JICA

Our Challenges for a Better Tomorrow

**Report on JICA's Contribution to Achieving
the MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)**

JICA

For a better tomorrow for all.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Millennium Declaration in 2000, which set eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty in the world by 2015. Accordingly, governments, donor agencies, NGOs, and others have made concerted efforts to achieve these goals.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has the responsibility to implement Japan's official development assistance to achieve the MDGs. JICA focuses on people caught in extreme poverty and attempts to reach these goals through two approaches: the top-down approach that expands governmental capacity and the bottom-up approach that empowers people. JICA works to help build the capacity of people so that they can solve their problems and sustain their development.

The coming ten years will be a test as well as an opportunity for us to address the problems of poverty. It is my hope that this report will help the readers understand JICA's approach to reducing poverty and create a better tomorrow for all.

Sadako Ogata

President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Chapter 1

Background and Overview of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs

Background

"People are the real wealth of nations. Indeed, the basic purpose of development is to enlarge human freedoms" (UNDP "Human Development Report 2004").

In 1990, a year after the end of the Cold War, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) first issued the "Human Development Report", spelling out a new concept called "human development" for measuring social well-being and prosperity by taking into account the aspects that can not be reflected in figures except for the economic growth. This "human-centered development approach", which has set "letting people expand the range of their life-time choices and opportunities at their own will" as the development goal by satisfying basic needs, such as economic growth, health care and education, drew the attention of the international community.

Also in 1990, the World Bank, in its annual "World Development Report", defined poverty as "the inability to attain a minimal standard of living" and developed the new aid strategy which has set two pillars of economic growth and investment in health care and education for the poor as the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

Following these changes in the development assistance strategies of major international organizations, a series of international conferences took place in the 1990s, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), and the World Summit for Social Development (1995). These conferences largely contributed to shift the focus from economic development to social development.

In the wake of this shift, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) adopted its development strategy document entitled "Shaping the 21st Century: the Contribution of Development Cooperation" in May 1996. In this strategy which Japan made substantial contributions in drawing up, International Development Goals (IDGs) such as "halving absolute poverty by 2015", were set up by integrating the goals adopted at major international conferences and summits in the 1990s. It is the IDGs that have become the basis of today's "Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)".

Overview

In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Summit, the largest-ever gathering of world leaders involving l89 countries, took place in New York. The Millennium Declaration, which contains the goals for the international community for the 2lst Century, was adopted at this meeting. The document reaffirms the commitment of world leaders to share the following seven key objectives to actively pursue a more peaceful, prosperous and just world: (1) Peace, security and disarmament; (2) Development and poverty eradication; (3) Protecting our common environment; (4) Human rights, democracy and good governance; (5) Protecting the vulnerable; (6) Meeting the special needs of Africa; and (7) Strengthening the United Nations.

Based on these objectives, particularly the second — development and poverty eradication, eight MDGs were compiled as concrete goals to be shared and urgently tackled in order to promote human development as the key to sustaining social and economic progress in all nations.

Table 1. MDGs and Targets

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between l990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 (1993 PPP) per day 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between l990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between l990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1,000 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (UNFCCC, UNSD) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) **Official development assistance (ODA)** 33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)(Goal: 0.7% of world's total ODA; 0.15% for LDC's)
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNIs 37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their GNIs **Market access**
Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duty 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity **Debt sustainability**
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	42. Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population

The MDGs cover several areas including poverty reduction, education, gender, health, and the environment; and include 18 targets and 48 indicators. As such, the international community employs the MDGs as a framework for measuring development progress and achieving the goals by the deadline of 2015.

In September 2005, five years after the Millennium Declaration was adopted, a follow-up summit will be held to conduct a mid-term review of the overall Declaration. Before this, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan presented a report in March entitled "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All", which covers four major areas — development, peace and security, rule of law and protection of the vulnerable, and the United Nations' organizational reform. The report has presented priority issues that need to be discussed at the summit and resolved by uniting political will.

Moreover, the development of Africa to reach the MDGs was one of the major agendas at the G-8 Summit in July. The year 2005 is indeed a year in which the whole world will renew the determination to discuss and act on concrete efforts toward achieving the MDGs.

Current Situation — Progress of the MDGs

The UNDP "Human Development Report 2004" points out a pattern of bipolar confrontation between countries and regions that have made rapid development in terms of the implementation of MDGs since 1990 and many others where the problems have been worsening. In fact, the poverty level has been increased in as many as 46 countries compared to the one in 1990 and the problem of hunger has become more acute in 25 countries. More than one billion people in the world are forced to live with less than $1 a day; three million people die from HIV/AIDS each year; and 11 million children die before they turn five.

On regional basis, China and India have made remarkable progress, and countries in East Asia and the Pacific are expected to achieve almost all of their goals. In Latin America, except for income poverty (Goal 1) and the environment (Goal 7), problems are being resolved on schedule for the most part. However, progress has been slow in South Asia and Africa, and the delay has been marked particularly in the Sub-Saharan Africa. In this region, the situation has continued to worsen since 1990 with regard to income poverty and malnutrition (Goal 1) and access to sanitation (Goal 7). As a result, it is impossible to predict when these goals will be met (at the current pace, they will never be achieved). Achievement of universal primary education (Goal 2) and reduction of child mortality (Goal 4) are expected in 2129 and 2106 or later, respectively.

Based on the UNDP "Human Development Report 2004" and the U.N. Millennium Project report "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals" issued by a team of experts led by Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, the state of achievement of each goal is summarized as follows:

- ■ **Goal 1 (Poverty):** In terms of the reduction of extreme poverty, the problem has become worse in all regions excluding East Asia and the Pacific, Arab countries (which have already achieved the goal), South Asia, and North Africa. Eradication of hunger has progressed on schedule only in East Asia/Pacific and Latin America.
- ■ **Goal 2 (Education):** The delay has been marked in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
- ■ **Goal 3 (Gender):** The goal is expected to be achieved in all regions by 2015.
- ■ **Goal 4 (Child mortality):** Although the child mortality rate has generally fallen, progress has stalled in many regions. It is only in Latin America that the goal is expected to be achieved by 2015, and the problem remains outstanding in the CIS and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- ■ **Goal 5 (Maternal mortality):** The maternal mortality rate remains very high in all regions, indicating lower interests in women's needs.
- ■ **Goal 6 (Infectious diseases):** The number of HIV/AIDS patients has risen to 40 million, with the disease spreading throughout southern Africa and posing a great threat particularly to women and young people. The tuberculosis infection rate also remains extremely high, and tuberculosis patients are on the rise in the wake of HIV/AIDS infection. Malaria is a serious problem especially in many tropical regions, and it has spread throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.
- ■ **Goal 7 (Environment):** People's access to safe drinking water has been greatly improved with the pace as planned in most regions except for Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the sanitation has not been improved as expected, and the delay has been noted particularly in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and most of the rest of Asia. The problem of slums is serious especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia: more than 70% of slum dwellers in the world's cities are concentrated in these regions. Environmental destruction and pollution due to human-induced global warming are spreading into all developing countries, leaving them behind the goal of ensuring environmental sustainability.

As noted above, the current situation in the world is not the bright one. However, the UNDP "Human Development Report 2003" states, "that all countries can meaningfully achieve the Millennium Development Goals is beyond doubt", as a result of political commitment, effective use of resources and technology, increased quantitative and qualitative assistance by developed countries, and, in particular, delivery of assistance toward Goal 8 (promotion of trade and investment) . Also, the U.N. Millennium Project report, while saying that what is important is to start taking action immediately, concludes that it is possible to achieve the MDGs based on research and analysis conducted over a period of more than two years and a half. Moreover, the U.N. Secretary General's report states at the beginning: "If we act boldly — and if we act together — we can make people everywhere more secure, more prosperous and better able to enjoy their fundamental human rights".

Although the tasks we face are enormous, it is important for each country in the world to exert efforts toward common goals, and to that end, each of us bears his/her own responsibility. Japan has a big role to play as one of the major donors in the world, and JICA is also required to take active measures.

Chapter 2

JICA's Contribution to Achieving the MDGs

"Human Security"
— Achieving the MDGs by Focusing on People

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— Achieving the MDGs by Focusing on People

JICA recognizes the significance of the adoption of the Millennium Declaration and works actively to achieve the MDGs established for realizing the principles of the Millennium Declaration, designating them as a priority in its mid-term goals (October 2003-March 2007), from the perspective of "human security".

■ JICA's Philosophy and Approach toward Achieving the MDGs

In order to further enhance effectiveness of support to developing countries in achieving their MDGs, JICA emphasizes the principle of "human security", which focuses on "people". Under the principle of "human security", JICA expects that developing countries' MDGs-related efforts will be continued so that the outcomes will be sustained through their ownership based on the concept of capacity development.

Furthermore, JICA strives for contributing to realizing the MDGs through supporting infrastructure development which is the basis for the MDGs' achievement and which will lead to poverty reduction.

As stated in Chapter 1, the MDGs mainly deal with "development and poverty eradication" among several agendas of the Millennium Declaration, such as "peace, security, and disarmament", "human rights, democracy and good governance" and "protecting the vulnerable", which are interrelated closely. Hence, there is a concern that, unless they are tackled in an integrated manner, the outcome of each agenda would not be sustainable.

In this regard, JICA recognizes "human security" which focuses on people and various threats that people face, as a crucial concept in realizing the principles of the Millennium Declaration as well as the MDGs.

"Human Security" and the MDGs

Until recently, "security" was synonymous with state security which focuses on protecting the state including its people and borders. However, nowadays, there are many global-scale problems, such as conflicts, deterioration of the global environment, proliferation of arms and drugs, and spread of infectious diseases which have gone beyond the framework of the state. Therefore, it has become much more difficult to guarantee the security of individuals through the state control mechanisms alone.

Under the concept of "human security", which places priority on protection of the life, livelihood, and human dignity of individuals as well as their steady empowerment, JICA engages in the following: (1) incorporating the perspective of "human security" into all of its programs, thereby improving their quality; and (2) providing comprehensive assistance for peace-building processes including reconstruction, along with disaster and conflict prevention.

1. Incorporating the Perspective of "Human Security" into All of JICA Programs

The boxed section in the next page shows the seven principles of development assistance with the perspective of "human security" that JICA considers necessary for achieving the MDGs. JICA considers that the outcome would be different if the "human security" perspective is incorporated into any assistance to realize the MDGs. For example, it is indeed crucial to have community people earn their own cash income in order to improve their lives in the rural areas of the developing countries. However, the outcome will not be sustained only by providing materials.

As described in the cases of empowerment of women's groups in Senegal and Afghanistan in Chapter 4, JICA considers that it is crucial to incorporate the perspective of "human security" and empower people so that they can resolve their own problems and improve their lives without depending on the external assistance. From this perspective, JICA has provided assistance for strengthening the people's capacities to be self-sustained and thus tries to ensure that the MDGs will be accomplished and the outcomes will be sustained for the long-term period.

On the other hand, although it is important to promote the empowerment of communities and people, the benefits may be temporary and limited to certain regions or people if government or administrative bodies are not able to play a catalytic role to expand the outcome by sharing one community's development experiences with other communities. JICA believes that assistance can be definitely reached to the people in need only when it is provided both at the "government" and "local community" levels. Therefore, we have assisted the developing countries to establish a system under which the government can respond appropriately to the needs of local communities, by enhancing the policy-making and coordinating functions of central government and developing local government's human resources and administrative capacities.

