

Boosting Growth

JICA

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



Japan International Cooperation Agency

Aiming for Inclusive and Dynamic Development



Foreword

I am pleased to introduce *JICA Annual Report 2010*. It illustrates the details of our overall activities and achievements during the period from April 2009 to March 2010.

Two years have now passed since the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) merged with the economic cooperation arm of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation in October 2008. The organizational restructuring culminating from the merger was virtually completed. “New JICA” now provides various types of assistance, including Technical Cooperation, concessionary loans (ODA Loans) and Grant Aid, in a flexible manner tailored to local needs.

In Africa, for instance, JICA is supporting transnational trunk road networks with One Stop Border Posts (a scheme for enabling departure, entry and customs-clearance procedures to be completed at single locations) at the borders of principal countries. JICA combines ODA Loans and Grant Aid for the construction of road networks and border facilities, with Technical Cooperation for training immigration and customs officials. Enhanced logistics efficiency will contribute to economic development of African nations.

Another example of New JICA’s efforts coming to fruition is Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) opened in Alexandria, Egypt, in June 2010. Twelve Japanese universities are collaborating with JICA in dispatching faculty members, providing lectures and research guidance and assisting with curriculum preparation. With the opening of E-JUST, JICA is now providing Japanese science and technology education in Africa and the Middle East under the “Team Japan” structure based on its abundant experience in promoting higher education in Asia.

Looking at Asia and other regions, countries such as Korea, China and Brazil have been raising their presence in the international community as emerging donors. However, income disparities and poverty remain serious issues in these regions. It will be essential to verify the results of JICA’s past assistance in terms of promoting growth and equity in order to build new partnerships with these countries under the globalized economy.

Development assistance is an indispensable tool for Japan to co-exist and prosper with the rest of the world. The Japanese government has announced in 2009 that it would “provide a total of US\$5 billion in assistance to Afghanistan over a five-year period.” Also, the government clearly has indicated its intention to pursue Japan’s pledge to “double assistance to Africa,” as announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008. JICA will continue to have important roles and responsibilities in fulfilling these commitments.

I trust this Annual Report and our website (<http://www.jica.go.jp/english>) will increase your understanding of JICA and its activities and look forward to your support and encouragement.

2010



緒方 貞子

Sadako Ogata
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)

JICA at a Glance

A Look at JICA's Activities through Numbers

Constructed 34,000 classrooms at elementary schools and junior high schools in 47 countries.

There are 2.1 million children who have studied in these classrooms, and training has been provided to 200,000 teachers.

Dug wells in 48 countries to supply 28 million people with safe drinking water.

JICA has also trained 13,000 water supply engineers.

Reduced 250,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually through a wind power plant project in Egypt.

This amount of reduction is equivalent to the amount of CO₂ absorbed annually by a forest as large as the area of the 23 wards of Tokyo.

Realized 100% self sufficiency in rice production in Indonesia through long-term support.

Rice production in Indonesia has risen more than three times from 19.3 million tons in 1970 to 60.25 million tons in 2008.

A total of 11 million people have been beneficiaries of cooperation programs in forestry and natural environment fields to date.

Cooperated in forest and ecosystem conservation covering 14 million hectares, in which 2.8 million hectares were reforested.



Established healthcare facilities at 1,391 locations in 54 countries.

A total of 580 million vaccine dosages have been provided for infants and small children in 64 countries.

Transportation infrastructures have been established and upgraded in more than 40 countries.

Projects have covered 6,200km of roads, 1,400km of railways, ports in 10 locations and airports in 10 locations.

Large contributions made to raising electrification rates in developing countries and supplying electricity needed for economic growth.

Helped provide 36% of thermal power in Viet Nam and 61% of hydropower in Indonesia, 53% in Malaysia and 35% in Laos.

Control of Chagas disease has prevented 2.3 million people from infection in five Central American countries.

Insecticide was disseminated through 460,000 door-to-door visits, mainly targeting residents living in poverty, and support was provided to government prevention education activities.

Dramatic growth in agriculture achieved in South America.

Through the Japan-Brazil *Cerrado* Agricultural Development Project, production of soybeans in Brazil rose from 430,000 tons in 1975 to 16.6 million tons.

※An overview of results for the past 10 years is used where there are no references to dates. Figures are approximations.

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(Photo by Yuji Shinoda)



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Nan-pro: We cannot overlook 5.5 billion people



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Cover photo: Boosting Growth
(Photograph: Harvey Tapan/photograph location: Philippines)
Photos: Marcos Abbs, Kenshiro Imamura, Shinichi Kuno, Sanae Numata,
Yuji Shinoda, Arase Sugawara, Mika Tanimoto, Yoko Tomori

The Need for International Cooperation

Lives in Japan are Supported by People Overseas

Advancing Together as “Japan That is Connected to the World”

Why is assistance for developing countries necessary? Assistance is provided not only for humanitarian reasons. People’s lives in Japan are founded upon interdependence with other nations, with Japan procuring numerous types of foods and resources from around the world while providing industrial products to overseas countries.

For this reason, stability in Japan can only be realized through stability in the world outside Japan. Today, the world faces a variety of issues that cannot be solved without the cooperation of each and every country. These include issues related to climate change, food, poverty and infectious diseases. Developing countries have thus placed high expectations on the role to be fulfilled by Japan as one of the world’s principal countries.

The Lives of Japanese Citizens Are Dependent on Developing Countries

Japan has experienced economic stagnation following the collapse of the so-called bubble economy in the 1990s, and a growing number of Japanese citizens feel uncertain about employment and their future livelihood. In such times, a commonly heard opinion is that given the current harsh conditions, boosting the domestic economy should be a far more important priority than providing assistance to developing countries. Despite such opinions, Japan’s economy and the lives of its citizens are heavily dependent on overseas countries, with developing countries also playing a crucial role.

Just how much does Japan depend on developing countries? To answer this question, in 2008 JICA implemented the Japan-Developing Countries Interdependence Survey, which focused mainly on Japan’s reliance on items that are a close part of the everyday lives of Japanese citizens.

The survey revealed the products for which developing countries account for a particularly high proportion of Japanese imports. For example, developing countries account for 97% of Japan’s imports of propane gas, 85% of TV video games, 69% of sweaters and 56% of sporting goods. Moreover, although Japan imports approximately 60% of its food (calorie basis), developing countries provide 80% of Japan’s shrimp, 64% of its buckwheat noodles (fruit seed) and 94% of its coffee, tea and spices.

Even for water as well, Japan imports 64.0 billion m³ of water*, equivalent to 77% of Japan’s annual water usage (water quantity intake basis). Of this amount, 6.0 billion m³ is procured from Central and South America, China and Southeast Asia.

* Virtual water: The amount of water that would be needed if imported foods were produced in Japan.

International Division of Labor Leads to Even Deeper Relationships

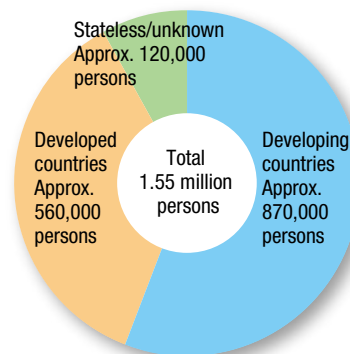
What is Japan’s relationship with developing countries from the perspective of international trade?

In 2008, Japan’s exports to developing countries accounted for 36.6% of its total exports, up 13.1 percentage points from 23.5% in 2000. During this same period, the value of these exports grew more than 2.4 times to ¥29.6 trillion. The rise in exports of not only finished products but also of highly advanced components reveals that an international division of labor between Japan and developing countries is advancing.

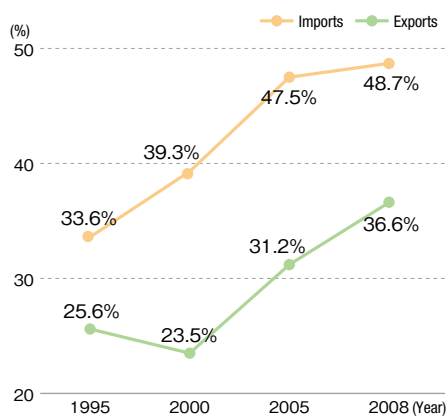
Taking a look at imports as well, Japan’s imports from developing countries as a percentage of total imports have risen to 48.7%. This represents a 9.4 percentage point increase from 39.3% in 2000. Likewise, the value of these imports has expanded more than 2.2 times to around ¥38.5 trillion. Imports from Asia of electric products and textiles top the list of these imports, but imports from Africa such as petroleum and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as well as platinum, rhodium and other precious metals also account for a large value of imports. Meanwhile, imports of octopus from Mauritania and Morocco, cocoa beans from Ghana and sesame from Tanzania are also becoming important.

In energy and natural resources, imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from developing countries have reached 53% of imports, while Japan imports 42% of its mineral resources from Central and South America and 33% from the Pacific.

Persons from Developing Countries as a Proportion of Foreign Residents in Japan (2005)



Trends in Japan’s Exports to and Imports from Developing Countries



Consumer Expenditure Items for Which Japan’s Dependence on Developing Countries Is Over 50%

Over 90%	Propane gas
Over 80%	TV video games
Over 70%	Women’s makeup foundation
Over 60%	Sweaters, gloves, baby wear, hanging clocks and table clocks, undergarments, socks, pajamas, others
Over 50%	Dress shirts/blouses, shirts, TVs, sporting goods, PCs, business suits, stockings, coats, skirts, school bags, others

Graph and chart source: JICA’s World, May 2010 issue

Tackling Global Issues

Today, there are an increasing number of issues that cannot be solved by one country alone.

A prime example is infectious diseases. The new-type influenza virus (H1N1 virus) spread instantly throughout the world because almost all humans and animals lack immunity to this virus. Although problems such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) are recent occurrences that come to mind, diseases such as regional endemic diseases that include HIV/AIDS also pose a major threat once these spread throughout the world.

Under the direction of the World Health Organization (WHO), humans have achieved certain positive results in combating diseases that include the eradication of smallpox and polio. In the future as well, it will be necessary for the world to strengthen cooperation and pursue effective countermeasures against such diseases.

The prevention of global warming is also one key issue the world must address. Since the Industrial Revolution, developed countries have used coal, petroleum and other fossil fuels to achieve growth and development. On the downside, however, the use of these fuels has resulted in the emission of large volumes of greenhouse gases and environmental pollutants into the environment. Today, developing countries are also expanding the use of fossil fuels to achieve social and economic development. As a responsibility of developed countries, there are growing calls for developed countries to utilize their own experiences and technologies to help solve global environmental issues. This includes providing assistance for countries and regions affected by problems such as rising sea levels due to global warming while promoting energy conservation and renewable energy.

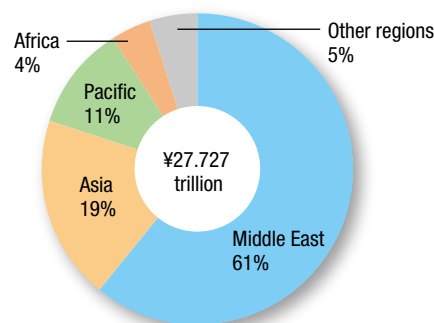
Aiming to Reduce Poverty

The reduction of poverty is a top-priority issue and Goal 1 of the United Nations Millennium Goals (MDGs). As its standard for measuring absolute poverty, the World Bank has set the poverty line at income of US\$1.25 per day. Nonetheless, one-fourth of people residing in developing countries and half of all persons living in Sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries live in poverty (UNICEF *The State of the World's Children 2009*).

Poverty is an obstacle to people's daily lives that not only takes away educational opportunities and claims the lives of children due to starvation and lack of access to sufficient healthcare but also is a cause of conflict. The large number of persons living in poverty in developing countries is becoming a truly major issue for global stability.

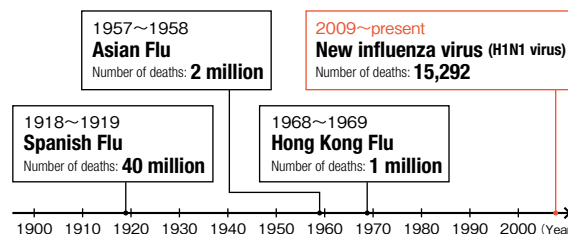
Japan also suffered from poverty and food shortages during the postwar reconstruction period, but was able to achieve development thanks to the support of the world. To repay this beneficence, Japan commenced ODA operations more than 50 years ago and is presently a principal member of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Emancipating people from poverty by providing support to developing countries together with developed countries and assistance organizations is a crucial responsibility that Japan must fulfill as a member of the international community.

