

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TERMINOLOGY AND JICA TERMINOLOGY

A

● Aid for Increased Food Production:

A grant aid scheme. In order to find a basic solution to food problems in the developing world, the main priority must be to increase food production through the autonomous efforts of the producers themselves. Aid for Increased Food Production is aimed at developing countries striving for self-sufficiency and involves the provision of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery.

B

● Basic design study (B/D):

Japan's grant aid programs are initiated on the basis of decisions taken by the Japanese government in connection with matters such as the *appropriateness and content of aid*, such decisions in turn being based generally upon basic design studies conducted by JICA. Basic design studies are carried out with a view to exploring the possibilities of a project and creating an optimum and alternative plan for its realization. The main items concerned in such studies include basic design, construction costs, work processes, alternative plans, economic and technical feasibility, financial concerns, and administrative systems.

● BHN (Basic Human Needs):

A new aid concept intended to provide aid in forms likely to be of direct usefulness to people with the lowest incomes. The concept is rooted in the awareness that aid as administered in the past has not always served to raise the standards of living of the poorest sectors of society in developing countries. BHN refers specifically to the basic materials required for daily living such as food, housing and clothing, and to fundamental needs such as safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, health care and education.

● Bilateral aid:

A classification of official development assistance (ODA) referring to aid

implemented between a donor country and a recipient country. Among the benefits of bilateral aid are: (1) the opportunity it provides for donor countries to provide dynamic aid finely tailored to the needs of recipients; and (2) the aid policies and achievements of donor countries leave a direct impression on recipient countries, thereby contributing to the furtherance of friendly relations between donors and recipients.

C

● Capacity-building

In distinction to "institution-building," "capacity-building" refers to raising the recipient country's ability to implement and administer the process of institution-building, i.e., the process whereby the governments of developing countries establish self-reliance.

● Convention on Biological Diversity:

A convention aimed at providing comprehensive protection for biological diversity and encouraging sustained use with the aim of preventing the extinction of biological species, a phenomenon which is occurring at an accelerated speed on a global scale. International agreements relating to the protection and preservation of wildlife have hitherto tended to focus upon specific species and habitats. In contrast, this convention is concerned with biological diversity as a whole. Biological diversity is the collective term for diversity on three levels, namely habitat, species and genes. The convention is based on the premise that maintenance of this diversity is the only way in which life forms can be saved from extinction. Another feature of the convention is that it is concerned not merely with protection but also with preservation assuming sustained use. The convention was signed by Japan and about 150 other countries at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development ("Earth Summit").

● Common Agenda:

An agenda signed by Japan and the United States for providing development aid to developing countries from a global perspective. The Common Agenda seeks ways in which Japan can collaborate with the United States in tackling problems requiring a global response such as the environment, population, and HIV/AIDS.

● Counterparts:

Local technical experts who work together with JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers sent to developing countries to provide technical assistance. Counterparts have received technical instruction from these JICA experts or Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

D

● DAC list:

The DAC list of aid-recipient countries and territories. It includes recipient countries and regions covered by the results of aid statistics compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and is divided into two parts, Part I consisting of developing countries and Part II of countries not considered to be developing countries. (Prior to revision in January 1994, the list was known as the "DAC List of Developing Countries.") Part II includes countries currently going through a period of economic transition such as the nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and other nations at a relatively advanced stage of development. Countries and regions listed in Part I are transferred to Part II when classified by the World Bank as having high incomes.

● DAC New Development Strategy:

A long-term aid strategy to be continued into the 21st century adopted by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD) in May 1996. Japan played a leading role in the formulation of this strategy. A "new global partnership" aimed at the realization of common development goals based on a division of responsibility between developing and developed nations was proposed. Development goals are divided into three categories: economic welfare, social development, and sustainable environmental potential. Specific aims for realization before the year 2015 include halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, providing universal primary education in all countries, and reducing infant and maternal mortality rates.

● **Development Assistance Committee (DAC):**

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was founded in 1961 as a subordinate agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). DAC examines the implementation of aid by member countries and the aid policies being pursued by these countries, studies the state of economic development and aid conditions in different countries and regions, and considers a wide range of problems such as cumulative debt. Where necessary, it also gives advice to member countries. As of 1997, DAC consisted of 21 developed countries.

● **Donor:**

A country or organization which provides aid. A developing country which receives aid is referred to as a recipient.

