

Where will Japan's ODA go?

Kiyotaka TAKAHASHI
ODA Reform Network

Aim of presentation

- For African friends to understand the features of Japan's ODA from civil society's perspective so that you will be prepared to the impacts created by Japan's ODA
- To provide materials to discuss how to strengthen the capacity of monitoring Japan's ODA in cooperation with Japanese and Asian CSOs and NGOs.

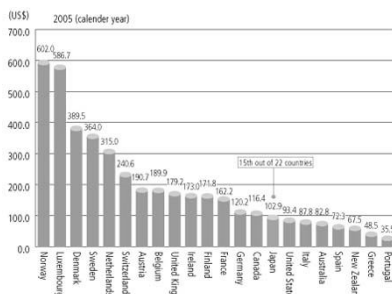
Structure of presentation

1. Features of Japan's ODA
2. Reform and new strategies
3. Implications to Africa

Summarized features of Japanese ODA

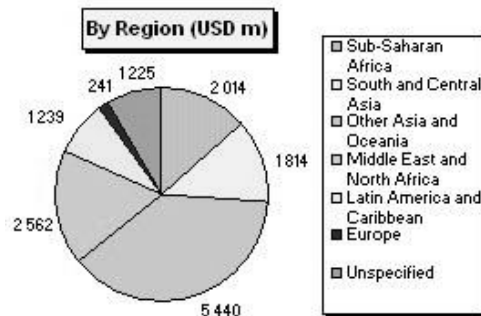
- Small volume compared to the country's economic size (0.28%)
- Asia-oriented geographical distribution (more than 40%)
- About 30% goes to the construction of economic infrastructure
- Low grant share (less than 50%)
- More focusing on LICs (60%) than LLDCs (15%)
- Improving untying rate

Chart II-6. Per Capita ODA Disbursements in the DAC Countries



Source: 2006 DAC Press Release (2005 disbursements) is used for disbursement figures, and the 2005 DAC Chairman's Report (2004 figures) for the population figures.
Note: (1) Excluding disbursements for the Eastern European and graduated countries.
(2) Apart from Japan, interim figures are used.

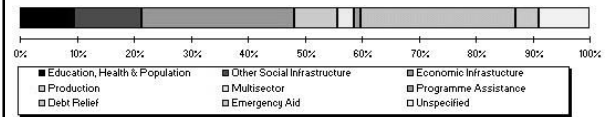
Regional distribution(2005)



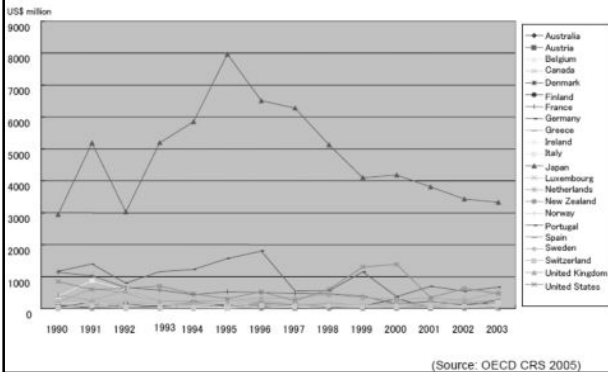
Top 10(2005)

Top Ten Recipients of gross ODA/IDA (USD million)		
1	Iraq	2 096
2	China	1 662
3	Indonesia	963
4	Thailand	765
5	Philippines	706
6	Viet Nam	670
7	India	651
8	Ghana	532
9	Zambia	385
10	Sri Lanka	317

By sector(2005)