Import Ratio for Energy Resources by Geographic Region (2008)



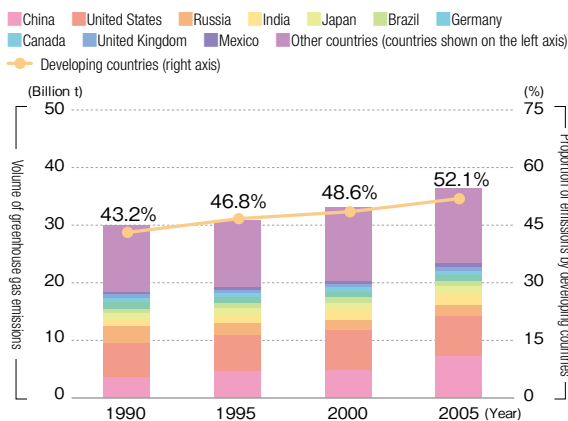
Energy resources: Refers to such fossil fuels as crude oil, LNG and coal.
Source: JICA's *World*, May 2010 issue

Influenzas and Pandemics from the 20th Century



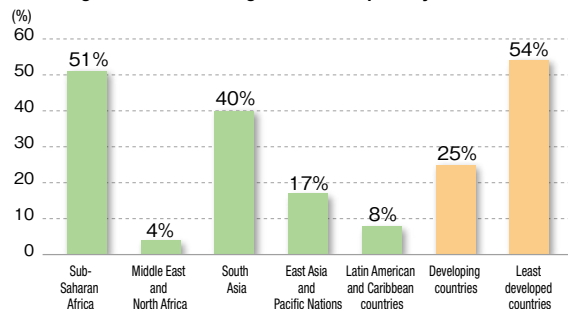
Sources: Prepared by JICA research team based on National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Surveillance Center Q&A on *Influenzas and Pandemics*.
For new influenza virus (H1N1 virus), based on the Infectious Disease Surveillance Center's *Number of Reported Cases of Pandemic (H1N1)*. (February 12, 2010)

Volume of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Region/Country (1990-2005)



Source: Prepared by JICA research team based on data from the World Resources Institute.

Percentage of Persons Living on US\$1.25 per day



Source: UNICEF *The State of the World's Children 2009*

HIGHLIGHTS 2009



Children intently watch a soccer match featuring the Ghana national team at this public viewing.

June-July 2009

Increasingly Active Cooperation with the Private Sector, NGOs and other Organizations

JICA and Sony Corporation Implement Joint Project for Public-Private Partnership in Promoting HIV/AIDS Education in Ghana


JICA is strengthening its partnerships with private-sector corporations to more effectively support social and economic development in developing countries. From June to July 2009, JICA and Sony Corporation implemented a project in Ghana aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, which is also one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the international community. This project was highly successful, as evidenced by an approximately three-fold increase in the number of persons undergoing HIV/AIDS testing compared with before.

Related article  Page 153

Ambitiously Addressing Environmental Problems and Climate Change

Implementing 21 Projects for Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)

From 2008, JICA and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) began implementing joint projects for solving global-scale issues, covering such areas as the environment and climate change, infectious diseases, water shortages and natural disasters. These projects aim at human resource development and capacity building of researchers and research institutes in developing countries through the promotion of joint international research by Japanese research institutions and research institutions from developing countries and regions. JICA implemented 21 Technical Cooperation projects in 2009.

Related article  Press release issued on April 22, 2009 and posted on "News" site of JICA website



Developing countries are particularly susceptible to the effects of climate change.

September 2009

Steadily Fulfilling Japan's International Commitments

Japan and Brazil Implement Triangular Cooperation in Africa

In April 2009, the governments of Japan and Brazil concluded a cooperation agreement for supporting developing countries by utilizing the successful examples of Japan-Brazil cooperation in agricultural development. Based on this agreement, the following September, representatives of Japan, Brazil and the African country of Mozambique signed an agreement in Mozambique's capital city of Maputo to promote agricultural development in a tropical savannah area of Mozambique. Accordingly, the three countries will implement a triangular cooperation project that utilizes the agricultural development know-how gained from the conversion of cerrado, or savannah grasslands, with highly acidic soil into an agricultural region in Brazil.

Related article  Page 22

November 2009

High Acclaim for JICA's Support for the Steadily Growing Asia/Mekong Region

Implemented Various Types of Cooperation for Enhancing Economic Infrastructures and Investment Environments



The Cambodia capital of Phnom Penh has witnessed an increase in vehicles and numerous traffic jams along with economic development. (Photo by Kenshiro Imamura)

In recent years, the countries of the Mekong River Basin on the Indochina Peninsula have achieved dramatic economic growth. This region has also attracted attention as a target of investment by Japanese-affiliated companies, and the region's relationship with Japan is expected to deepen further in the future. JICA has provided intensive support for development in this region and in November 2009, JICA's support was highly acclaimed at the Japan-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Related article

 JICA's World October 2009, Vol.5 Mekong

February 2010

Seamless Support for Reconstruction in Conflict-Ridden Countries and for Achieving Global Stability

Agreement Concluded with Afghanistan for the Development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area

In February 2010, JICA concluded an agreement with Afghanistan to implement the Project on the Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development for promoting the redevelopment of the Kabul Metropolitan Area. The project was commenced in May 2010 and involves providing support for raising capabilities, including the formulation of an urban development plan and implementation of the project. It will also support restoration of Kabul's public infrastructure, including urban roads that have fallen into disrepair during the civil war, as well as assist with urban development, including during the first phase of development within areas of a new city that will be built under the project.



A Japanese specialist team discusses issues on infrastructure.

Related article Page 15



President Ogata at the E-JUST opening ceremony

February 2010

Utilizing Japan's Outstanding Knowledge and Know-How in Regions Worldwide

Start of Support for Japanese-Style Science and Technology Higher Education in Egypt

The number of students at each national university in Egypt exceeds 100,000 per university due in part to an increase in the population of young persons as well as the provision of free tuition. Moreover, the environment for studying science and engineering in that country is inadequate, with a particular shortage of research and educational materials for engineering majors. To improve this situation, the Egyptian government established Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) as a science and technology university with "Japanese-style" features such as "small-size classes," "emphasis on postgraduate education" and "education based on research laboratories." E-JUST began accepting students from February 2010.

Related article Page 19

March 2010

Increase in "International Disaster Relief" and a Rising Need for JICA's Disaster Prevention Cooperation

Japan Disaster Relief Team Earns Heavy-Class Accreditation

Fiscal 2009 witnessed large-scale disasters that included a typhoon in Taiwan in August 2009, a typhoon in the Philippines in September, an earthquake in West Sumatra in Indonesia also in September and an earthquake in Haiti in January 2010. Accordingly, JICA carried out international emergency relief operations in regions worldwide through the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) team.

Year after year, rising expectations have been placed on the JDR teams that carry out search and rescue operations for victims whenever a major disaster occurs overseas. The JDR team aims to be a rescue team trusted worldwide.

In March 2010, the Japan Disaster Relief team members underwent an assessment (capability assessment of international urban-type search-and-rescue teams held by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and earned the Heavy-class qualification, the highest-level classification.

Related article Page 162



The rescue team works constantly to raise its skill level through training and other activities.

Development Assistance as a “Means for Co-Existence”

Confronting a Changing World

Japan achieved remarkable growth during the course of the nation’s postwar reconstruction. To ensure that Japan can now meet the expectations of the international community as one of the world’s developed countries, JICA, the organization for implementing Japan’s official development assistance (ODA), has provided support to promote the economic and social advancement of developing countries.

The world is now facing unprecedented major changes, as it confronts the problem of large “disparities in development” as well as new “cross-border issues.” As these changes unfold, JICA is being asked to undertake new initiatives for surmounting these new global issues by drawing on its extensive experience in development assistance cultivated to the present.

The Significance of Development Assistance Has Been Transformed by Globalization

In the same manner that Oriental paper manufacturing and printing technologies as well as pyro-techniques were transmitted to the West about 1,000 years ago, the world has developed amid repeated cultural and technology interchanges. Spurred by the conclusion of the East-West Cold War and the breathtaking advances in information technologies (IT), contemporary society is entering an era in which the movement of people, goods, money and information move with unprecedented speed on a scale never witnessed before. The effects of various global problems, including those occurring outside Japan, instantly spread across national boundaries and jeopardize the security and prosperity of Japan and the world as a whole. Examples of such problems include the financial and economic crises in 2008, as well as poverty, infectious diseases, terrorism and conflicts, natural disasters, climate change and food and energy shortages.

The dramatic advance of globalization since the 1980s sparked by the so-called “IT revolution” has reshaped the world. Unlike in the past, when the world was made up of nations that existed as solitary entities, today’s world is characterized by “mutual dependence and supplementation that transcends the framework

of national borders.” Japan has strong relationships of mutual dependence with other countries covering a multitude of economic activities, beginning with the import of resources. For this reason, the international community will never allow Japan to focus solely on its domestic problems while ignoring circumstances in the rest of the world or to implement “one-country pacifism,” whereby Japan pursues only its own national interests.

Today, no country in the world can completely sever its ties with other nations, and it is essential to recognize that “the pursuit of the common interests (international interests) of the international community is also interwoven with Japan’s own interests.” As stated in the Preamble of Japan’s constitution, Japan must achieve peace and stability with the world to build good relations with the international community and establish an “honorable position” that will allow it to survive in the future and prosper together with the international community. Development assistance is no longer seen as a charitable activity undertaken by the wealthy to help the poor. Rather, development assistance must be recognized as being a “vital tool for pursuing international interests and ensuring Japan’s survival.”

The Changing Environment Surrounding Development Assistance

Since 2000, the environment surrounding development assistance both in Japan and overseas has evolved markedly. One particularly notable change has been the unprecedented scope of economic growth in numerous regions in tandem with the rapid advance of globalization. Although the world has yet to fully rebound from the financial and economic crises, so-called “emerging countries” have achieved dramatic economic growth over the past several years. The aggregate size of the economies of the G20 nations, excluding the G8 nations, has grown from US\$7.3 trillion in 1999 to US\$18.7 trillion in 2009, representing a 2.6-fold expansion over this 10-year period.

As one tangible result of this economic growth, the number of people in Eastern Asia and the Pacific subsisting on less than US\$1.25 per day has decreased by half, declining from 640 million persons in 1990 to 320 million in 2005. With Asia’s middle-income segment forecast to reach 2.0 billion people 10 years from now, in 2020, there are expectations that Asia will overcome the financial and economic crises and achieve further growth both as the world’s factory and as a consumer market.

Development assistance carried out over long years by Japan together with all types of partners, including those in the private sector, has contributed significantly to this growth in emerging

countries. To maintain friendly relations and prosper together with emerging countries in the future as well, Japan must promote even deeper mutual interchanges of people, goods and money. At the same time, it will be necessary to mutually share and create knowledge and technologies that will spur innovation that originates overseas. Besides securing the human resources needed to work as engineers at the front lines of assistance, one major future task for Japan will be to firmly nurture Japanese citizens capable of fulfilling such important roles as leading the international community and overseas markets to ensure Japan's stability and growth in the future.

In stark contrast to those Asian and other emerging countries that are enjoying solid growth, in more fragile countries, including numerous African nations, as well as countries like Afghanistan that are in the midst of reconstruction following a period of conflict, people are still unable to extricate themselves from their harsh struggle to merely survive. Although Africa's GDP rose from US\$0.6 trillion in 2000 to US\$1.6 trillion in 2010, this accounted for only approximately 3% of the world economy. Moreover, the poverty rate (the proportion of citizens with an income of less than US\$1 per day) in Sub-Saharan Africa has improved only slightly, declining from 56% in 1990 to 51% in 2005, and today, 400 million people in this region live in extreme poverty.

These fragile countries, where development proceeds at a snail's pace, are significantly affected by global-scale threats that transcend national borders, such as the financial and economic crises, infectious diseases, natural disasters and climate change. Today, there is an unprecedented deepening of complementary relationships and mutual dependence among developing and other countries worldwide as resource production regions and markets for selling manufactured goods. In particular, strengthening support for these fragile countries is not only an essential initiative from a humanitarian perspective but is also indispensable for realizing Japan's stability and prosperity. The importance of such support will likely grow further in the future.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the advanced countries agreed to increase ODA to US\$154.0 billion by 2010. According to a report by the United Nations, however, the governments of advanced countries are still US\$35.0 billion (approximately ¥3 trillion) short of attaining this international commitment.

Alternately, there has been large growth in "private-sector funds" and "assistance funds from countries other than the advanced countries" that are allocated for development assistance. In contrast to the simple dichotomic structure deployed to the present consisting of "the Donor side and the Recipient side," we are now approaching an era characterized by the promotion

Case Study

Utilizing Japan's Railway Technologies for the Construction of a Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai

India: Dedicated Freight Corridor Construction Project (Phase 1)

The volume of freight transportation in India, which has been experiencing solid economic growth, is growing rapidly at an annual rate of around 15%. As a result, both railway and road transportation capacities are reaching their limitations. To address this situation, the Indian government plans to establish a transportation network linking country's principal cities and regions that have large concentrations of industry. As part of these efforts, the government has initiated the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Initiative under which it will link the capital Delhi with Mumbai, which has an international port. The initiative plans to establish an infrastructure such as trunk railroads and roads along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC). The establishment of this infrastructure will help spur regional economic development, enhance logistics and encourage investment by foreign companies.

In response to this planned network, JICA is assisting with the construction of an approximately 1,500km new railway dedicated freight corridor linking Delhi and Mumbai as a flagship project for Japan-India cooperation. In March 2010, JICA signed an agreement to

provide an ODA Loan worth approximately ¥90.3 billion for the construction of an approximately 950km priority section as Phase 1 of the project. Preparations are currently proceeding with the aim of commencing operation in 2016. Numerous plans for building railway systems have been advancing in countries worldwide that have outstanding environmental performance capabilities and energy efficiency. JICA has a proven track record in India and has provided India with 18 ODA Loans for railway projects in four major cities. These projects include the Delhi Metro (the first railway system registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) scheme

in the world), the Kolkata Metro, the Chennai Metro and the Bangalore Metro. The project is noteworthy not only because the new DFC will be built with the largest ODA Loan to date but also because this marks the first Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) project in India. The introduction of high-performance, electric locomotives and totally automated signal and communications systems that integrate cutting-edge Japanese technologies will enable the realization of large-volume, high-speed transportation, energy efficiency and safe and on-time operations.



Logistics efficiency is expected to be enhanced with large-volume, high-speed transportation.

of development assistance in close cooperation with private-sector companies and with institutions and organizations such as foundations, academic institutions and NGOs.

