

Outline of Japan's in Agriculture,

Overseas Cooperation Forestry and Fisheries

JAICAF ジェイカフ

Japan Association for
International Collaboration of
Agriculture and Forestry



(Ghana)

(Photo by Yamamoto)

Foreword

Japan has extended cooperation to developing countries in agriculture, forestry and fisheries for more than 50 years since the start of its participation in the Colombo Plan in 1954. Over the decades, international cooperation has changed in nature: from support chiefly given to national governments or centers for boosting food production to more assistance in satisfying fundamental human needs, community requirements and global issues.

Accordingly Japan's cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and rural development in developing countries has gone not only achievement of food self-sufficiency but a wide variety of activities: global issues such as poverty reduction, environmental protection, gender consideration, promotion of rural employment and encouragement of agriculture-related industries.

The impact on national lands and economies by disasters such as earthquake and unending war and conflict around the world are serious, therefore it is recognized that the importance of strengthening of cooperative relationship for reconstructions is growing.

On the other hand, in this decade, the Japanese government has reduced its ODA budget consistently, which press for future international cooperation activities to be conducted more effectively under the severe financial situation.

Despite these circumstances in Japan and other countries, developing countries are expected to more eagerly ask Japan to support them, mainly in the areas related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries including poverty reduction and reconstruction assistance, because these sectors still constitute a large portion of their economies.

In addition, there are still nearly 800 million undernourished people in the world, most of them suffering in developing countries. In the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, delivered at the World Food Summit held in Rome in November 1996, participated countries pledged that they will cooperate to reduce the number of undernourished people to halve their present level no later than 2015.

With the situation of the international community undergoing changes, it is important for Japan to consider raising private sectors' vitality and encouraging grass-root activities of non-governmental organizations, and to provide more effective, efficient assistance in wider areas with financial and technological supports. We have prepared this booklet from materials compiled by the International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, on the philosophy and ways of Japan's international cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and on the progress of recent activities.

We hope this booklet will help you understand Japan's overseas cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

August 2007

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Policy and Directions

for Cooperation in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1

The growing globalization of the world economy requires all advanced countries to help developing countries to achieve self-supporting growth. Cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in particular, plays an important role in the attainment.

About 800 million people in developing countries, especially less developed ones, are still suffering from malnutrition. There still remains great disparity in food consumption between the developed and developing countries, and malnutrition problems in least developed countries, in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, especially, are becoming more serious.

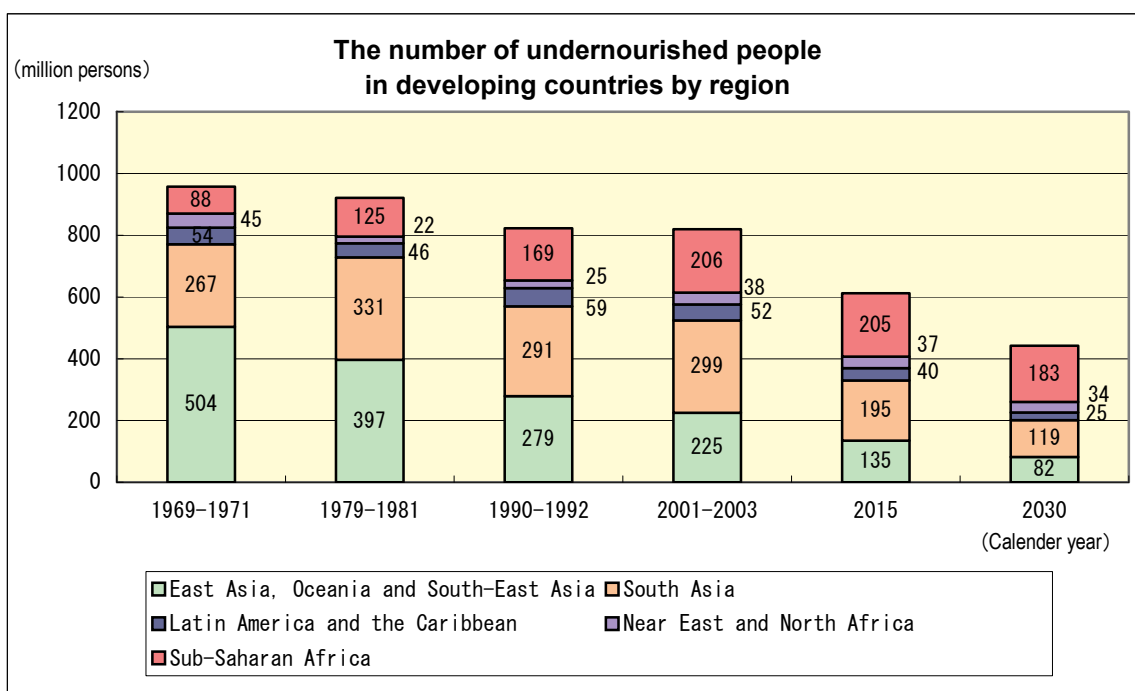
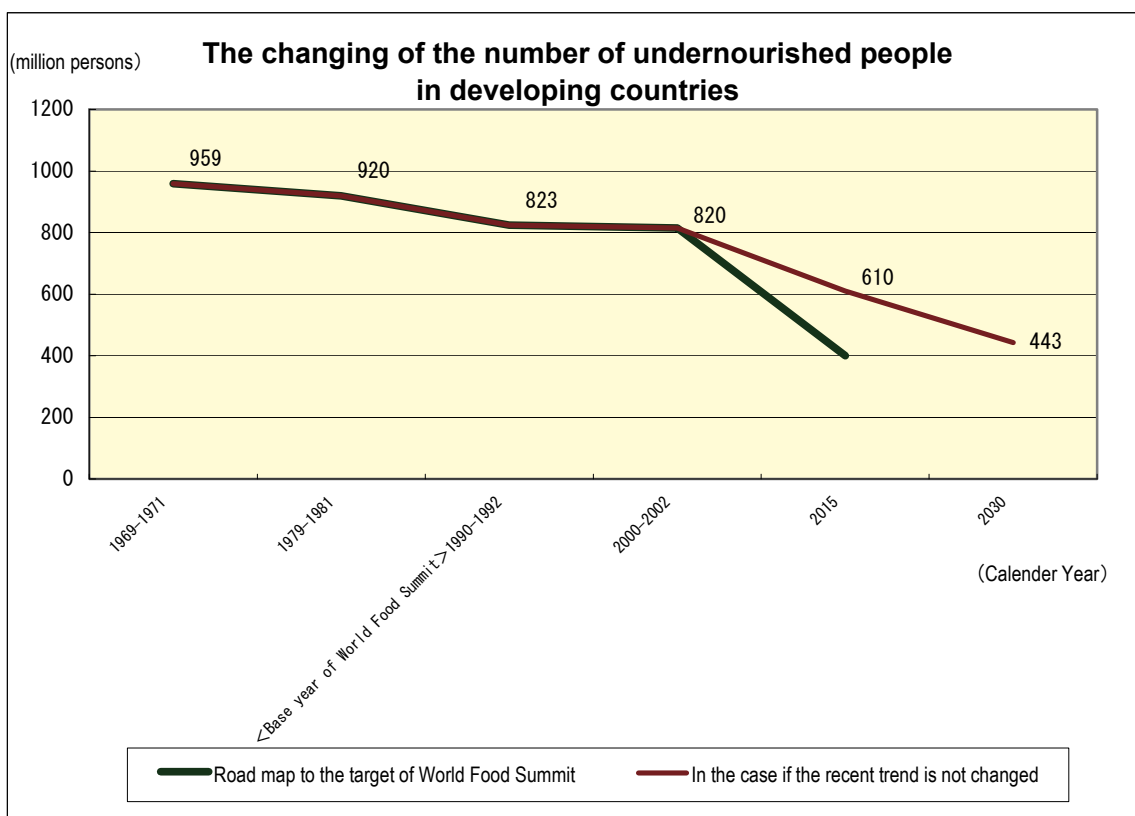
In a developing country, agriculture, forestry and fisheries make up sizable proportions of the gross domestic product and of its employed population, and serve as the basis for a stable economy and society. These sectors are very important in that they encourage the country to autonomously develop its economy by making effective use of domestic resources.

2

Considering ODA (Official Development Assistance) as one of the major international contributions, Japan has continued to extend it. The country had been the largest major provider of ODA from 1991 to 2000, however, has been second following the United States since 2001 because of the decrease of ODA budget.



Women preparing lunch, Ghana (Photo by Yamamoto)



Source:

* The figures of 1979-81, 1990-92 and 2000-03 (estimated number) : FAO "The State of Food Insecurity in the World" 2002 edition and 2006 edition,

*The figures of 2015 and 2030 の数値 (target number) : FAO "World Agriculture: Towards 2015/30, Summary Report" 2002

Japan places assistance to developing countries in agriculture, forestry and fisheries among the important areas of international cooperation. Believing that each country should be able to produce staple food domestically, Japan has actively cooperated in attaining this goal.

Japan accounts for the largest share, about 22 %, of the total ODA contribution by DAC countries in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in 2004 (bilateral only; other than food aid).

Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in total labor force

(Unit : million persons, %)

Country	Total Population	Total labor force (A)	Labor force engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (B)	(B) / (A)
Developing countries	5,086	2,478	1,306	53
Asia	3,666	1,869	1,050	56
Africa	869	378	210	56
Developed countries	1,287	647	41	6

Source: "The State of Food and Agriculture" Food and Agriculture Organization, 2005

Note: Tallied by FAO based on latest data submitted from countries

Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in GDP (2005)

Country	GDP (in \$ billion)	Of which; Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector (%)
Developing countries	9,926	12
Low-income countries	1,391	22
Middle-income countries	8,535	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	615	17
Developed countries	34,466	2

Source: "World Development Report 2007" (Table3. Economic activity) , World Bank

Note 1: Low-income country means a country whose GNI per capita in 2005 was \$875 or lower.

Note 2: Middle-income country means a country whose GNI per capita in 2005 was not less than \$876 and not more than \$10,725.

Note 3: The developing countries as used in this table refer to the low-and middle-income countries.

Note 4: Developed country means a country whose GNI per capita in 2005 was \$10,726 or more.

See "Country Classification" at URL of the World Bank.

<http://www.worldbank.org/data/countryclass/countryclass.html>

According to Japan's basic policies such as Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter (Approved at Cabinet in August 2003), Mid-Term Policy on ODA (Approved at Cabinet in February 2005) and Country Assistance Programs and international agreement such as Millennium Development Goals (September 2000) and the Round Table "World Food Summit: five years later" (June 2002), etc., the assistances to agriculture, forestry and fisheries in developing countries are provided under the basic principles to contribute;

- ① Facilitation of international negotiations related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries such as WTO negotiation and EPS negotiation, etc.
- ② Reduction of starvation and poverty in developing countries
- ③ Response to the global environment issues such as desertification, deforestation and forest degradation
- ④ Response to massive and sudden natural disasters, diseases of animals and plants

These principles were set as priority issues in the fiscal 2006 ODA budget of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, MAFF. Now, it is needed to promote more strategic and efficient operation.

Then, in order to conduct international cooperation strategically and intensively in line with the prioritized policies related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries field, the policy targets of the fiscal 2007 are set as follows;

- Facilitation of international negotiations (WTO negotiation and EPS negotiation, etc) by promoting "Development Initiative"
- Contribution to food security of Japan and the world
- Response to the global environment issues which may affect Japan

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries steadily advances cooperation activities based on the "Development Initiative" and addresses comprehensive support to food safety and animal quarantine in Asian region, establishment and enhancement of Asian food security information system and technology development of effective and recycling-oriented utilization of water resources (referred to the priority issues in the fiscal 2007 ODA budget).

What is "Development Initiative" ?

Japanese Government announced it at the December 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference. This initiative to provide comprehensive assistance to developing countries from the production fields in developing countries to the tables in imported countries, aiming that developing countries obtain the much more profit from free-trade system.

Cooperation System

in the Field of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Japan's cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is roughly divided into three categories: bilateral cooperation provided at the request of a foreign government, multilateral cooperation or contribution to international organizations, and other types of cooperation given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), etc.

1 Bilateral Cooperation ^(*1)

1) Technical Assistance

Technical assistance means dispatch of experts, acceptance of overseas trainees, provision of equipment and technical cooperation project^(*2) using combinations thereof, and research for preparing development plans, etc. aimed at transferring and disseminating technology to developing countries.

2) Financial Assistance

Grant aid: This is to provide developing countries without reimbursement obligations with funds for buildings, facilities and related equipment for social and economical development and funds for service procurement.

Loan: This is to provide developing countries with long-term and low-interest funds as ODA.

2 Multilateral Cooperation

This is to contribute to the capital of or provide funds to international development financial institutions which loan development funds.

This is to fund project plans of UN specialized agencies which mainly carry out technical –assistance-related activities, payment of shares of project expenses, and cooperation in human resources development by dispatching experts and receiving overseas trainees.

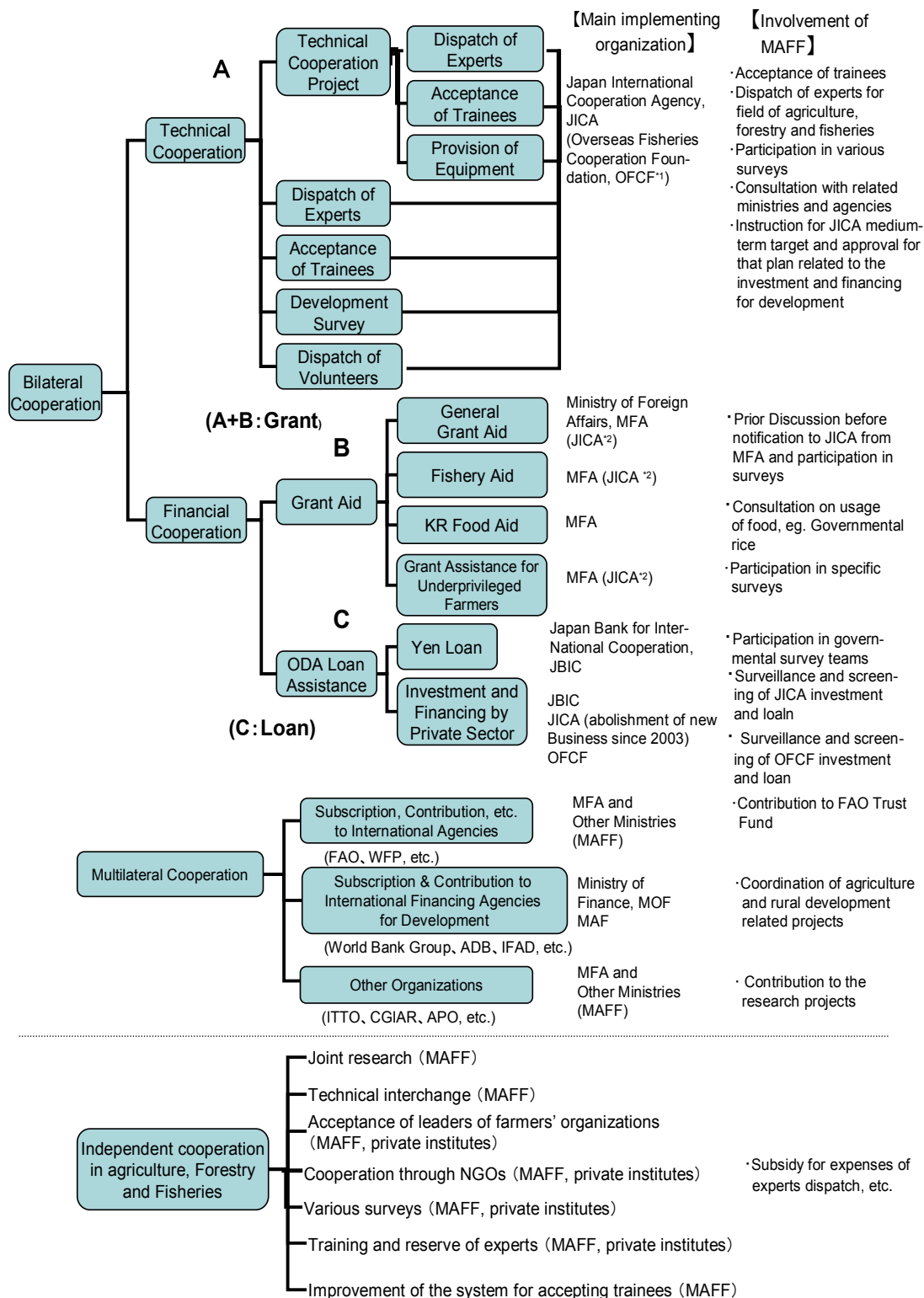
3 Other Types of Cooperation

Among others are research, joint studies, technical exchange, expert training, etc. which the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and other organizations conduct to assist developing countries in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Note1: Bilateral cooperation may be divided differently; “grant” comprising technical assistance and grant aid, and “loan” meaning loan assistance (the cooperation through international organizations is in the category of “grant”).

Note2: Technical Cooperation Project is new scheme which started since 2002FY, combining the project-type technical assistance which conducted up to 2001FY, dispatch of experts, acceptance of overseas trainees and provision of equipment.

Japanese International Cooperation System in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



Notes 1: The technical cooperation by OFCF includes the acceptance and dispatch of fishery experts

2: JICA examines the specifications of facilities and equipment, reviews contracts, so that survey and cooperation will be smoothly carried out to prepare basic draft plans of cooperation.

Promotion of Cooperation in

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1 Technical Assistance

1) Acceptance of Trainees and Dispatch of Experts

Certain expertise and technology are transferred to developing countries to train local people to become leaders in socioeconomic development. These activities are fundamental to human resources development.

(1) Acceptance of Trainees

The training is roughly divided into two categories: group training and individual training.

The former comprises preprogrammed training sessions designed to meet the developing countries' common strong needs. This is given on a group-by-group basis.

