

Development Issues and ODA in the World

October 18 &19, 2007

Shunji Matsuoka , Ph.D & Professor

Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS),

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Contents

1. The History of ODA
2. Present World
 - LDC, HIPC
3. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - framework, goals, present state,
 - Rome High-forum, Paris Declaration
4. PRSP
 - Five themes of PRSP
5. What is ODA?
 - definition, trends, characteristics of ODA
6. Japan's ODA
7. Private Investment and ODA

1. The History of ODA

Month/Year	Development in Japanese Economic Cooperation	Month/Year	Developments in International Economic Cooperation and Major World Events
Jul. 1946	Provision of food and medical supplies to Japan under the Government Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) plan begins.	Dec. 1945 Dec. 1945	Bretton Woods Convention comes into effect. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, "World Bank") are founded.
Aug. 1948	Provision of material supplies to Japan under the Economic Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas (EROA) plan begins.	Jun. 1947	European Recovery Program ("Marshall Plan") is announced.
Dec. 1950	Export Bank of Japan is founded (renamed Export-Import Bank of Japan in April 1952)	Jan. 1949 Jan. 1949	US announces Point Four Program. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) is established by the Soviet Union and five countries of Eastern Europe.
Aug. 1952	Japan joins the World Bank and the IMF.	Apr. 1949 Jan. 1950	North Atlantic Treaty is signed to establish NATO. Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia is inaugurated.
Aug. 1952	A basic reparations policy is formulated.	Jun. 1950	Korean War begins.
Oct. 1953	World Bank makes its first loans to Japan.	Sep. 1951	San Francisco Peace Treaty and Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States of America are signed.
Apr. 1954	Asian Cooperation Foundation is founded.		
Oct. 1954	Japan participates in the Colombo Plan.		
Nov. 1954	Japan-Burma Peace Treaty and the Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation are signed.	Apr. 1955	Conference of African and Asian Nations is held in Bandung.
Jul. 1955	Agreement between Japan and Thailand concerning Settlement of "Special Yen Problem" is signed.	Sep. 1955	Japan joins the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
May. 1956	Japan-Philippines Agreement on Reparations is signed.	Dec. 1956	Japan is granted membership to the United Nations.
Apr. 1957	Preinvestment basic surveys start (prototype of development studies).		
Jan. 1958	Japan-Indonesia Peace Treaty and the Agreement on	Jan. 1958	European Economic Community (EEC) is founded.

Oct. 1958	Japan-Laos Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation is signed.			
Mar. 1959	Japan-Cambodia Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation is signed.		Dec. 1959	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is founded.
Apr. 1959	Overseas Technological Training Center begins activities (prototype of project-type technical cooperation).			
May. 1959	Japan-South Viet Nam Agreement on Reparations is signed.			
Mar. 1960	Japan joins the DAG		Jan. 1960	Oliver Franks points out the importance of North-South issue (in the <i>Saturday Review</i>).
Dec. 1960	Japan joins the IDA		Jan. 1960	Development Assistance Group (DAG) is founded.
			Sep. 1960	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is founded.
			Sep. 1960	International Development Association (IDA, "Second World Bank") is founded.
Mar. 1961	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) is founded.		Sep. 1961	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is founded.
Jun. 1961	Council of Foreign Economic Cooperation is established.		Oct. 1961	Development Assistance Committee (DAC, formerly DAG) is established. Japan is a founding member country.
			Nov. 1961	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is established.
			Dec. 1961	UN Decade of Development is adopted at the 16 th UN General Assembly.

Month/Year	Development in Japanese Economic Cooperation	Month/Year	Developments in International Economic Cooperation and Major World Events
Jul. 1946	Provision of food and medical supplies to Japan under the Government Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) plan begins.	Dec. 1945 Dec. 1945	Bretton Woods Convention comes into effect. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, "World Bank") are founded.
Aug. 1948	Provision of material supplies to Japan under the Economic Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas (EROA) plan begins.	Jun. 1947	European Recovery Program ("Marshall Plan") is announced.
Dec. 1950	Export Bank of Japan is founded (renamed Export-Import Bank of Japan in April 1952)	Jan. 1949 Jan. 1949	US announces Point Four Program. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) is established by the Soviet Union and five countries of Eastern Europe.
Aug. 1952	Japan joins the World Bank and the IMF.	Apr. 1949 Jan. 1950	North Atlantic Treaty is signed to establish NATO. Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia is inaugurated.
Aug. 1952	A basic reparations policy is formulated.	Jun. 1950	Korean War begins.
Oct. 1953	World Bank makes its first loans to Japan.	Sep. 1951	San Francisco Peace Treaty and Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States of America are signed.
Apr. 1954	Asian Cooperation Foundation is founded.		
Oct. 1954	Japan participates in the Colombo Plan.		
Nov. 1954	Japan-Burma Peace Treaty and the Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation are signed.	Apr. 1955	Conference of African and Asian Nations is held in Bandung.
Jul. 1955	Agreement between Japan and Thailand concerning Settlement of "Special Yen Problem" is signed.	Sep. 1955	Japan joins the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
May. 1956	Japan-Philippines Agreement on Reparations is signed.	Dec. 1956	Japan is granted membership to the United Nations.
Apr. 1957	Preinvestment basic surveys start (prototype of development studies).		
Jan. 1958	Japan-Indonesia Peace Treaty and the Agreement on	Jan. 1958	European Economic Community (EEC) is founded.

Month/Year	Development in Japanese Economic Cooperation
Jan. 1962	US-Japan agreement on the repayment of GARIOA and EROA debts is signed.
Jan. 1962	Agreement between Japan and Thailand concerning the Settlement of "Special Yen Problems" is signed.
Jun. 1962	DAC conducts the first annual review of assistance to Japan.
Jun. 1962	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is founded.
Mar. 1963	Japan-Burma Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation is signed.
Apr. 1964	Japan joins the OECD.
Apr. 1964	Provision program of equipment and materials begins.
Apr. 1965	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program is inaugurated. DAC adopts new recommendations on Financial Terms and Conditions, which suggest measures related to aid tying.
Jul. 1966	Two Step loans start.
Nov. 1966	Japan-Burma Peace Treaty and Agreement on Reparations and Economic Cooperation is signed.
Jul. 1968	Commodity loans start.
Jul. 1968	Food Aid starts.
Jul. 1968	Acceptance of trainees reaches 10,000.
1969	General Grant Aid starts.
Apr. 1969	Japan announces a two-fold increase in aid to Asia within a period of five years at the second ADB Annual Meeting.

Month/Year	Developments in International Economic Cooperation and Major World Events
Jan. 1962	DAC Chairman's Report is published for the first time.
Oct. 1962	Cuban Missile Crisis.
May. 1963	Organization of African Unity (OAU) Charter is signed.
Feb. 1964	Prebisch Report entitled "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development" is published.
Mar. 1964	First United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is held.
Nov. 1964	African Development Bank (AfDB) is founded.
Feb. 1965	US begin bombing North Viet Nam.
Jan. 1966	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is founded.
Aug. 1966	Asian Development Bank (ADB) is founded; Japan becomes a founding member.
Jan. 1967	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is founded.
Jul. 1967	European Community (EC) is founded.
Aug. 1967	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is founded by the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.
Feb. 1968	UNCTAD Second Session declares an ODA target of 1% of GDP.
Oct. 1969	Pearson Report entitled "Partners on Development" is announced.
Oct. 1970	UN adopts the Tinbergen Report and a resolution on the Second UN Development Decade.

Apr. 1972	Japan declares an ODA target of 0.7% of GDP at UNCTAD.	Jun. 1972	UN Conference on Human Environment is held in Stockholm.
May. 1972	Introduction of untied loans is approved by the cabinet.	Jun. 1972	Diplomatic relations are normalized between Japan and the People's Republic of China.
1973	Grant Aid for Fisheries starts.	Oct. 1972	DAC adopts new Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid (Definition of ODA).
Aug. 1974	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is founded.	Oct. 1973	Ministerial meeting of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries(OPEC) decides to raise posted price of crude oil, triggering the first oil crisis.
Mar. 1975	Third Country Training Program starts.	May. 1974	UN General Assembly Special Session on Raw Materials and Development adopts a declaration to establish a New International Economic Order (NIEO) and a special project to support Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAC) by the oil crisis.
Mar. 1975	Japan-Saudi Arabia Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation is signed.	Feb. 1975	Lome Convention is signed.
Apr. 1975	Cultural Grant Aid starts.	Aug. 1975	UN World Population Conference is held in Bucharest.
Jul. 1975	Ministerial Council for External Economic Cooperation is established.	Sep. 1975	UN General Assembly Special Session on Development and International Economic Cooperation is held.
Jul. 1975	Yen Loan activities are transferred to the OECF.	Feb. 1976	First ASEAN Summit is held in Bali.
Jul. 1976	Japan joins the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).	Nov. 1977	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is founded.
Jul. 1976	Japan completes reparations to the Philippines.		
Apr. 1977	Grant Aid for Increase of Food Production starts.		
Aug. 1977	Fukuda Doctrine is announced.		

Feb. 1978	DAC further strengthens recommendations on Terms and Conditions, increasing the grand element target.	Aug. 1978	World Bank publishes the first "World Development Report."
Apr. 1978	Grant Aid for Debt Relief starts.	Aug. 1978	Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship is signed.
Jul. 1978	First Medium-Term target of ODA (a plan to double ODA in three years) is announced at the G7 Summit in Bonn.		
Dec. 1979	Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visits China and announces the first round of Yen Loans to China.	May. 1979	Brandt Commission's report entitled "North-South: A Program for Survival" is published.
		Dec. 1980	UN General Assembly adopts the International Development Strategy for the Third UN Development Decade.
Jan. 1981	Second Medium Term Target of ODA (a plan to double ODA in five years) is announced.	Oct. 1981	North-South Summit, the International Meeting on Cooperation and Development, is held in Cancun.
Jan. 1981	Economic Cooperation Evaluation Committee is established.		
Sep. 1982	Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues the first version of the "Annual Evaluation Report on Japan's Economic Cooperation."	Aug. 1982	Mexico declares a moratorium on debt repayments, beginning of debt crisis.
Feb. 1983	Japan joins the African Development Bank. (AfDB)		
Mar. 1984	Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces the first edition of "Japan's Official Development Assistance."	Jun. 1984	First meeting of Latin American debtor countries is held in Cartagena.
		Aug. 1984	United Nations International Conference on population adopts the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development.
Sep. 1985	Third Medium-Term Target of ODA is announced.	Sep. 1985	Finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Five countries agree on the Plaza Accord.
Jul. 1986	Structural Adjustment Loans (SAL) with the World Bank starts.		
May. 1987	Japan announces the "Financial Recycling Scheme," which increases ODA to compensate for its growing trade surplus.	Apr. 1987	Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future," by Gro Harlem Brundtland is announced.
Jul. 1987	Non-project grant aid for structural adjustment support starts.		
Sep. 1987	Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team is founded.		
Oct. 1987	International Cooperation Day is established.		
May. 1988	Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announces an initiative for the international cooperation in London.		
Jun. 1988	Fourth Medium-Term Target of ODA is announced.		
Jul. 1988	Management and Coordination Agency issues a report		

Sep. 1989	Management and Coordination Agency issues a report on the Second Administrative Inspection Concerning ODA.		
Dec. 1989	Japan becomes the top ODA donor among DAC countries for the first time.		
Apr. 1990	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) is founded.	May. 1990	"UNDP Human Development Report" is published for the first time.
Jul. 1990	Japan completes repayment of World Bank loans.	Aug. 1990	Iraq invades Kuwait.
		Oct. 1990	Unification of Germany.
		Oct. 1990	The final meeting of the South Commission adopts its report, "The Challenge to the South."
		Oct. 1990	International Development Strategy in Fourth 10 Year of UN Development is adopted.
Jan. 1991	Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid Program starts.	Feb. 1991	Gulf crisis ends.
Apr. 1991	The four key principles for implementing ODA are formulated.	Apr. 1991	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is founded; Japan is one of the founding members.
		Jul. 1991	Leaders at the London Summit decide on emergency support measures for the Soviet Union.
		Dec. 1991	Soviet Union collapses; Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is established.
Jun. 1992	Japan participates in the Earth Summit (UNCED) and announces that Japan's environmental ODA will increase to between ¥900 billion and ¥1 trillion in the five years from fiscal year 1992.	Jun. 1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, "Earth Summit") is held in Rio de Janeiro.
Jun. 1992	Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter is approved by the cabinet.		

Jun. 1993	Fifth Medium – Term Target of ODA and the funds for Development Initiative are announced.	Sep. 1993	Japan co-sponsors the first meeting of International Committee on Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC) in Paris.
Jul. 1993	Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective is announced as a result of Japan – US Framework Talks.		
Oct. 1993	Japan co-hosts the Tokyo Conference on African Development.		
Oct. 1993	Plaza for International Cooperation is established.		
Feb. 1994	Japan announces the Global Issues Initiative (GII) on Population and AIDS.	Aug. 1994	Tenth International Conference on AIDS is held in Yokohama.
Apr. 1994	International volunteer compensation scheme starts as part of the subsidy system for NGO projects.	Sep. 1994	International Conference on Population and Development is held in Cairo.
		Dec. 1994	Paris Club agrees on the Naples Terms.
Feb. 1995	Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Comprehensive Development of Indochina is hosted by Japan in Tokyo.	Dec. 1994	First Asia-Africa Forum is held in Bandung.
Apr. 1995	WID (Women in Development) support projects are included in the subsidy system for NGO projects.	Mar. 1995	World Summit for Social Development is held in Copenhagen.
May. 1995	Emergency Grant Aid for Democratization is commenced.	Sep. 1995	Fourth World Conference on Women is held in Beijing.
Aug. 1995	Grant Aid to China is suspended in principle.	Nov. 1995	Osaka meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) agrees on the Partnership for Progress (PPP) mechanism to promote economic and technical cooperation within APEC.
Sep. 1995	Japan announces its Initiative on WID at the Fourth World Conference on Women.	Dec. 1995	Bosnia Peace Agreement is signed in Paris.
Sep. 1995	Official Japanese ODA logo is decided.		
Apr. 1996	Comprehensive regional development projects are included in the subsidy system for NGO projects.	Mar. 1996	Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is held in Bangkok.
Apr. 1996	Japan's Initiatives on Assistance to Africa are announced.	May. 1996	DAC Development Partnership Strategy is adopted at the DAC High-Level Meeting.
May. 1996	Japan-China Comprehensive Forum on Environmental Cooperation is inaugurated.	Nov. 1996	World Food Summit is held in Rome.

Mar. 1997	Management and Coordination Agency releases the report of the Administrative Inspection Concerning ODA on Yen Loans.		Review and Appraise the Implementation of Agenda 21 (Earth Summit + 5) is held.
Apr. 1997	Council on ODA Reforms for the 21 st Century is launched.	Jun. 1997	Second Asia-Africa Forum is held in Bangkok.
Jun. 1997	Cabinet decides a policy on the promotion of fiscal structural reform.	Jul. 1997	Thai Baht plunges in value, triggering the Asian currency and financial crisis.
Jun. 1997	Japan announces the initiatives for Sustainable Development Toward the 21 st Century (ISD) at the Earth Summit + 5.	Dec. 1997	Signing Conference of Mine Ban Convention.
Sep. 1997	Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto visits China, where he proposes a bilateral agreement on environmental cooperation.	Dec. 1997	Third Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Kyoto.
Oct. 1997	The First Japan-SPF Summit Meeting (Pacific Islands Forum) is held in Tokyo.		
Dec. 1997	At the Signing Conference of the Mine Ban Convention in Ottawa, Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi announces Japan's pledge to provide approximately ¥10 billion over five years for mine clearance and victim assistance.		
Dec. 1997	Japan announces the Kyoto Initiative (Assistance to Developing Countries for Combating Global Warming).		
Dec. 1997	Prime Minister Hashimoto proposes the Japan-ASEAN Program for Comprehensive Human Resources Development on his visit to ASEAN countries.		
Dec. 1997	Fiscal Structural Reform Act is enacted, which provides that the ODA budget will be reduced over the next three years.		
Jan. 1998	Council on ODA Reforms presents its final report.	Jun. 1998	UN General Assembly holds the Special Session on the World Drug Problem.
Feb. 1998	Emergency economic stabilization measures for Southeast Asia are announced.	Nov. 1998	Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Buenos Aires adopts the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.
Mar. 1998	Japan-US Common Agenda Open Forum is held.	Dec. 1998	Ceremony to commemorate the 50 th anniversary of
Apr. 1998	MOFA-NGO Regular Meetings are launched.		
May. 1998	Suspension, in principle, of new grant aid and yen loans to India and Pakistan.		