To enable these institutions and organizations to become more involved in development, the establishment of an environment, including building infrastructures and improving systems and policies for developing countries, is becoming a major responsibility of public development organizations.

One lesson learned to date is that sustainable growth that reaches all people is effective in realizing development and that development can only be realized with the cooperation of all concerned parties involved rather than participation by just a few regions, countries, organizations or companies. The Japanese government's implementation of development assistance under an "all-Japan" structure with non-governmental organizations and personnel capable of carrying out a variety of roles is being recognized as an extremely important approach. This approach also reflects the difficult economic and fiscal conditions facing Japan today.

Cross-Border Approaches to Economic and Security Issues

Steadily Emerging from the Financial and Economic Crises

The financial and economic crises that began with the subprime loan problem in the United States in 2008 provide a vivid illustration of the characteristics of contemporary globalization. Starting out as a financial crisis within a single country, the United States, the effects of this crisis instantly spread worldwide as full-blown global

financial and economic crises.

Although the economic downturn caused by these crises was extremely severe, the effects of the crises had a limited impact on Asian countries, which had strengthened themselves by heeding the lessons learned from the Asian financial crisis in the previous decade. Owing in part to the success of such initiatives as expansionary financial support policies focused on Asia that were carried out in cooperation with the international community, an Asian-led economic recovery is finally showing signs of gaining strength.

To ensure that Asia, including Japan, can be a locomotive for the world economy, JICA will continue striving to support this growth, while promoting collaboration that will enable developing countries, including those in Asia, to steadily emerge from the financial and economic crises and achieve sustainable growth.

Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

For the world to attain sustainable long-term growth, it is necessary to properly respond to global-scale risks such as climate change.

Reducing the risk of climate change will, in turn, be contingent on implementing such "mitigation measures" as reducing and curbing greenhouse gas emissions as well as conserving and expanding "sinks," such as forests that absorb carbon dioxide, not only in developed countries but also in developing countries. JICA is providing wide-ranging support for climate change countermeasures, including "co-benefit" support that contributes to economic growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The effects of climate change span the globe. With this in

Case Study

Contributing to Cross-Border Cooperation

Africa: Regional Infrastructure Development

In Africa, with 15 land-locked developing countries, underdevelopment of transport and power networks together with an inefficient system for trade, including customs clearance, act as major impediments to economic growth.

Driven by the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in 2008, JICA is engaged in regional infrastructure development initiatives in such sectors as transportation and energy.

In transportation, for example, JICA is contributing to regional economic integration and improvement of intra-regional distribution through the development of the Nacala Economic Corridor that involves connecting Mozambique's port of Nacala on the Indian Ocean with the inland countries of Malawi and Zambia. Following the construction of a bridge on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border with Grant Aid, laws were established and staff training was undertaken in preparation for the introduction

of an One Stop Border Post (OSBP) aimed at speeding up border-crossing procedures. In December 2009, Chirundu began operating as Africa's first OSBP.

In the field of regional power connection, JICA is supporting the establishment of a power transmission network linking five Nile river basin countries (Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), thereby contributing to efficient and stable power supply, through a co-financed project with the African Development Bank (AfDB).

JICA will continue to proactively assist the

development of regional infrastructure in order to accelerate Africa's economic growth.



A new freight terminal completed at the Chirundu OSBP. The large reduction in border-crossing times is expected to yield various spillover effects including but not limited to improved commercial value of agricultural products, as a result of reduced transport cost.

mind, for developing countries subject to significant impacts of climate change, it is essential to adapt to the effects of climate change in order to achieve sustainable development without forfeiting the benefits of development. In particular, to protect the lives of people living in poverty, it is necessary to implement “adaptation measures” covering such areas as food security, disaster prevention and assuring stable access to water supplies. Climate change is intimately correlated to a host of problems faced by developing countries and it can be said that climate change countermeasures constitute the essence of development. JICA adheres to a policy of simultaneously promoting climate change countermeasures and development. This includes the provision of infrastructures giving consideration to natural disaster measures in cities situated along the coastal areas of Asia as well as providing support in the agricultural sector keeping in mind such climate changes as temperature and precipitation changes.

Because these approaches to climate change differ from development processes in developed countries in the past, it will be necessary to create new ways of development.

Response to the Global Environment

—Conservation of Biodiversity

Along with responses to climate change, another global environmental issue is biodiversity, which is facing severe circumstances. Today, the balance of our rich ecosystem consisting

of 1.6 million plant and animal species, including humans, living together on our planet, is said to be crumbling. The world of living organisms has no national borders and the world must cooperate to address biodiversity issues in the same manner as with climate change countermeasures. To attain harmony between the natural environment and human activities, JICA is taking a comprehensive approach to improving the living standards of people living in poverty, achieving a balance between conservation and use of natural resources and enhancing the capacity of governments and citizens.

Peacebuilding

The conclusion of the East-West Cold War gave rise to hopes for the realization of more stable and peaceful societies. Instead, from the 1990s as well, there was an expansion of violent conflicts, including an increase in the number of domestic conflicts, and numerous civilians are caught in the midst of such conflicts. In preventing the outbreak and recurrence of conflicts as well as to solve them and firmly establish peace, there are limits to relying only on military solutions as well as on such political methods as preventive diplomacy, arms control and mediation. This is also a major reason why the role of development assistance is being emphasized in supporting peacebuilding to solve the principal factors underlying strife, namely the problems of wealth disparities and unequal opportunities.

Case Study

Turning Rural Electrification into CDM Projects in Least Developed Countries (LDC)

Bhutan and Zambia: Rural Electrification

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is one of the Kyoto Mechanisms prescribed under the Kyoto Protocol. With the involvement of developed countries for which greenhouse gas emissions ceilings have been established, projects for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are carried out in developing countries and credits are issued based on the amount of emission reductions achieved by these projects. Developing countries can then obtain valuable funds by selling these credits. At present, although there are over 2,000 CDM projects registered under the United Nations, CDM projects in upper-middle-income countries such as China, Brazil and Mexico account for three quarters of these projects, with almost none of these projects undertaken in the LDCs.

In response, JICA has proposed the promotion of electrification as CDM projects in regions without electricity in LDCs with the aim of alleviating poverty. Bhutan and Zambia have expressed interest in such a scheme and both countries, with the cooperation of JICA, convened seminars at the Conference of the

Parties held in Copenhagen in December 2009.

Bhutan has traditionally focused on generating hydropower, a renewable energy source. At the seminar, that country's deputy environment minister made an appeal for “supplying hydropower to remote areas without electricity to reduce the use of heating oil and firewood and cut CO₂ emissions while improving people's living and alleviating poverty.”

The Zambian seminar was attended by

that country's tourism, environment and natural resources minister as well as the top management of Zambian Electricity Supply Corporation, and Zambia pledged it will work to register a rural electrification initiative as a United Nations CDM project.

To encourage initiatives for undertaking rural electrification as CDM projects, JICA will support efforts to facilitate trading in emission rights that includes the creation of an exchange for carbon credits.



Zambian minister gives a speech at a side event during the United Nation's Climate Change Convention (COP15) in December 2009.



Transporting a transformer up a mountain road (Bhutan rural electrification)

State functions in countries affected by conflict have been lost, and governments cannot even perform such rudimentary functions as ensuring public safety and providing citizens with administrative services. In many cases, citizens lose faith in these governments and then become exposed to dangers that threaten their existence, such as armed conflict, extreme poverty, terrorism and infectious disease epidemics, and are also placed in a vulnerable position against climate change and natural disasters. In such fragile states, JICA is supporting reconstruction and peacebuilding by adopting approaches based on the concept of human security that focus on both strengthening the state functions and responding to the needs of inhabitants and communities. In contrast to implementing measures in an environment where public safety is assured, this type of support by JICA represents a new type of challenge.

For societies to restore peace and prosperity, it is essential to ensure the seamless implementation of “humanitarian assistance” that quickly protects and aids people and “reconstruction and development” that aims for mid- and long-term stability after conflict. To date, JICA has commenced support as quickly as possible in accordance with political, social and public safety developments in countries affected by conflict, including Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the same time, JICA pays close attention to conflict prevention to

ensure that its assistance does not actually promote conflict-causing factors such as a further widening and entrenching of disparities. JICA has also implemented support that incorporates elements that actively remove conflict-causing factors to the greatest possible extent and that also integrate perspectives for conciliation and co-existence.

JICA will continue to promote initiatives for peacebuilding through development.

Food Security

Hunger is still likely to be the world’s leading cause of death, and producing food and assuring a stable food supply are thus fundamental development issues for many developing countries. Nevertheless, unstable agricultural production caused by climate change, along with the recent soaring of food prices, is dealing a severe blow to people living in poverty. Therefore, promoting agricultural and rural development in regions with many poor residents provides a safety net for poverty reduction in the country as a whole. Agricultural promotion is a crucial sector for supporting economic growth in pre-industrialized developing countries by helping these nations obtain foreign currencies through the export of agricultural products. JICA is focusing on assisting agricultural and rural development to support food and hunger-prevention measures

Case Study

Multifaceted Approach through Policy Recommendations, Gathering of Forest Information Management and Community-Participatory Forest Management

Laos: Forestry Sector Project

With mountainous regions accounting for approximately 80% of its landmass, Laos is blessed with an abundance of forests. However, recent years have witnessed a decrease in forested areas due to excessive slash-and-burn cultivation and logging and a conversion of forest to agricultural land. These developments have sparked concerns about the effects of deforestation on ecosystems. In 2005, the Laos government formulated Forest Strategy to the Year 2020, under which it aims to reduce poverty by setting targets that include restoring the proportion of forested land and realizing sustainable production and processing of forestry products.

To date, JICA has cooperated in a wide range of forestry-related initiatives in Laos. These efforts include making policy suggestions for forestry strategies as well as helping to reduce slash-and-burn cultivation by improving people’s livelihoods and developing human resources in agriculture and forestry. Responding to Laos’ Forest Strategy to the Year 2020, as a 10-year plan from 2009, JICA is undertaking unified initiatives that include making policy suggestions focused on mitigating climate change, managing forestry information

and promoting community-participatory forestry management.

JICA promotes these activities through an integrated three-pillar structure consisting of the Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation (PAREDD), Forest Sector Capacity Development Project (FSCAP) (Technical Cooperation), and the Program for Forest Information Management (Grant Aid).

Under PAREDD, JICA seeks to enhance community support improvement tools applicable to systems for curbing deforestation while introducing domestic livestock breeding, freshwater fish cultivation, agroforestry and fruit cultivation in close cooperation with FSCAP and the Grant Aid program. Through these measures, the project aims for a balance between securing new sources of revenues for residents and

conserving forests. As part of this project, JICA will also consider schemes for ensuring that the beneficial effects of CO₂ reductions from curbing deforestation and forest degradation are recycled back to local communities. This project is being implemented in Luang Prabang in northern Laos. Based on the results and information from the project, JICA will propose models for reducing deforestation to the Laos government.



The use of slash-and-burn cultivation is outpacing nature’s restorative capabilities and is causing forestry degradation and deforestation in Laos.

in developing countries. In Africa, for example, to respond to rapidly expanding demand for rice, JICA jointly launched the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) in collaboration with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). CARD is promoting initiatives to double the production of rice in Sub-Saharan Africa over a 10-year period from 2008 (14 million tons annually to 28 million tons).

Disaster Emergency Responses and Recovery/Reconstruction and Disaster Prevention Aid

There has been a sharp rise in the number of people suddenly struck by disasters and who have lost the foundations of their livelihood. In 2008, more than 130,000 people were killed or missing in Myanmar as a result of a cyclone and around 70,000 lives were lost in the Sichuan earthquake in China, while approximately 220,000 people perished from the Haiti earthquake in January 2010. Meanwhile, around 20 million people became victims of the unprecedented damage caused by major flooding in Pakistan in July. As these examples demonstrate, natural disasters easily take the livelihoods and lives of many people in an instant.

Residents of developing countries account for approximately 90% of those who are killed or missing as a result of natural disasters around the world. This high casualty rate is attributable

especially to inadequate preparations against disasters in developing countries, and disaster-related damage is apt to be concentrated among vulnerable people such as the poor and the elderly. The occurrence and strength of cyclones and other natural disasters are expected to increase in the future due to climate change. There is concern that economic losses caused by frequently occurring natural disasters will nullify efforts to achieve growth by developing regions that aim to overcome poverty.

The year 2010 marks the 15th year since Japan's Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Japan experiences major damage from a variety of disasters that range from geophysical disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions to meteorological disasters such as typhoons, heavy rains and flooding and snow damage. Nevertheless, Japan is an advanced country in the field of disaster prevention and has compiled numerous achievements in this area. Based on the lessons learned from past disasters, Japan has established related legal systems and disaster prevention related facilities, carries out disaster prevention training and education, and sets up emergency response structures that function smoothly when a disaster strikes. There are some countries and international institutions that have some technologies and knowledge related to disaster prevention and disaster emergency response. Nonetheless, Japan is the only country capable of integrated comprehensive

Case Study

Large-Scale Project for the Revitalization of Kabul Gets Underway

Afghanistan: Project on the Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development

The population of Kabul, the capital city of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, used to be around two million in 1999, but has already reached over four million at present, exceeding the population absorption capacity of the city. Therefore, there are escalating urban problems such as lowering of the groundwater level, contamination of water, air and soil, an increase of illegal residents and traffic congestion. The development of social infrastructure and improvement of living conditions are becoming critical issues.