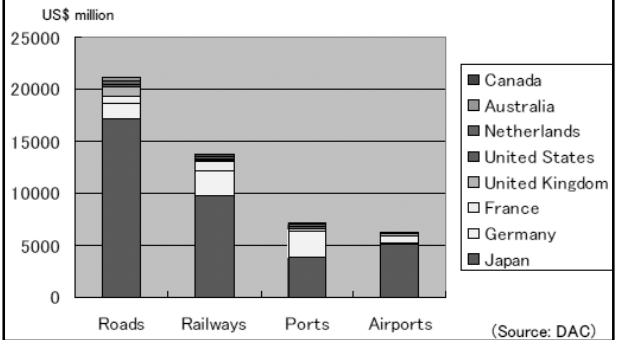


ODA for economic infrastructure



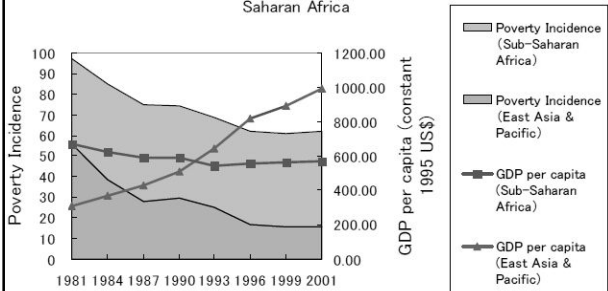
Legitimacy of infrastructure

ODA towards Trade-related Infrastructure Development (Roads, Railways, Ports, Airports)(1990-2003)



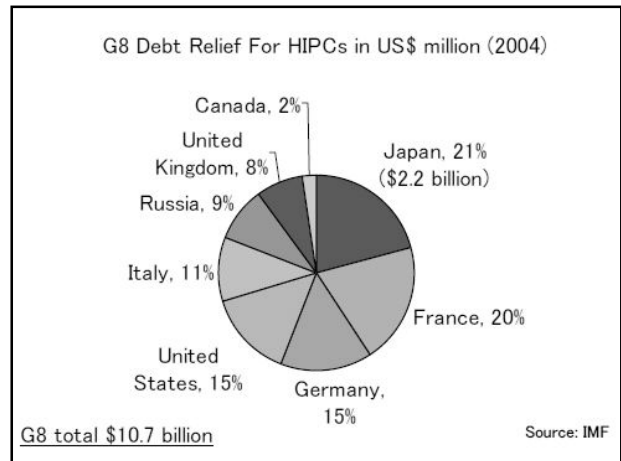
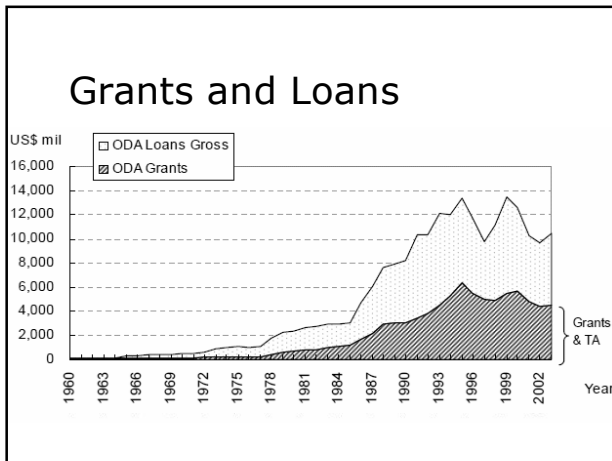
Success in Asia

GDP per capita and Poverty Incidence in East Asia & Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa



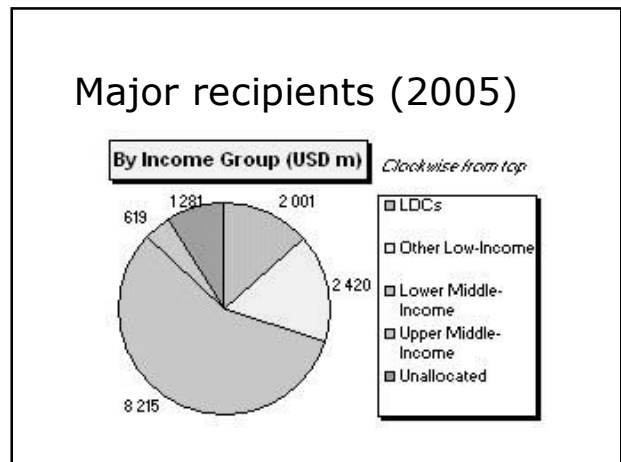
Reality on the ground - Infrastructure -

- (Environment) Involuntary resettlement by Infrastructure project (e.g National route 1 improvement project in Cambodia)
=> Improvement of social environment guideline, and make sure FPIC.
- (Resources) Export weapon (patrol ship) to Indonesia in 2006 to ensure sea-lane security for oil import



Debt situation of selected Asian countries

	Public debt owned to Japan (mil \$)	Total public & publicly guaranteed debt	Total External debt	Rate of debt owned to Japan
China	18,209	88,531	168,255	11%
Mongolia	216	950	1,037	21%
Cambodia	19	2,594	2,907	1%
Indonesia	28,585	70,011	132,208	22%
Burma	2,439	5,391	6,556	37%
Philippines	11,062	20,477	61,121	18%
Vietnam	3,005	12,181	13,349	23%



