

**MOTIF ALOKASI OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)  
JEPANG TERHADAP MYANMAR PADA TAHUN 2012-2016**

**SKRIPSI**

Tulisan Ini Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Sebagian Persyaratan Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Ilmu  
Hubungan Internasional Pada Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Brawijaya Malang  
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Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi berjudul **“MOTIF ALOKASI OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) JEPANG KEPADA MYANMAR PADA TAHUN 2012-2016”** adalah betul-betul karya yang saya susun sendiri. Hal-hal yang bukan merupakan karya saya, dalam penulisan skripsi ini disertai dengan tanda citasi dan ditunjukkan dalam Daftar Pustaka. Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti bahwa pernyataan yang saya susun tidak benar, maka saya bersedia untuk menerima sanksi akademik berupa pencabutan skripsi dan gelar yang telah saya peroleh melalui penyusunan skripsi tersebut.

Malang, Desember 2017

Yang Membuat Pernyataan

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## MOTIF ALOKASI OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) JEPANG TERHADAP MYANMAR PADA TAHUN 2012-2016

### ABSTRAK

Jepang sebelumnya telah rutin mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya melalui kebijakan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) kepada Myanmar sejak tahun 1956. Adanya kudeta yang dilakukan oleh pihak Junta Militer terhadap Pemerintahan Myanmar pada tahun 1988-2011, menjadi titik mundur bagi hubungan Jepang-Myanmar yang ditandai dengan diberhentikannya secara rutin alokasi ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar. Pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik pada tahun 2010-2011, Jepang mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk menormalisasi hubungan bilateralnya dengan Myanmar dan akan kembali rutin untuk mengalokasikan ODA kepada Myanmar dan tercatat pada tahun 2012-2013, Jepang merupakan negara donor tradisional terbesar bagi Myanmar. Alokasi ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar dilatarbelakangi oleh kepentingan Jepang untuk menjaga dan mempererat hubungan diplomatiknya dengan Myanmar, kepentingan dalam sektor ekonomi dan mempertahankan posisinya serta mengurangi dominasi China di Myanmar. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Aid Allocation Motives* milik Maria Andersson yang menjelaskan bahwa terdapat enam motif yang melatarbelakangi suatu negara dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya.

**Kata Kunci :** *Official Development Assistance* (ODA), Bantuan Luar Negeri, *Aid Allocation Motives*, Jepang, Myanmar.

**AN ANALYSIS OF MOTIVES BEHIND THE ALLOCATION OF JAPAN'S  
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)  
TOWARD MYANMAR ON 2012-2016**

**ABSTRACT**

Japan has previously routinely to allocated their Foreign Aid or Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Myanmar since 1956. The coup d'état by the Junta of the Military against the Myanmar Government in 1988-2011 became a retreat for Japan-Myanmar bilateral relations marked by the dismissal of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Myanmar. After the political reforms process in Myanmar on 2010-2011, Japan became the largest donor country for Myanmar. Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocation to Myanmar is motivated by Japan's interest in maintaining position and reducing China's dominance in Myanmar. This study uses Aid Allocation Motives Theory that explained by Maria Andersson which explains there are six motives underlying a country in allocating foreign aid.

**Keywords :** *Official Development Assistance (ODA), Foreign Aid, Aid Allocation Motives, Japan, Myanmar.*

## LEMBAR PERSEMBAHAN

*Last but not least, I would say you should have big dreams, full dreams, not half dreams. You know, it's very simple. You can't put a large box in a small box. Well, you cannot put a full life in a small dream box.* Elias Zerhouni

Puji syukur penulis sampaikan kepada Tuhan yang Maha Esa yang telah memberikan limpahan karunia dan kesempatannya bagi penulis untuk menyelesaikan penulisan serta penelitian skripsi ini tanpa kendala yang berarti.

Tulisan ini penulis persembahkan kepada orang tua penulis beserta keluarga besar dan juga sahabat sebagai bentuk dari ucapan terima kasih atas segala bentuk dukungan yang telah diberikan kepada penulis selama proses perkuliahan maupun penelitian skripsi. Diharapkan penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi maupun bentuk kebahagiaan bagi semua pihak yang telah mendukung penulis dalam keadaan maupun kondisi apapun.

Dengan selesainya proses penyusunan skripsi ini serta telah dinyatakan lulus dalam ujian komprehensif skripsi merupakan langkah atau babak awal bagi penulis untuk memulai babak maupun pencapaian selanjutnya. Langkah selanjutnya menuntut penulis untuk menjadi pribadi yang lebih tangguh dan memiliki bentuk tanggung jawab bukan hanya bagi diri sendiri tetapi juga pelajaran maupun nilai-nilai yang sudah didapatkan oleh penulis selama proses perkuliahan.

Selanjutnya, tulisan ini merupakan tulisan yang masih jauh dari kesempurnaan dan masih dibutuhkan adanya penelitian lanjutannya. Sehingga tidak menutup adanya kesempatan bagi berbagai pihak untuk memberikan bentuk kritik dan saran yang ditujukan untuk membangun serta memberikan masukan yang berarti guna memperbaiki penulisan tulisan ini.

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|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>HAM</b>    | Hak Asasi Manusia  |
| <b>NLD</b>    | National League for Democracy  |
| <b>ADB</b>    | Asian Development Bank   |
| <b>HDI</b>    | Human Development Index  |
| <b>UNDP</b>   | United Nations Development Programme                                 |
| <b>JICA</b>   | Japan International Cooperation Agency                               |
| <b>ODA</b>    | Official Development Assistance                                      |
| <b>GNP</b>    | Gross National Products  |
| <b>NGO</b>    | Non Governmental Organization  |
| <b>OECD</b>   | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development                |
| <b>DAC</b>    | Development Assistance Committee                                     |
| <b>SEZ</b>    | Special Economic Zone  |
| <b>LDP</b>    | Liberal Democratic Party   |
| <b>OECD</b>   | Organization For Economic and Development                            |
| <b>DAC</b>    | Development Assistance Committee                                     |
| <b>LDCs</b>   | Low Development Countries  |
| <b>ASEAN</b>  | Association of Souteast Asian Nations                                |
| <b>SLORC</b>  | State Law and Order Restoration Council                              |
| <b>SPDC</b>   | State Peace and Development Council                                  |
| <b>OEC</b>    | The Observatory of Economic Complexity                               |
| <b>MAFF</b>   | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                      |
| <b>METI</b>   | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry                              |
| <b>LDP</b>    | Liberal Democratic Party   |
| <b>DFQF</b>   | Duty-Free, Quota-Free  |
| <b>JETRO</b>  | Japan External Trade Organization                                    |
| <b>FDI</b>    | Foreign Direct Investment  |
| <b>UMFCCI</b> | The Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry |
| <b>IATA</b>   | The International Auto Trade Association                             |
| <b>JSDF</b>   | Japan Self-Defense Forces  |

