from 2017 to infrastructure projects across the world, and to improve systems, including further acceleration of Japanese ODA loans, etc.

● Grant aid

With the aim to utilize grant aid more effectively from March to May 2016, interviews with consultants, construction companies and trading companies deeply involved in grant aid projects were conducted under (then) State Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiji

Kihara, and the report was compiled in June. In the interviews, there were a large number of views focused in particular on (i) formulating projects that are appealing to Japanese companies, (ii) problems relating to the exemption of taxes, (iii) matters for which the recipient governments bear responsibility and (iv) improvement of cost calculation, so Japan intends to make efforts in the following directions.

Firstly, regarding the formulation of the projects that are appealing to Japanese companies, the government will improve the medium- to long-term continuity and predictability by indicating the possible countries and areas in which grant aid projects will be implemented in the future. Furthermore, the government will proactively consider formulation of projects that can lead to future loan aid projects and projects which collaborate with other schemes, and will also encourage formulation of projects which are to be proposed by private sector.

In terms of tax exemption, the Government of Japan will conclude a verbal note with the recipient government, clearly stating the items and the scope exempted from taxes for new projects. Furthermore, if problems related to tax exemption occur between the construction or procurement companies and the recipient government after conclusion of Exchange of Notes, MOFA and JICA will endeavor to solve the problems by negotiating with the recipient government promptly.

The matters for which the recipient government bears responsibility are already clearly stated in the Grant Agreement. However, the government will strengthen the preliminary surveys, and in the case that the recipient government does not consent to the matters for which it bears responsibility, the government will take strict measures, including deferring the request of projects for a Cabinet Decision, and has already begun implementing these measures. The policy is that the local embassy and JICA office will ask the recipient government to take the necessary steps in the case that the matters for which the recipient bears responsibility are not complied with, and in cases that are judged to be truly unavoidable regarding the individual situation such as force majeure, reserve expenditure will be applied flexibly.

Finally, regarding the improvement of cost calculation, in order to prevent the bid failures and losses which are frequently occurring today, JICA will ensure the period and expenditure necessary for improvements of the calculation operation by consultants, while carefully examining the requested amount promptly after request for cooperation from the recipient government was made, and improving the precision of the anticipated cost by utilizing preliminary surveys.

MOFA will collaborate with JICA, the related government ministries and agencies, and the economic community, and other entities, and at the same time improve the ODA system and advance studies for further utilization measures, in order to strategically utilize ODA.

(3) Partnership with Civil Society

In today's international community, a wide range of actors, including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are playing a bigger role in finding solutions to development challenges and achieving quality growth in developing countries.

A. Direct participation in assistance to developing countries through the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)

Founded in 1965 and marking its 50th anniversary in 2015, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program has dispatched approximately 40,000 people to 88 countries in total, contributing to the development of developing countries as an example of "Visible Japanese Assistance." The JOCV program is a participatory program in which young and skilled Japanese people aged 20 to 39 are dispatched to developing countries in principle for a two-year-term to assist socio-economic development in those countries, while living and working as volunteers with local residents.

The Senior Volunteers (SV) program is also a participatory program in which Japanese men and women aged 40 to 69 who have a wide range of skills and abundant experience engage in development activities for developing countries. The SV program is considered as the senior version of the JOCV program.

These volunteer programs contribute not only to the socio-economic development of the relevant countries, but also to deepening their people's affinity for Japan, and thereby increasing mutual understanding and friendships

In this regard, collaboration with civil society centered around NGOs is essential from the viewpoint of deepening public understanding and participation in development cooperation, and further expanding and strengthening social foundations underpinning such cooperation.

between Japan and these countries. Additionally, in recent years, the programs have drawn attention in the aspect that volunteers' experience is given back to society. For example, upon returning to Japan, volunteers contribute their services to Japanese private companies for the expansion of their businesses in developing countries.

In order to promote these initiatives, the Government of Japan is making it easier for people to take up positions in these volunteer programs by offering career support to those who have returned to Japan, along with enhancing public communication work to inform people of such possibilities as taking advantage of career breaks.*



A Senior Volunteer, Ms. Haruko Asatsuke, teaches Japanese language at a high-school in Belgrade, Serbia. Many students are interested in Japanese pop culture, anime and fashion, and are eager to learn Japanese. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

Glossary

* Volunteer system taking advantage of career breaks

Professionals working at companies, national or local governments, or schools are participating in the JOCV program and SV program by taking advantage of such arrangements as career breaks with a waiver of duty of devotion to service, thereby remaining affiliated with their organizations.

B. Assistance to NGOs and participation in NGO activities

Japanese NGOs implement high-quality development cooperation activities in various fields including education, medical care and health, rural development, refugee assistance, and technical guidance on landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance in developing countries and regions. They also provide prompt and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in sites affected by conflict or natural disasters such as earthquake and typhoon. In this way, Japanese NGOs are attuned to different local situations in developing countries and are able to carefully tailor responses to the assistance needs of the local people. Thus, Japanese NGOs can provide assistance at the grass-roots level, reaching out to local needs that are difficult to address through assistance by governments and international organizations.

Furthermore, MOFA regards Japanese NGOs that embody "Visible Japanese Assistance" as indispensable players in development cooperation, and therefore, attaches importance to collaborating with NGOs. Specifically, MOFA implements: (i) financial support for the development cooperation activities of NGOs; (ii) support for the capacity building of NGOs; and (iii) dialogues with NGOs.

In addition, based on the Development Cooperation Charter, MOFA and NGOs jointly developed a plan outlining the direction of their collaboration over the next five years and announced the plan in June 2015. Subsequently MOFA and NGOs conduct together the follow-up of the plan.

Ghana

Nutrition Improvement Project for Children under Two Years Old in the East Mamprusi District of the Northern Region

Grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects (February 16, 2016 –)

In Ghana while the poverty rate has dropped greatly based on the economic growth in recent years, other issues such as regional disparities have become more noticeable. In particular, the Northern Region faces chronic poverty. The nutritional condition of children under five years old, which is linked to the poverty rate, is aggravated in the region. Improvement of the nutritional condition of the children is not only a current urgent issue, but also early realization of the improvement is required from the perspective of the prevention of future poverty as well, so that the children can lead healthy and productive lives in the future.

With a view to solving these issues, Japanese NGO CARE International Japan collaborated with Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to develop a public-private sector collaboration project in 13 villages. The project aims to improve the nutrition of infants by utilizing the nutritional supplement KOKO Plus developed by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Moreover, efforts have been made to expand the outcomes of the project to another 60 villages.

There are two main kinds of activities. Firstly, workshops in which the participants can learn from each other about maternal and child health and nutrition, and cooking lessons using local ingredients are held so that the guardians of the infants can acquire knowledge about nutrition and health and practice appropriate dietary habits. Secondly, the project is also focusing on the development of female entrepreneurs. Female entrepreneurs will handle activities to spread knowledge of

nutrition and the sales of KOKO Plus, which means the women can earn income by themselves, leading to their independence.

As a part of the support for women to set up businesses, this project launched village savings associations

to handle small savings and loans in villages which have no financial institutions. As of September 2016, 157 groups have been launched, and currently training in operational methods is being provided while savings and loans have already started. Generally the residents of farming villages in Ghana are running independent businesses, so the project also plans to train female entrepreneurs for these associations in future.

This initiative plays a role in public-private sector collaboration while aiming to realize a cycle in which the guardians of infants can give breast milk and meals to their children appropriately, can support their household budgets with their own businesses in order to do so, and can support the nutrition of their babies using KOKO Plus.

(As of September 2016)



A partner organization serves as the facilitator of a VSLA Group meeting. (Photo: CARE)

C. Financial cooperation for NGO projects

The Government of Japan cooperates in a variety of ways to enable Japanese NGOs to smoothly and effectively implement development cooperation projects and

■ Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

MOFA provides financial support for the socio-economic development projects that Japanese NGOs implement in developing countries through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project scheme. In FY2015, 56 organizations have utilized this framework to implement 108 projects amounting to ¥4.1 billion in total in 35 countries and regions in such fields as medical care and health, education and human resources development, vocational training, rural development, water resource development, and human resources development for landmine and UXO clearance. In addition, as of October 2016, 46 NGOs are members of Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the government,

■ NGO Project Subsidies

MOFA provides subsidies to Japanese NGOs that conduct studies for project formulation, implement post-project evaluations, hold seminars and workshops in and outside of Japan, and implement other activities related to socio-economic development projects. The subsidies have a

emergency humanitarian assistance projects in developing countries and regions.

and the business community. JPF utilizes ODA funds contributed by MOFA as well as donations from companies and citizens to carry out emergency humanitarian assistance, including distribution of living supplies and livelihood recovery, for example, when a major natural disaster occurs or a vast number of refugees flee due to conflicts. In FY2015, 90 projects of 12 programs were implemented, including assistance to victims of the earthquake in Nepal in 2015, assistance to refugees and IDPs in Iraq and Syria, assistance for the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, emergency assistance in South Sudan, assistance to victims of the earthquakes in Afghanistan and Pakistan, assistance to victims of the flooding in Myanmar in 2015, and humanitarian assistance in Gaza, Palestine.

ceiling of ¥2 million and also up to half of the total project cost. In 2016, 13 organizations utilized these subsidies to implement activities, such as project formulation studies, ex-post evaluations, and seminars and workshops both in and outside of Japan.

■ JICA Partnership Program and other JICA activities

In some cases, JICA's technical cooperation projects are outsourced to the private sector, including Japanese NGOs, so as to make use of the expertise and experience of NGOs, universities, local governments, and a variety of other organizations. Furthermore, as part of its ODA activities, JICA conducts the JICA Partnership Program (JPP)* in which JICA entrusts projects that are proposed

by Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments etc. and are related to cooperation activities that directly assist local residents in developing countries. In FY2015, a total of 246 projects were implemented in 50 countries in the world. (Note: Projects implemented in FY2015 for all assistance schemes.)

Honduras

Project for Improvement of Primary Health Care with Emphasis on Maternal and Child Health in the Municipalities of Texiguat, Vado Ancho and Yauyupe in the South of the El Paraiso Department

JICA Partnership Program (JPP) (partner type) (August 2014 –)

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in Latin America and 64.5% of its people are obliged to live in a state of poverty. The indicators regarding maternal and child health are also in a worse situation than the average in the surrounding countries, with the mortality rate of children under five at 22.2 per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality rate at 120 per 100,000 live births. With a view to improving this situation, the Honduran Ministry of Health created the Nacional Plan of Health 2021 aimed at achieving its goals in the health area, and it emphasizes primary healthcare carried out through family and community-based plans and actions.

Three municipalities in the south of the El Paraiso Department (Texiguat municipality, Vado Ancho municipality, and Yauyupe municipality) are covered by this project. Approximately 13,000 people live in 52 villages. Among them are many villages where the people have to travel for one or two hours by car or more than four hours on foot to reach the nearest health center with doctors and nurses, so these are the isolated regions that health services are least likely to reach. For that reason, in response to the request of the Regional Health Office of El Paraiso, AMDA Multisectoral & Integrated Development Services HQ (Okayama City), an NGO began a health project targeted at the community level through the JPP.

While the Government of Honduras encourages women to give birth at appropriate places such as hospitals and maternal and child health centers, nearly half of all the births are still carried out at home in the region covered by this project. In order to improve this situation, the project carried out activities to make expectant and nursing mothers in the region aware of the importance of giving birth in medical facilities, by training the traditional midwives and health volunteers in the villages and improving the capability of the health center staff

responsible for prenatal and postnatal medical examinations. Furthermore, the local governments and residents cooperated to put in place mechanisms for solving the health problems of the region,

through the establishment of sustainably-operated community pharmacies by volunteers, and by organizing emergency transportation committees for transporting pregnant women to hospital when they are in a dangerous condition.

As a result of advancing these activities, in a little less than two years since the project started the consultation rate for prenatal and postnatal medical examinations in the six health centers in the project had increased by more than 30% and the number of births in medical facilities had also increased by 60%. The community pharmacies and emergency transportation committees established in all 12 villages in the project region are also being operated by the residents self-reliantly, leading to improved primary healthcare for mothers and children in the region covered by the project.

It is expected that this maternal and child health model based on the support of Japan will be disseminated by the local health administration to other regions facing similar problems. (As of August 2016)



Operational volunteers in front of medicine shelves at a community pharmacy (Photo: AMDA Multisectoral & Integrated Development Services)

D. Establishing a better environment for NGO activities

Further measures to support Japanese NGO activities other than financial assistance include programs for establishing a better environment for NGO activities. The objective of these programs is to further strengthen the

■ NGO Consultant Scheme

Under this scheme, MOFA commissions highly experienced NGOs in Japan (16 organizations were commissioned in FY2015) to address inquiries and respond to requests for consultation from the public and NGO

organizational arrangements and project implementation capabilities of Japanese NGOs, as well as develop their human resources. Specifically, MOFA carries out the following four programs.

workers, regarding topics such as international cooperation activities, ways of NGO organizational management, and methods for providing development education. NGO consultants also make themselves available for free lectures

and seminars of international cooperation events and other educational events providing opportunities for many people

■ NGO Intern Program

The NGO Intern Program aims at opening up the door for young people seeking employment with international cooperation NGOs in Japan and to train them for their contribution to Japan's ODA in the future. Through this program, MOFA seeks to expand the international cooperation efforts of Japanese NGOs and further strengthen the collaborative relations between ODA and NGOs. To this end, MOFA commissions international

■ NGO Overseas Study Program

The NGO Overseas Study Program covers the costs of the overseas training of mid-career personnel from Japan's international cooperation NGOs for a period of one to around six months, aimed at strengthening their organization through developing human resources. The training is divided into two types: Practical Training, through which participants will gain working experience at overseas NGOs or international organizations that have an excellent track record in implementing international development programs and giving relevant policy recommendations, in order to build up the personnel's

■ NGO Study Group and NGO Support Project

MOFA supports Japanese NGOs in organizing study group meetings to build up the capabilities and expertise of NGOs. Specifically, NGOs which are commissioned to implement the program conduct studies, seminars, workshops, and symposiums in cooperation with other NGOs as appropriate. This program is designed so that NGOs themselves strengthen their organizations and capacities by accumulating experience through the above activities and reporting or suggesting improvement policy in detail. In FY2015, study groups were organized on five themes: "Towards TICAD VI: African Development and the Role of NGOs"; "Evaluation Capacity of NGOs: How should the Organizations and Projects of NGOs be Evaluated?"; "Strengthening the Capabilities of Local NGOs in International Cooperation Activities: Including Measures to Strengthen the NGO Consultant Scheme of MOFA to Support Local NGOs"; "Support for Socially Vulnerable Children and Young People with Disabilities in International Cooperation and the Role of NGOs"; and "Survey on the Advantages of NGOs in the Bequest Donation Market." Activity reports and outcomes are available on the ODA website of MOFA.

In addition to MOFA's supports, JICA also provides

to deepen their understanding of NGOs and international cooperation activities.

cooperation NGOs in Japan to accept and train interns and pays for a certain amount of the training costs.

The NGOs that accept interns may apply to extend the length of the internship of "new interns" hired for 10 months by another 12 months as "continuing interns" for a maximum of 22 months of intern training. In FY2015, 18 interns were newly accepted into NGOs through this program.

practical capabilities; and Training Enrollment, through which participants will take fee-based programs offered by overseas training institutions, in order to deepen the personnel's expertise. Trainees can establish training themes flexibly based on the issues that their organizations are facing. Upon returning to Japan, trainees are expected to return the fruits of their training to their organizations by contributing to their activities, as well as to a wide range of other Japanese NGOs, by sharing information and enhancing the capabilities of Japanese NGOs as a whole. In FY2015, 16 people received training through this program.

a variety of training programs for NGO members, which include the following:

- (i) Basic seminar on project management utilizing the PCM method for individuals in charge of international cooperation
Equips NGO personnel with approaches for planning, designing, and evaluating projects in developing countries using PCM;*
- (ii) NGO human resources training and Regional NGO-Proposed training (Currently Training for organizational strengthening of NGOs by regional NGOs);
- (iii) Dispatch of domestic advisors for NGO organizational strengthening
Dispatches advisors with knowledge and experience relevant to domestic public relations activities, funds procurement, and accounting in order to strengthen NGOs' abilities in these fields; and,
- (iv) Dispatch of overseas advisors for NGO organizational strengthening
Dispatches advisors to give guidance on strengthening the necessary capabilities for effective implementation of overseas projects.

E. Dialogue with NGOs

■ NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meetings

To promote a stronger partnership and dialogue between NGOs and MOFA, the meeting was launched in FY1996 as a forum for sharing information on ODA and regularly exchanging opinions on measures for improving partnerships with NGOs. Currently, in addition to the General Meeting held once a year, there are two subcommittees which are the ODA Policy Council and

the Partnership Promotion Committee. In principle, both subcommittees are convened three times a year, respectively. At the ODA Policy Council, opinions are exchanged on general ODA policies, while at the Partnership Promotion Committee, the agendas focus on support for NGOs and partnership policies.

■ NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meeting

Since 2002, the NGO-Embassies ODA Consultation Meetings have been held to exchange ideas and opinions with Japanese NGOs that work in developing countries.

The meetings are held to exchange views on the efficient and effective implementation of ODA among NGOs and other actors.

■ NGO-JICA Consultation Meeting, NGO-JICA Japan Desk

Based on equal partnership with the NGOs, JICA holds the NGO-JICA Dialogue Meeting to promote the realization of more effective international cooperation, as well as public understanding towards and participation in

international cooperation. JICA has also established NGO-JICA Japan Desks in 20 countries outside of Japan in order to support the field activities of Japanese NGOs and to strengthen projects conducted jointly by NGOs and JICA.

Glossary

*JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

JPP is a part of the ODA programs in which JICA supports and jointly implements international cooperation activities for local residents in developing countries with Japanese NGOs, universities, local governments, and organizations such as public interest corporations. JPP has three types of schemes depending on the type as well as the size of the organization: (i) Partner Type (Main target: Project amount not exceeding ¥100 million and to be implemented within five years); (ii) Support Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥10 million and to be implemented within three years); and (iii) Local Government Type (Project amount not exceeding ¥30 million and to be implemented within three years).

* Project cycle management (PCM) approach

PCM approach is a participatory development method of utilizing a project overview chart to manage the operation of the cycle of analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of a development cooperation project, which consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation. This method is used by JICA and international organizations at the site of development cooperation.

(4) Partnership with International and Regional Organizations

A. The need for partnership with international organizations

The global challenges of recent years that transcend national borders and cannot be dealt with by a single country alone, such as poverty, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and health, require the unified effort of the international community as a whole. In this regard, collaborating with international organizations that have broad networks including in dangerous regions and a high level of expertise, is critically important for realizing Japan's policy goals based on the principle of Proactive Contribution to Peace.

The year of 2015, which saw the deadline of the MDGs, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda to replace the

MDGs, the establishment of a post-2020 framework on climate change, and the holding of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, was a pivotal year for UN diplomacy. Against this backdrop, it is an important endeavor to further strengthen collaboration with international organizations, in order for Japan to steer international rulemaking efforts.

The Japanese government also collaborates with a variety of other Japanese actors, including Japanese companies and NGOs, to implement assistance through international organizations.

■ Concrete collaborative projects with international organizations

In 2015 and 2016, Japan proactively contributed to addressing global issues in cooperation with international organizations including UNDP and UNICEF.

For example, Japan provided ¥4.453 billion (provisional figure) in grant aid for the “Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children” in Afghanistan through UNICEF. The project provided polio vaccines, periodic

BCG vaccinations, and periodic measles vaccinations and promoted public awareness of the importance of vaccination. Furthermore, Japan provides development assistance through UNDP in a variety of fields including poverty reduction, disaster risk reduction, gender, and improvement of governance primarily in the Middle East and Africa but also in other countries around the world.

■ Examples of policy coordination with international organizations

In the process of drafting the 2030 Agenda, Japan worked closely with the international community including UNDP, which served as the coordinator within the UN, to lead the discussions towards the formulation of the new international development goals.

In August 2016, UNDP took the opportunity of TICAD VI to hold the Global Launch of the Africa Human Development Report 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida who attended the event stated that Japan would collaborate with the international community, in particular UNDP, to further promote development of Africa and the empowerment of women in order to work towards gender equality and the acceleration of women's empowerment in Africa, the themes of the report.

In June 2016 Japan returned to the OECD Development Centre.¹⁰ The Centre is a think tank in the OECD that carries out surveys and research regarding the development issues of developing countries. Not only the OECD member states

but also emerging countries and developing countries that are not members of the OECD participate in the Centre. It plays an important role as a forum for policy dialogue on development in a variety of regions. Japan intends to actively cooperate with and take part in the Centre's activities, play a role in further strengthening relations between the Centre and Asia, and support the activities of the Centre including contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In December the same year, the international seminar “Global Development Trends and Challenges Emerging in Asia: Making the most of the OECD Development Centre” was co-organized by the Development Centre and MOFA. This seminar was the first major joint event since Japan's return to the Development Centre. Discussions were held on the efforts of the Development Centre, the necessity of strengthening relations between Asia and the OECD, the role that Japan should play, etc. It was an important step in further strengthening relations between the OECD and Asia going forward.

B. Examples of partnership with regional organizations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has recognized the strengthening of intra-regional connectivity as the most important priority and has built the ASEAN Community consisting of the Political-Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community at the end of 2015. Japan has supported ASEAN's efforts to strengthen connectivity by making use of Japan's experience with infrastructure development and improving the investment environment, with the viewpoint that turning a more integrated ASEAN into a hub for

regional cooperation is essential for the region's stability and prosperity.

Building the ASEAN Community and the subsequent integration efforts require even greater efforts for the resolution of remaining issues, including strengthening intra-regional connectivity and narrowing development gaps. Japan continues to advance proactive cooperation for the integration of ASEAN, while deepening the bonds of trust and friendship between Japan and ASEAN.

C. Partnership with other donors

Japan coordinates its development cooperation with that of other donors. In 2016, Japan held dialogues on development cooperation with the United States, the Republic of Korea and Australia. Amid the decreasing trend of the overall ODA budget of major donors, it is becoming increasingly important to cooperate and collaborate with international organizations and other donors to effectively utilize the limited ODA budget of each country for the development of developing countries and to address development issues by the international community as a whole.

In recent years, Japan and the United States have further strengthened their cooperation and collaboration. The “Fact Sheet on United States-Japan Global Cooperation,” which was unveiled during then U.S. Vice President Joseph Biden's visit to Japan in December 2013, highlighted development assistance and contributions to global security. Furthermore, based on this Fact Sheet the newly established senior-level Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue is regularly being held. In March 2016 the two countries held the Third Japan-U.S. Development Dialogue, and

Note 10: Japan joined the OECD Development Centre at the time of the Centre's founding in 1962 but withdrew in 2000 due to issues such as governance of the Centre. However, based on the improvement that has been seen with the Centre's governance, as well as the increase in the number of new countries taking part, Japan decided to return to the Centre.

discussed a wide range of development issues including the SDGs, the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, at which Japan served as the chair, TICAD, an expanded role for emerging donors and institutions and responses to other global and regional issues. When then President Barack Obama visited Japan in April 2014, the two countries released the “Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Global and Regional Cooperation,” outlining concrete forms of bilateral collaboration in Southeast Asia, Africa, and other regions.

In April 2015, the “Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Cooperation for a More Prosperous and Stable World” was issued when Prime Minister Abe visited the United States. This Fact Sheet lays out bilateral collaboration in various fields, such as development cooperation, environment and climate change, empowerment of women and girls, as well as global health.

In this context, Japan and the United States have collaborated on an array of efforts, including assistance for African women entrepreneurs, a UN Women project for realizing safe cities for women and girls in India, financial cooperation for unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance operations in Laos and for a group supporting women in Papua New Guinea, and seminars for women entrepreneurs and others who play active roles in Cambodia. Japan considers that strengthening such Japan-U.S. development cooperation would widen the scope of bilateral relations, and contribute to the further development of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

D. Proactive contribution to international discussions

Advances in globalization have rapidly increased the extent to which countries in the world influence and depend on one another. There are many threats and issues that are not problems of a single country alone but concern the whole international community and require concerted efforts, such as poverty, conflict, infectious diseases, and environmental problems.

In particular, 2015 was a year in which important international meetings were held, notably, the UN Summit that adopted the international development goals through 2030, i.e., the 2030 Agenda (September, New York), as well as COP 21 that adopted the new international framework on climate change for 2020 and beyond, i.e., the Paris Agreement (November-December, Paris), and the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction that adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, an international framework for disaster risk reduction until 2030 (March, Sendai). As such, 2015 was a key milestone year for the international community’s response to global issues.

Even before the international community’s discussions went into full swing, to work towards the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Japan played a leading role in establishing a truly effective new agenda by hosting the MDGs Follow-up Meeting, organizing informal policy dialogues, holding UN General Assembly side events, and proactively participating in the intergovernmental negotiations since January 2015. Furthermore, hosting the Third UN World Conference

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016 documents such as the G7 Ise-Shima Economic Initiative were adopted, and the G7 agreed to the promotion of the 2030 Agenda. In addition it produced specific outcomes regarding the promotion of such development cooperation fields as “quality infrastructure investment,” “women,” and “global health.”

Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, the so-called traditional donor countries, have been taking a leading role in carrying out development cooperation in the international community. In recent years, however, emerging donor countries such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Turkey also have had a significant influence on the development issues of developing countries.

This trend also appears within the framework of the G20. Consultation on development issues is now conducted, not only by the developed countries but also by a mixture of countries including emerging and developing countries. Japan facilitates discussions by encouraging the participation of emerging donor countries in various meetings to assist the alignment of their development cooperation with other international efforts.

Japan, with an experience in transitioning from an aid recipient to a leading donor, works with countries including emerging countries to promote triangular cooperation that incorporates South-South cooperation.*

on Disaster Risk Reduction in March was an essential contribution to the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Japan has contributed to the efforts of a sustainable and resilient international community through these efforts to address global issues.

Meanwhile, the OECD-DAC seeks to increase the quantity of assistance for developing countries and to improve its efficiency, through strengthening collaboration with emerging countries and diversified actors engaged in development, such as emerging countries and the private sector, and through more effective mobilization and utilization of public and private finance. Specifically, discussions are under way to revise measurement methods to ensure the proper assessment of each country’s ODA disbursements, and on ways to statistically capture a range of non-ODA development finance, including private sector investment and financing from emerging donor countries.

In addition, efforts for not only increasing the “quantity” of aid but also enhancing aid effectiveness (“quality”) have been made by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) in order to achieve international development goals such as the SDGs.