As stated above, JICA advocates both the "Top-Down Approach", which aims to strengthen the recipient countries' administrative capacities, and the "Bottom-Up Approach", which empowers communities and individuals and enhances their drive to improve their lives. In this way,

JICA places emphasis on taking effective measures for poverty reduction including the MDGs from the medium- and long-term viewpoint.

2. Comprehensively engaging in peace-building processes, including reconstruction, along with disaster and conflict prevention

The majority of the poor in developing countries are suffering from the direct and indirect impacts of the devastations caused by armed conflicts and natural disasters simultaneously, and their survival, livelihood, and human dignity are at risk. Therefore, it has become necessary to provide assistance that gives due consideration to these situations by incorporating the perspective of peace.

For example, many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have been unable to emerge from poverty largely due to the consequences of civil wars, conflicts and natural disasters. In order to achieve the MDGs in these regions, it is essential to take measures toward peace-building processes including reconstruction, as well as disaster and conflict prevention.

"Human security" is a basic concept that contributes to achieving the MDGs in a broad sense, as it puts priority on comprehensively addressing the need for both "freedom from want", covering poverty, hunger, and insufficient services for education, health, and medical care; and "freedom from fear", covering conflict, terror, crime, infringement of human rights, spread of infectious diseases, environmental degradation, economic crisis, and disaster. JICA has consistently provided cooperation ranging from disaster and conflict prevention to mid- to long-term reconstruction and development assistance based on this principle of "human security". In this way, JICA has strategically and comprehensively addressed the issues of *peace and security,* which are prerequisite to *development and poverty reduction,* and

Development Assistance with a "Human Security" Perspective (Seven Principles) that JICA Considers to be Crucial for Achieving the MDGs

1. Reaching those in need through a people-centered approach
2. Perceiving people not only as recipients of assistance but also as future leaders of development, and empowering people as well as protecting them
3. Focusing on the most vulnerable people, whose survival, livelihood, and dignity are at risk
4. Comprehensively addressing both "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear"
5. Responding to people's needs by assessing and addressing threat through flexible and inter-sectoral approaches
6. Working with both government (central and local) and local communities to realize sustainable development
7. Strengthening partnership with various actors, donors, and NGOs in developing countries to achieve a greater impact from assistance

makes our contribution toward the MDGs' achievement.

Capacity Development and the MDGs

In the process of modernization, Japan has proactively studied the knowledge and systems of advanced countries and applied these to its own society and institutions. Based on this historical experience, JICA supports capacity development through technical cooperation for human resource development, organization strengthening, and institution building. The aim is to empower people in developing countries to solve their own problems.

Under the concept of capacity development, capacity is defined as "ability to respond to the issues" of developing countries (individuals, organizations, institutions and societies) and it is not something brought in from the outside but the one that developing countries should enhance by themselves. The role of donors in supporting capacity development is not simply to transfer technology, equipment, and capital, but to facilitate as a "catalyst" the sparking of this "endogenous" process that the developing countries develop their own capacity and prioritize their own development needs. This is the basis of Japanese assistance, and it is under this philosophy that JICA has been supporting developing countries in achieving their own MDGs and sustaining the outcomes.

For example, in the case of Indonesia's Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programs discussed in Chapter 4, JICA developed the model for social development of local communities. This was done by assisting the local administrators and relevant officials in institutional framework building, based on cooperation between the community people and the administrative body, with the community people's voluntary participation (*Takaral model*). As a result, this model has been codified as a regency ordinance and is presently applied to all villages (initially four, and then extended to 73) in the Takaral Regency even after the finalization of the project. As illustrated, JICA has provided cooperation toward the institutional development so that the outcomes of model projects will be sustained and spread through the developing countries' own capacities.

Infrastructure Supporing the Achievement of the MDGs
The Basis Necessary to Realize the Potential of People

Following World War II, Japan attained its economic growth through developing its infrastructure, productive sectors, and industries. Based on this experience, Japan has provided assistance to developing countries with an emphasis on economic and social infrastructure, thereby greatly contributing to their development. However, it has been realized that the benefits of infrastructure development do not always reach the people in need, and their living and natural environments have occasionally been deteriorated. With this in mind, JICA has redefined infrastructure as "the basis necessary for achieving the development goals — including poverty reduction, the MDGs, and economic growth — and eventually realizing the potential of the people" ("A New Dimension of Infrastructure — Realizing People's Potentials" JICA 2004).

Social infrastructure — including health, sanitation, and water and sewage systems — provides people with infrastructure services necessary for their lives and diversifies their opportunities to take action, thus leading directly to the achievement of poverty reduction and the MDGs. On the other hand, economic infrastructure such as roads, railways, and electricity supports the economic growth of countries and regions and sustains improvement of the qual-

ity of individual life through the redistribution of wealth. In developing countries, however, these infrastructures that support the people's livelihood and economic growth are substantially lacking.

In recent years, it has come to be realized that economic infrastructure is necessary not only for economic growth but also for human development and poverty reduction. For example, the World Bank's research report entitled "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: the Role of Infrastructure" (released in 2003) points out that infrastructure development substantially reduces the child mortality rate.

This recent reacknowledgement of the importance of these infrastructures is based on the recognition that it is difficult to ensure sustainable development only through the assistance focusing on social development. It can also be said that the governments of developing countries will find it difficult to improve their services for the social sector without economic growth and the infrastructures that sustain such growth.

■Concrete Efforts

JICA's Direct and Indirect Contributions toward Achieving the MDGs

The majority of JICA programs directly coincide with the areas covered by the MDGs, or indirectly contribute to the achievement of the MDGs even if they cover different areas. Direct contributions include cooperation in such areas as poverty reduction, basic education, gender equality, health care, and environmental protection. As indicated on the right, JICA's disbursements (in fiscal year 2003) for areas directly related to the MDGs account for the majority of JICA's overall assistance (see Chapter 3 for details).

Moreover, JICA has provided assistance not only in these areas directly related to the MDGs but also in the area of infrastructure development and others that support sustainable economic growth as mentioned earlier, and indirectly contributed to the MDGs' achievement. For example, through supporting a local road maintenance project, JICA has improved access to local medical facilities or elementary and secondary schools and indirectly contributed to the reduction of the child mortality rate (Goal 4) and the maternal mortality rate (Goal 5), as well as the achievement of universal primary education (Goal 2). In addition, JICA's cooperation in mining and manufacturing industry, energy, commerce/trade sectors, etc. has promoted economic growth in developing countries, which will enhance their drive to promote social development related to the MDGs.

Incorporating the MDGs at the Planning Stage

1. Incorporating the MDGs into JICA Country Program

Based on the Japanese government's country-specific

assistance plan for developing countries, JICA has been strengthening its country- and region-specific approach in order to respond thoroughly to the needs of each country or region. The basis for this approach is "JICA Country Program", which outlines our policy on implementing development assistance for each country. In formulating this program, JICA reviews the overall situation on the implementation of the MDGs and constraints for their achievement as well as the national development plan, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP[1]), sectoral programs, such as the sector-wide approach (SWAps[2]), which include each country's strategy to meet the targets of the MDGs. Based on this, JICA sets the priority areas for development assistance in each developing country and enhances each country's efforts toward achieving the MDGs in response to various circumstances that the country faces.

2. Incorporating the MDGs into Issue-Specific Guidelines

As part of strengthening issue-specific approach, JICA formulates issue-specific guidelines ("JICA Thematic Guidelines") that indicate our cooperation principles. These guidelines specify how to implement cooperation programs depending on the issue. In the guidelines on specific issues which are closely related to the MDGs, JICA has identified how overall issue-based approach should be taken and how mid-term strategic plan should be adopted in order to contribute to the MDGs' achievement.

3. Survey of Requests for Assistance

JICA has put the emphasis on a developing country's ownership, and thus, our cooperation is based on requests for assistance from developing countries. Each year, JICA receives requests from each developing county for specific technical cooperation, which address problems and issues confronting each country, through surveys of requests conducted by overseas Japanese embassies and JICA offices. Then, JICA reviews these requests and examines the projects to be approved. Since 2002, the relationship between each requested project and each of the MDGs has been specified in these surveys so that JICA will be able to determine whether each requested project is being planned with adequate consideration given to the MDGs. Such information as the relevance of a requested project to the MDGs' achievement and the degree of its possible contribution is crucial evaluation criteria for determining whether it should be approved.

JICA's Cooperation

The MDGs are the specific objectives of the development agenda outlined in the Millennium Declaration.

JICA is working toward achieving the MDGs and sustaining the outcomes of that achievement by providing assistance based on the principle of "human security". This principle has two aspects:

(1) Perspective: addressing the need for not only "freedom from want" but also "freedom from fear".

(2) Approach: applying both top-down and bottom-up approaches to help developing countries enhance their capacities for dealing with their own problems ("Capacity Development").

Underpinning these efforts is our cooperation in the area of infrastructure development.

Through practical application of the principle of "human security", JICA is contributing to the realization of the MDGs and the broader objectives of the Millennium Declaration.

Share of Assistance in Areas Related to MDGs

MDGs-Related Areas	Share in JICA's Overall Assistance (in FY 2003)
Poverty Reduction (Goal 1)	25%
Basic Education (Goal 2)	4%
Gender Equality (Goal3)	11%
Maternal and Child Health; Reproductive Health (Goals 4 & 5)	3%
Countermeasures for Infectious Diseases (Goal 6)	19%
Environment (Goal 7)	18%
Finance, Trade, Vocational Training, Information and Communications (Goal 8)	13%

* As some of JICA projects are related to several goals of the MDGs, disbursements for the one single project might be calculated as those for several goals.

Share of Assistance in Areas Indirectly Related to the MDGs

Areas Contributing Indirectly to the MDGs	Share in JICA's Overall Assistance (in FY 2003)
Transportation and Travel (Roads, Land Transport, Railways, Maritime Transport, Ports, etc.)	6.5%
Social Infrastructure (Rivers and Erosion Control, Water Resource Development, Urban Planning, etc.)	4.8%
Mining and Manufacturing Industry (Mining Industry, Chemical Industry, Iron and Steel, Machinery Industry, Textile Industry, etc.)	5.5%
Agriculture	9.5%
Livestock	1.8%
Fisheries	2.1%
Energy (Electricity, Gas, Oil, Renewable Energy)	2.6%
Commerce/Trade	1.6%
Tourism	0.5%
Science/Culture	1.6%
Social Welfare	1.5%

[1] PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers): A three-year action plan that aims at poverty reduction. The 1999 annual session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund required developing countries to formulate such a plan as a condition for debt relief and concessional loans for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC).

