

A

● **Accountability**

Responsibility to furnish adequate and accurate explanations to citizens and the people of a recipient country regarding content, financial affairs, and reasons behind decisions when proceeding with development aid and international cooperation activities and programs.

● **Aftercare cooperation**

Additional cooperation, including provision of equipment and dispatch of experts after completion of a project. In addition, as a part of aftercare cooperation, in the Acceptance of Technical Training Participants Program and Youth Invitation Program, support is given to the establishment and management of alumni associations for such groups, and reference materials are sent to former training participants after their return to their home countries.

● **Aid fatigue**

A situation where aid from developed countries either fails to increase, or decreases. Causes include worsening financial affairs and economic downturn as well as lack of recognizable aid effects, leading to doubts about aid and thus, sometimes making it difficult to gain support for increasing aid budgets.

● **Aid for increase of food production (2KR)**

Under this grant aid scheme, developing countries are helped to achieve self-sufficiency through the provision of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery.

B

● **Basic design study (B/D)**

Japan's Grant Aid Programs are initiated in line with decisions (generally based on JICA's own B/D) made by the Japanese government on matters such as suitability and content. These studies aim to explore a project's potential and to create optimum plans for its realization. The main topics include basic design, construction costs, work processes, alternative plans, economic and technical feasibility, financial concerns, and administrative systems.

● **Basic human needs (BHN)**

The idea is to find ways of providing aid for direct use to people with low incomes instead of prior forms of aid that emphasized economic development. BHN refers specifically to basic living needs such as food, housing, clothing, safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, health care and education.

● **Bilateral aid**

An ODA category denoting aid between a developed country and a developing country. Its benefits include provision of flexible, detailed aid and furtherance of friendly relations between the two sides, since the aid policies and achievements of the donor* leave a direct impression on the recipient.

● **(Convention on) Biological Diversity**

A convention providing protection for biological diversity and encouraging sustainable use of natural resources in order to prevent any further

extinction of biological species from the global perspective. The convention calls for the comprehensive conservation of biological diversity on three levels: habitat, species, and genes.

C

● **Capacity-building**

A concept referring to the raising of the recipient's ability to execute and administer the process of institution building, i.e., the process whereby the agent of implementation achieves self-reliance.

● **Common Agenda**

Global issues* such as the environment, population, and HIV/AIDS, jointly stipulated and addressed by Japan and the United States of America.

● **Community Empowerment Program**

A program started in fiscal 1997 on the basis of the Global Welfare Initiatives proposed by Japan at the Lyon Summit in 1996. Support related to maternal and child health; welfare of the elderly, the disabled, and children; poverty alleviation measures are commissioned to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the regions concerned (local NGOs) by JICA.

● **Coordinator**

Personnel in charge of negotiations with the recipient country, who contact the related persons, manage funds, etc., in technical cooperation projects, projects involving Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) dispatch, and field dispatch study teams.

● **Core support for important policies**

Direct support for pivotal institutions within governments responsible for formulation of important policies such as financial and monetary policy, industrial policy, and regional policy concerned with transition to a market economy. Such support is a typical form of intellectual aid involving policy support. The Japanese government has implemented "market economy-type development studies" to support the introduction of a market economy and "a program of core support for important policies."

● **Counterparts**

Local technical experts who work together with JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) sent to developing countries to provide technical assistance and who receive technical instruction from these JICA experts or JOCV.

D

● **DAC list**

The DAC list includes recipient countries and regions included in aid statistics compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and is divided into two parts. Part I consists of developing countries and Part II of countries in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Singapore, where development is relatively advanced.

● **DAC New Development Strategy**

A long-term aid strategy for the 21st century adopted by the

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in May 1996. Japan played a leading role in its formulation. A “new global partnership” to realize common development goals based on a division of responsibility between developing and developed nations was proposed. Goals fall into the three categories of economic welfare, social development, and sustainable environmental potential. Specific targets include reducing the portion of people living in extreme poverty, providing universal primary education in all countries, and reducing infant and maternal mortality.

● Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was formed in 1961 as a subordinate agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). DAC exchanged aid information, adjusts aid policies, and examines the implementation of aid by member countries and their aid policies. Where necessary, it also gives advice to member countries. As of 2001, DAC consisted of 22 developed countries as well as the European Union (EU).