The Second High-Level Meeting of GPEDC was held from November 28 to December 1, 2016 in Kenya, with the participation of not only the governments of developed and developing countries but also a variety of organizations and groups involved in development

including civil society organizations, the private sector and parliaments. This meeting was the first High-Level Meeting held after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. Meaningful discussions were held about the effective contribution of development cooperation towards the achievement of the SDGs. In particular, on the grounds that the business community also has a major interest in the outcomes of sustained development, the necessity of further utilizing private sector investment in development was confirmed, and the importance of development of the investment environment, tax system reforms and promotion of public-private collaboration were discussed. Furthermore, regarding triangular cooperation, one of the effective tools for the achievement of the SDGs, Japan explained its approach for effective implementation including cost sharing, and gave a presentation on examples of Japan's efforts to promote the empowerment of women in Kenya. As a member of the GPEDC Steering Committee since August 2015, Japan contributes to international efforts to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation, building on its experience.

Furthermore, the Sixth Asian Development Forum* was held in March 2016 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and under the theme of "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

Voice from Asia" required national policy changes and enhancement of global partnership for the implementation of 2030 Agenda as well as key issues for inclusive growth in Asia such as infrastructure development and industrial human resources development were discussed from the perspectives of Asian countries in the meeting.



The Second High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC held in Nairobi, Kenya from November 28 to December 1, 2016.

Glossary

* South-South cooperation

South-South cooperation refers to cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and their own human resources. In many cases the cooperation, primarily technical cooperation, is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

* Asian Development Forum

This forum aims to form and disseminate the "voice of Asia" regarding development cooperation, on the basis of discussions on various development-related issues and future approaches by government officials from Asian countries, representatives of international organizations such as ADB, the World Bank, and UNDP, as well as representatives of private-sector enterprises, among other stakeholders who gather at the forum. It was established under the initiative of Japan and the Republic of Korea, and the first forum was held in 2010. Since then, a group consisting of the organizing countries, as well as past host countries including Japan has been playing a central role in its operation.

Aiming for the Improvement of ODA through Evaluation

In addition to the White Paper on Development Cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) publishes the Annual Report on Japan's ODA Evaluation, which provides an overview of ODA evaluation every year. The 2016 edition is the 34th version since the first report was published in 1982.

To begin with, why is ODA evaluation carried out? We have two objectives for the evaluations: 1) To contribute to the improvement of Japan's ODA management; and 2) To ensure accountability to the people of Japan for whether Japan's ODA has been implemented appropriately.

To pursue the first objective, which is to improve Japan's ODA management, it is necessary to use evaluation, a part of the feedback mechanism, the so-called PDCA cycle (project formation (Plan), implementation (Do), evaluation (Check), and follow-up activities (Act)) to examine whether Japan's ODA towards regions in the world has been implemented effectively and whether such ODA is truly contributing to the development of the recipient countries. If any room for improvement is identified, it will have to be addressed and reflected in Japan's future ODA activities.

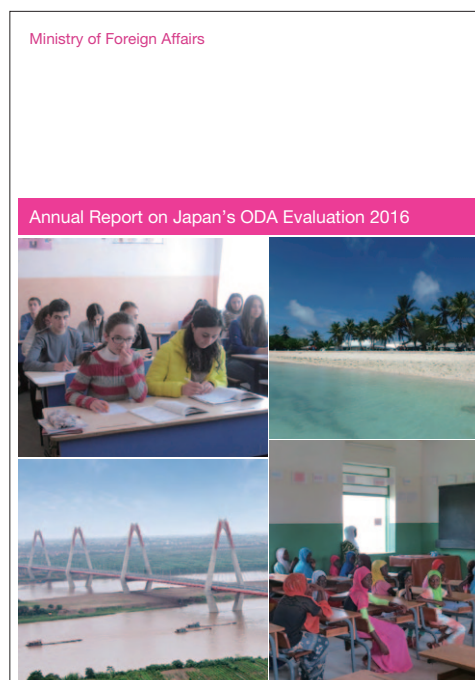
To meet these objectives, MOFA annually selects about eight ODA evaluation targets on the basis of factors such as priority themes and sectors of Japan's development policy, as well as the countries where Japan has implemented many ODA projects, and entrusts external experts to conduct third-party evaluations. The results of these evaluation studies and the corresponding recommendations for future improvements of Japan's ODA activities are published as evaluation reports.

Turning to the question of how Japan's ODA is seen from overseas, in an Opinion Poll on Japan (2015) in ASEAN (ten countries) more than 80% of the respondents replied to the question on Japan's ODA that "Japan's ODA is contributing to the development of my country" and also in an Opinion Poll on Japan (2016) implemented in five countries in the Middle East (Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia), 80% of respondents replied that "Japan's economic and technical cooperation is beneficial for the development of the Middle East region."

MOFA then publishes an annual report in pursuit of the second objective of ODA evaluation, which is to secure public support and understanding on Japan's ODA. The annual ODA Evaluation Report contains results of ODA evaluations conducted during the past year, as well as a brief description of how the Government should respond to past recommendations by external experts.

Based on the idea that evaluation should be carried out from an objective standpoint, the third-party ODA evaluation and the annual ODA Evaluation Report are managed and prepared by an office that is independent from the department in charge of ODA and specially designated for ODA evaluation in MOFA.

Reports of each evaluation and the Annual Reports are available to the public on the MOFA website. For further information on the evaluations, please visit the following link.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/kaikaku/hyoka.html>



4. Efforts for Strengthening the Foundations for the Implementation of Development Cooperation in Japan

(1) Efforts for Information Disclosure and Promoting Public Understanding and Support

The Development Cooperation Charter (decided by the Cabinet in February 2015) highlights the importance of gaining public understanding and support for development cooperation.

MOFA and JICA are encouraging public participation in development cooperation at various levels and in a variety of ways including: promotion of discussions and dialogues regarding development cooperation; promotion of development education; information disclosure regarding the current status of development cooperation; and dissemination of relevant information to various regions and a wide range of people. In addition, opportunities are provided for a broad range of Japanese nationals to directly participate in development assistance in developing countries and to experience ODA in the field. At the same time, Japan recognizes the importance

of human resources development, research cooperation, and public-private partnership (PPP) in order to respond appropriately to development issues, which are becoming increasingly diversified and complex. Similarly, it is important to enhance the understanding in the international community towards the concept of Japan's development cooperation, and the cooperation with educational and research institutions, such as universities, as well as NGOs is becoming increasingly important.

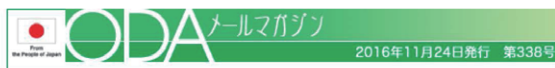
Furthermore, ensuring that Japanese assistance is known by many people in developing countries, not only inside Japan, is an essential process for the implementation of ODA projects. Thus, Japanese diplomatic missions and overseas JICA offices are making coordinated efforts to conduct public relations activities in developing countries.

A. Strengthening public relations, information disclosure and information dissemination

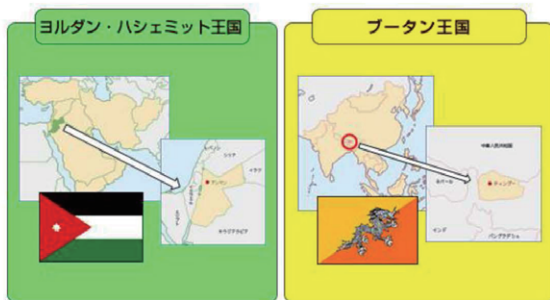
Both MOFA and JICA have websites related to ODA,¹¹ which are linked to each other, in an effort to release and disseminate accurate information to the wider public. In

addition, MOFA publishes an ODA email magazine, which introduces actual stories of experiences and episodes about development cooperation in the field from the staff of Japan's overseas diplomatic missions, members of JICA, employees of NGOs, and employees of private sector companies stationed in the field.

Since FY1993, MOFA has been making efforts to broadcast TV programs to increase Japanese people's interest in international cooperation and enhance their understanding. In 2016 the mini-program "Rediscovering the Good Things about Japan! The Treasures of Japan Recognized by the World" was broadcast on TV Tokyo four times and the special program "If I Change, the Future will Change: Search for the Treasures of Japan that Have Travelled Across the Seas!" was broadcast on the six station network of TV Tokyo. In the program the support to developing countries that is characteristic of Japan was



ODA メールマガジン第338号は、新シリーズ「国際機関と開発協力」第1弾としてヨルダン・ハシェミット王国から「ヨルダンの治安確保と安全維持のためにー国連プロジェクト・サービス機関 (UNOPS) を通じた日本の支援ー」、シリーズ「周年記念と開発協力」第2弾としてブータン王国から「日・ブータン外交樹立30周年」、シリーズ「TICAD VI」第13弾としてJICA本部から「TICAD VI サイドイベント「ジェンダー平等と女性のエンパワーメントが平和な社会を創るーアフリカにおける取り組みの課題と可能性について議論ー」と、国際協力局政策課から「命のパスポートが国境を越える」日本生まれの母子手帳が、世界中のお母さんの手に渡るまで<<ハイライトポスト掲載記事>>」をお届けします。



ヨルダンの治安確保と安全維持のために
国連プロジェクト・サービス機関 (UNOPS)
を通じた日本の支援ー

An ODA e-mail newsletter published by MOFA. The newsletter introduces support provided by Japan to a wide range of countries. (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/mail/index.html>).



The logo for the TV program titled "If I Change, the Future will Change: Search for the Treasures of Japan that Have Travelled Across the Seas!"

Note 11: MOFA ODA Website: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda>

JICA Website: <https://www.jica.go.jp/english> JICA's ODA Mieru-ka Site: <http://www.jica.go.jp/oda>



“Oriental Radio,” a popular comedy duo in Japan, introduces international cooperation at the GLOBAL FESTA JAPAN held in Odaiba, Tokyo in October 2016.

named as a “Treasure of Japan,” and many “treasures” which were rooted in and appreciated in regions around the world were presented. Furthermore, the program presented how the development cooperation projects are implemented in regions around the world and explained about the significance of providing development cooperation. Aside from TV programs, information on development cooperation was disseminated to the public through various media, including newspapers and websites.

Japan’s largest international cooperation event called Global Festa JAPAN is held every year around the International Cooperation Day (October 6).¹² In 2016, MOFA, JICA, and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) co-organized this event at Symbol Promenade in Odaiba, Tokyo on the weekend of October 1 and 2. A total of 269 companies and organizations, including NGOs, international organizations, embassies in Tokyo, companies, and relevant ministries and agencies took part, and approximately 100,000 people visited this event.

In addition, Japan conducts public relations activities overseas to promote a deeper understanding of Japan’s proactive international contribution through ODA. For example, Japan disseminates information while utilizing local news organizations by providing press releases when signings and handover ceremonies related to development cooperation take place. In addition, Japanese overseas diplomatic missions plan site-visit tours to Japan’s development cooperation projects for the local media to provide opportunities for them

B. Website for visualization of ODA

In October 2010, the ODA Mieru-ka Site (a website for the visualization of ODA) was launched within the JICA website to provide an easy-to-understand explanation of the current status of ODA projects and other aspects of the overall flow, and to further increase public understanding and support for ODA. Photographs, ex-ante/ex-post evaluations, and other information are being posted for



The opening ceremony of GLOBAL FESTA JAPAN

to report on Japan’s cooperation. Furthermore, Japanese diplomatic missions host various lectures and create websites, PR pamphlets, and other sources of information both in English and local languages.



The ODA Mieru-ka Site. (a website for the visualization of ODA)

Note 12: International Cooperation Day: On October 6, 1954, a Cabinet decision was adopted regarding Japan’s accession to the Colombo Plan (the first international organization for assistance to developing countries, established following World War II in 1951), leading to Japan’s initiation of economic cooperation. In this connection, October 6 was designated “International Cooperation Day” by the adoption of a Cabinet understanding in 1987.

enriched information, in order to explain project overviews and processes from project formulation to completion with a focus on loan, grant, and technical cooperation projects around the world.

Likewise, the MOFA website publicizes summaries of the status of specific achievements and lessons learned from the past Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human

C. Promoting development education

MOFA sends its staff to junior-high and high schools, universities, NGOs and other places to give lectures in order to provide information and explanation about Japan's international development cooperation and ODA. In addition to this, to promote development education, JICA holds the Global Education Contest¹³ (JICA has been the main sponsor since FY2011) in which participants can showcase photos, global education practices and programs that can be utilized for development education. Similarly, to assist development education, in response to requests from schools and other organizations, JICA sends former JOCVs and others as lecturers for the International Cooperation Lecture to speak about life in developing countries and share stories of their experiences, aiming for the promotion of cross-cultural and international understanding. JICA also organizes Visit JICA, which welcomes visits by schools to JICA Global Plaza, Nagoya Global Plaza, and domestic offices. In addition, the International Cooperation Experience Program mainly for high school students and the JICA Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students are held.

D. On-site ODA experience

Providing as many people as possible with opportunities to experience development cooperation by visiting project sites to see the actual situation of ODA is one of the most effective ways to deepen public understanding of ODA. In this respect, Japan also places much emphasis on support for on-site ODA observation through study tours (e.g. university seminars), and support for sending teachers and officials from local governments to ODA project sites. Additionally, partnership with travel agencies to

E. Promotion of discussion and dialogue

Information sessions are held throughout Japan regarding efforts related to ODA such as supporting SMEs through ODA. Likewise, lectures and symposiums to introduce trends in international cooperation and Japan's efforts are also held to engage in dialogue, as necessary, with the people interested in how foreign policy and ODA should be implemented.

Furthermore, JICA organizes roundtables and lectures

Security Projects and Cultural Grant Assistance projects, including projects which proved to be effective as well as those which proved to be deficient, in order to promote more effective implementation of ODA. Since FY2014, some of the information in these lists has been integrated into each project's page on JICA's *ODA Mieru-ka Site* in an effort to further increase convenience.



A MOFA official delivers a lecture under the theme of "International Cooperation as a Profession – From the Viewpoint of Practical Diplomacy" to approximately 500 students of the Faculty of Law, Hosei University in October 2016.

Furthermore, for teachers, there are various training programs such as the Training Program for Development Education Leaders and the Study Tour Program for Teachers in which teachers are dispatched to developing countries with the aim to utilize such experiences in their lessons.

implement experience tours and observation tours are being strengthened. Furthermore, JICA launched a program called International Cooperation Reporters in 2011, which invites participants from the general public and provides them with opportunities to visit ODA project sites in person and report at various events after returning to Japan. Ten International Cooperation Reporters were sent to Indonesia and Zambia from August to September 2015 and to Senegal in 2016, respectively, to observe Japan's ODA projects in the field.

with representatives from local industries governments, experts, and local university and school officials, utilizing its domestic offices such as regional centers and branch offices. Through these efforts, JICA aims to promote sharing of the experience of international cooperation from the different regions of Japan, thereby promoting regional revitalization.

Note 13: Former name: Development Education/International Understanding Education Contest (renamed in FY2009)

(2) Developing Human Resources and Solidifying the Intellectual Foundations for Development Cooperation

In FY2015, MOFA reformed the existing human resources program and launched the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development to find, train, and develop careers of peacebuilding and development professionals in a comprehensive manner. This program consists of: Primary Course, which provides domestic and overseas training for individuals wishing to pursue careers in the peacebuilding and development fields; and Mid-Career Course, which supports the career advancement of individuals who already have know-how and five or more years of experience in the peacebuilding and development fields. In addition, Career Development Support, which imparts skills and knowledge necessary to be appointed to positions, is offered to individuals seeking employment at international organizations and NGOs in the fields of peacebuilding and development.

Since 1997, JICA has offered internships to graduate students and other individuals who conduct research closely tied to development cooperation, and wish to play an active role in this field in the future. In FY2015, 109 individuals were offered internships at various workplaces, including the worksites of development consultants. Furthermore, based on the 2002 recommendations of the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform, the International Cooperation Expert Center was established within JICA in 2003 to offer professionals with specialized knowledge and diverse experience, opportunities to use

their talents at ministries and agencies, JICA, NGOs, and international organizations. As part of this program, JICA provides recruitment information related to international cooperation, human resources registration service, information on various training and seminars, career counseling, and other services on its PARTNER (Participatory Network for Expert Recruitment) website (<http://partner.jica.go.jp/>). In addition, JICA offers the Associate Expert Program and the Capacity Enhancement Training, among other types of training, to develop and secure international cooperation professionals.

Furthermore, the Senior Advisor System allows JICA to be staffed by experts with highly specialized capabilities and abundant work experience in developing countries. The JICA Research Institute, established in October 2008, conducts policy research based on actual experience in development cooperation using internationally recognized methodologies, while communicating with the governments of developing countries and the recipient communities of international development assistance.

In order to make use of Japan's strengths, the government will work with universities and research institutions and strive to reinforce the intellectual foundations to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

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Part III

Statistics and Reference Materials

Section 1 FY2016 ODA Budget (Initial Budget)

Chart III-1 ODA Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	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	5,422	-80	-1.5	5,519	98	1.8
Project budget (net)	11,402	80	0.7	11,673	272	2.4
Scale of projects (gross)	18,057	297	1.7	18,553	495	2.7
JP¥ exchange rate against US\$	¥110			¥120		

* In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

Chart III-2 ODA General Account Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	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	4,939	-78	-1.6	5,075	137	2.8
1. Bilateral Grants	4,083	-142	-3.4	4,153	69	1.7
(1) Economic development assistance and others	1,605	-62	-3.7	1,629	24	1.5
(2) Technical cooperation etc.	2,462	-80	-3.2	2,508	45	1.8
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	856	64	8.1	923	67	7.8
(1) UN and other international organizations	560	72	14.7	599	39	7.0
(2) MDBs etc.	296	-8	-2.7	324	28	9.5
II Loans	483	-2	-0.5	444	-39	-8.1
JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	483	-2	-0.5	444	-39	-8.1
III Total	5,422	-80	-1.5	5,519	98	1.8

*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

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

Chart III-3 Breakdown of the ODA Project Budget

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY 2015				FY 2016			
	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	7,978	248	3.2	44.2	7,942	-36	-0.5	42.8
Loans	10,079	49	0.5	55.8	10,611	531	5.3	57.2
Total (project scale)	18,057	297	1.7	100.0	18,553	495	2.7	100.0
(Reference) Recoveries	-6,655	—	—	—	-6,879	—	—	—
Net	11,402	80	0.7	—	11,673	272	2.4	—

*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

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

Chart III-4 ODA Project Budget (for the 10 Ministries and 2 Agencies)

(Units: ¥100 million, %)

Category	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	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	7,978	248	3.2	7,942	-36	-0.5
1. Bilateral Grants	4,835	-107	-2.2	4,843	8	0.2
(1) Economic development assistance and others	1,605	-62	-3.7	1,629	24	1.5
(2) Technical cooperation etc.	3,214	-45	-1.4	3,198	-16	-0.5
(3) Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account	16	0	0.0	16	0	0.0
2. Contributions to multilateral institutions	3,142	354	12.7	3,099	-44	-1.4
(1) UN and other international organizations	986	473	92.0	1,020	34	3.5
(2) MDBs etc.	2,156	-118	-5.2	2,078	-78	-3.6
II Loans	10,079	49	0.5	10,611	531	5.3
(1) JICA (Finance and Investment Account)	9,885	0	0.0	10,525	640	6.5
(2) Others	194	49	34.0	86	-109	-55.8
III Total (project scale)	18,057	297	1.7	18,553	495	2.7
(Reference) Amount received	-6,655	—	—	-6,879	—	—
Net	11,402	80	0.7	11,673	272	2.4

*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥100 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

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

Chart III-5 Financing Sources for the ODA Project Budget and Expenditure by Type of Assistance

FY2015 project budget

Gross ¥1.8057 trillion (1.7% increase)

FY2016 project budget

Gross ¥1.8553 trillion (2.7% increase)

Expenditure by type of assistance		Budgetary sources		Budgetary sources		Expenditure by type of assistance			
Grant aid 160.5 billion (3.7% decrease)	Others 1.6 billion (same as previous year)	General account 542.2 billion (1.5% decrease)	MOFA 423.8 billion (0.2% increase)	Total for 11 ODA-related ministries and agencies 118.3 billion (7.0% decrease)	General account 551.9 billion (1.8% increase)	MOFA 434.2 billion (2.4% increase)	Grant aid 162.9 billion (1.5% increase)		
Technical cooperation 321.4 billion (1.4% decrease)			Subscriptions/ Issuance of government bonds for contributions 227.5 billion (15.5% increase)				Special account 2.2 billion (87.9% decrease)	Subscriptions/ Issuance of government bonds for contributions 216.9 billion (4.7% decrease)	Technical cooperation 319.8 billion (0.5% decrease)
MDBs and others (Contributions/ Issuance of government bonds for contributions) 215.6 billion (5.2% decrease)			Special account 18.1 billion 39.2% decrease)				UN and other international organizations (contributions) 98.6 billion (92.0% increase)	UN and other international organizations (contributions) 102.0 billion (3.5% increase)	MDBs and others (Contributions/ Issuance of government bonds for contributions) 207.8 billion (3.6% decrease)
ODA loan, etc. 1.0079 trillion (0.5% increase)			Fiscal investment and Loan program etc. 1.0180 trillion (1.9% increase)				Fiscal investment and Loan program etc. 1.0843 trillion (6.5% increase)	ODA loan etc. 1.0611 trillion (5.3% increase)	
Net Amounts received ¥1.1402 trillion (0.7% increase) ¥665.5 billion		Net Amounts received ¥1.1673 trillion (2.4% increase) ¥687.9 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, %)

Category	FY 2015	FY 2016		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	14	14	-0.2	-1.4
Financial Services Agency	119	124	5	4.3
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	816	850	34	4.2
Ministry of Justice	212	256	43	20.4
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	423,810	434,187	10,376	2.4
Ministry of Finance	78,318	77,298	-1,019	-1.3
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	14,926	14,463	-463	-3.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,313	6,751	437	6.9
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,828	2,742	-86	-3.0
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	13,833	14,313	481	3.5
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	301	283	-17	-5.7
Ministry of the Environment	667	687	-30	-4.5
Total	542,156	551,918	9,762	1.8

*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

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

Chart III-7 ODA Budget Changes by Each Ministry and Agency (Project Budget)

(Units: ¥ million, %)

Category	FY 2015	FY 2016		
	Budget amount	Budget amount	Amount change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year
National Police Agency	14	14	-0.2	-1.4
Financial Services Agency	119	124	5	4.3
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	816	850	34	4.2
Ministry of Justice	212	256	43	20.4
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	465,269	475,646	10,376	2.2
Ministry of Finance	1,263,407	1,329,137	65,730	5.2
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	14,926	14,463	-463	-3.1
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	6,909	7,350	440	6.4
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	22,272	11,330	-10,941	-49.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	30,252	15,029	-15,223	-50.3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	301	283	-17	-5.7
Ministry of the Environment	1,216	775	-441	-36.2
Total (project scale)	1,805,711	1,855,256	49,545	2.7
(Reference) Amount received	-665,523	-687,912	—	—
Net	1,140,188	1,167,344	27,156	2.4

*1 In this chart, the "Amount change from previous year" and "Percentage change from previous year" were calculated in units of less than ¥1 million. Therefore, they may not correspond to the calculation results using the figures in the table.

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

Chart III-8 FY2016 Project Budget and Project Outlines by Each Ministry and Agency

1. Grant Aid

(1) Bilateral Grants

(i) Economic Development Assistance, etc.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant Aid (162,904)	Grant aid refers to cooperation that provides grants to governments and other entities in developing regions for the main purpose of developing these regions. In accordance with the request of the recipient government, the government of Japan provides funds to the recipient government or other entities for purchasing products and services needed for economic and social development. The recipient government or another entity then uses the funds to procure these products and services.

