

of development assistance in close cooperation with private-sector companies and with institutions and organizations such as foundations, academic institutions and NGOs.

To enable these institutions and organizations to become more involved in development, the establishment of an environment, including building infrastructures and improving systems and policies for developing countries, is becoming a major responsibility of public development organizations.

One lesson learned to date is that sustainable growth that reaches all people is effective in realizing development and that development can only be realized with the cooperation of all concerned parties involved rather than participation by just a few regions, countries, organizations or companies. The Japanese government's implementation of development assistance under an "all-Japan" structure with non-governmental organizations and personnel capable of carrying out a variety of roles is being recognized as an extremely important approach. This approach also reflects the difficult economic and fiscal conditions facing Japan today.

### Cross-Border Approaches to Economic and Security Issues

#### Steadily Emerging from the Financial and Economic Crises

The financial and economic crises that began with the subprime loan problem in the United States in 2008 provide a vivid illustration of the characteristics of contemporary globalization. Starting out as a financial crisis within a single country, the United States, the effects of this crisis instantly spread worldwide as full-blown global

financial and economic crises.

Although the economic downturn caused by these crises was extremely severe, the effects of the crises had a limited impact on Asian countries, which had strengthened themselves by heeding the lessons learned from the Asian financial crisis in the previous decade. Owing in part to the success of such initiatives as expansionary financial support policies focused on Asia that were carried out in cooperation with the international community, an Asian-led economic recovery is finally showing signs of gaining strength.

To ensure that Asia, including Japan, can be a locomotive for the world economy, JICA will continue striving to support this growth, while promoting collaboration that will enable developing countries, including those in Asia, to steadily emerge from the financial and economic crises and achieve sustainable growth.

#### Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

For the world to attain sustainable long-term growth, it is necessary to properly respond to global-scale risks such as climate change.

Reducing the risk of climate change will, in turn, be contingent on implementing such "mitigation measures" as reducing and curbing greenhouse gas emissions as well as conserving and expanding "sinks," such as forests that absorb carbon dioxide, not only in developed countries but also in developing countries. JICA is providing wide-ranging support for climate change countermeasures, including "co-benefit" support that contributes to economic growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The effects of climate change span the globe. With this in

#### Case Study

### Contributing to Cross-Border Cooperation

### Africa: Regional Infrastructure Development

In Africa, with 15 land-locked developing countries, underdevelopment of transport and power networks together with an inefficient system for trade, including customs clearance, act as major impediments to economic growth.

Driven by the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama in 2008, JICA is engaged in regional infrastructure development initiatives in such sectors as transportation and energy.

In transportation, for example, JICA is contributing to regional economic integration and improvement of intra-regional distribution through the development of the Nacala Economic Corridor that involves connecting Mozambique's port of Nacala on the Indian Ocean with the inland countries of Malawi and Zambia. Following the construction of a bridge on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border with Grant Aid, laws were established and staff training was undertaken in preparation for the introduction

of an One Stop Border Post (OSBP) aimed at speeding up border-crossing procedures. In December 2009, Chirundu began operating as Africa's first OSBP.

In the field of regional power connection, JICA is supporting the establishment of a power transmission network linking five Nile river basin countries (Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), thereby contributing to efficient and stable power supply, through a co-financed project with the African Development Bank (AfDB).

JICA will continue to proactively assist the

development of regional infrastructure in order to accelerate Africa's economic growth.



A new freight terminal completed at the Chirundu OSBP. The large reduction in border-crossing times is expected to yield various spillover effects including but not limited to improved commercial value of agricultural products, as a result of reduced transport cost.