Jun. 1998	Foreign Economic Cooperation Council presents its report entitled "On Promotional Measures for Future Economic Cooperation."		
Oct. 1998	Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) is held.		
Oct. 1998	New Miyazawa Initiative is announced.		
Nov. 1998	Japan dispatches an SDF unit to hurricane-devastated Honduras in its first overseas deployment as a Japan Disaster Relief Team.		
Nov. 1998	Overseas Economic Cooperation-related ministries and agencies agree on the promotion of transparency and efficiency of ODA.		
Nov. 1998	Japan-China summit meeting is held. A joint announcement is issued on Japan-China Environmental Cooperation Toward the 21 st Century, and agreement is reached on the "latter two-year" portion of the fourth round of Yen Loans to China.		
Dec. 1998	Special Yen Loan facility to assist economic structural reform is announced.		
Mar. 1999	Trust Fund for Human Security is established in the United Nations.	Jun. 1999	The Cologne Debt Initiative is announced at the Cologne Summit.
Apr. 1999	Chief Cabinet Secretary announces Japan's proposal for debt-relief measures targeted at Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.	Jun. 1999	UN General Assembly Special Session on the International Conference on Population and Development is held in New York.
Apr. 1999	Announcement is made of Japan's contribution to Kosovo totaling approximately \$200 million.	Sep. 1999	World Bank/IMF Joint Development Committee decides a concrete plan of action under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.
Apr. 1999	Overseas Training Support Program is launched as part of the NGO Project Subsidy System.	Oct. 1999	Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Bonn.
Jun. 1999	OECD-DAC issues its report on the review of Japan's development cooperation policy and plans.	Oct. 1999	The First Africa-Asia Business Forum in Kuala Lumpur.
Jul. 1999	LDP Special Committee on External Economic Cooperation announces its proposal for strategic implementation of economic cooperation toward the 21 st century.		
Aug. 1999	Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance is announced.		
Aug. 1999	JICA experts are abducted in Kyrgyz.		
Aug. 1999	House of Councillors Committee on Oversight of Administration adopts a resolution on ODA.		
Sep. 1999	First group of ODA Citizen-Monitors is dispatched.		
Sep. 1999	Additional emergency grant assistance for earthquake-stricken areas of north-west Turkey is announced (shipment of temporary housing units using three SDF vessels).		
Sep. 1999	Japan provides emergency relief for earthquake vic-		

Nov. 1999	The "Obuchi Plan" for enhancing human resources development and exchange in East Asia is announced at the ASEAN + 3 (Japan, Korea, China) summit meeting in Manila.		
Jan. 2000	Reforms of JICA's organization are undertaken.	Apr. 2000	World Education Forum is held in Dakar.
Jan. 2000	Target countries and sectors for Japan's Special Yen Loans are expanded.	May. 2000	Third Asia Africa Forum is held in Kuala Lumpur.
Mar. 2000	Inter-Ministerial Meeting on Official Development Assistance is held.	Jun. 2000	UN General Assembly Special Session: Women 2000 is held.
Mar. 2000	Deputy-ministerial-level plenary meeting of the Japan-US Common Agenda is held.	Jun. 2000	UN General Assembly Special Session: Social Summit 2000 + 5 is held.
Mar. 2000	Country Assistance Plans are formulated for Thailand and Bangladesh.	Jun. 2000	Signing of the Cotonou Agreement.
Mar. 2000	Report on Reform of Japan's ODA Evaluation System is issued.	Jul. 2000	Leaders of Developing Countries meet with G8 leaders.
Apr. 2000	Japan announces additional debt-relief measures for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.	Aug. 2000	UN Millennium Summit is held.
Apr. 2000	Start of Grant Assistance for NGOs' Emergency Relief Projects in fiscal year 2000.	Aug. 2000	UN Millennium Assembly is held.
Apr. 2000	Measures to prevent improper and inappropriate activ-	Oct. 2000	Third ASEM summit meeting is held in Seoul.
		Nov. 2000	Sixth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in the Hague.
		Nov. 2000	ASEAN + 3 summit meeting is held.

Jun. 2000	Country Assistance Plans are established in Vietnam, Egypt, Tanzania, and Ghana.	
Jul. 2000	"Action from Japan on 'Conflict and Development,'" "Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society," "Japan's Comprehensive Cooperation Package to Address the International Digital Divide," and "Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative" are announced at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit.	
Aug. 2000	Country Assistance Plans are formulated for Kenya, the Philippines, and Peru.	
Aug. 2000	Proposals of the Council on the Yen Loan Scheme are announced.	
Aug. 2000	Japan Platform is established.	
Sep. 2000	Foreign Economic Cooperation Council releases its report "On Promoting 'Economic Cooperation Emphasizing People.'"	
Oct. 2000	Ceremony to commemorate 20 years of Japan-China economic cooperation is held in Beijing.	
Oct. 2000	Kyoto Meeting on Polio Eradication in the Western Pacific Region is held.	
Oct. 2000	First Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Mission is dispatched to the Philippines, Thailand, and Cambodia.	
Nov. 2000	"A New Framework for Japan-CARICOM Cooperation for the Twenty-first Century," announced at the First Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference in Tokyo.	
Dec. 2000	Okinawa International Conference on Infectious Diseases is held.	
Dec. 2000	Liberal Democratic Party Sub-committee on the Economic Cooperation Evaluation issues the Summary of and Guidelines for Economic Assistance to China.	
Dec. 2000	Proposal on the Advisory Group on Japan's Economic Cooperation to China in the 21 st Century is issued.	
Jan. 2001	Amendments to the MOFA Establishment Law take effect following the enactment of the Basic Law for Central Government Reform.	
		Apr. 2001 African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Other Related Infectious Diseases is held in Abuja, Nigeria.

May, 2001	First Meeting of the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform is held.		Countries is held.
Aug. 2001	Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform issues its interim report. ODA Town Meeting is commenced.	Jun. 2001	UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS is held.
Oct. 2001	Economic Cooperation Program for China is formulated and announced.	Jul. 2001	Genoa G8 Summit is held.
Oct. 2001	Japan decides to discontinue the economic measures it implemented in response to the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan.	Jul. 2001	Resumed Sixth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Bonn.
Dec. 2001	TICAD ministerial-level meeting is held in Tokyo.	Sep. 2001	Terrorist attacks in the United States.
Dec. 2001	International Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan is held in Tokyo.	Oct. 2001	Ceremonies are held to commemorate the 50 th anniversary of the Colombo Plan.
		Oct. 2001	Asia Pacific Ministerial meeting on HIV/AIDS and Development is held in Melbourne.
		Oct. 2001	APEC summit is held in Brunei.
		Oct. 2001	UNESCO's Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for all is held in Paris.
		Oct. 2001	Seventh Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Marrakech.
		Oct. 2001	The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is established.
		Nov. 2001	The Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Doha. (Doha Development Agenda is adopted)
		Nov. 2001	Senior Officials Meeting on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan is held in Washington.

		Nov. 2001	Representatives of groups in Afghanistan hold a conference in Bonn and reach an agreement on the establishment of an Interim Authority.
Jan. 2002	Prime Minister Koizumi visits ASEAN countries	Jan. 2002	International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan is held in Tokyo, where countries pledge to provide up to \$500 million over two-and-a-half years.
Feb. 2002	Country Assistance Programs are formulated for Cambodia and Malaysia	Jan. 2002	OECD-DAC's Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries is implemented.
Mar. 2002	Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform issues its final report.	Mar. 2002	International Conference on the Financing for Development is held in Monterrey.
Apr. 2002	JBIC announces its Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations.	Apr. 2002	World Bank/IMF Development Committee hold a meeting in Washington.
Apr. 2002	Prime Minister Koizumi visits Asia Pacific Countries.	May. 2002	UN General Assembly Special Session on Children is held in New York.
Jun. 2002	Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy holds its first meeting.	Jun. 2002	World Food Summit: Five Years Later is held in Rome.
Jun. 2002	Prime Minister Koizumi announces the initiative "Solidarity between Japan and Africa: Concrete Actions."	Jun. 2002	G8 Kananaskis Summit is held. (G8 Africa Action Plan is announced.)
Jun. 2002	Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN) is announced.	July 2002	African Union (AU) is formed. (Reorganization from OAU)
Jun. 2002	Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects is launched.	Aug. 2002	World Summit on Sustainable Development is held in Johannesburg.
Jun. 2002	Terms and Conditions on Yen Loans are improved (including the introduction of the Special Terms for Economic Partnership).	Oct. 2002	APEC Summit Meeting and Ministerial Meeting are held in Los Cabos, Mexico.
Jul. 2002	Fifteen Specific Measures for ODA Reform are announced.	Nov. 2002	ASEAN + 3 Summit Meeting is held in Phnom Penh.
Jul. 2002	Final Report of the Advisory Board for the reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is announced.	Nov. 2002	The 8 th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP8) held in New Delhi.
Jul. 2002	Task Force on Foreign Relations for the Prime Minister (chaired by Special Advisor to the Cabinet Yukio Okamoto) issues "Japan's ODA Strategy".		
Jul. 2002	Grassroots Technical Cooperation Program starts.		
Aug. 2002	Initiative for Development in East Asia (IDEA) Ministerial Meeting is held in Tokyo.		
Aug. 2002	Japan decides to provide Grant Assistance for		

Aug. 2002	Koizumi Initiative (the concrete action for the "Sustainable Development" by the Government of Japan) is announced.		
Aug. 2002	Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoSD) is announced.		
Aug. 2002	Action program is announced based on the final report of the Advisory Board for the reform of MOFA.		
Oct. 2002	Country Assistance Plans are formulated for Tunisia, Zambia, and Nicaragua.		
Nov. 2002	28 th NGO-MOFA Regular Meeting, "partnership promotion committee" is commenced.		
Dec. 2002	ODA Reform: Implementation of Three Measures is announced.		
Dec. 2002	Report is issued by the Advisory Group on International Cooperation for Peace.		
Dec. 2002	4 th NGO-MOFA Regular Meeting "ODA Policy Council" is commenced.		
Jan. 2003	Asia-Pacific Regional Conference for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Tokyo.	Feb. 2003	Tokyo Conference on "Consolidation of Peace (DDR)" in Afghanistan held in Tokyo.
Feb. 2003	Fifth Meeting of the Commission on the Human Security held in Tokyo.	Feb. 2003	Tokyo International Conference on Investment to Africa.
Apr. 2003	"Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Projects " is renamed "Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid."	Feb. 2003	International Symposium on Human Security held Tokyo.
May. 2003	Japan's Initiative for Cooperation for Africa is announced.	Feb. 2003	The High Level Forum on Harmonization held in Rome.
May. 2003	The Third Japan-Pacific Islands Forum Summit Meeting (PALM 2003) is held in Okinawa.	Mar. 2003	The 3 rd World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference held in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka.
		Apr. 2003	Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level Development Assistance Committee (DAC) High Level Meeting held in Paris.
		Apr. 2003	G8 Development Ministers' Meeting held in Paris.

May. 2003	International Symposium on Refugees in Africa:	May. 2003	Final Report of the Commission on Human Security is announced .
Jun. 2003	"Renewed Partnership between Japan and UNHCR" held in Tokyo.	May. 2003	High-level Forum on the Health, Nutrition and Population-related MDGs is held in Ottawa.
Aug. 2003	Cabinet decision on adopting Revised ODA Charter.	Jun. 2003	Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka.
Aug. 2003	Initiative for Development in East Asia Fukuoka Symposium.	Jun. 2003	G8 Evian Summit.
Sep. 2003	Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) held in Tokyo.	Jun. 2003	ASEAN + 3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Phnom Penh (ARF).
Oct. 2003	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) turns into an "Independent Administrative Institution."	Jul. 2003	United Nations Economic and Social Council High-Level Segment Meeting held in Geneva.
Oct. 2003	The Government of Japan announces grant aid of US\$1.5 billion for the immediate support for Iraq .	Jul. 2003	The 5 th ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting.
Nov. 2003	The 3 rd Tokyo Workshop on ODA Evaluation held in Tokyo.	Jul. 2003	Asia-Africa Sub-Regional Organization Conference (AASROC) held in Bandung.
Dec. 2003	ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting held in Tokyo ("Tokyo Declaration," and "The Japan-ASEAN Plan of Action," are announced).	Jul. 2003	Consultive Group Meeting of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria held in Paris.
Dec. 2003	International Symposium on "Human Security Now" held in Tokyo.	Aug. 2003	International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport

Aug. 2003	The Dushanbe Fresh Water Forum held in Tajikistan.
Sep. 2003	59 th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) held in Bangkok.
Sep. 2003	5 th WTO Ministerial Conference held in Cancun.
Sep. 2003	68 th Meeting of the World Bank/IMF Joint Development Committee held in Dubai.
Sep. 2003	The UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS
Oct. 2003	The 7 th ASEAN + 3 Summit held in Bali.
Oct. 2003	APEC joint Ministerial/Informal Leaders Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand .
Oct. 2003	International Donors' Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq held in Madrid.
Oct. 2003	UN General Assembly of the High Level Dialogue on Financing for Development held in New York.
Nov. 2003	The 1 st Africa Partnership Forum held in Paris.
Nov. 2003	The 3 rd High-Level Group Meeting on Education for All (EFA).
Dec. 2003	the 9 th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP9) held in Milano.
Dec. 2003	The World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) held in Geneva.

2. Present World

The Criteria for LDCs

- a low-income criterion, based on a three-year average estimate of the gross national income (GNI) per capita (under \$750 for inclusion, above \$900 for graduation);
- a human resource weakness criterion, involving a composite Human Assets Index (HAI) based on indicators of: (a) nutrition; (b) health; (c) education; and (d) adult literacy
- an economic vulnerability criterion, involving a composite Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) based on indicators of: (a) the instability of agricultural production; (b) the instability of exports of goods and services; (c) the economic importance of non-traditional activities (share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP); (d) merchandise export concentration; and (e) the handicap of economic smallness (as measured through the population in logarithm); and the percentage of population displaced by natural disasters.

Source: World Bank

Region of LDCs

Africa (34 country)

Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Republic of Tanzania, Zambia

Asia (10 country)

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Yemen

Oceania(5 countries)

Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Latin America(1 countries)

Haiti

Source: World Bank

What is the HIPC's (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries)?

- Developing countries that incur debt most poorly in the worlds
- In 1996, It was recognized by the World Bank and IMF.

Recognition Standard

1. GNP for one person was less than 635 dollars
2. The outstanding obligation of the value in 1993 was 2.2 times of exports or over 80% of GNP.

List of Countries That Have Qualified for, are Eligible or Potentially Eligible and May Wish to Receive HIPC Initiative Assistance

- Post-Completion-Point Countries (20)

Benin, Honduras, Niger, Bolivia, Madagascar, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Senegal, Cameroon, Mali, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique, Zambia, Guyana, Nicaragua

- Interim Countries (Between Decision and Completion Point) (9)

Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, The Gambia, São Tomé & Príncipe, Republic of Congo, Guinea, Sierra Leone

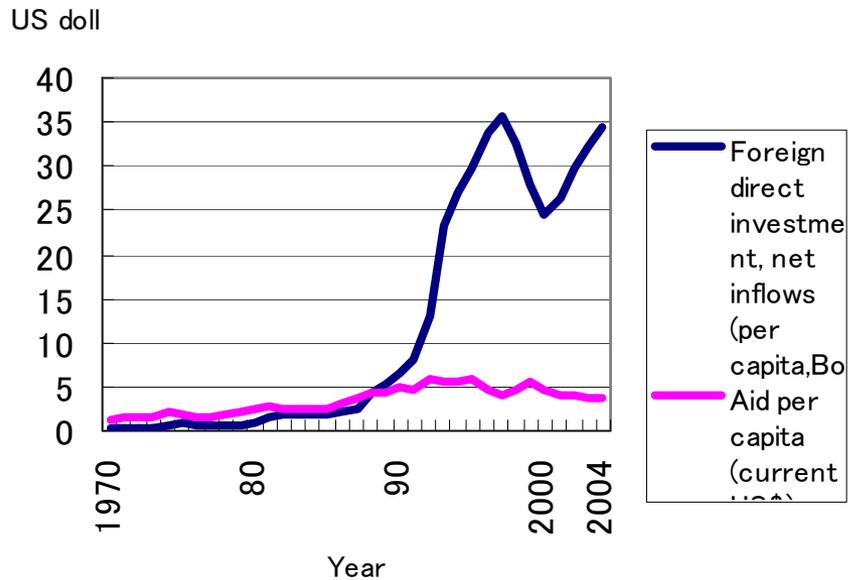
- Pre-Decision-Point Countries (11)

Central African Republic, Haiti, Somalia, Comoros, Kyrgyz Republic, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo, Eritrea, Nepal

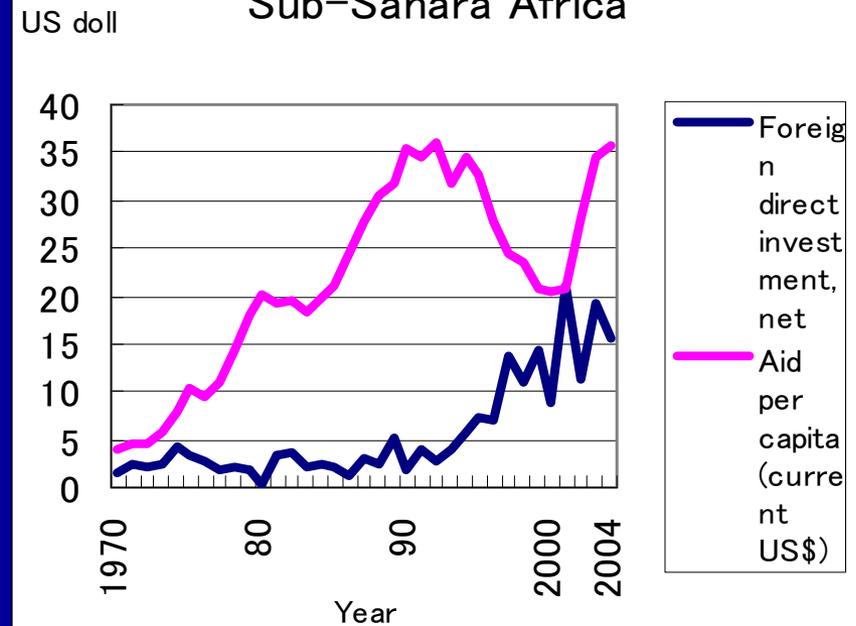
How to recognize the world?