(ii) Technical Cooperation and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
National Police Agency	Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (14)	Invites countries, mainly those in the Asia-Pacific region, to Japan to carry out debates 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	 (14)	Introduces financial market systems and experiences to financial administrators of emerging market countries, and provides financial administration training for human resources development in emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	 (567)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Carries out dialogue on policies and facilitates 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 APT: supports the creation of high-quality telecommunications network; fosters training of IT researchers and technicians in the Asia-Pacific region; supports the pilot project to eliminate the digital divide; and supports improvement of infrastructure for the diffusion of broadband systems throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
Ministry of Justice	 (226)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Holds training sessions and seminars for criminal justice-related professionals in the Asia-Pacific region and others, as well as conducts research on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals. (2) Supports 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. Conducts comparative research on legal systems in the Asia-Pacific region, and enhances the overall system to develop Japan's human resources needed to assist Asian countries in further developing their judicial systems.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Budget for technical cooperation through JICA (149,049)	<p>(1) Technical cooperation: Technical cooperation refers to cooperation for the development of human resources who will take charge of socio-economic development in developing countries and regions, by making use of Japan's knowhow, technologies, and experience to namely contribute to the local development. It encourages the transfer of Japanese technologies, skills, and knowhow to developing countries, and/or the development and improvement of appropriate technologies suitable to respective countries. It contributes to the improvement of the local technologies as well as establishment and development of local institutions and organizations.</p> <p>(i) Dispatch of experts: Japan dispatches experts to developing countries to share skills and knowhow needed by government officials and engineers of recipient countries. In addition, experts work with these people to develop, raise awareness of, and promote the use of technologies and institutions that match the local context.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of technical training participants: Japan offers technical trainings and supports acquiring new knowledge in various fields for government officials and engineers who are expected to play a leading role in developing countries.</p> <p>(iii) Provision of equipment: Japan provides equipment for the purpose of technical cooperation, for example, as part of technical cooperation activities by experts.</p> <p>(iv) Technical cooperation projects: Japan provides an optimal combination of "dispatch of experts," "acceptance of technical training participants," and "provision of equipment" to design and implement project plans with relevant organizations of developing countries in a consistently planned and comprehensive manner.</p> <p>(v) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Japan assists developing countries in making urban, agricultural, transport and other development plans and in developing natural resources. In addition, Japan transfers skills, such as study and analysis methods as well as planning methods.</p> <p>(vi) Securing and development of human resources: Japan gets hold of and develops human resources such as experts who are indispensable to technical cooperation. Japan also conducts research and provides information necessary to promote the above mentioned projects.</p> <p>(vii) Citizen participatory cooperation: Carry out JICA Partnership Program (JPP) projects in order to promote international cooperation by Japanese NGOs, local governments and other organizations, as well as Development Education Enhancement Programs that contribute to promoting a deeper understanding of international cooperation.</p> <p>(viii) Dispatch of volunteers: A participatory grassroots technical cooperation that dispatches to developing countries Japanese people wishing to contribute to the social and economic development of these countries. The volunteers impart skills, knowhow, and experience by living and working together with the local people. There are two main groups of volunteers: The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers that dispatch young Japanese men and women between the ages of 20 and 39 to developing countries for two years in principle; and The Senior Volunteers that dispatch Japanese seniors between the ages of 40 and 69 to developing countries for two years in principle.</p> <p>(ix) Disaster relief activities: Contribute to the promotion of international cooperation through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and the provision of emergency relief goods to overseas regions, especially to developing regions, affected by major natural disasters, at the request of the government of the affected country or international organizations.</p> <p>(2) Operations to support overseas expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey conducted to support Japanese SMEs which plan to expand overseas businesses and contribute to meeting and responding to development challenges in developing countries. (SME Partnership Promotion Survey) • A survey conducted to examine the potential use of Japanese companies' products and technologies for Japan's ODA projects. The scope of the survey includes network building and information gathering to develop ODA projects. (Feasibility Survey) • A survey conducted to verify the usefulness of selected Japanese products and technologies through actual installation and operation of products. The products will be handed over to the counterpart organization upon completion of the survey. (Verification Survey) <p>(3) Studies: Japan designs cooperation programs, identifies and develops individual projects as well as confirms their relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency etc. In doing so, Japan ensures flexibility of the preparatory stage of project formation and accelerates the process. It also aims to create synergies among the three schemes (grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation). In addition, Japan collects and analyzes basic information regarding recipient countries/regions and the aforementioned development challenges in order to design and review guidelines for implementing regional and country-specific assistance as well as assistance policies and approaches, etc. concerning specific development challenges.</p> <p>(4) Project evaluation: From the pre-project phase to after the project's implementation, carrying out a systematic evaluation of project operations so as to improve future operations and fulfill accountability to the people.</p> <p>(5) Other: Provide assistance and guidance to emigrants abroad.</p>
	Management grant for the Japan Foundation (6,794)	The Japan Foundation efficiently and comprehensively conducts international exchange activities in cultural and other fields with the objectives of deepening mutual understanding between Japan and other nations, developing a favorable international environment, and contributing to the maintenance and expansion of harmonious relationships between Japan and other countries.
	Others (64,981) *Including facilities maintenance expenses	(1) Conduct policy consultations in order to implement efficient and effective aid, establish country-by-country aid programmes, and strengthen functions of the local ODA taskforce; (2) assess the effectiveness etc. of aid through examinations towards more efficient and effective aid; (3) expenses necessary for supporting the improvement of the environment for Japanese NGOs' activities and for ex-ante/ex-post surveys, workshops, and lectures implemented by NGOs; and (4) administrative expenses necessary for the implementation of ODA.
	Total	220,824

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Needed resources for technical cooperation for fiscal and economic policy (68,813)	(1) Holds seminars and trainings both in developing countries and in Japan. (2) Dispatches experts to developing countries. (3) Accepts guest members and researchers from developing countries. (4) Conducts research on the economic situation and the effects of economic policies of developing countries. (5) Supports project formation financed by ODA loans, and provide technical assistance related to these ODA financed projects (through JICA's Finance and Investment Account for technical assistance).
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (including Japan Student Services Organization)	Promotion of acceptance of international students (14,044)	In order to promote fostering of human resources that can play an active role in the global society, enhance international competitiveness of Japanese institutions of higher education, and realize the Plan to Accept 300,000 International Students of 2008, Japan promotes overseas studies of Japanese students and acceptance of foreign students to Japan, which will contribute to improving the necessary environment for fostering global human resources. There are currently approximately 208,000 foreign students enrolled at Japanese institutions of higher education and Japanese language schools (May 2015), with approximately 81,000 Japanese students enrolled at universities abroad (2014). (Examples of actual measures to achieve the plan) * Acceptance of foreign government-sponsored students: Invites 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: Provides learning incentive benefits to support privately sponsored foreign students in Japanese institutions of higher education, and students in Japanese Language institutions.
	Others (335)	Promotes acceptance of researchers and others from developing countries and dispatch of experts from Japan to developing countries in various fields, such as Japanese language education for speakers of other languages, education, culture, and sports. Also participates in government-to-government programs advocated by UNESCO, and cooperates with the initiatives of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).
	Total	14,379
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	(1,048)	(1) Develops human resources in the fields of health, medical, and social welfare in developing countries and others. Conducts surveys and makes plans for waterworks. (2) Promotes 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. Carries out projects for clinical studies on diseases endemic in developing countries. (3) Promotes appropriate and smooth operation of training programs. (4) Accepts vocational training instructors with tenure. Assists with the creation of appropriate skill evaluation systems in developing countries. (5) Provides support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and others.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(1,062)	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. (1) Expands global food production and promote investment; (2) Assists with solving global issues, including climate change; (3) Promotes sustainable forest management through the preservation of forests in developing countries, etc.; and (4) Implements programs for securing overseas fishing grounds for Japanese fishing vessels and promoting the sustainable use of international fishery resources.
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Project to promote the overseas development of quality infrastructure (936)	Secures the massive demand for infrastructure expected in the future and achieves the growth and revitalization of the Japanese economy by introducing high-quality Japanese technology, etc. through "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure." Specifically, support will be provided from beginning to end towards securing orders for projects from the upstream by (1) creating master plans regarding energy development, industrial park development, etc., (2) holding intergovernmental consultations, dispatching missions, etc. for establishing overseas development bases for Japanese businesses and supporting their obtainment of orders for infrastructure systems, and (3) feasibility studies for infrastructure systems.
	Project to develop emerging markets through the use of technical cooperation (2,400)	In order to promote the development of overseas markets by Japanese companies and the economic development of emerging countries, the following initiatives are implemented: (1) improvement of the business environment by transferring Japan's industrial policies and systems; (2) training of and dispatch of experts for fostering local human resources in developing countries, (3) overseas internships for young Japanese people and internships in Japanese companies for overseas human resources; (4) constructing networks and building communities from human resources friendly to or familiar with Japan; and (5) support for the development of goods and services that resolve social issues in developing countries.
	Management grant for the Japan External Trade Organization (7,233)	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 (1,685)	Carries out research concerning technical cooperation policy, Japanese language training, and other related projects.
	Total	12,254

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	(178)	Conducts the following initiatives in various fields relating to land, infrastructure, and transport (national land policies, transportation, improvement of social capital, etc.): (1) provides support for developing countries to revitalize their economy in the field of international transportation, and strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese enterprises; (2) projects to plan international cooperation exchanges; (3) cooperation to environmental and safety measures; and (4) promotion of overseas projects.
Ministry of the Environment	(358)	(1) Global environment protection: Promotion of the Clean Asia Initiative and operational expenses for supporting projects in developing countries, such as reduction of fluorocarbon. (2) Protection of air/water/soil environment, etc.: costs for the promotion of activities of global water environment improvement (Water Environment Partnership in Asia [Phase III]). (3) Waste management and recycling measures: To strengthen efforts in creating low-carbon, recycling based societies in Asia. (4) Promotion of projects for Co-benefits type environmental pollution control in Asia (Formulation of strategies for introducing Co-benefits type pollution control, demonstration of introducing Co-benefits type technology, and preparation of guidelines for introducing Co-benefits type technology).

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

(iii) Debt Relief and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Transfer to Trade Reinsurance Special Account (1,600)	Transfers capital to the Trade Reinsurance Special Account as a fiscal measure associated with the implementation of debt relief measures for HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries).

(2) Contributions to Multilateral Institutions (Subscriptions, Contributions, and Donations of Which are a Part of ODA)

(Unit: ¥ 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. (110)	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 (IAIS), and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) for emerging market countries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Voluntary and Assessed Contributions (283)	Contributions to ASEAN and assessed contributions to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
Ministry of Justice	Contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (30)	Implements and strengthens technical cooperation in the criminal justice area with countries mainly in the Southeast Asia region through contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations (UN) (5,809) Assessed Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities (PKO) (3,427)	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 placing more focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms; (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) (852)	From the perspective of human security of each individual, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) established under the leadership of Japan, assists projects of UN agencies 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, refugee problems, drugs, and infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS.
	Contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (7,390)	The UNDP, the core development organization in the UN system, aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. It delivers activities in 177 countries and regions focusing on sustainable development process, democratic governance, and building resilient communities. Japan provides contributions to its core fund, and also establishes and contributes to a range of context-specific funds to undertake efforts to tackle international development challenges and assist developing countries.
	Contributions to environmental issues (4,034)	Contributions to 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 global environment such as monitoring, research, technical assistance, implementation of, and compliance with treaties.
	Green Climate Fund (GCF) (38,507)	The GCF, whose establishment was decided in COP16 in 2010, is a fund to assist the reduction of greenhouse gases as well as adaptation to the impacts in climate change in developing countries. On May21 2015, Japan signed a contribution arrangement for providing \$1.5 billion. This brought the GCF over the threshold that the GCF could start its operation once 50% of the total amount pledged had been available, and then, the GCF started its operation.
	Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (2,439)	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 African, Asia-Pacific, and Middle East regions.
	Contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (4,035)	The UNHCR works to: (1) Provide international protection to refugees worldwide; (2) Provide living assistance to refugees, including water, healthcare, and shelter; (3) Promote durable solutions for refugee issues (voluntary repatriation to homeland, local integration, resettlement); (4) Promote the adoption of International Instruments concerning protection of refugees; and (5) Strengthen international cooperation for the protection of stateless persons.
	Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2,079)	UNICEF offers mid- to long-term aid for children, such as promoting maternal/child health, improving nutrition, HIV/AIDS, water and hygiene, and education, etc., as well as emergency assistance during and after natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF provides assistance to almost all developing countries in the world.
	Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (190)	The UNRWA provides assistance to Palestinian refugees such as education, medical and health care, and relief (including food aid, assistance in improvement of shelter, etc.), and welfare (operating community rehabilitation centres, etc.) through voluntary contributions provided by various governments and multilateral institutions.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (583)	The WFP strives to eradicate hunger and poverty by working primarily for economic and social development through food aid and emergency assistance towards sufferers, refugees, and internally displaced persons, etc., affected by natural and man-made disasters.
	Contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Technical Cooperation Fund (1,206)	In order to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the IAEA established Technical Cooperation Fund and conducts technical cooperation activities based on the request of developing countries, including dispatch of technical experts, provision of equipment, and acceptance of trainees in the field of nuclear power and non-power applications.

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assessed Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (3,264)	The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established to address global food-related issues, through collecting information, conducting research, providing policy advice to countries and implementing technical cooperation projects around the world.
	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2,952)	With the objective of eliminating hunger and poverty in agricultural areas, IFAD is providing grant aid and concessional funds for the recipient developing countries in the areas of agricultural development, rural community development, rural financial services, irrigation, storage, processing, etc. At the Consultation on the 10th Replenishment Resources, Japan pledged to contribute up to \$57 million for IFAD's activities from 2016 to 2018.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (3,775)	UNESCO aims to further promote justice, the rule of law, the human rights, and fundamental freedoms and to contribute to the peace and security of the world by encouraging understanding and cooperation among the nations and their citizens through education, science, and culture. It also promotes intellectual exchange across the world, and carries out projects to support developing countries.
	Assessed Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1,713)	UNIDO 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 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (196)	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 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (—)	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 this fund in FY2016 were compensated by the FY2015 supplementary budget (¥19.716 billion).
	Contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (191)	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 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) (220)	The Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) was established at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as an additional source of funds to promote the activities of the IAEA in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Through the PUI, the IAEA technical cooperation activities in the fields such as human health and healthcare, food and agriculture, water resources management, and environment are carried out.
	Contributions to the UN Women (623)	The UN Women aims to improve the social status of women, and conducts various activities to promote elimination of discrimination against women and girls, empowerment of women, and gender equality.
	Contributions to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (931)	The IPPF promotes initiatives in the field of maternal, newborn and child health, and reproductive health in developing countries. With support from about 170 member associations in the world, it conducts activities to help grassroots level initiatives.
	Contributions to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (20)	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, promotes initiatives to protect children's lives and people's health by disseminating vaccinations in developing countries. In the FY2015 supplementary budget, Japan contributed ¥2.044 billion. Contributions for 2016 equal ¥2.064 billion.
	Others (7,482)	Various donations and contributions are disbursed to UN organizations and other international organizations.
Total	91,918	
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) (12,682)	The IBRD and IDA, working towards the mission to reduce poverty and realize 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, technical cooperation, and human resources development for the improvement of policy.
	Subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA) (111,843)	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 Corporation (IFC) (1,704)	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.

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	Contributions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (8,479)	The ADB contributes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries through comprehensive economic growth, promotion of environmentally sustainable growth, and encouragement of regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. These contributions complement support financed by the ADB to provide loans for smallscale poverty reduction projects, and overall skills development in the developing countries.
	Subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (—)	Part of the ADB's ordinary capital resources consist of contributions to the ADB, which partly fund ADB's loans.
	Contributions to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) (39,270)	The primary work of the ADF is to offer grants and loans on more relaxed terms and conditions than the ADB's loans to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
	Contributions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (1,062)	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. It also provides technical assistance to national and regional governments, business associations, and public and private enterprises, in order to assist private sectors of AfDB member countries.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Bank (AfDB) (3,208)	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.
	Subscriptions to the African Development Fund (AfDF) (6,089)	The main activity of the AfDF is to provide financing on more relaxed terms and conditions than the AfDB for the developing countries of the African region.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (1,429)	The main business of the IDB is to provide loans mainly to 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) (—)	The IDB provides loans by raising funding from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries.
	Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank Fund for Special Operations (FSO) (—)	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) (944)	The IIC provides loans by raising funds from the international capital market through issuing bonds based on the subscriptions from member countries.
	Contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (188)	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) (15,000)	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 five fields: (1) climate change mitigation; (2) biodiversity; (3) international water; (4) land degradation; and (5) chemicals and waste.
	Other Contributions (5,927)	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	207,824
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Assessed Contributions etc. (85)	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) (4,125)	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 (1,337)	With the objective of helping to resolve the various issues in the area of global health, funds are disbursed to WHO, which conducts countermeasures against infectious diseases, and to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which promotes AIDS control measures.
	Assessed Contributions, etc. to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (839)	(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	6,301

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (473)	With the aim to achieve world food security and to address global issues, conducts initiatives including creation of statistical information, climate change control, improving nutrition, drafting of international standards related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), support for the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), assistance related to building food value chains in Asia and Africa, and technical assistance and human resources development related to fisheries promotion.
	Contributions to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) (64)	Through Food for Work (community-based agricultural development projects that offer food in exchange for labor), implements projects to restore the infrastructure for cultivating rice with the initiative of farmers and increase mid- to long-term productivity of rice in post-crisis/post-conflict African countries.
	Contributions to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (166)	Conducts research and dissemination related to increasing food production and improving sustainable agricultural productivity in developing countries, through the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Consortium.
	Contributions to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) (85)	With the aim to improve global animal health, establishes roadmaps to prevent epidemics such as foot and mouth disease, collects, analyzes, and provides information on infectious animal diseases, and provides technical support and advice on preventing epidemics of animal diseases.
	Contributions and others (892)	Contributions and other assistance to projects undertaken by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Mekong River Commission (MRC), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), United Nations University (UNU), Asian Productivity Organization (APO), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), etc. in order to contribute to solve various issues in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
	Total	1,680
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (190)	Contributions to the operation of projects such as the promotion of investment and technology transfer in developing countries by Japanese companies conducted by the Investment and Technology Promotion Office, Tokyo (UNIDO ITPO Tokyo) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in order to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries.
	Contributions and others (985)	Assessed contributions to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Secretariat, contributions to the WIPO, ASEAN-Japan Centre (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan-ASEAN Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee, APEC Business Advisory Council, and the OECD Development Centre.
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Contributions and others (106)	Contributions and assessed contributions to international organizations (ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, the World Meteorological Organization) that are associated with development and technical cooperation in the fields of tourism and meteorology.
Ministry of the Environment	Contributions and others (417)	Contributions and assessed contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme – International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC), the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Wetlands International (WI), as well as contributions to the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Asia Pacific Region Secretariat.

2. Loans and Other Aid

(Unit: ¥ million)

Ministry or Agency	Project Name (budget)	Project Outlines
Ministry of Finance	ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance (1,052,500)	Loan aid refers to cooperation that provides funds, mainly for the purpose of contributing to the development of the developing countries and regions, with concessional conditions in terms of interest rates, repayment periods, etc. so that the terms and conditions do not put a heavy burden on developing countries and regions. Loan aid consists of: "ODA loans," which are provided to governments or other entities of developing countries and regions for funds necessary for implementing development projects, or necessary for achieving plans concerning the economic stability of these countries and regions; and "Private Sector Investment Finance" which provide loans or equity necessary for the implementation of development projects to corporations and other entities in Japan or developing countries and regions.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Loans for overseas fishery cooperation operations (8,588)	In order to contribute to the 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 financing 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 from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2014	2015	Percentage change from previous year
ODA	Bilateral	Grants	5,201	4,999	-3.9
		Grant aid	2,567	2,627	2.3
		Technical cooperation	2,634	2,372	-9.9
		Loan aid	884	1,117	26.3
	(Bilateral) Total		6,085	6,116	0.5
	Contributions to multilateral institutions		3,355	3,055	-8.9
	(ODA) Total		9,440	9,171	-2.8
(% of GNI)		(0.20)	(0.21)		
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Official credits (over one year)		90	126	40.9
	Direct investment finances		-2,238	-403	82.0
	Concessional lending to multilateral institutions		—	—	—
	(OOF) Total*4		-2,148	-277	87.1
Private flows (PF)	Export credits (over one year)		1,063	2,250	111.7
	Direct investment		44,399	44,505	0.2
	Other bilateral securities investments		7,328	2,845	-61.2
	Concessional loans to multilateral agencies		-1,180	193	116.4
	(PF) Total*4		51,609	49,793	-3.5
Grants by private non-profit agencies		467	498	6.7	
Total resource flows		59,368	59,186	-0.3	
(% of GNI)		(1.24)	(1.37)		
Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion)		4,786.4	4,313.6	-9.9	

*1 The 2014 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥105.8475; the 2015 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥121.0023 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee, DAC).

*2 Including assistance to graduated countries.

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

*4 OOF: Other Official Flows, PF: Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

Item		Calendar year	2014	2015	Percentage change from previous year
Grants			5,196.8	4,991.2	-4.0
Technical cooperation			1,997.2	1,763.7	-11.7

* Excluding assistance to 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, unit: US\$ million)

Income group	2014	2015	Number of Japan's ODA recipients (2015)
LDCs	2,303.3	2,479.6	48
LICs	74.6	187.2	3
LMICs	1,915.1	1,820.7	36
UMICs	-216.0	-492.8	54
Unclassifiable	2,051.6	2,152.8	—
Total	6,128.6	6,147.4	141

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

*2 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

*3 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spread across multiple recipient countries.

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

*5 See Chart III-37 of page 262 DAC List of ODA 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 a 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 2011-2013	HAI ^(*)	EVI ^(*)
Less than or equal to US\$1,035	60 or less	36 or more

Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2011-2013	HAI ^(*)	EVI ^(*)
More than or equal to US\$1,242	66 or more	32 or less

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GNI 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.

(*1) HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Assets 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 enrollment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

(*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) merchandise 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.

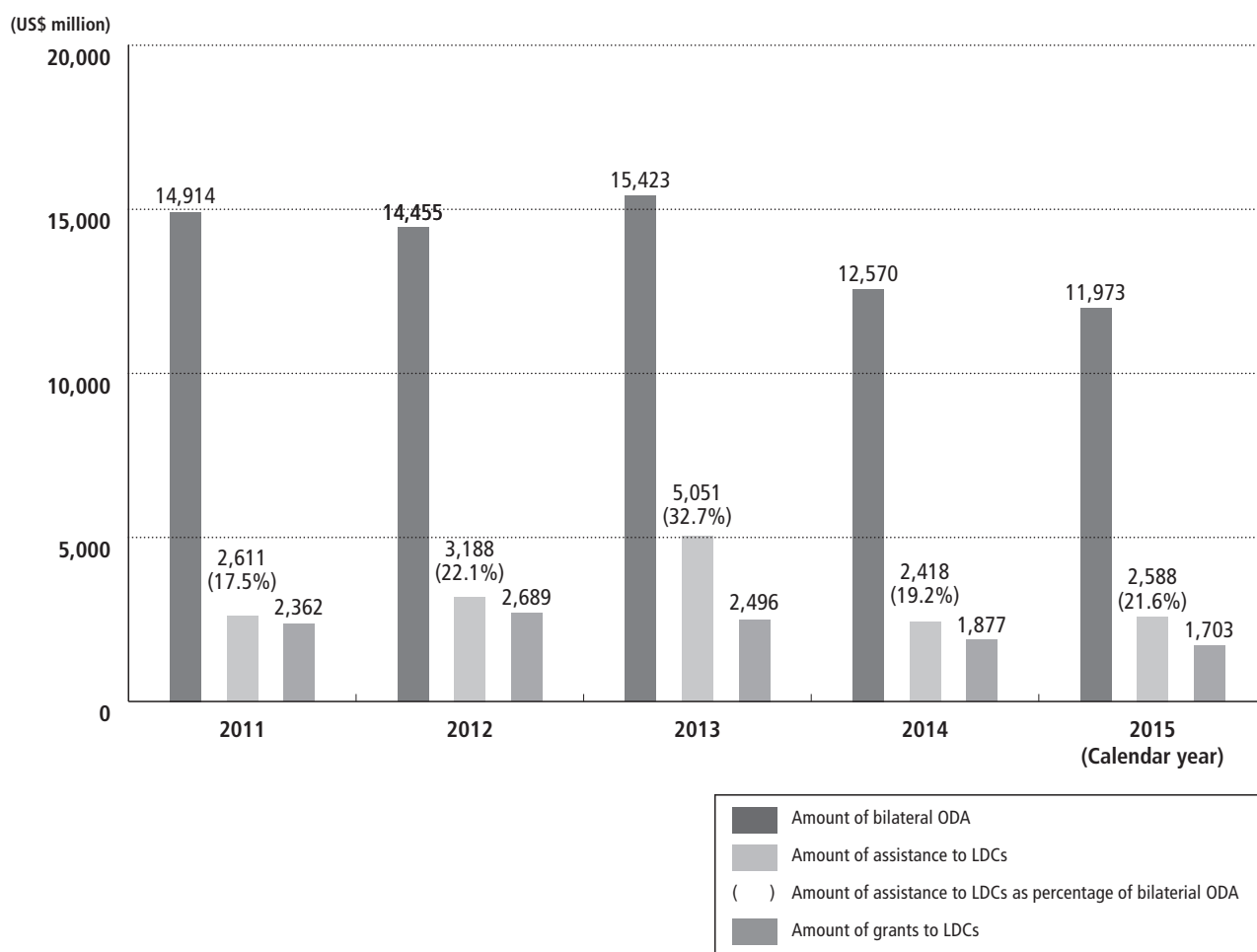
*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,045 in 2013 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,046 but less than or equal to US\$4,125 in 2013 (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\$4,126 but less than or equal to US\$12,745 in 2013 (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 to graduated countries.

Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart III-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type (2015)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
Asia	634.03	97.19	548.24	1,182.27	5,150.81	4,706.75	444.06	1,626.33	6,333.08	
East Asia	448.24	39.99	364.18	812.43	2,721.54	3,594.14	-872.60	-60.17	3,533.97	
Northeast Asia	15.63		30.33	45.97	206.29	911.75	-705.46	-659.49	252.26	
China	0.79		9.29	10.08	141.36	894.23	-752.86	-742.78	151.45	
[Hong Kong]*			0.02	0.02				0.02	0.02	
Mongolia	14.84		20.95	35.79	64.93	13.71	51.22	87.01	100.72	
Southeast Asia	428.08	35.47	328.54	756.62	2,515.25	2,682.39	-167.14	589.49	3,271.88	
Brunei*			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
Cambodia	50.06	1.22	28.54	78.60	27.47	4.33	23.14	101.75	106.08	
Indonesia	25.24		53.06	78.30	400.31	1,477.73	-1,077.42	-999.12	478.60	
Laos	51.87		28.65	80.52	26.64	4.47	22.17	102.69	107.17	
Malaysia	0.57	0.49	9.58	10.15	65.76	124.24	-58.48	-48.33	75.91	
Myanmar	202.11	33.63	53.31	255.43	95.71		95.71	351.13	351.13	
Philippines	46.20	0.10	49.66	95.85	446.10	471.65	-25.55	70.30	541.95	
Singapore*			0.12	0.12				0.12	0.12	
Thailand	27.52	0.02	19.57	47.08	125.68	256.01	-130.33	-83.25	172.77	
Viet Nam	12.94		78.52	91.46	1,327.42	343.96	983.46	1,074.92	1,418.88	
(ASEAN)*7	416.51	35.47	321.02	737.53	2,515.09	2,682.39	-167.30	570.23	3,252.62	
Timor-Leste	11.57		7.52	19.10	0.17		0.17	19.26	19.26	
Multiple countries in East Asia*8	4.52	4.52	5.31	9.83				9.83	9.83	
South Asia	112.64	36.60	142.43	255.06	2,212.16	1,018.20	1,193.96	1,449.02	2,467.23	
Bangladesh	8.93		34.37	43.30	422.07	90.21	331.86	375.16	465.36	
Bhutan	5.52		9.60	15.12	0.88		0.88	16.00	16.00	
India	4.84		35.86	40.70	1,497.56	670.61	826.95	867.65	1,538.26	
Maldives	5.12		2.15	7.27				7.27	7.27	
Nepal	23.19	15.00	24.48	47.67	9.03	7.89	1.15	48.82	56.70	
Pakistan	45.04	15.43	16.68	61.71	113.78	75.93	37.86	99.57	175.50	
Sri Lanka	20.01	6.17	18.16	38.17	168.83	173.57	-4.74	33.43	207.00	
Multiple countries in South Asia*9			1.13	1.13				1.13	1.13	
Central Asia and the Caucasus	62.64	10.55	25.94	88.58	214.59	94.41	120.19	208.76	303.17	
Armenia	0.16		3.81	3.97		9.28	-9.28	-5.31	3.97	
Azerbaijan	1.82		1.03	2.85	36.84	18.38	18.46	21.31	39.69	
Georgia	5.18		0.41	5.58	36.29	2.15	34.14	39.72	41.87	
Kazakhstan	0.36		1.34	1.70		34.93	-34.93	-33.23	1.70	
Kyrgyz Republic	33.79	6.12	8.72	42.51		0.39	-0.39	42.12	42.51	
Tajikistan	14.21	3.87	3.61	17.82				17.82	17.82	
Turkmenistan	0.06		0.46	0.52		1.81	-1.81	-1.29	0.52	
Uzbekistan	6.50		6.19	12.68	141.46	27.48	113.98	126.66	154.15	
Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus	0.57	0.57	0.38	0.95				0.95	0.95	
Multiple countries in Asia*10	10.51	10.04	15.69	26.20	2.51		2.51	28.71	28.71	

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid		Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
			Grants provided through multilateral institutions							
Middle East and North Africa	552.70	450.67	129.70	682.40	738.13	556.77	181.36	863.76	1,420.53	
Afghanistan	283.46	253.21	33.74	317.20				317.20	317.20	
Algeria			1.44	1.44		0.66	-0.66	0.78	1.44	
Bahrain			0.01	0.01				0.01	0.01	
Egypt	1.75	1.50	25.44	27.20	82.98	151.77	-68.80	-41.60	110.17	
Iran	3.84	2.92	9.29	13.13		10.25	-10.25	2.88	13.13	
Iraq	63.56	55.31	14.77	78.33	256.45	9.23	247.22	325.54	334.77	
Israel*	3.34	3.34		3.34				3.34	3.34	
Jordan	43.70	15.49	7.64	51.33	202.82	92.04	110.77	162.11	254.15	
Kuwait*			0.12	0.12				0.12	0.12	
Lebanon	13.10	12.29	0.34	13.45		5.76	-5.76	7.69	13.45	
Morocco	0.35		9.85	10.19	80.07	55.83	24.24	34.43	90.26	
Oman*			0.05	0.05				0.05	0.05	
[Palestinian Territories]	59.21	44.05	7.26	66.47				66.47	66.47	
Saudi Arabia*			1.91	1.91				1.91	1.91	
Syria	22.98	6.10	2.78	25.76				25.76	25.76	
Tunisia	0.70		6.02	6.73	40.61	64.63	-24.01	-17.29	47.34	
Turkey	9.47	9.22	7.58	17.06	75.21	165.01	-89.80	-72.74	92.26	
United Arab Emirates*			0.13	0.13				0.13	0.13	
Yemen	23.51	23.51	0.33	23.84		1.59	-1.59	22.25	23.84	
Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa* ¹¹	23.72	23.72	1.01	24.73				24.73	24.73	
Sub-Saharan Africa	724.95	353.19	332.86	1,057.81	809.17	78.18	730.99	1,788.80	1,866.98	
Angola	0.31		1.63	1.94	195.37		195.37	197.30	197.30	
Benin	8.85	0.75	4.06	12.90				12.90	12.90	
Botswana	0.23		3.51	3.74	0.69	3.73	-3.03	0.70	4.43	
Burkina Faso	15.05	5.00	8.51	23.56				23.56	23.56	
Burundi			2.55	2.55				2.55	2.55	
Cabo Verde	4.05		0.15	4.20	13.99		13.99	18.19	18.19	
Cameroon	19.35	12.45	7.93	27.28	6.10		6.10	33.38	33.38	
Central Africa	18.15	18.15	0.02	18.17				18.17	18.17	
Chad	11.28	11.28	0.25	11.53				11.53	11.53	
Comoros	3.94		0.43	4.36				4.36	4.36	
Côte d'Ivoire	8.39	3.33	13.64	22.03				22.03	22.03	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	36.34	21.35	7.48	43.83				43.83	43.83	
Djibouti	13.71	6.38	4.13	17.84				17.84	17.84	
Equatorial Guinea			0.02	0.02				0.02	0.02	
Eritrea	2.07		0.67	2.74				2.74	2.74	
Ethiopia	29.46	11.80	24.74	54.20				54.20	54.20	
Gabon	0.29		2.42	2.71		0.74	-0.74	1.97	2.71	
Ghana	7.38	3.15	17.83	25.22				25.22	25.22	
Guinea	22.96	13.68	3.29	26.25				26.25	26.25	
Guinea-Bissau	3.31	1.65	0.18	3.49				3.49	3.49	
Kenya	41.08	9.70	40.77	81.86	141.69	60.83	80.86	162.72	223.55	
Lesotho	1.57	1.49	0.32	1.90				1.90	1.90	

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
Liberia	16.28	10.49	0.92	17.20				17.20	17.20	
Madagascar	12.57		4.60	17.17				17.17	17.17	
Malawi	12.17	2.50	14.46	26.63				26.63	26.63	
Mali	18.42	13.98	2.54	20.96				20.96	20.96	
Mauritania	19.19	8.60	0.74	19.92				19.92	19.92	
Mauritius			1.82	1.82	0.31	2.60	-2.29	-0.47	2.12	
Mozambique	34.98		22.24	57.21	5.44		5.44	62.65	62.65	
Namibia	0.32		3.59	3.91		7.76	-7.76	-3.85	3.91	
Niger	25.22	15.40	2.47	27.69				27.69	27.69	
Nigeria	10.24	5.80	6.77	17.02	68.31		68.31	85.32	85.32	
Republic of Congo	0.29		0.64	0.94				0.94	0.94	
Rwanda	6.65		9.74	16.39				16.39	16.39	
Sao Tome and Principe	1.46		0.07	1.53				1.53	1.53	
Senegal	18.53	2.15	19.09	37.62				37.62	37.62	
Seychelles			0.84	0.84				0.84	0.84	
Sierra Leone	25.51	12.03	3.66	29.18				29.18	29.18	
Somalia	25.17	25.17	0.29	25.46				25.46	25.46	
South Africa	2.89	1.90	7.37	10.26		0.78	-0.78	9.48	10.26	
South Sudan	81.17	35.69	10.06	91.23				91.23	91.23	
Sudan	32.11	11.84	8.70	40.82				40.82	40.82	
Swaziland	0.13		0.80	0.94		1.67	-1.67	-0.73	0.94	
Tanzania	16.81		25.57	42.38	52.46		52.46	94.84	94.84	
The Gambia	2.33	2.15	0.31	2.64				2.64	2.64	
Togo	2.98		1.26	4.24				4.24	4.24	
Uganda	21.97	4.00	15.08	37.06	33.42		33.42	70.48	70.48	
Zambia	8.52	1.50	12.10	20.61	3.73		3.73	24.35	24.35	
Zimbabwe	2.65	1.50	4.03	6.68				6.68	6.68	
Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa*12	78.62	78.32	8.57	87.19	287.66	0.08	287.58	374.77	374.84	
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.53	9.11	129.89	212.42	225.34	454.48	-229.14	-16.72	437.76	
Antigua and Barbuda	1.14		0.39	1.53				1.53	1.53	
Argentina	0.35		3.66	4.01	38.90	30.57	8.32	12.34	42.91	
Barbados*			0.03	0.03				0.03	0.03	
Belize	0.99		0.89	1.88				1.88	1.88	
Bolivia	1.77		8.98	10.75		0.08	-0.08	10.66	10.75	
Brazil	0.58		18.85	19.43	73.27	89.03	-15.76	3.67	92.70	
Chile	0.47		3.09	3.56		0.83	-0.83	2.72	3.56	
Colombia	1.93	0.10	5.75	7.69				7.69	7.69	
Costa Rica	0.65		3.56	4.21	61.01	15.55	45.47	49.68	65.22	
Cuba	0.73		4.23	4.96				4.96	4.96	
Dominica	0.37		0.09	0.46				0.46	0.46	
Dominican Republic	4.19		5.31	9.49		7.96	-7.96	1.53	9.49	
Ecuador	7.97		7.05	15.02		11.66	-11.66	3.36	15.02	
El Salvador	5.46		7.42	12.88		14.98	-14.98	-2.09	12.88	
Grenada	1.09		0.11	1.20				1.20	1.20	

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
Guatemala	1.80		4.00	5.80	1.92	7.45	-5.53	0.26	7.72	
Guyana	0.39		0.72	1.11				1.11	1.11	
Haiti	21.06	8.40	2.41	23.47				23.47	23.47	
Honduras	7.92	0.60	6.48	14.40				14.40	14.40	
Jamaica	1.36		2.22	3.58		14.67	-14.67	-11.09	3.58	
Mexico	0.31		7.41	7.72		133.59	-133.59	-125.87	7.72	
Nicaragua	8.05		6.57	14.63	1.84		1.84	16.47	16.47	
Panama	0.36		2.40	2.76	0.42	14.44	-14.02	-11.26	3.17	
Paraguay	4.85		8.11	12.97	5.81	25.03	-19.22	-6.26	18.78	
Peru	0.82		7.73	8.55	40.59	88.62	-48.03	-39.48	49.15	
Saint Christopher and Nevis *	0.97		0.62	1.60				1.60	1.60	
Saint Lucia	2.53		0.53	3.06				3.06	3.06	
Saint Vincent	3.20		0.30	3.50				3.50	3.50	
Suriname	0.07		0.03	0.09				0.09	0.09	
The Bahamas			0.03	0.03				0.03	0.03	
Trinidad and Tobago*			0.04	0.04				0.04	0.04	
Uruguay	1.01		1.02	2.04				2.04	2.04	
Venezuela	0.14		0.38	0.53				0.53	0.53	
Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean			9.46	9.46	1.57		1.57	11.03	11.03	
Oceania	71.48	6.00	42.16	113.64	15.47	17.49	-2.02	111.62	129.11	
Cook	1.12		0.12	1.23				1.23	1.23	
Federated States of Micronesia	10.30		2.39	12.69		1.49	-1.49	11.20	12.69	
Fiji	3.67	2.45	5.42	9.08		1.00	-1.00	8.08	9.08	
[French Polynesia]*			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
Kiribati	0.55		1.30	1.85				1.85	1.85	
Marshall	3.95		1.57	5.52				5.52	5.52	
Nauru	2.60		0.09	2.69				2.69	2.69	
[New Caledonia]*			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
Niue			0.07	0.07				0.07	0.07	
Palau	1.03		2.48	3.51				3.51	3.51	
Papua New Guinea	6.70		11.32	18.02	0.68	15.00	-14.32	3.70	18.70	
Samoa	5.66		4.15	9.81	1.85		1.85	11.66	11.66	
Solomon	12.78		4.05	16.82				16.82	16.82	
[Tokelau]			0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
Tonga	7.05		2.20	9.25				9.25	9.25	
Tuvalu	10.20		2.98	13.18				13.18	13.18	
Vanuatu	2.75	0.64	2.67	5.43	12.94		12.94	18.37	18.37	
Multiple countries in Oceania	3.13	2.91	1.35	4.48				4.48	4.48	
Europe	33.62	5.37	22.92	56.54	55.24	63.66	-8.42	48.12	111.78	
Albania	4.20		0.42	4.62	10.89	2.81	8.08	12.70	15.50	
Belarus	0.05		0.11	0.16				0.16	0.16	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.99	0.70	3.45	11.44	0.65	1.11	-0.47	10.98	12.09	

Country or region	Type	Japan's ODA						Total (Net disbursement)	Total (Gross disbursement)	
		Grants			Loan aid					
		Grant aid	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	Technical cooperation	Total	Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)			(A-B)
Bulgaria*					13.16	-13.16	-13.16			
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.28		1.34	1.61	4.33	-4.33	-2.71	1.61		
Hungary*			0.30	0.30			0.30	0.30		
Kosovo	0.18		3.79	3.96			3.96	3.96		
Moldova	5.20		0.98	6.18	30.83	30.83	37.01	37.01		
Montenegro	0.27		0.13	0.40			0.40	0.40		
Romania*			0.02	0.02	12.09	24.88	-12.79	-12.77	12.11	
Serbia	1.88		2.80	4.68	0.78	0.78	5.46	5.46		
Ukraine	11.10	2.19	8.81	19.91		7.70	-7.70	12.21	19.91	
Multiple countries in Europe* ¹³	2.48	2.48	0.76	3.24			3.24	3.24		
Assistance encompassing multiple regions	527.52	504.67	1,166.36	1,693.88			1,693.88	1,693.88		
Bilateral ODA total	2,626.83	1,426.19	2,372.14	4,998.96	6,994.16	5,877.33	1,116.83	6,115.80	11,993.13	

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [] denote region names.

*2 Due to rounding, the total 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 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

*7 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam."

*8 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.

*9 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.

*10 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.

*11 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.

*12 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.

*13 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."

*14 Contributions etc. to the OECD-DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.

Chart III-13 Japan's ODA by Type 2015
● Including disbursements for graduated countries

2015 (Calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	2,626.83	2,567.01	2.3	3,178.52	2,717.12	17.0
	Debt relief	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,426.19	1,286.20	10.9	1,725.73	1,361.41	26.8
	Grant aid excluding the above	1,200.63	1,280.81	-6.3	1,452.79	1,355.71	7.2
	Technical cooperation	2,372.14	2,633.84	-9.9	2,870.34	2,787.86	3.0
	Total grants	4,998.96	5,200.85	-3.9	6,048.86	5,504.97	9.9
	Loan aid	1,116.83	884.42	26.3	1,351.39	936.14	44.4
	(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	1,116.83	884.42	26.3	1,351.39	936.14	44.4
	(Amount disbursed)	6,994.16	7,381.14	-5.2	8,463.10	7,812.75	8.3
	(Amount recovered)	5,877.33	6,496.72	-9.5	7,111.70	6,876.61	3.4
	(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	5,877.33	6,496.72	-9.5	7,111.70	6,876.61	3.4
	Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)	11,993.13	12,581.99	-4.7	14,511.96	13,317.73	9.0
	Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)	6,115.80	6,085.28	0.5	7,400.26	6,441.11	14.9
	Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	3,055.38	3,354.66	-8.9	3,697.09	3,550.82	4.1
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	15,048.51	15,936.65	-5.6	18,209.04	16,868.55	7.9
	Total ODA (Net disbursement)	9,171.18	9,439.94	-2.8	11,097.34	9,991.94	11.1
	Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	4,313.63	4,786.40	-9.9	521,958.60	506,628.60	3.0
	% of GNI	0.21	0.20		0.21	0.20	

● Excluding disbursements for graduated countries

2015 (Calendar year)		Dollar basis (US\$ million)			Yen basis (¥100 million)		
Type		Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)	Current year	Previous year	Change from the previous year (%)
	Grant aid	2,622.52	2,566.75	2.2	3,173.31	2,716.84	16.8
	Debt relief	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grants provided through multilateral institutions	1,422.85	1,286.03	10.6	1,721.69	1,361.23	26.5
	Grant aid excluding the above	1,199.66	1,280.72	-6.3	1,451.62	1,355.61	7.1
	Technical cooperation	2,368.65	2,630.07	-9.9	2,866.12	2,783.87	3.0
	Total grants	4,991.17	5,196.82	-4.0	6,039.43	5,500.71	9.8
	Loan aid	1,156.27	931.81	24.1	1,399.12	986.30	41.9
	(Loan aid, excluding debt relief)	1,156.27	931.81	24.1	1,399.12	986.30	41.9
	(Amount disbursed)	6,982.07	7,373.06	-5.3	8,448.46	7,804.20	8.3
	(Amount recovered)	5,825.80	6,441.25	-9.6	7,049.35	6,817.90	3.4
	(Amount recovered excluding debt relief)	5,825.80	6,441.25	-9.6	7,049.35	6,817.90	3.4
	Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)	11,973.24	12,569.88	-4.7	14,487.89	13,304.91	8.9
	Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)	6,147.44	6,128.63	0.3	7,438.54	6,487.01	14.7
	Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions	3,055.38	3,354.66	-8.9	3,697.09	3,550.82	4.1
	Total ODA (Gross disbursement)	15,028.62	15,924.54	-5.6	18,184.98	16,855.73	7.9
	Total ODA (Net disbursement)	9,202.82	9,483.29	-3.0	11,135.63	10,037.83	10.9
	Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	4,313.63	4,786.40	-9.9	521,958.60	506,628.60	3.0
	% of GNI	0.21	0.20		0.21	0.20	

*1 "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions (those that can be classified by country).

*2 Conversion rate: 2015 US\$1=¥121.0023, 2014 US\$1=¥105.8475 (The exchange rate designated by the OECD-DAC.)

*3 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see page 262).

*4 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 16 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Barbados, Brunei, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Chart III-14 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type in 2015

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Grant aid		Technical cooperation	
	Country or region	Disbursements	Country or region	Disbursements
1	Afghanistan	283.46	Viet Nam	78.52
2	Myanmar	202.11	Myanmar	53.31
3	South Sudan	81.17	Indonesia	53.06
4	Iraq	63.56	Philippines	49.66
5	[Palestinian Territories]	59.21	Kenya	40.77
6	Laos	51.87	India	35.86
7	Cambodia	50.06	Bangladesh	34.37
8	Philippines	46.20	Afghanistan	33.74
9	Pakistan	45.04	Laos	28.65
10	Jordan	43.70	Cambodia	28.54
	Ten-country total	926.38	Ten-country total	436.49
11	Kenya	41.08	Tanzania	25.57
12	Democratic Republic of the Congo	36.34	Egypt	25.44
13	Mozambique	34.98	Ethiopia	24.74
14	Kyrgyz Republic	33.79	Nepal	24.48
15	Sudan	32.11	Mozambique	22.24
16	Ethiopia	29.46	Mongolia	20.95
17	Thailand	27.52	Thailand	19.57
18	Sierra Leone	25.51	Senegal	19.09
19	Indonesia	25.24	Brazil	18.85
20	Niger	25.22	Sri Lanka	18.16
	Twenty-country total	1,237.63	Twenty-country total	655.59
21	Somalia	25.17	Ghana	17.83
22	Yemen	23.51	Pakistan	16.68
23	Nepal	23.19	Uganda	15.08
24	Syria	22.98	Iraq	14.77
25	Guinea	22.96	Malawi	14.46
26	Uganda	21.97	Côte d'Ivoire	13.64
27	Haiti	21.06	Zambia	12.10
28	Sri Lanka	20.01	Papua New Guinea	11.32
29	Cameroon	19.35	South Sudan	10.06
30	Mauritania	19.19	Morocco	9.85
	Thirty-country total	1,457.01	Thirty-country total	791.37
	Developing countries total	2,626.83	Developing countries total	2,372.14

Rank	Loan aid, etc.			
	Country or region	Disbursements (without recovered amount)	Country or region	Disbursements (with recovered amount)
1	India	1,497.56	Viet Nam	983.46
2	Viet Nam	1,327.42	India	826.95
3	Philippines	446.10	Bangladesh	331.86
4	Bangladesh	422.07	Iraq	247.22
5	Indonesia	400.31	Angola	195.37
6	Iraq	256.45	Uzbekistan	113.98
7	Jordan	202.82	Jordan	110.77
8	Angola	195.37	Myanmar	95.71
9	Sri Lanka	168.83	Kenya	80.86
10	Kenya	141.69	Nigeria	68.31
	Ten-country total	5,058.61	Ten-country total	3,054.49
11	Uzbekistan	141.46	Tanzania	52.46
12	China	141.36	Mongolia	51.22
13	Thailand	125.68	Costa Rica	45.47
14	Pakistan	113.78	Pakistan	37.86
15	Myanmar	95.71	Georgia	34.14
16	Egypt	82.98	Uganda	33.42
17	Morocco	80.07	Moldova	30.83
18	Turkey	75.21	Morocco	24.24
19	Brazil	73.27	Cambodia	23.14
20	Nigeria	68.31	Laos	22.17
	Twenty-country total	6,056.44	Twenty-country total	3,409.44
21	Malaysia	65.76	Azerbaijan	18.46
22	Mongolia	64.93	Cabo Verde	13.99
23	Costa Rica	61.01	Vanuatu	12.94
24	Tanzania	52.46	Argentina	8.32
25	Tunisia	40.61	Albania	8.08
26	Peru	40.59	Cameroon	6.10
27	Argentina	38.90	Mozambique	5.44
28	Azerbaijan	36.84	Zambia	3.73
29	Georgia	36.29	Samoa	1.85
30	Uganda	33.42	Nicaragua	1.84
	Thirty-country total	6,527.26	Thirty-country total	3,490.20
	Developing countries total	6,994.16	Developing countries total	1,116.83

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Bilateral ODA total			
	Country or region	Gross disbursement	Country or region	Net disbursement
1	India	1,538.26	Viet Nam	1,074.92
2	Viet Nam	1,418.88	India	867.65
3	Philippines	541.95	Bangladesh	375.16
4	Indonesia	478.60	Myanmar	351.13
5	Bangladesh	465.36	Iraq	325.54
6	Myanmar	351.13	Afghanistan	317.20
7	Iraq	334.77	Angola	197.30
8	Afghanistan	317.20	Kenya	162.72
9	Jordan	254.15	Jordan	162.11
10	Kenya	223.55	Uzbekistan	126.66
	Ten-country total	5,923.87	Ten-country total	3,960.40
11	Sri Lanka	207.00	Laos	102.69
12	Angola	197.30	Cambodia	101.75
13	Pakistan	175.50	Pakistan	99.57
14	Thailand	172.77	Tanzania	94.84
15	Uzbekistan	154.15	South Sudan	91.23
16	China	151.45	Mongolia	87.01
17	Egypt	110.17	Nigeria	85.32
18	Laos	107.17	Uganda	70.48
19	Cambodia	106.08	Philippines	70.30
20	Mongolia	100.72	[Palestinian Territories]	66.47
	Twenty-country total	7,406.16	Twenty-country total	4,830.06
21	Tanzania	94.84	Mozambique	62.65
22	Brazil	92.70	Ethiopia	54.20
23	Turkey	92.26	Costa Rica	49.68
24	South Sudan	91.23	Nepal	48.82
25	Morocco	90.26	Democratic Republic of the Congo	43.83
26	Nigeria	85.32	Kyrgyz Republic	42.12
27	Malaysia	75.91	Sudan	40.82
28	Uganda	70.48	Georgia	39.72
29	[Palestinian Territories]	66.47	Senegal	37.62
30	Costa Rica	65.22	Moldova	37.01
	Thirty-country total	8,230.86	Thirty-country total	5,286.52
	Developing countries total	11,993.13	Developing countries total	6,115.80

*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [] denote region names.

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

*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to graduated countries.

Chart III-15 List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)						
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Amount	Amount
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	0.51	197.30
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Antigua and Barbuda	68.72	1.53
Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhutan	Azerbaijan	15.85	21.31
Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Bangladesh	124.31	375.16
Central Africa	India	Iraq	Iraq	Belize	365.45	1.88
Dominica	Laos	India	India	Bhutan	704.81	16.00
Eritrea	Myanmar	Laos	Laos	Cambodia	103.33	101.75
Grenada	Palau	Laos	Laos	Costa Rica	104.06	49.68
India	Saint Lucia	Mongolia	Mongolia	Eritrea	1.47	2.74
Mongolia	Saint Vincent	Myanmar	Saint Lucia	India	133.49	867.65
Panama	Sri Lanka	Palau	Sri Lanka	Laos	157.10	102.69
Saint Lucia	Sri Lanka	Saint Lucia	Thailand	Maldives	34.18	7.27
Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Saint Vincent	Uzbekistan	Mongolia	1,523.09	87.01
The Gambia	—	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Myanmar	—	351.13
Tuvalu	—	Viet Nam	—	Palau	—	3.51
Ukraine	—	—	—	Saint Lucia	—	3.06
Viet Nam	—	—	—	Saint Vincent	—	3.50
—	—	—	—	Uzbekistan	—	126.66
—	—	—	—	Viet Nam	—	1,074.92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(17 countries)	(12 countries)	(14 countries)	(13 countries)	(19 countries)		

Source: DAC statistics on OECD/STAT

*1 Does not include regions.

*2 Excludes graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2015): Argentina, Iraq, Uruguay, Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyz Republic, Grenada, Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe, Djibouti, Georgia, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Tuvalu, Dominica, Nauru, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Mauritania, Moldova, Jordan. (Total of 24 countries)

Chart III-16 Countries and Regions which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements Up to 2015)

- (1) The number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 170 are countries)
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2015 calendar year was a total of 158 countries and regions (of which 153 were countries).

Region	Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA	Graduated Countries and Regions* ¹	Total
East Asia	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Brunei, [Hong Kong], [Macau], 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, 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	United Arab Emirates, Israel, Oman, Qatar, <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>Bahrain</u>	Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries)
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea* ³ , Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, [Saint Helena]* ³ , Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, 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, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, [Montserrat]* ³ , Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela	[Aruba], Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Christopher and Nevis, [Bermuda], [Cayman Islands], [French Guiana], [Guadeloupe], [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], Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon, [Tokelau], Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, [Wallis and Futuna Islands]* ³	[French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], [Northern Mariana Islands], [United States Minor Outlying Islands]* ⁴	Total of 20 countries / regions (14 countries)
Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, <u>Romania</u> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain	Total of 25 countries

*1 Square brackets [] denote region names.

*2 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 FY2015 are underlined.

*3 Regarding Libya, [Saint Helena], [Montserrat] and [Wallis and Futuna Islands], although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2015.

*4 The currently independent Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall, [Northern Mariana Islands] and Palau are included in [the U.S. Minor Outlying islands].

(Reference) 7 regions to which Japan has not provided ODA:

Asia: [North Korea], Africa: [Mayotte], Latin America: [Anguilla], [British Virgin Islands], [Falkland Islands], [Turks and Caicos Islands], North America: [Saint Pierre and Miquelon]

Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart III-17 Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2015 (calendar year)

(Commitments basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Sector	Type	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total Grants	Loan Aid	Bilateral ODA	
						(Share, %)	
I. Social infrastructure & services		921.25	654.88	1,576.13	1,948.57	3,524.70	18.05
1. Education		149.03	295.23	444.26	86.41	530.67	2.72
2. Health		209.76	80.13	289.89	422.51	712.40	3.65
3. Population policies and reproductive health ^(n.b.)		24.93	20.26	45.19	0.00	45.19	0.23
4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)		208.62	98.99	307.61	1,439.65	1,747.26	8.95
5. Government and civil society(n.b.)		309.22	80.62	389.84	0.00	389.84	2.00
6. Other social infrastructure & services(n.b.)		19.70	79.65	99.34	0.00	99.34	0.51
II. Economic infrastructure & services		520.12	220.63	740.76	9,580.92	10,321.67	52.86
1. Transport and storage(n.b.)		398.94	103.34	502.28	5,903.66	6,405.94	32.81
2. Communications		13.13	16.48	29.61	86.78	116.38	0.60
3. Energy		105.84	68.51	174.36	3,590.49	3,764.84	19.28
4. Banking and financial services		2.13	21.73	23.86	0.00	23.86	0.12
5. Business support		0.08	10.57	10.65	0.00	10.65	0.05
III. Production sectors		104.28	289.15	393.43	1,042.29	1,435.73	7.35
1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		92.18	179.54	271.73	427.14	698.87	3.58
1) Agriculture		58.17	133.90	192.07	427.14	619.21	3.17
2) Forestry		0.35	25.44	25.79	0.00	25.79	0.13
3) Fisheries		33.66	20.21	53.87	0.00	53.87	0.28
2. Manufacturing, mining and construction		4.64	66.25	70.89	615.15	686.04	3.51
1) Manufacturing		4.64	58.11	62.74	615.15	677.90	3.47
2) Mining		0.00	7.55	7.55	0.00	7.55	0.04
3) Construction		0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.00
3. Trade and tourism		7.46	43.36	50.82	0.00	50.82	0.26
1) Trade		7.39	34.07	41.46	0.00	41.46	0.21
2) Tourism		0.07	9.29	9.36	0.00	9.36	0.05
IV. Multi-sector aid		297.48	529.43	826.91	907.40	1,734.31	8.88
1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)		20.92	39.27	60.20	219.63	279.83	1.43
2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc.)		276.56	490.15	766.72	687.77	1,454.48	7.45
V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance		234.38	0.00	234.38	503.87	738.25	3.78
1. General budget support		0.00	0.00	0.00	503.87	503.87	2.58
2. Food aid		91.82	0.00	91.82	0.00	91.82	0.47
3. Import support		142.56	0.00	142.56	0.00	142.56	0.73
VI. Debt relief ^{f*3}		0.00	0.00	0.00	38.90	38.90	0.20
VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.)		824.33	59.84	884.16	214.87	1,099.04	5.63
VIII. Administrative costs and others		6.72	627.46	634.19	0.00	634.19	3.25
Total		2,908.57	2,381.39	5,289.97	14,236.82	19,526.79	100.00
BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.) ^{*4}		1,929.58	894.26	2,823.85	2,590.59	5,414.43	27.73

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

*2 Including assistance for 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 Of the above items, basic human needs (BHN) consist of: I. Social infrastructure; III. 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; V. 2. Food aid; and VII. Humanitarian aid.