- WFP** World Food Programme
- UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- AMDAL** Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- GDP** Gross Domestic Products
- PBB** Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa





## BAB I

### PENDAHULUAN

#### 1.1 Latar Belakang

Asia merupakan sebuah kawasan yang penting dan strategis bagi Jepang, Dikarenakan Jepang menilai bahwa Asia merupakan sumber bagi pertumbuhan dan ekspansi ekonomi Jepang.<sup>1</sup> Oleh karena itu, kawasan Asia dianggap sebagai wilayah dimana Jepang harus memperoleh perannya sebagai pemimpin ekonomi yang kuat. Untuk mencapai peran tersebut Jepang giat untuk melakukan satu dari beberapa aktivitas yang kemudian disebut sebagai kerjasama ekonomi.<sup>2</sup> Salah satu bentuk dari kerjasama ekonomi yang dilakukan oleh Jepang adalah melalui pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri kepada sejumlah negara berkembang.

Jepang sebagai salah satu negara donor dalam mengalokasikan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) atau bantuan luar negerinya memiliki tujuan untuk mengatasi isu-isu dalam pembangunan dan juga meningkatkan hubungan yang lebih erat dengan negara penerima dari bantuan tersebut. Tujuan dari dialokasikannya ODA Jepang berdasarkan pada falsafah bantuan luar negeri Jepang yang terdapat dalam *Japan's ODA Charter* adalah untuk memberikan kontribusi bagi perdamaian dan pembangunan komunitas internasional serta membantu untuk menjamin adanya keamanan dan kemakmuran bagi Jepang.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Irsan, Abdul. 2005. Jepang : Politik Domestik, Global & Regional. Makassar : Hasanuddin University Press. Hal. 161-162.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 161-162.

<sup>3</sup> MoFA Japan. 2003. Japan's Official Development Charter. Japan : MoFA – Economic Cooperation Bureau. Hal. 1-2 Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/revision0308.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 15 Mei 2017 Pukul 22.15 WIB

Dalam mengalokasikan bantuannya kepada negara penerima, Jepang membagi bantuan tersebut dalam beberapa bentuk atau tipe yakni hibah (*grants*) dan pinjaman (*loans*).<sup>4</sup> Bantuan dalam bentuk hibah tidak harus dikembalikan atau dikenakan bunga pembayaran pada negara penerima bantuan tersebut, yang kemudian dalam pengalokasiannya terdiri dari bantuan hibah (*grant aid*), kerjasama teknis (*technical cooperation*) dan bantuan kepada institusi atau lembaga internasional. Sedangkan bantuan dalam bentuk pinjaman merupakan bantuan yang mensyaratkan adanya pengembalian dengan bunga dalam jangka waktu tertentu.<sup>5</sup>

Jepang mulai mengalokasikan ODA pada tahun 1954, tepatnya setelah pemerintah Jepang bergabung dalam *Colombo Plan*.<sup>6</sup> Setelah bergabungnya Jepang dalam *Colombo Plan*, Jepang kemudian untuk pertama kalinya menyalurkan bantuannya yang bertujuan untuk reparasi atau pemulihan pasca perang kepada Myanmar.<sup>7, 8</sup> Tercatat bahwa Jepang merupakan negara pendonor terbesar bagi Myanmar sebelum pada akhirnya terjadi kudeta yang dilakukan oleh pihak militer Myanmar pada tahun 1988. Pada kurun waktu 1962-1988, Myanmar merupakan negara penerima bantuan luar negeri Jepang terbesar dengan akumulasi total bantuan sebanyak US\$ 2,2 milyar, serta pada tahun 1987 ODA Jepang mencapai

<sup>4</sup> JICA. 2015. JICA Annual Report 2015 : Program Goals and Overview – Japan’s ODA. Japan : JICA. Hal. 12 Diakses Melalui <[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2015/c8h0vm00009q82bm-att/2015\\_04.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2015/c8h0vm00009q82bm-att/2015_04.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 15 Mei 2017 Pukul 22.43 WIB

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Pan, Nam. 2014. Japanese ODA to Asian Countries : An Empirical Study of Myanmar Compared with Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Japan : Policy Research Institute – Ministry of Finance Japan. Hal. 1. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.mof.go.jp/pri/international\\_exchange/visiting\\_scholar\\_program/ws2014\\_d.pdf](https://www.mof.go.jp/pri/international_exchange/visiting_scholar_program/ws2014_d.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 15 Mei 2017 Pukul 23.49 WIB

<sup>7</sup> Pemakaian atau penggunaan nama Burma atau Myanmar sampai sekarang masih menimbulkan kontroversi. Dalam beberapa dekade kebelakang Burma diketahui telah melakukan penggantian nama sebanyak dua kali dan yang terakhir terjadi pada tahun 2010. Berdasarkan keanggotaannya di PBB Burma dikenal dan terdaftar dengan nama Myanmar, oleh karena itu nama Myanmar akan digunakan seterusnya dalam penulisan penelitian ini. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.un.org/home/member\\_states](http://www.un.org/home/member_states)> Pada Tanggal 14 Maret 2017 Pukul 13.34 WIB

<sup>8</sup> Hong, Zhao. 2014. Japan and China Compete for Good Relations with Myanmar. Singapore : ISEAS Perspective. Hal. 8. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.iseas.edu.sg/images/pdf/ISEAS\\_Perspective\\_2014\\_38.pdf](https://www.iseas.edu.sg/images/pdf/ISEAS_Perspective_2014_38.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 16 Mei 2017 Pukul 01.00 WIB

20% dari total anggaran nasional Myanmar dan 71,5% dari total bantuan luar negeri yang diterima oleh Myanmar adalah berasal dari Jepang.<sup>9</sup>

Peristiwa kudeta yang dilakukan oleh pihak militer pada tahun 1988, berdampak pada mendominasinya rezim militer dalam pemerintahan Myanmar yang sebelumnya dipimpin oleh masyarakat sipil.<sup>10</sup> Adanya kudeta tersebut kemudian mendapatkan respon dari pihak negara donor yang tergabung dalam OECD maupun lembaga donor internasional yakni *World Bank* dan *Asian Development Bank*, yang kemudian mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk menghentikan pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya baik itu dalam bentuk hibah maupun bentuk pinjaman baru kepada Myanmar.<sup>11</sup> Selaras dengan hal tersebut, Jepang sebagai negara donor juga mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk menghentikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar terutama dalam bentuk *loan aid* dan hanya akan melanjutkan bantuannya dalam bentuk *humanitarian* dan *emergency aid* saja.<sup>12</sup>