[2] SWAps (Sector-Wide Approaches): A form of program aid directed to particular sectors. Within SWAps, a developing country's government draws up a sector policy/ strategy (sector development plan) together with bilateral and international donors in such areas as education and health; and proceeds with development and assistance based on this policy/strategy. This is being implemented most actively among African countries.
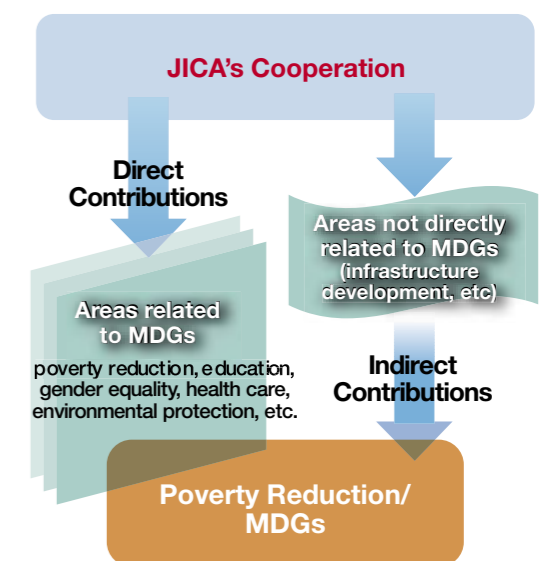
JICA Reform and the MDGs

Since October 2003, JICA, under the leadership of President Sadako Ogata, has engaged in new reforms by reviewing its programs and organization based on three pillars: "field-oriented approach", "human security", and "effectiveness, efficiency, and speed". In concrete, JICA carried out organizational reforms of its headquarters and domestic branches in April 2004 in order to strengthen its system for responding quickly and appropriately to various development issues in developing countries, including the MDGs.

Through this process, JICA made a shift from the former "scheme" (type of program) and sector-specific structure to an issue-oriented structure with more strengthened approach toward development issues such as the MDGs. JICA also established a regional department for Africa to intensify assistance to Africa where the MDGs' achievement is considered the most difficult.

In addition, in October 2004, JICA designated eight of its overseas offices as core offices to be delegated more responsibility and authority to promote field-oriented approach. By expanding this to 30 offices in April 2005, JICA has enhanced the system to respond promptly to the needs of the field, and thus has been pursuing a results-oriented approach that is necessary to address the MDGs.

Improving Aid Effectiveness through Donor Coordination

As indicated clearly in the UN International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002 and the following international debates, it is crucial to increase the resources for the development of developing countries in order to realize the MDGs. At the same time, it is necessary to exert efforts to optimize the limited assistance resources toward the development results.

The MDGs are not going to be achieved through the efforts of one single donor (development assistance agency), because its contributions are just one component of the entire process for achieving the MDGs. Therefore, in order

Incorporating the MDGs at the Planning Stage
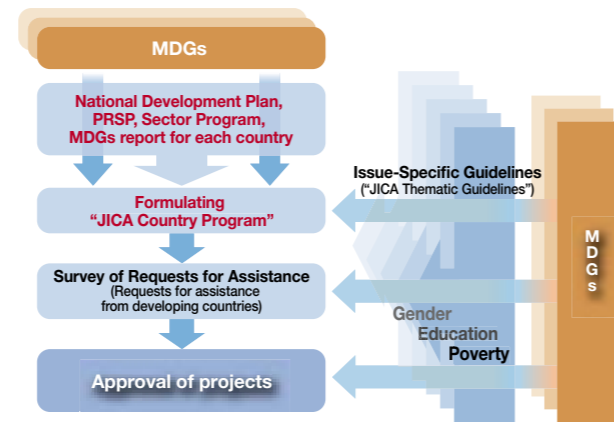
to achieve the MDGs, it is imperative to improve aid effectiveness under the leadership of the developing country's government through coordination among all donors involved in the development of that country.

In many developing countries, aid coordination has become more active and interests in enhancing aid effectiveness have been growing rapidly in international debates on development assistance. Amid such a strong trend regarding development assistance, JICA is working to implement the following specific actions:

1. To always respect the developing country's ownership and make efforts to align JICA's cooperation with the national development plan, poverty reduction strategy (PRS), and sector programs.
2. To promote the program-based approach strategically integrating different types of programs instead of the former scheme-based cooperation. Measures to improve aid predictability in order to support the national development plans of developing countries are also examined.
3. To promote aid harmonization among donors and reduce the burden of developing countries so that the governments can concentrate more on their own development tasks.

Expanding Japanese Public Understanding of Development Issues Including the MDGs

In order to realize the MDGs, wide-ranging efforts by the civil society and private sector are important, in addition to the efforts of ODA-related organizations. Following its reorganization as an independent administrative institution in October 2003, JICA has designated citizens' participation as a crucial pillar of its work and further promoted international cooperation at the citizens' level, including grassroots technical cooperation and dispatch of volunteers, in cooperation with Japanese local governments, NGOs, and university officials.

In addition, through public advocacy and information dissemination, JICA has promoted public understanding of

and participation in international cooperation. Specifically, JICA has conducted seminars and workshops for sharing experiences with those involved in international cooperation, as well as dispatched those visiting Japan as trainees to Japanese schools and other places as lecturers.

■JICA's Policy for Development Cooperation in the MDGs-Related Areas

JICA considers that poverty lies at the bottom of the developing countries' various problems that are complexly intertwined. Poverty not only brings about simple material shortage but also takes out basic human rights and opportunities such as children's opportunity to get a formal education and parents' opportunity to raise healthy children. Confronted by these circumstances, people remain discouraged from improving their livelihood, which creates the causes leading to a vicious circle of wide spread of diseases

and environmental degradation that exacerbates poverty. In addition, it is said that the expansion of poverty and disparity may create an unstable society and lead to conflicts.

In order to cut off this vicious circle of poverty toward the achievement of the principles of the MDGs as well as the Millennium Declaration, JICA has provided assistance in each area related to the MDGs based on the following policies:

Poverty Reduction (Goal 1)

JICA defines poverty as a condition in which "people are deprived of their opportunities to develop capabilities required to lead a basic human life and being excluded from society and development processes".

The structures and other factors leading to poverty and the actual conditions surrounding the poor are varied and complex, differing from country to country and from region to region. JICA consequently studies and formulates its policies for supporting poverty reduction on a country-by-country and region-by-region basis, and implements

Example of JICA's Efforts to Support the Mainstreaming of the MDGs in Developing Countries

Honduras:
Efforts to Promote the Localization of the MDGs

In January 2003, JICA agreed with the UNDP to implement a joint project to support the promotion of the MDGs in Honduras. The project objective was to use the MDGs as a tool to define public policies at the regional, provincial and state levels by increasing awareness of the MDGs among people involved in development at all levels in Honduras. For this reason, JICA and the UNDP jointly held nine regional MDGs workshops targeting 72 municipalities in four provinces primarily in the western region called "the poor corridor", one of the poorest areas in the country.

A wide range of actors involved in development participated in the workshops which were organized in a participatory manner. Participants included local community people and groups, municipalities, church organizations, private enterprises, local NGOs, and international donors. As a result of these workshops, the following concrete results were produced; people's awareness of the MDGs increased especially at the local level; each local government identified its problems, feasible solutions, and necessary actions; and information and knowledge necessary for decision-making were consolidated at the local and provincial levels.

Furthermore, in August 2003, in order to share the experience of the above-mentioned workshops and good practices of capacity development at the local level, a regional MDGs workshop was held with the participation of officials of UNDP and JICA,

The Workshop in Honduras

municipalities, civil society, and NGOs in the Latin American region. This workshop succeeded in stimulating efforts in various countries, such as El Salvador, to address the MDGs.

In addition, the UNDP Honduras office plans to coordinate with JICA to implement a project under the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund. The project aims at establishment of a method to formulate the development indicators and human resource development for their formulation at the municipal level. Although Honduras currently promotes decentralization policies, the census and household survey by the National Bureau of Statistics are insufficient to identify development indicators at the municipal level. Therefore, the government and donors are paying attention to this new UNDP-JICA project which will enable the monitoring of the MDGs' achievement at the local level as well as of the implementation status of Honduras' PRSP in the rural areas.

them by combining the different types of assistance in order to get the better impact of the program as a whole.

In order to apply these approaches to the actual projects, JICA produced a practical handbook for poverty reduction entitled "Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Poverty Reduction" in March 2004 and tries to design and implement the projects that will contribute to poverty reduction more effectively.

Basic Education (Goal 2)

Since there are many factors closely interrelated in the area of education such as teachers, textbooks, curriculum, facilities, administration, social environment, etc., it is necessary to tackle complex issues with a comprehensive approach and take measures best suited to the needs in a flexible manner. In this regard, JICA has worked toward identifying the needs of the field more accurately. Until recently, JICA's efforts have been concentrated on school construction, improving science and mathematics education, and dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) in the area of basic education. However, based on the identified needs, JICA has also been directing its attention to new areas, such as community participation in school management, introduction and dissemination of child-centered learning, and development of the education administrators' capacities.

JICA has set the following priority areas for cooperation in basic education:
1. Quantitative expansion of primary and secondary education
2. Improvement of the quality of primary and secondary education
3. Reduction of gender disparities
4. Promotion of non-formal education for the acquisition of literacy, numeracy, and other life skills
5. Improvement of education management

Gender Equality (Goal 3)

In planning and executing projects, JICA aims at ensuring that all individuals are entitled to human rights and the pursuit of a happy life. To that end, JICA is exerting efforts to promote gender equality by reviewing socio-economic

structures, institutions, and policies that generate gender inequality; by promoting the empowerment of women; and by encouraging women's participation in all stages of the development process, including decision-making.

Health Care (Goals 4, 5, and 6)

Based on the requests from developing countries, JICA engages in cooperation that prioritizes human resource development and capacity development in respecting ownership and sustainability so that those countries can take their own initiatives to develop and improve their health care systems. JICA places particular emphasis on measures to fight infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and parasitic diseases, as well as on efforts to promote reproductive health, including maternal and child health and family planning. In addition to conducting activities at the grassroots level that focus on primary health care, JICA is also actively tackling the improvement of administrative and financial systems for sustainable health care, including a referral system for hospitals (referring and transferring patients) and training of medical personnel, such as doctors, nurses, and clinical technicians.

Natural Environment Conservation (Goal 7)

JICA considers conservation of the natural environment to be an important area of international cooperation that requires immediate action and is actively engaged in addressing the issue. JICA's ultimate goal is to contribute to the preservation of the natural environment and to seek a harmonization of human activities with the environment.

For this, JICA believes that a threefold approach is necessary: (1) a scientific, pragmatic understanding of the current state of the natural environment ("to know"); (2) development of technologies that will prevent environmental degradation and frameworks for utilizing these technologies ("to protect"); and (3) sustainable use of the natural environment ("to use").

Along with assistance to the governments of developing countries, local residents' understanding and their participation are indispensable to the preservation of the natural environment. To this end, JICA promotes the participation of local residents in cooperation projects from the project planning and formulation stages and strives to build a system in which the residents will take the initiative to preserve the natural environment.

In addition, in order to enhance and expand its assistance in the field of environmental conservation, JICA has been engaged in wide-ranging programs that include the dissemination of reforestation techniques, social forestry, preservation of biodiversity, wetland conservation, coral conservation, and management of national parks and other protected areas.

Environmental Management
(Pollution Control) (Goal 7)

Since the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, JICA has been actively addressing the issue of environmental management (pollution control). Compared

with the year before the summit, the scale of development assistance in the field of environmental management became significantly greater in 2003.

Currently, JICA's assistance has been implemented in line with the "Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD)", which is a basic philosophy regarding Japan's international cooperation in the area of environment issued by the Japanese government in 2002 with the aim of supporting the world's sustainable development. Specifically, JICA focuses its efforts on supporting environmental centers, air pollution, acid rain and water pollution countermeasures, waste management, global warming, etc.

Water Resources (Goal 7)

JICA has identified the "promotion of integrated water resources management" as the most important and comprehensive development-strategy goal in addressing the increasingly complex and serious issue of water resources, with four development targets: (1) promoting integrated water resources management, (2) ensuring efficient and sustainable supply of safe water, (3) improving flood control to protect life and property, and (4) conserving the water environment. To address these four issues, JICA engages in promoting the program-based approach and capacity development, coordinating with financial cooperation, providing assistance that takes regional characteristics into consideration, and utilizing Japan's experiences.