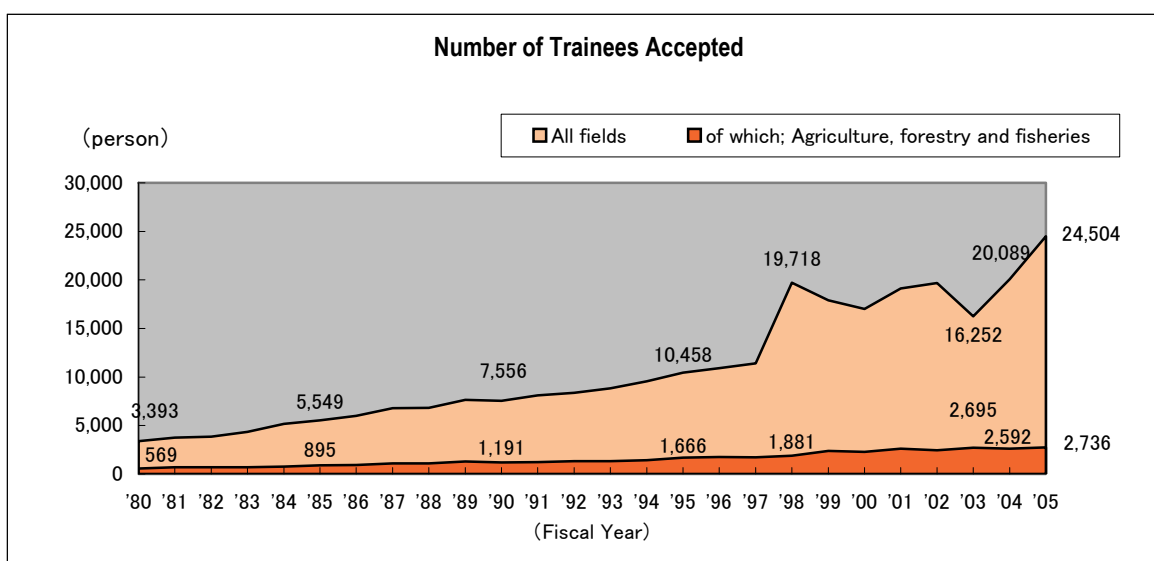
The individual training is, however, aimed at answering particular needs of each country, focusing on special areas in which the country requests training. We accept trainees from developing countries to which we provide technical cooperation project to make the projects more helpful to the countries.

In fiscal 2005, Japan received a total of 2,736 overseas trainees in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, a number corresponding to 11% of the total trainees accepted.

Number of Trainees Accepted in AFF Field in 2005 FY		
(Unit: person)		
(1) Training by MAFF	①Group Training	170
	②Individual training	367
(2) Group training by JICA		419
(3) Individual training by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology		66
(4) Third country training ^{*1}		697
(5) Bilateral Training ^{*2}		971

*1 : This is the type of training that a country which received technology from Japan through grant aid or technical assistance provides, with the assistance of Japan, to countries which have common social, cultural backgrounds and use the same language.

*2 : This training is offered in a developing country by local personnel, with the aid of Japan, who have been trained through technical assistance from Japan.



- Notes: 1. The figure shows the number of trainees newly accepted in each Japanese fiscal year.
 2. The sudden increase in overall numbers in 1998 occurred because of additional support offered in response to the Asian economic crisis.

Number of Trainees Accepted in AFF Field (Geographic Distribution) (Unit: person, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle and Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	Europe & Others	Total
1980	311 (54.7)	33 (5.8)	48 (8.4)	120 (21.1)	57 (10.0)		569
1990	553 (46.4)	84 (7.1)	129 (10.8)	330 (27.7)	48 (4.0)	47 (3.9)	1,191
2000	1,041 (45.7)	108 (4.7)	476 (20.9)	481 (21.1)	130 (5.7)	43 (1.9)	2,277
2001	1,359 (52.0)	76 (2.9)	523 (20.0)	497 (19.0)	137 (5.2)	22 (0.8)	2,614
2002	1,067 (43.7)	117 (4.8)	443 (18.1)	643 (26.3)	150 (6.1)	23 (1.0)	2,443
2003	1,242 (46.1)	106 (3.9)	503 (18.7)	735 (27.3)	90 (3.3)	19 (0.7)	2,695
2004	1,329 (51.3)	129 (5.0)	456 (17.6)	538 (20.7)	115 (4.4)	25 (1.0)	2,592
2005	1,091 (39.9)	245 (9.0)	372 (13.6)	950 (34.7)	54 (2.0)	24 (1.1)	2,736

Note: Europe & Others includes 8 countries in Central Asia and Caucasasia.

Number of Trainees Accepted in AFF Field (Geographic Distribution) (Unit: person, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Total
1980	345 (60.6)	47 (8.3)	54 (9.5)	123 (21.6)	569
1990	681 (57.2)	142 (11.9)	160 (13.4)	208 (17.5)	1,191
2000	1,235 (54.2)	350 (15.4)	265 (11.6)	427 (18.8)	2,277
2001	1,669 (63.8)	301 (11.5)	244 (9.3)	400 (15.3)	2,614
2002	1,254 (51.3)	284 (11.6)	321 (13.2)	584 (23.9)	2,443
2003	1,328 (49.3)	333 (12.3)	461 (17.1)	573 (21.3)	2,695
2004	1,314 (50.7)	204 (7.9)	414 (16.0)	660 (25.4)	2,592
2005	1,298 (47.4)	259 (9.5)	217 (7.9)	962 (35.2)	2,736

(2) Dispatch of Experts

Dispatch of experts consists of dispatch of individual experts, dispatch to technical cooperation projects, etc. Experts dispatched provide special technical guidance, advice, etc., to governmental agencies, research institutes, etc.

In fiscal 2005, 930 experts in agriculture, forestry and fisheries were sent overseas, a number corresponding to about 19% of the total experts dispatched.



On the street in Kabul, Afghanistan (Photo by M. Suzuki)

Number of Experts Dispatched in the AFF Field by Assignment Term, 2005

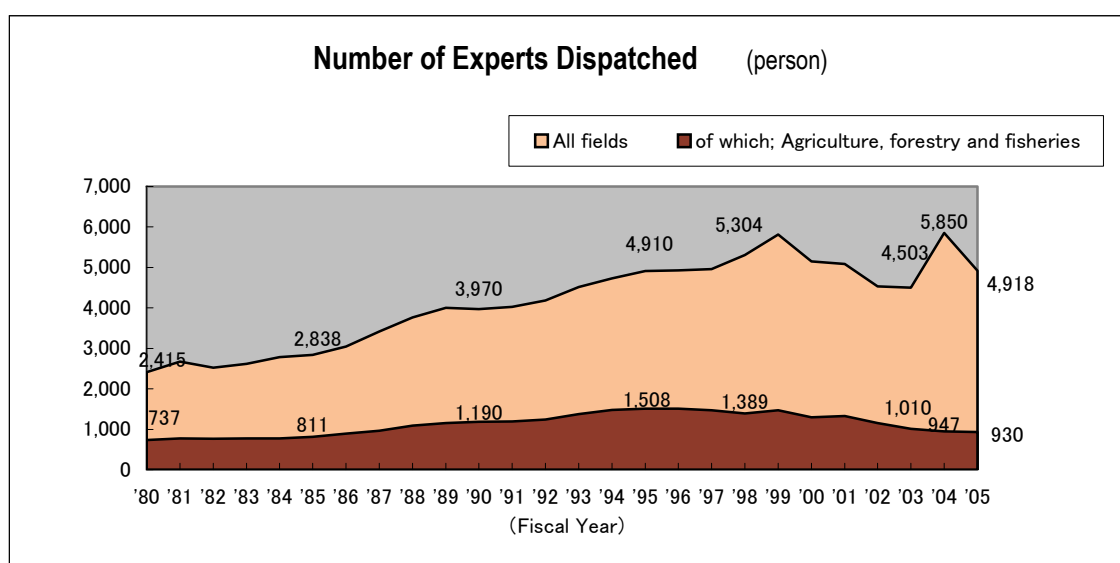
(Unit: person)

Item	Continuing		New		Total	
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
Individual Experts	78		38		116	
	69	9	22	16	91	25
Technical Cooperation Project	253		359		612	
	232	21	57	302	289	323
Others	23		179		202	
	12	11	5	174	17	185
Total	354		576		930	
	313	41	84	492	397	533

Notes: 1. Short-term means less than 1 year, long-term means 1 year or longer.

2. Others means experts dispatched to country-by country projects, theme-specific projects and JICA Partnership Projects (grass-roots technical cooperation), lecturers for third-country trainings and bilateral trainings, third-country experts and experts of international agencies.

3. Short-term does not include experts for survey teams.



N

Notes: 1. Number of experts dispatched for each fiscal year includes both continuing and new.

2. Number of experts dispatched in total number of individual experts and experts for technical cooperation projects, etc.