To tackle such issues, JICA conducted the Study for the Development of the Master Plan for the Kabul Metropolitan Area from 2008 to 2009.” The study was in response to a request from the Afghan government, aimed at reconstruction and development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area as a symbol of national integration.

In February 2010, JICA concluded an agreement with the Afghan government to implement a Technical Cooperation project entitled the Project on the Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development. This large-scale, five-year project (2010- 2014) to develop capacity to realize the master plan

has gotten underway. In the project, JICA has been supporting improvement of Afghanistan's capacity in the development of infrastructure, implementation of new city development and urban revitalization. JICA will build a solid

foundation for the Kabul Metropolitan Area Development scheme through an appropriate combination of human resource development and steady urban improvement.



Candidate site for a new city (Dehsabz)

cooperation to provide continuous seamless support ranging from disaster emergency response to recovery and reconstruction as well as building disaster prevention structures. JICA regards its assistance for disaster response and prevention as a type of intellectual property that Japan should transmit to the world, and will strengthen its efforts in this area as a form of support that benefits the international public interest within the global community.

Initiative for Reducing Poverty: Contributing to the Attainment of the MDGs

Progress of the MDGs

The United Nations Millennium Summit was convened in New York in September 2000 with the participation of 189 nations. There are now five years remaining until the agreed-upon 2015 attainment period for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were formulated with a view to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, a target for the international community in the 21st century. Through initiatives carried out to date by each country and institution, a certain amount of progress is being made toward attaining each

target, beginning with a reduction in poverty, including expectations that the population of the world's most poor will decline from 1.8 billion in 1990 to 920 million in 2015. However, initiatives have lagged in other areas, including achieving universal primary education, improving maternal health and preventing infectious diseases and providing access to safe water. Regionally, delays are serious in fragile countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and in South Asia.

Moreover, the impact of world circumstances, including concerns about an increase in the proportion of poor and starving following the financial and economic crises in 2008 and the effects of the crises on maternal health, in addition to climate change, conflicts and natural disasters such as the Haiti earthquake in January 2010, are having a large effect on progress toward achieving the MDGs. Therefore, the world must now make greater efforts with even stronger determination to attain these goals.

Initiatives toward Achieving Targets

The past 10 years (2000–2010) was a period of large growth for

Case Study

Promoting Rice Cultivation in Africa

Uganda: Rice Promotion Programs (NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda/Technical Assistance Support to Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture Development Project in Eastern Uganda)

Just as in other African countries, poverty and food shortages are major issues in Uganda. The staple food in Uganda is plantain bananas, maize and cassava. However, in recent years, the consumption of rice, which is easier than other staple foods to cook, has shown a steady increase, particularly in urban areas. As a result, demand for rice has outpaced domestic production and imports have risen, leading to an outflow of foreign reserves. On the other hand, because rice can be sold at higher prices than other staple crops, the production of rice enables farmers not only to secure their own food, but also to earn valuable cash income needed for educational and other expenses.

Compared with other countries in eastern Africa, Uganda is relatively blessed with water resources. Nevertheless, many regions lack sufficient rainfall or do not have irrigation facilities, and therefore rice cannot be cultivated in paddies like in Japan. Accordingly, the Rice Promotion Program encourages the cultivation of both paddy rice cultivated in paddies and upland rice cultivated in fields.

In supporting upland rice cultivation, JICA dispatched experts to train researchers crucial in promoting rice cultivation in Uganda. Concurrently, JICA is promoting NERICA* rice cultivation among farmers through the provision of equipment and materials necessary for such technical support. For paddy rice cultivation, JICA aims to increase yields in pilot regions

in the eastern province by providing technical assistance to extension workers and small farmers. This assistance includes fundamental paddy rice cultivation techniques, such as rice paddy leveling, bund making and line planting, as well as methods for maintaining irrigation channels and the use of basic agricultural equipment.

JICA regards Uganda as a leading country within its plan to double rice production in Africa. Besides dispatching experts, JICA is providing assistance for broadening the

base for rice cultivation by dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers to promote the spread of NERICA rice cultivation, as well as by establishing the Rice Research and Training Centre.

*NERICA (New Rice for Africa): An upland rice variety developed in 1992 through the hybridization of African and Asian rice. NERICA combines the high yields of Asian rice with the strong disease and drought resistance of African varieties. This rice is expected to play a valuable role in promoting rice cultivation in Africa, which depends on rain-fed cultivation.



NERICA in an agricultural test site in Uganda cultivated under the technical assistance of a Japanese expert (Photo by Yuji Shinoda)

the world economy. The world GDP, which stood at approximately US\$32 trillion in 2000, doubled to about US\$60 trillion over the 10-year period to 2010. During this decade, the GDP of Asia, excluding Japan, has tripled from around US\$3 trillion to US\$10 trillion. This growth in Asia has contributed to a decline in the number of people living in extreme poverty. On the other hand, although Africa's GDP rose from US\$0.6 trillion in 2000 to US\$1.6 trillion in 2010, this accounted for only around 3% of the world economy. Moreover, the poverty rate in Sub-Saharan Africa has failed to significantly improve, declining from 56% in 1990 to 51% in 2005, with 400 million people still living on income of less than US\$1 per day.

A variety of factors are considered to underlie Asia's continued breathtaking development. These include the creation of relatively peaceful and stable societies, the establishment of economic infrastructures and legal systems and the securing of funds needed for cultivating human resources and development. Providing in-depth support to ensure sustainable growth and assure that the fruits of this growth reach each person will contribute significantly to the attainment of the MDGs.

From soft components (raising capabilities and improving structures through Technical Assistance) to hard components (establishing infrastructures through financial aid), JICA can provide the support needed by developing countries to achieve sustainable growth and ensure that the benefits of this growth reach each person. In regions such as Asia, where upper-middle-income countries are increasing, JICA is carrying out development assistance aimed at correcting disparities while promoting economic growth.

On the other hand, in regions such as Africa with its numerous

impoverished countries, JICA is providing assistance for eliminating bottlenecks to poverty improvements and realizing fair and sustainable economic growth while striving to support basic social services such as providing access to healthcare, education and safe drinking water. By doing so, JICA will strive to further contribute to the attainment of the MDGs.

In the post-MDGs era after 2015, Africa is expected to continue requiring assistance. Besides traditional MDGs, such global-scale public affairs as climate change and biodiversity will also be matters of common concern. There is also likely to be ongoing focus on building peace through equitable growth and continuously reducing poverty and supporting fragile states through this growth. While remaining aware of co-existence, JICA will continue to make its utmost efforts to attain these goals.

Initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa

The African continent, especially Sub-Saharan Africa, is most likely to be the only continent unable to attain most of the MDGs if the current tendency persists according to *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009* compiled by the United Nations; in contrast, Southeast Asia is expected to achieve nine, and North Africa 11 out of 18 targets. Clearly, development of Africa is crucial, even in comparison with other regions in achieving the MDGs.

Japan's assistance strategy for Africa centers around “Boosting Economic Growth,” “Achieving the MDGs” and “Environmental and Climate Change Issues,” as set forth at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in Yokohama on May 2008. JICA is intensifying its initiatives for achieving the MDGs in Sub-Saharan Africa by providing support

Case Study

Medical Care Team Supports Regional Medical Care amid Enormous Devastation

Haiti: Earthquake Disaster

At 4:53 pm local time on January 12, 2010, a devastating magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck an area 25km west-southwest of the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince. Due in part to the epicenter's close proximity to the capital, the tremor caused massive devastation, claiming the lives of 222,517 people, injuring 310,928 and leaving over 3 million people as disaster victims.

At 11 am on January 14, the Japanese government decided to dispatch an assessment team to Haiti, and this team departed on the same date. On the following day, January 15, the Japanese government responded to a request from the Haitian government and dispatched a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) medical care team on January 16. On January 17, the medical team commenced its activities inside the premises of a nursing

school in the city of Léogâne approximately 40km southwest of the capital. Over an eight-day period, the team provided medical treatment to a total of 534 persons, most of whom were suffering from serious injuries. The Japanese medical team supported medical care in the region in collaboration with teams from other countries. Of particular note, in response to requests from teams from various countries, the Japanese medical team played a large role in providing diagnoses using such devices as digital radiology machines and echo-imaging devices.

Haiti is one region to which UN peace-keeping operation (PKO) missions have been dispatched, as the country has grappled with security problems. However, the Japanese medical team was able to safely complete its activities under the protection of Sri Lankan

military and Canadian military.

Since there were needs for long-term medical assistance after the completion of JDR activities, medical care support was taken over by the Self Defense Force until February 13.



A child after completing a medical examination and a nurse

that steadily reaches people and achieves tangible results. In recent years, the adverse effects of food, financial and economic crises have stalled the progress already made in Sub-Saharan Africa. This reaffirmed the importance of supporting economic growth in achieving the MDGs as well as social development (education: goal 2, healthcare: goals 4, 5, 6). JICA is striving to contribute to realizing comprehensive growth through basic infrastructure development and agricultural assistance, including rice cultivation.

JICA can never address the enormous issues facing Sub-Saharan Africa alone. Therefore, it is indispensable for JICA to collaborate with other institutions to create synergies to pursue efficient and effective assistance on the ground. The TICAD process has been co-organized by the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. JICA is advocating concerted efforts under the common objective of African development through the achievement of the MDGs via further collaboration while observing respective comparative advantages in the field.

Collaboration with Business Targeting the BOP (Base of the Pyramid) (BOP Business, Microfinance)

It is said that the worldwide BOP (Base of the Pyramid), persons living on less than US\$3,000 annually, consists of approximately 4 billion people. In recent years, people in this segment have come to be regarded as the core focus, and there have been increased efforts by private-sector companies to carry out businesses serving this segment. In the BOP business, the BOP segment is regarded as latent consumers as well as part of the value chain, and companies provide products and services to this segment using various business methods. BOP business is expected to yield positive development effects that will lead to improvements for the subjects of development. These include improvements in the lives of persons in the BOP segment through the products and services provided by companies as well as increased opportunities for employment and starting up companies.

JICA will collaborate closely with Japanese private companies working to undertake businesses that can bring improvements

Case Study

Programs for Supporting the Socially Vulnerable

Thailand: Project on Strengthening Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) for Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand

According to one survey, every year approximately 800,000 persons worldwide are trafficked across national borders, with around slightly over 30% of these persons from the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, many of the trafficked persons are children aged 18 and under who are coerced into prostitution or used for forced labor, and many of these persons contract infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Thailand has experienced numerous cases of trafficking since the 1980s due to the country's geographical location and economic disparities with surrounding countries. Thailand is an origin, destination and transit country of trafficking in persons. As an origin country, Thai people are trafficked to countries such as Japan, the Middle East, the United States and Europe, among others. As a destination country, people from the neighboring countries such as Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam are being trafficked to Thailand. As a transit country, people pass through Thailand on the way to their destination country such as the Republic of Korea or Malaysia. This makes the human trafficking situation extremely complicated.

Trafficking in persons must be addressed as a cross-border development issue, and in order to tackle this issue, comprehensive measures of "Prevention," "Protection of victims" and "Prosecution of traffickers" are absolutely essential. JICA is undertaking initiatives focused on the "Protection of victims" (identifying victims, providing shelter and care,

supporting job training, rehabilitation and social reintegration).

In 2008, the Thai government formulated the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008 and in cooperation with governments, NGOs and international institutions established a Multi-Disciplinary-Team (MDT) to comprehensively address the problem of trafficking in persons. JICA is participating in this initiative and is implementing a Technical Cooperation project that aims to strengthen MDT functions to

provide better support to trafficked persons. Main activities are workshops and training for MDT members, development of MDT Operational Guidelines, nurturing of case managers, establishment of networks and sharing of information with countries in the Mekong region and Japan on the MDT approach experienced in Thailand.



Job training for rehabilitation and fostering the independence of protected children

in development-related issues faced by the BOP segment in developing countries to raise both the sustainability of these businesses and public benefits. Through these efforts, JICA believes it can contribute to economic and social development, and the achievement of the MDGs, thereby reducing poverty in developing countries.

Many persons in the BOP segment lack the collateral and guarantees to obtain financing and therefore have difficulty in obtaining financial services such as bank deposit accounts, loans and money transfer services. Growth in the microfinance business is driven by developing and providing financial products and services needed by people in the BOP segment. As exemplified by the success of the Grameen Bank that provides low-interest, uncollateralized loans, there are hopes that the microfinance

business can prevent people from falling into the abyss of poverty while enabling people to emerge from poverty.

The BOP business and microfinance are initiatives expected to contribute significantly to progress in achieving the MDGs in the future. Nonetheless, there is also a large risk in these businesses, precisely because these target the BOP segment in developing countries. A unified public-private partnership approach will be needed to continually provide services required by persons in the BOP segment at the appropriate prices. JICA will strengthen partnerships with private-sector companies and NGOs involved in these businesses while establishing structures, cultivating human resources and promoting financial cooperation.

Case Study

Supporting the Establishment of a Japanese-Style Science and Technology University

Egypt: Project for Establishment of Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)

Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) is a national university established in 2009 by the Egyptian government based on collaboration with Japan in line with Egypt’s efforts to promote science and technology. JICA has supported the establishment and operation of the university through a Technical Cooperation project (E-JUST Project).

With the number of students at each national university in Egypt topping 100,000 per university and a particular shortage of facilities and equipment materials, the environment for research and education in the engineering field for science and technology in that country is inadequate. To improve this situation, the Egyptian government established E-JUST as a core university of science and technology with “Japanese-style” features such as “small-size classes,” “emphasis on postgraduate education” and “education based on research

laboratories.” JICA began providing support for E-JUST in 2008.