E

● **Empowerment:**

The process whereby an aid recipient gains powers through its own autonomous effort. The term became used as a strategic concept during the 1980s in the context of women's studies and the campaign to raise the social, economic and political status of women. More specifically, it refers to the process whereby people acquire knowledge and abilities needed to

participate in society and economic activities and gain the capacity to get involved in various decision-making processes through self-reliance.

F

● **Food aid:**

A grant aid scheme. Japan is offering food aid on the basis of the Food Aid Convention of 1986 and is committed to providing at least the equivalent of 300,000 tons of wheat a year. In accordance with the method of wheat conversion stipulated in the Food Aid Convention, Japan is fulfilling its aid obligations by providing the funds needed for developing countries to purchase rice, wheat, maize and other cereals.

G

● **Gender:**

Sexual differentiation based on social constructs rather than biology.

● **Global issues:**

Issues with global repercussions such as the environment, population, HIV/AIDS, WID and the illegal drugs trade; also issues that can be addressed only through international cooperation.

● **Graduation:**

The condition arising as a result of economic development when a developing country has reached the stage of being able to pursue further economic development on its own without assistance from developed countries. One condition of graduation is that a country should have a per capita GDP of more than US\$8,625.

● **Grant aid for grassroots projects:**

Grant aid carried out through Japan's foreign diplomatic and consular offices on the request of local governments and non-governmental organizations in developing countries and intended to provide aid for small-scale projects unsuited to ordinary grant aid.

● **Grant element:**

Index of the "softness" of the terms of aid. The softer the terms of the loan (interest, repayment period, grace period), the larger the grant element. A grant aid project has a grant element of 100 %.

H

● **Human security:**

Freedom from the threat of starvation and illness as well as from repression due to race or doctrine.

I

● **In-country training program:**

A type of training implemented by JICA. People from developing countries who have received training on the basis of technical cooperation from Japan themselves provide training aimed at transferring and disseminating technology within their countries.

● **Industrial ownership rights:**

Rights established in order to protect industrial profits. In Japan there are four such rights: patent rights, utility model rights, design rights and trademark rights.

● **Infrastructure:**

Infrastructure is the generic name for capital equipment and facilities that provide the general foundation for economic activities. Also known as social capital. Infrastructure can be divided into two sectors: economic infrastructure, referring to fundamental items connected with daily life such as energy, roads, ports, rivers, communications, agricultural foundations, railways and airports; and social infrastructure: the facilities which underpin our everyday lives and environment, such as public hygiene, education, housing, and water and drainage.

● **Intellectual support**

Refers to various systems of support

for countries making the transition toward democratization and introduction of a market economy that lack insufficient expertise and personnel to establish and operate new economic and civic institutions.

Intellectual support is provided in forms such as "democratization seminars" which present Japan's experience and history in various areas: legal, administrative and parliamentary systems, the acceptance of training participants in fields such as market economy management and administration, and the dispatch of experts to give advice on policy matters.

● **International Development Association (IDA):**

Also known as the "Second World Bank." It was founded in September 1960 at a time when there was an increasing demand for the provision of aid to developing countries. Since the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are financial institutions operating on a semi-commercial basis, there was a rising demand at that time for the establishment of an institution which could provide aid to developing countries under less strict and more flexible conditions. Membership is restricted to nations belonging to the World Bank. As of December 1997, the IDA had 160 member nations. Financing is in principle restricted to member countries with a per capita GNP of under US\$1,195 (figure for 1992).

J

● **JPO (Junior Professional Officer):**

Those employed under a system providing practical training for young Japanese people interested in becoming full employees of international public service organizations. These young people are given the opportunity to work for a certain period as employees of international organizations such as UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO and

WHO, where it is hoped they will increase their specialized knowledge and gain experience of international operations. Junior professional officers are generally sent for a period of two years to the regional offices of international agencies scattered all over the world. Their salaries and allowances are paid entirely by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

L

● **LLDC (Least among Less Developed Countries):**

A classification of developing countries. It refers to developing countries that have developed the least among them.

● **Local costs:**

The costs borne by a recipient country in connection with the implementation and management of a project. Refers more specifically to the costs of land acquisition, personnel costs for counterparts and project staff, costs needed for transporting and removing equipment and materials, and recurrent costs (those required for the administration and maintenance of buildings, equipment and materials and for staff employment).