Adanya kebijakan penghentian bantuan luar negeri dan sanksi ekonomi oleh sejumlah negara donor dan lembaga internasional yang dikenakan kepada Myanmar selama 20 tahun, berakibat pada memburuknya kondisi perekonomian dan permasalahan sosial masyarakat Myanmar. Hal tersebut akhirnya memaksa

<sup>9</sup> Oishi, Mikio dan Fumitaka. 2003. *Can Japanese Aid be an Effective Tool of Influence ? : Case Studies of Cambodia and Burma*. Asian Survey 14 : University of California Press. Hal. 6. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249973198\\_Can\\_Japanese\\_Aid\\_Be\\_an\\_Effective\\_Tool\\_of\\_Influence\\_Case\\_Studies\\_of\\_Cambodia\\_and\\_Burma?](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249973198_Can_Japanese_Aid_Be_an_Effective_Tool_of_Influence_Case_Studies_of_Cambodia_and_Burma?)> Pada Tanggal 16 Mei 2017 Pukul 01.57 WIB

<sup>10</sup> Howe, Brendan M. & Suyoun Jang. 2013. *Human Security and Development : Divergent Approaches to Burma/Myanmar*. South Korea : Inha University (Pacific Focus : INHA Journal of International Studies). Hal. 113. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264576110\\_Human\\_Security\\_and\\_Development\\_Divergent\\_Approaches\\_to\\_BurmaMyanmar](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264576110_Human_Security_and_Development_Divergent_Approaches_to_BurmaMyanmar)> Pada Tanggal 14 Maret 2017 Pukul 13.26 WIB

<sup>11</sup> Burma Independent Advocates. 2011. *Burma Sanctions Regime : The Half-Full Glass and a Humanitarian Myth*. London : Hal. 7. Diakses Melalui <<https://burmaadvocatesarchive.files.wordpress.com/2015/11/burma-sanctions-assessment.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 07 Februari 2017 Pukul 23.25 WIB

<sup>12</sup> Pan, Nam. Op. Cit. Hal. 2.

Myanmar untuk melakukan referendum terhadap konstitusi pada tahun 2008.<sup>13</sup>

Lalu berlanjut pada tahun 2010, Myanmar mulai melakukan reformasi politik yang signifikan dengan diadakannya pemilu yang sesuai dengan kebijakan *Road Map to Democracy* yang kemudian dimenangkan oleh Thein Sein sebagai presiden Myanmar yang berasal dari masyarakat sipil. Berlanjut pada tahun 2011, Thein Sien mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk melakukan pembubaran terhadap junta militer dari pemerintahan Myanmar.<sup>14</sup>

Adanya reformasi politik yang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah Myanmar kemudian mendapat respon yang positif dari pihak internasional, salah satu negara yang melakukan pendekatan proaktif terhadap Myanmar adalah Jepang. Berlanjut pada tahun 2012, presiden Thein Sein melakukan kunjungan kenegaraan resminya ke Jepang setelah terakhir berlangsung pada 28 tahun yang lalu dan dalam kunjungannya tersebut kedua negara sepakat untuk meningkatkan kerjasamanya dalam berbagai bidang, utamanya dalam sektor ekonomi dan *human exchanges*.<sup>15</sup>

Selanjutnya pada tahun 2013, melalui kunjungan kenegaraan resmi Shinzo Abe yang merupakan kunjungan perdana menteri Jepang pertama sejak tahun 1977, Jepang mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk menormalisasi hubungan bilateralnya kembali dengan Myanmar dan melakukan penghapusan hutang luar negeri Myanmar terhadap Jepang senilai US\$ 2,7 milyar serta Jepang akan mengaktifkan kembali alokasi bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar utamanya dalam bentuk

<sup>13</sup> Kompas. 2015. News Internasional : Myanmar Setujui Referendum. Diakses Melalui <<http://print.kompas.com/baca/2015/02/13/Myanmar-Setujui-Referendum>> Pada Tanggal 04 Maret 2016 Pukul 00.24 WIB

<sup>14</sup> Tempo. 2011. Asia : Junta Militer Burma Dibubarkan. Diakses Melalui <<https://m.tempo.co/read/news/2011/03/31/118324074/junta-militer-burma-dibubarkan>> Pada Tanggal 07 Maret 2017 Pukul 16.16 WIB

<sup>15</sup> Mofa Japan. 2012. Japan-Myanmar Summit Meeting. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/myanmar/thein\\_sein\\_1204/meeting1204\\_pm.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/myanmar/thein_sein_1204/meeting1204_pm.html)> Pada Tanggal 01 Januari 2018 Pukul 22.19 WIB

*loan aid*.<sup>16</sup> Adanya kunjungan tersebut merupakan salah satu simbol kembalinya Jepang dengan Myanmar setelah berlangsungnya hiatus panjang dalam hubungan bilateral kedua negara tersebut. Sebelum terjadinya peristiwa kudeta oleh pihak militer tahun 1988, Jepang dan Myanmar memiliki hubungan yang erat pasca terjadinya perang dunia kedua, yang kemudian disebut sebagai *historically friendly relationship*.<sup>17</sup>