Governance (Goal 8)

Considering that it is important that the target country's government takes the initiative to improve governance intrinsically, promote democratization and help democracy take root, JICA supports the target country's government in its efforts to select, build and manage systems on its own initiative. Specifically, JICA's assistance in the area of governance focuses on the building of a democratic system, the improvement of administrative functions, and legal and judicial development.

Private Sector Development (Goal 8)

By actively supporting private sector development and promoting private sector-led development, JICA aims at expanding economic activities in developing countries, increasing employment and raising people's income, and improving their standard of living. In this area, JICA promotes economic growth in developing countries by reviewing the state's roles and providing assistance that stimulates the vitality of the private sector.

In addition, JICA's cooperation is implemented according to the development stage of the private sector in the concerned country. For example, cooperation in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe centers on institution building necessary for industrial development. In Southwest Asia and Africa, where the private sector is still underdeveloped, the emphasis is placed on support for employment creation toward self-sustaining growth.

■ Assistance for Africa

Thirty-four of the world's 50 least developed countries (LDC) are in Africa where the achievement of the MDGs is said to be difficult. Due to the prolonged economic stagnation, the per capita income level remains lower than that of the 1960s, and approximately 40% of Africa's population lives under the absolute poverty line of one dollar a day.

Such stagnation of the African region is said to be largely attributable to unstable political and social structures including frequent internal conflicts, or weak state functions. There are up to 19 countries that have experienced conflicts since the 1990s and four million refugees, or one-third of the world's total, come from this region. These have become serious problems confronting Africa.

In addition, infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, which are taken up in the MDGs, have been rampant in recent years, and the region is left behind from the world economy in the areas of trade, investment, and information. These situations are further exacerbating Africa's poverty. African countries comprise 32 countries at the bottom in the ranking of the human development index (HDI), which combines social development indicators for such areas as health and education.

In order to achieve the MDGs, it is imperative that the entire world unite to strengthen support for Africa.

JICA's Policy for Development Cooperation to African Countries

After the end of the Cold War structure, Japan, together with international organizations such as the United Nations, initiated the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in 1993, and since then, Japan has drawn international attention to the development of Africa. At TICAD III in 2003, Japan presented its basic policy for assistance to Africa composed of three pillars of "human-centered development", "poverty reduction through economic growth" and "consolidation of peace", and announced to keep contributing to Africa's development jointly with the international community and African countries.

Based on Japan's policies for assistance to Africa and the common goals of the international community, such as the MDGs, JICA has set the following policies for development cooperation and strives for the development in Africa, clearly designating "poverty reduction" as the ultimate goal:
1. Contributing toward the MDGs (cooperation for poverty reduction and improvement of the social development indicators)
2. Carrying out programs in which the perspective of "human security" is incorporated (strengthened support for the vulnerable and the community)
3. Promptly implementing reconstruction assistance for post-conflict countries
4. Following-up to TICAD III and promoting collaboration with NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development)

5. Strengthening support for African countries' policy-making processes through the PRSP and others, as well as for efforts toward aid coordination

JICA's Approach to Assisting Africa

As stated earlier, many African countries are facing the severe reality of unstable political and social structures including internal conflicts as well as weak state functions. Under these circumstances, it is critical that the recipient countries have a political and administrative management system which is transparent and democratic (good governance) and an appropriate macro-economic management system for their own development.

Therefore, for those countries where these systems have already been set up or where efforts are being actively exerted for their establishment, JICA has prioritized its assistance for the environment building necessary for sustainable economic growth by strengthening the government's basic functions through PRSP and SWAps.

On the other hand, for those where basic conditions for development have not been in place, JICA, while paying attention to realizing "human security" as well as the MDGs, engages in cooperation focused on the social sector which serves as the foundation of people's lives and livelihood.

With these in mind, JICA's basic approaches to assisting Africa can be summarized as follows. JICA has been providing assistance in an integrated manner that combines these approaches as appropriate for each country's situa-

tion, since there are many cases in which one approach is not sufficient:

1. For countries with improvement of the state's administrative functions and governance through PRSP and sector reforms, assistance will be provided for their further enhancement, which will contribute to sector reform as well as establishment of public financial management.
2. For fragile states (such as post-conflict countries), assistance will be provided in a way that will directly benefit the community people with more focus on swiftness.
3. For countries that fall between — those which are stable but are weak with regard to efforts to strengthen the state's administrative functions — assistance will be provided toward building the foundation for economic development, while primarily focusing on social development.

South-South Cooperation (Asia-Africa Cooperation, Cooperation within the African Region)

Based on Japan's policy for assistance to Africa as announced in TICAD, JICA is also carrying out cooperation by incorporating the perspective of South-South cooperation, with the aim of supporting MDGs' achievement in Africa. Specifically, JICA is engaged in the promotion of cooperation between Asia and Africa and within the African region (including North Africa). Over the past five years, JICA has provided more than 2,000 people from Africa with various training opportunities centering on the MDGs' priority areas.

Sharing Asia's development experiences can be considered an effective method for assistance, in terms of learning lessons from success stories and precedents in Asian countries, especially in Southeast Asia. For this reason, in addition to its past efforts, JICA plans to build a Mechanism for Promoting Cooperation Between Asia and Africa, which will enable administrators from Asia and Africa to gather in one venue, share their experiences and knowledge, and look for and implement the measures to solve Africa's development challenges. The issues to be focused are the following priority areas of the MDGs: rural and agriculture development, development of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and HIV/AIDS.

As a first step, JICA organized an Asia-Africa Partnership Workshop in Kenya in November 2004. There were approximately 100 participants representing government agencies and offices in charge of rural development and private sector development of nine African countries (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Senegal): the secretariat of the NEPAD; government agencies and relevant executing organs of Asian countries, such as Malaysia and Thailand; and international organizations such as FAO and UNDP. The participants addressed and discussed the issues that Africa faces and the related experiences in Asia, and confirmed how they should cooperate each other in the future. After this workshop, the "Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Program" was launched in March 2005. Around 20 people involved in Africa's rural community development visited

Japan and Thailand, and shared knowledge and experiences of rural development in Asia and Africa.

In addition, at the end of 2004, a "Southeast Africa Support Office" was set up in Kenya to be in charge of cooperation between Asia and Africa, and aims to further strengthen cooperation between Asia and Africa.

Cooperation within the African region is also expanding. For example, in order to promote development by the people of Africa and mutual cooperation among the African countries, JICA has started a project for the Sokoine University of Agriculture Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD) in Tanzania as well as a project for the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) which supports secondary educational institutions of three East African countries of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. In this way, JICA supports the African people's initiative toward development, while respecting wisdom and knowledge originating in Africa. In addition, JICA intends to foster human resources in African countries so that they will regard poverty as their own problem and can promote the formulation of concrete action plans for poverty reduction.

■ Direction of Future Efforts

Based on the efforts concerning the MDGs that have been discussed so far, JICA will further focus on the perspective of "human security" toward 2015 and strengthen the following efforts:

1. Improvement of JICA's Framework for Human-Centered Cooperation — Ensuring a "Field-Oriented Approach" to Implement Cooperation Based on "Human Security"

In order to incorporate the perspective of "human security" which focuses on people into the programs, it is important, first of all, for JICA to get the clear idea of their needs through the direct contact with the final beneficiary in the field. JICA considers "field-oriented approach" as a pillar of organizational reform and thus has exerted efforts to build a structure that can realize "human security". In this regard, JICA has planned to transfer 200 members of JICA staff and senior advisors to overseas offices by the end of FY 2006. As the first step, about 130 members were deployed to overseas offices in FY 2004. JICA will continue to speed up the implementation of this "field-oriented approach", and promote cooperation that places people at the center, by taking advantage of these "viewpoints in the field".

2. Establishment of Method for Capacity Development

JICA will contribute to sustainable achievement of the MDGs by incorporating the perspective of capacity development into JICA programs in the following manner:
1) Recognize that JICA's basic role is to promote the capacity development processes of individuals, organizations, and the entire society of the developing country
2) Get a comprehensive idea of capacity not only at the in-

dividual and organizational levels but also at the social level, and the mutual effects
3) Promote a program-based approach in which JICA collaborates and coordinates with other actors in order to achieve the development goals of the developing country
4) Build into JICA's cooperation program from the beginning a mechanism that will sustain and extend the outcomes.

3. Systematization of Experiences in Poverty Reduction Based on Infrastructure Development and Economic Growth and Their Utilization for Africa and Other Regions

JICA considers that Asia's recent experiences of development, based on poverty reduction through infrastructure development and economic growth, should be utilized in efforts toward achieving the MDGs in other regions, including Africa. With reacknowledging the importance of infrastructure, JICA will contribute to the MDGs' achievement through assistance for infrastructure development that will lead to poverty reduction and economic growth in developing countries. The following five perspectives will be taken into account:

1) Infrastructure redefined: Provide assistance for infrastructure development based on the redefined definition of infrastructure as a common basis for realizing the people's potentials.
2) Establishment of people-centered and field-oriented goals: Grasp needs accurately, select and set goals appropriately from a long-term perspective and revise them flexibly.
3) Integrated approach: Draw up an integrated sector program by clarifying the priorities of each infrastructure project toward the program goals and implement each project comprehensively through a program-based approach.
4) Pro-poor project design: Pay attention to expansion of the benefits for the poor and enhancement of their potentials, which are to be realized by basic infrastructure development, from the project designing stage.
5) Reducing the infrastructure gap: Provide technical cooperation to resolve the problem of insufficient infrastructure in developing countries, by grasping different infrastructure needs depending on the development stage and sorting out the role between the private and public sectors in line with their needs.

4. Increasing the Level of Contributions of JICA's Cooperation for the MDGs

JICA, more than before, will seek to expand the level of outcomes resulting from its cooperation toward the MDGs, by positioning its cooperation within the overall development policy framework of each developing country in stronger collaboration and coordination with other donors under the ownership of governments of the developing countries. More concretely, JICA will take the following measures:
1) By attaching importance to an integrated framework of

cooperation in which donors will coordinate their efforts toward poverty reduction under the developing country's ownership, JICA will actively participate in and contribute to the process.

2) JICA will examine the necessary measures for structural improvements and system reforms at overseas offices so that JICA will be able to respond to such aid coordination processes more appropriately and flexibly.

3) JICA will ensure complementarities with financial aid such as budget support and make efforts to align its cooperation with the developing country's budget, so that the level of outcome of JICA's cooperation will be much higher.

5. Quantitative Expansion and Qualitative Improvement of Support for Africa — Approach toward Assistance for Africa and Concrete Efforts

JICA, in promoting assistance to Africa, aims at quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement through the following measures:

1) Expand the share of disbursements for the African region approximately to 20% (in FY 2005) of JICA's overall budget from 17% (in FY 2004) and seek for its further expansion.

2) Further strengthen the structure of implementing cooperation in the field by delegating more authority to overseas offices and setting up regional support offices and field offices for reconstruction assistance.