M

● **Mercado Comun del Sur (Mercosur):**

A common market founded in 1991 comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

● **Multilateral aid:**

A field of official development assistance (ODA) involving cooperation with development in developing countries through provision of funds to the World Bank and international organizations. Aid provided through international organizations has access to the advanced specialized knowledge, abundant experience, and worldwide aid networks possessed by international organizations. It also

maintains political neutrality as a consequence of passing through international organizations. These two features have several benefits: multilateral aid makes it possible to provide refugee aid which cannot be easily dealt with through bilateral aid; it enables aid to be provided for global environmental issues, etc.; and in cases where there is insufficient information available in connection with aid-recipient areas and aid methods, aid can be provided more effectively than would be possible with bilateral aid.

N

● **New debt strategy:**

A strategy based on a proposal made by US Treasury Secretary Brady at a meeting of the G7 nations. Based on the premise of implementation of a medium-term economic plan by the IMF and the World Bank, this strategy is intended to reduce private debt in middle-income debtor nations.

O

● **Ownership:**

The self-help efforts of developing countries. The basic concepts in the DAC new development strategy are "ownership" (self-help efforts of developing countries) and "partnership" (links with industrialized countries to support ownership). Specific targets are set over prescribed yearly terms.

P

● **Package cooperation:**

A cooperation method employing a total approach to development targets with highly specific priority aid sectors. It involves dynamic combinations of project-type technical cooperation, acceptance of training participants, dispatch of individual experts, dispatch of JOCVs and other forms of technical cooperation and grant aid.

● **Participatory development:**

This is a concept that has been provoking interest since the late 1980s as a strategy of development aid. It is defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD in the following terms:

- 1) Adoption of economic and fiscal policies which encourage participation by a wide range of people in the production process; stimulate the initiative of individuals, and promote the equitable distribution of the results of economic growth;
- 2) Wide-ranging access to basic services to benefit human capital such as education and training, medical care, safe drinking water, and family planning;
- 3) Participation of the general public in the formulation, implementation, management, and evaluation of development projects and plans;
- 4) Encouragement of activities in the private sector including small companies, NGOs, and grassroots movements;
- 5) Participation by women in development.

● **Partnership:**

See "ownership".

● **PCM Method (Project Cycle Management):**

A method for controlling and managing a project through a series of processes extending from the beginning to the end of an aid project.

● **Peripheral industries**

Another term for parts-manufacturing industries. The term is based on the concept that industries manufacturing final products are located at the center while industries producing parts, which are supplied to the manufacturers of final products, are located on the periphery.

● **Pivotal support for important policies**

Direct intellectual support given to pivotal institutions within the governments of developing countries responsible for the formulation of important policies such as financial and monetary policy, industrial policy

and regional policy in connection with the transition to a market economy. Intellectual support for countries in the process of institutional transition is a form of policy support constituting a typical form of applied aid. In order to implement this form of support on a systematic basis, the Japanese government introduced a "program of pivotal support for important policies" in FY1995 that is being implemented in Poland, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. "Market economy-type development studies" were begun in FY1994 with the aim of giving advice on introducing a market economy and are enabling the provision of higher levels of intellectual support.

● **Primary health care (PHC):**

An approach to health care whereby all elements needed for diagnosing and treating illness and improving health standards (prevention of illness, health improvement, returning to normal social life, and even regional development, etc.) are handled entirely on the local level. PHC can be used by all members of local communities, its aim being to make available care systems that are affordable and accessible to society.

● **Project formulation studies:**

When Japan receives a request for cooperation from a recipient country, it may happen that the allocation of roles with other aid organizations in connection with development planning and fields of cooperation in the recipient country are unclear, or that the effects of cooperation, the influence on the environment and society, and the sustainability of development are not obvious. In order to throw light on matters such as these, JICA carries out project formulation studies to compensate for whatever inadequacies there may be. Support with formulating the precise content of a request may be provided in the form of discussions between study teams sent to the site and the government of the recipient country.

R

● **Rehabilitation grant aid:**

Although rehabilitation may be needed in connection with a project completed through loan aid, it may be difficult to respond by means of loan aid for reasons connected with the urgency of the matter, profitability, or the scale of the work required. Such cases can be dealt with by means of general project grant aid.

● **Reproductive health:**

A state of health in which all the functions and active processes of the human reproductive system are free from illness or impediment and are maintained in a satisfactory condition physically, mentally and socially.

● **Research cooperation:**

A type of technical cooperation occurring in the context of development aid under which Japanese researchers and researchers from a developing country conduct joint research on topics which will contribute to the improvement and development of the developing country. JICA adopted this system in 1977 as part of its individual expert dispatch program. As with project-type technical cooperation, research cooperation involves clarifying the framework of cooperation by means of the exchange of a record of discussions (R/D) at the time when cooperation is begun. The normal duration of cooperation is three years and a group consisting of several experts is dispatched. The scale of counterpart training, the provision of portable equipment, and the payment of local working expenses is much larger than when only a single expert is dispatched in the standard manner. Research cooperation thus takes on the aspect of a small project in its own right.