Number of Experts Dispatched in AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: person, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle and Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	Europe & Others	Total
1980	438(59.4)	44(6.0)	59(8.0)	140(19.0)	56(7.6)	0(0.0)	737
1990	631(53.0)	67(5.6)	134(11.3)	310(26.1)	48(4.0)	0(0.0)	1,190
2000	607(46.7)	86(6.6)	147(11.3)	381(29.3)	25(1.9)	53(4.1)	1,299
2001	650(48.9)	98(7.4)	139(10.5)	379(28.5)	26(2.0)	37(2.8)	1,329
2002	553(48.0)	91(7.9)	128(11.1)	338(29.4)	17(1.5)	24(2.1)	1,151
2003	508(50.3)	83(8.2)	125(12.4)	258(25.5)	24(2.4)	12(1.2)	1,010
2004	537(56.7)	89(9.4)	132(13.9)	157(16.5)	26(2.7)	6(0.6)	947
2005	506(54.4)	83(8.9)	146(15.7)	171(18.4)	23(2.5)	1(0.1)	930

Number of Experts Dispatched in AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: person, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Total
1980	396 (53.7)	46 (6.2)	119 (16.1)	176 (23.9)	737
1990	664 (55.8)	135 (11.3)	176 (14.8)	215 (18.1)	1,190
2000	672 (51.7)	191 (14.7)	217 (16.7)	219 (16.9)	1,299
2001	637 (47.9)	222 (16.7)	246 (18.5)	224 (16.9)	1,329
2002	560 (48.7)	174 (15.1)	219 (19.0)	198 (17.2)	1,151
2003	526 (52.1)	129 (12.8)	209 (20.7)	146 (14.4)	1,010
2004	507 (53.5)	106 (11.2)	207 (21.9)	127 (13.4)	947
2005	484 (52.0)	88 (9.5)	219 (23.5)	139 (14.9)	930

(3) Dispatch of Survey Teams

Japan International Cooperation Agency dispatches survey teams in connection with its cooperation services: development studies, technical cooperation projects and dispatch of experts. A dispatched survey team, for example, collects information and examines the feasibility of cooperation before an assistance program starts, carries out a full-scale survey during the activity, and conducts research for evaluation after the program is completed.

In fiscal 2005, 748 persons were sent abroad to do research in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. They account for about 11% of the total research members dispatched.

【Box 1】 Developing countries and regions to which Japan had provided assistances by ODA

(Until fiscal 2005)

(1) The number of developing countries and regions to which Japan had provided assistance by ODA

• • • 185 (of which: country 163)

of which; agriculture, forestry and fisheries (AFF) field

• • • 174 (of which: country 163)

(2) Geographical Distribution

(Unit: country · region、 (country))

	Asia	M & N East North Africa	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	Europe	Total
All fields	32 (29)	22 (21)	49 (47)	41 (33)	19 (12)	22 (21)	185 (163)
AFF field	31 (29)	22 (21)	47 (47)	34 (33)	19 (12)	21 (21)	174 (163)

Source: Calculated by International Cooperation and Planning Division, MAFF based on the ODA White Paper for “All fields” and on the Brief Information on Japan’s Overseas Cooperation in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (country-by-country volume) for “AFF field.”

Note: “Asia” includes Central Asia.

【Box 2】 What is LDC ?

(1) Designation of LDC

LDC means Least Development Countries, designated by resolution of UN General Assembly, after discussion of UN Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the criteria designated by UN Committee of Development Policy.

Designation criteria are (revised in 2003);

- ① Population is 75 million and below
- ② GNI per capita is \$750 and below
- ③ HAI (Human Assets Index) is 55 and below
- ④ EVI (Economic Vulnerability Index) is 37 and above

(2) 50 LDCs as of January 2007

Africa: 34 countries (68%)

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

Asia: 10 countries (20%)

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, East Timor, Yemen

Oceania: 5 countries (10%)

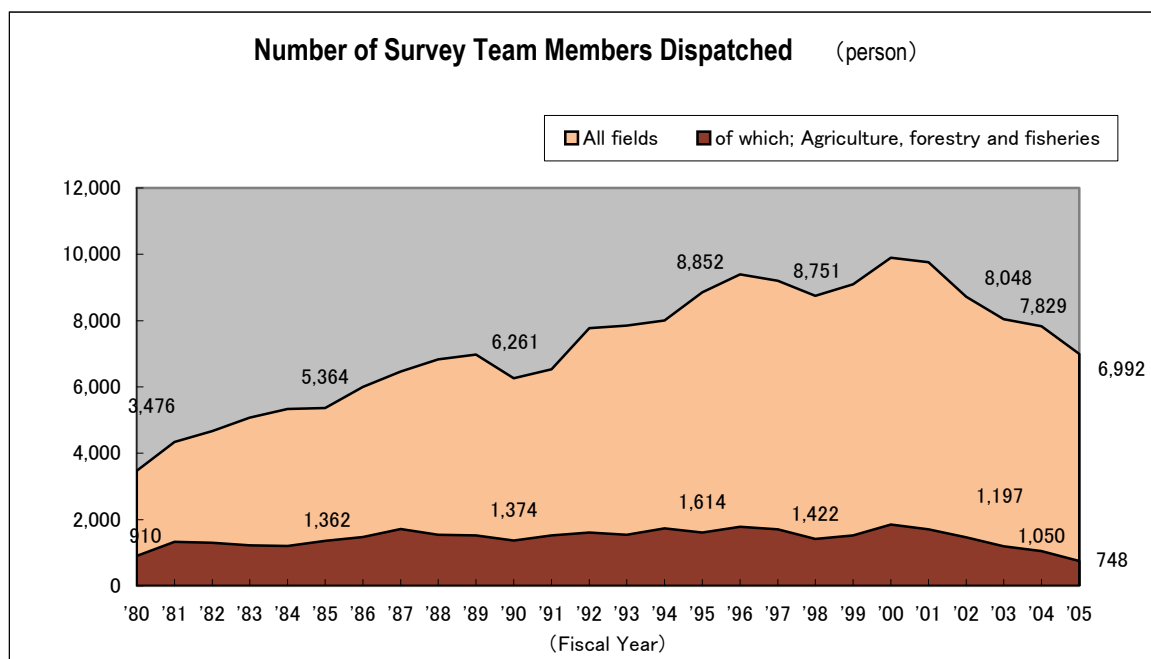
Kiribati, Western Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Latin America: 1 country (2%)

Haiti

Reference: Official site of Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/ldc/q2.html>

Official site of UN Economic and Social Council <http://www.un.org/esa/analysis/devplan/ldc03list.pdf>



Note: Number of survey team members dispatched (both continuing and new) for each year

Number of Survey Team Members Dispatched in AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unite: person, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle and Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	Europe	Others	Total
1980	452(49.7)	71(7.8)	96(10.5)	220(24.2)		71(7.8)		910
1990	762(55.5)	112(8.2)	195(14.2)	237(17.2)		68(4.9)		1,374
2000	766(41.4)	104(5.6)	441(23.8)	468(25.3)	32(1.9)	25(1.4)	14(0.8)	1,850
2001	735(43.1)	79(4.6)	455(26.7)	386(22.6)	19(1.1)	29(1.7)	4(0.2)	1,707
2002	655(44.6)	151(10.3)	405(27.6)	200(13.6)	16(1.1)	28(1.9)	12(0.8)	1,467
2003	392(32.7)	156(13.0)	395(33.0)	203(17.0)	14(1.2)	0(0.0)	37(3.1)	1,197
2004	456(43.4)	78(7.4)	299(28.5)	168(16.0)	43(4.1)	6(0.6)	0(0.0)	1,050
2005	264(35.3)	63(8.4)	216(28.9)	162(21.7)	28(3.7)	15(2.0)	0(0.0)	748

Number of Survey Team Members Dispatched in AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution) (Unite: person, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Total
1980	582(64.0)	39(4.3)	139(15.3)	150(16.5)	910
1990	935(68.0)	74(5.4)	210(15.3)	155(11.3)	1,374
2000	1,005(54.3)	89(4.8)	401(21.7)	355(19.2)	1,850
2001	953(55.8)	60(3.5)	358(21.0)	336(19.7)	1,707
2002	815(55.6)	100(6.8)	309(21.1)	243(16.6)	1,467
2003	709(59.3)	77(6.4)	230(19.2)	181(15.1)	1,197
2004	664(63.2)	86(8.2)	146(13.9)	154(14.7)	1,050
2005	449(60.0)	46(6.1)	83(11.1)	170(22.7)	748

2) Technical Cooperation Project

In order to transfer and disseminate technology in certain fields to counterparts of recipient countries, three forms of cooperation –invitation of personnel, dispatch of experts and provision of equipment – may be integrated into one project, according to a development plan etc. of the country. This integration allows us to exercise the systematic and general management of the entire process, from preparation of a project plan to implementation to evaluation, and to make the technical transfer more effective.

Since 2002 FY, the name, Project-type Technical Cooperation was abandoned, and replaced by Technical Cooperation Project that is operated flexibly and effectively based on optimum combination of schemes, project-type technical cooperation, dispatch of experts, acceptance of trainees and provision of equipments.

In fiscal year 2005, 150 technical cooperation projects in Agriculture, forestry and fisheries fields were implemented (of which 93 projects was supported by MAFF directly), corresponding to about 26% of the total projects. About half of the projects in AFF fields were intended for Asian countries, which have close geographical, historical, economic relationship with Japan.

In addition, although projects had been focused on the production of rice and other staple food, an area which Japan has an accumulation of experience and knowledge, recently the area of each project target has become more diverse and sophisticated to include cooperation in animal disease control, farmers' organization, participatory rural development and technology of multiplication of marine products and aquaculture and cooperation in environmental protection such as water-saving irrigation, tree planting in semi-arid areas and forest protection, etc.