Major Recipients (2)

Japan					
1979-1980		1989-1990		1999-2000	
LLDCs	27.8	LLDCs	15.9	LLDCs	12.4
Other LICs	31.8	Other LICs	41.7	Other LICs	48.7
LMICs	28.1	LMICs	28.4	LMICs	32.0
UMICs	6.7	UMICs	10.3	UMICs	6.4
HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0
MADCT	5.6	MADCT	3.6	MADCT	0.5
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Discussion in advisory group of ODA experts (July 2007)

- Economic infrastructure by yen loan
- Select countries as 'growth poles' where ODA and investment should be focused
- Agriculture and environment will be key sectors. But, export-oriented.

=> Poor countries and people will be left behind.

Improving untying rate

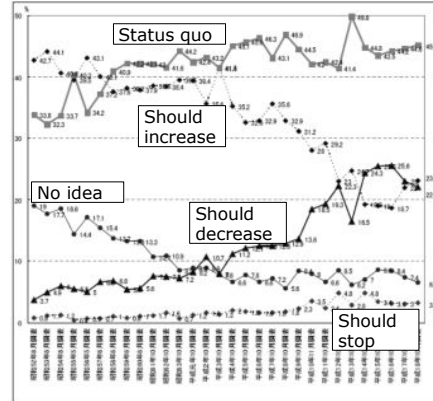
Indicators	1990	1995	2000	2003
Net ODA, total, as a percentage of Gross National income	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.20
Net disbursements (US\$ million)	9,069	14,489	13,508	8,880
Gross disbursements (US\$ million)	10,462	17,485	16,300	12,971
Net bilateral ODA to LDCs as a percentage of Gross National Income*	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
Net disbursements (US\$ million)	1,639	2,527	2,055	1,922
Percentage of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA to basic social services**	5.6	17.2	14.7	13.6
Percentage of ODA to landlocked countries	3.9	7.9	6.8	7.3
Net disbursements (US\$ million)	414	1,028	991	803
Percentage of ODA to small island developing states	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6
Net disbursements (US\$ million)	204	322	259	136
Proportion of multilateral ODA (as % of total net ODA)	25.1	27.9	27.7	28.7
Net disbursements (US\$ million)	2,282	4,071	3,740	2,545
Proportion of bilateral aid that is untied	85.5	96.3	86.4	96.1

* Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

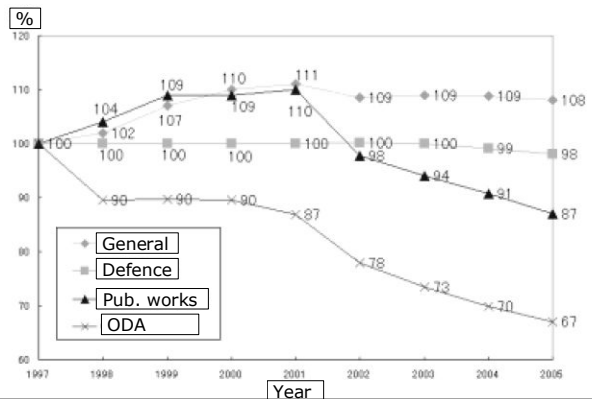
** Calculated on a 2-year average basis, for 1990-1991, 1994-1995, 1999-2000 and 2002-2003

(Source: OECD IDS Online & CRS 2005)