In supporting the establishment of E-JUST, JICA formed a consortium consisting of 12 Japanese national and private universities.* Through this consortium, Japanese faculty have been dispatched to E-JUST, while Egyptian faculty members have been accepted by Japanese universities as fellowship programs. By adopting this approach, JICA and the consortium aim to promote a deeper understanding of Japanese-style engineering education and improve Egyptians’ capabilities in research laboratory operation and department management.

From among the 12 Japanese universities, specific universities were selected as a “main supporting university” to provide support for each of seven individual programs (Electronics and Communications Engineering, Mechatronics and Robotics Engineering, Energy Resources and Environmental

Engineering, Material and Science Engineering, Industrial Engineering and Systems Management, Chemical and Petrochemical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering), and a structure for providing systematic support is being established.

E-JUST began accepting students in February 2010. Student Mohammed Sallam, who is majoring in Mechatronics and Robotics Engineering, explains, “Classes are centered on experiments and I am pleased I can learn so much through practice.” Meanwhile, Waseda University associate professor Hiroyasu Iwata voiced his hopes, “The students have a high eagerness to learn everything just like a sponge that absorbs water. I would like to see students obtain knowledge that allows them to organically combine theory and *monozukuri* (manufacturing).”

*Tokyo Institute of Technology, Waseda University, Kyoto University, Kyushu University, Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tokyo, Keio University, Nagoya University, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Ritsumeikan University and Osaka University



Mubarak City Scientific Research and Technology Applications, site of E-JUST's temporary campus



Faculty members from both Japan and Egypt provide instruction for a seminar for the Electronics and Communications Engineering program.

The Role JICA Should Play

Economies and security guarantees, previously centering on single countries, as well as the state of public affairs, are undergoing a fundamental paradigm shift, as relationships of mutual interdependence and mutual supplementation for the entire world are advancing simultaneously both at the national level and community level. JICA will respond flexibly to such changing times and meet the expectations of people, and to fulfill this mission will take its utmost efforts to promote the following initiatives in addition to the various initiatives undertaken to the present.

People's Expectations of JICA

Comprehensive and All-Inclusive Approaches that Reach All Citizens

JICA is one of the world's few assistance organizations capable of integrated planning and implementation of Technical Cooperation projects and financial cooperation projects.

In development projects, it is crucial to plan and implement projects that achieve a good balance among its constituent elements (people, materials and money). This includes cultivating human resources; establishing policies and organizational systems;

establishing infrastructures; and procuring program funds. JICA is capable of comprehensively undertaking this type of assistance. Moreover, the experiences gained and networks (information) developed from long years of involvement in development projects are JICA assets to be shared with various development partners. Utilizing these accumulated assistance resources, JICA is implementing assistance that organically combines both policy and system improvements with the establishment of infrastructure and is promoting cooperation to ensure the benefits of development reach all citizens. Concurrently, JICA is working to strengthen information transmission capabilities of domestic institutions, beginning with the JICA Research Institute, and strives to share its various development experiences with a diverse range of partners in Japan and overseas.

JICA was one topic of discussion at the Japanese government's budget screening process under the Government Revitalization Unit in 2009. Although JICA was asked to further enhance efficiency in the ways programs are implemented and its organization operational methods, it was also confirmed during this screening process that there were no problems related to the actual roles and significance of JICA's programs. JICA will continue to firmly fulfill the roles with

Case Study

Switching from Coal to Natural Gas, Introducing High-Efficiency Cogeneration Facilities

China: Beijing Environmental Improvement Project

China is experiencing rising demand for energy in step with its economic growth and is said to be the world's top country in terms of CO₂ emissions. China especially uses a large amount of coal, which is a cause of environmental pollution such as acid rain. The Chinese government is working to reduce emissions of CO₂ and environmental pollutants by switching from coal-burning boilers to boilers fuelled by clean energy (natural gas).

Responding to this policy of the Chinese government, in 2002 JICA provided an ODA Loan for the Beijing Environmental Improvement Project, which targets industrial and residential areas within the Beijing Electronic Zone in northeast Beijing. In this region, numerous aging small coal-fired boilers were used and these were one of the causes of environmental pollution in Beijing. With the participation of Japanese companies possessing advanced energy-conservation technologies, the Chinese government introduced Beijing's first natural gas cogeneration facility (gas combined cycle: heat produced along with power generation is also recovered and reused). This facility not only provides electricity but also supplies hot water to the surrounding industrial regions and households. The cogeneration facility began

operating in winter 2008. As a result, 102 of 128 small coal-fired boilers were removed from operation, enabling an annual 300,000-ton reduction in coal use and a 200,000-ton reduction in CO₂ emissions.

Ji Peng, chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, which is executing the project, gave high praise, stating, "I am

impressed by the high level of Japan's energy-conservation technologies and the diligence and integrity of the Japanese people. I would like to expand the introduction of cogeneration systems to other regions using this project as a model."



A new cogeneration facility. With consideration given to minimizing noise in the surrounding areas, the facility's gas turbine has been enclosed inside a large case (far right).

which it has been entrusted and will further raise the efficiency of its programs and organization.

Development in Cooperation with the Activities of Private-Sector Enterprises

The development needs of developing countries are enormous. However, ODA funds presently account for only around 17% of all money flowing into these countries, with private-sector capital making up over 80% of these funds. As these figures suggest, it is not possible to respond to the needs of developing countries with ODA funds alone. On the other hand, when considering that private-sector capital in fact accounts for the lion's share of funds flowing into developing countries and contributes significantly to the development of each country, a desirable approach will be to make efforts to ensure that ODA and the private sector can build meaningful partnerships, raise development effectiveness and accelerate growth. Companies also have expectations regarding the role of government in terms of reducing business risk in developing countries and businesses that can be realized if governments assume a certain portion of the business risk and cost. Therefore, such methods as Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) are being utilized internationally, and structures for addressing development issues in developing countries are being realized through public-private sector cooperation. This movement is expected to strengthen and develop further going forward.

In view of such circumstances, JICA will continue promoting cooperation with private-sector enterprises as well as with industrial, economic and industry organizations. JICA will also provide assistance through public-private sector collaboration to businesses undertaken by the private sector, including BOP businesses and PPP infrastructure that contribute to development in developing countries. Concurrently, JICA also implements various types of schemes to assist with the establishment of an investment environment in developing countries with the aims of promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) by Japanese companies, expanding opportunities such as promoting trade in the products of developing countries and supporting corporate social responsibility (CSR) related activities.

Assistance for Science and Technology

Advances in science and technology as well as technical innovation are indispensable elements for realizing growth. To achieve sustainable development, JICA is working to promote human resource development in science and technology and to establish a network of higher educational institutes in these fields through AUN/SEED-Net, an ASEAN engineering higher education network and Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST). In fiscal 2009, projects got fully on track under the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), a Technical Cooperation project undertaken as a

science and technology cooperation scheme on global issues, and Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers (Individual Expert Dispatch). JICA will continue its proactive support of science and technologies for realizing sustainable growth, focusing mainly on environmental and energy conservation technologies, fields in which Japan boasts a comparative advantage in terms of technologies and experience.

Linkage with New Growth Strategies—Growth Together with Asia under the Principle of Mutual Prosperity

Among its “new growth strategies,” the Japanese government has defined its “Asia economic strategy” as one of its strategic fields. In other words, by utilizing Japan's superb technologies and know-how to solve problems facing Asia, this strategy aims for even more dynamic and sustainable development in Asia, which has attained tremendous economic growth in recent years. This strategy is also based on the concepts embodied in the principle of mutual prosperity, whereby Japan also is vitalized by and grows together with Asia.

As a prime example of this approach, many of Asia's large cities are plagued by environmental pollution and declining urban functions. In response, Japan can contribute to the building of low-carbon and functional cities drawing on its outstanding environmental technologies, urban infrastructure technologies and its know-how in the establishment and operation of various systems. Moreover, to further promote ASEAN economic integration, Japan possesses the technologies and know-how in “establishing package-type infrastructures,” which combine soft and hard infrastructures, to further invigorate the circulation and flow of people, goods, money and information. Japan also has technologies and know-how needed for contributing to the realization of even more-sophisticated systems that include systems related to customs clearance, intellectual property rights and standard certifications.

JICA's knowledge and networks can be utilized to support the establishment of the foundations for dynamic and sustainable growth of Asia, which will also help maintain the vitality of Japan's economy and society. JICA aims to build such types of “Win-Win” relationships.

Toward an Open Japan—The Internationalization and Vitalization of Japanese Society

More than ever, in today's deeply interdependent world, for Japan to continue to enjoy the benefits of globalization and to fulfill its responsibilities, it will be necessary to carry out international cooperation at the governmental, private-sector and citizen levels. JICA has positioned the promotion of citizen participation as “a JICA initiative for supporting and promoting international cooperation activities by Japanese citizens as a bridge linking Japan with developing countries.” JICA aims to make international cooperation part of Japan's culture and will provide support for

development-related education at schools and citizen groups as well as build collaborative networks. These efforts aim not only at promoting the internationalization of Japanese society, which tends to be inwardly focused, but to contribute to the vitalization of society, which includes encouraging interchanges through wider human networks, expanding export markets for locally produced goods, uncovering latent technologies and transferring these overseas.

Under JICA's volunteer program, since 1965 over 40,000 people have been dispatched to overseas locations. Through these volunteer activities that involve working hand in hand with local people, participants acquire a broad perspective of the world, a greater awareness of various problems and advanced communications

skills. By re-evaluating Japanese society from an international perspective, participants can also rediscover Japan's good points, become more aware of problem areas and return to Japan as truly internationally minded people. JICA intends to continue this volunteer program as a hands-on initiative that will serve as a basis for a more-open Japan.

The Path JICA Must Take for New Development Assistance Responding to a Diversified Global Framework

—Expanding Partners

The Bretton Woods System and the G8, which underpinned the world's financial system and economy in the past, are facing major

Case Study

A New Approach in International Cooperation

Triangular Cooperation through the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP)

Japan's economic cooperation for Brazil began in 1959 and was undertaken in a wide range of sectors that include agriculture, health and environmental preservation. Having subsequently achieved economic development, Brazil then began providing assistance to such developing countries as the Latin American and Caribbean Countries, Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor-Leste¹ in the latter half of the 1980s as South-South cooperation, whereby developing countries assist other developing countries. Besides South-South Cooperation, in 1985 Japan and Brazil began the first triangular cooperation scheme through the Third Country Training Program (TCTP).

In March 2000, the Japanese and Brazilian governments agreed to form the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program (JBPP), which further built on the achievements made through long years of cooperation and partnership between the two countries. With the establishment of JBPP, both countries reconfirmed their commitment to the further promotion of triangular cooperation through the three modalities such as the Joint Cooperation Project, Joint Training Program², Third Country Training Program³ and Joint Seminar/Workshop. In 2007, the first Joint Cooperation Project in a beneficiary country, Training for Capacity Building of Josina Machel Hospital, was commenced in Angola.

1. Only after Timor-Leste gained independence

2. The Joint Training Program was integrated into the Third Country Training Program in 2009, and currently all the training programs are implemented as TCTP.

3. The Third Country Training Program was integrated into the JBPP modality in 2007.

Implementing the Partnership Program with 12 Countries

The Partnership Program is a framework under which developing countries that have achieved development with cooperation from Japan then work with Japan to provide assistance to other developing countries. There are numerous instances in which the country providing assistance and the recipient country share similar or common linguistics, histories, cultures and development processes, and this creates the advantage of being able to provide assistance more efficiently and effectively.

Japan has currently concluded Partnership Programs with 12 countries, including Brazil, Singapore and Egypt, and JICA is actively undertaking joint cooperation activities with each of these countries under the framework of the Partnership Program.

TCTP has been traditionally implemented by JICA. In fiscal 2009, Third Country Training was provided to a total of 3,406 persons in 117 countries, of which Brazil accepted 132 persons from 23 countries. Brazil is the only TCTP host country that accepts trainees from the three regions of Latin America, Africa and Asia, and has become one of the world's largest host countries for TCTP.

Since commencing joint projects in 2007, Japan and Brazil have been selectively undertaking priority partnership initiatives, centered on those "joint projects" with a large impact for development in beneficiary countries. As a process for formulating these projects, JICA is effectively utilizing Joint Seminars and TCTP. By achieving the best mix of human and financial resources from both countries, JICA aims to provide even more effective and innovative cooperation.

Cooperation Format for the Partnership Program (as of 2010)

Joint Cooperation Project

Project-type Technical Cooperation that introduces resources from both countries (Experts from Japan and partner countries, training in Japan and partner countries, providing necessary equipment, etc.)

Third Country Training Program (TCTP)

This is a traditional triangular cooperation scheme. Technicians from developing countries are trained in partner countries (the developing country providing assistance). Implementation costs are shared based on the Cost Share basis of the Partnership Program and Japan jointly works with the partner country in planning, course implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Joint Seminar/Workshop

These are seminars/workshops in recipient countries and/or resource countries that are held jointly by Japan and the partner countries. Expert from both countries are participating and implementation costs are shared by Japan and the partner countries.

Expanding Cooperation under the Framework of JBPP

A major Latin American country, Brazil maintains friendly relations not only with other Latin American countries but also with the African countries especially Portuguese-speaking countries. In international cooperation as well, besides facing no "language barrier," Brazil also has development experience under the same circumstances currently faced by recipient countries. Therefore, Brazil is able to provide and transfer technologies in a format easily adaptable to recipient countries. Additionally, Brazil has experience in capacity development in a wide range of sectors through many years of bilateral cooperation with Japan, and passing along this experience to other countries through JBPP is truly meaningful.