Trend of ODA and FDI

Asia and Pacific



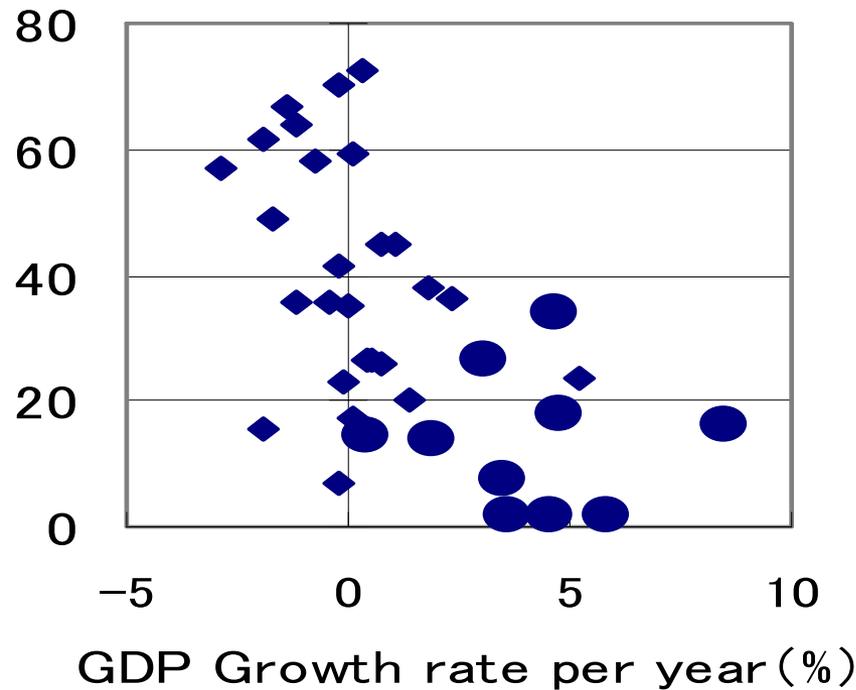
Sub-Saharan Africa



The Ratio of GDP growth rate and Poor population

Population of poor people (%)

The Ratio of GDP rate and Poor Population



3. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

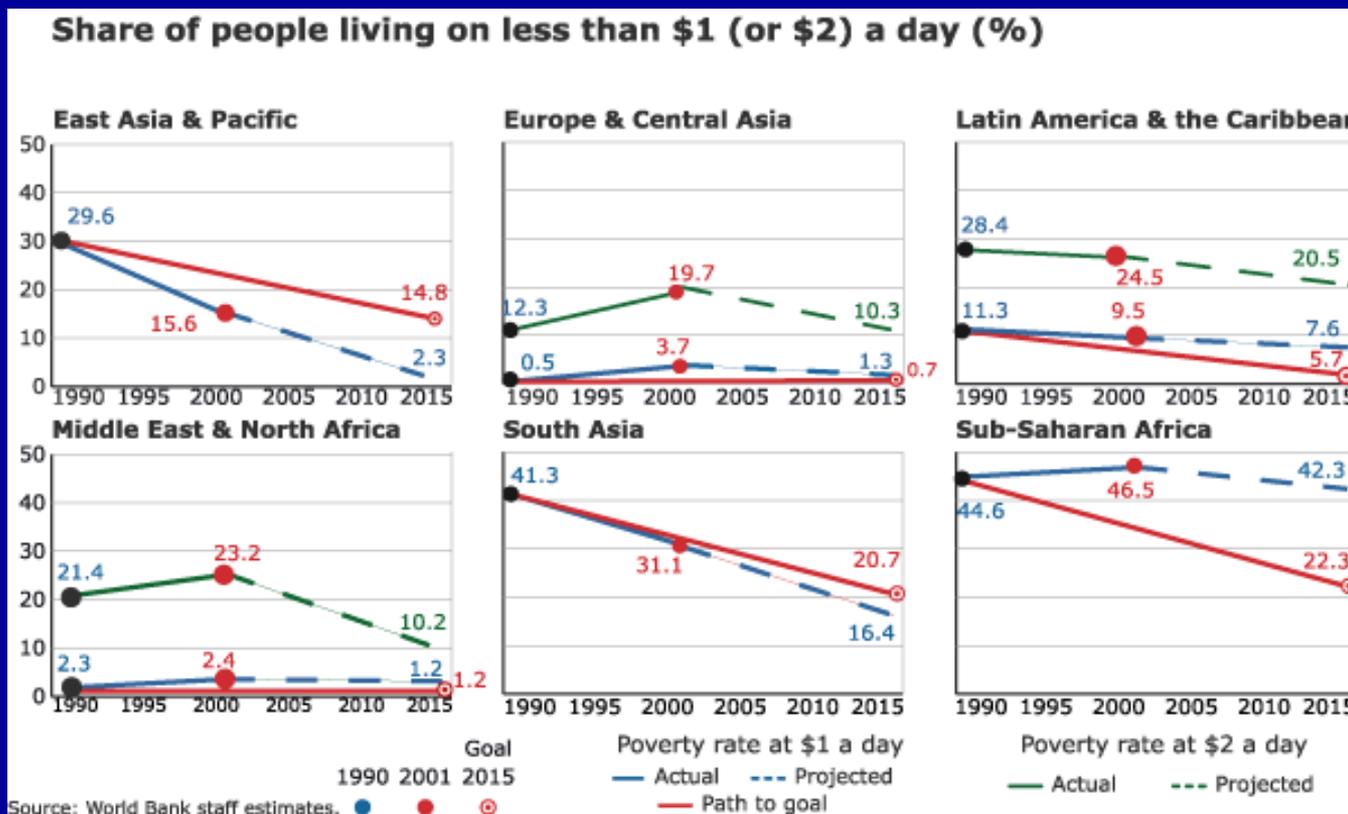
- adopted September 2000 (Millennium Summit) in the General Assembly.
- a framework for measuring development progress
- 8 goals, 18 targets, and each has clear quantitative indicators
- the achievement due by 2015

8 Goals of MDGs

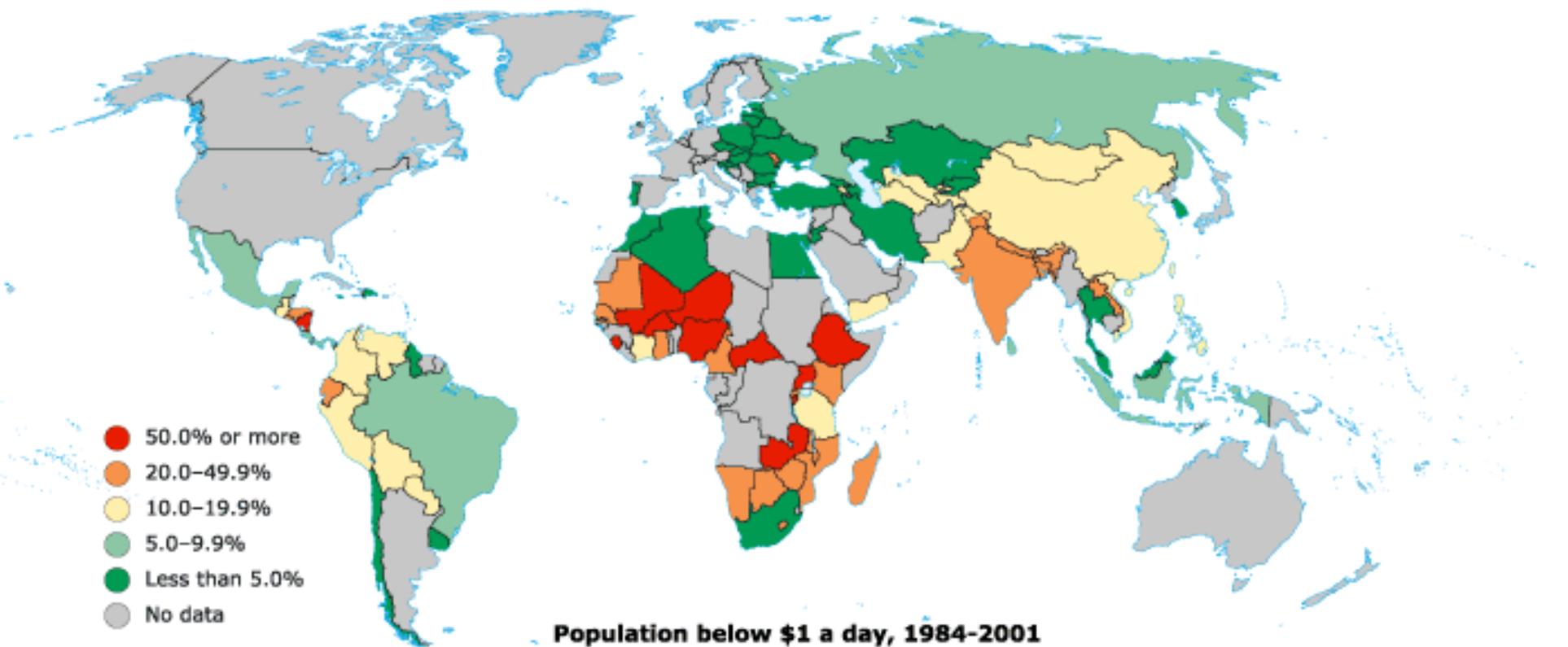
- Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

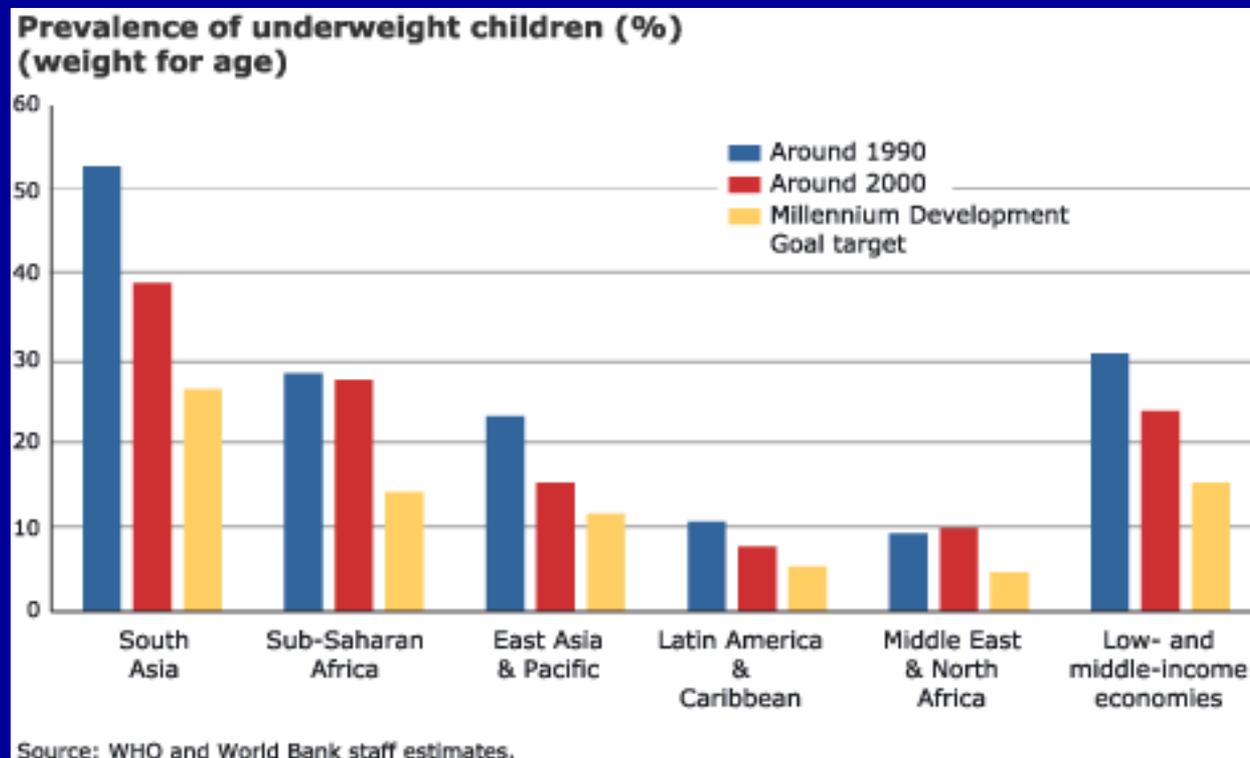


continue...



continue...

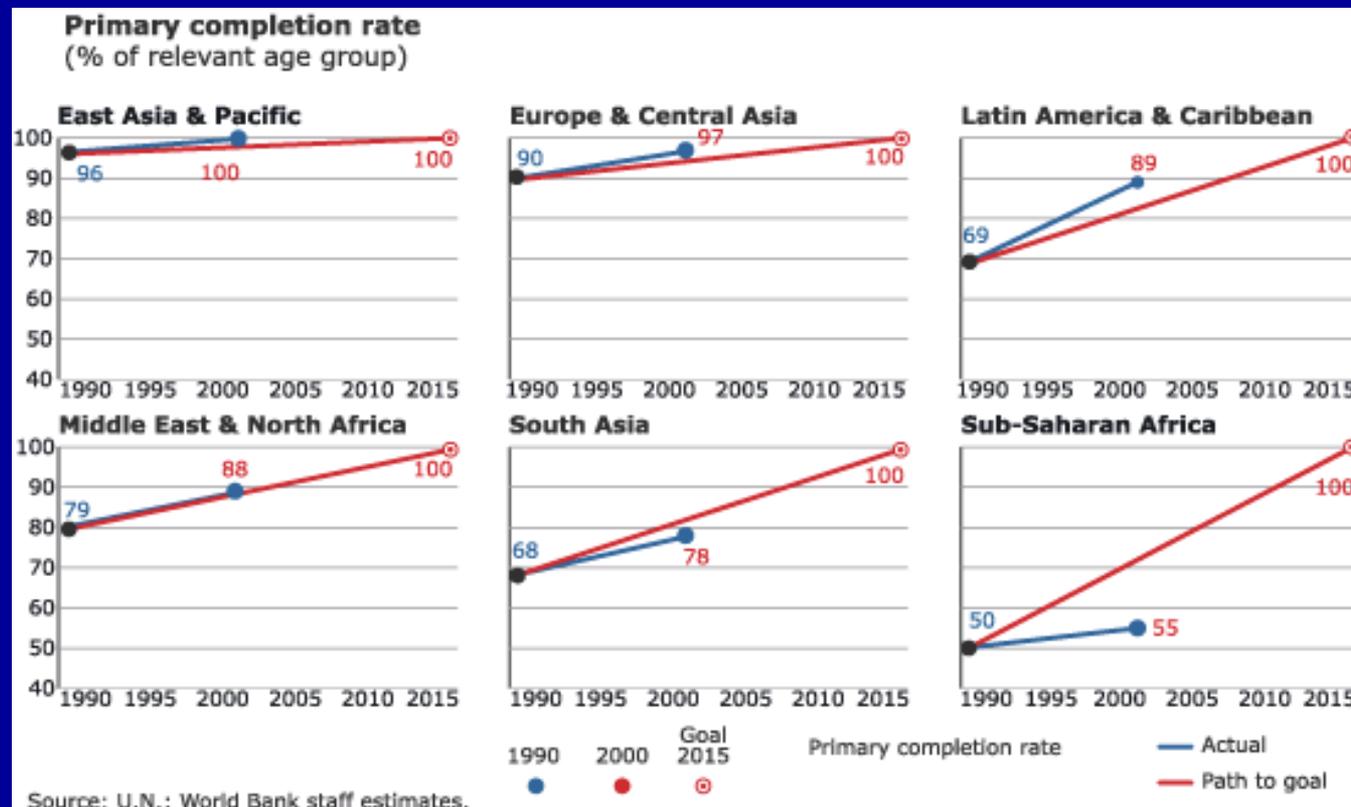
Target 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



