

Contribution of Japan to the implementation of the Brussels Programme

Matrix

Commitment 1: Fostering a people-centered policy framework

Objectives	Action Taken
<p>Increasing public awareness of the developing challenges that LDCs face, and assisting the LDCs' efforts to empower people living in poverty and setting up effective social safety nets, through providing financial and other resources.</p>	<p>Japan as one of leading donors, is providing financial and technical assistance in order to support developing countries' self help efforts to address a number of problems, including not only poverty but also conflict, infections disease and global environmental issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's overall ODA for LDCs in 2001 was around US\$ 1.2 billion that was the largest among those in the world. • Japan has been promoting TICAD process in order to draw the world's attention to the challenges of development to Africa, where 34 LDCs out of 49 in the world are concentrated. Japan hosted the TICAD ministerial-level Meeting in 2001 and is organizing TICAD III at the end of coming September. Japan has been implementing various concrete projects in Africa closely related to TICAD process.

Commitment 2: Good governance at national and international level

Objectives	Action Taken
<p>a. Supporting LDCs to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for improving governance.</p>	<p>Japan is of the view that it is extremely important to strengthen the foundations of democracy in developing countries since it promotes the participation of people in governance and development and also enhances the protection and promotion of human rights, so as to promote a country's medium and long-term stability and development. Based on this view, Japan has been extending assistance to LDCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratisation Study Seminar, Electoral Supports, Training Course on Crime prevention, Seminar for Senior Police Administration (Tanzania, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, East Timor, Afghanistan, etc.)
<p>b. Providing assistance to help the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as supporting confidence-building, post-conflict peace-building, post-conflict peace-building, reintegration and reconstruction.</p>	<p>Japan has been providing a comprehensive assistance for securing peace, in every stage of a conflict situation, including the promotion of peace process, the improvement of stability and security in country and humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance. Especially, Japan is actively extending peace-building assistance in the post-conflict period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting peace process (Afghanistan, Somalia, etc.) • Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants (Sierra Leone, Solomon, etc.) • Supporting the removal of anti-personal land mines (Cambodia, Afghanistan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, etc.) • Refugee assistance (Afghanistan, etc) • Providing of financial assistance every year (US \$ 300 thousand in 2002) to AU and ECOWAS for the activities in the area of conflict prevention.

Commitment 3: Building human and institutional capacities

Objectives	Action Taken
<p>Supporting LDCs in human and institutional capacity especially in the areas of education and health, and supporting for policies that enhance social integration and safety nets.</p>	<p>➤ Education sector:</p> <p>Based on the view that human resources development is the foundation of nation building, Japan has been strengthening the cooperation in basic education sector, recognizing the investment to education, not only contribute directly to poverty but also prepare the basis for sustainable growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the occasion of G8 Kananaskis Summit in 2002, Japan announced the following measures to enhance its efforts for support in education sector. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To provide ODA (approx. US\$ 2 billion in education sector over the next five years to give support to low-income countries including the 49 LDCs. (2) To launch the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN) to give supports made by developing countries for Universal Primary Education by strengthening its cooperation through ODA. <p>➤ Health Sector:</p> <p>Japan attaches great importance to “Primary Health Care”, which provide basic health and medical services equally to the larger number of people, since supporting health care would build preconditions for economic growth. In order to implement better support in health service sector, Japan has been promoting the collaborations with NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the occasion of G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, Japan announced the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI) for enhancing its assistance to measures against infectious and parasitic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and polio, with the target of allocating a total of US\$ 3 billion over the five years (2000-2005). Based on this commitment, Japan has already contributed over US\$ 1.8 billion in this field. • Providing financial assistance (US\$ 200 million) to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) over the 3 years (2001-2003). • Training of administrators in charge of health care from developing countries. • Supporting projects on health and medical sector. • Japan hosted a Ministerial Conference on water during the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003 and announced “ Initiative for Japan’s ODA on Water”, including budgeting (16 billion yen) for safe drinking water and basic sanitation to developing countries and assistance for capacity-building to approximately 1000 people from FY2003.

Commitment 4: Building productive capacities to make globalisation work for LDCs.

Objectives	Action Taken
a. Supporting LDCs to access finance by domestic resource mobilization, foreign direct investment and increased ODA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch of experts of financial policy. <p>See related columns under Commitment 7.</p>
b. Providing technical support for developing institutional, physical & social infrastructure in LDCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's ODA for social infrastructure and service sector, economic infrastructure and productive sector accounts for 66.4% in 2001. Examples: Construction and rehabilitation of school facilities (Rwanda, Tanzania, etc.), water supply system (Mozambique, Malawi, etc), road, bridge and port (Cambodia, Laos, Samoa, etc.), communication network (Angola, Nepal, etc.). Supporting projects of agricultural sector (Gambia, Guinea, etc.), forestry sector (Senegal, Myanmar, etc.) • Japan's bilateral ODA for agricultural sector accounts for 40% of the total ODA of all DAC countries for agricultural sector (1999-2000). • Supporting agricultural sector through international organizations: Cooperation in NERICA (New Rice for Africa) project through UNDP, Providing of financial assistance (US\$ 3.17 million) for the FAO food security project in 2001 and 2002 (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, East Timor, Sudan, Mozambique) • Training of administrators in charge of agricultural sector from 14 African countries in 2003.