BHN are the minimum requirements to make a living as human beings including clothing, food, shelter, and education.
(n.b.)

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-18 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2015)

(Unit: US\$)

Country or Region	Decision Date	Project Name	Grant Aid (US\$)
The Pacific Island Countries	March 27, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid to the Pacific Island Countries in response to the Cyclone Disaster	1,240,000
Nepal	May 12, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid to Nepal for the Earthquake Damage	14,000,000
Yemen	May 22, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid in response to IDPs in the Republic of Yemen and Yemeni refugees in neighboring countries	2,400,000
Bangladesh, etc.	June 19, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid in response to stranded persons in the Indian Ocean	3,500,000
Iraq	July 28, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid for the Improvement of the Humanitarian Situation and Stabilization in the Republic of Iraq	10,000,000
Myanmar	August 14, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid to Myanmar in Response to the Flood Disaster	2,600,000
Nepal	September 18, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid for transporting humanitarian supplies in Nepal	1,000,000
Central Africa and Cameroon	September 18, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid for the Process to Restore Democracy in the Central African Republic	550,000
Lebanon	September 25, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Lebanon	2,000,000
Serbia and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 25, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid for the Influx of Refugees and Migrants in Europe	2,000,000
Myanmar	October 2, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid to Myanmar for Education in Response to the Flood Disaster	10,000,000
Guinea	October 9, 2015	Emergency Grant Aid to support the Presidential Election in the Republic of Guinea	approx. 500,000
East Africa region	January 29, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid for the Response to the Damage in the East Africa region from the El Nino Phenomenon	6,300,000
Taiwan	February 23, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Damage in Southern Taiwan	1,200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean region	February 26, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid in response to Zika virus infection	1,000,000
Syria	March 18, 2016	Emergency Grant Aid to besieged and hard-to-reach areas in Syria.	5,000,000

Chart III-19 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2015)

Country or region	Decision Date	Project Name	Type of assistance
Federated States of Micronesia	April 7, 2015	Emergency Assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia in Response to the Typhoon Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Nepal	April 25, 2015	Earthquake Damage in Nepal: Dispatch of the the Japan Disaster relief (JDR) Rescue Team	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Nepal	April 26, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Nepal in Response to the Earthquake	Provision of emergency relief goods
Nepal	April 27, 2015	Earthquake Damage in Nepal: Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Nepal	April 27, 2015	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team (Japan Self-Defense Force Units) in Response to the Earthquake Damage in Nepal	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Nepal	April 30, 2015	Earthquake Damage in Nepal: Dispatch of the second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Ghana	June 23, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Ghana in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	August 4, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Myanmar in Response to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Dominica	September 1, 2015	Emergency Assistance to the Commonwealth of Dominica in Response to the Floods Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Myanmar	September 17, 2015	Additional Emergency Assistance to Myanmar to the Flood Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Indonesia	October 11, 2015	Emergency Assistance to Indonesia in Response to Smoke Pollution (Haze)	Provision of emergency relief goods
Indonesia	October 15, 2015	Dispatch of an Expert to Indonesia in Response to Smoke Pollution (Haze)	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team
Taiwan	February 9, 2016	Japan's Response to the Earthquake in Southern Taiwan	Provision of emergency relief goods
Fiji	February 23, 2016	Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Cyclone Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods
Marshal	March 9, 2016	Emergency Assistance to the Republic of the Marshal Islands (RMI) in Response to the Drought Disaster	Provision of emergency relief goods

Chart III-20 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2015)

Affected country or region	Disaster	Aid decision date	Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team		Provision of goods	
			Duration of dispatch	Team composition	Item	Aid amount
Federated States of Micronesia	Typhoon	April 7, 2015			Water purifiers, portable jerry cans	Equivalent to approx. ¥11 million
Nepal	Earthquake	April 25, 2015	April 26-May 9	Rescue team (70 members)		
Nepal	Earthquake	April 26, 2015			Tents, blankets	Equivalent to approx. ¥25 million
Nepal	Earthquake	April 27, 2015	April 28-May 11	Medical team (46 members)		
Nepal	Earthquake	April 27, 2015	April 29-May 22	Japan Self-Defense Force Units (144 members)		
Nepal	Earthquake	April 30, 2015	May 7-May 20	Second medical team (34 members)		
Ghana	Flood	June 23, 2015			Blankets, sleeping pads, generators, plastic sheets	Equivalent to approx. ¥8.5 million
Myanmar	Flood	August 4, 2015			Blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheets	Equivalent to approx. ¥18 million
Dominica	Flood	September 1, 2015			Water purifiers, water tanks, generators	Equivalent to approx. ¥13 million
Myanmar	Flood	September 17, 2015			Mosquito nets	Equivalent to approx. ¥13 million
Indonesia	Smoke pollution	October 11, 2015			Fire extinguishing agents	Equivalent to approx. ¥5.3 million
Indonesia	Smoke pollution	October 15, 2015	October 15–October 21	One expert		
Taiwan	Earthquake	February 9, 2016			Portable jerry cans, plastic sheets	Equivalent to approx. ¥16 million
Fiji	Cyclone	February 23, 2016			Tents, sleeping pads, generators, plastic sheets	Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million
Marshal	Drought	March 9, 2016			Portable jerry cans, water purifiers	Equivalent to approx. ¥4 million
Gross Total				5 Teams	10 cases	Equivalent to approx. ¥132.8 million

List of Bilateral Assistance Projects

Section 1 Bilateral Grants

Chart III-21 List of Grant Aid Projects

● FY2015, by region and country

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase VII)	March 21, 2016	13.72
	The Project for Rehabilitation of the Chroy Changwar Bridge		33.43
	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Kampot	June 2, 2015	29.85
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		2.99
Laos	The Project for Reconstruction of the Bridges on the National Road No.9 (Detailed Design)	November 24, 2015	0.70
	The Project for Acceleration of UXO Clearance for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (Phase 2)	July 4, 2015	8.45
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		5.00
	The Project for Strengthening Research and Development on Fisheries and Aquaculture	May 26, 2015	7.14
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		2.61
Mongolia	The Project for Construction of Mongolia-Japan Teaching Hospital	May 12, 2015	79.85
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship		2.45
	Grant Aid	April 6, 2015	6.00
	Grant Aid		4.00
Myanmar	The Project for the Reconstruction of Flood-Affected Schools	February 17, 2016	12.00
	The Programme for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Schools in Flood and Landslide Affected Areas	November 13, 2015	15.00
	The Project for Improvement of Road Construction and Maintenance Equipment in Kachin State and Chin State	September 16, 2015	27.40
	The Provision of Equipment for Rural Water Supply Project in the Central Dry Zone (Phase 2)		12.42
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		2.00
	The Programme for Supporting the 2015 Myanmar General Elections (in collaboration with UNDP)	June 30, 2015	1.11
The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	June 23, 2015	4.87	
Philippines	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 3, 2015	2.58
	The Project for Reconstruction of Municipal Halls in Lawaan and Marabut Municipalities	October 23, 2015	5.07
Thailand	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 16, 2016	5.00
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		5.00
Timor-Leste	The Project for the Construction of New Buildings for the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology of the National University of Timor-Leste	March 15, 2016	22.31
	The Economic and Social Development Programme		1.50
	The Project for Construction of Upriver Comoro Bridge	November 30, 2015	26.05
Viet Nam	The Economic and Social Development Programme	September 15, 2015	2.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 4, 2015	3.54
	The Project for Water Quality Improvement for Japanese Bridge Area in Hoi An City		11.10
	The Project for Improving An Duong Water Treatment in Hai Phong City		21.96

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
South Asia			
Bangladesh	The Third Primary Education Development Programme	February 9, 2016	4.90
	The Project for Improvement of Meteorological Radar System in Dhaka and Rangpur	June 24, 2015	28.81
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	May 31, 2015	3.15
	The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management Equipment	May 20, 2015	14.86
Bhutan	The Project for Improvement of Machinery and Equipment for Construction of Rural Agriculture Road (Phase 3)	March 15, 2016	9.66
Maldives	Grant Aid	April 7, 2015	5.00
Nepal	Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake	December 21, 2015	40.00
	The School Sector Reform Program	July 10, 2015	3.00
Pakistan	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis	March 15, 2016	3.60
	The Project for Strengthening Border Security against Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Transnational Organized Crime	March 10, 2016	7.68
	The Project for Strengthening Training Center on Grid System Operation and Maintenance	March 1, 2016	9.94
	The Project for Upgrading Primary Girls Schools into Elementary Schools in Northern Rural Sindh		9.73
	The Project for Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar at Karachi	July 8, 2015	19.49
	The Project for Assistance to the Recovery and Development of the Agricultural Economy in Federally Administered Tribal Areas	July 2, 2015	5.99
	The Project for Energy Saving in Water Supply System in Lahore	June 18, 2015	25.54
	The Project for Replacement of Pumping Machinery at Inline Booster Pump Station and Terminal Reservoir in Faisalabad		16.16
	Grant Aid	May 14, 2015	5.00
Sri Lanka	Food Assistance (for Sri Lanka, Yemen, Guinea Bissau, Djibouti, Senegal, Chad, Central Africa, Mali, South Sudan and Lethoto)	October 8, 2015	28.90 (for 10 countries)
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Killinochchi Water Supply Scheme (Additional aid) (Changed the maximum amount of the project for which the E/N was signed on March 6, 2012)	August 14, 2015	2.48
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 23, 2015	2.26
	Grant Aid	June 19, 2015	5.00
Central Asia and the Caucasus Region			
Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan	The Project for Establishing Border Liaison Offices and Enhancing Cross-Border Cooperation to Counter Drugs and Crime in Central Asia (in collaboration with UN and implemented through UNODC)	March 10, 2016	2.96 (for four countries)
Azerbaijan	Grant Aid	August 6, 2015	1.00
Kyrgyz Republic	The Project for Improvement of Equipment of the Manas International Airport	October 26, 2015	16.30
	Grant Aid		1.00
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 28, 2015	2.13
	The Project for Automation of Voters' Identification Process during the Electoral Cycles from 2015 to 2017 (in collaboration with UNDP)	May 20, 2015	7.40
Tajikistan	The Project for Prevention and Management of Childhood Illnesses (in collaboration with UNICEF)	March 9, 2016	6.33
	The Project for Strengthening Border Security in Khatlon Region (in collaboration with the UN and implemented through UNODC)		2.67
	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Sughd Region and the Eastern Part of Khatlon Region	March 3, 2016	19.92
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply System in Pyanj District, Khatlon Region (Phase 2)	October 24, 2015	2.65
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 21, 2015	1.14
Uzbekistan	The Project for Improvement of Equipment of Navoi Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Center	October 25, 2015	6.86
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	August 7, 2015	2.11
	Grant Aid	April 28, 2015	5.00
Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan	The Project for Improvement of Locust Management (for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan)	October 24, 2015	5.96 (for three countries)

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Middle East and North Africa			
Afghanistan	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children (through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF))	February 17, 2016	17.48
	The Project for Enhancing Agriculture Production through Irrigation System Improvement and Strengthening Institutional Capacity (through FAO)	December 19, 2015	14.87
	The Project for Improvement of Locust Management (for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan) (through FAO)	October 24, 2015	5.96 (for three countries)
Egypt	Project for Construction of Outpatient Facility at Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital	December 14, 2015	15.60
Iran	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 12, 2016	12.00
	The Integrated Programme for Sustainable Water Resources Management in the Lake Ormia Basin (through FAO)	March 9, 2016	4.36
Jordan	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 22, 2016	18.50
Morocco	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Security Enhancement	July 13, 2015	3.88
	The Project for Construction of Shellfish Aquaculture Technology Research Center	June 16, 2015	12.00
Palestinian Territories	The Project for the Construction of the Protective Shelter and the Presentation of the Great Bath at Hisham's Palace, Jericho (Detailed Design)	February 15, 2016	0.74
	Food Assistance (through UNRWA)	October 30, 2015	6.30
	Food Assistance (through WRP)	October 7, 2015	4.40
Tunisia	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Tunisian Television	April 15, 2015	0.37
Yemen	Food Assistance (for Sri Lanka, Yemen, Guinea Bissau, Djibouti, Senegal, Chad, Central Africa, Mali, South Sudan and Lethoto)	October 8, 2015	28.90 (for 10 countries)
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Senegal, Chad, Central Africa, Mali, South Sudan and Lesotho	Food Assistance (for Sri Lanka, Yemen, Guinea Bissau, Djibouti, Senegal, Chad, Central Africa, Mali, South Sudan and Lethoto)	October 8, 2015	28.90 (for 10 countries)
The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Liberia	Food Assistance	August 13, 2015	11.50 (for 3 countries)
Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda	The Project for the Improvement of Village Environment (in collaboration with UN, through UNOPS)	July 2, 2015	5.96 (for 3 countries)
Angola	Project for Improvement of Namibe Port	January 15, 2016	21.36
Benin	Project for Drinking Water Supply by use of Groundwater in Two Communes, Glazoue and Dassa-Zoume	March 8, 2016	10.71
	Food Assistance	October 6, 2015	4.20
Burkina Faso	Food Assistance	February 26, 2016	5.00
Burkina Faso	The Project for the Construction of the Building of Post-primary Schools	August 25, 2015	11.51
Cabo Verde	Food Assistance	October 12, 2015	2.50
Comoros	Food Assistance	November 26, 2015	2.30
Côte d'Ivoire	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs and Programs Production Equipment of Côte d'Ivoire Radiodiffusion Television	December 21, 2015	0.52
	The Project for Improvement of the Equipments for Regional Academy of Maritime Science and Technology in Abidjan	December 21, 2015	6.50
	The Program to Support the Control of Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) and Enhance Community Security (through UNDP)	July 9, 2015	3.30
	The Project for Improvement of the Japan-Ivorian Friendship Intersection	June 25, 2015	50.38
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Project for the enhancement of the Institut National de Preparation Professionnelle in Katanga / Lubumbashi	November 21, 2015	32.50
	Food Assistance	October 23, 2015	6.70
	Joint Project for Community Reintegration of Ex-Child Soldiers in Rutshuru Territory, Nord Kivu Province (through UNDP)	October 7, 2015	5.00
Djibouti	The Project for Improvement of Road Management Equipment	March 28, 2016	12.39
Ethiopia	The Project for Improvement of Axle Load Control on Trunk Roads	April 17, 2015	5.97
Ghana	The Project for Reinforcement of Power Supply to Accra Central		43.57
	The Project for Fisheries Promotion in Sekondi	December 8, 2015	21.69 (original total amount 1.825 billion yen)
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	July 3, 2015	1.48
Guinea	Food Assistance	August 19, 2015	3.60

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Liberia	Project for Promoting Youth Employment by Supporting Technical and Vocational Education (in collaboration with UNIDO)	March 10, 2016	2.00
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Monrovia Power System	October 15, 2015	22.37 (original total amount 2.037 billion yen)
	Grant Aid	May 18, 2015	5.00
Madagascar	The Economic and Social Development Programme	August 10, 2015	3.00
Malawi	The Project for Expansion of the Terminal Building at Kamuzu International Airport	November 4, 2015	36.75
Mali	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 7, 2016	3.50
Mauritania	Food Assistance	October 26, 2015	4.60
Mauritius	The Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System (Phase 2)	July 30, 2015	1.90
Mozambique	Project for Construction of Health Science Institute in Nacala	October 12, 2015	21.21
	The Project for Construction of Health Science Institute in Maputo	July 7, 2015	20.71 (original total amount 1.846 billion yen)
	Project for Reinforcement of Transmission Network in Nacala Corridor	April 2, 2015	20.12
Niger	Food Assistance	September 16, 2015	4.90
	The Economic and Social Development Programme	July 20, 2015	2.00
Nigeria	Project for Emergency Improvement of Electricity Supply Facilities in Abuja	February 11, 2016	13.17
	Grant Aid	April 24, 2015	5.00
Rwanda	The Project for Improvement of Substations and Distribution Network (Phase 2)	March 8, 2016	22.19
Sao Tome and Principe	Food Assistance	January 21, 2016	2.20
Senegal	The Project for Construction of Lower Secondary Schools in the regions of Kaolack, Thies and Fatick	July 10, 2015	13.49
	The Project for Water Supply and Improvement of Hygienic Conditions in rural areas	May 7, 2015	7.88
Seychelles	The Project for Construction of Artisanal Fisheries Facilities in Mahe Island (Phase 2)	March 22, 2016	14.60
Sierra Leone	Grant Aid	May 19, 2015	5.00
South Sudan	The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port	September 21, 2015/9/21	34.54 (original total amount 2.607 billion yen)
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System of Juba in South Sudan	July 23, 2015	44.02 (original total amount 3.869 billion yen)
Sudan	The Project for Improvement of Water Treatment Plant in Kosti City (Detailed Design)	December 1, 2015	0.59
	The Project for Improvement of Health Care Services in Suburban Area of Khartoum State	September 16, 2015	23.20
Togo	The Project for Construction of Two Bridges, Kara and Koumongou	July 3, 2015	31.25
Zimbabwe	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 28, 2016	6.00
	The Project for Irrigation Development for Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme	November 9, 2015	17.91
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda	The Economic and Social Development Programme	June 11, 2015	1.00
	The Project for Improvement of Fishery Equipment and Machinery in Antigua and Barbuda		5.84
Barbados	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 8, 2016	1.00
Bolivia	The Project for Road Disaster Prevention of National Road No.7 (Detailed Design)	May 20, 2015	0.50
Commonwealth of Dominica	The Economic and Social Development Programme	January 22, 2016	2.00
	The Project for Improvement of Fishery Equipment and Machinery in the Commonwealth of Dominica	June 12, 2015	1.66
Dominican Republic	Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Disaster Reduction Equipment	April 22, 2015	3.00
Ecuador	The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for the Training and Production in Digital Terrestrial Television to CIESPAL-Latin American International Center for Superior Communication Studies	June 16, 2015	0.86
	The Project for Improvement of Medical Facilities and Equipment in Chimborazo Province, Ecuador (Phase 2)	June 16, 2015	1.66
	Grant Aid		5.00
El Salvador	Grant Aid	July 6, 2015	5.00
Grenada	The Economic and Social Development Programme	January 12, 2016	1.00

Country or region	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Guatemala	Grant Aid	September 1, 2015	2.00
Haiti	The Project for Strengthening the Routine Immunization Programme (in collaboration with UNICEF)	March 9, 2016	3.99
	The Project for Reinforcement of Cholera Prevention in the Central Department (in collaboration with UNICEF)		3.54
	Food Assistance	January 20, 2016	4.90
	The Project for Reconstruction of the Bridges of the Croix-des-Missions and the Route Neuve	September 2, 2015	36.72
Honduras	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of National Radio and Television of Honduras	January 20, 2016	0.42
Jamaica	The Project for the Improvement of the Exhibition and Audiovisual Equipment of the Institute of Jamaica	September 30, 2015	0.58
Nicaragua	The Project for the Construction of Department Hospital of SILAIS Zelaya Central in Nicaragua	March 10, 2016	20.90
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Educational Facilities in the Madriz and Nueva Segovia Departments in Nicaragua	June 18, 2015	12.67
Paraguay	The Project for the Improvement of the Equipment of the Sports Complex of the National Secretariat of Sports	March 24, 2016	0.99
Peru	Grant Aid	January 18, 2016	5.00
Saint Christopher and Nevis	The Economic and Social Development Programme	December 4, 2015	1.00
	The Project for Improvement of Fishery Equipment and Machinery in Saint Christopher and Nevis	June 12, 2015	1.84
Saint Lucia	Grant Aid	May 20, 2015	2.50
Saint Vincent	Grant Aid	May 20, 2015	2.50
Oceania			
14 Pacific island countries (Kiribati, Cook, Samoa, Solomon, Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru, Niue, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia)	The Project for Strengthening Multi-hazard Risk Assessment and Early Warning Systems in Pacific Island Countries (in collaboration with UN, implemented through ESCAP)	September 17, 2015	1.24 (for 14 countries)
Cook	Grant Aid	May 28, 2015	1.00
Fiji	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medium Wave Radio Transmission	August 31, 2015	8.65
	The Project for Improvement of Access to Social Services on Justice and Gender-Related Issues for All Fijians (in collaboration with UNDP)	April 20, 2015	2.97
Marshall	The Economic and Social Development Programme	March 10, 2016	2.00
	Grant Aid	July 6, 2015	3.00
	Grant Aid		1.00
Federated States of Micronesia	Grant Aid	July 8, 2015	3.00
	Grant Aid		1.00
Nauru	Grant Aid	May 27, 2015	2.00
Palau	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System	May 20, 2015	18.43
Papua New Guinea	Grant Aid	May 29, 2015	3.00
Samoa	The Project for Enhancement of Safety of Apia Port	June 22, 2015	34.77
Solomon	The Project for Upgrading of Kukum Highway	May 26, 2015	31.88
Tonga	Grant Aid	March 28, 2016	2.00
	The Project for Upgrading of Wharf for Domestic Transport	June 10, 2015	33.20
Tuvalu	Grant Aid	June 3, 2015	1.00
Vanuatu	The Economic and Social Development Programme	May 20, 2015	2.00
Europe			
Albania	Grant Aid	July 29, 2015	5.00
Moldova	Grant Aid	April 15, 2015	1.00

Section 2 Bilateral Loans

Chart III-22 List of Loan Aid Projects

● FY2015, by region and country

Country, etc.	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
East Asia			
Cambodia	National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Prek Kdam - Thlea Ma'am Section) (II)	March 21, 2016	172.98
Indonesia	Engineering Services for Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit East-West Line Project (Phase I)	November 27, 2015	19.19
	Construction of Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit Project (II)		752.18
	Java-Sumatra Interconnection Transmission Line Project (II)		629.14
Laos	Vientiane Capital Water Supply Expansion Project	March 17, 2016	102.71
Mongolia	New Ulaanbaatar International Airport Construction Project (II)	April 16, 2015	368.50
Myanmar	Yangon Circular Railway Line Upgrading Project	October 16, 2015	248.66
	National Power Transmission Network Development Project Phase II		411.15
	East-West Economic Corridor Improvement Project		338.69
	Power Distribution Improvement Project in Yangon (Phase 1)	June 30, 2015	61.05
	Infrastructure Development Project in Thilawa Area Phase I (II)		147.50
	Project for the Development of Finance for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		50.33
Philippines	North South Commuter Railway Project (Malolos-Tutuban)	November 19, 2015	2,419.91
	Metro Manila Priority Bridges Seismic Improvement Project	August 25, 2015	97.83
	Davao City Bypass Construction Project (South and Center Sections)		239.06
Thailand	The Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Red Line) (II)	June 12, 2015	382.03
Viet Nam	Thai Binh Thermal Power Plant and Transmission Lines Construction Project (IV)	March 31, 2016	549.82
	North-South Expressway Construction Project (Da Nang - Quang Ngai Section) (III)	January 15, 2016	300.00
	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project (Port) (III)		322.87
	Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project (Road and Bridge) (III)		228.80
	Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (VI)		100.00
	Cho Ray Viet Nam-Japan Friendship Hospital Development Project		September 15, 2015
South Asia			
Bangladesh	Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Project	December 13, 2015	158.25
	Dhaka-Chittagong Main Power Grid Strengthening Project		437.69
	Western Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project		293.40
	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) and Health System Improvement Project		175.20
	Urban Building Safety Project		120.86
	Upazila Governance and Development Project		147.25
India	Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation Project	March 31, 2016	46.52
	North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 1) (I)		671.70
	Transmission System Strengthening Project in Madhya Pradesh		154.57
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 1) (III)		1,036.64
	Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (II)		257.96
	Tamil Nadu Urban Health Care Project		255.37
	The Ahmedabad Metro Project (I)	November 27, 2015	824.34
	The Chennai Metro Project (IV)		199.81
	Odisha Transmission System Improvement Project	May 15, 2015	217.87