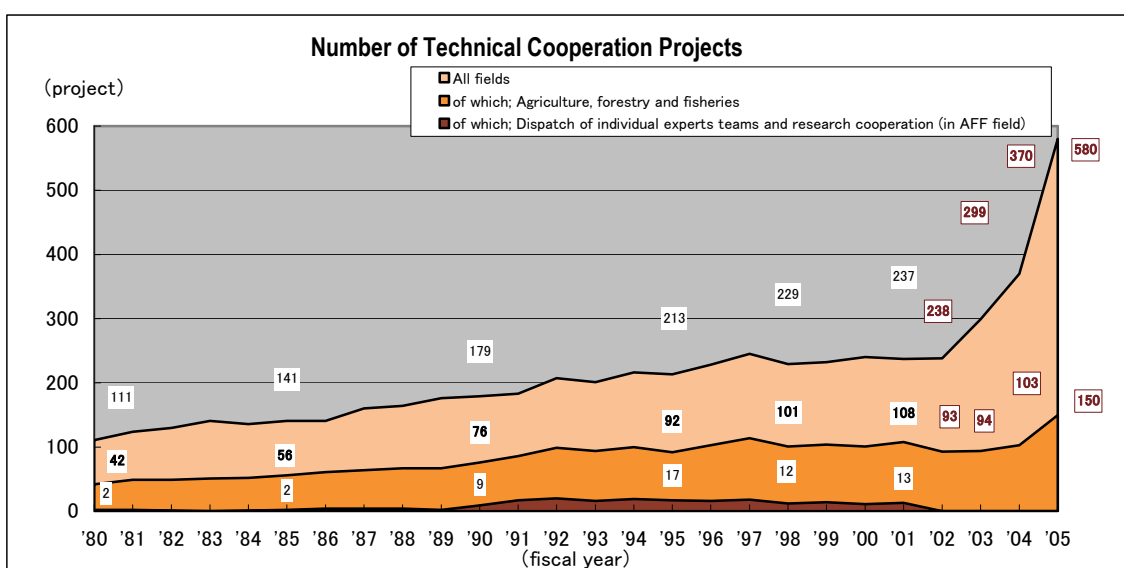
【Box 3】 Brief Outline of Sub-Saharan Africa

There are 53 independent countries in Africa. 47 countries, except countries in Western Africa, out of 53 belong to the Sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa is often called “Black Africa”, because many of the people living there are black people, while many of the people living in North Africa, where is called “White Africa”, are non-black people.

There are various definition according to the organizations/institutions as follows;

- ① Definition by the main international organization, such as World Bank
In principle, by the World Bank, “Africa Region” is defined as 47 Sub-Saharan Africa, except 6 countries of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Djibouti.
Sub-Saharan Africa is defined as 48 countries including Djibouti by other international organizations.
- ② Definition by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The 6 countries of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Sudan are categorized as North Africa and Middle & Near East by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is because, although Sudan is placed in Sub-Saharan Africa geographically, its regime is based on Islam and it is considered to be categorized to North Africa and Middle & Near East. Therefore, Sub-Saharan Africa is defined as 47 countries by Japanese Government and Japan's assistances to Sub-Saharan Africa do not include the one to Sudan. To Sudan, Japanese Government provides assistance in the scheme of Assistance to LDCs.



Notes: 1. Number of Technical Cooperation Project is described in red, number of Project-type Technical Cooperation and Dispatch of Individual Experts Teams and Research Cooperation is described in black. 2. Number of projects implemented in the fiscal year is the total of new and continuing. 3. The number of after-care projects do not include implemented projects. 4. Number of Project-type Technical Cooperation includes the number of Dispatch of Individual Experts Teams and Research Cooperation. 5. Since 2002 FY, the Project-type Technical Cooperation and Dispatch of Individual Experts Teams & Research Cooperation were replaced by Technical Cooperation Project. 6. Number in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries field is the number of project supported by MAFF until 2004 FY, in 2005 FY, it is the number of all the projects in agriculture, forestry and fisheries field of which global environment and rural development fields described in ODA White Paper 2005.

Number of Projects Related AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: project, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle and Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania & Others	Total
1980	29 (67.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (5.0)	9 (22.5)	1 (2.5)	42
1990	43 (59.7)	4 (4.5)	7 (8.9)	20 (23.9)	2 (3.0)	76
2000	49 (47.8)	8 (6.7)	10 (8.9)	30 (32.2)	4 (4.4)	101
2001	56 (51.6)	9 (7.4)	11 (9.5)	29 (28.4)	3 (3.2)	108
2002	46 (48.2)	6 (5.9)	10 (10.6)	28 (31.8)	3 (3.5)	93
2003	49 (52.1)	5 (5.3)	10 (10.6)	28 (29.8)	2 (2.1)	94
2004	57 (55.3)	7 (6.8)	12 (11.7)	25 (24.3)	2 (1.9)	103
2005	69 (46.0)	14 (9.3)	20 (13.3)	43 (28.7)	4 (2.7)	150

Number of Projects Related AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: project, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Others	Total
1980	25 (60.0)	4 (10.0)	7 (16.7)	6 (15.0)	—	42
1990	43 (56.6)	11 (14.5)	13 (17.1)	9 (11.8)	—	76
2000	49 (48.5)	15 (14.9)	21 (20.8)	16 (15.8)	—	101
2001	49 (45.4)	19 (17.6)	24 (22.2)	16 (14.8)	—	108
2002	41 (44.1)	16 (17.2)	20 (21.5)	16 (17.2)	—	93
2003	43 (45.7)	12 (12.8)	25 (26.6)	14 (14.9)	—	94
2004	50 (48.5)	13 (12.6)	25 (24.3)	15 (14.6)	—	103
2005	69 (46.0)	17 (11.3)	32 (21.3)	21 (14.0)	11 (7.3)	150

Notes: 1. Number until 2001 FY is the total of project-type technical cooperation and dispatch of individual experts teams and research cooperation; 2. Since 2002 FY, number means technical cooperation project; 3. Number is the number of project supported by MAFF until 2004 FY, in 2005 FY, it is the number of all the projects in agriculture, forestry and fisheries field of which global environment and rural development fields described in ODA White Paper 2005.

3) Development Study

Aiming to help developing countries further their public development plans, which are vital to their socioeconomic development, we carry out studies to prepare total development plans (master plan study), to examine the technical and economic feasibility of the plans (feasibility study), to identify how resources are allocated (resources inventory study), and others.

Many of the plans involve improving building and facilities and improvement and consolidation of farmland and development studies are thus likely to lead to others types of cooperation such as yen loan and grant aid.

In the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 38 studies were conducted in fiscal 2005, corresponding to 23% of total studies.

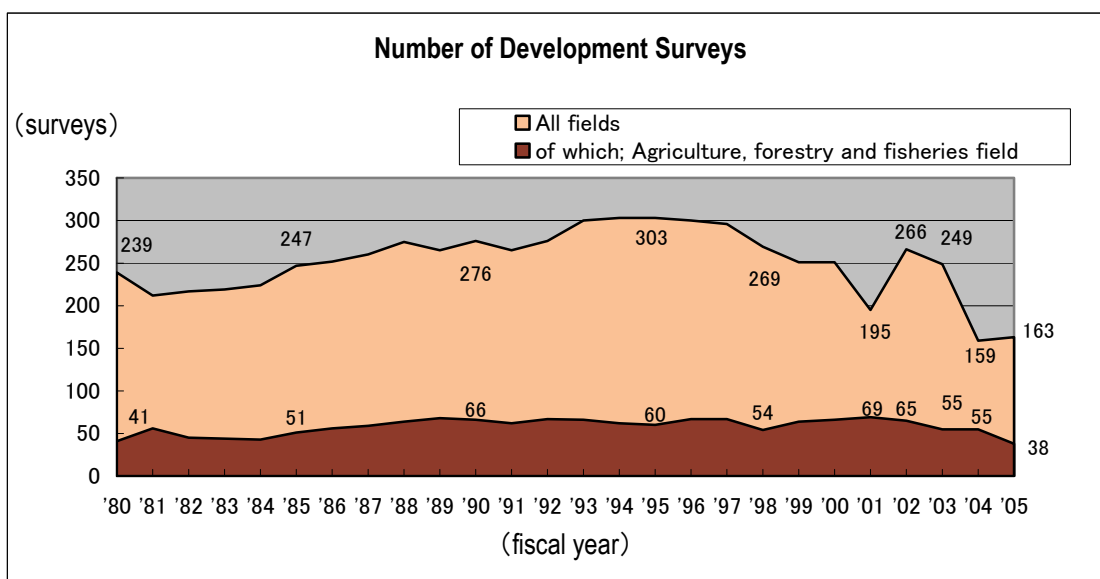
Many are carried out in Africa and Asia.

4) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and Senior Volunteers

Overseas cooperation volunteers dispatched from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) can be divided into two categories, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (20 – 39-year-old) and Senior Volunteers (40 – 69-year-old), and they work together with local people in developing countries.

5,897 volunteers (new and continuing) were dispatched totally in fiscal 2005. Of the total, 869 persons, or about 23%, worked in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Geographically, Asia and Africa make up the majority of the total.



Note: Number of surveys is the total of new and continuing in each fiscal year.