While providing this technical assistance

changes triggered by the so-called Lehman shock in 2008. Today, formulating effective measures for the global financial system and economy is difficult without the participation of the G20 nations. Besides economic issues, there are also security-related concerns, as nuclear proliferation and regional conflicts show no signs of abating, and there are even calls for reviewing the framework of the United Nations Security Council.

Environmental and climate change problems, food and energy issues, financial and economic problems and the prevalence of infectious diseases are problems directly facing humankind as negative legacies of the advance of industry. These problems transcend national boundaries and can instantly affect the

entire world.

Economies and public goods have undergone rapid globalization. At the same time, there has been a diversification in organizations and parties with vested interests that exert influences in these areas. Nevertheless, governance that should function on a global scale has been unable to effectively respond to these movements, and this is said to be one of the largest problems we face today.

Amid this situation, to realize an even better world, it will be necessary for every country to not only focus on its short-term and direct national interests, but to take actions that give further consideration to international interests as well. By fulfilling its

Japan-Brazil Government Collaboration for Supporting Africa

from Brazil, there are also high expectations for Japan's human resources, who possess advanced technical skills. By organically combining the specialized technologies and knowledge of both countries, even larger development outcomes can be realized.

Recipient countries and Brazil also have hopes for management that encompasses project formation, training implementation management and evaluation/monitoring. By transferring its know-how in international cooperation management, JICA will contribute to Brazil becoming a more significant Developing Partner and will focus on the advancement of development assistance through triangular cooperation.

The First Japan-Brazil Joint Cooperation Project in a Beneficiary Country Training for Capacity Building of Josina Machel Hospital in Angola

With experts from Brazil serving as instructors and supervisors, from 2007 training was provided to approximately 750 health professionals of two reference hospitals and 13 health centers over a three-year period at the Josina Machel Hospital, the reference hospital in Angola, for which rehabilitation was implemented via Grant Aid from the Japanese government. The training covered four courses, such as nursing care, hospital management (including equipment maintenance and management), clinical laboratory and radiology technologies.

A Grassroots View

Ritsuko Tanida RN

Heart Institute of University of Sao Paulo

As I am of Japanese descent, it is a great honor for me to have been chosen as an expert representing the Japanese and

Brazilian governments. Theory can be learned anywhere, but without putting this into practice you cannot acquire any technical skills. In the future I would like to continue working to improve health services in Angola driven by my sense of responsibility. (2008)



Third Country Training Program (TCTP) International Course on Agroforestry Systems Technology

This training has been implemented since fiscal 2006 by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation Eastern Amazon Research Center (EMBRAPA CPATU). Over a five-year period, this training has developed approximately 75 technicians from Pan-Amazon countries as well as almost same number of Brazilian technicians living in the Amazon region. Agroforestry is said to be “agriculture that creates forests.” Agroforestry has proven successful in a community of Japanese descendants within the city of Tomé-Açu in the state of Para. Technology levels have been raised through a JICA project featuring Japan-Brazil cooperation, and these technologies have been highly acclaimed throughout the world. Under the framework of JBPP, Japan and Brazil are cooperating in promoting initiatives to protect the world's tropical rainforests, with efforts centered on the

mentioned initiative, an international course for tropical forests monitoring using satellites and training for natural forest management through the mechanism of REDD+.

Joint Cooperation Project Agricultural Development Cooperation in the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique-ProSAVANA-JBM

This program aims at regional and agricultural development in a tropical savannah of Mozambique through various triangular cooperation activities among Japan, Brazil and Mozambique. The program draws on the experience from Japan-Brazil cooperation in the 1970s that converted barren *cerrado*, or savannah grasslands, in Brazil into a vast agricultural region that now serves as a world breadbasket. Based on the results of a joint survey in 2009, a specific project is now being formed. In August 2010, a joint detailed design study team was dispatched and the first Technical Cooperation project of ProSAVANA-JBM entitled the Project for Improving Research and Technology Transfer Capacity for Nacala Corridor Agriculture Development, Mozambique, which is one of the biggest triangular cooperation projects in the world, will commence within the fiscal year.



responsibilities through international cooperation, JICA will truly contribute to the “pursuit of international interests” that also focus on Japan’s interests. Also, by bringing together capabilities and knowledge in their respective fields of expertise and implementing practical measures for finding solutions, each institution can contribute to the realization of meaningful achievements with limited resources and time. To respond to the growing need for and importance of expanding and enhancing partnerships internationally in this manner, JICA will strengthen its collaboration and undertake programs with diverse partners such as various types of assistance agencies that include emerging donors.

In 1975, JICA commenced initiatives for enhancing partnerships among developing countries in the form of the Third Country Training Program. JICA boasts world top-class achievements and experience as a development assistance agency in South-South cooperation, which is showcased in the case examples. This South-South cooperation is now approaching a new phase. JICA has come to play a leading role in promoting wide-area cooperation and is sharing its development experience, which includes the start of assistance for agricultural development in Mozambique in Africa together with Brazil, utilizing the past experience in agriculture development in Brazil’s savannah regions through Japanese cooperation. While cooperating with developing countries that have achieved growth, with this type of assistance (triangular cooperation), JICA strives to apply its experience and know-how gained from participating in the growth processes of developing countries to support the Least Developed Countries (LDC). At the same time, JICA is enhancing partnerships among developing countries while progressing with ingenious ways for efficiently and effectively deploying limited assistance resources.

Applying Experiences of Asia to the World—Strengthening Relations with the Asian Region and Assisting Fragile Countries

With further growth expected in Asia, JICA will continue to make efforts to ensure this growth becomes a reality and realize improvements in people’s livelihoods. The number of people in the middle-income in Asia has increased sharply in step with advances in reducing poverty, and Asia represents both a large market as well as a production base for Japan. The prosperity of Asia is thus desirable not only for Japan but also for the entire world.

Through Technical Cooperation such as accepting trainees and cooperation such as ODA Loans and Grant Aid implemented by Japan to date, Japan and the governments of various Asian countries have built strong human networks and relationships of trust.

Utilizing these valuable assets accumulated over many years, for Asia, JICA aims to devise countermeasures for urbanization and establish hard and soft infrastructures that include wide regions to invigorate economic activities, address global-scale environmental problems such as climate change to realize sustainable growth, narrow the gap among countries and regions, and develop human

resources capable of supporting growth along with a strengthening of human networks developed to date.

Assistance that focuses on Asia’s future is also important. If the number of middle-income and wealthy persons increases, it will become necessary to devise proper social security measures such as pension and health insurance schemes to ensure that the savings of these persons are channeled toward investment and consumption within the region. For these same issues faced by emerging nations as well, Japan can share its numerous experiences in Asian countries.

Regions outside of Asia, particularly Africa, are saddled with a mountain of economic, social and safety issues. In countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan, solid channels must be established to move toward post-conflict development. JICA will aim to quickly achieve meaningful results in development in these fragile countries with high needs for economic and social development by continuing to share its development-related experience acquired in more developed countries, including those in Asia.

Human Security and Growth

“Human security” is a concept aimed at “realizing the freedom and capabilities of all people” and is linked to initiatives for the growth and prosperity of the world.

Through its experiences to the present, JICA has confirmed that ODA, which is implemented as a program of the Japanese government, should be executed based on the fundamental policies of “human security” and “growth.”

Amid an ever-changing world, JICA is striving for the effective and efficient implementation of “inclusive and dynamic development” as a “means for Japan to co-exist with the world” with the aim of not only ensuring the mere existence of humans, but to realize a society that ensures human dignity.



Children in Bhutan, famous for the gross national happiness index (GNH)

Program Goals and Overview



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Japan's ODA

1. What Is ODA?

Various organizations and groups, including governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private companies carry out economic cooperation to support socioeconomic development in developing countries. The funds and technologies that governments provide to developing countries for aid purposes as part of this cooperation are called Official Development Assistance (ODA).

2. Types of ODA

ODA is broadly classified into two types: bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Multilateral aid consists of financing and financial contributions to international organizations, while bilateral aid is provided in the three forms of Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid in addition to others, which includes the dispatch of volunteers.

3. JICA Carries Out Various Assistance Schemes in an Integrated Manner

In recent years, developed nations in Europe and North America have expanded ODA as a means of strengthening efforts to address global issues such as climate change and poverty reduction. Furthermore, new donor countries such as China and Korea have emerged. Conversely, Japan has been decreasing its ODA budget because of its severe financial circumstances.

In view of these international trends as well as the flow of domestic administrative reforms in Japan, the Japanese government has undertaken reforms that strategize ODA policies and strengthen implementation systems with the objective of further raising the quality of its ODA. With the aim of integrating ODA implementation organizations as part of these reforms, Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Grant Aid Operations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (excluding those which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy) were transferred to JICA as of October 1, 2008, thereby creating a "New JICA." Through this integration, three schemes of assistance have become organically linked under a single organization, which better enables JICA to carry out effective and efficient operations. The principal schemes are described as follows.

Bilateral Aid

▶ Technical Cooperation

Technical Cooperation applies Japan's technology, know-how and experience to nurture the human resources who will promote socioeconomic development in developing countries. Moreover, through collaboration with partner countries in jointly planning a cooperation plan suited to local situations, Technical Cooperation supports the development and improvement of technologies that are appropriate for the actual circumstances of these countries,

while also contributing to raising their overall technology levels and setting up new institutional frameworks and organizations. These factors enable partner countries to develop problem-solving capacities and achieve economic growth. Technical Cooperation includes acceptance of training participants, dispatch of experts, provision of equipment and implementation of studies aimed at supporting policymaking and planning of public projects (Technical Cooperation for development planning).

▶ Loan Aid

Loan Aid supports the efforts of developing countries to advance by providing these nations with the capital necessary for development under long-term and substantially lower interest rates than commercial rates. The primary types of Loan Aid are ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. ODA Loans in particular enable the provision of finance in larger amounts compared with Technical Cooperation or Grant Aid, and therefore this form of aid has been well utilized for building large-scale basic infrastructure in developing countries.

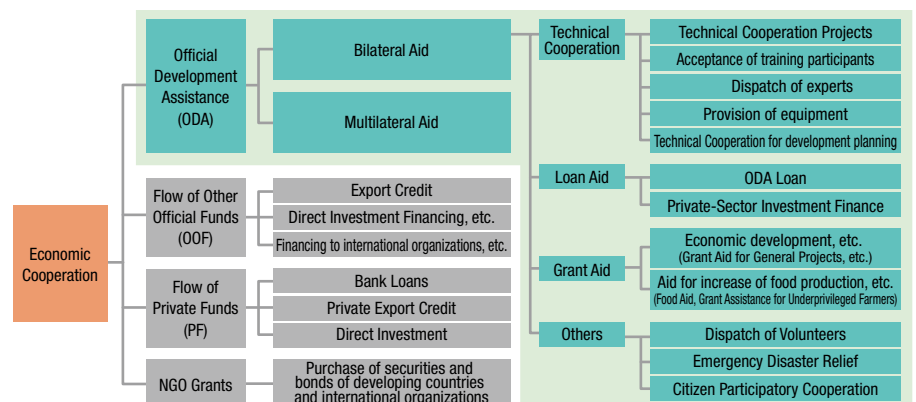
Unlike Technical Cooperation or Grant Aid, Loan Aid requires full repayment by the recipient country, which encourages the beneficiary country to focus closely on the importance and priority of projects and to make efforts to allocate and utilize the funds as efficiently as possible.

▶ Grant Aid

Grant Aid, which is an assistance method that provides necessary funds to promote socioeconomic development, is financial cooperation with developing countries with no obligation for repayment. Particularly in developing countries with low income levels, Grant Aid is broadly implemented for building hospitals, bridges and other socioeconomic infrastructure, as well as for promoting education, HIV/AIDS programs, children's healthcare and environmental activities, which directly support the improvement of living standards.