Country, etc.	Project Name	Date of E/N (Local time)	Amount (¥100 million)
Nepal	Emergency School Reconstruction Project	December 21, 2015	140.00
	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project		120.00
Pakistan	Energy Sector Reform Program (II)	February 2, 2016	50.00
Sri Lanka	Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project (Phase 2) (II)	October 6, 2015	454.28
	National Transmission and Distribution Network Development and Efficiency Improvement Project	June 19, 2015	249.30
Central Asia and the Caucasus			
Georgia	The East-West Highway Improvement Project (II)	March 7, 2016	44.10
Kyrgyz Republic	The International Main Roads Improvement Project	October 26, 2015	119.15
Middle East and North Africa			
Egypt	Borg El Arab International Airport Extension Project	February 29, 2016	182.00
	Electricity Distribution System Improvement Project		247.62
	Hurghada Photovoltaic Power Plant Project		112.14
Iraq	Fiscal Reform Development Policy Loan	March 31, 2016	250.00
	Electricity Sector Reconstruction Project (Phase 2)	May 25, 2015	537.71
	Sewerage Construction Project in Kurdistan Region (I)		344.17
Jordan	Fiscal and Public Service Reform Development Policy Loan	May 27, 2015	240.00
Morocco	Green Morocco Plan Support Program	March 4, 2016	163.47
Turkey	Local Authorities Infrastructure Improvement Project	May 15, 2015	450.00
Sub-Saharan Africa			
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Sixth Private Sector Assistance Loan under the Joint Initiative titled EPSA for Africa	September 8, 2015	358.80
Angola	Power Sector Reform Support Program	July 31, 2015	236.40
Kenya	Olkaria V Geothermal Power Development Project	March 9, 2016	456.90
	Health Sector Policy Loan for Attainment of the Universal Health Coverage	August 17, 2015	40.00
Mozambique	Nacala Port Development Project (Phase 2)	May 14, 2015	292.35
Tanzania	Business Environment for Jobs Development Policy Operation	March 30, 2016	60.00
	Kenya-Tanzania Power Interconnection Project	December 15, 2015	118.47
Uganda	Kampala Flyover Construction and Road Upgrading Project	September 10, 2015	199.89
Latin America and the Caribbean			
El Salvador	Stand-by Loan for Natural Disaster Recovery	November 25, 2015	50.00
Oceania			
Papua New Guinea	Nadzab Airport Redevelopment Project	September 11, 2015	269.42
Vanuatu	Port Vila Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf Development Project (II)	July 29, 2015	45.98
Europe			
Ukraine	Economic Reform Development Policy Loan (II)	December 4, 2015	369.69
	Bortnychi Sewage Treatment Plant Modernization Project	June 6, 2015	1,081.93

ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

Chart III-23 Trends in ODA Disbursements through Multilateral Institutions

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Calendar year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Category										
1. Grants to multilateral institutions	807.1	1,234.2	916.1	1,126.9	853.6	1,075.0	1,682.8	894.9	1,180.2	1,116.8
(1) United Nations agencies	587.7	584.9	602.6	662.3	553.9	593.5	678.6	593.3	596.2	424.1
(2) Other agencies	219.4	649.3	313.5	464.6	299.7	481.5	1,004.2	301.6	584.1	692.7
2. Contributions etc. to multilateral institutions	3,066.9	684.8	1,861.4	2,163.4	2,866.7	2,813.4	2,519.5	2,075.2	2,174.5	1,938.6
(1) World Bank group	2,575.6	172.7	1,253.4	1,404.4	1,931.0	1,744.0	1,550.2	1,231.1	1,203.8	1,445.4
(2) Others	491.3	512.2	608.0	759.0	935.8	1,069.4	969.3	844.2	970.7	493.2
Total	3,874.0	1,919.0	2,777.5	3,290.4	3,720.3	3,888.4	4,202.3	2,970.2	3,354.7	3,055.4
Share in total ODA (%)	34.8	24.9	28.9	34.8	33.6	35.1	39.6	25.9	35.4	33.2

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

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

*2 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	2014				2015			
		Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Assessed Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
1	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1	United States	111,622	22.0	1	United States	111,622	22.0
		2	Japan	54,969	10.8	2	Japan	54,969	10.8
		3	Germany	36,237	7.1	3	Germany	36,237	7.1
		4	France	28,383	5.6	4	France	28,383	5.6
		5	United Kingdom	26,282	5.2	5	United Kingdom	26,282	5.2
2	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	1	United States	2,245,304	43.2	1	United States	2,015,510	39.9
		2	United Kingdom	409,181	7.9	2	United Kingdom	456,759	9.0
		3	EC	371,807	7.2	3	Germany	329,192	6.5
		4	Canada	350,066	6.7	4	Canada	261,646	5.2
		5	Germany	301,194	5.8	5	EC	250,348	5.0
		7	Japan	156,553	3.0	6	Japan	196,773	3.9
3	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0	1	United States	(unpaid) 71,830	22.0
		2	Japan	35,373	10.8	2	Japan	35,373	10.8
		3	Germany	23,319	7.1	3	Germany	23,319	7.1
		4	France	18,261	5.6	4	France	18,261	5.6
		5	United Kingdom	16,909	5.2	5	United Kingdom	16,910	5.2
4	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1	Japan	5,477	17.7	1	Japan	12,714	17.7
		2	Germany	7,548	11.7	2	Germany	8,380	11.7
		3	France*2	7,139	-	3	China	6,044	8.4
		4	China	6,044	8.4	4	Italy	5,218	7.3
		5	Italy	5,218	7.3	5	Spain	3,486	4.9
5	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1	United States	672,239	21.1	1	United States	867,732	28.7
		2	United Kingdom	489,758	15.4	2	United Kingdom	512,158	16.9
		3	EC	355,318	11.2	3	Germany	222,062	7.3
		4	Norway	198,214	6.2	4	Sweden	173,871	5.8
		5	Germany	193,739	6.1	5	Norway	160,550	5.3
		8	Japan	174,010	5.5	6	Japan	160,529	5.3
6	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1	United States	1,280,827	38.3	1	United States	1,352,454	40.2
		2	EU	271,511	8.1	2	United Kingdom	262,284	7.8
		3	United Kingdom	203,507	6.0	3	EU	191,578	5.7
		4	Japan	181,312	5.4	4	Japan	173,500	5.1
		5	Germany	139,383	4.1	5	Germany	142,859	4.2

	Multilateral Institution	2014				2015			
		Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)	Rank	Country/ Institution	Contributions (US\$ thousand)	Share (%)
7	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1	Sweden	70,341	14.7	1	Sweden	57,403	14.4
		2	Norway	69,137	14.5	2	Norway	55,606	14.0
		3	Finland	60,445	12.7	3	Netherlands	39,683	10.0
		4	Netherlands	48,409	10.1	4	Denmark	39,596	9.9
		5	Denmark	41,902	8.8	5	Finland	38,039	9.6
		8	Japan	23,816	5.0	9	Japan	18,089	4.5
8	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	1	United States	408,751	31.8	1	United States	380,593	30.5
		2	EU	139,402	10.8	2	EU	136,751	10.9
		3	Saudi Arabia	103,519	8.1	3	United Kingdom	99,602	7.9
		4	United Kingdom	95,328	7.4	4	Saudi Arabia	96,000	7.7
		5	Germany	54,440	4.2	5	Germany	91,724	7.3
		9	Japan	28,278	2.2	8	Japan	39,461	3.2
9	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1	Norway	112,211	14.1	1	United Kingdom	82,988	11.8
		2	United Kingdom	90,324	11.3	2	Norway	81,280	11.6
		3	United States	80,981	10.2	3	United States	74,500	10.6
		4	Japan	80,472	10.1	4	Japan	67,327	9.6
		5	Sweden	72,903	9.1	5	Switzerland	60,114	8.5
10	World Health Organization (WHO)	1	United States	115,141	22.0	1	United States	115,141	22.0
		2	Japan	50,323	10.8	2	Japan	50,323	10.8
		3	Germany	33,173	7.1	3	Germany	33,173	7.1
		4	France	27,805	5.6	4	France	27,805	5.6
		5	United Kingdom	24,058	5.2	5	United Kingdom	24,058	5.2
11	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)* ⁴	1	United States	46,384	16.7	1	United States	46,384	16.7
		2	Japan	19,958	7.2	2	Japan	19,958	7.2
		3	China	12,859	4.6	3	China	12,859	4.6
		4	Germany	11,650	4.2	4	Germany	11,650	4.2
		5	France	10,906	3.9	5	France	10,906	3.9
		5	United Kingdom	10,906	3.9	5	United Kingdom	10,906	3.9
12	International Development Association (IDA)* ⁵	1	United Kingdom	1,000	13.0	1	United Kingdom	1,000	13.0
		2	United States	856	11.1	2	United States	856	11.1
		3	Japan	770	10.0	3	Japan	770	10.0
		4	Germany	465	6.1	4	Germany	465	6.1
		5	France	378	4.9	5	France	378	4.9
13	International Monetary Fund (IMF)* ⁶	1	United States	42,122	17.7	1	United States	82,994	17.6
		2	Japan	15,629	6.6	2	Japan	30,821	6.5
		3	Germany	14,566	6.1	3	China	30,483	6.5
		4	France	10,739	4.5	4	Germany	26,634	5.7
		4	United Kingdom	10,739	4.5	4	United Kingdom	20,155	4.3

	Multilateral Institution	2014				2015			
		Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)* ⁴	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Japan	23,994	15.6	1	Japan	22,975	15.6
		2	United States	23,994	15.6	2	United States	22,814	15.5
		3	China	9,907	6.4	3	China	9,486	6.5
		4	India	9,734	6.3	4	India	9,320	6.3
		5	Australia	8,896	5.8	5	Australia	8,518	5.8
15	Asian Development Fund (ADF)* ⁵	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Contributions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Japan	2,035	35.0	1	Japan	2,035	35.0
		2	United States	640	11.0	2	Australia	640	11.0
		3	Australia	360	6.2	3	United States	360	6.2
		4	United Kingdom	315	5.4	4	United Kingdom	315	5.4
		5	Germany	194	3.3	5	Germany	194	3.3
16	African Development Bank (AfDB)* ⁴	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	Nigeria	8,850	9.3	1	Nigeria	8,128	8.8
		2	United States	6,280	6.6	2	United States	5,980	6.4
		3	Japan	5,205	5.5	3	Japan	4,978	5.4
		4	Egypt	5,122	5.4	4	Egypt	4,958	5.3
		5	South Africa	4,588	4.8	5	South Africa	4,583	4.9
17	African Development Fund (AfDF)* ⁵	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United Kingdom	924	14.0	1	United Kingdom	924	14.0
		2	Germany	609	9.2	2	Germany	609	9.2
		3	United States	585	8.9	3	United States	585	8.9
		4	France	551	8.4	4	France	551	8.4
		5	Japan	445	6.7	5	Japan	445	6.7
18	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)* ⁴	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (US\$ million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	51,314	30.0	1	United States	51,314	30.0
		2	Argentina	19,415	11.4	2	Argentina	19,415	11.4
		2	Brazil	19,415	11.4	2	Brazil	19,415	11.4
		4	Mexico	12,481	7.3	4	Mexico	12,481	7.3
		5	Japan	8,551	5.0	5	Japan	8,551	5.0
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)* ⁴	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Share (%)	Rank	Country	Subscriptions (EUR million)	Share (%)
		1	United States	3,001	10.1	1	United States	3,001	10.1
		2	Japan	2,557	8.6	2	Japan	2,557	8.6
		2	United Kingdom	2,557	8.6	2	United Kingdom	2,557	8.6
		2	France	2,557	8.6	2	France	2,557	8.6
		2	Germany	2,557	8.6	2	Germany	2,557	8.6
		2	Italy	2,557	8.6	2	Italy	2,557	8.6

*1 Assistance for projects conducted through multilateral institutions (a portion of bilateral assistance) may be included in the disbursements listed above.

*2 France announced its withdrawal from UNIDO in 2013, and therefore, bore the same share of assessed contributions in 2014 as in the previous year. Accordingly, the percentage share is not listed.

*3 France's assessed contributions include the amount of tax payment by French personnel, making it larger than its actual assessed contributions.

*4 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date (commitment base).

*5 The amounts are either subscription or contribution amounts during the capital increase period, including the year-end of the listed year.

*6 Subscriptions are cumulative totals to date.

Reference Materials on Japan's ODA

Section 1 Developments in Japan's Assistance to Developing Countries (November 2015-December 2016)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
2015. 11	At the ASEAN Business & Investment Summit (in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), Prime Minister Abe announced follow-up measures to the Partnership for Quality Infrastructure (JICA and the ADB will undertake US\$10 billion in co-financing over the next five years. Furthermore, JICA will make up to ¥1.5 billion in investments and loans over the next five years through a trust fund to be newly established at the ADB) and Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative (Japan will assist industrial human resources development of 40,000 people over the next three years in Asia)	2015. 11	12th ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Luxembourg))
11	Prime Minister Abe attended the COP 21 (21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change) Summit Meeting and stated that Japan will provide, in 2020, approximately ¥1.3 trillion of public and private climate finance, 1.3 times up from the current level, to developing countries	11	G20 Antalya Summit (in Antalya, Turkey)
		11	23rd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in the Philippines (in Manila, Philippines)
		11	18th ASEAN-related Summit Meeting (in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		11	21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) (in Paris)
12	Prime Minister Abe's visit to India (conclusion of the Memorandum of Cooperation on High-Speed Railway (HSR) between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India)	12	The Tenth World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference (MC10) (in Nairobi, Kenya)
		12	International Conference titled, "Universal Health Coverage in the New Development Era: Toward Building Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems" (in Tokyo)
2016. 1	2nd TICAD VI Public-Private Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo)	2016. 1	Japan-United Kingdom Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Seminar for ASEAN Countries (in Manila, Philippines)
1	Emergency Grant Aid in response to El Nino damage in East Africa		
		2	Senior Officials Meeting of the Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD) (in Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture)
2	Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoichi Muto announced new assistance of approximately US\$350 million to Syria, Iraq, and neighboring countries at The Supporting Syria and the Region Conference London	2	The Supporting Syria and the Region Conference London (in London)
2	Provided Emergency Relief Goods and Emergency Grant Aid in response to damage from the earthquake in Southern Taiwan		
2	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Fiji in response to damage from the cyclone	2	50th High Level Meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (in Paris)
2	Provided Emergency Grant Aid in response to Zika virus infection		
3	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to the Republic of Marshall Islands in response to the drought disaster		
3	Provided Emergency Grant Aid to besieged and hard-to-reach areas in Syria	3	The TICAD VI Preparatory Senior Officials' Meeting (in Djibouti)
3	Provided assistance related to the Zika virus infection in Latin America through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		
4	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to the Republic of Palau in response to the drought disaster		
4	3rd TICAD VI Public-Private Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo)	4	G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Hiroshima)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
4	Provided Grant Aid of approximately US\$11 million to support the "The Project for Transmission of Reliable Electricity to Respond to the Immediate Humanitarian Needs in crisis-affected Communities of Syria" in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
4	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Ecuador in response to the earthquake damage and assistance through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		
4	Signing of the Paris Agreement by the Japanese Government (in New York)		
5	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Sri Lanka in response to the heavy rainfall disaster		
5	Launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters		
5	Formulation of the "Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment"		
5	At the 1st meeting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters, Prime Minister Abe announced human resources development of female administrative officers aimed at promoting women's empowerment (approximately 5,000 officers over three years in 2016-18), initiatives to improve the learning environment for women (educational support for approximately 50,000 female students over three years), contributions to international health agencies (about US\$1.1 billion in new assistance for strengthening health system), and assistance measures for social stability and comprehensive growth in the Middle East (assistance of approximately US\$6 billion including human resources development of approximately 20,000 people over three years)		
5	Yasuo Fukuda, former Prime Minister of Japan, attended the World Humanitarian Summit as Representative of the Government of Japan and announced assistance of approximately US\$6 billion, including human resources development of 20,000 people, over three years aiming for social stability and for the growth to bring benefits to all the people in the Middle East and North Africa	5	World Humanitarian Summit (in Istanbul, Turkey)
5	At the 24th meeting of the Management Council for Infrastructure Strategy, Prime Minister Abe announced a decision to provide quality infrastructure investment of approximately US\$ 200 billion in the next five years to infrastructure projects across the world as the "Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" initiative directed towards the G7 Ise-Shima Summit	5	2nd Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA2) (in Nairobi, Kenya)
5	Provided Emergency Grant Aid to Papua New Guinea in response to the drought disaster	5	G7 Ise-Shima Summit (in Ise-Shima, Mie Prefecture)
5	Provided Emergency Grant Aid to Viet Nam in response to the drought and salt damage		
6	Japan returned to the OECD Development Centre	6	OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (in Paris)
6	Provided Emergency Grant Aid to Ecuador in response to damage from the earthquake	6	TICAD VI Preparatory Ministerial Meeting (in Banjul, The Gambia)
7	4th TICAD VI Public-Private Roundtable Meeting (in Tokyo)		
7	Provided food assistance to Zimbabwe through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)		
7	Established the Council on Safety Measures for International Cooperation Projects following the Dhaka terrorist attack; announced new safety measures (Final Report) at the end of August	7	14th General Assembly of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (in Nairobi, Kenya)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
7	Dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Diseases Response Team to the Democratic Republic of Congo in response to the yellow fever outbreak	7	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (in New York)
7	State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoji Muto attended the Pledging Conference in Support of Iraq and announced new disbursements totaling US\$10 million to address the severe humanitarian crisis in Iraq and plans to maintain assistance scale in 2016 (approximately US\$100 million) for the following 2 years	7	Pledging Conference in Support of Iraq (in Washington D.C.)
7	At the 9th Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Foreign Minister Kishida announced the official launch of the Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative for vibrant connectivity	7	9th Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting (in Vientiane, Laos)
7	Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs and returnees to liberated areas in the Republic of Iraq	7	ASEAN-related Foreign Ministers' Meetings (in Vientiane, Laos)
7	Emergency Grant Aid to the Republic of Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo in response to the yellow fever outbreaks	7	Open Debate of UN Security Council (in New York)
7	Foreign Minister Kishida attended the Open Debate of the UN Security Council "Peacebuilding in Africa" as the Security Council chair and announced assistance of approximately US\$120 million, including human resource development of 30,000 people over three years to combat terrorism in Africa		
8	Emergency Grant Aid as assistance for a vaccination campaign in Syria		
8	Emergency Grant Aid in response to food shortage in Southern Africa	8	TICAD VI Ministerial Pre-Conference (in Nairobi, Kenya)
8	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Myanmar in response to the flood disaster	8	The Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) (in Nairobi, Kenya)
8	Japan-UK Collaboration to clear landmines in Angola		
8	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in response to the flood disaster		
8	At TICAD VI, Prime Minister Abe announced that, for a period from 2016 to 2018, Japan will invest for the future of Africa amounting to approximately US\$30 billion, including human resources development to 10 million people, under public-private partnership		
8	Assistance to strengthen veterinary diagnostic laboratories in Africa through International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		
9	At the 8th Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting, Prime Minister Abe announced priority projects to be tackled under the Japan-Mekong Connectivity Initiative	9	G20 Hangzhou Summit (in Hanzhou, China)
9	At the ASEAN-related Summit Meeting, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will provide approximately ¥45 billion to Asia and help develop 2,000 personnel there for over the next three years as comprehensive counter-terrorism measures consisted of (i) improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) measures to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance for creating a foundation for a moderate society. He also announced fostering of 1,000 people over three years in the maritime safety field	9	8th Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (in Vientiane, Laos)
9	Roundtable Meeting on Promotion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (1st meeting) (in Tokyo)	9	ASEAN-related Summit Meeting (in Vientiane, Laos)
9	Emergency Grant Aid for improvement of humanitarian situation in Syria	9	Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Post-Forum Dialogue (in Micronesia)
9	At the 71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly; side event "Global Health Crises: Implementing lessons learned," opening remarks from Prime Minister Abe welcomed the launch of a collaborative framework for achieving Universal Health Coverage in international society	9	G7 CONNEX Initiative International Conference on Capacity Building and Transparency (in Tokyo)
		9	71st United Nations General Assembly High-Level Week (in New York)

Month/year	Major Developments in Japanese Aid	Month/year	International Developments in Aid
9	Prime Minister Abe attended the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants and announced humanitarian and self-reliance assistance to refugees and migrants, and assistance to host countries and communities totaling US\$2.8 billion over three years from 2016	9	United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants (in New York)
9	Prime Minister Abe attended the Leader's Summit on Refugees hosted by then President Obama and announced 1) refugee assistance worth US\$2.8 billion based on the concept of human security, 2) support amounting approximately US\$100 million for the World Bank's Global Crisis Response Platform, and 3) human resources development to approximately one million people affected by conflicts	9	3rd Japan-Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (in New York)
9	Prime Minister Abe attended the United Nations Security Council High-level Briefing on Syria and announced US\$1.13 billion of assistance to Syria, Iraq, and neighboring countries	9	The Leaders' Summit on Refugees Hosted by President Obama (in New York)
9	Foreign Minister Kishida attended the Pledging Conference for the United Nations (UN) Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and announced Japan's aim of contributing approximately US\$10 million in the coming years	9	5th Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference (in New York)
9	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Tanzania in response to the earthquake damage	9	United Nations Security Council High-level Briefing Meeting (in New York)
10	Emergency Grant Aid to improve humanitarian situation of Afgan refugees who are obliged to return to Afghanistan	10	Pledging Conference for the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) (in New York)
10	State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura attended the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan and expressed Japan's intention to continue assistance worth up to ¥40 billion per year during four years from 2017 to 2020	10	17th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP17) (in Johannesburg, South Africa)
10	Provided Emergency Relief Goods and Emergency Grant Aid to Haiti in response to damage from Hurricane "Matthew"	10	Brussels Conference on Afghanistan (in Brussels, Belgium)
10	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Cuba in response to Hurricane "Matthew" disaster	10	African Union (AU) Extraordinary Summit on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa (in Lome, Togo)
11	During the visit to Japan by Myanmar's State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, Prime Minister Abe announced contributions at public and private levels totaling ¥800 billion over five years from fiscal year 2016, including ¥40 billion for Myanmar's areas with ethnic minorities, and also promised to implement exchanges and human resources development of 1,000 people per year	10	2nd Summit Meeting for Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) (in Bangkok, Thailand)
11	Conclusion of the Paris Agreement by the Japanese Government	10	G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition (in Tokyo)
11	Roundtable Meeting on Promotion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2nd meeting) (in Tokyo)	10	28th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP28) (in Kigali, Rwanda)
11	Dispatched a Japan Disaster Relief team (Self Defense Forces) in response to the earthquake that affected the Southern Island of New Zealand	11	Entry into force of the Paris Agreement
12	Provided Emergency Relief Goods to Indonesia in response to the earthquake damage	11	22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 22) (in Marrakech, Morocco)
12	At the World Assembly for Women: WAW! 2016, Prime Minister Abe stated that Japan will provide assistance totaling more than US\$3 billion over three years through 2018 for empowerment of women in developing countries	11	Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade (in Hanoi, Viet Nam)
12	At the 2nd meeting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters, Japan decided guidelines for implementation of SDGs (SDG implementation guiding principles); Prime Minister Abe announced a policy for about US\$400 million in assistance to international health agencies and implementation of support totaling about US\$500 million in new funds for refugee and refugee recipient country assistance	11	27th Meeting of the Energy Charter Conference (in Tokyo)
		11	2016 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (in Lima, Peru)
		12	3rd Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa (in Dakar, Senegal)
		12	World Assembly for Women : WAW! 2016 (in Tokyo)
		12	13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (in Cancun, Mexico)

Section 2 Japan's Policy on Official Development Assistance

1 The Development Cooperation Charter (approved by Cabinet decision in February 2015)

Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

Development Cooperation Charter

-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging

countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the “middle income trap.” Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

I. Philosophy

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, “international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions,” based on the philosophy described below.

(1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan's steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today's international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an “investment for the future.”

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

(2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

B. Promoting human security

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries' self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

II. Priority policies

(1) Priority issues

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic

growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be “quality growth”. Such growth is inclusive in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is sustainable over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socio-economic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is resilient, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize “quality growth” and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society

Stable development through “quality growth” will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

(2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves towards regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts towards greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called “middle income trap,” as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the “middle income trap” through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa’s remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa’s initiatives towards regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves towards the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development

through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“Nikkei”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

III. Implementation

(1) Implementation principles

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation

(a) A more strategic approach

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan's development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan's foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately

reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

B. Strengthening partnerships

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country

known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public

information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the “White Paper on Development Cooperation,” which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015
Cabinet Decision

2 List of Current Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Gender	Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, announced ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (May 2016) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/files/000178747.pdf	Japan formulated this strategy as a guideline under the Development Cooperation Charter, ahead of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 (1) Promotion of Women's and Girls' Rights (2) Building the capacity of Women and Girls to Reach their Full Potential (3) Advancement of Women's Leadership in Politics, Economy and Other Public Fields
Education	Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth, announced to coincide with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/education/pdfs/lspg_ful_jp.pdf	Japan announced a new education cooperation strategy coinciding with the UN Summit for adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The new strategy was established as an education thematic policy set forth in the Development Cooperation Charter. (1) Educational cooperation to achieve inclusive, equitable and quality learning (2) Educational cooperation for industrial, science and technology human resource development and foundation building for socio-economic development (3) Establishment and expansion of global and regional networks for educational cooperation
Industrial Human Resource Development	Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative, announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (November 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000163240.pdf	For the sustainable growth of Asia, it is indispensable to develop infrastructure that becomes the foundation of economic development, establish and upgrade key industries that fit respective domestic situations, and develop industrial human resources that are responsible for the key industries. Under this concept, Japan will extend supports for industrial human resource development through public-private partnerships, based on the various needs of the countries. Specifically, Japan will provide a range of supports for developing industrial human resources, including experienced technical experts and skilled workers, engineers, human resources for research and development, middle management personnel, teachers, and government officials. Japan will develop 40,000 industrial human resources in Asia in three years from FY2015 to FY2017.
Healthcare	Basic Design for Peace and Health, approved by the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy (2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ghp/page22_002274.html	The Basic Design is a guideline for global health policy under the Development Cooperation Charter. Its guiding principle is human security. (1) Establish resilient global health governance able to respond to public health crises and natural disasters (2) Seamless utilization of essential health and medical services; promotion of UHC throughout lifecycle (3) Utilise Japanese expertise, experience, medical products and technologies
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	(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 and Climate Change	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/mofaj/press/release/press4_000140.html	Japan's environmental technologies, which Japan has developed in the process of overcoming pollution, will be utilized to assist developing countries in tackling environmental pollution: (1) Providing 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 a capacity building program for mercury pollution prevention (a 3-year JICA group training course sharing the lessons learned from Minamata disease experience, sharing Japan's expertise to tackle mercury pollution, assisting developing countries in legislation for ratification of the Convention, etc.)
	Japan's announcement of approximately ¥1.3 trillion of public and private climate finance in 2020, 1.3 times up from the current level, to developing countries as its contribution to support advances in global climate change measures and to form the agreement at COP21 http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000115310.pdf	Japan's assistance to developing countries for tackling climate change Japan announced "ACE 2.0: Actions for Cool Earth" at the 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP21) (November 2015)
	Adaptation Initiatives, announced at the UN Climate Summit (September 2014) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ch/page3_000921.html	Japan announced its intention to consistently assist developing countries' adaptation actions both in terms of their plans and implementation, including human resources development of 5,000 people, over a three-year period.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, announced at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000070615.pdf	Japan will build with the international community a society that is resilient to disasters by sharing with the world its expertise and technology as a country advanced in DRR. This cooperation will effectively combine (i) non-material assistance, (ii) material assistance, and (iii) global and region-wide cooperation. The DRR cooperation will total to US\$4 billion and train 40,000 human resources over four years from 2015 to 2018.
Emergency & Humanitarian Aid	Humanitarian Aid Policy of Japan (July 2011) http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/emergency/pdfs/aid_policy_japan.pdf	Basic understanding and view on humanitarian assistance policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the basic principles of humanitarian assistance (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence) • Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons • Seamless transition from humanitarian assistance to development assistance • International response to natural disasters, contribution to disaster risk reduction efforts • Security of humanitarian aid workers • Promotion of civil-military coordination • Pursuing timely and efficient delivery • Coordination with other humanitarian actors including NGOs etc.