Number of Development Survey in AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: survey, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	Europe & Others	Total
1980	23(56.1)	5(12.2)	3(7.3)	9(22.0)	1(2.4)	0(0.0)	41
1990	36(54.6)	9(13.6)	9(13.6)	12(18.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	66
2000	26(39.4)	5(7.6)	20(30.3)	12(18.2)	1(1.5)	2(3.0)	66
2001	23(33.3)	7(10.1)	26(37.7)	11(15.9)	1(1.5)	1(1.5)	69
2002	21(32.4)	8(12.3)	26(40.0)	8(12.3)	1(1.5)	1(1.5)	65
2003	20(36.4)	5(9.1)	25(45.4)	5(9.1)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	55
2004	22(40.0)	3(5.5)	25(45.4)	5(9.1)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	55
2005	17(44.7)	1(2.6)	18(47.4)	2(5.3)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	38

Number of Development Survey in AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: survey, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Total
1980	31(75.6)	6(14.6)	4(9.8)	41
1990	51(77.2)	10(15.2)	5(7.6)	66
2000	43(65.2)	15(22.7)	8(12.1)	66
2001	45(65.2)	17(24.6)	7(10.2)	69
2002	45(69.2)	12(18.5)	8(12.3)	65
2003	42(76.4)	10(18.2)	3(5.5)	55
2004	40(72.7)	9(16.4)	6(10.9)	55
2005	30(78.9)	3(7.9)	5(13.2)	38

Number of Volunteers in AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: person, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania & Others	Total
1980	148(43.5)	34(10.0)	103(30.3)	37(10.9)	18(5.8)	340
1990	163(29.4)	19(3.4)	185(33.3)	137(24.7)	51(9.2)	555
2000	240(31.2)	14(1.8)	173(22.5)	256(33.3)	86(11.2)	769
2001	200(27.8)	18(2.5)	177(24.6)	254(35.3)	70(9.7)	719
2002	199(27.5)	21(2.9)	185(25.6)	257(35.5)	62(8.6)	724
2003	189(25.8)	12(1.6)	210(28.7)	256(34.9)	66(9.0)	733
2004	192(25.4)	17(2.3)	207(27.4)	288(38.1)	51(6.8)	755
2005	212(24.2)	18(2.1)	288(33.1)	289(33.3)	62(7.1)	869

Number of Volunteers in AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: person, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Total
1980	194(57.1)	54(15.9)	7(2.7)	85(25.0)	340
1990	308(55.5)	137(24.7)	49(8.8)	61(11.0)	555
2000	522(67.9)	100(13.0)	77(10.0)	70(9.1)	769
2001	502(69.8)	94(13.1)	65(9.0)	58(8.1)	719
2002	517(71.4)	89(12.3)	60(8.3)	58(8.0)	724
2003	531(72.5)	88(12.0)	56(7.6)	58(7.9)	733
2004	558(73.9)	79(10.5)	62(8.2)	56(7.4)	755
2005	654(75.3)	94(10.8)	68(7.8)	53(6.1)	869

2 Financial Assistance

1) Grant Aid

Grant Aid is financial assistance provided to developing countries for procurement of equipment, facilities and services which are needed for socio-economic development without reimbursement obligations.

Japan provides grant aids, such as grant aid for general projects, grant aid for fisheries, KR (Kennedy Round) food aid and grant assistance for underprivileged farmers.

Also food aid as part of grant aid for disaster relief is provided.

Grant Aid by Item (actual achievement(E/N base), ¥100million)

	JFY2004	JFY2005	Remarks
General Grant Aid	1,464	1,345	
Grant aid for general projects	806	836	Note 1
Non-project-type grant aid	479	301	Note 2
Small-scale grant aid(for grass-root activities)	129	144	Note 3
NGO support grant aid	25	27	Note 4
Study abroad assistance grant aid	25	37	Note 5
Grant aid for fisheries	57	35	Note 6
Grant aid for disaster relief	968	307	Note 7
Grant aid for cultural activities	22	19	Note 8
Food grant aid	104	111	
Grant assistance for underprivileged farmers	50	50	Note 9

Source: ODA White Paper

Note 1: Provision of funds for projects in areas such as basic human needs and human resources development to contribute to the socioeconomic development of developing countries

Note 2: Provision of funds to developing countries for the import of goods urgently needed to adjust their economic structures.

Note 3: Provision of funds for relatively small projects which overseas non-governmental organizations, etc. conduct in developing countries.

Note 4: Provision of funds relatively small projects which Japanese non-governmental organizations, etc. conduct in developing countries.

Note 5: As part of a program of accepting students from developing countries, Japan provides untied financial aids for preparatory training provided in the home countries and travel expenses to Japan, and living expenses and tuition in Japan, giving consideration to a view of strengthening bilateral relationship between our country and those countries.

Note 6: Provision of funds for fisheries-related projects to contribute to the promotion of fisheries in developing countries.

Note 7: Humanitarian aid urgently provided for the relief of an overseas disaster and the relief for refugees and displaced people, support for the democratic elections in developing countries and post-regional-conflict reconstruction and development assistance in developing countries.

Note 8: Provision of funds to developing countries for promoting culture and education, for preserving and utilizing cultural assets and heritage, and for other purpose.

Note 9 : Changes from grant aid for increase of food production in FY 2005

(1) General Grant Aid and Grant Aid for Fisheries

Japan provides developing countries with funds for projects without reimbursement obligations, if the projects are expected to yield little profit and it is thus difficult for the countries to invest owned or borrowed money into them. Feasibility studies, basic studies and other activities are also carried out to make this assistance more effective and efficient.

In the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Japan finances projects for building and improving irrigation systems and fishing ports, and afforestation. In fiscal 2005, a total of 7.3 billion was provided to Latin America by about 40% followed by Asia.

General and Fisheries Grant Aid in AFF Fields (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: ¥100million, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania & others	Total
1980	90(42.3)	5(2.3)	69(32.4)	28(13.1)	21(9.9)	213
1990	141(43.9)	34(10.6)	84(26.2)	52(16.2)	10(3.1)	321
2000	40(25.5)	20(12.7)	48(30.6)	31(19.7)	18(11.5)	157
2001	31(19.9)	37(23.7)	63(40.4)	20(12.8)	5(3.2)	156
2002	42(36.2)	14(12.1)	27(23.3)	33(28.4)	0(0.0)	116
2003	27(29.0)	3(3.2)	27(29.0)	30(32.3)	6(6.5)	93
2004	21(21.9)	5(5.2)	31(32.3)	16(16.7)	23(23.9)	96
2005	17(23.2)	14(19.2)	1(1.4)	28(38.4)	13(17.8)	73

General and Fisheries Grant Aid in AFF Fields (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: ¥100million, %)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Others (Nutrition Project, Equipment, etc.)	Total
1980	105(49.3)	0(0.0)	7(3.3)	62(29.1)	39(18.3)	213
1990	208(64.8)	7(2.2)	11(3.4)	90(28.0)	5(1.6)	321
2000	54(34.4)	0(0.0)	8(5.1)	95(60.5)	0(0.0)	157
2001	44(28.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	93(59.6)	19(12.2)	156
2002	24(20.7)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	73(62.9)	19(16.4)	116
2003	21(22.6)	0(0.0)	7(7.5)	56(60.2)	9(9.7)	93
2004	24(25.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	57(59.4)	15(15.6)	96
2005	24(32.9)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	35(47.9)	14(19.2)	73

Note: Assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries categorized as not only “agriculture and forestry” and “grant aid for fisheries”, but also “environment (forestry)”, “provision of equipments” and others in ODA White Paper. In the table, others means “environment (forestry)”, “provision of equipments” and others described in ODA White Paper/

(2) KR (Kennedy Round) Food Aid

KR food aid is furnished to food-deficit developing countries. Japan offers developing countries food purchase funds gratis.

In fiscal 2005, Japan provided ¥11.1 billion of aid to Africa, Asia and other areas, of which, to 16 countries and 11 refugees/affected people food aid was provided in government rice.

(3) Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers (changed from grant aid for increase of food production in fiscal 2005; 2KR)

Grant assistance for underprivileged farmers aims to support the self-help efforts to increase food production in developing countries and to find solutions to deficiency of food. This type of fund is donated to developing countries for purchasing fertilizer, agricultural machinery and the like which are needed to boost food production. This is also referred to as “the second KR aid.”

Grant assistance for underprivileged farmers was reformed drastically as a result of discussion of the council for reform of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a result, actual achievement in fiscal 2002 was ¥ 6.5 billion (original budget was ¥ 12.8 billion), in fiscal 2003 it was ¥5.1 billion, and then, in fiscal 2004 and 2005, they were ¥5.0 billion, remaining roughly flat. Geographically, main target area is Africa.