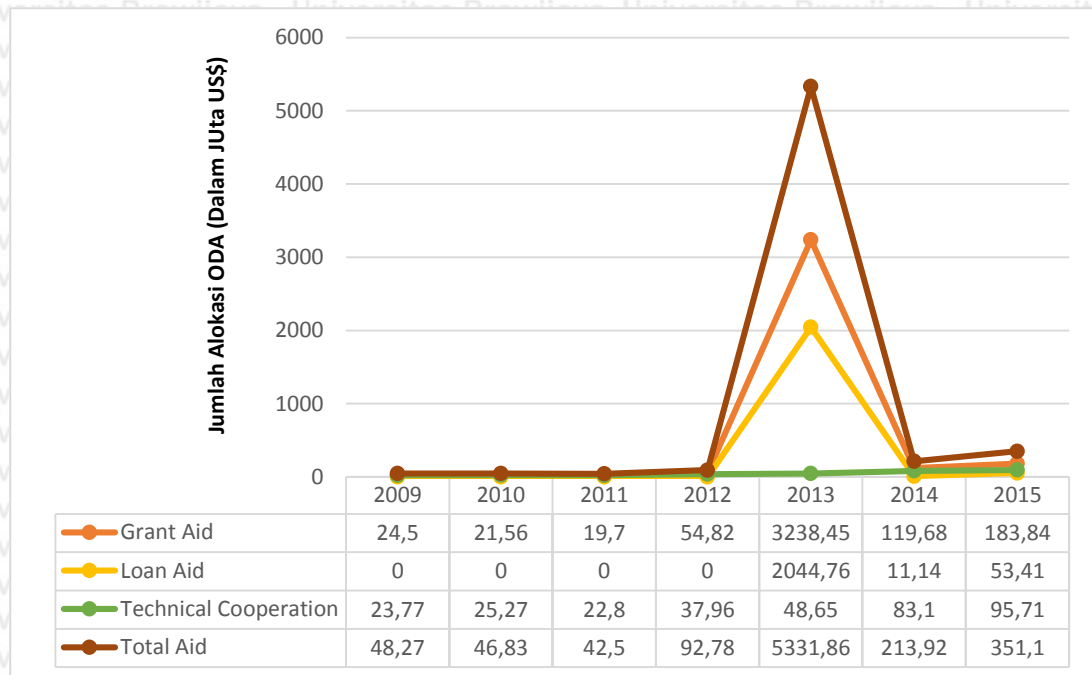
Sejak berlangsungnya reformasi politik pada tahun 2010-2011 di Myanmar, bantuan bilateral yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar meningkat secara signifikan apabila dibandingkan dengan negara-negara donor lainnya seperti Amerika Serikat, Australia, Inggris, Norwegia, Perancis dan Denmark.<sup>18</sup> Berfokus pada pemberian ODA dari Jepang kepada Myanmar, dalam periode tahun 2012-2016 terdapat dinamika dalam jumlah perubahannya. Setelah sebelumnya mengalami pasang surut sejak berlangsungnya kudeta oleh pihak militer pada tahun 1988 hingga tahun 2011, kemudian terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan pada tahun 2012-2016. Adapun statistik dari alokasi ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar dapat dilihat melalui tabel berikut, yakni :

<sup>16</sup> The Economist, 2013. Japan and Southeast Asia : Hand in Hand. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21578714-shinzo-abe-has-compelling-diplomatic-well-economic-reasons-push-south-east-asia-hand>> Pada Tanggal 19 April 2017 Pukul 18.37 WIB

<sup>17</sup> Toshihiro, Kudo. 2007. IDE Discussion Paper No. 118 - Myanmar and Japan : How Close Friends Become Estranged. Japan : Institute of Developing Economics. Hal. 1. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.ide.go.jp/English/Publish/Download/Dp/pdf/118.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 16 Mei 2017 Pukul 23.23 WIB

<sup>18</sup> Mofa Japan. 2015. Japan's ODA Annual Report 2015 : Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/files/000142547.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 16 Mei 2017 Pukul 03.32 WIB

**Tabel 1.1 Statistik ODA Jepang Kepada Myanmar Tahun 2009-2015**



(Source : Japan's ODA White Paper 2010-2016 – Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)

Berdasarkan pada statistik rata-rata bantuan Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2009-2011 hanya berkisar US\$ 45,87 juta. Sedangkan pada tahun 2012 jumlah bantuan Jepang kepada Myanmar berjumlah US\$ 92,78 juta dan kemudian mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan hingga US\$ 5.331,76 juta pada tahun 2013.

Berlanjut pada tahun 2014 jumlah bantuan Jepang kepada Myanmar kembali mengalami penurunan kembali pada angka US\$ 213,92 juta. Kemudian pada tahun 2015, jumlah alokasi bantuan kembali meningkat pada angka US\$ 351,1 juta dan Jepang pada tahun 2016 kembali mengalokasikan bantuannya kepada Myanmar sebanyak US\$ 7,73 milyar untuk kurun waktu 5 tahun kedepan.<sup>1920</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Mofa Japan. Japan's ODA White Papers 2010-2015. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page\\_000017.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/page_000017.html)> Pada Tanggal 08 Maret 2017 Pukul 06.27 WIB

<sup>20</sup> Reuters. 2016. World News : Japan to Provide US\$ 7,73 billion Aid to Myanmar, PM Abe Says. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-japan-idUSKBN12X16I?il=0>> Pada Tanggal 03 Mei 2017 Pukul 00.03 WIB



Setelah berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar pada tahun 2010-2011, pemberian bantuan luar negeri Jepang lebih berfokus kepada kerjasama pembangunan, dimana kedua pemerintahan membuat adanya prioritas dalam kerjasama jangka panjang.<sup>21</sup> Hal tersebut kemudian ditandai dengan adanya penandatanganan perjanjian investasi bilateral antara Jepang dan Myanmar (*Japan – Myanmar Joint Initiative*), dimana dalam perjanjian tersebut terdapat unsur-unsur fundamental bagi proses liberalisasi untuk Myanmar.<sup>22</sup> Kemudian perjanjian tersebut berlanjut dengan di implementasikannya pembukaan *Thilawa Special Economic Zone* yang bertujuan untuk mendorong adanya pengembangan industri dan menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan baru sekaligus sebagai solusi untuk mengurangi permasalahan tingkat kemiskinan di Myanmar.<sup>23</sup>

Selain adanya fokus dalam kerjasama jangka panjang yang dijalin oleh Jepang dan Myanmar melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya, Jepang juga memprioritaskan bantuannya untuk mendukung proses demokratisasi di Myanmar. Bantuan tersebut di implementasikan dalam bentuk *technical cooperation* atau pelatihan yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas bagi staf di institusi hukum Myanmar dan Jepang juga turut membantu Myanmar dalam merancang undang-undang atau peraturan.<sup>24</sup> Berdasarkan pada pemaparan tersebut, isu mengenai alokasi ODA atau bantuan luar negeri Jepang penulis anggap menarik untuk diteliti dikarenakan Jepang merupakan negara donor terbesar bagi Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya refomasi politik tahun 2010-2011 atau pada kurun waktu 2012-

<sup>21</sup> Hong, Zhao. Op. Cit. Hal. 4.