S

● Social safety net:

A collective term used to refer to the system of social welfare intended to protect the poorest segments of society from the repercussions of serious decline in agricultural production, famine and other shocks and disasters. Provided as an integrated policy for alleviating poverty. Refers specifically to food aid, public employment systems, and social welfare, etc.

● South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

An association founded in 1985 aimed at regional cooperation in seven countries of Southwest Asia.

● Southern African Development Community (SADC):

Founded in 1992, this organization had a membership of 11 countries in January 1998.

● South-South cooperation:

Mutual economic development between developing countries by means of regional economic cooperation. It used to be thought that development in developing countries inevitably had to rely on the provision of financial and technical aid by advanced countries. However, as is evident from the emergence of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the newly industrializing economies (NIEs) since the 1970s, the developing countries have diversified considerably and there is now a heightened awareness of the importance of cooperation between developing countries themselves. Especially as regards technology, the capital-intensive, knowledge-intensive technology now prevalent in advanced countries often fails to meet the needs of developing countries, which are more in need of the transfer of labor-intensive technology. Since the late 1970s, efforts have thus been made to encourage cooperation between developing nations (so-called "South-South cooperation") through

organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

● Structural adjustment:

Economic revitalization including stabilization of the macro-economy in the short term and, in the medium term, deregulation in the financial and trade areas, privatization of publicly owned companies, and encouragement of free competition among private companies. A program introduced in the early 1980s by the World Bank and the IMF in order to respond to the critical problem of debt among developing countries.

● Sustainable development:

An approach to development which recognizes the need for the present generation to preserve the environment and maintain resources for the benefit of future generations.

T

● Technology transfer:

The transfer of technology between two subjects with unequal technological resources whereby the subject with the higher technological level transfers its technology to the subject with the lower level. The aim is to disseminate and consolidate the technology in the subject to which it has been transferred. Technology transfer may occur between nations, industries and companies. In the case of economic cooperation, it generally involves the transfer from a nation or company with the advanced production and management skills required for development in developing countries.

● Third-country training:

A type of training implemented by JICA. It involves the provision of training to enable the transfer and dissemination of technology provided to a particular developing country by Japan, which that country in turn extends to other countries in the same region. Assuming that Japan is the first country, the second country is

the developing country to which Japan has directly provided technology, and the third country is the developing country in the vicinity of the second country.

● Tripartite cooperation in Cambodia:

A project originally proposed by the Japanese government and being worked on jointly by Japan and ASEAN. The aim of the project is to help in providing permanent homes for Cambodians returning home after the civil war in their country and to assist in the process of national reconstruction and in developing farming villages. Technical cooperation in this connection is occurring on the basis of collaboration between Japan and ASEAN and is thus referred to as "tripartite cooperation." When the project was originally proposed, the main tasks were to assist with the resettlement of the 400,000 Cambodian civilian refugees and demobilized soldiers returning home from abroad and from other parts of their country and to develop farming villages where the new settlers could support themselves. In order to contribute to the solution of this problem, the proposal made by Japan was to apply the experience and technology not only of Japan but also of Cambodia's neighbors among the ASEAN countries to assist in reconstruction. Four ASEAN nations - Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand - have been participating in this project.

● Two-step loans:

A form of loan provided by development finance institutions to developing countries and aimed at small- and medium-sized companies, farms and cooperatives. Loan funds are provided initially to development finance institutions in a developing country (or by way of the government of the country to which the loan is being provided), after which they are loaned by the development finance institution to small- and medium-sized enterprises in the country concerned.

W

● WID (Women in Development):

Women play an extremely important role in economic and social activities in developing countries. Obtaining women's participation in development is important for the implementation of effective development aid. Awareness of this fact led to the concept of "women in development" (WID) in the context of attempts made by the United Nations to raise the status of women and the developmental efforts of developing countries themselves. The basic approach underlying WID is that women do not merely benefit from development; they are themselves its agents. Accordingly, WID aims to promote development aid which takes account of women's participation in development projects and, in order to make this possible, to improve the social and economic standing of women and heighten their status in general.

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Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Development and Education

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Participatory Development and Good Governance

Sectoral Study on Development Assistance: Local Development and the Role of Government

Country and Region-Specific Aid Studies

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Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Mongolia

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