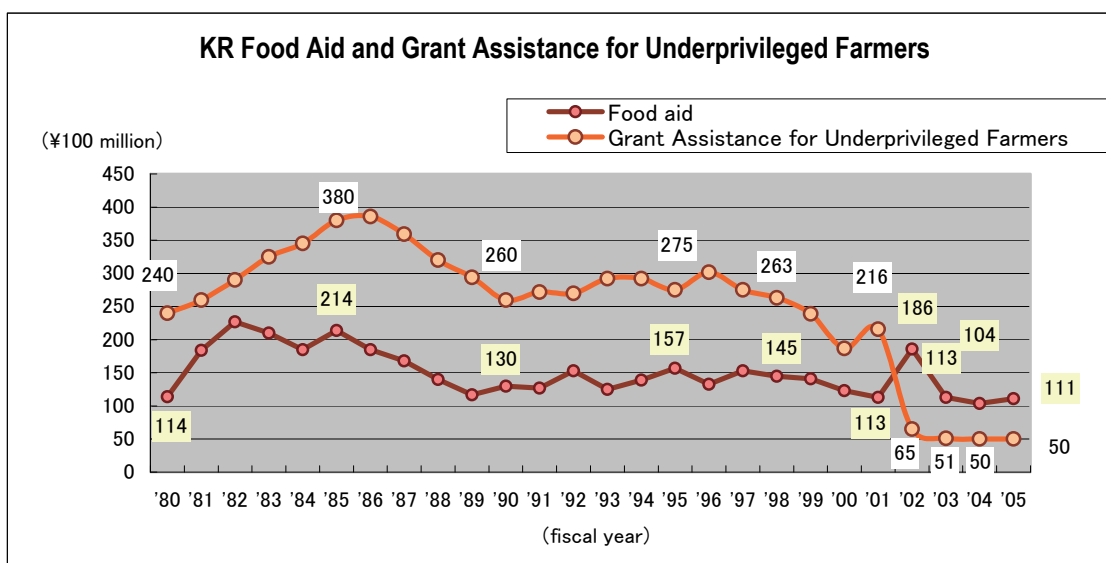
<Backgrounds of Food Aid>

KR food aid is provided according to the Food Aid Convention (FAC) of the International Wheat Agreement, a convention concluded during the 1967 GATT Kennedy Round tariff negotiations. Japan has committed to donate cereal grain of 300,000t equivalent to wheat a year under revised Agreement from 1999.

<Types of Food Aid>

Japan's food aid is roughly classified into four types; ①KR food aid based on the Food Aid Convention (bilateral aid), ②food aid given under the World Food Program (WFP) to which Japan makes contributions (multilateral aid), ③food aid provided as part of grant aid for disaster relief, ④Emergency food assistance by government rice lending responding to large-scale needs for food support.

Japan executes the KR food aid agreement by funding gratis to food-deficit countries for purchase of wheat, corn, rice and others. For the multilateral aid, on the other hand, Japan finances activities of the WFP such as development support projects, emergency food aid and aid for long-term refugees, and provides goods such as canned marine products and rice, etc. Food aid in the scheme of grant aid for disaster relief is provided by financing for purchase of food, for transportation and others. Japan also extends government rice at long-term and low interests as emergency food assistance.



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Source: ODA White Paper

Note: form 1980 to 1989 budget basis / from 1990 E/N basis

KR Food Aid (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	East Europe & former USSR	Total
1980	80 (70.2)	13 (11.4)	21 (18.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	114
1990	31 (23.8)	24 (18.5)	73 (56.2)	2 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	130
2000	27 (21.9)	8 (6.5)	82 (66.7)	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	5 (4.1)	123
2001	26 (23.0)	8 (7.1)	75 (66.4)	4 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	113
2002	32 (17.2)	35 (18.8)	94 (50.5)	11 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	14 (7.6)	186
2003	22 (19.5)	19 (16.8)	66 (58.4)	4 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.8)	113
2004	20 (19.2)	13 (12.5)	64 (61.5)	5 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.9)	104
2005	17 (15.3)	19 (17.1)	70 (63.1)	5 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	111

Note: Multilateral aids were included.

Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania	East Europe & former USSR	Total
1980	196 (81.7)	8 (3.3)	23 (9.6)	14 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	240
1990	99 (38.1)	21 (8.1)	110 (42.3)	29 (11.2)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	260
2000	36 (19.3)	20 (10.7)	70 (37.4)	33 (17.6)	0 (0.0)	28 (15.0)	187
2001	63 (29.2)	24 (11.6)	63 (29.2)	34 (15.7)	0 (0.0)	32 (14.8)	216
2002	11 (16.9)	10 (15.4)	15 (23.1)	24 (36.9)	0 (0.0)	5 (7.7)	65
2003	12 (23.5)	0 (0.0)	9 (17.6)	20 (39.2)	0 (0.0)	11 (21.6)	51
2004	11 (22.0)	7 (14.0)	25 (50.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (12.0)	50
2005	7 (14.0)	1 (2.0)	24 (48.0)	14 (28.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (8.0)	50

Note: Multilateral aids were included.

2) ODA Loan Assistance

(1) Yen Loan

Yen Loan refers to loaning developing countries funds at long-term and low interests rate for carrying out development projects such as social infrastructure improvement, a form of assistance designed to help the countries stabilize their industries and economies.

The types of Yen Loans are broadly classified as project-type loans and non-project-type loans, but most are project-type loans. Project type loans are given for a wide range of projects including transport, electric power, gas, water works and sewerage systems, health care, communication, flood control, environment and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Of these, loans to agriculture, forestry and fisheries including irrigation and afforestation ranges from 6% to 16%, and Japan extended 5 loans with a total value of 49.6 billion (8.8% for total amount except debt rescheduling amount) for agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects in fiscal 2005.

Note 1 : Project-type loans

Generally it is the loan of funds necessary for projects for building and/or managing specific facilities (economic/ social infrastructure) in specific areas or districts. They are categorized as follows.

(1) Project loans

Funding for the procurement of equipment, materials and machinery, services, and civil engineering works needed for projects specified in advance (building dams, electric power plants, factories, etc.).

(2) Engineering service loans

Funding needed for engineering services related to the design of projects (reviewing F/S, preparation of bidding documents etc.).

(3) Development loans

They are provided to fund policy-based finance in developing country through financial institutions in the country, aiming to support private sector such as small-and-medium sized companies and agriculture.

Note 2 : Non-project-type loans

The loan of funds for improving the country's international balance of payments or stabilizing its internal economy, but not for specific projects. The funds provided are used to import products such as industrial use materials, fertilizer, etc. as approved by the governments of two countries. They are categorized as follows,

(1) Commodity loans

Funds necessary for import of commodities are provided to support the international balance of payments of the borrowing country and to stabilize its internal economy.

(2) Structural adjustment loans

To improve overall economic policies of the borrowing country and to support the reform of its system.

(3) Sector program loans

These provide commodity loans to support the international balance of payments of the developing country, and counterpart funds it produces are invested in priority sectors in the development policies of the developing country.

Amount of ODA Loan in AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: Upper ¥100 million, % / Lower cases)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania & Others	Total
1990	708 (95.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	36 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	744
	11	0	0	1	0	12
2000	1,272 (87.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	185 (12.7)	0 (0.0)	1,457
	13	0	0	3	0	16
2001	529 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	529
	4	0	0	0	0	4
2002	774 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	774
	9	0	0	0	0	9
2003	359 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	359
	6	0	0	0	0	6
2004	840 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	840
	8	0	0	0	0	8
2005	496 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	496
	5	0	0	0	0	5

Amount of ODA Loan in AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: Upper ¥100 million, % / Lower cases)

JFY	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Others	Total
1990	388 (52.1)	96 (12.9)	79 (10.6)	182 (24.4)	—	744
	6	3	1	2	—	12
2000	1,337 (91.8)	0 (0.0)	120 (8.2)	0 (0.0)	—	1,457
	13	0	3	0	—	16
2001	449 (84.9)	0 (0.0)	80 (15.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	529
	3	0	1	0	0	4
2002	60 (7.8)	0 (0.0)	415 (53.6)	0 (0.0)	299 (38.6)	774
	1	0	4	0	4	9
2003	112 (31.2)	0 (0.0)	213 (59.3)	34 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	359
	2	0	3	1	0	6
2004	347 (41.3)	0 (0.0)	315 (37.5)	0 (0.0)	178 (21.2)	840
	3	0	3	0	2	8
2005	174 (35.1)	0 (0.0)	174 (35.1)	0 (0.0)	148 (35.8)	496
	2	0	2	0	1	5

Note: ODA loans in AFF field are categorized as “agriculture and forestry”, “fisheries” and “irrigation and flood control” in ODA White Paper. Addition to these categories, “social infrastructure (environment, small-scale infrastructure)” includes AFF field cases and described as “Others” in the table since 2001 fiscal.

(2) Development Cooperation Program by JICA (Investment and Financing Cooperation)

The development investment and loan service of JICA is defined as a combination of types of cooperation-provision of funds under favorable conditions, dispatch of experts, acceptance of trainees – which is extended to developing countries for social, agricultural, forestry, mining and manufacturing industries development programs carried out there by private Japanese enterprises if the programs are “economically viable but low in profitability” or “highly risky”.

The Japanese Government gives indirect support to economic cooperation activities of private organizations in order to make full use of private sector vitality and contribute to the socioeconomic development of each developing area and improvement of welfare of the residents there.

An examination of the investments and loans accepted by JICA shows that 44.7% went to Latin America, 47.3% to Asia, and 6.6% to Oceania. Of the total, 63.4% were for agriculture and forestry.

When the contribution in agriculture and forestry field is viewed in terms of region, it is found that 60.1% were for Latin America, 28.4% for Asia, and 9.8% for Oceania. The assistance in the field has concentrated in Asian countries, with the exception of the Japan-Brazil (Cerrado) Agricultural Development Project, a national project of Brazil.