● Digital divide

The gap between those who have access to information and those who do not. Describes the further widening economic gap caused by the wealthy, who continue to increase their economic power by obtaining information using computers and communications equipment, thereby distancing themselves economically from the poor.

● Donor

A country or organization that provides aid. In contrast, “recipient” refers to a developing country that receives aid.

E

● Empowerment

When individual awareness, independent decision-making capabilities, and economic, social, legal, and political power is obtained and exercised, being able to make decisions by oneself helps erase social inequalities.

F

● Food aid (KR)

Under this grant aid scheme, Japan offers aid on the basis of the Food Aid Convention (FAC) of 1986; it is committed to providing the equivalent of at least 300,000 tons of wheat annually. In line with the wheat conversion method stipulated in the FAC, Japan provides the funds needed for developing countries to purchase rice, wheat, maize and other cereals.

G

● Gender

Differentiation based on social constructs rather than biology.

● Gender mainstreaming

Integrating gender aspects into development processes allows gender equality to be integrated in all policies and programs, and then both men and women can participate in decision-making processes with relation to all development issues.

● Global issues

Issues of global significance such as the environment, population, HIV/AIDS, women in development (WID)* and narcotics. Also includes issues requiring international cooperation for their solution.

● Good governance

Refers to ensuring, among other things, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, the rule of law, dialogue with civil society and reduction of excessive military expenditures in politics and administration. In its ODA, Japan considers development in harmony with the environment and aid for basic human needs (BHN)* as cooperation toward good governance.

● Graduate nation

A developing country that has achieved the ability to pursue further development as a consequence of economic development. Graduation is conditional on a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of more than US\$8,625.

● Grant aid for rehabilitation

Although a loan assistance* project may require rehabilitation, considerations such as urgency, profitability or the scale of the work may preclude a response involving loan assistance Grant aid for general projects can be provided in such cases.

● Grant assistance for grassroots projects

A form of grant aid executed through Japan’s overseas diplomatic offices to support small-scale projects that cannot be dealt with adequately by means of ordinary grant aid. Implemented in response to requests from local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing countries.

● Grant element

An index of the flexibility of aid conditions in financial cooperation. The more flexible the terms of the loan (interest, repayment period, grace period, etc.), the larger the grant element. A grant aid project has a 100% grant element.

H

● Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

Countries that were defined as the poorest and most heavily indebted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in 1996. According to the standard of 1993 per-capita GNP of less than US\$695, with a cumulative debt as of 1993 in present value terms, at least 2.2 times the scale of exports or at least 80 percent the size of GNP, 42 countries were assigned HIPC status as of March 2002.

● Human-centered development

An approach to economic cooperation from the viewpoint of individual human lives, welfare, and happiness. From the late 1980s, the importance of “human development” came to be stressed. The declaration adopted at the 1995 United Nations World Summit for Social Development states that “we will...place people at the centre of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively” and clearly indicates its view that “human-centred development” should be pursued.

● Human security

This term was used as one of a pair together with “human-centered development” in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s Human Development Report of 1994. Human security applies to the individual, who should be free from the threat of starvation, disease, and repression due to race or belief. The UNDP classifies human security into the seven categories of food, health, environment, the individual, regional communities, politics, and the economy.

I

● Infrastructure

Various forms of fundamental economic activities. Also known as social capital. Infrastructure can be divided into two categories: economic infrastructure, such as energy, roads, ports, rivers, communications, agricultural foundations, railways, and airports; and social infrastructure, i.e., public hygiene, education, housing, water, and drainage.

● International Development Association (IDA)

Also known as the “Second World Bank.” Since the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are semi-commercial financial institutions, there was a call for an institution that could provide aid to developing countries under more flexible conditions and the IDA was founded in September 1960. Membership is restricted to World Bank member nations, of which there were 161 as of 2000.

J

● Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

A special governmental corporation founded through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF). It conducts export and investment financing and other international financing business, and extends yen loans and other overseas economic cooperation to developing countries.

● Japan Center

Established as bases to support reform efforts for transitions to market economies in former socialist countries in Indochina and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), such as Kazakhstan. Japan dispatches experts and others, implements various types of training to cultivate human resources, and conducts Japanese language education and introductions to Japanese culture.

● JICA Grassroots Partnership Program with NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes

A program in which JICA commissions Japanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments, and universities possessing experience and expertise in international cooperation in areas such as social development and policy and institutional support*. It differs from a JICA Partnership Program in that smaller organizations are extensively eligible, project scale is within 10 million yen, project duration is within one year. Thus, such a cooperation project is carried out in a more detailed manner.

