

A New Framework and Goals of Development Cooperation

The Development Cooperation Charter

Setting Out the Clear Philosophy and Principles of Development Assistance of the Japanese Government

1 Philosophy of Japan's Development Cooperation

(1) Objectives

Japan will contribute even more actively to the peace and prosperity of the international community. Also, such cooperation will contribute to securing national interests such as maintaining Japan's peace and security and achieving further prosperity

(2) Basic Policies of Japan's Development Cooperation

- A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes
- B. Promoting human security
- C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts, as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise

2 Priority Issues

- (1) "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth
- (2) Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society
- (3) Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

The Development Cooperation Charter shows the directions for Japan's development cooperation in the international community today, which is characterized by three factors: (1) growing challenges and risks associated with globalization; (2) increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges, as exemplified by the fact that some countries are becoming fragile due to conflicts, etc. while more and more emerging countries are coming to the fore; and (3) the growing presence of emerging countries and private funds in the development sphere.

The new charter has clarified the objectives and basic policies of Japan's development cooperation, as shown above. Based on these, the charter sets out three priority issues: (1) "quality growth" that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient and poverty eradication through such growth, (2) sharing universal values

and realizing a peaceful and secure society, and (3) building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges.

Furthermore, the new charter states that Japan should continue to seek mutually beneficial relations of cooperation with developing countries based on an equal partnership amid changing circumstances in and outside Japan. It also says that Japan should strengthen partnerships with various actors in and outside Japan, such as the private sector, including small and medium-size enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, NGOs, international organizations, and emerging country donors. These new directions are reflected in the renaming of the ODA Charter to the Development Cooperation Charter.

As Japan and the international community are undergoing significant changes, the roles expected to be played by official development assistance (ODA) are changing as well. Under these circumstances, the Japanese government formulated the Development Cooperation Charter in February 2015. This charter comes as the first revision of the ODA Charter in eleven and a half years. The ODA Charter, which dictated Japan's ODA policy, was formulated in 1992 and revised in August 2003.

For its part, the international community formulated the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. As the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were drawn up in 2001, the new agenda is designed to address the unresolved issues under the MDGs as well as new and emerging issues.

JICA implements its programs in accordance with the national and global policies and goals.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Seeking for a World Where No One Will Be Left Behind

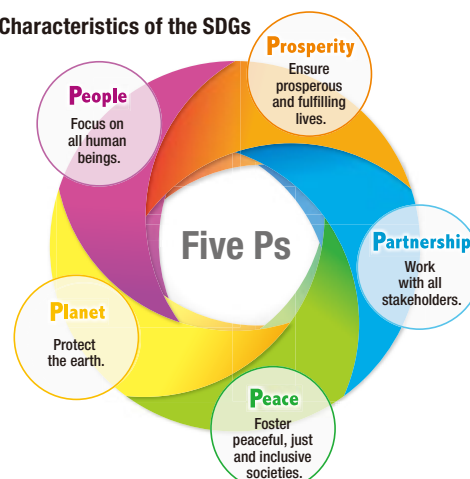
The United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, held in New York in September 2015, adopted "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Calling for ensuring that "no one will be left behind," the 2030 Agenda sets out the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as guidelines for eradicating poverty and achieve sustainable development over a period of 15 years from 2016 to 2030.

Made up of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 230 indicators, the SDGs call for action by the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. Many aspects of the SDGs can be addressed effectively by Japan's experience and the strength of its ODA, which offers many opportunities for JICA to contribute more.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Characteristics of the SDGs



Five Ps
With the key phrase "no one will be left behind," the SDGs focuses on the Five Ps: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

JICA's Efforts to Contribute to the SDGs

1 Addressing Issues That Have Not Been Resolved under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and New and Emerging Issues

For achieving human security, JICA seeks a world that ensures "no one will be left behind." JICA will continue efforts to address the underachieved goals of the MDGs era, including those related to maternal and child health and access to sanitation. JICA will also focus on the regions that faced big challenges in

achieving the MDGs, most notably Sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, JICA will address the issues that were not covered by the MDGs, such as inequalities in terms of geographical differences, gender, and persons with disabilities within and among countries, as well as climate change and natural disasters.

2 Focused on Sustainable "Quality Growth"

To achieve these goals in a sustainable manner, JICA will offer assistance that will contribute to "quality growth." Such growth is (1) *inclusive* in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind; (2) *sustainable* over generations in terms of, among other things, respecting the environment and society and addressing global warming; and (3) *resilient*, able to withstand and recover from economic

crises, natural disasters, and other shocks. It is difficult to provide the enormous funds needed to achieve the SDGs with ODA alone. This situation calls for innovation. More than ever, JICA will involve private-sector financing and technology and promote partnerships with all kinds of stakeholders, including civil society, universities, and research institutions.