<sup>22</sup> Mofa Japan. 2013. News : Asia – Japan and Myanmar Summit Meeting. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page23e\\_000032.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page23e_000032.html)> Pada Tanggal 17 Mei 2017 Pukul 00.59 WIB

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> Ichihara, Maiko. 2015. Japan's Faltering Support for Burmese Democracy. Diakses Melalui <<http://carnegieendowment.org/2015/01/22/japan-s-faltering-support-for-burmese-democracy-pub-58801>> Pada Tanggal 17 Mei 2017 Pukul 21.07 WIB

2016 dan pada kurun waktu tersebut terdapat upaya normalisasi hubungan yang dilakukan oleh Jepang terhadap Myanmar.<sup>25</sup>

## 1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Berdasarkan pada identifikasi masalah yang telah dijabarkan dalam latar belakang, maka adapun rumusan permasalahan yang diajukan oleh penulis adalah sebagai berikut :

**Apa motif Jepang dalam pemberian *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016 ?**

## 1.3 Tujuan Penelitian

Dalam penelitian ini, berdasarkan pada latar belakang dan pertanyaan penelitian yang diajukan. Maka tujuan dari penelitian yang hendak dicapai oleh penulis adalah :

- 1) Mampu menjelaskan dan menganalisa mengenai motif yang dimiliki oleh Jepang dalam pemberian *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016 dengan menggunakan *Aid Allocation Motives*.
- 2) Mampu memberikan informasi dan menjelaskan mengenai *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) Jepang kepada Myanmar.

## 1.4 Manfaat Penelitian

### 1.4.1 Manfaat Akademis

- 1) Dapat memberikan informasi dan sudut pandang baru dalam melihat motif bantuan luar negeri, dengan menggunakan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) Jepang kepada Myanmar sebagai studi kasusnya.

<sup>25</sup> MOFA Japan, Op. Cit.



- 2) Memberikan kontribusi pengetahuan terhadap Ilmu Hubungan Internasional mengenai metode analisa dengan pola baru untuk melihat fenomena motif *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) dari negara donor kepada negara penerimanya.

#### 1.4.2 Manfaat Praktis

- 1) Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pertimbangan atau acuan untuk penelitian yang relevan dan sebagai salah satu bahan kajian bagi entitas pembuat keputusan dalam menyikapi permasalahan



## BAB II

### KERANGKA PEMIKIRAN

#### 2.1 Studi Terdahulu

Pada penelitian ini, akan ditampilkan beberapa tulisan dalam bentuk karya ilmiah, laporan penelitian dan jurnal ilmiah yang membahas mengenai permasalahan motif yang melatarbelakangi suatu negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada suatu negara penerima. Adapun penggunaan studi terdahulu ini akan membantu penulis dalam penyusunan dalam penelitian yang penulis kaji maupun menganalisis mengenai motif dari bantuan luar negeri dari suatu negara donor ke negara penerimanya.

Studi terdahulu pertama yang penulis gunakan adalah sebuah jurnal dari Lyu Guixia yang berjudul “*China’s Development Aid to Fiji : Motive and Method*”.<sup>1</sup>

Dalam tulisan ini dijelaskan bahwa China merupakan salah satu *emerging donors* yang memiliki pengaruh terhadap proses pembangunan di negara-negara berkembang. China mulai mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya pada tahun 1950, salah satu negara yang mendapatkan alokasi bantuan dari China adalah Fiji.<sup>2</sup>

Bantuan China kepada Fiji secara resmi dimulai pada awal tahun 1970, yang kemudian diiringi pula dengan adanya peningkatan aktivitas ekonomi dan perdagangan antara China dengan negara-negara lain seiring dengan diberlakukannya reformasi dan *opening-up policy* pada tahun 1978. Bantuan yang

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<sup>1</sup> Guixia, Lyu. 2015. China’s Development Aid to Fiji : Motive and Method. The Research Centre of the Pacific Island Countries : Liaocheng University. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/chinaresearchcentre/programmes-and-projects/china-symposiums/china-and-the-pacific-the-view-from-oceania/24-Lyu-Guixia-Chinas-Development-Aid-to-Fiji-Motive-and-Method.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 01 April 2017 Pukul 20.49 WIB

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 1.

diberikan oleh China kepada Fiji memberikan peranan penting terhadap perkembangan pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial di negara tersebut.<sup>3</sup>

Dalam tulisannya, Lyu menjelaskan bahwa China memiliki empat motif utama dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Fiji yakni, *continuation of international thought, aid can contribute to establishing a good international image, political motives* dan *economical motives*.<sup>4</sup> Dari keempat motif tersebut, motif yang dominan dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri China kepada Fiji adalah ekonomi. Selain itu, pemberian bantuan luar negeri China kepada Fiji di latarbelakangi pula oleh adanya motif politik. Lyu dalam tulisannya menjelaskan bahwa bantuan yang diberikan oleh China kepada Fiji bersifat *conditional*, dimana salah satu persyaratan dalam bantuan tersebut adalah Fiji harus menerapkan mengenai kebijakan “*One-China Policy*”, yang dapat terlihat melalui perjanjian-perjanjian kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh kedua negara tersebut. Selain itu, China melalui bantuannya juga berusaha untuk mendapatkan dukungan dari Fiji dalam forum internasional yang berkaitan dengan kepentingan utama atau inti dari China.<sup>5</sup>

Studi terdahulu ini memiliki persamaan dalam hal membahas mengenai motif yang melatarbelakangi suatu negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada negara penerima. Sedangkan perbedaannya terletak pada negara yang diteliti, dalam tulisannya Lyu menjelaskan mengenai bantuan luar negeri China yang diberikan kepada Fiji. Sedangkan penulis dalam penelitian ini membahas mengenai bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 2-4.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 11-12.

<sup>5</sup> Guixia, Lyu. Loc. Cit. Hal. 11-12.

Myanmar. Studi terdahulu ini berkontribusi dalam memberikan pandangan baru kepada penulis mengenai bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh *emerging donors*.

Sehingga hal ini memberikan pengetahuan lebih dan penjelasan yang lebih mendalam mengenai motif yang melatarbelakangi suatu negara mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada negara penerima.

Selanjutnya studi terdahulu kedua yang penulis gunakan sebagai rujukan dalam penelitian ini adalah sebuah thesis yang disusun oleh Esther Schuring yang membahas mengenai "*History Oblige : The Real Motivations Behind German Aid Flows in the Case of Namibia*".<sup>6</sup> Dalam penelitiannya tersebut Schuring membahas mengenai motif dari alokasi bantuan luar negeri yang dilakukan oleh Jerman kepada Namibia. Selanjutnya dalam penelitiannya tersebut Schuring menjelaskan bahwa motif dari pemberian bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh Jerman kepada Namibia dilatarbelakangi oleh dua variabel yang bersifat non-tradisional yakni, *moral obligation* dan *cultural similiarity*.<sup>7</sup> Schuring juga menjelaskan bahwa latar belakang atau motif dari pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri suatu negara donor akan selalu berubah-ubah seiring dengan berjalannya waktu dan selalu mengikuti perkembangan yang ada, sehingga hal tersebut berdampak pada munculnya variabel-variabel baru dalam motif alokasi bantuan luar negeri. Adapun variabel-variabel tersebut antara lain adalah *ideology, good policy, democracy, population and middle income bias, inertia past investment and the bandwagon effect, moral obligation, cultural similiarity* dan *region*.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Schuring, Esther. 2004. *History Obliges : The Real Motivations Behind German Aid Flows in the Case of Namibia*. The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Diakses Melalui <<http://dl.tufts.edu/catalog/tufts:UA015.012.DO.00150>> Pada Tanggal 01 April 2017 Pukul 21.56 WIB

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 3.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 12.