source: MDGs website

Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education

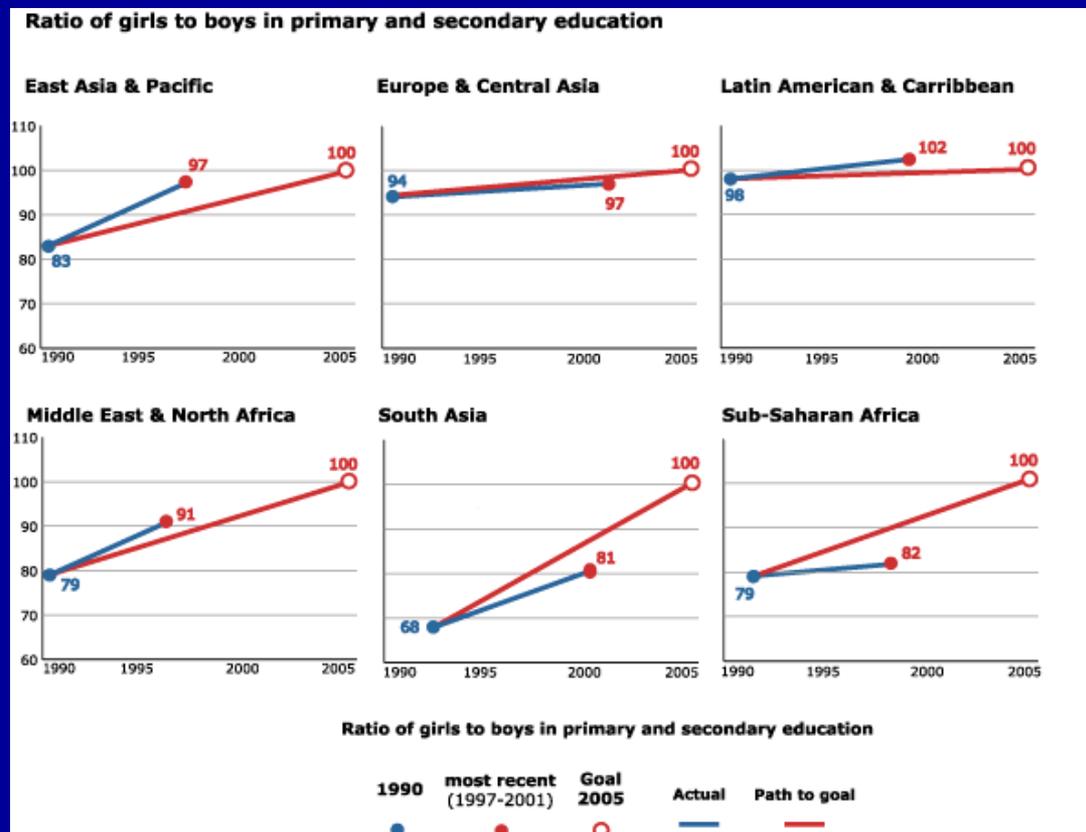
Target 3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



source: MDGs website

Goal 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

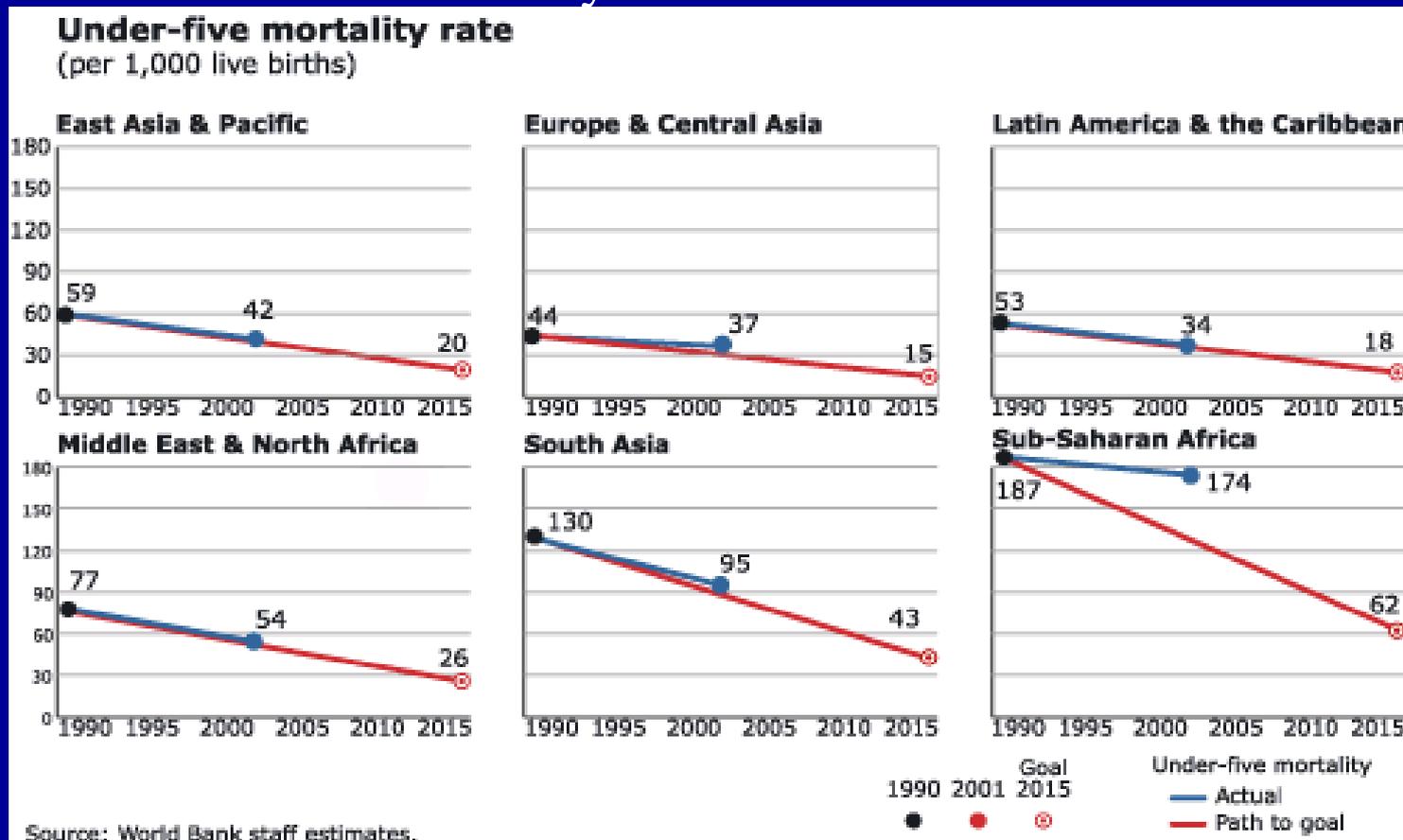
Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.



source: MDGs website

Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5 Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

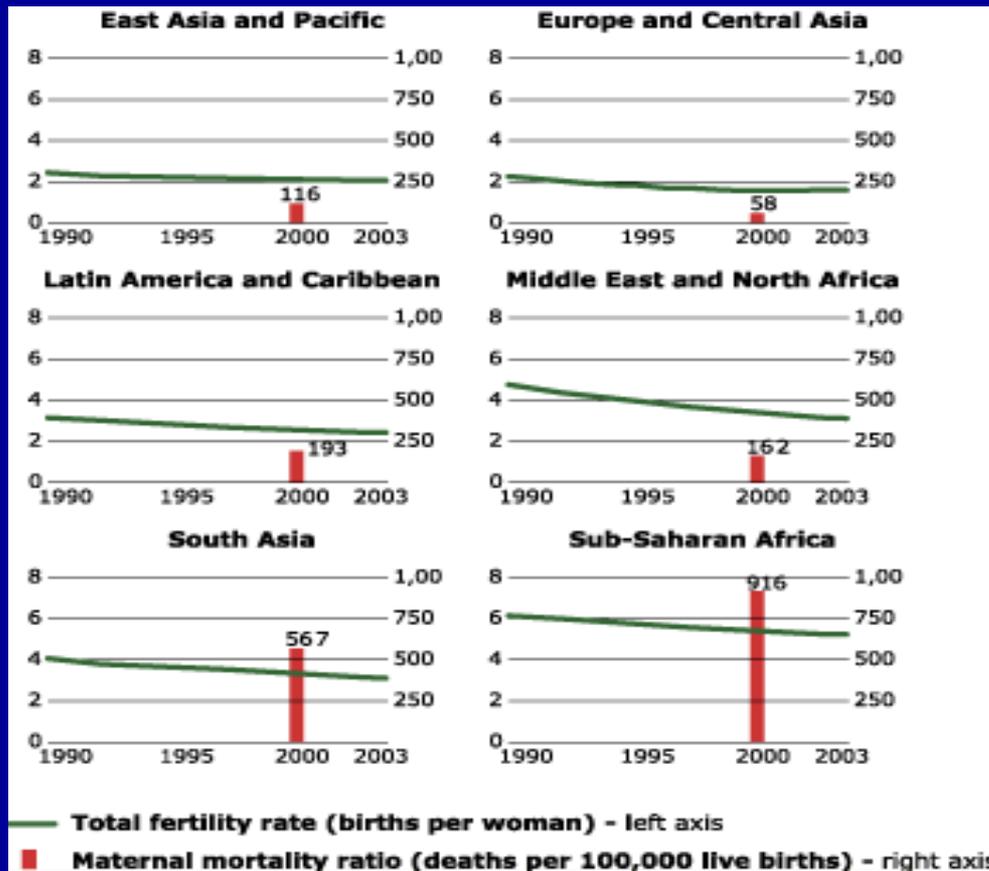


Source: World Bank staff estimates.

source: MDGs website

Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health

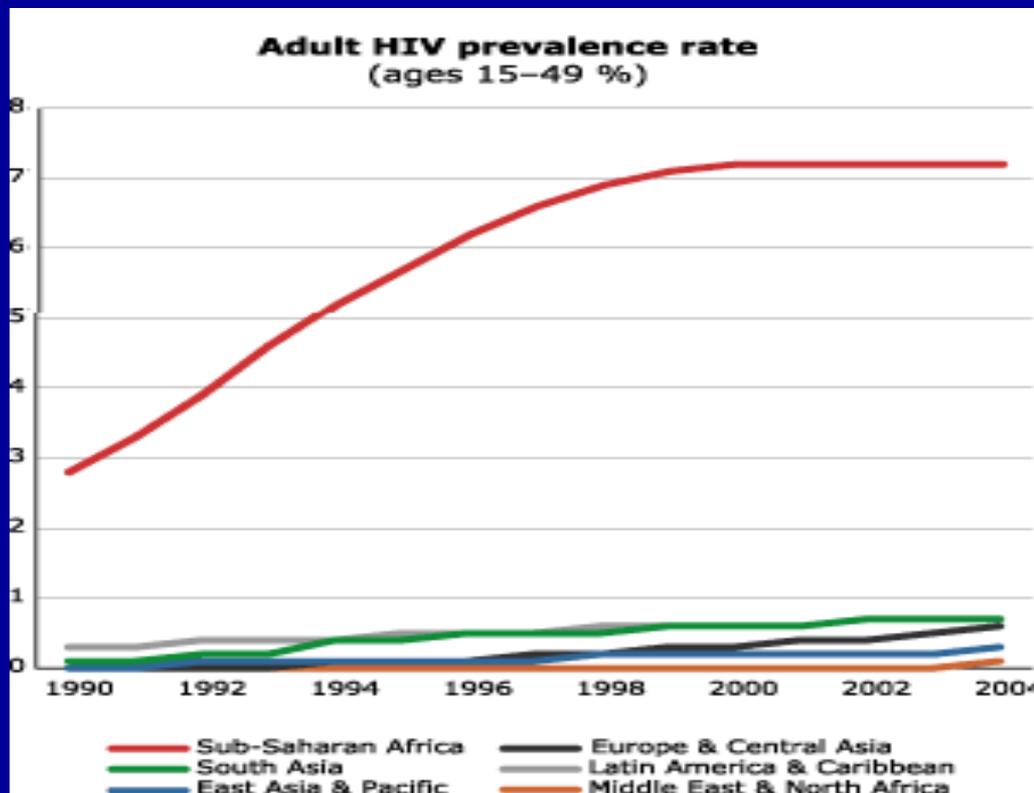
Target 6 Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio



source: MDGs website

Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

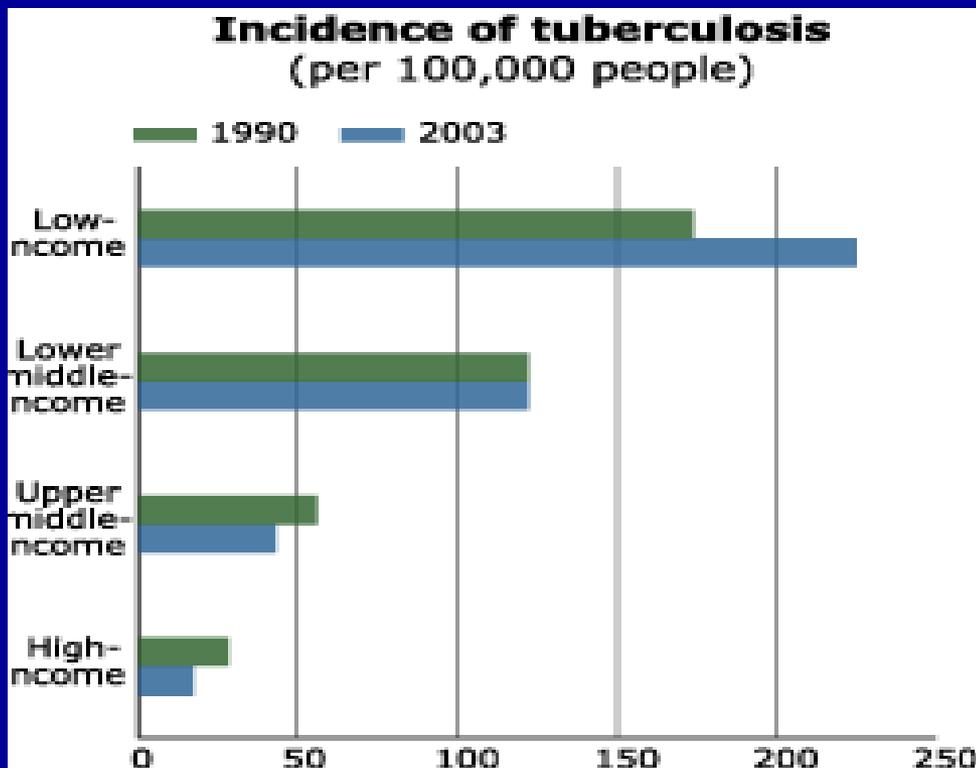
Target 7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS



source: MDGs website

continue...

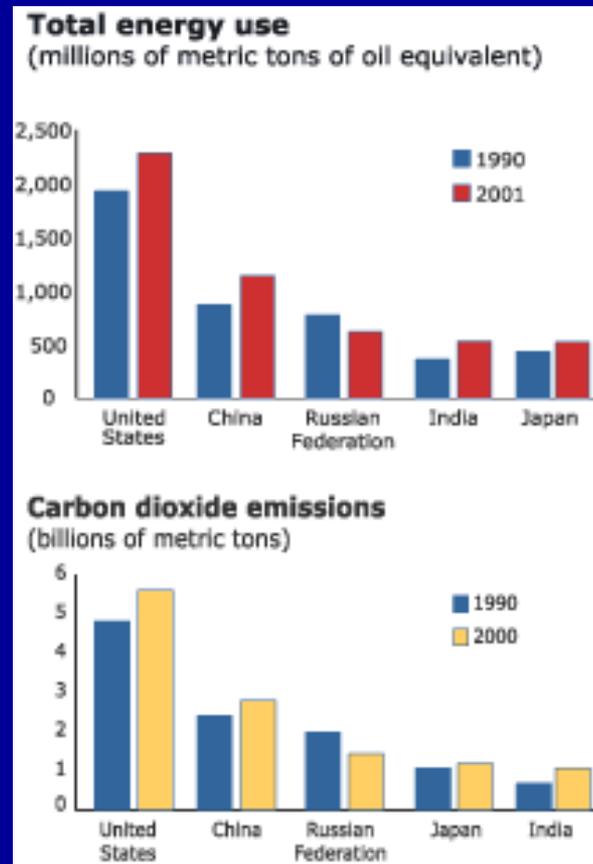
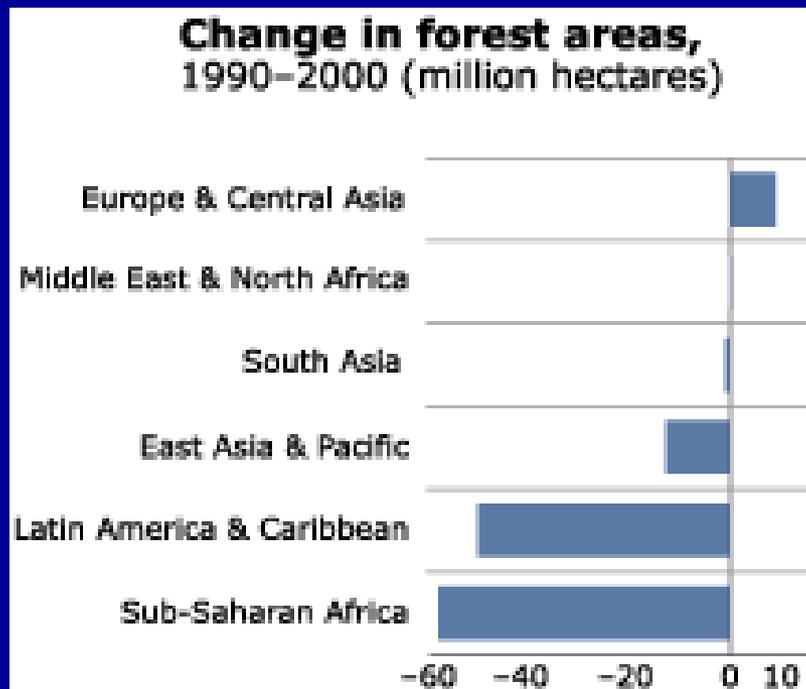
Target 8 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases



source: MDGs website

Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

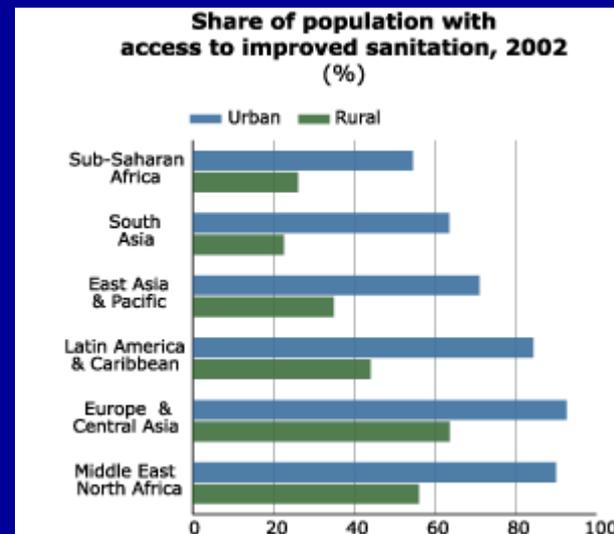
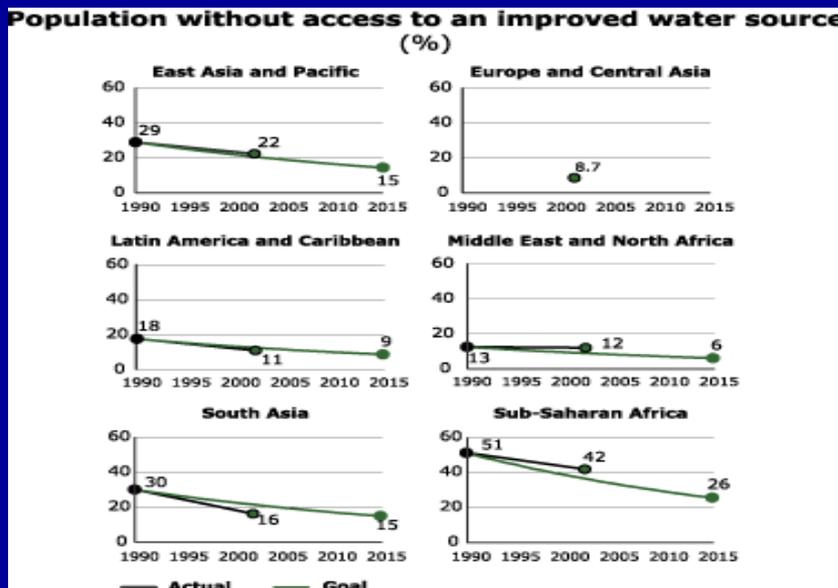
Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the losses of environmental resources



source: MDGs website

continue...

Target 10 Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

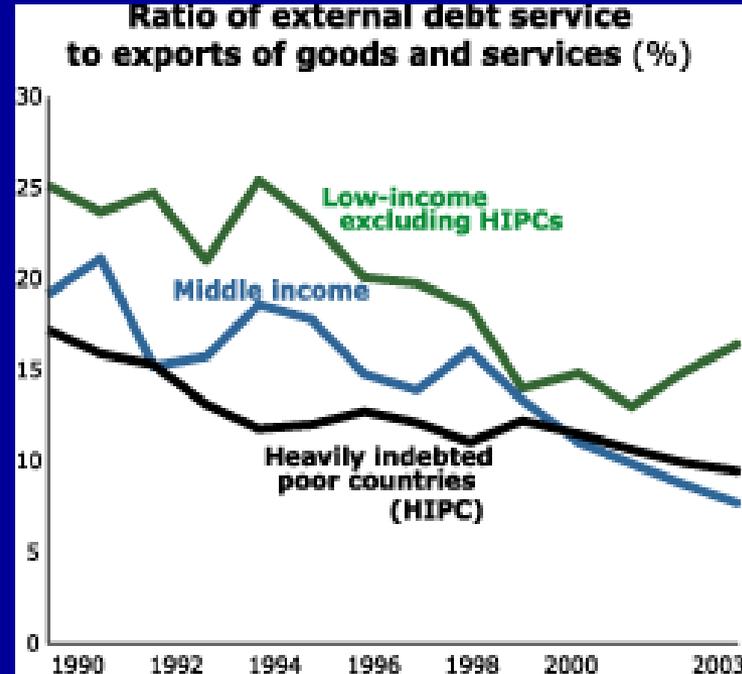
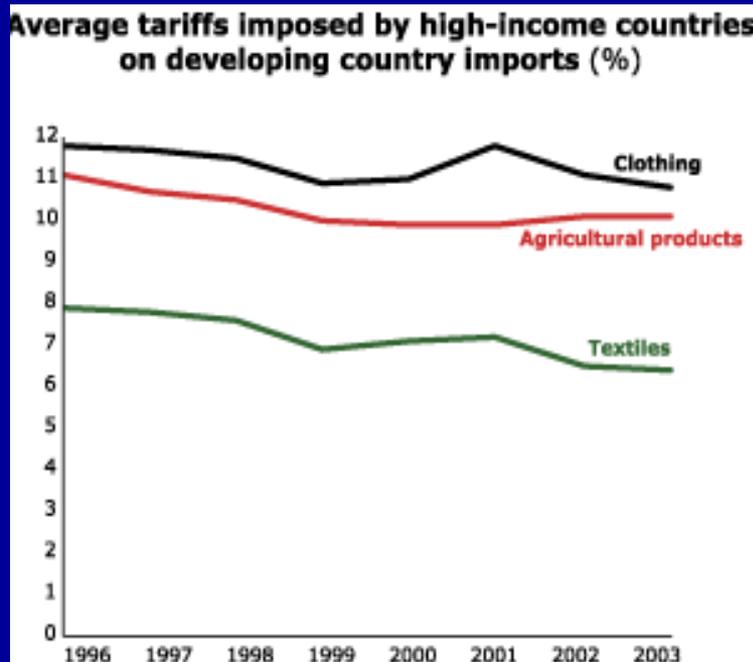


source: MDGs website

Target 11 Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Goal 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Targets 12-15 Developing a global partnership for development through more aid, better market access and debt sustainability



continue...

Target 16

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Rome High-Level Forum

- In February 2003, leaders of the major multilateral development banks and international and bilateral organizations, and donor and recipient country representatives gathered in Rome for the High-Level Forum on Harmonization
- The HLF concluding statement, The Rome Declaration on Harmonization, sets out an ambitious program of activities:
 1. Ensure that harmonization efforts are adapted to the country context, and that donor assistance is aligned with the development recipient's priorities.
 2. Expand country-led efforts to streamline donor procedures and practices.
 3. Review and identify ways to adapt institutions' and countries' policies, procedures, and practices to facilitate harmonization.
 4. Implement the good practices principles and standards formulated by the development community as the foundation for harmonization.

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

- The Paris High Level Forum was hosted by the French Government on February 28 - March 2, 2005 and attended by development officials and ministers from ninety one countries, twenty six donor organizations and partner countries, representatives of civil society organizations and the private sector.
- The participants took stock of progress in the wide range of activities that have taken place since the Rome High-Level Forum (2003). They also identified the areas in which further, or more intense, work is needed.

4. PRSP

What is the PRSP?

- **Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)** describe a country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs to promote growth and reduce poverty.
- PRSPs are prepared by governments through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Five themes of PRS approach in 2005

- The 2005 PRS review will focus on **five themes** identified through discussion with stakeholders and a review of literature that are central to the effectiveness of the PRS approach. The themes are:
 1. Strengthening the medium-term orientation of the PRS approach;
 2. Utilizing the PRS as a mutual accountability framework between countries and donors;
 3. Broadening and deepening meaningful participation;
 4. Enhancing linkages between the PRS, MTEF, and budgets; and
 5. Tailoring the approach to conflict-affected and fragile states.

The country List of PRSP

- **Latest Country Papers and JSANs/JSAsPRSPs**

[Bangladesh](#) | [Burkina Faso](#) | [Cambodia](#) | [Dominica](#) | [Ghana](#) | [Lesotho](#) | [Nicaragua](#) | [Nigeria](#) | [Sao Tome Principe](#) | [Senegal](#) | [Sierra Leone](#) | [Tanzania](#) | [Uganda](#)

- **I-PRSPs** [Comoros](#) | [Grenada](#) | [Uzbekistan \(English\)](#) | [Uzbekistan \(Russian\)](#)

- **PRSP Progress Reports**

[Albania](#) | [Armenia](#) | [Cameroon](#) | [Cape Verde](#) | [Ethiopia](#) | [Georgia](#) | [Ghana](#) | [Guinea](#) | [Honduras](#) | [Madagascar](#) | [Malawi](#) | [Mali](#) | [Moldova](#) | [Mongolia](#) | [Mozambique](#) | [Nepal](#) | [Rwanda](#) | [Serbia and Montenegro](#) | [Tajikistan](#) | [Vietnam](#)

- **Joint Staff Assessments**

[Afghanistan](#) | [Armenia](#) | [Bangladesh](#) | [Benin](#) | [Burkina Faso](#) | [Cambodia](#) | [Cameroon](#) | [Comoros](#) | [Dominica](#) | [Ethiopia](#) | [The Gambia](#) | [Ghana](#) | [Georgia](#) | [Grenada](#) | [Honduras](#) | [Lesotho](#) | [Madagascar](#) | [Malawi](#) | [Mali](#) | [Moldova](#) | [Mongolia](#) | [Mozambique](#) | [Nicaragua](#) | [Nigeria](#) | [Rwanda](#) | [Sao Tome and Principe](#) | [Senegal](#) | [Serbia and Montenegro](#) | [Sierra Leone](#) | [Tajikistan](#) | [Tanzania](#) | [Timor-Leste](#) | [Uganda](#) | [Uzbekistan](#) | [Vietnam](#) | [Zambia](#)

2. What is ODA?

2.1 recent ODA trend in the World

What is ODA

(Official Development Assistance)?

the assistance to developing countries undertaken by the government sector of donor countries

©definition of ODA
(DAC)

1. It should be undertaken by governments or government agencies
2. The main objective is the promotion of economic development and welfare in developing countries
3. It has concessional terms, having a grant element of at least 25%

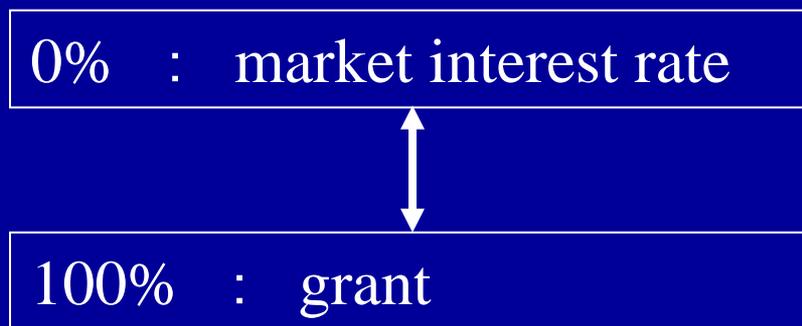
source:

JBIC 2002

Grant Element (GE)

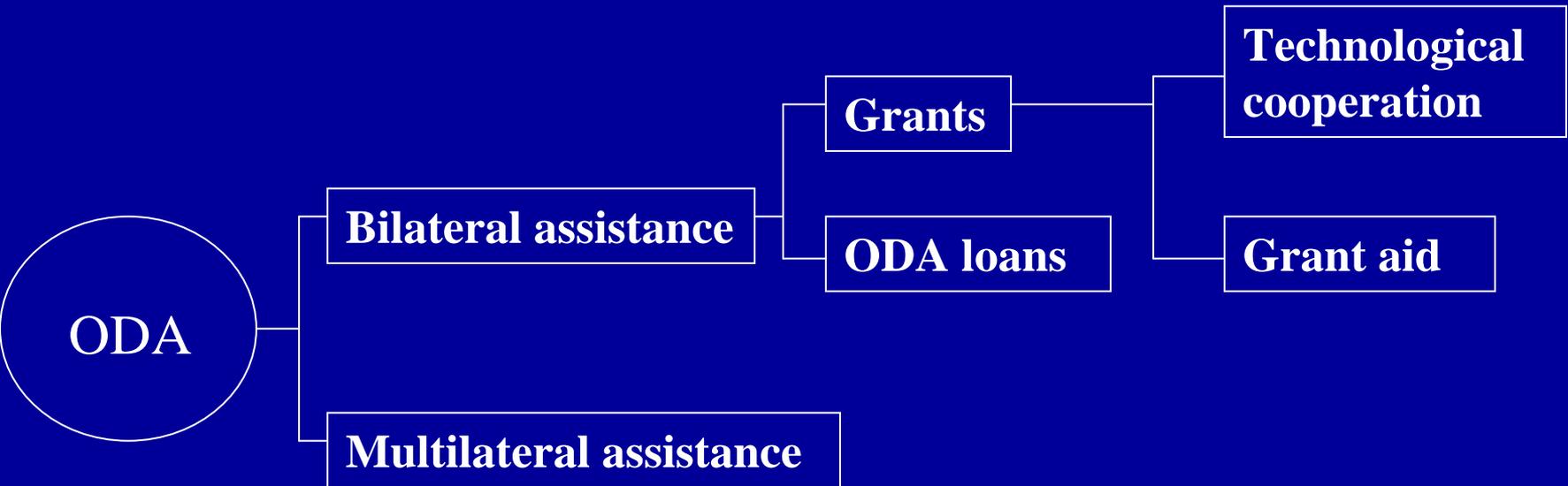
Reflects the financial terms of a commitment: interest rate, maturity and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital).

It measures the concessionality of a loan, in the form of the present value of an interest rate below the market rate over the life of a loan.



More easier to be repaid, GE will be increased.

Types of ODA



source:

JBIC

(2002) 53

continue...

Grant aid

Development funds granted to developing countries without repayment obligation.

Technical cooperation

Cooperation aimed at developing human resources in developing countries to foster nation building and self-reliance. Main programs include acceptance of trainees, dispatch of experts and sending volunteers, and development research. (✕Japan's definition)

ODA Loans

In Most cases, long-term, low-interest loans granted to developing countries to promote development.

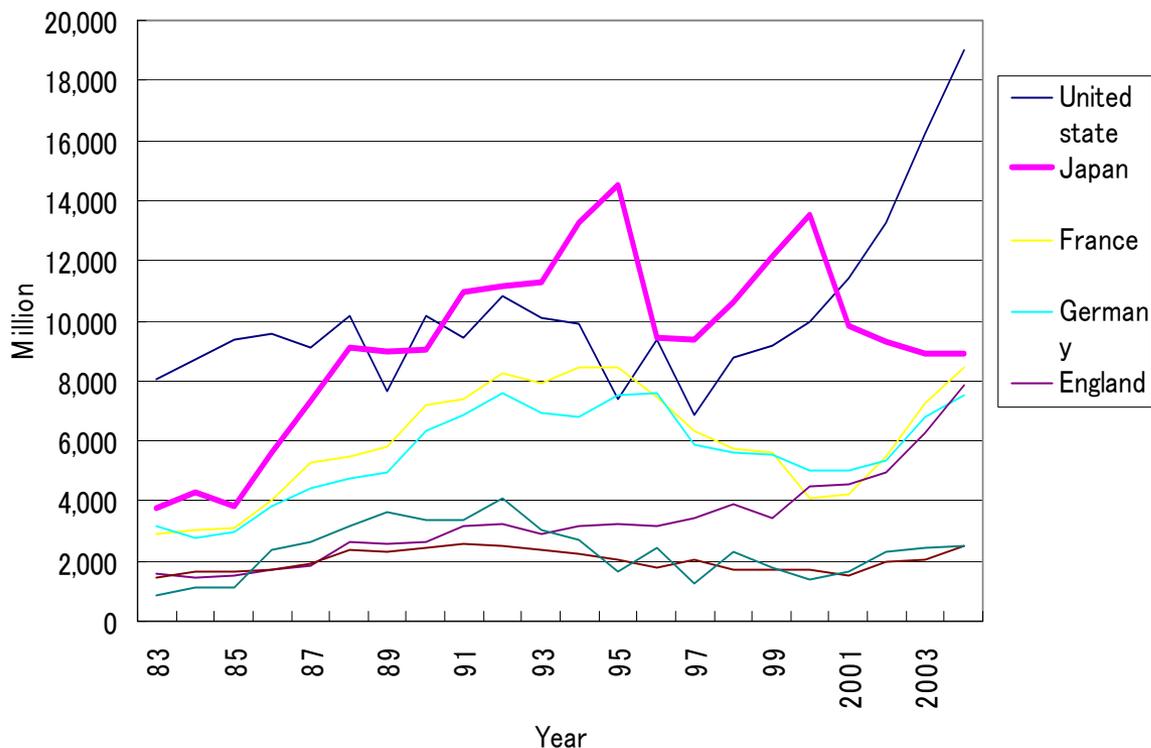
Multilateral assistance

Assistance through international organizations, supplementing bilateral assistance.