● JICA Partnership Program with NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes

Under this program JICA commissions Japanese non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), local governments, and universities possessing experience and expertise in this kind of international cooperation to respond to diversifying local needs in developing countries and providing minutely tailored aid to residents at the grass-roots level.

● Junior Professional Officer (JPO)

JPOs are employed under a system of practical training for young Japanese wishing to become full employees of international public service organizations. They are given the opportunity to work for a certain period for international organizations, where it is hoped they will increase their specialized knowledge and gain experience in international activities. JPOs are generally sent for two years to the regional offices of international organizations worldwide.

L

● Least developed countries (LDC)

An income-based classification of developing countries employed by the United Nations and referring to the less developed countries.

● Loan assistance

A government loan on a bilateral basis with a long repayment period and a low-interest rate. In Japan, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)* provides yen-based loans, also known as “yen loans.”

● Local costs

Costs borne by a recipient country for implementation and management of a project. Refers specifically to the costs of land acquisition, personnel costs for counterparts* and project staff, costs needed for moving equipment and materials, and recurrent costs (administration and maintenance of buildings, equipment and materials, and staff employment).

● Local in-country training

This JICA training program is aimed at transferring and popularizing skills in developing countries. Former participants in Japanese technical cooperation play a central role in implementing training for local participants in their own countries.

M

● Mercado Comun del Sur (MERCOSUR)

A regional common market founded in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

● Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Eight Development goals to be achieved by 2015, which are based on the Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000: (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender* equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

● Multilateral aid

A form of ODA involving cooperation with developing countries through provision of funds to the World Bank and international organi-

zations. It gives access to the specialized knowledge, experience, and global aid networks of international organizations, and ensures political neutrality. Many benefits ensue: refugee aid not easily tackled through bilateral aid* can be provided; global environmental issues can be addressed; and effective aid can be provided in cases where there is only inadequate information available on recipient areas and aid methods.

N

● New debt strategy

A strategy based on a proposal made by then US Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady at a G7 meeting. Premised upon a mid-term economic plan by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, its aim is to reduce private debt among middle-income debtor nations.

O

● Ownership

Self-help efforts of developing countries. The basic concepts in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)* new development strategy are “ownership” (self-help efforts of developing countries) and “partnership” (linkage with more developed countries to support ownership).

P

● Package cooperation

A cooperation method based on a comprehensive approach to development targets in specific priority aid sectors. It allows for combinations of technical cooperation projects, acceptance of technical training participants, dispatch of technical experts, dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), and other forms of technical cooperation and grant aid.

● Participatory development

This concept has provoked interest since the late 1980s as a development aid strategy. Enhanced effectiveness and sustainability of development aid requires participation in the decision-making process in aid activities by local residents who are beneficiaries of the aid, through which benefits can be distributed more equally.

● Partnership Program

A program carried out by a developing country that has previously received aid and has since experienced economic development that enables it to provide aid to another developing country, which it implements jointly with Japan on equal terms.

● Policy and institutional support

Various types of support in relation to expertise in the creation and operation of an economy and systems, as well as the human resources development involved, for a country making the transition to a market economy. This includes holding Seminars on Democratization introducing the current state, history, and experiences of Japan’s legal, administrative, parliamentary, and other systems; receiving training participants in the fields of market economy management and administrative management; and dispatching experts who offer advice on policy.

● Post-conflict assistance

A type of assistance for reconstruction and development after the conclusion of a regional conflict. With the objectives of peacebuilding and establishing a foundation for sustainable development*, it addresses issues that remain after the conclusion of a regional conflict: restoration of facilities, promotion of industry, treatment of soldiers retired from service, assistance to the wounded, arms control, and maintenance of public order and safety.

● Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

An independently prepared report that the 1999 World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Development Committee required of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)* hoping for debt reductions, for the purpose of approving or disapproving debt reduction. Special attention to poverty countermeasures is required in preparing the paper.

● Project cycle management

Participatory development* method which uses a project design matrix* (PDM) outline chart to manage a project cycle of planning, implementation, and evaluation. It consists of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

● Project design matrix

Project outline chart used for project cycle management* (PCM). Overall goal, project purpose, output, activities, objectively verifiable indicators, means of verification, important assumptions, preconditions, and input are contained in the matrix.

