

Glossary

A African Union (AU)

The world's largest regional organization consisting of 54 member countries and regions in Africa. The AU is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital city. The AU was inaugurated with the reorganization and enhancement of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 2002. In January 2010, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was integrated into the AU. The organization has since increased its role in development activities.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

An international financial institution whose purpose is the promotion of economic and social development in Asian countries. ADB carries out lending on a semi-commercial basis.

B Base of the Pyramid (BOP)

People living in poverty with incomes below \$3,000 a year. Approximately four billion people around the world are estimated to form the BOP. "BOP business" refers to business which has the potential to improve a variety of issues that face people in poverty in developing countries as well as people who are excluded from society and development processes.

C Capacity Development (CD)

The process by which a developing country strengthens its own capacity for solving development issues. In contrast to capacity building, which is driven from the outside, capacity development refers to the endogenous process of a developing country improving the capacity of individuals, institutions, systems and society as a whole. JICA's cooperation plays a role in supporting developing countries' efforts at capacity development as a facilitator for such efforts.

Counterpart

Refers to government officials and technicians from partner countries in international cooperation projects who receive policy advice and technology transfer through such projects.

Cross-Border Transport Infrastructure (CBTI)

Infrastructure required for transportation that crosses multiple national borders, and the infrastructure that comprehensively includes physical "hard infrastructure" such as ports, railroads, highways, cargo transshipment facilities, national border facilities and, weighbridges (truck scales), as well as "soft infrastructure" such as cross-border transport laws, regulations related to border crossing (e.g., customs clearance, quarantine), and organizational systems, laws and regulations for smoothly operating and maintaining the

hard infrastructure mentioned above.

D Developing Countries

Countries whose level of economic development is low compared with developed countries. JICA generally uses it in reference to countries and regions of the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

One of the three major committees of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It is comprised of aid donor countries to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. Japan became a member in 1964 at the same time it became a member of the OECD.

E Emerging Countries

Developing countries which achieved rapid economic growth in recent years in such regions as Central and South America, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe.

F Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

A specialized agency of the United Nations. FAO's mission is stated as: "achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts — to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives."

G Governance

This refers to the building and management of a country's overall framework of institutions to facilitate stability and development. Good governance should enable the efficient mobilization, allocation and management of a country's resources while also reflecting the will of its citizens. Governance also refers to a government's systems for cooperation between government agencies, civil society and the private sector as well as mechanisms for decision-making. Governance encompasses three main dimensions — the national political system, the capability of the government to formulate and implement policy, and systems relating to the interaction between the government and civil society and the private sector.

Gross National Income (GNI)

The total value of goods and services produced by the citizens of a country domestically and overseas during a specified period.

I Inclusive Development

A development approach in which everyone receives benefits. JICA has for many years been guided by the vision of "Inclusive and Dynamic Development." The aim is to use inclusive development to achieve poverty

reduction through sustained growth. To accomplish this, JICA strives to enable as many people as possible to participate in "the growth process" broadly and equitably in order to receive benefits.

Infrastructure Systems Export Strategy

The Government of Japan held the first Ministerial Meeting on Strategy relating to Infrastructure Exports and Economic Cooperation in March 2013. Participants discussed assistance for Japanese companies regarding their overseas operations involving infrastructure-related systems and their purchases of mineral resources and interests in overseas mines. Important subjects involving overseas economic cooperation were also discussed. The meeting was the beginning of a dialogue to determine ways for providing this assistance in a strategic and efficient manner. In May 2013, infrastructure-related system exports became the third central element of Japan's growth strategy. In conjunction with this decision, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and other Japanese ministries and agencies are taking actions concerning the infrastructure systems export strategy and strategic economic cooperation.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

A United Nations specialized agency whose purpose is to provide comparatively short-term funding facilities to member countries necessary to ensure trade payments and other normal financial flows are maintained.

L Least Developed Countries (LDC)

Countries that have been designated by the U.N. General Assembly as significantly lagging in development based on standards established by the U.N. Committee for Development Policy (CDP). These countries have a per capita GNI of less than \$992, are falling behind in human resources development, and have extremely fragile economies. The LDC list is reexamined once every three years. There are currently 49 LDCs.

