

## Empirical studies by JICA Research Institute

### Empirical Study of Growth and Poverty Reduction in Indonesian Farms

In partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS), JICA Research Institute has conducted an income survey of approximately 2,200 households of farmers in seven provinces in Indonesia. The empirical analysis of this result, which has tested the relationship between infrastructure development, growth and poverty reduction is cited in the World Development Report 2009 and the East Asia Companion Volume both published by the World Bank. Also, the study is published as a part of a book on the Asian financial crisis by the Asian Development Bank. JICA Research Institute has released five working papers including "Are Schooling and Roads Complementary? Evidence from Rural Indonesia," "Impacts of Prenatal and Environmental Factors on Child Growth: Evidence from Indonesia," and "Structures of Non-Agricultural Activities across Space: Evidence from Indonesia."

### Climate Risks and Adaptation in Asian Coastal Mega-Cities

In cooperation with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, JICA Research Institute has developed an analytical framework to examine the potential effects of climate change in large coastal cities in Asia. For this research project, the Institute conducted a case study of Metro Manila, the World Bank focused on Bangkok, and the Asian Development Bank examined Ho Chi Minh. The interim report of this study has been presented on various occasions such as the academic society on climate change as Cities at Risk, Climate Adaptation Futures.

### From Survival to Growth: Industrial Clusters and Micro and Small Enterprises in Africa

JICA Research Institute, in a collaboration with the World Bank Africa Regional Office, African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), has taken on a research project to examine the potential factors that are preventing African micro enterprises from their scale-up and to explore ways to overcome these obstacles. The research focuses on micro and small enterprises within an industry accumulation. The interim results of this collaborative study were presented in the TICAD IV and the ABCDE Meeting by the World Bank both held in 2008, and the final outcomes were revealed at the Senior Policy Seminar in Nairobi and the Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank in May of 2010.

## JICA's Approach to the Millennium Development Goals

### For inclusive and dynamic development

#### [Current situation of the MDGs]

- Goal 1** • 1.4 billion people in extreme poverty (2005)  
• 1 billion people undernourished (2009)
- Goal 2** • Primary education enrollment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa 76% (2008)
- Goal 3** • 84 girls enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in South Asia (2008)
- Goal 4** • Infant mortality rate 72 per 1,000 births in developing countries (2008)
- Goal 5** • Maternal mortality rate 450 per 100,000 births in developing countries (2005)
- Goal 6** • 2.7 million people newly infected with HIV (2008)
- Goal 7** • 17,000 species of plants and animals endangered (2009)  
• 2.5 billion people lacking access to improved sanitary facilities (2006)
- Goal 8** • Access to Internet in developing countries 15% (2008)

Source: UN, The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009  
UN, The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010

# Millennium Development Goals

A decade has passed since the international community set out the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the primary aim of halving the number of people in extreme poverty within fifteen years. Every country, many international organizations and NGOs have been working towards achieving the MDGs. Nevertheless, given the state of the progress made by 2010, it will be difficult to achieve all the MDGs by 2015.

Today the progress toward each MDG is affected by various factors such as financial and economic crises, climate change and conflicts. In addressing these global issues, it is increasingly necessary for the international community to endeavor further to achieve the MDGs.

## JICA's Efforts to Achieve the MDGs

### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- JICA has been working for poverty reduction with a comprehensive approach integrating human resource development/capacity development, improvements in policies and institutions, and development of social and economic infrastructure.
- To ensure food security in Sub-Saharan Africa, JICA ambitiously supports in doubling rice production within a decade through establishing the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD).

### Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

- JICA has been promoting cooperation in education with a focus on improving access, quality and management.
- JICA has built or renovated more than 8,800 primary and secondary schools in 47 developing countries, provided trainings to approximately 200,000 teachers in total, and distributed over 200,000 sets of the instruction guides. JICA has supported developing a learning system to enhance teachers' skills, improving school management, and strengthening administrative functions of local governments.

### Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- JICA has promoted gender equality through examining various needs of men and women of project site, and reviewing social and economic structures, systems and policies which cause gender disparities, then identifying approaches to promote empowerment and to encourage the participation of women in all development processes.

### Goal 4. Reduce child mortality / Goal 5. Improve maternal health

- Focusing on capacity development of health administration and health workers, JICA is supporting improved health care for mothers and children through the development of local health facilities, promotion of medical check-ups for pregnant women and nursing mothers, training of birth attendants, and the improvement of obstetrics referral systems, etc.
- Since 2000, JICA has provided 580 million vaccines and cold storage equipment in 64 countries, and has also implemented vaccine-related technical cooperation in 14 countries to reduce the under-five mortality rate and develop capacity of domestic manufacturing of the measles vaccine.

### Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- HIV/AIDS: JICA has provided assistance for AIDS countermeasures, including education to prevent infection, development of CT (checkup and counseling) systems and drug supply systems, and establishment of monitoring and evaluation in about 30 countries since 2000.
- Malaria: JICA has distributed mosquito nets in 18 countries since 2000 and supported establishing an administration system to control the disease (prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and management to implement effective measures against malaria).
- Tuberculosis: Since 2000, JICA has implemented tuberculosis control projects in 11 countries that enhance systems for checkup, diagnosis and treatment, to improve patient discovery rate and cure rate.

### Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

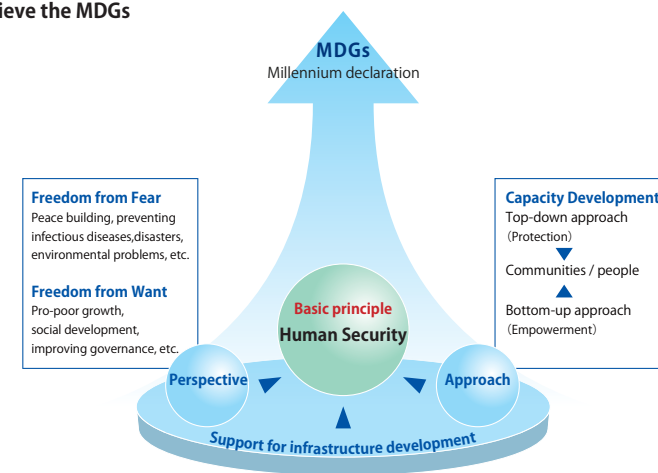
- JICA helps natural environment protection through afforestation (a total of 2.8 million ha) and human resource development (training of a total of 14,000 administrative officers and 376,000 local residents from 2000 to 2008). It has offered a range of technical cooperation for effective and sustainable forest planning, information system development as well as improvement of livelihoods of local people.
- JICA has pursued an integrated cooperation for safe water supply, through providing water facilities (targeting 28 million people in 48 countries from 2004 to 2008), training administrators of wells and operational engineers of purification plants (targeting more than 13,000 people from 2004 to 2008) as well as educating people to wash their hands before eating and installing toilet facilities.

### Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

- JICA has extended cooperation conducive to economic growth, especially in Asia, by supporting the development of human resources, institutions, and infrastructure all that are necessary for enhancing trade and private sector investment opportunities.
- In Africa, JICA implements an efficient transboundary system of a "one stop border post" which enables border-related procedures of neighboring countries to complete in one location, including embarkation/entrance procedures and custom examinations, which conventionally have been performed individually in each country.

## JICA's Policy for Cooperation to Achieve the MDGs

JICA recognizes "human security" as an important concept for achieving the MDGs, which focuses on people and takes a holistic view of the various threats that they face. As one of the vital approaches to enhance "human security" of the people, JICA supports "capacity development" of developing countries, which helps them overcome problems and manage risks they are undergoing. Furthermore, the role of infrastructure in development is critical. JICA expands cooperation in infrastructure building, as a foundation that underpins potentials and possibilities people realize throughout their lives.



## Towards the Achievement of the MDGs – New Challenges –

### Applying the Experiences of Asia to the World

#### - Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Growth -

In Asia, an integrated effort for developing economic/social infrastructure, human resources and institutions has promoted the growth of the private sector and led to the economic growth. This has contributed to poverty reduction by strengthening the financial basis of the governments and expanding public spending in social sectors.

Through its own experiences of modernization, postwar reconstruction, and cooperation to Asian countries, Japan has learned that ownership of developing countries is the driving force of development and that continuous growth is essential in order to sustain and expand development outcomes including the achievement of the MDGs. JICA continues to share the successful lessons learned from Asia with people around the world.

### Taking Measures to Overcome Difficulties in Achieving

#### - Coping with Global Issues -

Problems such as climate change and rising energy and food prices are high risk factors that could be detrimental to the achievement of the MDGs, and it is essential to take appropriate measures against them. The achievement of the MDGs and the security and stability of the world are closely related to realize one another, and hence more efforts need to be made on peace-keeping through prevention of armed conflicts and their recurrence.

While taking its endeavors on education, health and water as originally proposed in the MDGs, JICA aims at addressing emerging potential risks detrimental to achieving them, sustaining and expanding outcomes of the efforts for the MDGs.

### Expansion of Development Partnership

In recent years, actors engaging in development issues have become more diverse, as seen in the expansion of the South-South Cooperation between the developing countries. NGOs, private organizations and enterprises are also increasingly engaging in development cooperation. It is important to build and utilize effective networks among those actors to enhance the quality of development cooperation. Furthermore, to strengthen collective efforts to achieve the MDGs with their partnerships, more financial resources are needed from ODA, the private sector and possibly "innovative financing mechanisms," such as the International Solidarity Levies.

JICA continues to make efforts for more effective outcomes of development cooperation by facilitating the South-South Cooperation, exploring close public-private partnerships with NGOs and enterprises.