Grant Aid is divided into the following categories according to its content: Grant Aid for General Projects; Non-Project Grant Aid; Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects; Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects; Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (Scholarship); Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and

Table 1 Economic Cooperation and ODA



Security Enhancement; Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction; Grant Aid for Community Empowerment; Grant Aid for Fisheries; Cultural Grant Assistance; Emergency Grant Aid; Food Aid; Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers; Programme Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change; and Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Providing Financing and Contributions to International Organizations through Multilateral Aid

Multilateral aid is an indirect method of providing assistance to developing countries by providing financing or donating funds to international organizations. Funds are contributed to the various bodies of the United Nations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), while

financing is provided to multilateral development banks (MDBs) such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA, also known as the Second World Bank) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

4. International Trends in Developmental Assistance

As exemplified by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (see page 84), a recent trend in international aid has been the accelerating move toward the establishment of common goals by the international community while various countries and institutions cooperate in implementing this aid to achieve these goals. Compared with aid coordination in the past, which emphasized cooperation and coordination of assistance at the individual project level, the mainstream developmental assistance in recent years has placed greater emphasis on ownership by partner countries,

Table 2 Japan's ODA in Calendar Year 2009 (According to Aid Type and Provisional Figure)

Type of Assistance (Calendar Year 2009)		Dollar Base (US\$ million)			Yen Base (¥ billion)			Percent of Total ODA Total	
		Disbursements	Disbursements in the Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)	Disbursements	Disbursements in the Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)		
ODA	Grant Aid	2,177.95	4,780.69	-54.4	203.420	494.802	-58.9	22.8	
	Debt Relief	68.33	2,801.18	-97.6	6.382	289.922	-97.8	0.7	
	Grants through International Organizations	660.59	730.90	-9.6	61.699	75.648	-18.4	6.9	
	Grant Aid Excluding the Above	1,449.03	1,248.61	16.1	135.339	129.231	4.7	15.1	
	Grants	Grant Aid (Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries)	2,175.22	4,776.56	-54.5	203.166	494.374	-58.9	22.9
		Debt Relief	68.33	2,801.18	-97.6	6.382	289.922	-97.8	0.7
		Grants through International Organizations	660.49	730.06	-9.5	61.690	75.561	-18.4	7.0
		Grant Aid Excluding the Above	1,446.39	1,245.32	16.1	135.093	128.891	4.8	15.3
		Technical Cooperation	3,225.46	3,057.82	5.5	301.258	316.484	-4.8	33.7
		Technical Cooperation (Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries)	3,149.34	2,987.07	5.4	294.148	309.161	-4.9	33.2
		Grants Total	5,403.41	7,838.51	-31.1	504.678	811.286	-37.8	56.5
	Bilateral ODA	Grants Total (Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries)	5,324.56	7,763.62	-31.4	497.314	803.535	-38.1	56.2
		ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits	674.55	-899.66		63.003	-93.115		7.0
		(ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits Excluding Debt Relief)	740.03	163.87	351.60	69.119	16.960	307.53	
		(Figures for Loans Provided)	7,744.40	7,050.81	9.84	723.327	729.759	-0.88	
		(Figures for Loans Repaid)	7,069.85	7,950.47	-11.08	660.324	822.874	-19.75	
		(Figures for Loans Repaid Excluding Debt Relief)	7,004.38	6,886.94	1.71	654.209	712.799	-8.22	
		ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits Excluding Disbursements of Eastern European and Graduate Countries	673.90	-940.38		62.943	-97.329		7.1
		(ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits Excluding Debt Relief)	739.38	123.15	500.38	69.058	12.746	441.79	
		(Figure of Loans Provided)	7,657.42	6,933.44	10.4	715.203	717.611	-0.3	
		(Figure of Loans Repaid)	6,983.51	7,873.82	-11.3	652.260	814.940	-20.0	
	(Figure of Loans Repaid Excluding Debt Relief)	6,918.04	6,810.28	1.6	646.145	704.864	-8.3		
	Bilateral ODA Total	6,077.96	6,938.85	-12.4	567.681	718.171	-21.0	63.5	
	Bilateral ODA Total Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries	5,998.46	6,823.25	-12.1	560.257	706.206	-20.7	63.3	
	Contributions and Financing to Multilateral Organizations	3,492.62	2,759.75	26.6	326.211	285.634	14.2	36.5	
	Contributions and Financing to Multilateral Organizations (Excluding Contributions to the EBRD)	3,481.64	2,755.86	26.3	325.185	285.231	14.0	36.7	
	Net ODA Total	9,570.58	9,698.60	-1.3	893.892	1,003.805	-10.9	100.0	
Net ODA Total (Excluding Eastern European, Graduate Countries and the EBRD)	9,480.10	9,579.10	-1.0	885.442	991.437	-10.7	100.0		
Gross ODA Total	16,640.43	17,649.07	-5.7	1,554.216	1,826.679	-14.9			
Gross ODA Total (Excluding Eastern European, Graduate Countries and the EBRD)	16,463.62	17,452.92	-5.7	1,537.702	1,806.377	-14.9			
Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) Figures for Each Category (US\$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,223.13	5,063.82	3.1	487,840.30	524,105.80	-6.9			
Proportion of GNI (%)	0.18	0.19		0.18	0.19				
Proportion of GNI (Excluding Eastern European, Graduate Countries and the EBRD)	0.18	0.19		0.18	0.19				

Notes 1. The following 14 countries and regions are graduate countries that have received ODA: Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Republic of Korea, New Caledonia, Malta, Slovenia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

2. 2009 DAC designated exchange rate: US\$1.00=¥93.4 (a depreciation of ¥10.1 compared with 2008)

3. Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.

4. EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

5. Debt relief includes waiver of ODA Loans and debt reductions of collateralized commercial obligations, but excludes deferring of repayments.

6. In the past, grants through international organizations were treated as "contributions and financing to multilateral organizations." However, from 2006, donations for recipient countries identified at the time of contribution are treated as "Grant Aid" for these countries.

while donor countries and international aid organizations jointly support developing countries' own development plans and priority goals and work together to achieve the development goals of these countries. In other words, there is a need for the organizations providing the aid to offer this assistance in accordance with the development strategy priorities of the developing countries.

5. Japan's ODA Contribution Level

Looking at the level of Japan's ODA on a net disbursement basis, in 2009 Japan contributed approximately US\$5,998.4 million (approximately ¥560.3 billion) in bilateral ODA and contributed and donated approximately US\$3,481.6 million (approximately ¥325.2 billion) to international organizations. Accordingly, total ODA contributions amounted to approximately US\$9,480.1 million, down 1% from the previous year (a year-on-year decrease of 10.7% to ¥885.4 billion on a yen basis). With this amount, Japan ranked fifth among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), after the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Historically, Japan became the world's top contributor of ODA in 1989, surpassing the United States, which until that time had held the top position. Japan then remained the leader among the DAC countries, maintaining its top rank for eight years from 1993 to 2000. However, the country's contribution dropped in 2001 and began a gradual decline, with the exception of a temporary notable increase in 2005.

Meanwhile, Japan's ODA was equivalent to 0.18% of its gross national income (GNI), ranking it at the low level of 21st among the 23 DAC countries.

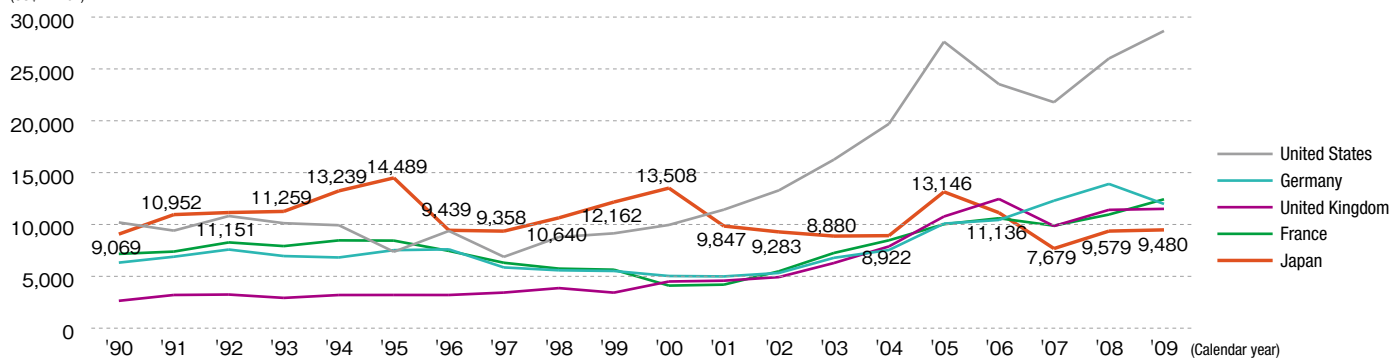
Table 5 Overview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Fiscal 2010 Budget

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Budget	Percentage increase	Budget	Percentage increase
Entire government	672.2	-4.0%	618.7	-7.9%
Within the Ministry	436.3	-1.0%	413.4	-5.3%
Grant Aid	160.8	1.3%	154.1	-4.2%
Management Grants (General Accounts)	155.8	1.3%	148.0	-5.0%
Grants from Government General Account (Accounts for Finance and Investment)	7.0	-48.1%	0.0	-100.0%
Contributions and donations	50.2	-1.8%	51.4	2.4%
Aid for assistance activities	62.4	-1.7%	59.8	-4.1%

Table 3 Procession of Major DAC Countries' ODA (Net Disbursement)

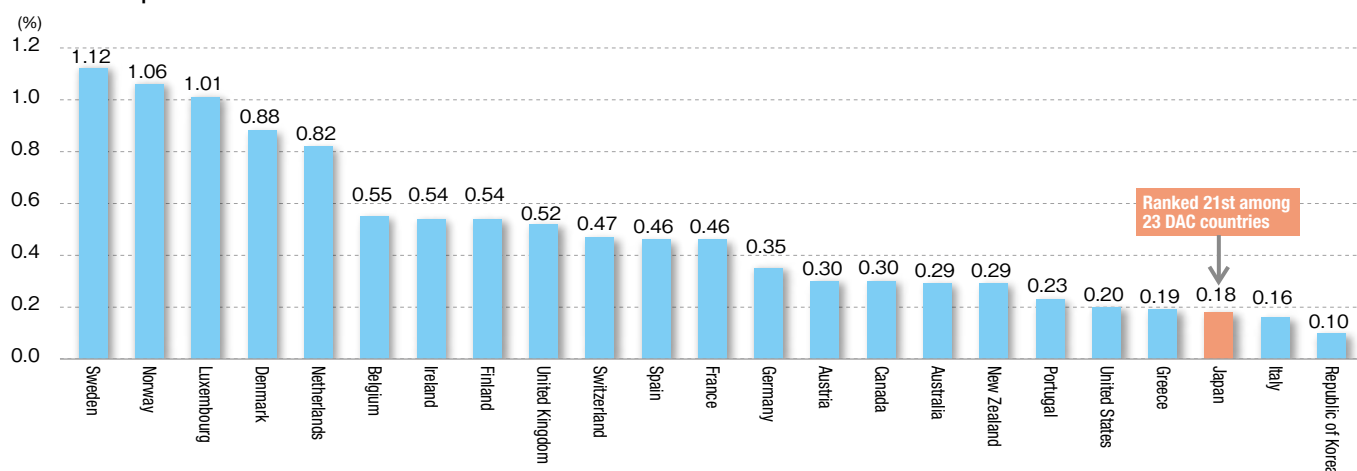
(US\$ million)



Sources: OECD; DAC

1. Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduate countries.
2. Figures for the United States from 1990 to 1992 exclude military-related debt relief.
3. Figures for 2009 are provisional.

Table 4 Proportion of ODA to Gross National Income of DAC Countries



Source: Press release published by DAC in 2009 (provisional figures)

An Overview of JICA's Programs

As priority fields, in fiscal 2009 JICA provided support for Asia during the financial and economic crises, supported measures against climate change and provided support to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Africa.

Specifically, JICA provided support for Asian countries that included securing or expanding budget spending for the socially vulnerable and for increasing domestic demand to help lessen the adverse impact of the financial and economic crises and contribute to an economic recovery. In measures against climate change, JICA proactively supported initiatives being implemented in developing countries for establishing and upgrading infrastructures that contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, such as promoting the use of photovoltaic generation.

In Afghanistan, JICA commenced support for the development of roads and water resources as part of the development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area. Also, JICA actively worked to form projects in gearing up to realize the Japanese government's pledge to double ODA for Africa.

Fiscal 2009 Overview of JICA's Activities

Japan's ODA Results and JICA's Activities

In 2009, Japan's total (provisional figure) ODA amounted to US\$16,640.4 million (¥1,554.2 billion), including aid to Eastern Europe and graduate nations and assistance to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Of this total, Grant Aid was US\$2,177.95 million (¥203.4 billion), Technical Cooperation was US\$3,225.4 million (¥301.2 billion) and Loan Aid was US\$7,744.4 million (¥723.3 billion).

Turning to JICA's results in fiscal 2009 (Table 6), Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA was ¥176.0 billion, an increase of 16.7% from the previous fiscal year.

JICA began implementing Japan's Grant Aid from October 2008. In fiscal 2009, JICA concluded 217 Grant Agreements amounting to approximately ¥102.0 billion (Grant Agreement (G/A) basis). JICA also participated in 67 projects amounting to ¥34.8 billion (Exchange-of-Notes (E/N) basis) for which JICA was responsible for the promotion of Grant Aid (Table 7 and Table 10).

Loan Aid worth ¥745.1 billion (disbursement basis) was provided to 50 countries and others.

Principal projects included the Climate Change Program Loan in Indonesia, the Sihanoukville Special Urban Environment National Strategy Plan in Cambodia and the Project on the Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development in Afghanistan.

Tables 8-10 show trends in the scale of JICA's programs for Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid over the past 10 years.

In fiscal 2009, Technical Cooperation expenses amounted to ¥176.0 billion, an increase of 17% (¥25.2 billion) from the previous fiscal year.

The Loan Aid commitment has been recovering since the first half of the 2000s and totaled ¥967.6 billion in fiscal 2009. Following growth in the previous fiscal year, the scale of Grant Aid programs also continued expanding and reached a total amount of ¥136.8 billion in fiscal 2009.