3) Further enhance the consolidated efforts to address development issues through the local ODA task force {consisting primarily of members from overseas Japanese Embassy and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and JICA overseas offices}.
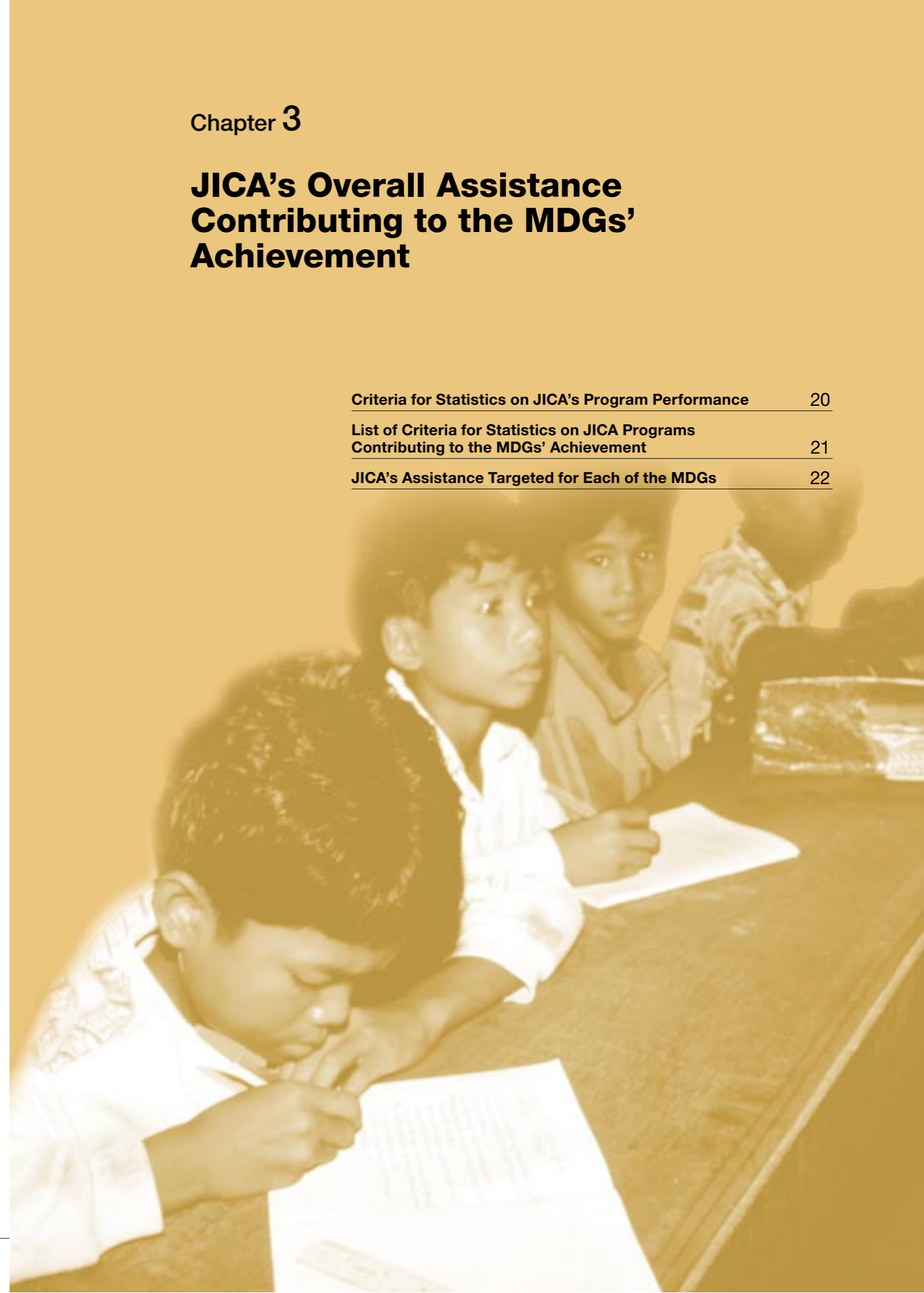
6. Dealing with Pockets of Poverty

International cooperation aimed at achieving the MDGs needs to be implemented by taking into consideration the various situations of developing countries. It is predicted that the Asian and Latin American regions, where there are many middle income countries, have a higher possibility of achieving the MDGs in comparison to the African region. However, there are pockets of poverty which have created national and regional disparities and led to social instability in these regions. Especially, the Asian region has the highest absolute number of people living in poverty. For those countries with pockets of poverty in these regions, JICA will continue to put emphasis on the cooperation that seeks to fill the national and regional gap resulting from the pockets of poverty.

Chapter 3

JICA's Overall Assistance Contributing to the MDGs' Achievement

■ Criteria for Statistics on JICA's Program Performance

The following survey shows statistics on JICA programs from FY 1996 to 2003 which are considered contributed to achieving the MDGs. The following are the range of JICA programs to be classified and calculated and the methods.

1. Scope of Statistics on JICA's Contributions

Fully recognizing the significance of the "UN Millennium Declaration" adopted in September 2000, JICA places the achievement of the MDGs, which have been set to realize the principle of the Declaration, as one of the important pillars of international cooperation and is strengthening its approach to achieving the MDGs.

The purpose of this chapter is to show how JICA's strategy toward MDGs is reflected in its programs in terms of program disbursements during the eight-year period (1996-2003) centering on 2000, the year the MDGs were agreed.

2. Types of JICA Programs

The types of JICA programs are classified as follows: (1) Acceptance of Trainees; (2) Dispatch of Experts; (3) Supply of Equipment; (4) Technical Cooperation Projects; (5) Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers; (6) Development Studies; (7) Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency; (8) Studies for Grant Aid Projects; and (9) Grassroots Technical Cooperation, etc.

3. Regions

In JICA's classification, targeted regions for assistance are divided into the following six areas:
(1) Asia (including Central Asia and the Caucasus, excluding the Middle East)
(2) Middle East (from Afghanistan in the east to the Sahara Desert in the south)
(3) Africa (excluding the Middle East)
(4) North America/Latin America
(5) Oceania
(6) Europe
(7) Others (if extending over two regions)

4. Method of Classification/Calculation of JICA Programs Contributing to Achieving MDGs and Targets

Since 2002, at the survey of requests for assistance in various countries, JICA has examined whether sufficient consideration to the MDGs was given into each requested project by specifying its relationship to the MDGs. However, JICA's categories of program classification[1] do not necessarily correspond to the goals/targets of the MDGs. There are some programs that contribute to multiple goals/targets and that are not easily classified under the single goal/target of MDGs. Therefore, classification/calculation

in this chapter is based on JICA's own criteria of classification.

For example, JICA defines poverty as the "state in which people are deprived of their opportunities to develop capabilities required to lead a basic human life and being excluded from society and development processes". Therefore, all JICA programs aimed at poverty reduction are classified as those contributing for Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), and are not subdivided under Target 1 and Target 2.

With regard to the assistance in the area of education, JICA has not made separation between primary and secondary education. Therefore, programs for both primary and secondary education are counted as those contributing for Goal 2 (achieve universal primary education).

In the area of health care, there are many projects that have contributed to two goals (Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, and Goal 5: Improve maternal health). Therefore, in this area, classification/calculation has been made with Goal 4 and Goal 5 combined. For example, the "Project of Human Resource Development in Reproductive Health in Bangladesh" has been carried out for strengthening the clinical care (supply of emergency obstetrical services and care of newborn babies) and training function of the Maternal and Child Health Research Institute. This project has contributed to improving the health of both mothers and children.

In addition, since there are some programs contributing to more than one goal, double counting of programs under multiple goals is permitted while, in order to clarify the breakdown of program disbursements by targets, double counting of programs under multiple targets of the same goal (and between targets both under Goal 4 and Goal 5) is not permitted. However, with regard to Goal 8, JICA's cooperation does not necessarily fall into every target under this goal (disbursements have covered only targets 12, 16, and 18), and double counting of programs is exceptionally permitted under the targets of Goal 8.

The following list shows the categories of classification and calculation of JICA programs contributing to achieving each goal and target of MDGs.

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[1] JICA uses two types of classification methods: classification by Global Issues (environment, gender/WID, infectious diseases, education, poverty reduction, support for persons with disabilities, peace-building, and governance); and classification by sectors which has been done in annual reports: {(1) Planning/administration; (2) Public works/Utilities; (3) Agriculture/ forestry/ fisheries; (4) Mining and manufacturing; (5) Energy; (6) Business and tourism; (7) Human resources; (8)Health/medical care; (9) Welfare; and (10) others}. In this report, we have used the categories for classifying Global Issues, and for areas in which these categories were not applicable, we have used the categories for classifying sectors as of annual reports that covers the 10 areas mentioned above.

■ List of Criteria for Statistics on JICA Programs Contributing to the MDGs' Achievement

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

TG 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Based on the JICA's definition, all poverty related programs have been counted. The specific categories of classification are as follows (no clasification under target 1 and 2): ① Direct support for the poor: 　Directly targeting the poor, including individuals, households, villages and other communities, etc. ② Support through local communities: 　Mainly targeting the poor as beneficiaries in communities formed by provincial/prefectural administration, NGOs, and markets ③ Support for policies and institutions: 　Targeting the poor
TG 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

TG 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able, to complete a full course of primary schooling	Based on JICA's categories of classification[1], programs concerning primary and secondary education have been counted in the area of education.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

TG 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	All programs related to Gender/WID have been counted based on JICA's definition. The following are specific categories of classification: ① WID programs: 　Programs that target women as beneficiaries and deal with the practical needs of women. The overall goal is to fulfill the strategic needs of women. ② Gender Equality Programs: 　Programs that focus on gender equality and promotion of women's empowerment and respond to strategic gender-related needs. ③ Gender-Related Programs: 　Programs that incorporate ideas and measures toward enhancing gender equality in the planning and implementation stages, although gender equality and women's empowerment are not the overall goals nor objectives of programs

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality / Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Programs for achieving the following specific goals set by JICA in the areas of reproductive health have been counted as those contributing to Goal 4 and Goal 5.

Goal 4 TG 5	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	① Reduction of child mortality and diseases 　• Dissemination of child care and improvement in its quality
Goal 5 TG 6	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	② Improvement of maternal health 　• Safe childbirth 　• Spread of care before, during, and after delivery and improvement in their quality 　• Improvement of maternal nutrition 　• Extention of maternal protection and prevention, and care of artificial abortion
Goal 4 & 5		Programs for achieving the following goals have been counted as those contributing to both Target 5 and Target 6 ③ Reduction of unwanted pregnancies 　• Education on family planning 　• Supply of information, spread of family planning services and care, and improvement in their quality 　• Improvement of access to birth control and contraceptives (pills) 　• Supply of information and services related to reproductive health for adolescents ④ HIV/AIDS, sexually-transmitted infections (STI) 　• Prevention, treatment, and care of STI 　• Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

TG 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Based on JICA's definition, programs regarding HIV/AIDS have been picked out from the area of infectious diseases, and counted. Programs related to HIV/AIDS have also been counted in the area of community health.
TG 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Programs related to tuberculosis, malaria and parasites and polio, as well as programs related to safe water and community health (excluding HIV/AIDS) have been counted in the area of infectious diseases.
TG 7 & 8		Programs concerning basic education, community health and health administration, medical equipment, and public sanitation have been counted as those contributing to both Target 7 and Target 8.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Based on JICA's definition, all programs corresponding the following 14 categories of classifications have been counted under each target in the area of environment.

