

# Toward Achieving the SDGs with Japan's Experience

## Expanded Food Production

An **80%** increase

2 ZERO HUNGER



The rate of increase in rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa  
[From 14 million tons in the baseline year to 25.16 million tons in 2014<sup>1</sup>]

In Africa, rice consumption is surging due to population growth. JICA and 10 other donors are taking the initiative called the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), designed to take advantage of Japan's rice cultivation technology to double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa to 28 million tons for a ten-year period ending in 2018.

## Maternal and Child Health Handbook

**25** countries  
**8** million copies

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



The total estimated number of copies of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook distributed in Japan and 25 countries in one year (2016)

The MCH Handbook, originally developed in the post-war reconstruction period in Japan, has been modified since the 1990s to fit the conditions of each developing country and is now widely used as a tool for recording the health status of babies and mothers worldwide.

## Mathematics and Science Education

**930,000** people  
in **60** countries

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



The total number of teachers who received JICA's training in mathematics and science education (1994-2015)

Japan strategically promoted mathematics and science education. The outcomes of this education have been a major driver of the country's economic growth. Japan's education system, including quality curricula and teaching materials, is utilized in developing countries as well.

## Access to Safe Water

**59** million people

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



The total number of people who gained access to water with JICA's aid for water supply facilities (2002-2016)

Ensuring sustainable access to safe water requires development of both hard and soft infrastructure, including institutional capacity and users' associations as well as waterworks and wells. Japan boasts world-class water supply systems. JICA works with Japanese water utilities (local governments) to transfer their technologies to the developing world.

**JICA**  
at a  
**Glance**

JICA's Contributions in Figures

Note: The figures represent some of the typical outcomes of JICA's activities that capitalize on Japan's strengths and help achieve the SDGs.

Sources:

1. Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT), 2014
2. African Business Education Initiative for Youth [➔ see page 89]

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Global Goals toward 2030

While the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were highly relevant to developing countries, their successor, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are designed for all countries worldwide to realize sustainable societies that are integrated and balance the three dimensions of development: the economic, social and environmental. In this respect, Japan's development experience and the unique know-how and technologies that have been acquired in the process can be the country's strengths to achieve the SDGs.

JICA will make the most of these strengths to support efforts toward achieving the SDGs through continuous dialogue with partner-country governments and diverse development partners.

## Clean Energy

# 1,230 MW

Total installed capacity of operational geothermal power-generation facilities that have been built with Japanese ODA Loans (since fiscal 1978)

Japan, as a volcanic country, is advanced in terms of geothermal power generation. Securing a stable supply of energy with less environmental stress is a common challenge for countries around the world. This is where Japan's technology can be utilized.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



## Development of Industrial Human Resources

# 821 students

The number of ABE Initiative participants (fiscal 2014-2016)

The ABE Initiative<sup>2</sup> is a scholarship program that invites young people from Africa to Japan and provides opportunities to study at graduate schools and work as interns at firms in the country. Apart from this, JICA works on offering higher education and developing industrial human resources also in Asia and elsewhere.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## BOSAI: Disaster Risk Reduction

# 1/70th

The reduction in fatalities due to cyclones in Bangladesh

A comparison in death tolls caused by cyclones of similar scale between the 1970s and 2007 (The figure reflects the development outputs of assistance provided by other donors also.)

Taking advantage of Japan's disaster experiences, JICA offers seamless cooperation in disaster risk reduction that incorporates preparedness, emergency response, and recovery and reconstruction. JICA's continued assistance to Bangladesh, which involves constructing multi-purpose cyclone shelters, installing weather observation radars, and training staff at meteorological offices, have proved effective in reducing associated damage.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



## Advanced Technology for Environmental Conservation

# 7,600 cases

The annual number of cases where forest change was detected in 77 countries (From March 2016 to February 2017)

JICA works with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) to maintain constant watch by satellite on deforestation and forest loss in tropical regions of the globe, helping to control illegal logging. Cutting-edge space technology protects the environment.

15 LIFE ON LAND



## Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

# 42,972 volunteers

The cumulative total number of JOCVs dispatched (fiscal 1965-2016)

JICA volunteer programs, most notably the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), are designed to dispatch Japanese people who wish to help people in developing countries to many parts of the world. More emphasis on partnership with communities and the private sector in Japan in recent years has resulted in more participation from businesses, schools, etc. as career-break volunteers.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

