For the content, the text is already in a natural form.
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 8,625 US dollars.

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.

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)
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 695 US dollars, 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.

### Infrastructure

- Various forms of fundamentals for 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.

### Input

Funds, human resources, technology, materials, equipment, etc., that are used for development in developing countries.

### 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.

### Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

A special public institution founded in October 1999 through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), presently an independent administrative institution. 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-Net

Network-type international cooperation that provides distance lectures and training in remote countries and areas employing information and communication technology such as teleconferencing, multimedia materials, and the Internet.

### 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.

### 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 disseminating skills in developing countries. Former participants in Japanese technical cooperation play a central role in implementing training for local participants in their own countries.

### Mercado Común 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 organizations. 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.

### NERICA rice

A hybrid of African rice and Asian rice containing traits of both strains. It is expected to contribute to food security in Africa, a region with a harsh environment. NERICA is an abbreviated name for New Rice for Africa.

### 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.

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

- **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 to a country making the transition to a market economy in relation to expertise in the creation and operation of an economy and systems, as well as the human resources development involved for smooth transition and democratization. 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 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 security.

- **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 (HIPCs)* 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 introduce waste disposal, lacquer art, and other techniques and experience possessed mainly by Japanese local governments and regions useful to the regions of developing countries.

- **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.

- **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 countries (“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.

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.

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.

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