Selanjutnya Schuring dalam penelitiannya mengenai motif pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh Jerman kepada Namibia melakukan penggabungan variabel-variabel dari motif tradisional dengan non-tradisional yang sebelumnya telah dikemukakan oleh David Sogge, Schraeder, Hook dan Taylor serta Berthelemy. Sehingga dalam melakukan analisis dalam penulisan penelitiannya, Schuring menggunakan tujuh variabel yakni, *humanitarian need, economic potential and policy, strategic importance, democratic nature, cultural similiarity, moral obligation* dan *region*.<sup>9</sup>

Dalam menganalisis isu yang diangkat, Schuring melakukan operasionalisasi terhadap keseluruhan tujuh variabel tersebut. Namun hasil dari penelitiannya menyatakan bahwa *cultural similiarity* dan *moral obligation* merupakan motif yang paling dominan dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri Jerman kepada Namibia. Adanya kesamaan dalam variabel *cultural similiarity* dikarenakan adanya penduduk keturunan Jerman yang bertempat tinggal di Namibia, hal tersebut menyebabkan adanya penggunaan bahasa dan penerapan tradisi-tradisi Jerman di Namibia.<sup>10</sup> Sedangkan dalam variabel *moral obligation* berkaitan pada adanya sejarah Jerman yang pernah melakukan kolonialisasi di Namibia serta adanya tekanan yang berasal dari dunia internasional yang menyatakan Jerman telah melakukan tindakan genosida di Namibia yang kemudian berdampak pada memburuknya hubungan bilateral antara kedua negara tersebut.<sup>11</sup> Sehingga tindakan pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri Jerman kepada Namibia merupakan salah satu tindakan moral atau kewajiban atas aksi yang pernah dilakukan

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 19.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 62-64.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 69-70.

sebelumnya dan sebagai upaya untuk memperbaiki citra Jerman yang memburuk di Namibia.

Studi terdahulu yang kedua ini penulis gunakan sebagai referensi untuk menerapkan variabel-variabel dan indikator yang akan digunakan oleh penulis dalam menganalisis isu yang diangkat. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori *Aid Allocation Motives* yang dikemukakan oleh Maria Andersson yang sebagian dari variabel dan indikatornya terdapat dalam penjelasan Schuring. Perbedaan yang terdapat dalam studi terdahulu kedua yaitu terdapat pada subyek negara yang diteliti, dalam tulisannya Schuring menjelaskan mengenai pemberian bantuan luar negeri Jerman kepada Namibia. Sedangkan penulis menjelaskan atau meneliti mengenai pemberian bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar.

## **2.2 Kerangka Konseptual**

### **2.2.1 Bantuan Luar Negeri**

Saat ini isu bantuan luar negeri merupakan isu yang sering dikaji oleh penstudi ilmu Hubungan Internasional. Bantuan luar negeri menjadi salah satu isu menarik setelah terjadinya perang dunia kedua dan masa perang dingin. Pada saat itu bantuan luar negeri digunakan sebagai alat bagi negara untuk mencapai kepentingan nasionalnya. Bentuk bantuan luar negeri yang terkenal pada saat itu adalah *Marshall Plan*, yaitu pemberian bantuan luar negeri yang dilakukan oleh Amerika Serikat kepada negara-negara di kawasan eropa untuk membantu proses

pemulihan ekonomi pasca perang dan juga membendung pengaruh komunis di kawasan tersebut.<sup>12</sup>

Sebelum membahas mengenai tujuan atau motif dari pemberian bantuan luar negeri suatu negara, penulis akan terlebih dahulu menjelaskan mengenai definisi dari bantuan luar negeri. Berbagai definisi dari bantuan luar negeri muncul dari berbagai penstudi Hubungan Internasional. Robert Gilpin dalam bukunya yang berjudul “*Political Economy of International Relations*” mengatakan bahwa bantuan luar negeri merupakan dana yang diberikan oleh sebuah negara yang relatif maju kepada suatu negara yang berada dalam kondisi relatif miskin.<sup>13</sup> Selain itu Thomas D. Larison & David Skidmore dalam bukunya yang berjudul “*International Political Economy : The Struggle For Power and Wealth*” mendefinisikan bantuan luar negeri sebagai salah satu bentuk kebijakan yang dibuat oleh negara-negara maju yang bertujuan untuk membantu negara-negara berkembang dalam proses pembangunannya dengan cara menyisihkan sebagian dari *Gross National Products* (GNP) tahunannya.<sup>14</sup>

Definisi dari bantuan luar negeri lainnya dijelaskan oleh Carol Lancaster dalam bukunya yang berjudul “*Foreign Aid : Diplomacy, Development, Domestic Politics*”. Dalam bukunya tersebut Lancaster menjelaskan bahwa bantuan luar negeri merupakan bentuk dari aktivitas transfer yang dilakukan secara sukarela dalam sektor publik oleh pemerintah ke pemerintah lainnya, *Non Governmental*

<sup>12</sup> Sogge, David. 2002. *A Tale of Two Foreign Aid Initiatives, Give and Take : What's the Matter with Foreign Aid*. London : Zed Books. Hal. 1-3.

<sup>13</sup> Gilpin, Robert. 1987. *The Political Economy of International Relations*. United States : Princenton University Press. Hal. 263-265.