Commitment 5: Enhancing the role of trade in development

Objectives	Action Taken
Assisting in capacity building in trade policy, and providing financial, technical and other forms of assistance to improve transport infrastructure.	<p>In order for developing countries to attain sustainable growth, it is essential to strengthen the participation of developing countries into global economy not only by ODA but also through trade and investment. In view of fostering productive capacity of developing countries, Japan promotes trade and investment between Japan and developing countries while providing ODA effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of coverage under duty-free and quota-free treatment for LDCs' products for fiscal year 2003 (this expansion is bringing the coverage for overall LDCs' products to 93%). • Providing financial assistance (US\$ 600 thousand) to UNCTAD projects in 2001 and 2002 • Providing financial assistance (CFH 1500 thousand) to the WTO Global Trust Fund for the delivery of the 2002 WTO Technical Assistance Plan. • Providing financial assistance (CFH 810 thousand) to the WTO Global Trust Fund for delivery of the 2003 WTO Technical Assistance Plan • Providing financial assistance (US\$ 500 thousand) to the IFTF (Integrated Framework Trust Fund) for the delivery of technical assistance activity of Cambodia. • Organizing the 2nd Africa-Asia Business Forum in South Africa in 2001, which 170 companies from Asia and Africa participated and memorandum worth around US\$ 80 million agreed. • Supporting activities of the Asia Africa Investment and Technology Promotion Center (Hippalos Center) • Holding the Business Forum/Exhibition/Seminar for SADC countries

	<p>in Tokyo in 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting trade-related capacity building by training 4500 people from developing countries over the 5 years (2000-2004) • Holding the Seminar for trade and investment for French-speaking African countries by JICA/WTO in 2002 and the same seminar for English-speaking African countries is scheduled in 2003. • Holding the Seminar for investment and competition for African countries by JICA/Government of Egypt.
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Commitment 6: Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment

Objectives	Action Taken
a. Supporting LDCs' efforts in environmental protection in the context of sustainable development.	<p>Environmental issues cannot be effectively addressed only by developing countries concerned; a joint approach by international community is required. Japan believes that environment and trade are compatible and considers global environmental problems as one of the Japan's most diplomatic issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the occasion of the WSSD in 2002, Japan announced the "Koizumi Initiative", which listed concrete actions of Japanese Government to be taken for sustainable development. In this Initiative, Japan announced the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), through which Japan will implement environmental cooperation more efficiently and effectively, mainly through ODA. Japan will also support environment-related human resources development in developing countries for 5,000 people in the five-year period beginning FY2002. • Provide financial assistance (US\$ 18.5 million) to ITTO projects on sustainable tropical forests management. • Japan hosted a Ministerial Conference on water during the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003 with the outcomes of the Portfolio's of Water Actions including measures for LDCs and the Ministerial Declaration expressing the political will of the Ministers assembled to address various water issues including those of LDCs.
b. Assisting LDCs in disaster mitigation and establishing protective measures and contingency plans	<p>Drawing on its own experiences in countermeasures against various natural disasters, Japan has actively been providing emergency assistance and support for post disaster reconstruction through dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams and other means. Japan has also been providing support for disaster prevention and land preservation through bilateral ODA.</p>

Commitment 7: Mobilizing financial recourses

Objectives	Action Taken
<p><u>A. Domestic resource mobilization</u> Ensuring that aid and debt relief measures support domestic resource mobilization efforts</p>	<p>Japan encourages developing countries that are given debt relief to address the poverty reduction and economic and social development properly through international assistance framework such as elaborating PRSP.</p>
<p><u>B. Aid and its effectiveness</u> a. Continuing or reaffirming the ODA commitment to achieve the per cent target set in 1981& 1990. b. Developing information systems, which record indicators relating to aid effectiveness.</p>	<p>Japan has provided US\$120 billion, which accounts for one-fifth of the total ODA of all DAC countries, as the world's largest donor over the past 10 years (1991-2000). Moreover, Japan has contributed US\$ 4.8 billion, which accounts for one-fourth of the allocation to G8 countries, under the enhanced HIPC Initiative. Japan continues to play a positive role, implementing various assistance effectively and efficiently.</p>
<p><u>C. External debt</u> Effectively implementing the enhanced HIPC Initiatives and providing adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Initiative</p>	<p>Japan has been actively addressing the enhanced HIPC Initiative since the debt problems of HIPCs cannot be overlooked from the view of humanity and of securing international peace and stability. And from the viewpoint of strengthening of ownership of developing countries and capacity building in those, Japan has provided technical assistance to improve the capacity of developing countries in the area of debt management and economic administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan announced that from April 2003, instead of providing Grant Aid for Debt Relief, Japan would forgive the debts of HIPCs and other non-HIPC eligible countries including certain LDCs by cancelling the relevant ODA debts owed to Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). • A seminar on sovereign debt management practice was held by JBIC in February 2003
<p><u>D. FDI and other private external flows</u> Facilitating FDI flows to LDCs and supporting to develop strategies and human resources for attracting FDI</p>	<p>Private capital flows could play a significant role for developing countries in benefiting from globalisation and achieving sustainable development. Japan has been implementing the measures to FDI to developing countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing “Tokyo International Conference on Investment to Africa” in Tokyo in 2003 and producing the recommendations “Agenda for Promoting Investment in Africa” by participants. • Providing financial support (US\$ 280 thousand) to UNCTAD project on “Human resource capacity building in developing countries through an intensive training course for negotiators of international investments agreements for Asia and Pacific region through UNDP in 2002. • Supporting the conference “Maximizing the Benefits of Globalisation for Africa” organized OECD in Senegal in 2003.