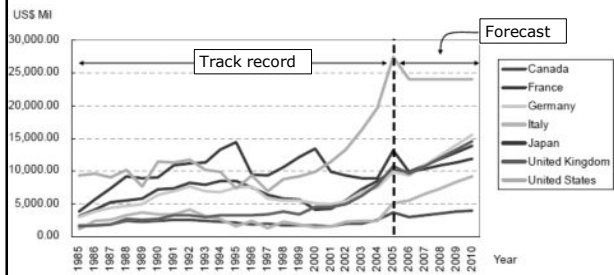
Public opinion about ODA



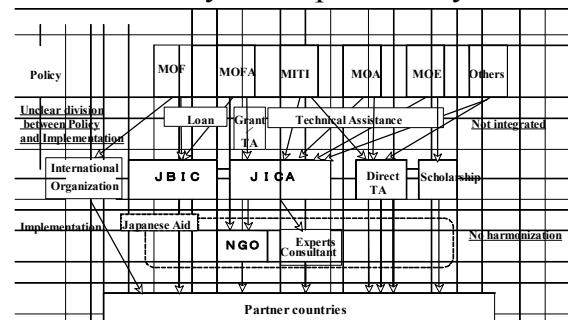
ODA budget and others



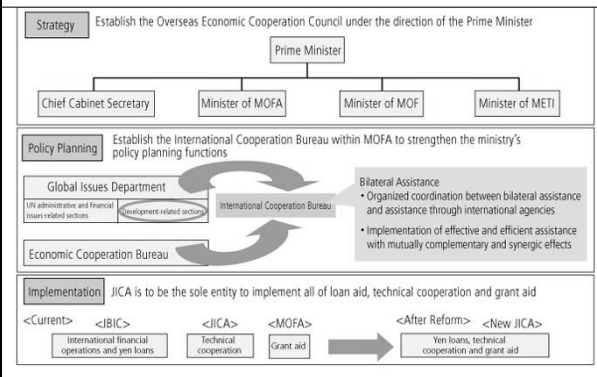
Now and future



Inefficiency - Complicated System



Perspective of ODA Reform and Institutional Reform of MOFA

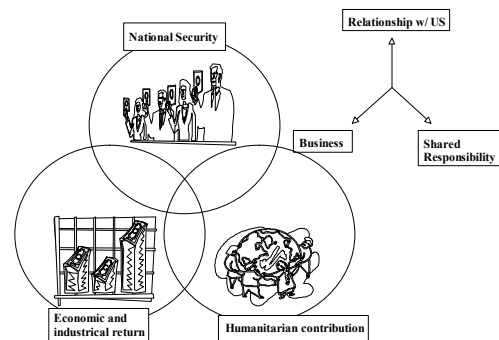


Strategies of Japan's ODA



1. Diffusion of Asia's experiences to Africa
2. Stable procurement of resources
3. Fight against terrorism
4. Regional network

Japan's Interests on ODA



Reality on the ground - 'Strategized ODA' -

- (Ambiguous principle) After 911, the government resumed ODA in Pakistan which had been suspended because of nuclear test
- (Peacebuilding) \$5 billion ODA and \$6 billion debt cancellation for Iraq
- (Human rights) Recently, has pledged new loan to the Philippines where extrajudicial killings is matter

Country Assistance Strategy

	New	Revise
2006	Jordan, Bolivia, Senegal, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, Ethiopia	Philippines, Egypt, Vietnam, Tanzania, Cambodia, Malaysia
2007	Morocco, Madagascar	Peru, Zambia, Kenya
2008	Angola, Uganda	Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Nicaragua
2009	Mozambique	Pakistan, Bangladesh, Laos, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Ghana, Ethiopia, Mongol
2010	Honduras	India, Tanzania, Egypt, Bolivia, Senegal, Indonesia
2011		Philippines, Cambodia

Opportunities and actions

- G8 summit
- TICAD IV
- Emergence of new JICA
- OECD/DAC peer review
- Debate on 'Paris Declaration'
- UN reform

La Coopération Japonaise au SENEAL

ENDA – Graf
MAMADOU NDIAYE

Forces

- La coopération japonaise au Sénégal a débuté dans **les années 60**.
- Elle suit **une courbe ascendante** au fil des années.
- L'APD n'a cessé d'augmenter les ressources allouées à l'Etat du Sénégal pour contribuer à relever les défis du développement dans **les secteurs vitaux**

Forces Forces

- Elle s'inscrit dans la diversité et prend en charge plusieurs domaines dont les secteurs clefs que sont

l'éducation

l'hydraulique

la protection de l'environnement

la pêche

moindre mesure *l'agriculture et la santé*

Forces

La coopération japonaise au Sénégal repose sur :

- 1) **La réduction de la pauvreté** par la croissance économique avec la promotion du commerce et des investissements, l'amélioration de la productivité agricole et le soutien au développement rural.
- 2) Le développement des **ressources humaines** pour un développement durable de l'Afrique.

Forces

- La coopération japonaise **s'inscrit dans le cadre des politiques publiques de développement du Sénégal** dont elle s'approprie les objectifs.
- Elle accompagne la mise en œuvre du DSRP, Document de Stratégies de Réduction de la Pauvreté.
- Elle vise principalement à améliorer le niveau et les conditions de vie des populations pauvres en vue de réduire la proportion de pauvre d'au moins 50% en 2015

Forces

- développement dans un même espace géographique a contribué à impulser une vaste dynamique d'actions toutes inscrites dans la complémentarité.
- La complémentarité qui a joué entre les différents modes d'intervention a contribué à l'atteinte des résultats notés à Taïba Ndiaye.

