

Contribution of ODA Loans to Human Security - Attempt of Mapping -

The international community today faces a range of pressing issues such as poverty, conflict, terrorism, and displaced persons that cannot be tackled by any one country themselves. At the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, the participating countries identified peace and security, development and poverty, and the environment and human rights as issues and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set as international goals to be achieved.



“Human security” is a new concept which considers what approaches are needed at the individual level. The goal of human security is to protect people from the threat of poverty, conflict and disaster, and to assist in efforts towards self-sufficiency.

Although infrastructure projects assisted by Japanese ODA loans contribute to the improvement of human security in various ways, the lack of a methodical demonstration of Japan's level of contribution to human security has been identified as an outstanding issue.

Taking this into account, JBIC attempted to visually present (through mapping) the development results of various projects. Targeting human security as the initial aspect, JBIC reconstructed the development effects of each project based on the evaluation results of the ex-post evaluation of FY2006 (46 projects). Through this process of mapping, it was possible to confirm that typical infrastructure projects for the provision or improvement of utilities such as electricity, roads, and water contributed to strengthening the community and played an important role in raising the living standards of the recipients.

In the future, JBIC will continue to consider the method for providing information overseas regarding the contribution of ODA loans to human security, efficiently and effectively from the ex-ante and interim evaluation stages.

Thematic evaluation on contribution of ODA loans to China's development

JBIC has been providing assistance for the economic and social development of China for 27 years, since the first ODA loan in 1980. However, the Japanese Government has decided to stop new ODA loans to China after the Beijing Olympics to be held in 2008. In view of this decision, JBIC has decided to undertake thematic evaluations to analyze and evaluate the impact of ODA loan projects on the economic and social development of China.

Aid to China was consistently provided in accordance with the development issues identified in China's five-year plans, and priority areas have shifted over time such as economic infrastructure, improvement in the people's livelihood, increased agricultural production, development of inland regions, environmental measures, and human resource development.

Assistance to China provided through ODA loans contributed to the economic development and improvement in the people's livelihood. The main outcomes of projects in China include: about 15% sewerage treatment capacity in 52 major cities, reduced air

pollution in 34 major cities (25% of the reduction target in the Tenth National Five-year Plan), 2.7 million hectares of afforestation in 16 target provinces (12 times the size of Tokyo), and construction of 4,600 km of railways.



Furthermore, under the ODA loan projects, about 200 educational and research organizations in Japan, including universities, accepted about 1,900 trainees from China. Exchanges between Japan and China have been also actively promoted, including training and exchange programs implemented by 26 local governments.

In the thematic evaluation, JBIC will analyze and evaluate the contribution of ODA loan projects to China's economic and social development.