2-1. recent ODA trend in the World

Net ODA flows from Major Industrial Countries

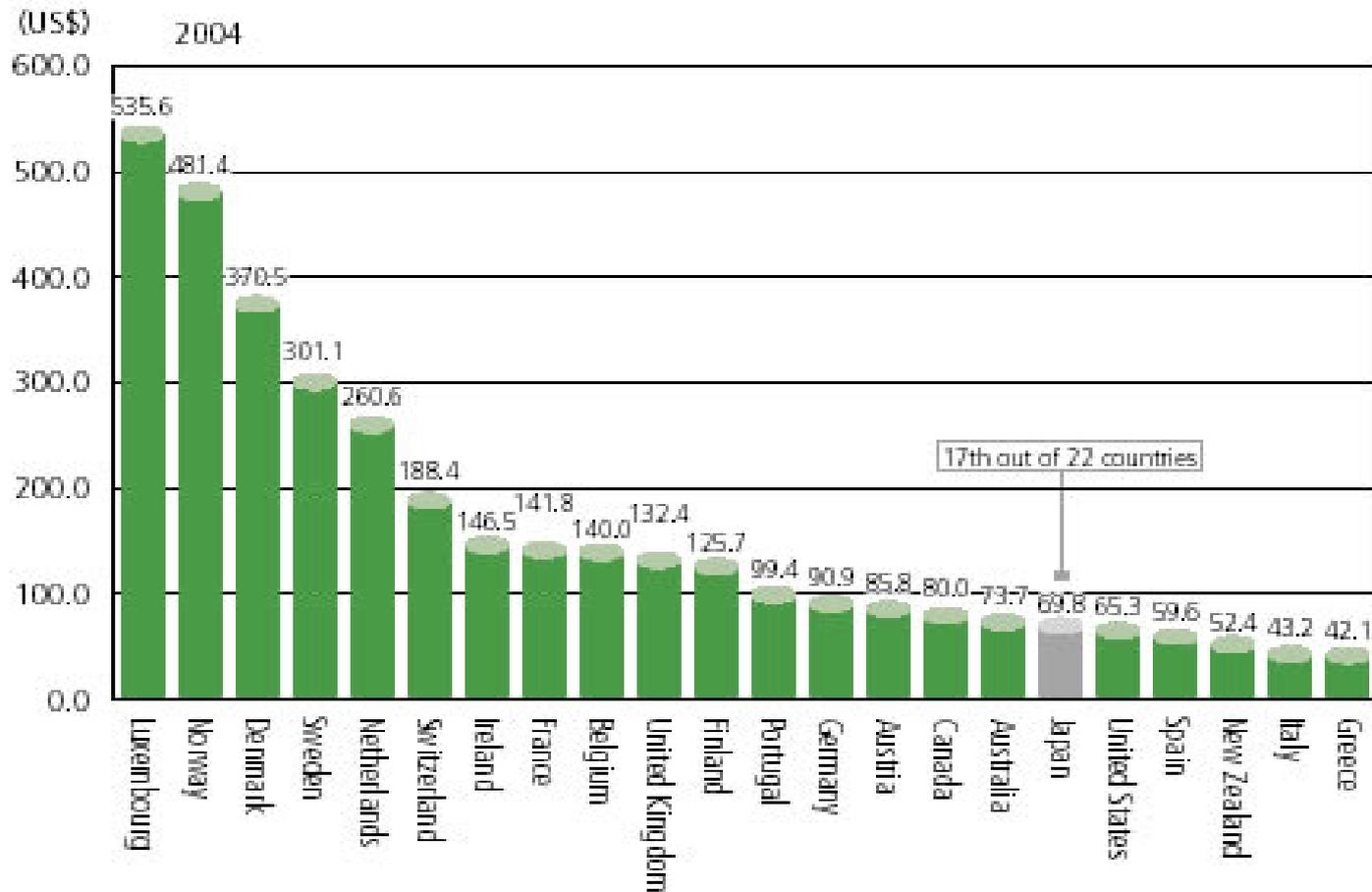
Net ODA flows from Major industrial Countries



By 2000, Japan had been a top donor, but from 2001, US has occupied the top position.

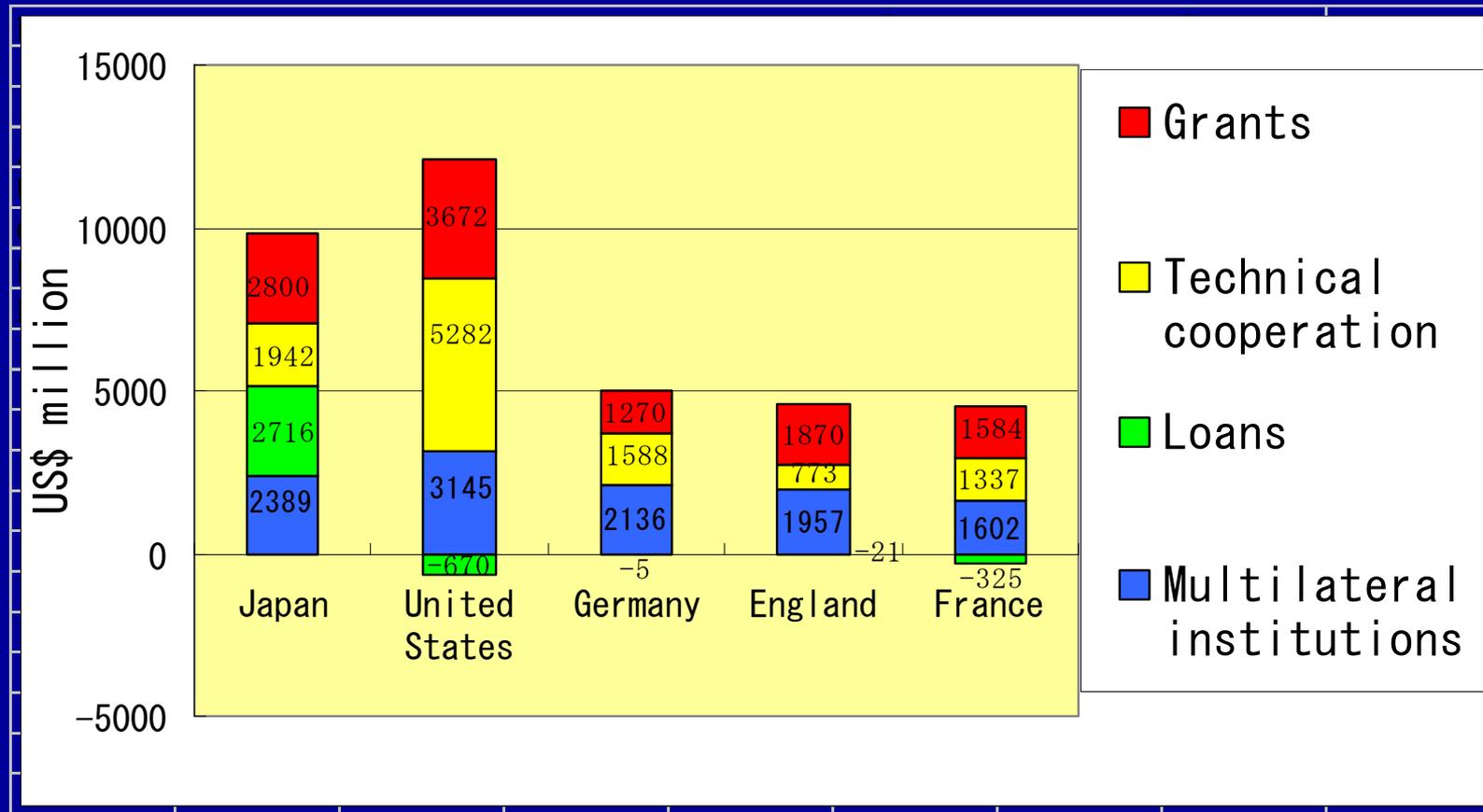
source: DAC (2005)

Per capita Net ODA flows from Industrial Countries



Source: 2005 DAC Press Release (2004 disbursements) was used for disbursement figures, and the 2004 DAC Chairman's Report (2003 figures) for the population figures.

Breakdown of ODA in DAC Members by Type of ODA

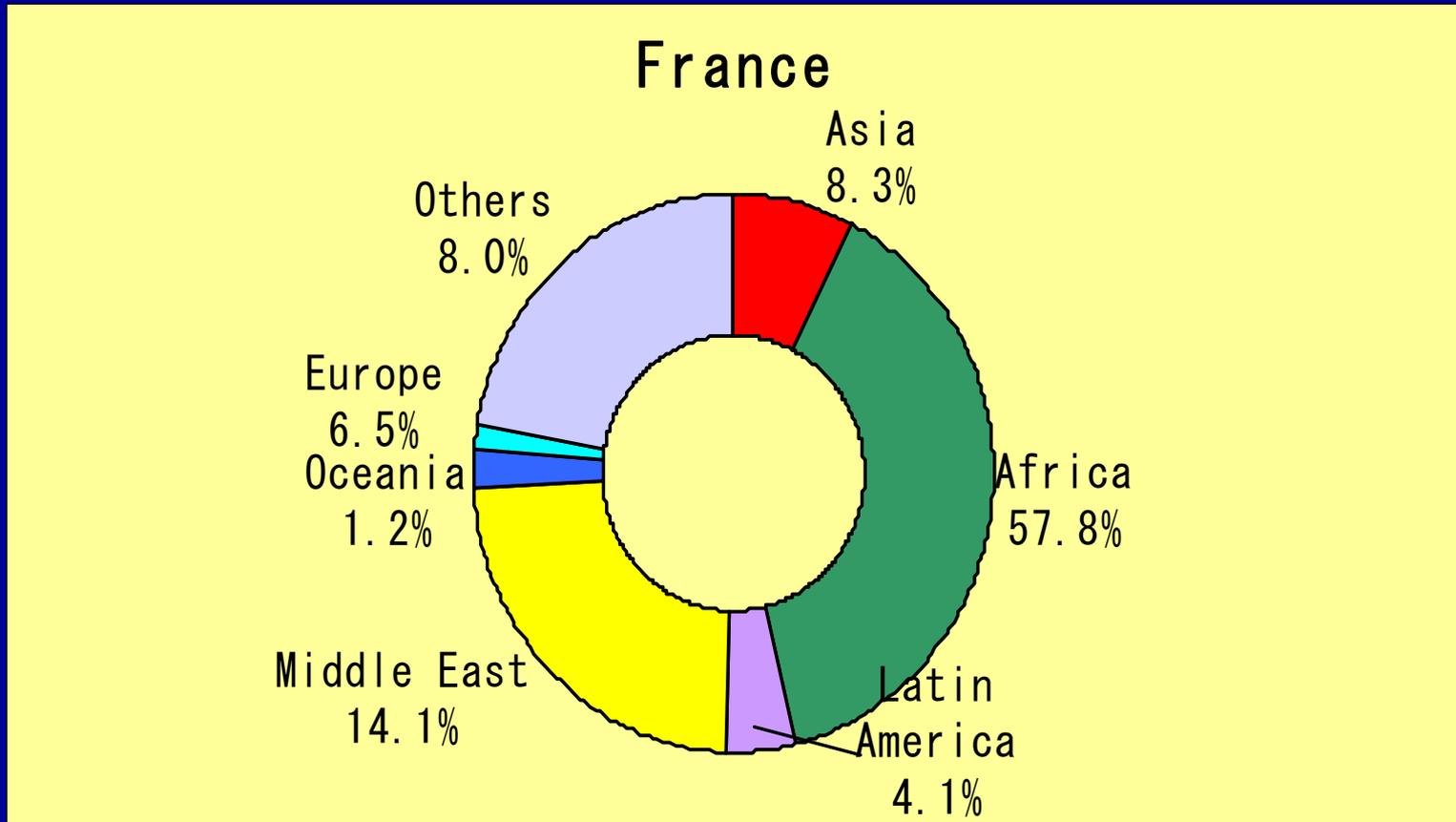


Ratio of Donation and Grant Element (GE) in Major DAC Countries

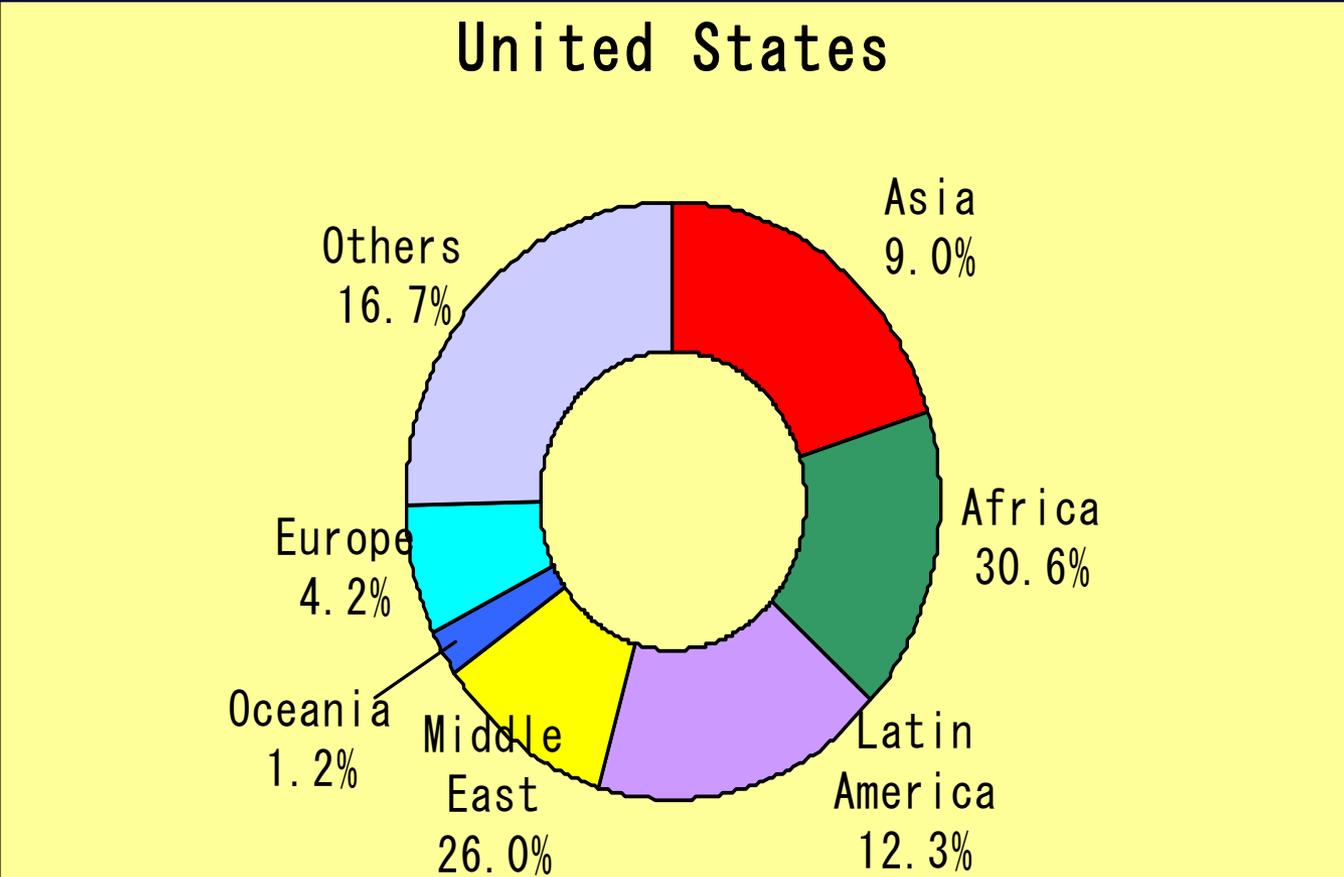
	Ratio of Donation		GE Ratio of ODA Loan	GE Ratio of ODA Especially for LDC
	Bilateral Donation Only	ODA total		
Denmark	99.2	99.5	—	100
France	86.1	91.4	55.9	100
Germany	82.7	90.8	65.3	99.8
Japan	39.4	51	72.7	98.8
United Kingdom	94.1	96.6	43.4	100
United States	99	99.2	63.1	99.8
average of DAC countries	90.8	96.1	71.4	99.6

source: Watanabe and Miura (2003)

Regional Characteristics of Major DAC Countries (bilateral ODA) (2003)

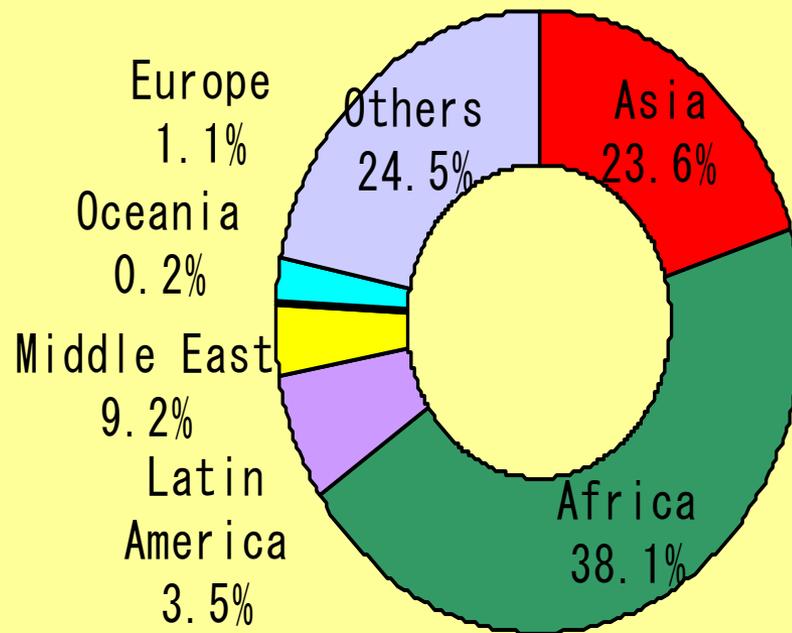


continue...