<sup>14</sup> Lairson, Thomas D. & David Skidmore. 2003. *International Political Economy : The Struggle For Power and Wealth* (3rd Edition). California : Thomson Wadsworth. Hal. 162

*Organization* (NGO) maupun dengan organisasi internasional lainnya, dengan setidaknya memberikan 25% dari jumlah keseluruhan bantuan luar negeri tersebut dalam bentuk hibah serta bertujuan untuk melakukan perbaikan kondisi kemanusiaan atau sosial di negara penerima bantuan luar negeri tersebut.<sup>15</sup>

Definisi yang diutarakan oleh Lancaster memiliki kesamaan dengan definisi *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) dari *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD).<sup>16</sup> OECD menjelaskan bahwa ODA merupakan bentuk penyaluran bantuan yang diberikan oleh negara-negara anggota DAC kepada sejumlah negara-negara berkembang dan lembaga-lembaga multilateral. Bantuan tersebut dialokasikan oleh lembaga resmi negara dan pemerintah daerah, bentuk transaksi penyaluran bantuan tersebut bertujuan untuk mempromosikan pembangunan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan di negara-negara berkembang, bantuan bersifat konsensional dan setidaknya memberikan 25% dari total bantuan tersebut dalam bentuk hibah.<sup>17</sup> Tetapi juga terdapat perbedaan pada definisi dari negara penerima bantuan luar negeri tersebut. Jika dalam definisi ODA dari OECD, negara penerima bantuan luar negeri merupakan negara yang memiliki tingkat pendapatan rendah, sedangkan Lancaster menjelaskan bahwa pendistribusian atau transfer dari bantuan luar negeri tersebut bukan hanya terbatas untuk negara-negara berpenghasilan rendah saja melainkan alokasi ODA bertujuan untuk mempromosikan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan sosial publik.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Lancaster, Carol. 2007. *Foreign Aid : Diplomacy, Development, Domestic Politics*. London : The University of Chicago Press. Hal. 23.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 9-10.

<sup>17</sup> OECD. 2008. Factsheet : Is It ODA ?. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 18 April 2017 Pukul 14.36 WIB

<sup>18</sup> Lancaster, Carol. *Loc.Cit.*, Hal. 9-10.



Terkait dengan kegiatan alokasi bantuan luar negeri, dalam penelitian ini penulis akan menganalisa mengenai motif alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016 dengan menggunakan *Aid Allocation Motives* yang dijelaskan oleh Maria Andersson. David Sogge dalam bukunya yang berjudul “*Give and Take : What’s the Matter with Foreign Aid ?*” menjelaskan bahwa :

*“Aid chains are systems of power. They consist of lines of command from the top. They afford a lot of control but they are not almighty. For funny things can happen to policies as they travel down aid chains.”*<sup>19</sup>

Dalam pernyataannya tersebut Sogge menjelaskan bahwa bantuan luar negeri merupakan salah satu bagian dari sistem kekuasaan. Adanya indikasi yang terdapat dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri merupakan bentuk kepentingan dari negara donor yang dibentuk melalui sejumlah kebijakan yang disusun oleh para pemangku kebijakan negara donor. Sehingga negara donor memiliki kemampuan untuk memegang kontrol kekuasaan melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya, hal tersebut juga akan membantu untuk pencapaian motif dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri tersebut.

### 2.2.2 Aid Allocation Motives

Maria Andersson dalam “*Motive Behind the Allocation of Aid : A Case Study Regarding Swedish Motives for Allocation*” menjelaskan bahwa hingga saat ini masih banyak negara yang bergantung pada bantuan luar negeri untuk membangun negaranya.<sup>20</sup> Hal ini kemudian yang mendasari banyak negara donor yang kemudian didominasi oleh negara maju untuk mengalokasikan bantuan luar

<sup>19</sup> Sogge, David. *Op. Cit.*, Hal. 65.

<sup>20</sup> Andersson, Maria. *Op. Cit.*, Hal.5.

negerinya. Andersson juga menjelaskan bahwa dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya setiap negara donor memiliki motif-motif tertentu kepada negara penerimanya.

Andersson menyebutkan bahwa, analisis mengenai motif dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri suatu negara donor bertujuan untuk menyelidiki mengenai maksud, tujuan dan apa yang ingin dicapai oleh aktor dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri tersebut kepada negara penerimanya.<sup>21</sup> Dalam menganalisis mengenai motif dalam bantuan luar negeri, Andersson terlebih dahulu menjelaskan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara motif dan motivasi dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri suatu negara donor. Motivasi merujuk pada segala tindakan yang tampak dari aktor mengenai keputusannya dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri tersebut, sedangkan motif merujuk pada hal atau maksud lain yang kemudian tidak diperlihatkan secara langsung oleh negara donor terkait dengan keputusan dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya.<sup>22</sup>

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa motivasi berkaitan dengan tindakan yang ditunjukkan secara langsung oleh suatu negara donor melalui keputusan alokasi bantuan luar negerinya, sedangkan motif berkaitan dengan tujuan atau kepentingan dari negara donor terhadap negara penerima melalui dilakukannya tindakan atau keputusan alokasi bantuan luar negeri tersebut. Dalam tulisannya Andersson menjelaskan mengenai motif bantuan luar negeri Swedia, kemudian Swedia melalui keputusan alokasi bantuan luar negerinya memprioritaskan adanya program atau tindakan yang bertujuan untuk *reduction poverty*, yang kemudian tindakan tersebut

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 13.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 14.

dapat diartikan sebagai bentuk motif kemanusiaan atau *humanitarian motive* dari bantuan luar negeri Swedia terhadap negara penerimanya.<sup>23</sup>

Dalam menganalisa motif-motif tersebut, Anderson menggunakan tiga konsep mengenai motif bantuan luar negeri dari Schreder, Hook dan Taylor (1998), David Sogge (2003) dan Berthelemy (2005,2006) untuk kemudian digabungkan. Konsep-konsep mengenai motif bantuan luar negeri tersebut dipilih dan digabungkan karena dianggap sebagai sebuah formulasi yang dapat menjelaskan motif bantuan luar negeri dengan lebih mendalam dan komprehensif. Berdasarkan pada tiga konsep yang digunakan oleh Anderson dalam tulisannya, terdapat enam motif bantuan luar negeri yakni *humanitarian, economical, strategic, ideology, identity* dan *environment*.<sup>24</sup>

**Gambar 2.1 - Variabel dan Indikator Aid Allocation Motives**

|                   | Motives            |                      |   |                                     |   |                              |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|                   | Humanitarian       | Economical           | Strategic   | Ideology                            | Identity                                    | Environment                  |
| Motive indicators | Reducing poverty   | Trade                | Bonding   | Politics                            | Experience and Knowledge                    | Aid for a better environment |
|                   | Showing compassion | Investment<br>Export | Embassies<br>Security Alliances<br>Peace and Security | Values<br>Democracy<br>Human Rights | Political Aims<br>International recognition | International responsibility |

Figure 1: Scheme of aid allocation motives.