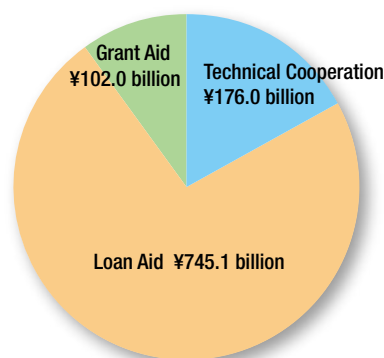
Table 6 Results by Type of JICA Program in Fiscal 2009

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY 2009	FY 2008
Technical Cooperation	176.0	150.8
Acceptance of training participants	25.1	23.7
Dispatch of experts	21.3	19.6
Dispatch of study team members	14.9	20.0
Provision of equipment	3.5	4.4
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	14.7	15.9
Dispatch of other volunteers	4.6	4.4
Others	91.1	63.0
Loan Aid	745.1	714.3
Grant Aid	102.0	37.1

1. Includes costs of dispatching volunteers and other costs. Because the numbers for each project are rounded off to the nearest whole number, the figures do not always match the total numbers.
2. Amount disbursed within the fiscal year
3. Amount provided under newly concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

Table 7 Fiscal 2009 JICA's Program Scale



1. Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses
2. Amount of Loan Aid disbursed (Amount of ODA Loans disbursed: ¥745.0 billion)
3. Amount provided under newly concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

Table 8 Technical Cooperation Expenses for the Past 10 Years

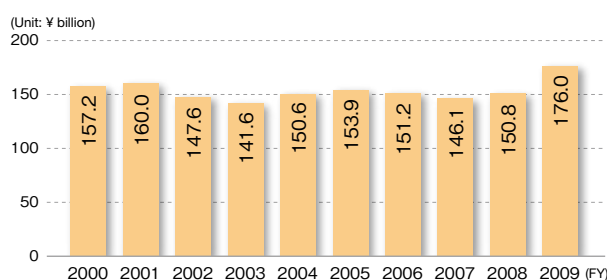


Table 9 Trends in Loan Aid Agreement Amounts for the Past 10 Years

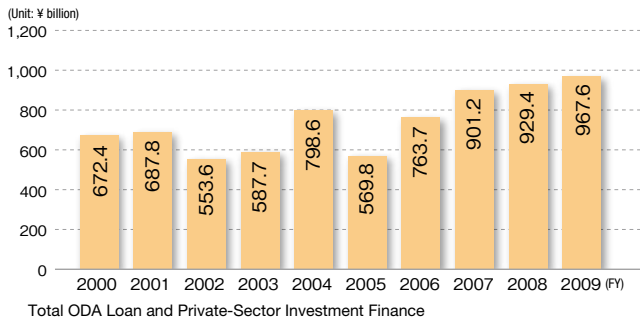
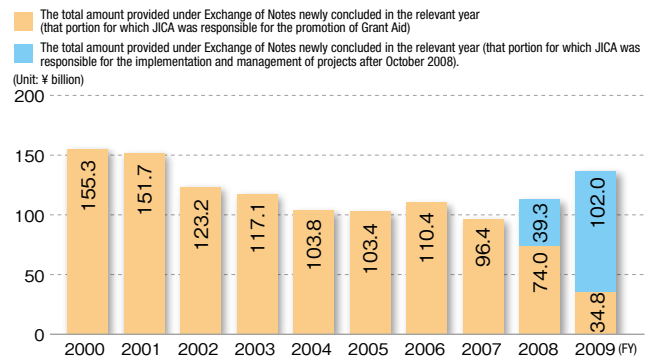


Table 10 Scale of JCA's Promotion and Management of Grant Aid



JICA was responsible for promoting Grant Aid until fiscal 2007. From October 2008, JICA has also been performing project management of a portion of Japan's Grant Aid.
 Fiscal 2008 Grant Aid (on a G/A basis): ¥37.1 billion
 Fiscal 2009: ¥102.0 billion (same amount on an Exchange-of-Notes (E/N) basis)

Composition of Expenditure by Region

Table 11 shows expenditures for Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid by geographic region.

Looking at expenditures for Technical Cooperation by geographic region, Asia accounted for 31.6%, Africa 18.3% and North, Central and South America 11.9%, as these regions accounted for the largest portion of expenditures. The remaining 28.7% covered international institutions and worldwide projects.

Looking at newly contributed ODA Loans by region in fiscal 2009, Asia accounted for 66.9%, the Middle East 16.0% and Africa 4.8%. As in the previous fiscal year, Asia accounted for the highest proportion of ODA Loans.

On the other hand, the proportion of Grant Aid to Africa was 52.0%, while Asia received 24.8% and the Middle East 8.6%. As in the previous fiscal year, Africa received the largest portion of Grant Aid.

Expenditure by Sector

Table 12 shows the composition of expenditure by sector in fiscal 2009. Disbursements for Technical Cooperation by sector were, in descending order, 33.7% for Others, 16.1% for public works and utilities, 12.0% for planning and administration, and 11.7% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Newly contributed ODA Loans were allocated largely to collaborative projects in the transport sector (39.3%), including the development of railways, roads and harbors. This was followed by social services at 22.0% and power and gas at 20.4%, which rose from 11.9% in the previous fiscal year.

The amounts of Grant Aid by sector were for cooperation and were 36.4% for such social services as water resource development, education, health and medical care, as well as social infrastructure development and the environment. This was followed by agriculture, forestry and fisheries (32.9%) and electric power (15.0%).

Table 11 Expenditure by Region (Unit: %, ¥ billion)

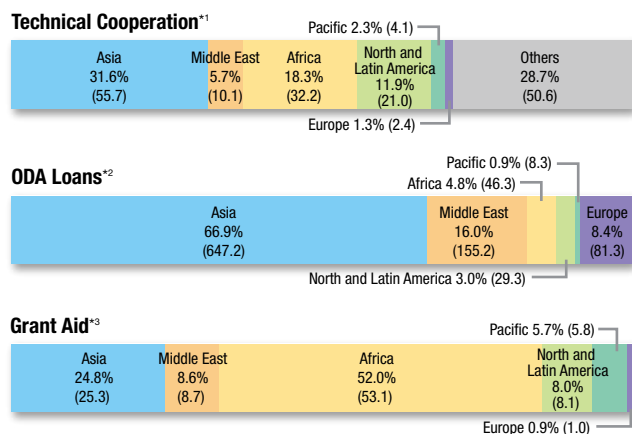
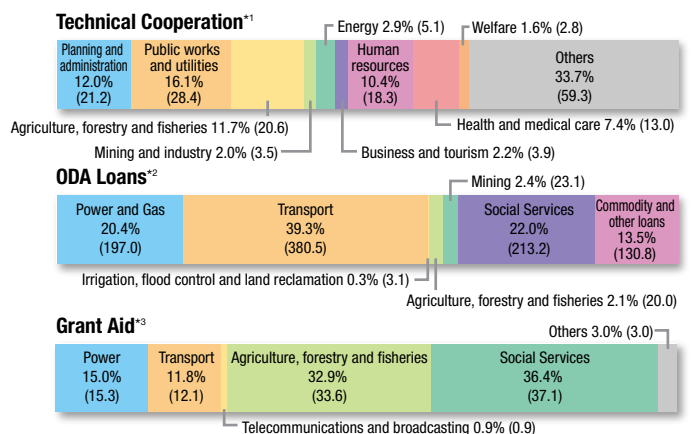


Table 12 Expenditure by Sector (Unit: %, ¥ billion)



1. Expenses that also include expenses required for dispatching volunteers and emergency aid groups.
 2. Amounts are based on loan agreements (L/A basis).
 3. Itemization of ¥102.0 billion (newly concluded Grant Agreements) for projects to be implemented and managed by JICA.
 3. In Expenditure by Sector, Agricultural Engineering amounted to ¥45.0 million (0.04%).

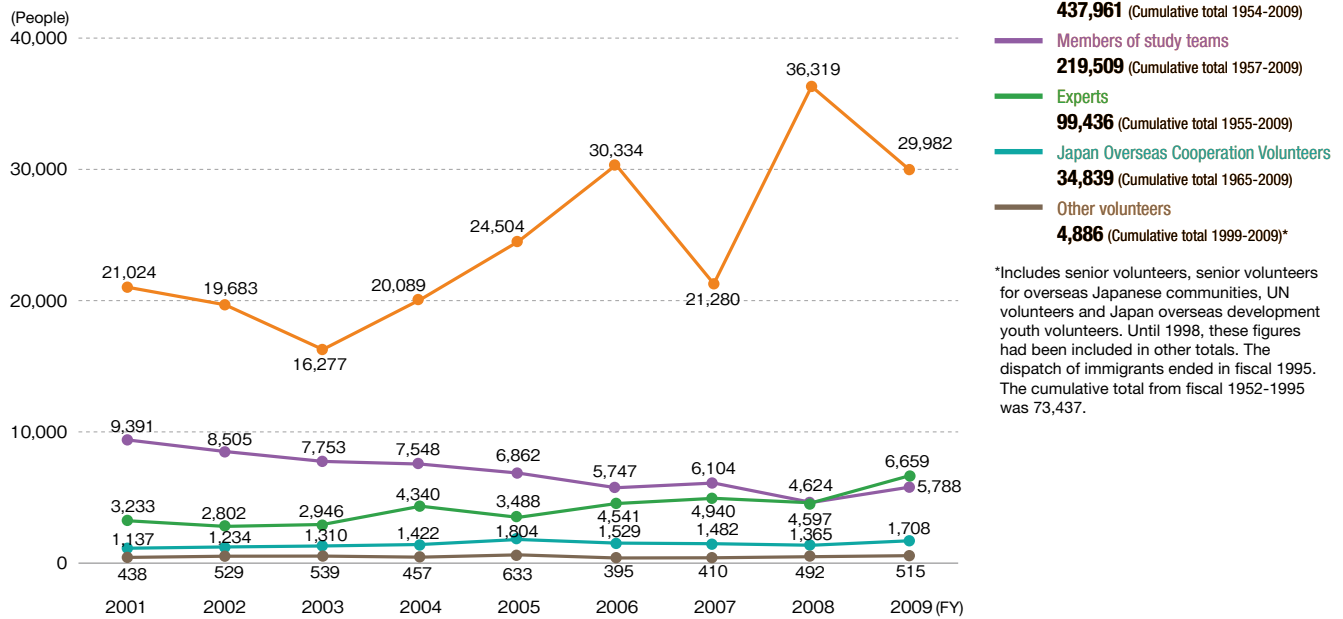
Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation

Looking at the number of personnel by type of JICA program in 2009, the number of technical training participants (new) was 29,982, while JICA dispatched 6,659 experts (new), 5,788 study team members (new), 1,708 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (new) and 515 other volunteers (new). As a result, to date JICA has accepted a total of 437,961 technical training participants (FY1954 – FY2009) and dispatched a total of 219,509

study team members (FY1957 – FY2009), 99,436 experts (FY1955 – FY2009) and 34,839 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (FY1965 – FY2009).

Trends in the number of personnel by type of cooperation since fiscal 2001 are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation



JICA's Path for Development Activities

Overall Policy Direction of JICA's Development Activities in Fiscal 2010

1. Japan's Assistance Priorities (Fiscal 2010 Priority Policies for International Cooperation)

- (1) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Promote human security through the support of initiatives for achieving the MDGs in developing countries, beginning with the African countries.
- (2) Under the East Asian Community Concept, promote the development of Asia, which is the world's growth center, and support initiatives for strengthening intra-regional consolidation and reducing disparities. Promote the establishment of environments for various activities of Japanese companies in developing countries, which will also contribute to growth in Japan.
- (3) Under the Hatoyama Initiative, while closely watching developments in international negotiations, provide support for developing countries that are striving to implement such global warming countermeasures as reducing emissions, as well as provide support for the weaker developing countries for responding to the adverse effects of climate change.
- (4) Provide support for improving security capabilities in Afghanistan, reintegrating Taliban antigovernment forces and for sustainable and self-reliant development that encourages citizens, while also implementing support that contributes to anti-terrorism measures in Pakistan.
- (5) Partnerships with NGOs: Provide flexible support for strengthening the foundations and activities of NGOs, which are leaders in a "new public," while strengthening partnerships with NGOs.

2. JICA's Path for Development Activities in Fiscal 2010

Based on the recognition that ODA is a method for pursuing the shared interests of Japan and other countries throughout world, while maintaining consistency with the Japanese government's policies (priority policies for international cooperation, others), JICA will implement and form the following programs as its priority issues. These initiatives are premised on JICA's missions ((1) addressing a global agenda, (2) reducing poverty through equitable growth (3) improving governance, and (4) achieving human security) as the institution responsible for implementing Japan's ODA.

(Top Priority Issues)

(1) Assistance to Africa

- In accordance with the three pillars of Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) ((1) boosting economic growth, (2) ensuring human security, and (3) addressing environmental and climate change issues), in order to contribute to the doubling of Japan's ODA to Africa by 2012, JICA will form and intensively allocate financial resources to programs/projects.

- JICA will provide steady support, primarily in Africa, to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.

(2) Strengthen Collaboration with and Promote Development of Asian Countries, Which Serve as a Growth Center

Upon reviewing past cooperation and outcomes while keeping in mind the Japanese government's new growth strategy (Japan that grows together with Asia), JICA will provide support in areas covering measures for urbanization and the establishment of infrastructures that benefit wide regions, measures that address climate change, the establishment of soft infrastructures and the promotion of human resource development and interchanges. JICA will effectively utilize its assets in the field of cooperation and strengthen its collaboration with Asian countries, which are achieving dramatic growth, to implement initiatives for addressing global-scale issues.

(3) Initiatives toward Environmental and Climate Change Measures

- Implement and form necessary projects as responses to the Hatoyama Initiative.
- Make appropriate responses (forest conservation) focused on COP10 (10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity).

(4) Support Peacebuilding in Afghanistan and Other Countries

- In Afghanistan, focus mainly on the allocation for Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid in contributing to the provision of up to US\$5 billion in ODA by 2014.
- Taking into consideration the Japanese government's commitments and other factors, consider appropriate support that meets the individual needs of countries besides Afghanistan currently undergoing post-conflict reconstruction.

(5) Strengthen Partnerships with NGOs and Private-Sector Companies

- Upgrade and expand existing programs such as JICA's Partnership Programs that feature the participation of NGOs, while making considerations for enabling the participation of NGO's on other projects as well.
- Proactively support private-sector activities that contribute to development. In doing so, carry out preparatory surveys for supporting Public-Private Partnerships and promote projects based on private-sector proposals through the introduction of support systems for Base of the Pyramid (BOP) businesses.