

# Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology

## A

### • **Accountability**

Responsibility to furnish adequate and accurate explanations to Japanese citizens and the people of a partner 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, support is given to the establishment and management of alumni associations for such groups, and reference materials are sent to ex-participants.

### • **Aid coordination**

In order to use aid funds effectively, a number of donor countries coordinate their aid methods in the delivery of cooperation while sharing development strategies with a recipient country.

## B

### • **Basic design study (B/D)**

Generally, based on JICA's B/D, decisions on matters such as suitability and content of Japan's Grant Aid Programs are made by the Japanese government. 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.

### • **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 partner.

### • **(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.

### • **Capacity development**

Process by which a developing country strengthens its own capacity in order to solve development issues. In contrast to capacity building, whose aim is to build capacity from outside, capacity development refers to the endogenous process of building, strengthening, and maintaining capacity by a developing country.

### • **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**

This mechanism allows a developed country to implement a project that contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in a developing country, in return for certified emissions reductions that can be used to meet its emissions targets. It is one of the "Kyoto Mechanisms" specified in the Kyoto Protocol.

### • **Community-based rehabilitation (CBR)**

An approach for regional development to support persons with disabilities involving themselves, their families, and community members in developing countries in which facility-centered urban rehabilitation is not feasible. The purpose is to build a society where it is comfortable to live with or without disabilities.

### • **Counterparts**

Local technicians who work together with JICA experts or 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 subject to 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, countries that were once part of the 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 countries was proposed. Goals fall into the three categories of economic welfare, social development, and environmental sustainability. 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 exchanges 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 2005, DAC consisted of 22 developed countries as well as the European Union (EU).

### • **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 are obtained and exercised, being able to make decisions by oneself helps erase social inequalities.

## F

### • **Fast track**

With this system, JICA can implement projects more rapidly to solve urgent issues such as post-disaster reconstruction assistance and peace-building. The existing systems are flexibly adopted and implementation procedures are streamlined in the system.

### • **Feasibility study (F/S)**

The feasibility of a project prioritized by a development study or policy is objectively assessed to formulate an optimal project plan for its implementation.

### • 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.

### • Global issues

Issues of global significance such as the environment, population, HIV/AIDS, 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

A developing country has achieved the ability to pursue further development on its own as a consequence of economic development. Graduation is assigned when the country reaches a certain level of gross domestic income (GDI) per capita.

### • Grant aid for grassroots human security

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 assistance for underprivileged farmers (2KR)

A form of grant aid targeting plans for increasing food production in developing countries that make efforts to achieve self-sufficiency. Fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery are provided (called aid for increase of food production until fiscal 2004).

### • 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 in value terms, at least 2.2 times the scale of exports or at least 80% 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 center of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively" and clearly indicates its view that "human-centered development" should be pursued.

### • Human development indicator (HDI)

Indicator for a country's development situation based on the achievements of longevity, knowledge, and a decent living standard (three basic fields of human development). This indicator, which uses GDP per capita, average life expectancy at birth, and school enrollment ratio as basic elements, is advocated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### • Human security

This term was used 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 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 supply, 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 1960. Membership is restricted to World Bank member nations, of which there were 165 as of June 2005.

## J

### • 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), such as Kazakhstan, and former socialist countries in Indochina. 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 TV conferencing, multimedia materials, and the Internet.

## K

### • Kyoto Protocol

A treaty that stipulates specific numerical targets for greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries as well as a mechanism for achieving the targets ("Kyoto Mechanism" such as Clean Development Mechanism and emissions trading). It was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997. The protocol is effective from 2008 to 2012.

## L

### • Least developed countries (LDC)

An income-based classification of developing countries employed by the UN 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 partner 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 (management and maintenance of facilities, equipment and materials, and staff employment).

### • Local in-country training

The aim of this JICA training program is to further transfer and disseminate 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 Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)

A regional common market founded in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Venezuela joined in July 2006. Five quasi-members are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.

### • Medium-term Policy on ODA

Manifestation of mid-term policies, basic concept, and priority issues in Japan's ODA. Its formulation is based on the ODA Charter, the basic document of ODA policies. The medium-term policy on ODA was revised in 2005 in response to the revision of the ODA Charter in 2003.

### • 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. Therefore, refugee aid and assistance for global environmental issues, which cannot be easily addressed with bilateral aid, can be provided, and in cases where there is only inadequate information available on recipient areas and aid methods, effective aid is possible.

## N

### • 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 stands for “New Rice for Africa.”

### • New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Africa's development vision announced by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 2001. It represents the initiative to review its dependency on aid, and to achieve development under Africa's leadership.

### • Non-formal education

Educational activities organized outside of school education systems. In addition to literacy and arithmetic, simple vocational training and health and sanitation education are included.

### • Non-project grant aid for structural adjustment Support

Grant aid in support for economic reform plans or entire development plans in a specific sector. It is called “non-project” grant aid because the purpose is not to implement projects such as facility construction or disaster relief activities.

## O

### • Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

International organization established in 1961 for the purpose of economic growth, aid for developing countries, and trade expansion. As of 2005, OECD consisted of 30 countries.

### • 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 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 require 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 developing country that previously received aid and which has achieved economic development in turn provides aid for another developing country jointly with Japan on equal terms.

### • Peacebuilding

Comprehensive process to achieve peace in an area of conflict. It consists of a cycle of conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian relief, restoration and reconstruction assistance, prevention of recurrence of conflicts, and full-scale development support.

### • 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.

### • Poverty

Though the definition of poverty differs among donor countries and agencies, poverty is commonly defined as annual per capita income that falls below the minimum level necessary for daily sustenance (according to the World Bank) and in terms of quality-of-life and social factors other than income (according to UNDP). The number of people who fall into the definition of poverty is called “population

under the poverty line.”

#### • Primary health care

Basic health care easily accessible to the residents of a regional society.

#### • Program approach

Aid method that organically combines a group of related projects.

#### • Project cycle management (PCM)

Participatory development method that 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 (PDM)

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 collects 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 partner 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 partner government and related organizations, and support may be provided for drafting requests.

### R

#### • Recycling-based society

A society that has the least impact on its environment and where effective use and recycling of substances in the cycle from production to disposal help control the consumption of resources.

#### • 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).

### 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 donors. 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 prospective experts, and instruct technical training participants from overseas.

#### • 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. However, the developing countries have diversified and it is recognized 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).

#### • Sub-Saharan Africa

Countries located south of the Sahara Desert in Africa, which accounts for 47 of the continent's 53 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

#### • Third-country expert

One type of JICA expert dispatch. An expert 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 to transfer the skills it has acquired from Japan to its neighboring countries. Conceptually, Japan is the “first country,” the recipient of Japanese technology is the “second country” and the neighboring country is the “third country.”

#### • Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

A conference held in Tokyo by the Japanese government to discuss African development in 1993. African countries, donor countries, international organizations, and NGOs participate. The second conference (TICAD II) was held in 1998, the third (TICAD III) in 2003, and the fourth (TICAD IV) is scheduled for 2008.

#### • Transfer of technology

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 for further development in developing countries are transferred from developed countries or companies.

#### • Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)

Not mandatory but rather voluntary HIV testing and pre- and post-testing counseling are available. Since testing and counseling are offered together, information about care is provided for test-positive people, and preventive education to avoid future infections is provided for test-negative people.

### Sources

- Edited by Kazumi Goto, Kokusai Kyoryoku Yogoshu Dai-sanpan (Glossary of Terms used in International Cooperation Third Edition), International Development Journal Co. Ltd.
- Website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Materials of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and JICA Website