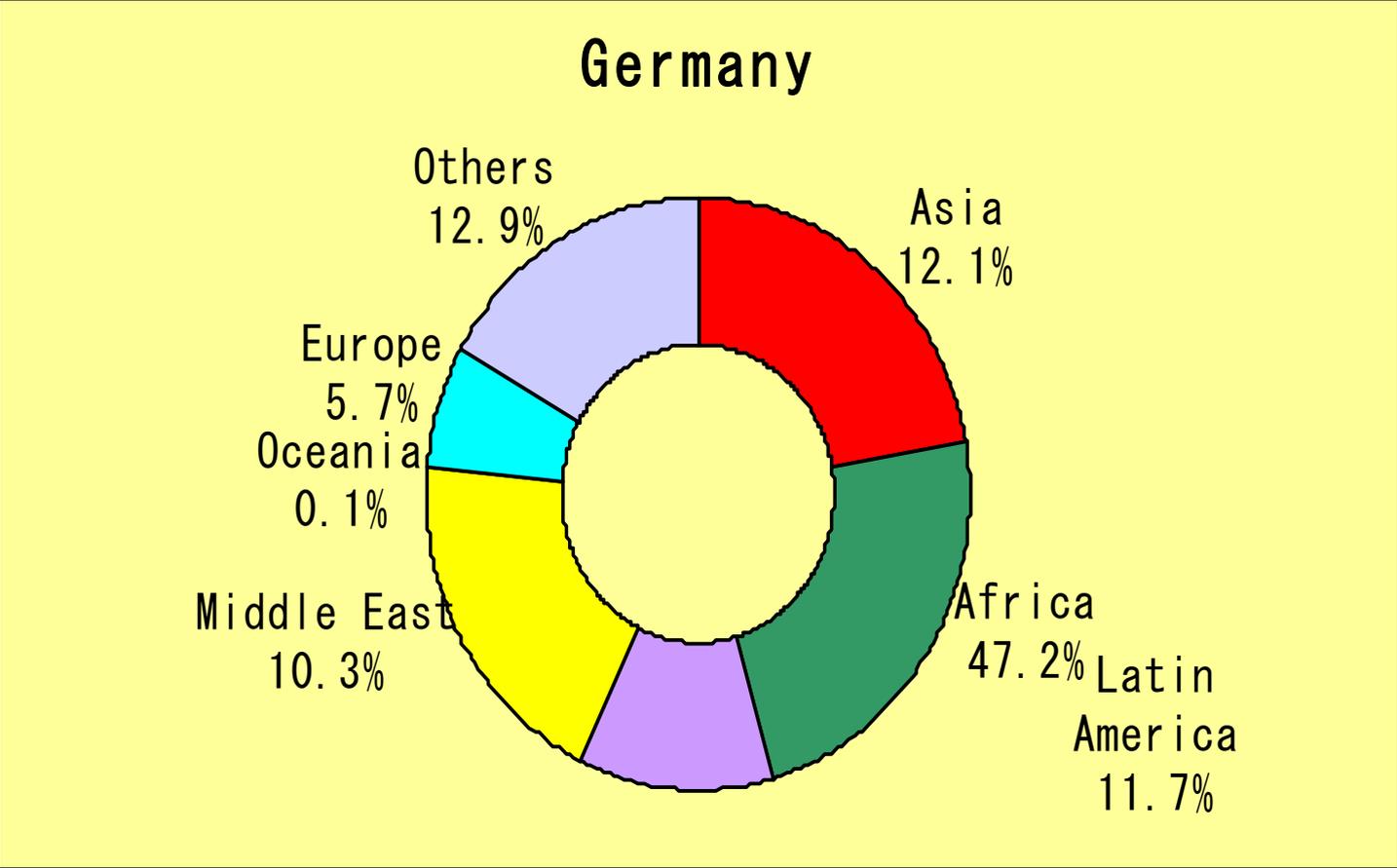


continue...

United Kingdom



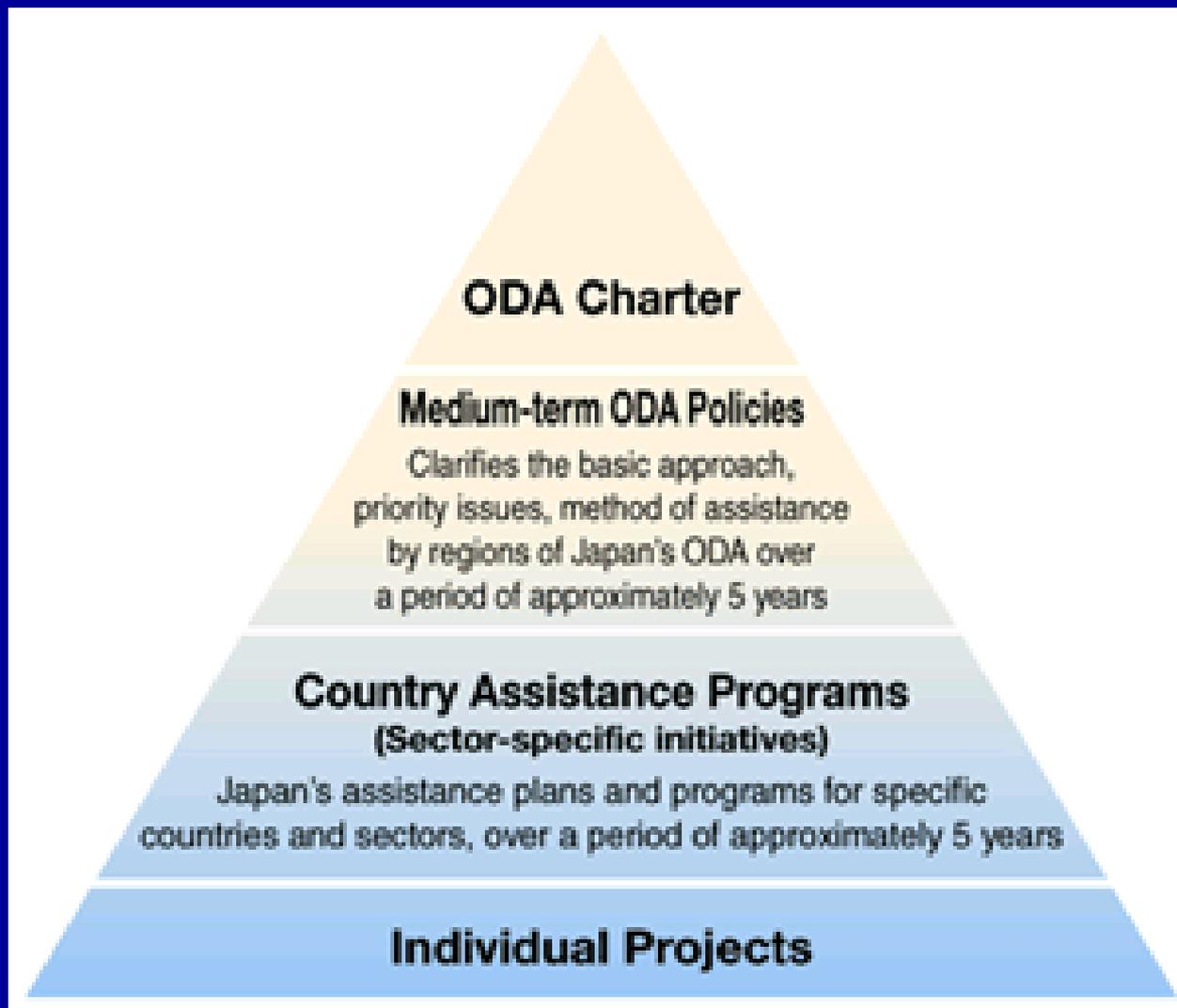
continue...



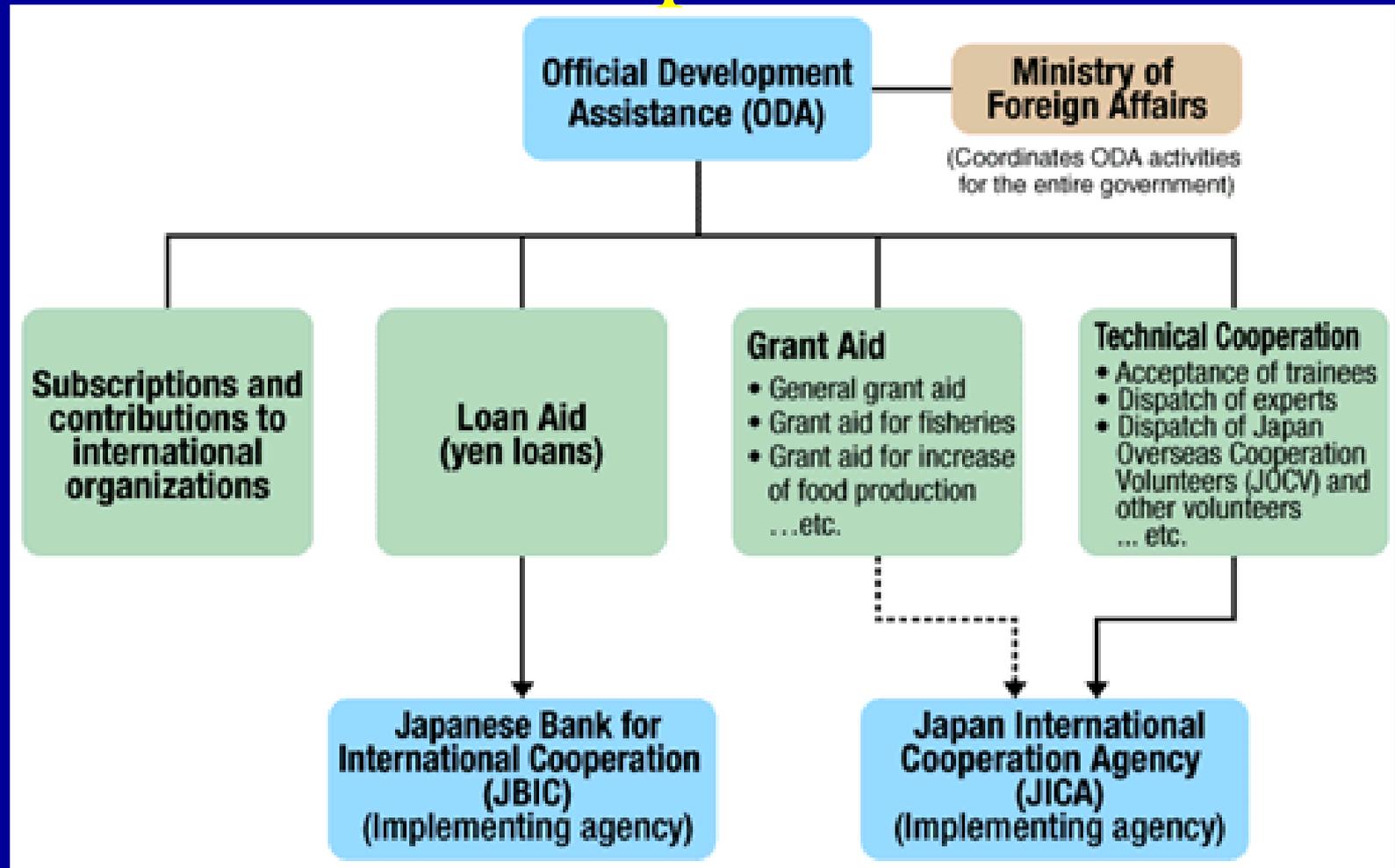
3. Japan's ODA

3.1 Characteristics of Japan's ODA

Japan's ODA Policy Framework



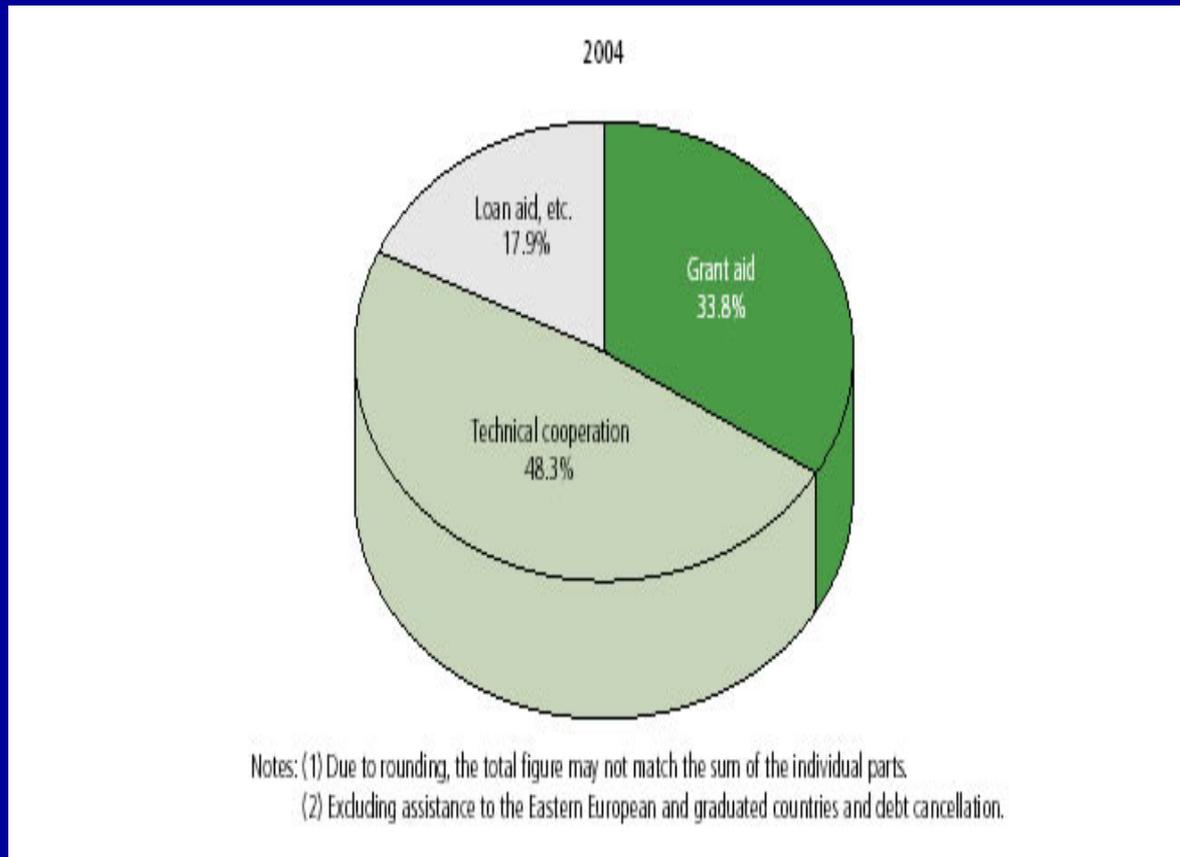
ODA Implementation system in Japan



3-1. Characteristics of Japan's ODA

- (1) modality :high ratio of loan
- (2) region: mainly Asia
- (3) focus on economic infrastructure
- (4) others (tied and untied)

(1) Japan's ODA by Modality (2004)