M Master Plan

The basic plan for the implementation of many types of long-term development projects.

Medium-developed Countries

Countries with a per capita GNI between \$4,086 and \$7,115 in 2012 (based on U.N. and World Bank categories).

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

These serve as the goals of the international community for the 21st century. They draw together the United Nations Millennium

Declaration and earlier international development targets agreed at major international summits during the 1990s, forming a unified common framework. There are eight MDGs, which the international community has agreed to achieve by 2015.

O ODA Graduate Country

Countries removed from the List of ODA Recipients created by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) due to an increase in income or for other reasons. This list is reexamined once every three years. Countries that have recorded a per capita GNI above the middle-income country level for the previous three consecutive years or that meet other conditions are removed from the list.

One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

The OSBP is one method for performing customs operations so that all procedures are unified and efficient. Completing import and export procedures at once for both the exporting and importing countries reduces the time that cargo movements are interrupted, thereby contributing to the smooth flow of goods. JICA is conducting projects for establishing OSBP systems in eastern Africa and other regions.

P Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Utilizing the private sector for the provision of public services, PPP is a method of implementing programs through the coordination of the public and private sectors. It includes a wide range of schemes which are tailored to the level of participation of the private business, ranging from a simple consignment of a project to build-operate-transfer (BOT) and full privatization. "PPP infrastructure project" refers to infrastructure projects implemented through PPP.

R REDD-plus

REDD-plus is a framework where developed countries extend economic support, such as financial support, to those developing countries that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and/or maintain and enhance forest carbon stocks, through suppression of deforestation and forest degradation and through sustainable management of the forests in their countries. In turn, the developed countries that extend their support receive credits for the reduced amount of greenhouse gas emissions or maintained or increased amount of carbon stock stored in forests, and can incorporate such credits into their own countries' efforts to reduce greenhouse gases.

S Sound Material-Cycle Society

A society that decreases consumption of natural resources and reduces the environmental burden. To establish a recycling-oriented

society, the Japanese government established the Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society in 2000 in place of the traditional concept of the mass production, mass consumption and mass disposal society. The practical action guideline for realizing this sound material-cycle society called for the 3Rs of reduce (smaller volume of waste materials), reuse (reuse of resources) and recycle (recycling as resources).

South-South Cooperation

The implementation of cooperation programs for least developed countries lagging behind in development by developing countries which are relatively more developed through the use of their own development experience and human resources.

Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP)

Terms for ODA Loans introduced in 2002 to raise the visibility of Japan's ODA through technical transfers for developing countries by utilizing Japan's advanced technologies and know-how. More concessional terms are applied compared with Japan's tied procurement and other loan terms.

T Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

An international forum focusing on African development. Since 1993, TICAD has been cohosted by the Government of Japan together with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and other agencies. TICAD has been held every five years, and TICAD V was held in Yokohama in June 2013.

Triangular Cooperation

The implementation of cooperation programs by donor countries or international aid organizations, jointly with other developing countries, aimed at the further development of other developing countries.

U United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

A United Nations organization which provides assistance to children with a focus on health in developing countries, through improving nutrition, supplying drinking water, promoting the welfare of mothers and children, and providing education, among other approaches.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

The concept refers to "the ability of all people to receive appropriate services related to health promotion, prevention, medical treatment and functional recovery at a cost they can pay." Achieving UHC was adopted as a new common goal for the international community at the United Nations General

Assembly in December 2012. In May 2013, the Japanese government announced its Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy, in which it promotes universal health coverage. And at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in June 2013 the government announced Japan's commitment to provide assistance in the field of health to promote UHC in Africa.

W World Bank

The world's largest development assistance agency. Carries out lending to member-country central governments and agencies that have received debt guarantees by those governments.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The United Nations' food aid agency, which strives to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

World Health Organization (WHO)

A United Nations specialized agency whose purpose is to combat disease on a worldwide scale and enhance health and nutritional standards through international cooperation.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

An international organization established in 1995 to promote non-discriminatory free trade.