- Absence de plaidoyer et de lobbying

- **Le plaidoyer et le lobbying** en vue de faire évoluer les différentes instances de prise de décision sur les problématiques essentielles du développement sont quasiment **absents des actions de la coopération japonaise**.
- **L'adoption d'une stricte neutralité** ne favorise pas la prise en compte du contexte et d'inscrire les actions dans **une globalité fondamentale**.

La non implication des sociétés civiles du Japon et du Sénégal :

- La coopération japonaise met l'accent sur la coopération **bilatérale avec des relations très étroites avec l'Etat**.
- Elle ne privilégie pas les associations de la société civile qui n'ont aucune place.
- Alors que cette société civile pourrait jouer un rôle complémentaire dans la coopération.

- **La société civile japonaise** associée à cette coopération pourrait apporter à la société civile sénégalaise et vice versa.
- Ainsi une approche à plusieurs entrées avec un rôle et des actions structurées **des deux sociétés civiles pourraient toucher les aspects les plus fins qui sont souvent marginalisés dans la logique d'une intervention macro économique**.

Les stratégies d'identification des besoins des populations

- Une démarche technique qui s'appuie sur les experts de l'Etat japonais ou de l'Etat Sénégalais
si ce n'est des cabinets privés sénégalais ou japonais
qui gardent une certaine distance sociale par rapport au champ d'intervention

MBOLO MOY DOLE

<Solidarity leads to power>

MERCI
ありがとうございます

ENDA – Graf
MAMADOU NDIAYE

Evaluation of Japanese ODA:
the Ethiopian Experience
Presented at
The African and Asian NGO
networking workshop
September 17-18, 2007,
Nairobi, Kenya

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Outline of the presentation

- ✦ Highlight or main features of GGP
- ✦ Summary of Japan's ODA to Ethiopia
- ✦ Evaluation results of two projects, and
- ✦ Recommendations

2

Main Features of Japan's Grant Assistance for Grass-roots
Human Security Projects (GGP):-

- Focuses on supporting economic and social development project at grassroots level (e.g. basic education, water supply, health, agriculture, etc); it is a one project.
- Final decision is made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan
- NGOs that have experience of more than three years in the same sector and geographical area with good financial capacity can apply for the fund
- GGP cannot support general administration, overhead, contingency, extra cost after signing agreement
- Project implementer has to cover any price difference. Eg price inflation

3

Summary of Japanese Assistance to Ethiopia
Million JPY

Year	Type of Assistance			
	Grant	GGP	TA	Total
2001	5,589	116	1,454	7,159
2002	3,178	162	1,067	4,407
2003	2,785	138	1,151	4,074
2004	3,221	162	1,190	4,573
2005	3,732	416	1,335	5,483
2006 (Draft)	4,839	290	1,246	6,375
Total	23,344	1,284	7,443	32,071
%age sharer	72.79	4.00	23.21	100

4

Summary of the evaluation results of two case studies
(Jica and GGP)

1. The Projects:
 - 1.1 Jica supported project on Participatory Forest Management
 - 1.2. GGP Supported Community based Agricultural Rehabilitation project
2. Objectives:
 - 2.1 To understand how the Japanese ODA projects are implemented;
 - 2.2. To learn lesson from the process and achievement of the projects, and
 - 2.3 To enhance the Japan and African CSOs involvement in Japanese projects in Ethiopia and Africa as well.

5

Summary of the evaluation results of two case studies
(Validation Workshop)

6

Findings of the evaluation

1. Jica supported project on Participatory Forest Management
 - Acceptance of the project: In one of the two project sites, settlers agreed to drive their livelihoods from forest by-product while settler in the other site preferred crop farming, which is against the objectives of the project
 - Overall findings:- The project lacks
 - Genuine participatory, flexible and decentralized approaches
 - Strong capacity building support at grassroots level
 - Long term commitment
2. GGP Supported Community based Agricultural Rehabilitation project
 - It has improved the livelihoods and empowerment of the community
 - All the project activities like expansion of potable water supply farm input, provision of veterinary services, oxen credit, tractor services achieved as planned,
 - Women able to fetch water within 15-30 minutes instead of 30 to 60 minutes

7

Summary of the evaluation Cont.