TG 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	① Measures against air pollution; ② Measures against water pollution; ③ Measures against complex pollution and public hazards; ④ Energy conservation and alternative energy sources; ⑤ Forest conservation and afforestation; ⑥ Disaster prevention; ⑦ Biodiversity; ⑧ Natural resource management; ⑨ Environmental education; ⑩ Environmental administration and management; ⑪ Capacity development for complex environmental issues
TG 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	⑫ Water supply/drinking water
TG 11	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Programs related to the following categories of classification have been counted from the perspective that improvement of inappropriate waste disposal and the lack of sewerage systems are closely linked to the living condtion of slum dwellers[2]. ⑬ Waste disposal; ⑭ Sewerage

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

TG 12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally	Programs concerning financial services and trade have been counted.
TG 16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	Based on JICA's categories of classification[1] in the area of education, programs related to vocational training and education on industrial technology have been counted.
TG 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Programs for achieving the the following goals set by JICA have been counted in the area of information and communications. ① Capacity development to formulate IT policies, ② Human resource management in the area of IT, ③ Development of communication infrastructure, ④ Enhancement of effectiveness and efficiency of programs in various areas by utilizing IT, ⑤ Enhancement of effectiveness and efficiency of assistance by utilizing IT

*1　JICA's categories of program classification in the area of education: ① Education administration; ② Pre-school education; ③ Primary and secondary education; ④ Secondary education in technology; ⑤ Tertiary education; ⑥ Others (assistance to special schools such as schools for disabled children and music schools); ⑦ Non-formal education: ⑧ Vocational training and industrial technology education
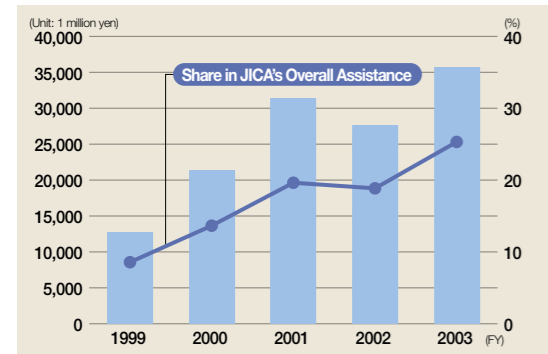
*2　At the initial stage, TG10 was related only to "safe drinking water", but later, "basic sanitation" has been included. Consequently, indicator 31 (proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural), considered as the indicator for TG11, has now been changed to the one for TG10. Therefore, programs related to "waste disposal" and "sewerage" considered to contribute to sustainable access to improved sanitation have been calculated under TG11.

<Reference> Since there are programs contributing to multiple goals, double counting of programs under multiple goals is permitted. However, in order to clarify the breakdown by each target, double counting of programs is not permitted under multiple targets of the same goal. Only programs contributing to Goal 8 would include those double counted under multiple targets because it was difficult to subdivide programs into all targets of Goal 8.
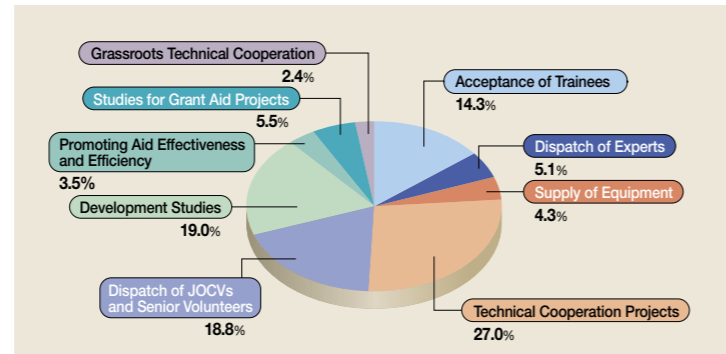
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger (TG 1 & 2)

1.Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Goal 1 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

40,000 / 40
35,000 / 30
30,000
25,000 / 20
20,000
15,000 / 10
10,000
5,000
0 / 0
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

3.Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 2.4%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 5.5%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 3.5%
- Development Studies 19.0%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 18.8%
- Technical Cooperation Projects 27.0%
- Acceptance of Trainees 14.3%
- Dispatch of Experts 5.1%
- Supply of Equipment 4.3%

2.Share by Region

(%)
100 / Others, Europe, Africa, Middle East, Latin America, Oceania, Asia
80
60
40
20
0
2000 2003 (FY)

JICA's efforts in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger substantially increased over the past five years. In terms of disbursements, the assistance targeted at Goal 1 in FY 2000 increased by 67.5% compared to FY 1999, and by 29.1% in FY 2003 compared to FY 2002. Its proportion in JICA's overall assistance remarkably increased as well (Fig. 1). These increases resulted from the following factors: the general meeting organized jointly by the World Bank and IMF in 1999 passed a resolution calling on developing countries to formulate "Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)"; the MDGs were adopted; and JICA has recently emphasized poverty reduction and mainstreamed poverty reduction in its programs.

According to Figure 2 which illustrates the share of assistance by region, the assistance for the Asian region, where the regional disparity has increased, accounts for 43% of the total in FY 2003. In the same year, the assistance for the Middle East region, where reconstruction assistance for Afghanistan was implemented, increased by 6.8% compared to FY 2000.
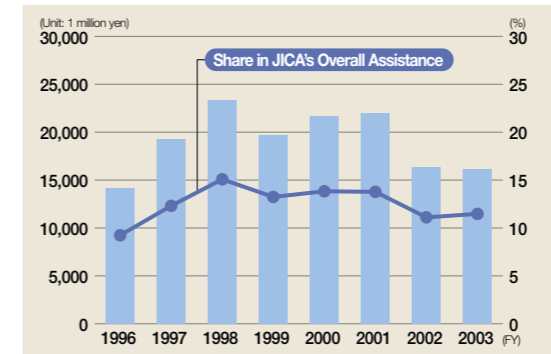
According to Figure 3 which shows the share of assistance by different types of programs, technical cooperation projects accounts for a large proportion, 27% of JICA's overall assistance in FY 2003.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education (TG 3)

1.Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Goal 2 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

10,000 / 10
9,000 / 9
8,000 / 8
7,000 / 7
6,000 / 6
5,000 / 5
4,000 / 4
3,000 / 3
2,000 / 2
1,000 / 1
0 / 0
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

3.Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 1.2%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 5.7%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 1.0%
- Development Studies 8.0%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 53.5%
- Acceptance of Trainees 12.3%
- Dispatch of Experts 1.5%
- Technical Cooperation Projects 16.8%

2.Share by Region

(%)
100 / Others, Europe, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania, Asia
80
60
40
20
0
1997 2000 2003 (FY)

JICA's assistance in the area of education (primary and secondary formal education) and its proportion in JICA's overall assistance (Fig. 1) grew steadily over the past eight years. In FY 2000, in particular, disbursements and the share of assistance targeted for Goal 2 in JICA's overall assistance substantially increased by 48% and 45%, respectively, over the previous fiscal year. This is the result of JICA's emphasis on the "Dakar Framework for Action" adopted at the World Education Forum in 2000 and the MDGs adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in the same year.

According to Figure 2, the share of assistance for the African region has been constantly large since FY 1997 and amounted to 36% of the total in FY 2003. This is because JICA has designated the Sub-Saharan Africa region, where the spread of primary education has been stagnant, as the target region for improving the enrollment rate in primary school.

With regard to the assistance by type of program in FY2003 (Fig.3), the dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers comprise a high proportion at 53.5% of the total since many primary and secondary school teachers were sent out as JOCVs.
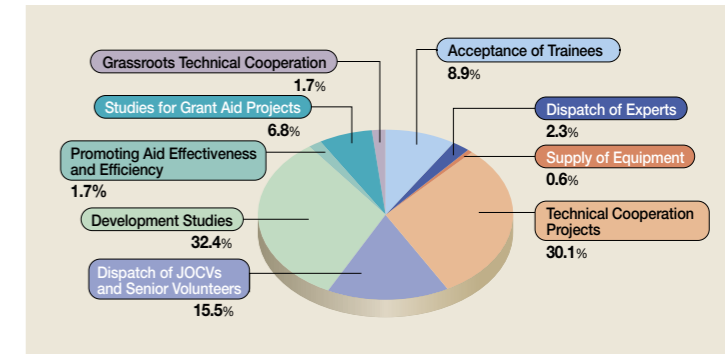
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women (TG 4)

1.Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Goal 3 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

30,000 / 30
25,000 / 25
20,000 / 20
15,000 / 15
10,000 / 10
5,000 / 5
0 / 0
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

3.Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 1.7%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 6.8%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 1.7%
- Development Studies 32.4%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 15.5%
- Acceptance of Trainees 8.9%
- Dispatch of Experts 2.3%
- Supply of Equipment 0.6%
- Technical Cooperation Projects 30.1%

2.Share by Region

(%)
100 / Europe, Others, Africa, Middle East, Latin America, Oceania, Asia
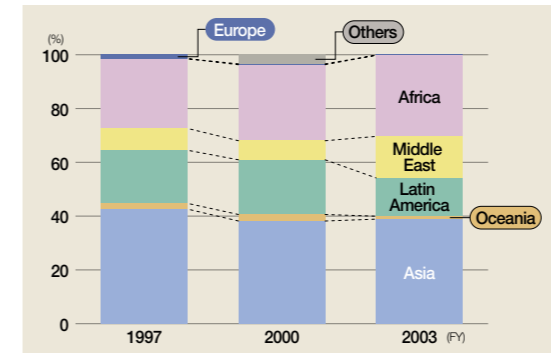80
60
40
20
0
1997 2000 2003 (FY)

JICA's assistance in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment has been growing almost every year ever since 1991, when the Office for Promotion of Environment and WID (the current Gender Equality Team) was set up. Particularly in FY 1996-1998, JICA's assistance increased substantially. This is mainly because JICA placed priority on assistance in this area, as a result of international recognition of the concept of "Gender Mainstreaming" at the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995.