● Project formulation advisor

An advisor dispatched by JICA to a developing country who gathers materials and information and exchanges views with related persons in order to formulate effective cooperation projects that are tailored to actual conditions in the country.

● Project formulation studies

When cooperation is provided, there may be a lack of definition concerning relations with other aid organizations, particularly in connection with the recipient country’s development plans and fields of cooperation, the effects of cooperation, influence on the environment and society and sustainability. JICA carries out project formulation studies to clarify such matters and compensate for any inadequacies. Study teams are sent to discuss matters with the recipient government and related organizations, and support may be provided for drafting requests.

● Public participation expert

An expert dispatched to a developing country to make waste disposal, lacquer art, and other techniques and experience possessed mainly by Japanese local governments and regions useful to the regions of developing countries.

R

● Reproductive health

A state of health in which all the functions and active processes of the human reproductive system are free from illness or impediment and are maintained in a wholly satisfactory condition (physically, mentally, and socially).

● Research cooperation

A type of technical cooperation under which researchers from Japan and developing countries engage in joint research on topics related to economic and social development in developing countries. Cooperation normally lasts three years. JICA sends groups of experts, accepts counterparts for training, and, when necessary, formulates special measures to provide portable equipment and local working costs.

S

● Sector Program

Under this program, aid which has been provided individually by each donor is grouped by sector to make adjustments between a developing country and donor. This is an effective approach for providing aid with a comprehensive view of a sector.

● Senior Advisor

An expert working for JICA who is devoted to technical cooperation activities. Overseas they act as high-level advisors, project leaders, and general experts, while in Japan they conduct various kinds of research, offer advice on research, train would-be experts, and instruct technical training participants from overseas.

● South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

An association founded in 1985 aimed at regional cooperation in seven countries of Southwest Asia.

● South-South cooperation

Mutual economic development between developing countries through regional cooperation. Development in these countries was previously thought to depend upon financial and technical aid from more developed countries. But the developing countries have diversified and we are now aware of how important it is for them to cooperate among themselves. In particular, the capital-intensive, knowledge-intensive technology of the more developed countries often fails to meet the needs of developing countries. Since the late 1970s, cooperation between the developing nations ("South-South cooperation") has been encouraged by institutions such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

● Structural adjustment

Economic revitalization involving stabilization of the macro-economy in the short-term and, in the medium-term, deregulation of finance and trade, privatization of public companies, and stimulation of free competition among private companies. Introduced in the early 1980s by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in response to debt crisis among developing countries.

● Sustainable development

An approach to development recognizing the need for the present generation to preserve the environment and maintain resources for future generations.

T

● Technology transfer

Organizations and individuals possessing specific skills transfer them to other organizations and individuals through education and training, and then strive to ensure that they take root and spread. In the case of international cooperation, production and managerial skills required to further development in developing countries are transferred from developed countries or companies.

● Third-country expert

One type of JICA expert dispatch. An expert, who is from a developing country, is dispatched to another developing country as a technical cooperation expert, as part of support for South-South cooperation*. Technology transfer* is more suitably and efficiently carried out thanks to similarities in environment, technology standards, culture, and language between the two countries.

● Third-country training

Training implemented by JICA aimed at enabling a developing country subject to transfer the skills it has acquired from Japan to other countries in the same region. Conceptually, Japan is the "first country," the recipient of Japanese technology is the "second country" and the neighboring country is the "third country."

● Training participant initiated by local government

A training participant accepted by JICA based on a proposal for trainee acceptance submitted by a local government or other local body, in order to render regionally cultivated techniques and experience in fields such as winemaking and ironware production useful for development in developing countries.

W

● Women in development (WID)

The essence of WID is that women are not merely the beneficiaries but also the agents of development in promoting development aid with the assurance of women's participation in projects. Women play an extremely important role in economic and social activities. Awareness that women's participation in development is indispensable to effective development aid led to the concept of WID.

Sources

- Japan International Cooperation Agency, *Kokusai Kyoryoku Yogoshu* (Glossary of Terms used in International Cooperation), first and second editions, International Development Journal Co. Ltd.
- Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, ed., *Keizai Kyoryoku Yogo Jiten* (Dictionary of Terms used in Economic Cooperation), Toyo Keizai Shinposha
- Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ed., *ODA Hakusho* (White Paper on ODA), Association for the Promotion of International Cooperation
- Materials of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and JICA Homepage