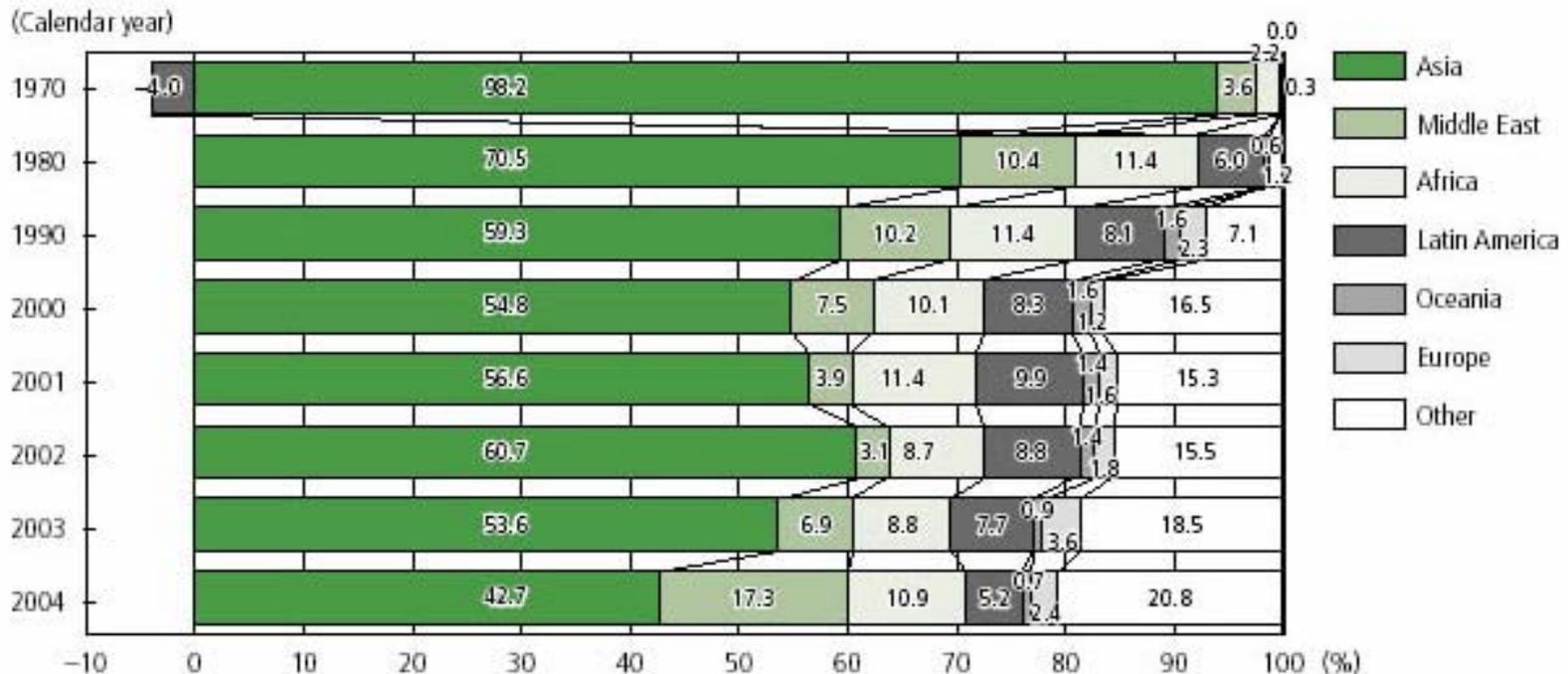
The Loan aid ratio is high compared with other major DAC countries. [→link 27](#)

But the GE ratio is also high [→link 28](#)

(※contents of technological cooperation) [→link 46](#)

Japan's ODA by Modality (trend)

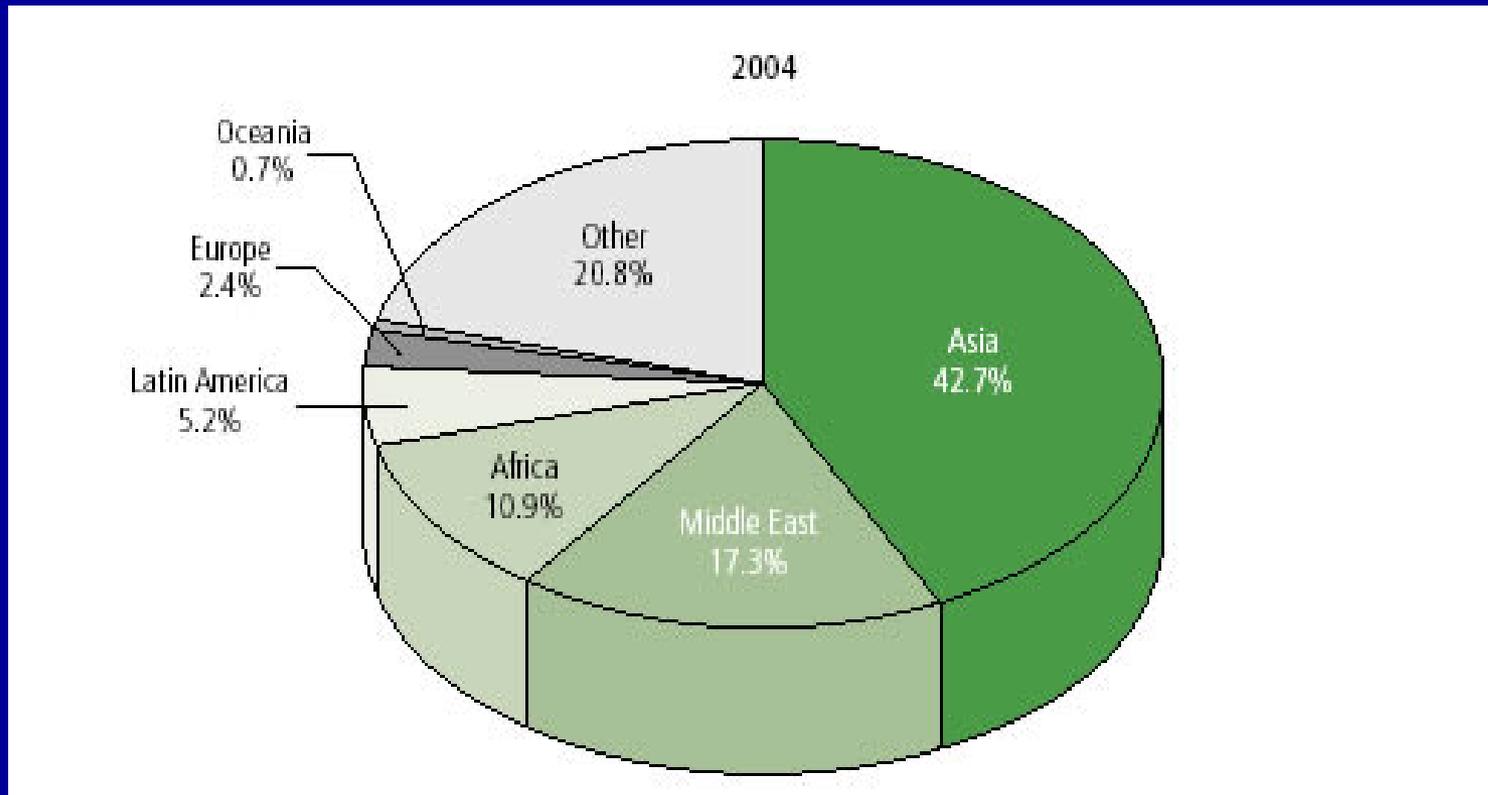
Chart 5. Trends in Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Region



Notes: (1) ODA to the European region since 1990 includes aid to the Eastern Europe.

(2) If the repaid amount exceeds disbursements, the figure can be negative.

(2) Japan's Bilateral ODA by region (2004)



Mainly to Asia compared with other major DAC countries [→link 29-32.](#)

(3) Breakdown by sector (focused on infrastructure)

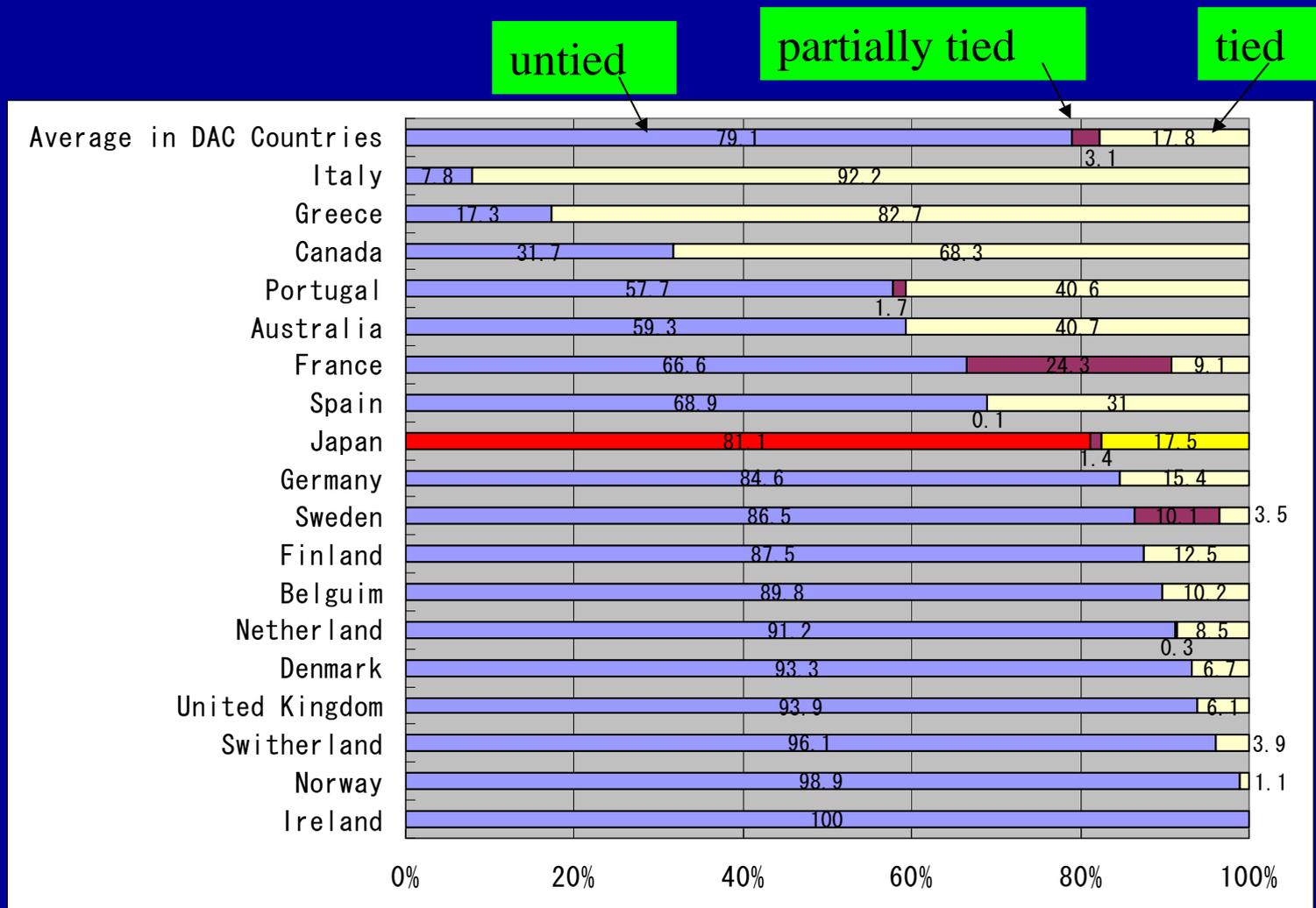
	social infrastructure		Economic Infrastructure	
	1980-81	2000-2001	1980-81	2000-2001
Denmark	24.0	22.8	0.3	18.8
France	52.4	38.9	14.0	6.1
Germany	22.1	42.3	25.3	16.9
Japan	10.3	20.6	40.0	32.9
United Kingdom	23.1	25.3	10.9	7.3
United States	18.4	42.2	4.7	8.8
Average in DAC Countries	24.6	32.1	17.2	15.7

✘social infrastructure: education, medicine, population, sanitation

✘economic infrastructure: transportation, communication, energy

source: Watanabe and Miura (2003)

(4) Tied and Un-tied in Bilateral ODA (except technological cooperation)

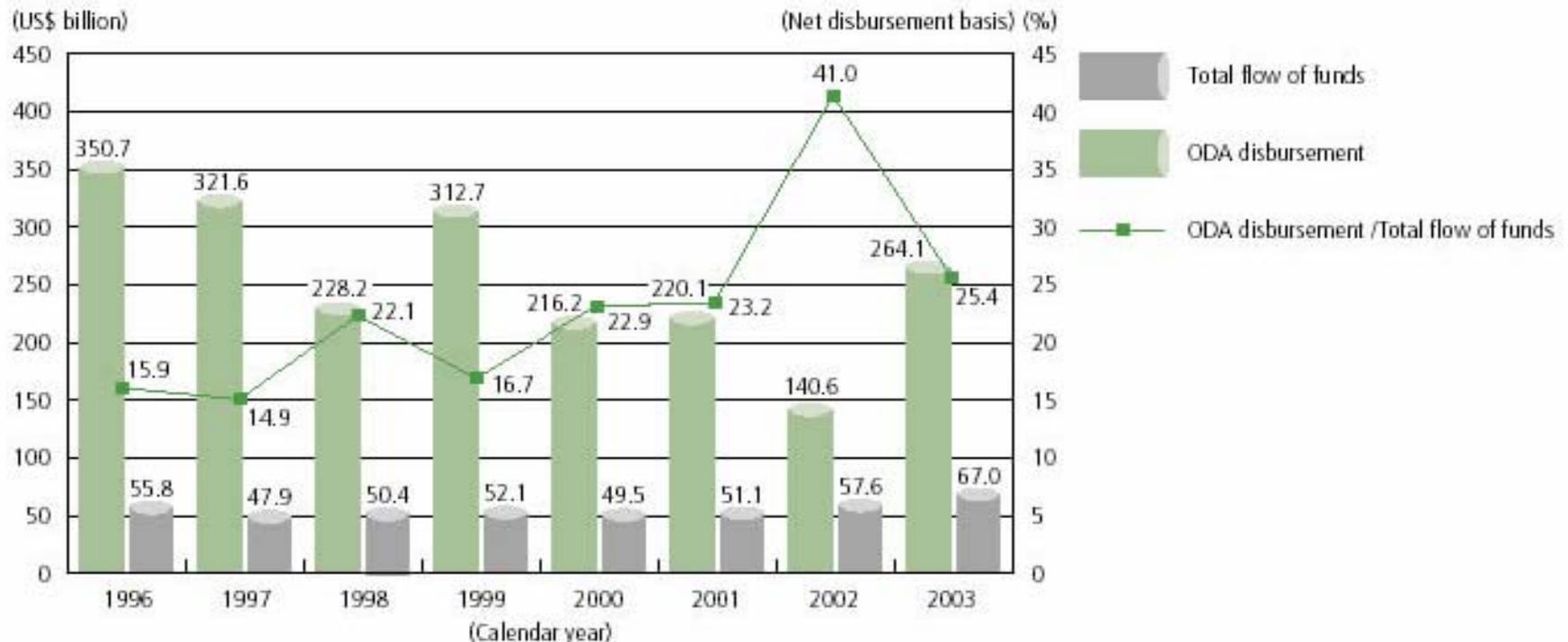


source: Watanabe and Miura (2003)

4. Private Investment and ODA

Finance Flows from DAC and Int'l Organization to Developing Countries

Chart 5. Flow of funds from DAC Countries and International Organizations to Developing Countries



Source: *The DAC Journal Development Cooperation 2004 Report*.

Note: Figures for 2003 are tentative.

ODA and Private Investment by region

ODA/GNP Ratio (Unit: %)

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
East Asia & Pacific	0.77	0.61	0.85	0.57	0.42
Europe & Central Asia	n. a.	n. a.	0.28	1.20	1.17
Latin America & Caribbean	0.28	0.49	0.47	0.38	0.26
Middle East & North Africa	1.85	1.16	2.56	1.14	0.71
South Asia	2.25	1.45	1.50	1.10	0.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.94	4.90	6.41	6.22	4.44

Public Investment/GNP Ratio (Unit: %)

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
East Asia & Pacific	2.00	1.81	2.11	5.52	3.24
Europe & Central Asia	n. a.	n. a.	0.61	2.80	4.90
Latin America & Caribbean	3.25	1.06	1.16	3.78	5.06
Middle East & North Africa	n. a.	1.62	0.09	0.25	0.16
South Asia	0.53	0.82	0.54	1.46	1.57
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.63	0.54	0.46	3.43	2.33

Reference

DAC (2005) Development Co-operation Report

DAC's Glossary

(http://www.oecd.org/glossary/0,2586,fr_2649_201185_1965693_1_1_1_1,00.html
retrieved 2004 Oct 7)

JBIC(2005)ODA Loan Report

MDGs website (<http://www.developmentgoals.org/> retrieved 2004 Oct 6)

ODA website (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/> retrieved 2004 Oct 6)

World Bank (2005) World Development Indicators

外務省(2004)ODA白書2003年度版

地球環境研究会 (2003) 地球環境キーワード事典

渡辺利夫、三浦有史 (2003) ODA(政府開発援助) 日本に何ができるか」

Contents of Technological Cooperation