Sectors	Sector-Specific Development Policies and Initiatives	Outline
Trade and Investment	"Partnership for Quality Infrastructure," announced at the 21st International Conference on the Future of Asia (May 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/about/doukou/page18_000075.html Announcement of follow-up measures (November 2015) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/about/doukou/page23_000754.html	In May 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, will provide approximately US\$110 billion (¥13 trillion) for "quality infrastructure development" in Asia over the next five years through the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure." In November 2015, Japan announced follow-up measures to the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" that would improve ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance, including acceleration of procedures of ODA loans and establishment of new ODA loans.
	"Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure" announced at the 24th meeting of the Management Council for Infrastructure Strategy (May 2016) http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/keikyoudai24/siryoudai2.pdf	In May 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan will provide financing of approximately US\$200 billion in the next five years to be allocated to infrastructure projects across the world.
	Quality infrastructure investments	Awareness is growing that quality infrastructure investment, not only quantity of infrastructure, is required to meet huge infrastructure demand. This has been mentioned in SDGs and other international documents such as G7, G20, ASEAN etc. G7 members at the Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 agreed on the importance of international society having a common understanding on the basic principles of quality infrastructure investment and approved the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure investment that consists of the following five principles. Japan will continue to promote quality infrastructure investment in accordance with these principles. (1) Principle 1: Ensuring effective governance, reliable operation and economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost as well as safety and resilience against natural disaster, terrorism and cyber-attack risks (2) Principle 2: Ensuring job creation, capacity building and transfer of expertise and know-how for local communities (3) Principle 3: Addressing social and environmental impacts (4) Principle 4: Ensuring alignment with economic and development strategies including aspect of climate change and environment at the national and regional levels (5) Principle 5: Enhancing effective resource mobilization including through PPP TICAD VI, the G20 Hangzhou Summit, East Asia Summit Meeting in 2016, and other meetings also confirmed the importance of these principles
	Aid for Trade	As Aid for Trade, Japan will: (1) support efforts of developing countries to improve the trade and investment environment through construction of quality infrastructure and capacity building; and (2) implement Generalized System of Preference (GSP) that reflects the latest information on trade with developing countries
Legal System Development Assistance	Basic policy related to legal system development assistance (May 2013) http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/governance/hoshin_1305.html	In keeping with the Development Cooperation Charter, Japan provides proactive assistance in developing and operating legal systems in areas related to basic laws and economic laws from the standpoint of 1) promoting traction for rule of law in developing countries by sharing universal values, such as freedom, democracy, and basic human rights, 2) building an environment for sustainable growth and ensuring compliance with global rules, 3) sharing Japan's experience and systems, strengthening economic collaboration with Japan, and building a foundation of regional collaboration and integration, 4) building effective trade and investment environment for overseas initiatives by Japanese companies and assisting adoption of environmental and safety regulations, and 5) improving the efficacy of economic cooperation implemented by Japan through improved governance and contributing to realization of international development goals. Japan has decided to give assistance to legal system development in eight priority countries for the time being with the following characteristics based on a comprehensive assessment of existence of needs in the recipient countries to capitalize on these initiatives, past assistance results, diplomatic and economic importance to Japan, and other aspects. • Based on dialogue and coordination with counterpart institutions in the country by dispatching experts and meets the country's situation and needs with respect for the country's culture and history, development stage, and ownership while taking into account Japan's experience and expertise • Not only aids in preparing and revising laws, but also strengthens practical capabilities to support operation of the legal system by the country
Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity capacity building for developing countries (basic strategy) Announced at the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters Meeting (October 2016) http://www.nisc.go.jp/conference/cs/	Relevant ministries and agencies formulated an all-Japan approach to provide capacity building assistance in the cybersecurity field in a strategic and efficient manner (1) Assistance for improving incident response capability (2) Assistance for countermeasures against cybercrime (3) Developing international rules for using cyber space and sharing the common understanding and recognition on confidence building measures
Space	Capacity building field for developing countries in the space (basic strategy) Announced at the Space Development Strategy Headquarters Meeting (December 2016) http://kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/utyuu/kaisai.html	Relevant ministries and agencies formulated an all-Japan approach to provide capacity building assistance in the space field in a strategic and efficient manner (1) Soft (non-physical) Component of Support 1. Strengthening Human Resources Development 2. The Application of Satellite Data and Leading Space Technology (2) Physical Component of Support 1. Provide Relevant Equipment etc. that Contributes to Guaranteeing the Maritime Traffic Safety and to the Appropriate Management of Maritime Resources 2. Provide Relevant Equipment, etc. for the creation of New Industries Relevant to the Space Field

Section 3 List of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

As of the end of Jul. 2016

	Region	Number of cases	Country
Countries which have reached the Completion Point* ¹ (36 countries)	Africa	30	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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	Guyana, Nicaragua, Haiti, Bolivia, Honduras
Countries which have not reached the Decision Point* ² (3 countries)	Africa	3	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

*1 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.

*2 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.

Other Countries' ODA Disbursements

Section 1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements

Chart III-25 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements (2015)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Gross disbursement basis					Net disbursement basis			
Rank	Country	Disbursements	Share (%)	Change from the previous year (%)	Rank	Country	Disbursements	Change from the previous year (%)
1	United States	31,736	22.2	-6.3	1	United States	30,986	-6.4
2	Germany	19,752	13.8	2.1	2	United Kingdom	18,545	-3.9
3	United Kingdom	18,676	13.1	-6.2	3	Germany	17,940	8.3
4	Japan	15,029	10.5	-5.6	4	Japan	9,203	-3.0
5	France	10,944	7.7	-12.7	5	France	9,039	-14.9
6	Sweden	7,170	5.0	13.7	6	Sweden	7,089	13.7
7	Netherlands	5,819	4.1	1.6	7	Netherlands	5,726	2.7
8	Canada	4,320	3.0	0.8	8	Norway	4,278	-15.9
9	Norway	4,304	3.0	-15.8	9	Canada	4,277	0.9
10	Italy	4,057	2.8	-1.0	10	Italy	4,004	-0.1
11	Switzerland	3,599	2.5	-0.1	11	Switzerland	3,562	1.1
12	Australia	3,497	2.4	-20.6	12	Australia	3,494	-20.3
13	Denmark	2,665	1.9	-15.4	13	Denmark	2,566	-14.6
14	Republic of Korea	1,995	1.4	3.0	14	Republic of Korea	1,915	3.2
15	Belgium	1,977	1.4	-20.8	15	Belgium	1,905	-22.2
16	Spain	1,799	1.3	-15.1	16	Spain	1,397	-25.6
17	Austria	1,330	0.9	7.3	17	Austria	1,324	7.2
18	Finland	1,308	0.9	-20.0	18	Finland	1,288	-21.2
19	Ireland	718	0.5	-11.9	19	Ireland	718	-11.9
20	Poland	466	0.3	-1.6	20	New Zealand	442	-12.7
21	New Zealand	442	0.3	-12.7	21	Poland	441	-2.4
22	Luxembourg	363	0.3	-15.1	22	Luxembourg	363	-14.3
23	Portugal	354	0.2	-25.5	23	Portugal	308	-28.4
24	Greece	239	0.2	-3.5	24	Greece	239	-3.5
25	Czech Republic	199	0.1	-6.2	25	Czech Republic	199	-6.2
26	Slovakia	85	0.1	2.1	26	Slovakia	85	2.0
27	Slovenia	63	0.0	2.8	27	Slovenia	63	2.8
28	Iceland	40	0.0	6.8	28	Iceland	40	6.8
	DAC Countries Total	142,944	100.0	-5.4		DAC Countries Total	131,433	-4.4

Source: DAC Press Release, DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

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

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

Chart III-26-1 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2014)

1. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Gross 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	33,864	28,274	27,535	738	—	5,591
2	United Kingdom	19,917	11,838	9,533	1,860	445	8,079
3	Germany	19,347	14,370	4,184	5,223	4,963	4,977
4	Japan	15,925	12,570	3,200	1,997	7,373	3,355
5	France	12,540	8,309	2,516	2,090	3,703	4,231
6	Sweden	6,309	4,419	3,783	578	58	1,890
7	Netherlands	5,726	4,180	3,704	476	—	1,546
8	Norway	5,110	3,914	3,675	238	—	1,197
9	Australia	4,405	3,521	2,351	1,149	21	884
10	Canada	4,286	3,324	2,250	892	181	962
11	Italy	4,096	1,460	1,306	106	47	2,637
12	Switzerland	3,603	2,860	2,490	283	87	743
13	Denmark	3,151	2,273	2,172	55	45	879
14	Belgium	2,495	1,368	878	485	5	1,127
15	Spain	2,118	706	600	78	27	1,413
16	Republic of Korea	1,938	1,477	548	336	593	461
17	Finland	1,635	938	724	167	47	697
18	Austria	1,239	641	398	232	12	598
19	Ireland	816	519	509	11	—	297
20	New Zealand	506	409	320	89	—	97
21	Portugal	474	291	58	76	156	184
22	Poland	473	104	25	41	38	370
23	Luxembourg	427	305	269	36	—	123
24	Greece	247	46	31	15	—	201
25	Czech Republic	212	63	49	13	—	150
26	Slovakia	83	16	9	8	—	67
27	Slovenia	62	20	12	8	—	41
28	Iceland	37	31	28	3	—	6
DAC total		151,043	108,242	73,158	17,283	17,801	42,801
DAC average		5,394	3,866	2,613	617	636	1,529

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

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

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*3 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

2. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Net disbursement basis)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA						Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid			
						Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A) – (B)	
1	United States	33,096	27,509	27,535	738	—	764	-764	5,586
2	United Kingdom	19,306	11,233	9,533	1,860	445	605	-160	8,073
3	Germany	16,566	11,589	4,184	5,223	4,963	2,781	2,182	4,977
4	France	10,620	6,514	2,516	2,090	3,703	1,795	1,907	4,107
5	Japan	9,483	6,129	3,200	1,997	7,373	6,441	932	3,355
6	Sweden	6,233	4,343	3,783	578	58	76	-17	1,890
7	Netherlands	5,573	4,027	3,704	476	—	153	-153	1,546
8	Norway	5,086	3,889	3,675	238	—	25	-25	1,197
9	Australia	4,382	3,498	2,351	1,149	21	22	-2	884
10	Canada	4,240	3,278	2,250	892	181	45	136	962
11	Italy	4,009	1,372	1,306	106	47	87	-40	2,637
12	Switzerland	3,522	2,779	2,490	283	87	81	6	743
13	Denmark	3,003	2,131	2,172	55	45	142	-97	873
14	Belgium	2,448	1,321	878	485	5	47	-42	1,127
15	Spain	1,877	464	600	78	27	242	-215	1,413
16	Republic of Korea	1,857	1,396	548	336	593	81	512	461
17	Finland	1,635	938	724	167	47	—	47	697
18	Austria	1,235	637	398	232	12	5	7	598
19	Ireland	816	519	509	11	—	—	—	297
20	New Zealand	506	409	320	89	—	—	—	97
21	Poland	452	82	25	41	38	21	17	370
22	Portugal	430	246	58	76	156	44	112	184
23	Luxembourg	423	300	269	36	—	4	-4	123
24	Greece	247	46	31	15	—	—	—	201
25	Czech Republic	212	63	49	13	—	—	—	150
26	Slovakia	83	16	9	8	—	0	0	67
27	Slovenia	62	20	12	8	—	—	—	41
28	Iceland	37	31	28	3	—	—	—	6
DAC total		137,439	94,780	73,158	17,283	17,801	13,462	4,339	42,659
DAC average		4,909	3,385	2,613	617	636	481	155	1,524

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

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

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*3 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

*4 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

Chart III-26-2 DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (2015)

1. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Gross 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	31,736	27,402	26,615	787	—	4,333
2	Germany	19,752	15,924	6,517	3,958	5,449	3,827
3	United Kingdom	18,676	11,841	9,650	2,154	37	6,835
4	Japan	15,029	11,973	3,227	1,764	6,982	3,055
5	France	10,944	6,799	2,207	1,610	2,982	4,145
6	Sweden	7,170	4,908	4,464	444	—	2,262
7	Netherlands	5,819	4,256	3,903	353	—	1,563
8	Canada	4,320	3,015	2,115	743	156	1,306
9	Norway	4,304	3,334	3,154	180	—	971
10	Italy	4,057	1,883	1,664	121	99	2,174
11	Switzerland	3,599	2,796	2,488	246	62	803
12	Australia	3,497	2,756	1,816	926	14	741
13	Denmark	2,665	1,980	1,867	55	58	686
14	Republic of Korea	1,995	1,611	639	330	642	384
15	Belgium	1,977	1,184	753	409	22	793
16	Spain	1,799	757	601	125	31	1,042
17	Austria	1,330	789	582	199	8	541
18	Finland	1,308	718	526	149	44	590
19	Ireland	718	427	410	17	—	291
20	Poland	466	125	33	51	41	341
21	New Zealand	442	358	264	94	—	84
22	Luxembourg	363	263	156	107	—	100
23	Portugal	354	192	63	57	72	162
24	Greece	239	72	61	11	—	167
25	Czech Republic	199	70	55	16	—	129
26	Slovakia	85	17	12	5	—	68
27	Slovenia	63	25	17	8	—	38
28	Iceland	40	31	29	2	—	9
DAC total		142,944	105,505	73,886	14,919	16,700	37,439
DAC average		5,105	3,768	2,639	533	596	1,337

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

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

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*3 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

2. DAC Countries' ODA Disbursements by Type (Net disbursement basis)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Rank	Country	ODA total	Bilateral ODA						Contributions to multilateral institutions
			Total	Grant aid	Technical cooperation	Loan aid			
						Amount disbursed (A)	Amount recovered (B)	(A) – (B)	
1	United States	30,986	26,654	26,615	787	—	748	-748	4,331
2	United Kingdom	18,545	11,710	9,650	2,154	37	131	-94	6,835
3	Germany	17,940	14,113	6,517	3,958	5,449	1,811	3,638	3,827
4	Japan	9,203	6,147	3,227	1,764	6,982	5,826	1,156	3,055
5	France	9,039	5,157	2,207	1,610	2,982	1,641	1,340	3,882
6	Sweden	7,089	4,828	4,464	444	—	80	-80	2,262
7	Netherlands	5,726	4,163	3,903	353	—	93	-93	1,563
8	Norway	4,278	3,307	3,154	180	—	27	-27	971
9	Canada	4,277	2,972	2,115	743	156	43	114	1,305
10	Italy	4,004	1,830	1,664	121	99	53	46	2,174
11	Switzerland	3,562	2,759	2,488	246	62	37	25	803
12	Australia	3,494	2,752	1,816	926	14	4	10	741
13	Denmark	2,566	1,880	1,867	55	58	99	-41	685
14	Republic of Korea	1,915	1,531	639	330	642	80	562	384
15	Belgium	1,905	1,113	753	409	22	71	-49	793
16	Spain	1,397	355	601	125	31	400	-369	1,042
17	Austria	1,324	783	582	199	8	6	2	541
18	Finland	1,288	698	526	149	44	20	23	590
19	Ireland	718	427	410	17	—	0	-0	291
20	New Zealand	442	358	264	94	—	—	—	84
21	Poland	441	100	33	51	41	25	17	341
22	Luxembourg	363	263	156	107	—	—	—	100
23	Portugal	308	146	63	57	72	46	26	162
24	Greece	239	72	61	11	—	—	—	167
25	Czech Republic	199	70	55	16	—	—	—	129
26	Slovakia	85	17	12	5	—	0	-0	68
27	Slovenia	63	25	17	8	—	—	—	38
28	Iceland	40	31	29	2	—	—	—	9
DAC total		131,433	94,261	73,886	14,919	16,700	11,243	5,457	37,173
DAC average		4,694	3,366	2,639	533	596	402	195	1,328

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

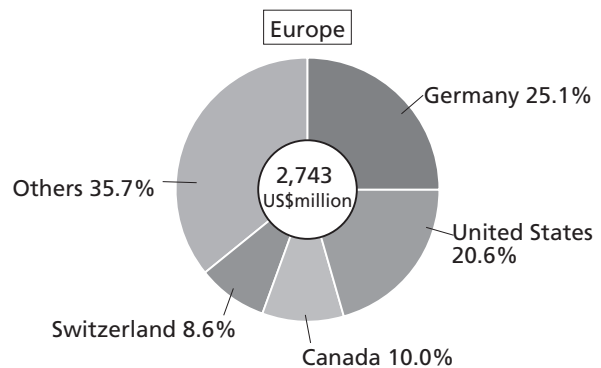
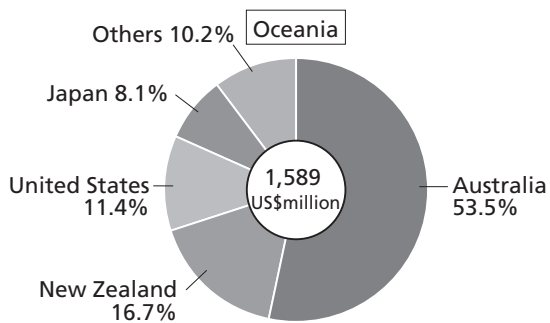
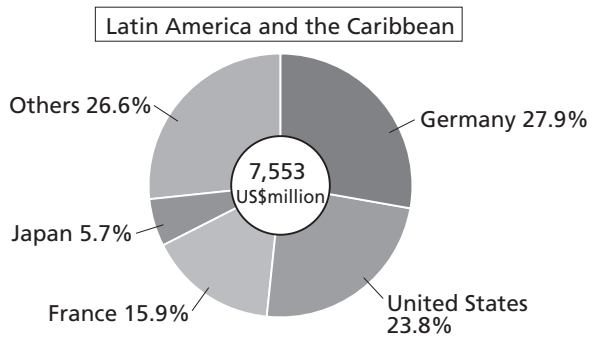
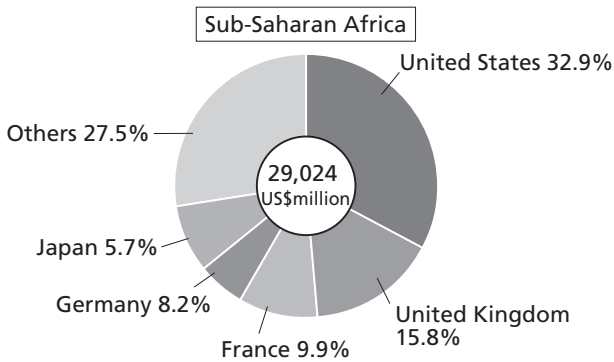
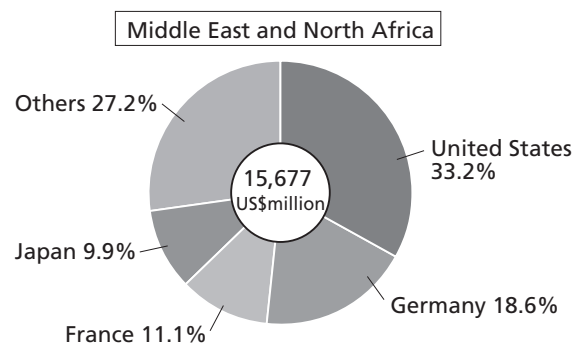
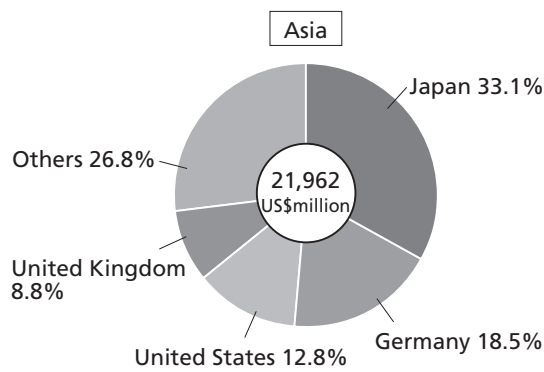
*1 Due to rounding, the total may not match the sum of each number.

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*3 The negative figure indicates that loan repayments etc., exceeded the disbursed amount.

*4 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

Chart III-27-1 Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2014)



Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

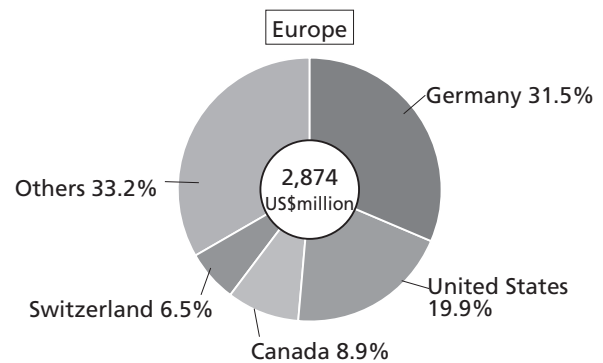
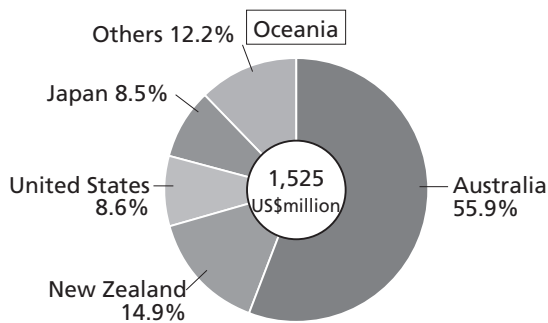
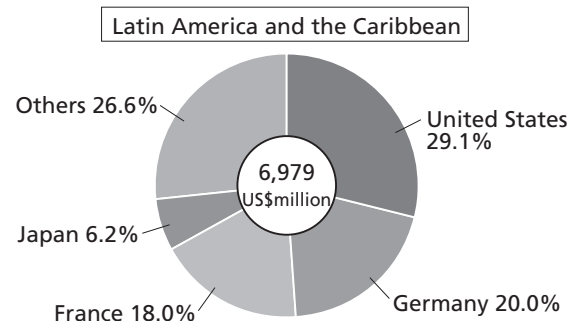
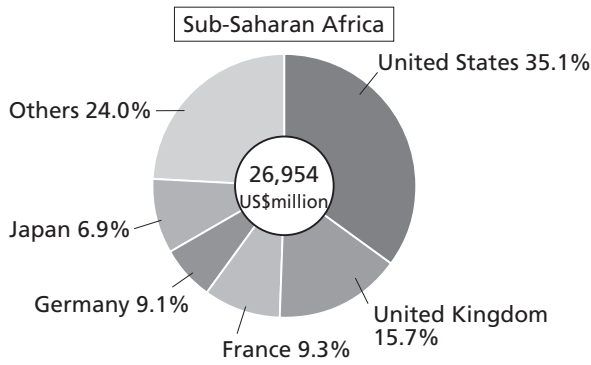
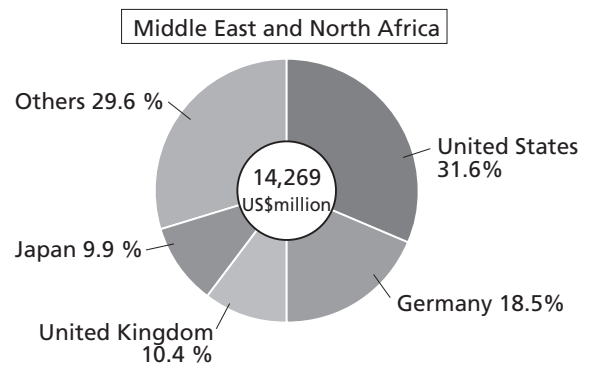
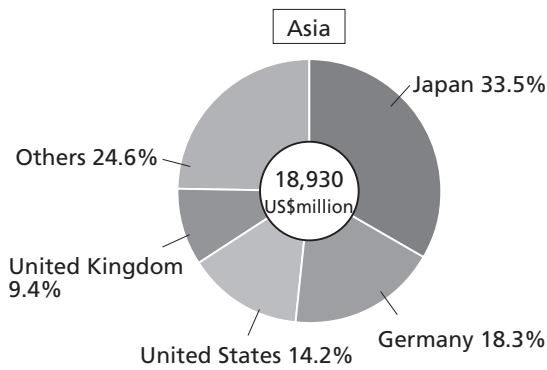
*1 Gross disbursement basis.

*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 graduated countries.

*4 Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries.

Chart III-27-2 Share of Disbursements by Major DAC Countries by Region (2015)



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 graduated countries.

*4 Figures within the graphs are the total aid disbursements by DAC countries.

Chart III-28 Grant Share of DAC Countries

Country ^(*)	Rank	2014/2015	Rank	2013/2014	Rank	2012/2013
Czech Republic	1	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	10	100.0	11	100.0
Iceland	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Slovenia	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	8	100.0	7	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	9	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	10	100.0	15	98.6	20	97.1
Slovakia	11	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	12	99.6	11	99.6	12	99.4
Sweden	13	99.5	13	98.8	15	98.7
Spain	14	99.3	16	98.5	13	99.0
Belgium	15	98.7	12	99.1	16	98.6
Switzerland	16	98.5	14	98.6	14	98.9
Austria	17	98.4	20	97.9	18	98.2
Italy	18	97.6	17	98.4	21	96.1
Denmark	19	97.6	19	98.0	19	97.7
Finland	20	96.7	21	97.7	17	98.6
United Kingdom	21	96.4	22	94.1	22	95.5
Canada	22	95.8	18	98.0	1	100.0
Poland	23	77.8	23	79.7	23	92.9
Portugal	24	73.7	26	65.7	26	59.4
Germany	25	70.6	24	71.9	24	75.9
France	26	63.0	25	68.5	25	63.3
Republic of Korea	27	55.6	27	53.6	27	53.2
Japan	28	38.2	28	41.0	28	46.6
DAC average		82.4		83.1		83.7

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Listed in descending order of their grant share of ODA in 2014/2015 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.