Meanwhile, because Investment and Financing Cooperation Program of JICA was abolished according to the Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Corporations decided by the Cabinet in December 2003, JICA as Independent Administrative Institution conducts the Investment and Financing Cooperation only for the previously approved projects.

Geographical Distribution of Development Cooperation Program

(Surveys in Agriculture and Forestry)

(Unit survey, %)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania & Others	Total
1980	6 (37.5)	1 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (25.0)	5 (31.3)	16
1990	4 (33.3)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	6 (50.0)	1 (8.3)	12
2000	11 (78.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (21.4)	0 (0.0)	14
2001	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5
2002	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3
2003	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	2
2004	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3
2005	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1

Note 1: Other than surveys for investment and loan examination and regional development assessment until fiscal 2002.

Note 2: All the surveys conducted (evaluation surveys of finish projects and investment/loan examination surveys of continuing projects, etc.) since fiscal 2005, because approval of new loan have been stopped

Sectoral Distribution of Development Cooperation Program

(Surveys in Agriculture and Forestry)

(Unit survey)

JFY	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture	9	7	8	2	2	1	3	1
Forestry	7	5	6	3	1	1	0	0

Amount of Investment and Loan by JICA in AFF Field (Geographical Distribution)

(Unit: Upper ¥ million, % / Lower project)

JFY	Asia	Middle & Near East	Africa	Latin America	Oceania Others	Total
1980	496 (40.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	59 (4.8)	678 (55.0)	1,233
	4	0	0	1	1	6
1990	211 (42.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	291 (58.0)	0 (0.0)	502
	1	0	0	1	0	2
1999	30 (23.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	100 (76.9)	0 (0.0)	130
	1	0	0	1	0	2
2000	163 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	163
	3	0	0	0	0	3
2001	428 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	428
	2	0	0	0	0	2
2002	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003~	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13,901	643	196	29,378	4,790	48,908
	(28.4)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(60.1)	(9.8)	(100.0)

Amount of Investment and Loan by JICA in AFF Field (Sectoral Distribution)

(Unit: Upper ¥ million, % / Lower project)

JFY	1980	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003~
Agriculture	59 (1)	502 (2)	130 (2)	140 (2)	0	0	—
Forestry	1,174 (5)	0	0	23 (1)	428 (2)	0	—

Note: Approval basis



Food stalls near Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Photo by Mr. Harada)

3 Multilateral Cooperation

Multilateral cooperation means the international cooperation extended through contributing to the capital of and funding international organizations, dispatching experts, and so on.

Bilateral cooperation is advantageous in that it allows Japan to exercise flexible and careful management in accordance with foreign policy and it directly contributes to friendly relation with the beneficiary country. The other form of cooperation, on the other hand, makes full use of the expertise of international organizations, ensures neutral assistance, and can cover those developing countries which Japan can not assist satisfactory.

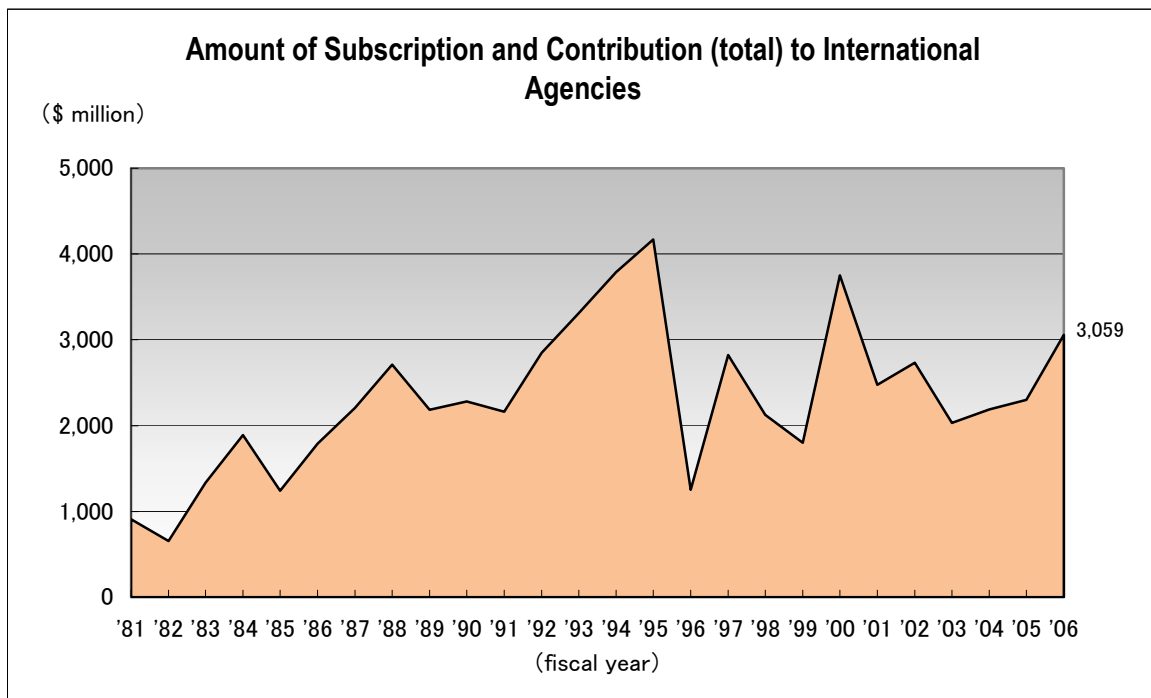
International organizations are roughly divided into two categories: international development financial institutions which loan necessary development funds, and international agencies which mainly carry out technical assistance-related activities. The cooperation through international development cooperation organizations is achieved, for example, by contributing to their capital for international development financial institutions. For other organizations, funds are provided for their projects, and their operating expenses are shared. In addition, sending personnel to those organizations is another form of cooperation.

Under the severe condition of Japanese fiscal situation, however, Japanese contribution and investment to the international organizations should be used more effectively and efficiently. Addition to that, Japan requires proper financial management and business operation as well as ensuring positions for Japanese officials commensurate with Japan's financial contribution of the international organizations. Japanese Government makes every effort to ensure better accountability, compilation of effective budget and increase of Japanese officials.

Among international organizations relevant to cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries are: International development financial institutions such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank Group (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), etc.) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB); technical cooperation-related organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), etc.



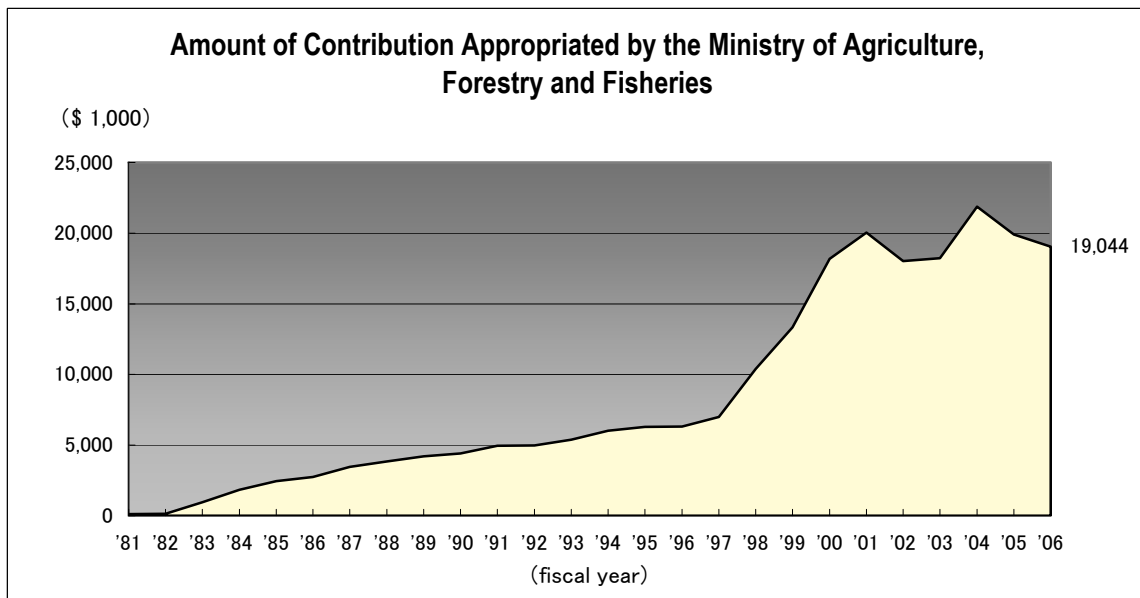
Afghanistan (Photo by M. Suzuki)



Source: Prepared by the International Cooperation and Planning Division, MAFF based on the data from ODA White Paper 2005, until fiscal 2004. Since fiscal 2005, adapted from the data issued by International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryoyosan.html>

Note 1: Until fiscal 2004, on a net expenditure base (final value). For fiscal 2005, ODA project budget (unit; ¥100 million) was converted to the disbursing official rate (FY 2006: \$ 1.0 = ¥ 111)

Note 2: Includes amount for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)



Source: Prepared by the International Cooperation and Planning Division based on the ODA budget of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Note: Until fiscal 2005, on a net expenditure base (final values) and for fiscal 2006, the budget (unit; ¥1,000) was converted to the disbursing official rate (FY 2006: \$ 1.0 = ¥ 111)

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