8

Findings of the evaluation cont.

- Significant area become free from animal disease called trypanosomiasis, caused by tsetse fly.
 - Farmers able to cultivate their land with oxen after 30 years
 - Farmers able to hold oxen and other farm animals
- women's credit and strengthened service cooperatives have highly improved the living conditions of the community in terms of food security, building their asset base
- As the project has empowered the community, the project outputs are maintained and enhanced even after the phase-out of the project

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Recommendations

1. Regarding ODA:-
 - 1.1 Prepare and implement Country Assistance Programme with the full participation of CSOs
 - 1.2 GGP should have a lion share from Japan's ODA
 - 1.3 CSOs should get priority in accessing and implementing GGP
 - 1.4 GGP approval should be at country level with full involvement of CSOs' representative using simple and transparent procedure
 - 1.5 GGP should fund project as a whole including administrative cost since CSOs have serious financial constraint
 - 1.6 The life span of GGP should be greater than one year so that it can create impact at societal level
 - 1.7 The Embassy of Japan should increase its technical capacity in planning and implementing GGP

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Recommendations Cont.

2. At international Level including at the G-8 Meeting
 - Advocate for a more comprehensive, long term and quality development aid for poverty eradication,
 - Advocate for the enhancement of fair trade and elimination of all sorts of trade barriers
 - Advocate for genuine and enhanced involvement of Civil Society Organizations in national and international poverty eradication initiatives or programmes. To this effect:
 - Advocate for the establishment of global partners' platform that would bring together donors, Government and CSOs to deliberate on common goal- poverty alleviation

11

Recommendations Cont

- Enhance networking and partnership among Japanese, Asian and African CSOs/NGOs with the view to share information and experiences, etc
- Advocate for the establishment of country based platform that would bring together the Government of Japan and the Government of the respective country as well CSOs to deliberate on poverty eradication initiatives or programmes
- Advocate for more resource allocation for Civil Society Organizations especially for activities related to improving the capabilities of the poor

12

Asian Declaration on Aid

Building an Asian Peoples'
Agenda on Aid, July 2007

A. Critique of Aid

- 1. Exclusively a government-to-government transaction
- 2. No venue for people's participation
- 3. Low share of human development, agriculture, and production
- 4. Donors give more for military assistance than development aid

- 5. Conditionality
 - Tying of aid to purchases of goods and services from donors
 - War on terror
 - Privatization, liberalization of trade/services
 - Foreign consultants
 - Sovereign guarantees
 - Environmentally-destructive conditions

- 6. Loan-grant mix skewed in favor of loans
- 7. Counting of debt relief as part of ODA
- 8. Emergence of China and India
- 9. Impact of private foundations

B. The aid we want

- 1. Premised on the colonial experience's devastating impact on colonies
- 2. Framework of global redistributive justice; righting of historical wrongs
- 3. Must address worsening poverty, environmental degradation, hunger & deprivation – structural roots
- 4. Should consist of grants, not loans

- 5. Participatory and consultative – to identify urgent needs
- 6. Predictable, transparent, accountable
- 7. No conditionality
- 8. Assertion of ownership principle
- 9. Supportive of small-scale, community-based initiatives; promoting popular empowerment & self-determination

- 10. Pro-poor infrastructure
- 11. Focus on human development
- 12. Non-discriminatory of countries that support sexual and reproductive rights
- 13. Terms of agreement must contribute to the purpose and relevance of project

C. Recommendations

- To Donors
 - 1. Bring down loan component to at least 30 percent
 - 2. Establish closer CSO linkages
 - 3. Enable effective CSO participation
 - 4. Align aid with MDGs and other int'l protocols
 - 5. End conditionalities and tied aid
 - 6. Extend debt relief to middle-income countries

- To Asian Governments
 - 1. Reject tied aid
 - 2. Ensure popular participation
 - 3. Increase human development and pro-poor infrastructure from 30% to 100%
 - 4. Prioritize aid flows to poorer regions
 - 5. Explore alternative sources of aid – aim is to exit from ODA in medium term
 - 6. Develop alternative framework & indicators – using rights based approach

D. Immediate tasks

- 1. Maximize international platforms to promote advocacy on ODA (G8 summit, FfD Review, Doha)
- 2. Set-up a regional CSO mechanism
- 3. Launch a campaign to redefine ODA
- 4. Acknowledge other aid trends (China, India, private foundations); study their impact