According to Figure 2, the assistance for the Middle East increased by 59.6% in FY 2003 compared to FY 1997. This is because, since 2002, JICA has prioritized assistance for this region, where women's role in society has been restricted, including cooperation projects implemented as a part of the reconstruction assistance for Afghanistan.
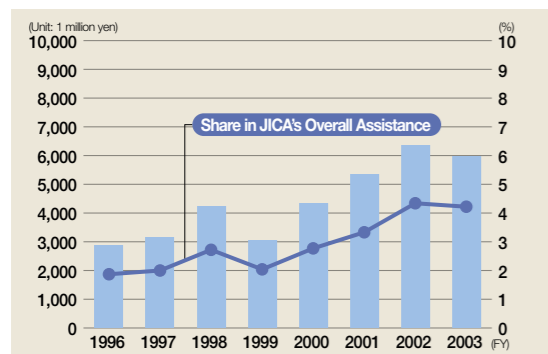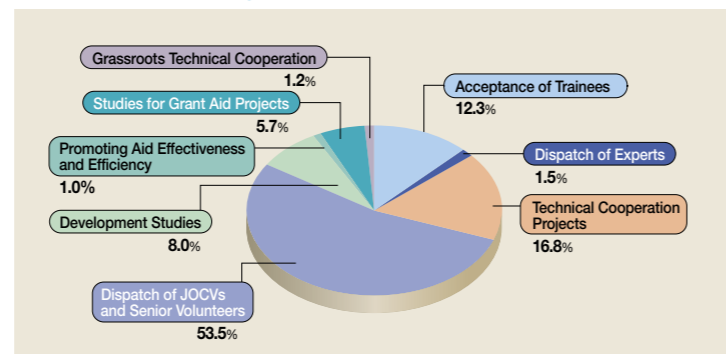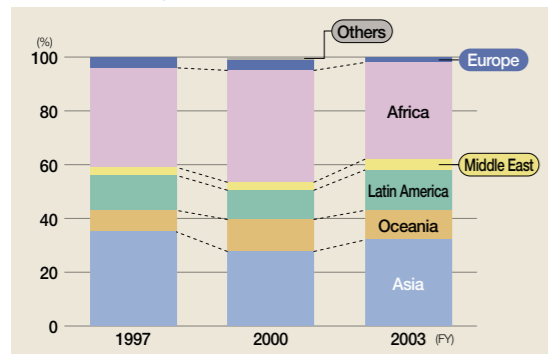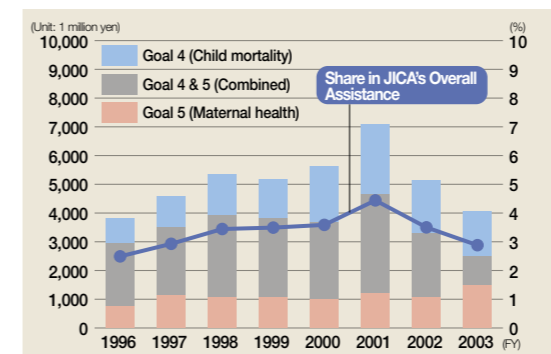
With regard to the assistance by type of program (Fig. 3), development studies and technical cooperation projects take large proportions, making up 32.4% and 30.1%, respectively, of the total assistance in FY 2003.
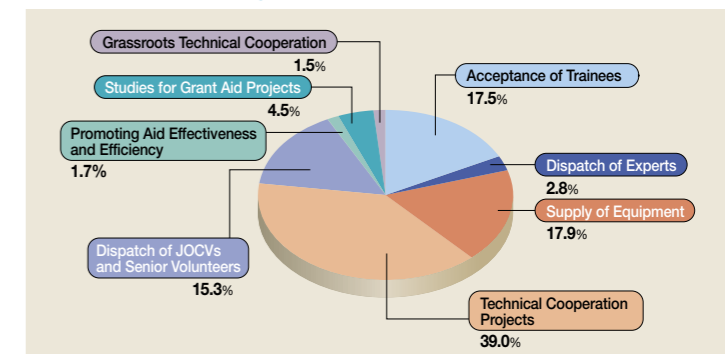
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality (TG 5)   Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health (TG 6)

1.Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Goal 4 & 5 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

- Goal 4 (Child mortality)
- Goal 4 & 5 (Combined)
- Goal 5 (Maternal health)
- Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

10,000 / 10
9,000 / 9
8,000 / 8
7,000 / 7
6,000 / 6
5,000 / 5
4,000 / 4
3,000 / 3
2,000 / 2
1,000 / 1
0 / 0
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

3.Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 1.5%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 4.5%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 1.7%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 15.3%
- Acceptance of Trainees 17.5%
- Dispatch of Experts 2.8%
- Supply of Equipment 17.9%
- Technical Cooperation Projects 39.0%

2.Share by Region

(%)
100 / Europe, Africa, Middle East, Latin America, Oceania, Asia
80
60
40
20
0
1997 2000 2003 (FY)

The assistance for reducing child mortality and maternal mortality, as well as its proportion in JICA's overall assistance (Fig. 1), increased in FY1996 - 2001. In FY 2001, the level of disbursements notably increased by 26.5% over the previous fiscal year. This is because JICA has placed emphasis on assistance in GII-related areas including reproductive health based on the "Global Issues Initiative on Population and AIDs (GII)" announced by the Government of Japan at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994. In addition, JICA increased its assistance in response to the MDGs adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000. However, the assistance targeted for Goal 4 and 5 has shown the tendency to decrease since FY 2002 due to the increase in newly prioritized assistance to countermeasures against HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, based on the "Okinawa Infectious Disease Initiative" announced during the Kyushu/Okinawa Summit in 2000.

According to Figure 2, the assistance for the Asian region, which includes prioritized countries for assistance under the GII, maintained a large share in FY1997-2003, amounting to approximately half of the total. This region is followed by the African region and the Latin America region, which received almost the other half of the total assistance.
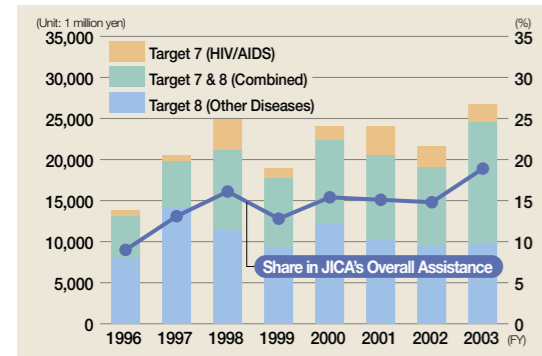
According to Figure 3, technical cooperation projects take a large share, 39% of the total assistance in FY 2003.
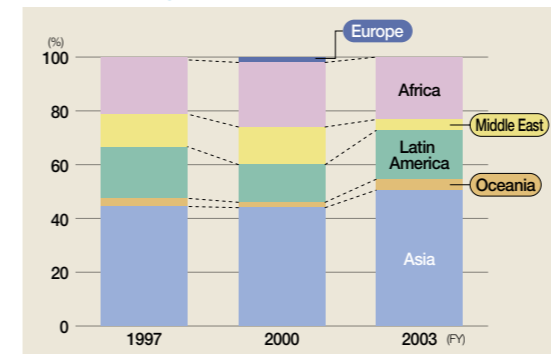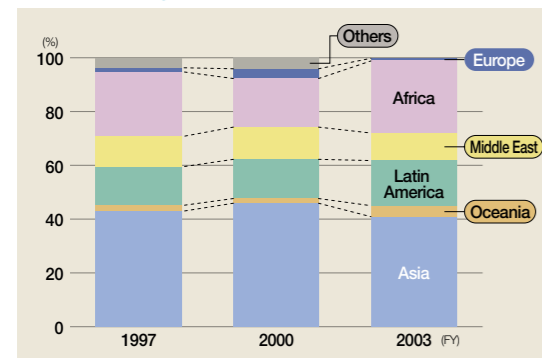
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases (TG 7: HIV/AIDS, TG 8: Malaria and Other Major Diseases)

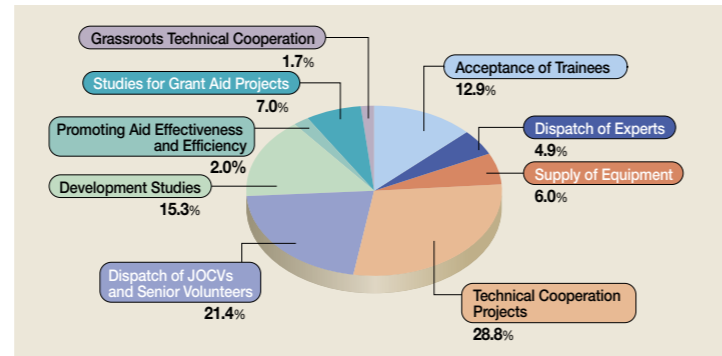### 1. Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Goal 6 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

- Target 7 (HIV/AIDS)
- Target 7 & 8 (Combined)
- Target 8 (Other Diseases)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

2. Share by Region

(%)

Others
Europe
Africa
Middle East
Latin America
Oceania
Asia

1997 2000 2003 (FY)

3. Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 1.7%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 7.0%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 2.0%
- Development Studies 15.3%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 21.4%
- Acceptance of Trainees 12.9%
- Dispatch of Experts 4.9%
- Supply of Equipment 6.0%
- Technical Cooperation Projects 28.8%

The assistance targeted for TG 8 comprises a large proportion of total assistance for Goal 6 due to the fact that TG 7 is applied only to HIV/AIDS, while TG 8 is applied to many infectious diseases, including malaria and tuberculosis. In addition, the targeted assistance for both TG 7 and TG 8 also occupies a large share, approximately half of the total.

Based on its domestic experiences in combating tuberculosis and eradicating polio, the Japanese government announced such international initiatives as the "Global Issues Initiative on Population and AIDS" in 1994, "Global Parasite Control for the 21st Century" (Hashimoto Initiative) at the Birmingham Summit in 1998, and "Okinawa Infectious Disease Initiative" at the Kyushu/Okinawa Summit in 2000. In the wake of these international initiatives, JICA's assistance in the area of infectious diseases has been steadily increasing (Fig. 1).

Since the adoption of the MDGs in 2000, it has become widely recognized that the international community must cooperate to prevent the spread of HIV infection. Priority has been placed on assistance for Africa in response to the growing needs of Africa, where the HIV infection rate is high (Fig. 2).
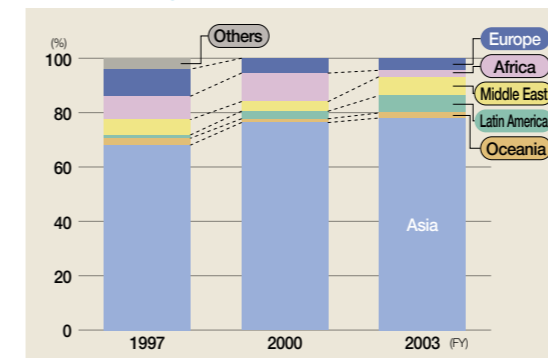
According to Figure 3, technical cooperation projects and dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers take a large share of the total assistance in FY2003.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (TG 9: Environment, TG 10: Safe Drinking Water, and TG 11: Improvement of Slums)

1. Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Goal 7 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

- Target 9 (Environment)
- Target 10 (Safe Drinking Water)
- Target 11 (Improvement of Slum)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

2. Share by Region

(%)

Others
Europe
Africa
Middle East
Latin America
Oceania
Asia

1997 2000 2003 (FY)

3. Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 1.0%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 5.6%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 1.1%
- Development Studies 31.8%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 5.1%
- Acceptance of Trainees 18.5%
- Dispatch of Experts 5.6%
- Supply of Equipment 0.8%
- Technical Cooperation Projects 30.6%

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, JICA has placed more emphasis on implementing assistance in the area of environment. Especially in 1997, the assistance in this area grew by 18.8% over the previous year, and its proportion in JICA's overall assistance increased to 19.1% from 16.4%. This is because JICA responded to the Japanese government's announcement to promote the "Initiatives for Sustainable Development (ISD) toward the 21st Century" at the United Nations Special Plenary Session on Environment and Development in the same year. Japan also hosted the "Third Conference of Parties to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3)" and declared the "Kyoto Initiative" at this conference.

According to Figure 2, in FY1997 – 2003, the assistance for the Asian region, which has carried a large environmental burden, amounted to a large portion, 48% of the total in FY 2003.

According to Figure 3, development studies and technical cooperation projects take up large portions, accounting for 31.8% and 30.6%, respectively, of the total assistance in FY 2003.