*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-29 Grant Amounts of DAC Countries

Country ^(*)	Rank	2014/2015	Rank	2013/2014	Rank	2012/013
United States	1	32,800	1	33,011	1	31,778
United Kingdom	2	18,665	2	18,376	2	15,827
Germany	3	14,343	3	13,822	3	12,953
France	4	8,161	5	9,237	5	9,684
Japan	5	8,037	4	10,622	4	11,827
Sweden	6	6,710	6	6,040	7	5,510
Netherlands	7	5,772	7	5,670	6	5,621
Norway	8	4,707	8	5,295	10	5,000
Canada	9	4,134	10	4,547	8	5,347
Italy	10	4,004	11	3,734	12	3,089
Australia	11	3,934	9	4,644	9	5,188
Switzerland	12	3,526	12	3,348	11	3,115
Denmark	13	2,857	13	3,086	13	2,918
Belgium	14	2,222	14	2,415	14	2,348
Spain	15	1,930	15	2,283	15	2,267
Finland	16	1,426	16	1,501	16	1,348
Republic of Korea	17	1,349	17	1,300	17	1,192
Austria	18	1,275	18	1,189	18	1,131
Ireland	19	764	19	828	19	827
New Zealand	20	474	20	482	20	453
Poland	21	430	21	436	22	407
Luxembourg	22	395	22	430	21	417
Portugal	23	300	23	316	23	312
Greece	24	243	24	243	24	283
Czech Republic	25	206	25	212	25	215
Slovakia	26	84	26	85	26	83
Slovenia	27	62	27	62	27	60
Iceland	28	39	28	36	28	31
Total		128,849		133,249		129,230

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD STAT

*1 Listed in descending order of their average grant amounts for 2014/2015.

*2 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-30 Grant Element of DAC Countries

Country ^(*)	(Commitments basis, average of two years, Unit: %)					
	Rank	2014/2015	Rank	2013/2014	Rank	2012/2013
Austria	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Czech Republic	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Denmark	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Finland	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Greece	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Iceland	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Ireland	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Luxembourg	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Netherlands	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Norway	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Slovakia	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Slovenia	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Spain	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sweden	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Switzerland	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
United States	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Australia	18	99.9	18	99.9	20	99.9
Belgium	19	99.8	19	99.8	21	99.8
Italy	20	99.7	20	99.8	22	99.6
United Kingdom	21	99.5	21	99.4	1	100.0
Poland	22	98.5	24	93.7	—	n.a.
Canada	23	97.3	22	98.6	1	100.0
Republic of Korea	24	95.2	23	95.1	23	94.7
Portugal	25	91.5	25	88.6	26	86.0
Japan	26	87.3	26	88.1	24	88.8
Germany	27	85.6	27	85.6	25	88.0
France	28	82.8	28	85.1	27	81.6
DAC average		94.4		94.7		94.9

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Listed in descending order in terms of grant element of ODA in 2014/2015 average.

*2 Excluding debt relief.

*3 Grant Element (G.E.) is a measure of the concessionality of a loan. It is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10% and is 100% for a grant. The percentage of G.E 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.

*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-31 Tying Status of Bilateral ODA of DAC Countries

Country*3	(Commitments basis, Unit: %)											
	Untied*1			Partially Untied			Tied*2					
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Australia	100.0	89.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	—
Denmark	100.0	95.1	96.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	3.3
Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	100.0	99.2	100.0	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	98.8	97.5	98.3	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	2.5	—	1.7
Canada	98.5	93.0	92.9	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	7.0	—	7.1
Belgium	96.7	96.7	98.1	—	—	—	3.3	—	—	3.3	—	1.9
France	96.2	92.3	91.2	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	7.7	—	8.8
Italy	95.1	93.7	87.5	0.2	—	—	4.7	—	—	6.3	—	12.5
Switzerland	94.6	94.7	94.9	—	—	—	5.4	—	—	5.3	—	5.1
Netherlands	92.7	98.4	96.7	0.3	0.3	1.4	7.0	—	—	1.3	—	1.9
Finland	92.6	91.8	86.2	—	—	—	7.4	—	—	8.2	—	13.8
Sweden	86.8	85.8	94.0	1.5	5.5	0.3	11.8	—	—	8.7	—	5.7
New Zealand	84.7	81.8	88.0	0.4	2.6	0.2	14.9	—	—	15.5	—	11.8
Germany	84.0	83.6	80.1	—	—	—	16.0	—	—	16.4	—	19.9
Japan	82.3	89.6	89.5	—	5.4	0.6	17.7	—	—	5.0	—	9.9
Spain	80.8	83.6	85.1	—	0.0	0.0	19.2	—	—	16.4	—	14.9
United States	55.5	62.5	72.9	—	—	—	44.5	—	—	37.5	—	27.1
Republic of Korea	50.2	53.2	54.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	49.5	—	—	46.3	—	45.4
Portugal	49.0	34.5	30.0	—	—	—	51.0	—	—	65.5	—	70.0
Slovakia	47.5	—	27.7	1.6	9.0	4.6	50.9	—	—	91.0	—	67.7
Czech Republic	44.3	32.4	40.1	0.5	3.1	0.2	55.2	—	—	64.5	—	59.6
Austria	36.4	48.2	44.2	—	—	—	63.6	—	—	51.8	—	55.8
Poland	33.6	10.6	100.0	—	—	—	66.4	—	—	89.4	—	—
Greece	14.5	22.0	2.9	0.0	—	—	85.5	—	—	78.0	—	97.1
Slovenia	12.4	n.a.	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.	87.6	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	n.a.
DAC average	79.5	82.3	85.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	20.4	—	—	16.8	—	14.6

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD:STAT

*1 Fund assistance which does not limit procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*2 Fund assistance which limits procurement of necessary materials and equipment for the project to the donor country providing the assistance.

*3 Listed in descending order of their untied share.

*4 Due to rounding, the total may not equal 100%.

*5 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Chart III-32 Comparison of ODA by Major DAC Countries

		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Total* ²	
Quantitative comparison	Net disbursements									
	Net ODA disbursements (US\$ billion) 2014	9.48	33.10	19.31	10.62	16.57	4.01	4.24	137.44	
	2015	9.20	30.99	18.54	9.04	17.94	4.00	4.28	131.43	
	As a percentage of GNI (%) 2014	0.20	0.19	0.70	0.37	0.42	0.19	0.24	0.30	
	2015	0.21	0.17	0.70	0.37	0.52	0.22	0.28	0.30	
	Share in DAC countries* ² total (2014, %)	6.9	24.1	14.0	7.7	12.1	2.9	3.1	100.0	
	(2015, %)	7.0	23.6	14.1	6.9	13.6	3.0	3.3	100.0	
	Change from previous year (2013→2014, %)	-17.3	5.8	8.0	-6.3	16.4	16.9	-14.3	2.0	
	(2014→2015, %)	-3.0	-6.4	-3.9	-14.9	8.3	-0.1	0.9	-4.4	
	Commitments in 2014 (including debt relief) (in US\$ billion)	21.51	33.96	13.92	14.92	24.87	4.36	4.48	163.90	
	in 2015 (including debt relief) (in US\$ billion)	22.05	34.41	13.37	12.98	21.26	4.39	5.68	153.15	
	Share of multilateral aid (average of 2013 and 2014, %)	30.2	16.3	41.4	39.4	31.7	69.9	26.1	30.8	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, %)	34.3	15.5	39.4	40.6	25.5	60.0	26.6	29.7	
Distribution (average of 2013 and 2014, %)	LDCs	64.5	48.9	49.8	33.7	33.5	38.4	54.3	46.7	
	LICs	4.0	5.9	5.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.4	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, %)	LDCs	54.8	50.3	48.7	32.1	29.3	37.2	50.4	45.0
		LICs	3.9	5.6	5.0	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.2
Qualitative comparison	Commitments (unit: %)									
	Grant element of total ODA (average of 2013 and 2014, excluding debt relief)	88.1	100.0	99.4	85.1	85.6	99.8	98.6	94.7	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, excluding debt relief)	87.3	100.0	99.5	82.8	85.6	99.7	97.3	94.4	
	Grant element of bilateral loans (average of 2013 and 2014, excluding debt relief)	79.8	—	71.9	52.6	41.6	89.7	31.4	66.8	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, excluding debt relief)	79.4	—	71.9	53.5	44.4	88.6	34.9	66.6	
	Grant element of bilateral ODA for LDCs (average of 2013 and 2014, excluding debt relief)	93.5	100.0	100.0	86.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	97.5	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, excluding debt relief)	92.1	100.0	100.0	80.9	98.6	99.0	100.0	97.3	
	Grant share in total ODA (average of 2013 and 2014, excluding debt relief)	41.0	100.0	94.1	68.5	71.9	98.4	98.0	83.1	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, excluding debt relief)	38.2	100.0	96.4	63.0	70.6	97.6	95.8	82.4	
	Grant share in total bilateral ODA (average of 2013 and 2014, excluding debt relief)	32.7	100.0	93.8	52.3	60.4	94.6	97.3	77.7	
	(average of 2014 and 2015, excluding debt relief)	30.0	100.0	97.5	46.2	61.7	94.1	95.3	77.4	
	Tying status of bilateral ODA* ²	Untied	89.6	62.5	100.0	92.3	83.6	93.7	93.0	82.3
			Partially Untied	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2014)		Tied	5.0	37.5	—	7.7	16.4	6.3	7.0	16.8
		Untied	82.3	55.5	100.0	96.2	84.0	95.1	98.5	79.5
(2015)		Partially Untied	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.0
Tied	17.7	44.5	—	3.8	16.0	4.7	1.5	20.4		

Source: DAC Development Co-operation Report, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Actual figures from 2014 (top row) and 2015 (bottom row) are used for comparison.

*2 "DAC countries" and "DAC Total" include member countries as of 2013.

*3 Tying status excludes unreported bilateral ODA.

Chart III-33-1 Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2014)

(Commitments basis, Unit: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average
Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)		17.7	48.2	51.8	37.1	33.0	20.3	37.2	37.4
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)		48.6	4.4	8.4	23.5	36.1	3.7	3.3	19.3
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)		4.4	4.6	2.8	4.9	5.6	2.9	7.2	4.8
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)		14.4	6.6	15.9	12.5	10.5	6.8	17.7	11.6
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid etc.), food aid		7.3	26.3	13.8	1.1	6.9	6.3	20.3	13.0
Program assistance etc. (debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.)		7.6	9.8	7.4	21.0	7.8	59.9	14.3	13.9
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 of each sector may not equal 100%.

*2 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

Chart III-33-2 Sector Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Major DAC Countries (2015)

(Commitments basis, Unit: %)

Sector	Country	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Canada	DAC Average
Social infrastructure (education, health, water and sewerage, etc.)		18.1	48.4	33.4	31.1	30.1	20.2	39.7	34.4
Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, electricity, etc.)		52.9	5.4	12.1	25.3	26.3	4.4	5.3	18.8
Agricultural infrastructure (agriculture, forestry, fishery, etc.)		3.6	4.9	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.7	4.3
Industry and other production sectors (mining, environmental, etc.)		12.6	6.4	13.3	19.9	12.5	9.0	19.2	12.0
Emergency aid (humanitarian aid etc.), food aid		6.1	24.6	16.4	0.9	5.4	5.0	17.7	12.2
Program assistance etc. (debt relief, administrative expenses, etc.)		6.8	10.2	19.1	18.2	21.1	56.9	10.4	18.3
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 of each sector may not equal 100%.

*2 Excludes assistance to 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: %)

Calendar year Country	2009/2010 Average	2010/2011 Average	2011/2012 Average	2012/2013 Average	2013/2014 Average	2014/2015 Average
Japan	34.2	34.4	37.3	32.5	30.2	34.3
United States	12.7	12.2	14.4	16.4	16.3	15.5
United Kingdom	36.7	38.7	38.2	39.5	41.4	39.4
France	40.3	36.1	34.4	37.0	39.4	40.6
Germany	39.6	38.1	35.9	33.6	31.7	25.5
Italy	74.0	66.4	67.1	75.8	69.9	60.0
Canada	23.3	24.7	26.7	28.8	26.1	26.6
DAC Average*	29.9	29.6	30.0	30.5	30.8	29.7

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

* "DAC Average" shows average of member countries as of 2013.

Section 2 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries

Chart III-35-1 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2014)

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Country*1	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total Flow	Total Flow to GNI Ratio (%)
United States	33,096	210	25,998	179,345	238,648	1.34
United Kingdom	19,306	41	—	12,462	31,809	1.16
Germany	16,566	311	1,524	34,603	53,003	1.34
France	10,620	677	—	7,924	19,222	0.67
Japan	9,483	-899	467	31,667	40,718	0.85
Sweden	6,233	-29	—	3,122	9,325	1.64
Netherlands	5,573	—	165	63,136	68,874	7.85
Norway	5,086	-46	—	—	5,040	0.99
Australia	4,382	145	—	27,447	31,975	2.29
Canada	4,240	1,899	1,809	10,226	18,175	1.03
Italy	4,009	96	121	4,480	8,706	0.41
Switzerland	3,522	22	542	8,830	12,916	1.85
Denmark	3,003	-106	171	1,126	4,194	1.20
Belgium	2,448	-44	464	5,858	8,726	1.65
Spain	1,877	4	—	11,788	13,669	0.98
Republic of Korea	1,857	2,186	387	7,219	11,649	0.82
Finland	1,635	11	100	1,281	3,027	1.10
Austria	1,235	124	191	1,925	3,475	0.80
Ireland	816	—	388	—	1,203	0.55
New Zealand	506	16	104	41	667	0.36
Poland	452	—	—	—	452	0.09
Portugal	430	2	7	1,931	2,369	1.04
Luxembourg	423	—	—	—	423	1.06
Greece	247	—	—	-685	-438	-0.19
Czech Republic	212	5	—	-111	106	0.06
Slovakia	83	—	—	—	83	0.09
Slovenia	62	—	—	—	62	0.13
Iceland	37	—	—	—	37	0.22
DAC total	137,439	4,626	32,437	413,614	588,116	1.27

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Listed in order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement).

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

*3 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*4 Negative figures indicate that loan repayments etc. exceeded the disbursed amount.

Chart III-35-2 The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries (2015)

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

Country* ¹	ODA	OOF	Grant aid to NGOs	Private Flows (PF)	Total Flow	Total Flow to GNI Ratio (%)
United States	30,986	-43	28,816	-21,239	38,520	0.21
United Kingdom	18,545	—	—	—	18,545	0.70
Germany	17,940	1,516	1,381	26,789	47,627	1.39
Japan	9,203	-1,055	498	29,262	37,909	0.88
France	9,039	393	—	-8,198	1,234	0.05
Sweden	7,089	46	—	3,230	10,365	2.05
Netherlands	5,726	—	38	62,396	68,160	8.91
Norway	4,278	284	—	3	4,565	1.12
Canada	4,277	557	2,488	-3,605	3,718	0.24
Italy	4,004	43	128	11,447	15,622	0.86
Switzerland	3,562	—	540	2,422	6,523	0.95
Australia	3,494	275	—	10,071	13,840	1.15
Denmark	2,566	113	16	238	2,931	0.97
Republic of Korea	1,915	3,115	402	6,886	12,318	0.89
Belgium	1,905	-28	388	1,415	3,680	0.80
Spain	1,397	6	—	20,638	22,041	1.84
Austria	1,324	-1	—	3,206	4,529	1.21
Finland	1,288	21	48	-1,405	-48	-0.02
Ireland	718	—	509	—	1,228	0.54
New Zealand	442	16	122	41	621	0.37
Poland	441	—	—	58	499	0.11
Luxembourg	363	—	—	—	363	0.95
Portugal	308	-0	13	-193	128	0.07
Greece	239	—	—	-323	-85	-0.04
Czech Republic	199	50	—	15	263	0.16
Slovakia	85	—	—	—	85	0.10
Slovenia	63	—	—	93	156	0.37
Iceland	40	—	—	0	40	0.24
DAC total	131,433	5,308	35,388	143,247	315,376	0.72

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD.STAT

*1 Listed in order of ODA disbursements (net disbursement).

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

*3 Excludes assistance to graduated countries.

*4 Negative figures indicate that loan repayments etc. exceeded the disbursed amount.

*5 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

Chart III-36 Support by NGOs of DAC Countries

Classification	Grants by NGO (US\$ million)		ODA disbursements*1 (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 in (Government support to NGOs + Grants by NGO) (%)**2	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Calendar year														
Country														
Japan	498	467	9,203	9,483	18.5	1: 20.3	100	97	1.1	1.0	4.7	4.4	16.8	17.2
Australia	—	—	3,494	4,382	—	—	77	131	2.2	3.0	3.2	5.6	100.0	100.0
Austria	—	191	1,324	1,235	—	1: 6.5	0	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.5	100.0	0.3
Belgium	388	464	1,905	2,448	4.9	1: 5.3	167	225	8.8	9.2	49.2	61.5	30.0	32.6
Canada	2,488	1,809	4,277	4,240	1.7	1: 2.3	22	23	0.5	0.5	69.7	51.3	0.9	1.3
Czech Republic	—	—	199	212	—	—	—	0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	100.0
Denmark	16	171	2,566	3,003	163.2	1: 17.5	202	245	7.9	8.2	38.1	73.7	92.8	58.9
Finland	48	100	1,288	1,635	27.0	1: 16.4	19	20	1.5	1.3	12.1	22.0	28.5	17.0
France	—	—	9,039	10,620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1,381	1,524	17,940	16,566	13.0	1: 10.9	630	—	3.5	—	24.5	18.8	31.3	—
Greece	—	—	239	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	40	37	—	—	1	0	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.5	100.0	100.0
Ireland	509	388	718	816	1.4	1: 2.1	91	112	12.6	13.8	129.3	107.8	15.1	22.5
Italy	128	121	4,004	4,009	31.3	1: 33.2	118	93	3.0	2.3	4.1	3.5	48.1	43.6
Luxembourg	—	—	363	423	—	—	11	14	3.0	3.4	19.0	25.5	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	38	165	5,726	5,573	149.1	1: 33.8	9	7	0.2	0.1	2.8	10.2	18.4	4.2
New Zealand	122	104	442	506	3.6	1: 4.9	10	11	2.3	2.1	28.8	25.2	7.6	9.5
Norway	—	—	4,278	5,086	—	—	212	260	5.0	5.1	40.8	50.3	100.0	100.0
Poland	—	—	441	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	13	7	308	430	23.0	1: 62.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Republic of Korea	402	387	1,915	1,857	4.8	1: 4.8	1	1	0.0	0.0	8.0	7.7	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	—	—	85	83	—	—	—	0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	100.0
Slovenia	—	—	63	62	—	—	0	1	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.5	100.0	100.0
Spain	—	—	1,397	1,877	—	—	1	3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0
Sweden	—	—	7,089	6,233	—	—	219	280	3.1	4.5	22.3	28.7	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	540	542	3,562	3,522	6.6	1: 6.5	147	145	4.1	4.1	82.4	83.4	21.4	21.1
United Kingdom	—	—	18,545	19,306	—	—	326	394	1.8	2.0	5.1	6.1	100.0	100.0
United States	28,816	25,998	30,986	33,096	1.1	1: 1.3	1	5	0.0	0.0	89.7	81.5	0.0	0.0
DAC total (average)	35,388	32,437	131,433	137,439	3.7	1: 4.2	2,365	2,070	1.8	1.5	36.4	33.4	6.3	6.0

Source: DAC Statistics on OECD STAT

*1 ODA disbursements are net disbursements.

*2 NGO aid disbursements = Grants by NGO + Government support to NGOs

*3 Zeros are shown when disbursements are less than one.

*4 Iceland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia became members of DAC in 2013.

Section 3 DAC List of ODA Recipients

Chart III-37 DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2014–2016 disbursements)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (48 countries)		Official Development Assistance (ODA) Recipient Countries		
Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI < US\$1,045)		Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1,046 - 4,125)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$4,126–12,745)	
Afghanistan	Sao Tome and Principe	Armenia	Albania	Marshall
Angola	Senegal	Bolivia	Algeria	Mauritius
Bangladesh	Sierra Leone	Cabo Verde	Antigua and Barbuda	Mexico
Benin	Solomon	Cameroon	Argentina	Montenegro
Bhutan	Somalia	Côte d'Ivoire	Azerbaijan	[Montserrat]
Burkina Faso	South Sudan	Egypt	Belarus	Namibia
Burundi	Sudan	El Salvador	Belize	Nauru
Cambodia	Tanzania	Federated States of Micronesia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Niue
Central Africa	The Gambia	Georgia	Botswana	Palau
Chad	Timor-Leste	Ghana	Brazil	Panama
Comoros	Togo	Guatemala	Chile	Peru
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tuvalu	Guyana	China	Saint Helena
Djibouti	Uganda	Honduras	Columbia	Saint Lucia
Equatorial Guinea	Vanuatu	India	Cook	Saint Vincent
Eritrea	Yemen	Indonesia	Costa Rica	Serbia
Ethiopia	Zambia	Kosovo	Cuba	Seychelles
Guinea		Kyrgyz Republic	Dominica	South Africa
Guinea-Bissau		Moldova	Dominican Republic	Suriname
Haiti		Mongolia	Ecuador	Thailand
Kiribati		Morocco	Fiji	Tonga
Laos		Nicaragua	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Tunisia
Lesotho		Nigeria	Gabon	Turkey
Liberia		Pakistan	Grenada	Turkmenistan
Madagascar		[Palestinian Territories]	Iran	Uruguay
Malawi		Papua New Guinea	Iraq	Venezuela
Mali		Paraguay	Jamaica	[Wallis and Futuna Islands]
Mauritania		Philippines	Jordan	
Mozambique		Republic of Congo	Kazakhstan	
Myanmar		Samoa	Lebanon	
Nepal		Sri Lanka	Libya	
Niger		Swaziland	Malaysia	
Rwanda		Syria	Maldives	

Source: DAC documents

*1 Square brackets [] denote region names.

*2 GNI values are from 2013.

*3 [Anguilla] and Saint Christopher and Nevis graduated in 2014.

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 or region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
OECD Non-DAC					
Estonia	24	23	31	38	34
Hungary	140	118	128	144	156
Israel* ¹	206	181	202	200	198
Turkey	1,273	2,533	3,308	3,591	3,919
Other donors					
Bulgaria	48	40	50	49	41
Croatia	—	21	45	72	51
Cyprus	38	25	20	19	18
Kazakhstan	—	—	8	33	43
Kuwait	175	180	231	277	304
Latvia	19	21	24	25	23
Liechtenstein	31	29	28	27	24
Lithuania	52	52	50	46	48
Malta	20	19	18	20	17
Romania	164	142	134	214	158
Russia	479	465	714	876	1 161
Saudi Arabia	5,095	1,299	5,683	13,634	6,758
Taiwan	381	305	272	274	255
Thailand	23	11	36	69	62
Timor-Leste	—	—	—	3	4
United Arab Emirates	718	759	5,402	5,080	4,381
Total	8,886	6,224	16,385	24,690	17,657

Source: OECD-DAC Development Co-operation Report

*1 Includes the following assistance amounts for immigrating to Israel from developing countries:

US\$ 49.2 million in 2011, US\$ 56 million in 2012, and US\$ 55.9 million in 2013, US\$ 58.3 million in 2014, US\$ 63.5 million in 2015.

*2 Aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors is not shown, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

Abbreviations

Note: Includes abbreviations not contained in this paper.

A

ABE Initiative African Business Education Initiative for Youth

ADB Asian Development Bank

ADF Asian Development Fund

AfDB African Development Bank

AfDF African Development Fund

AfT Aid for Trade

AHA Centre ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management

AIM2020 ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020

ALOS Advanced Land Observing Satellite

AMIS Agricultural Market Information System

AMR antimicrobial resistance

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

AUC African Union Commission

AUN/SEED-Net ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

B

BEPS Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

BHN Basic Human Needs

BOP Base of the Economic Pyramid

C

CAADP Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

CARD Coalition for African Rice Development

CARICOM Caribbean Community

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CCT Clean Coal Technology

CEAPAD Conference on the Cooperation among East

Asian Countries for Palestinian Development

CEMASTE Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education in Africa

CFE Contingency Fund for Emergency

CFS Committee on World Food Security

CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

CGIF Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility

CIF Climate Investment Fund

CMAC Cambodian Mine Action Centre

CMI Chiang Mai Initiative

COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

CONNEX Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations

COP Conference of Parties

CORE Cofinancing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CPADD Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-confliktuelles de Déminage et de Dépollution

CPCJF Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

CSO Civil Society Organization

CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

D

DAC Development Assistance Committee

DDR Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

DESD Decade of Education for Sustainable 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 UNHCR Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States

EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA Education for All
EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
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
FATF Financial Action Task Force
FTA Free Trade Area
FTI Fast Track Initiative

G

GAD Gender and Development
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance GAVI Alliance: the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
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
GPEDC Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
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
IDGs International Development Goals
IEA International Energy Agency
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
IFNA Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa
IGAD Inter- Governmental Authority on Development
IHP International Health Partnership
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
IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency
ISAF International Security Assistance Force
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
JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation
J-BIRD Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development
JCM Joint Crediting Mechanism
JDS Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship
JETRO Japan External Trade Organization
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JICT Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services
JOCV Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
JOGMEC Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation

JOIN Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development

JPF Japan Platform

J-TRaC Japan Team for Refugees and Communities

L

LDCs Least Developed Countries

LICs Low Income Countries

LMICs Lower Middle Income Countries

M

MDBs Multilateral Development Banks

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

MDRI Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

MDRU Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit

MERCOSUR Mercado Común del Sur

MIF Multilateral Investment Fund

MILF Moro Islamic Liberation Front

MRC Mekong River Commission

N

NERICA New Rice for Africa

NEXI Nippon Export and Investment Insurance

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NICT National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

NJPPP Nutrition Japan Public-Private Platform

NPIF Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund

NPT Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NTDs Neglected Tropical Diseases

O

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OECD-DAC OECD Development Assistance Committee

OIE World Organisation for Animal Health

OOF Other Official Flows

P

PALM Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting

PEF Pandemic Emergency Facility

PHEIC Public Health Emergency of International Concern

PIDA Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa

PIF Pacific Islands Forum

PKO United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

PPP Public-Private Partnership

PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PTWC Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

R

ReCAAP Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia

RECs Regional Economic Commissions

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

SEZ Special Economic Zone

SHEP Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project

SICA Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

SMAF Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework

SMASE Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education

SMASE-WECSA Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa

SPREP Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

STEM Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

STEP Special Terms for Economic Partnership

T

TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African Development

TMAF Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework

U

UHC Universal Health Coverage

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

WAPES World Association of Public Employment Services

WAW! World Assembly for Women

WCO World Customs Organization

WEPA Water Environment Partnership in Asia

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WI Wetlands International

WID Women in Development

WINDS Women's Initiative in Developing STEM Career

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

WSSD World Summit on Sustainable Development

WTO World Trade Organization

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2016 Japan's International Cooperation

March 2017

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White Paper on Development Cooperation 2016

Japan's International Cooperation