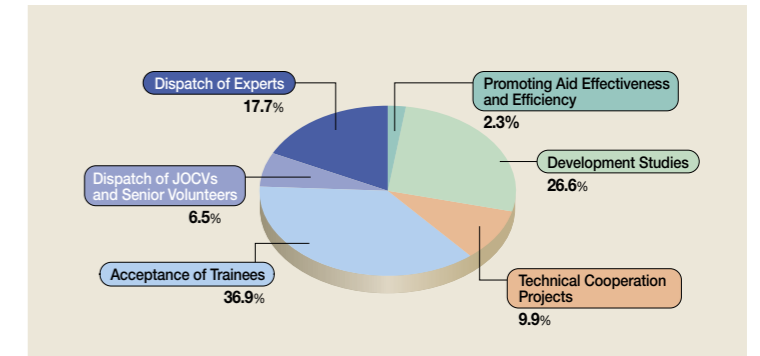## Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development (TG 12: Trade and Finance)

1. Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Target 12 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

2. Share by Region

(%)

Others
Europe
Africa
Middle East
Latin America
Oceania
Asia

1997 2000 2003 (FY)

3. Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Dispatch of Experts 17.7%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 6.5%
- Acceptance of Trainees 36.9%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 2.3%
- Development Studies 26.6%
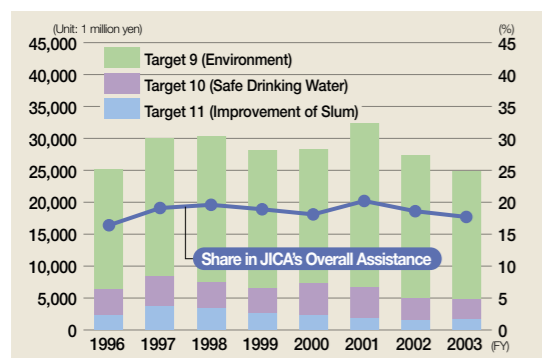- Technical Cooperation Projects 9.9%

Although the share of JICA's assistance in the area of financial services and trade is not so big compared to that of other areas, disbursements and the proportion of such disbursements in this area (Fig. 1) grew over the past eight years. JICA has been expanding efforts in this area because of the following reasons: 1) the universal framework of free trade was created as a result of the establishment of the WTO in 1995, 2) the issues of trade and finance have been recognized not only as the matter of state security but also the one of "human security" since the Asian economic crisis in 1997, and 3) the importance of capacity development was recognized under the "Strategic APEC Plan" in 2000 and at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha in 2001.

According to Figure 2, the assistance for the Asian region accounted for a large proportion in FY1997 – 2003 since JICA increased assistance in response to the Asian financial and economic crisis in 1997 as well as to the needs of the economies in transition. In FY 2003, the assistance for the Asian region made up 78% of the total.
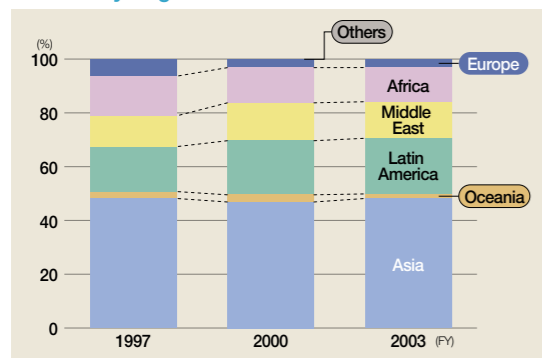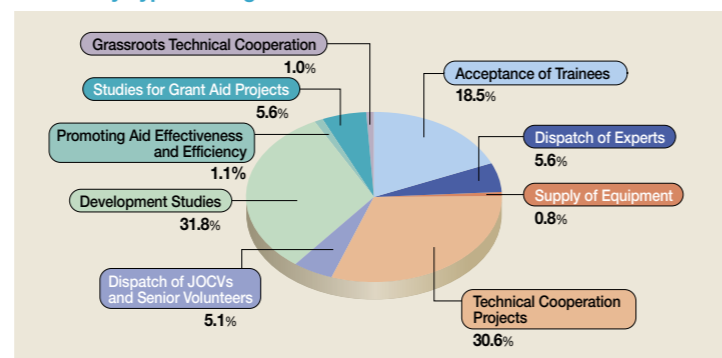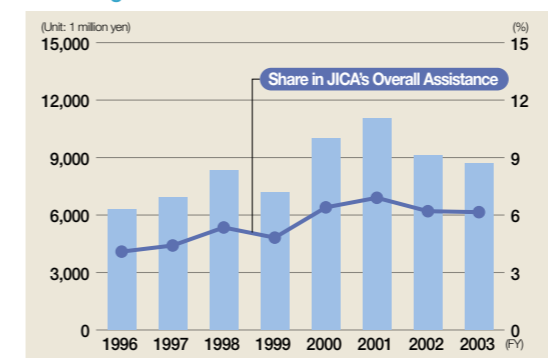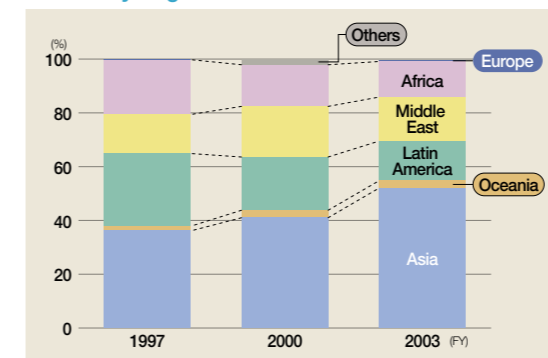
In this area, JICA's assistance has been focused on human resource development and institutional strengthening, and great impacts at the national level can be achieved by relatively small-sized assistance. The major types of the program are acceptance of trainees, dispatch of experts, technical cooperation projects, and development studies.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development (TG 16: Vocational Training/Industrial Technology Education)

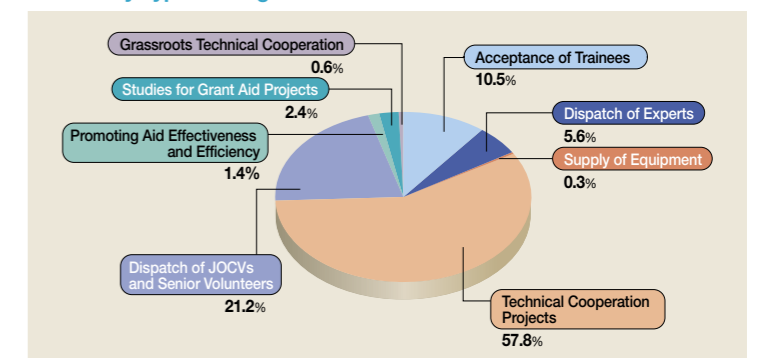### 1. Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Target 16 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

2. Share by Region

(%)

Others
Europe
Africa
Middle East
Latin America
Oceania
Asia

1997 2000 2003 (FY)

3. Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Grassroots Technical Cooperation 0.6%
- Studies for Grant Aid Projects 2.4%
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency 1.4%
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers 21.2%
- Acceptance of Trainees 10.5%
- Dispatch of Experts 5.6%
- Supply of Equipment 0.3%
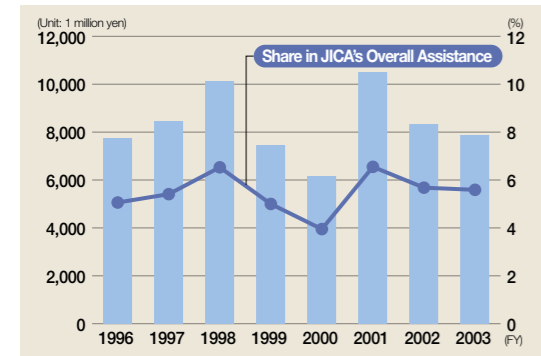- Technical Cooperation Projects 57.8%

JICA's assistance in the area of education has traditionally focused on tertiary education and vocational training. However, since the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) in 1990, JICA has placed priority on basic education reflecting the trend of development assistance in the international community. Consequently, the assistance in the area of vocational training and its proportion, while showing slight increases over the past eight years, has basically remained unchanged (Fig 1).

According to Figure 2, the assistance for the Asian region constantly occupied a large portion every fiscal year, amounting to 52% of JICA's total assistance in FY 2003.
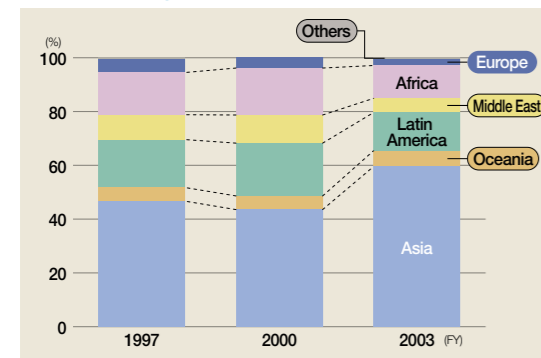
According to Figure 3, technical cooperation projects comprise a large share, accounting for 57.8% of JICA's total assistance in FY 2003.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
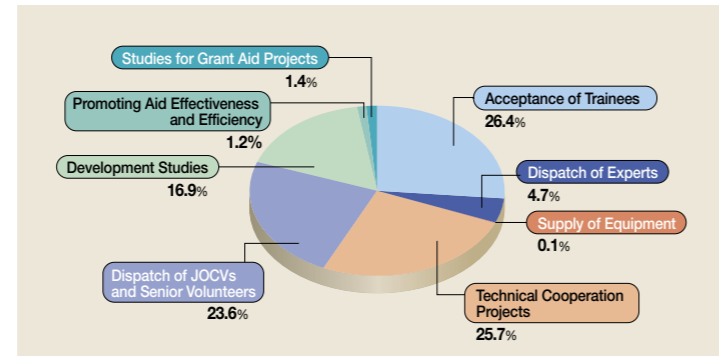### (TG 18: Information and Communications)

1.Disbursements and Share of Assistance Targeted for Target 18 in JICA's Overall Assistance

(Unit: 1 million yen)

Share in JICA's Overall Assistance

12,000 / 12
10,000 / 10
8,000 / 8
6,000 / 6
4,000 / 4
2,000 / 2
0 / 0

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 (FY)

3.Share by Type of Program in Fiscal Year 2003

- Studies for Grant Aid Projects **1.4%**
- Promoting Aid Effectiveness and Efficiency **1.2%**
- Development Studies **16.9%**
- Dispatch of JOCVs and Senior Volunteers **23.6%**
- Acceptance of Trainees **26.4%**
- Dispatch of Experts **4.7%**
- Supply of Equipment **0.1%**
- Technical Cooperation Projects **25.7%**

2.Share by Region

(%)
100
80
60
40
20
0

1997 2000 2003 (FY)

Others / Europe / Africa / Middle East / Latin America / Oceania / Asia

JICA's assistance in the area of information and communications remained constant around at 5% of JICA's total assistance in FY1996-2003 (Fig. 1). In particular, JICA has actively promoted assistance toward resolving the international digital divide since the adoption of the "Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society (IT Charter)" at the Kyushu/Okinawa Summit in July 2000 and the MDGs in September of the same year. As a result, disbursements in this area increased substantially in FY 2001, by 70% over the previous fiscal year.

According to Figure 2, the assistance for the Asian region takes a large share, amounting to 60% of JICA's total assistance in FY 2003. The growth rate in FY 2000 - 2003 was also very high at 24%. This is because JICA has placed higher priority on assistance for ASEAN member countries in the wake of the "e-ASEAN" (initiative to promote the utilization of information and communication technology in the ASEAN region) in 2000.

According to Figure 3, the acceptance of trainees comprises the largest portion of the total assistance followed by technical cooperation projects. In this way, JICA has been providing assistance primarily for human resource development and institution and policy planning in the field of IT. In addition, JICA has dispatched many system engineers as JOCVs.

Chapter **4**

JICA's Cooperation Approach and Examples of Good Practice in the MDGs-Related Areas