(Sumber : Anderson, Maria. 2009. Motive Behind the Allocation of Aid : A Case Study Regarding Swedish Motives for Allocation. Goteborgs Universitet : Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen)

Motif yang pertama adalah *Humanitarian Motives* atau pemberian luar negeri yang didasari oleh motif kemanusiaan, yang diartikan sebagai adanya bentuk upaya suatu negara donor untuk mengurangi permasalahan kemiskinan dan

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 15.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 6.

meringankan permasalahan atau kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh masyarakat di suatu negara penerima dari bantuan luar negeri tersebut. Bantuan kemanusiaan tersebut digunakan untuk membantu negara-negara berkembang yang menghadapi suatu permasalahan seperti peristiwa bencana alam.<sup>25</sup> Faktor lain yang mendukung adanya pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri kepada negara-negara berkembang adalah faktor sejarah, dimana sebagian besar dari negara-negara berkembang merupakan negara bekas kolonial. Sehingga bantuan luar negeri tersebut juga bertujuan sebagai bentuk *compassion* dari negara donor pada negara penerima.<sup>26</sup>

Dalam variabel ini Anderson menggunakan dua indikator yaitu *reduction poverty* dan *showing compassion*. *Reduction poverty* dapat diartikan sebagai upaya atau langkah yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah untuk mempromosikan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang kemudian secara permanen yang kemudian dapat membantu masyarakat suatu negara untuk melewati garis kemiskinan.<sup>27</sup> *Reduction poverty* dapat dilihat sebagai upaya atau langkah yang dilakukan oleh negara donor dalam menjalankan program bantuannya yang bertujuan untuk mereduksi tingkat kemiskinan di negara penerima.<sup>28</sup> Sedangkan indikator kedua yaitu *showing compassion* adalah bentuk kepedulian yang ditunjukkan oleh negara donor kepada negara penerimanya, yang kemudian disertai oleh adanya keinginan kuat untuk membantu memperbaiki keadaan buruk yang diderita oleh negara penerima.<sup>29</sup>

Bentuk dari kepedulian tersebut dapat ditunjukkan melalui adanya pernyataan atau

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<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 11.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 19.

<sup>27</sup> Barder, Owen. 2009. What is Poverty Reduction ?. Centre Global for Development : Working Paper 170. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.cgdev.org/files/1421599\\_file\\_Barder\\_Poverty\\_Reduction.pdf](https://www.cgdev.org/files/1421599_file_Barder_Poverty_Reduction.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 17.11. Hal. 1.

<sup>28</sup> Anderson, Maria. Op.Cit., Hal. 15

<sup>29</sup> GGSC. Compassion : What is Compassion ?. Berkeley University of California. Diakses Melalui <<http://greatergood.berkeley.edu/topic/compassion/definition>> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 17.22 WIB

*speech act* dan pemberian bantuan dari negara donor yang ditujukan untuk menunjukkan keprihatinan terhadap permasalahan yang terdapat di negara penerima bantuan tersebut.

Variabel selanjutnya adalah *Economical Motives* yang merupakan salah satu motif dominan dan berperan dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri.

Anderson dalam tulisannya berpendapat bahwa aspek dari motif ekonomi merupakan hal yang menarik negara donor dalam mendistribusikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada negara penerimanya. Negara donor akan cenderung untuk memberikan bantuan luar negerinya pada kegiatan atau aktivitas ekonomi yang memiliki nilai lebih dalam suatu kawasan tertentu, yang kemudian dengan pemberian bantuan tersebut akan memberikan efek positif dalam sektor ekonomi negara donor.<sup>30</sup>

Dalam melihat *Economical Motives*, Anderson menggunakan tiga indikator yaitu *trade*, *investment* dan *export*. *Trade* atau yang di definisikan sebagai kegiatan pertukaran baik itu dalam bentuk barang dan jasa yang dilakukan oleh suatu negara dengan melewati batas teritorinya.<sup>31</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui bagaimana aktivitas perdagangan yang dilakukan oleh negara donor dan negara penerima.

Sedangkan *investment* atau kegiatan penanaman aset yang dilakukan oleh investor yang bertujuan bukan untuk kegiatan konsumsi melainkan untuk meningkatkan nilai aset guna mendapatkan keuntungan atau nilai lebih di masa yang akan

<sup>30</sup> Anderson, Maria. Loc.Cit., Hal. 11.

<sup>31</sup> Abedini, Javad. Course : International Trade. Sharif University of Technology : Graduate School of Management and Technology. Diakses Melalui <<http://gsme.sharif.edu/~trade/>> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 18.35 WIB

datang.<sup>32</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui tingkat kerjasama investasi yang dijalin utamanya oleh negara donor dengan negara penerima. Selanjutnya indikator yang terakhir dalam *Economical Motives* adalah *export* yang merupakan adanya kegiatan produksi dalam bentuk jasa yang dilakukan oleh suatu negara dan kemudian dibeli oleh negara lainnya.<sup>33</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui tingkat nilai atau aktivitas ekspor antara negara donor dengan negara penerima.

Variabel yang ketiga adalah *Strategic Motives* yang diartikan sebagai bantuan luar negeri memiliki motif atau tujuan untuk mempererat hubungan antara negara donor dengan negara penerima dan dapat dikatakan sebagai bentuk motif jangka panjang dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri. Dalam waktu jangka panjang tersebut negara donor akan mendapatkan akses yang lebih mudah ke negara penerima bantuan luar negeri tersebut, terutama dalam hal menjalin kerjasama antara negara donor dengan negara penerima. Selain itu upaya pemberian bantuan luar negeri juga merupakan cara untuk membangun citra positif negara donor di negara penerima, dari hal tersebut juga berpotensi untuk membentuk adanya aliansi antara negara donor dengan negara penerima.<sup>34</sup> Selain itu Anderson juga melihat faktor keamanan sebagai indikator dalam variabel *strategic motives* dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri.

Dalam melihat *Strategic Motives*, Anderson menggunakan empat indikator yaitu *bonding*, *embassies*, *security alliances* dan *peace and security*. *Bonding* atau

<sup>32</sup> Legum, Barton. 2005. Defining Investment and Investor : Who is Entitled to Claim ?. ICSI. Hal. 1-2. Diakses Melalui <https://www.oecd.org/investment/internationalinvestmentagreements/36370461.pdf> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 19.08 WIB.

<sup>33</sup> The Balance. What are Exports ? Their Effect on Economy. Diakses Melalui <https://www.thebalance.com/exports-definition-examples-effect-on-economy-3305838> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 18.42 WIB

<sup>34</sup> Anderson, Maria. Loc. Cit., Hal. 9-10.

didefinisikan oleh Putnam sebagai jalinan ikatan yang dilakukan secara lebih intens atau mendalam yang dibentuk berdasarkan oleh adanya berbagai faktor kesamaan yang dimiliki oleh pihak-pihak tertentu.<sup>35</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui bagaimana tingkat hubungan kenegaraan dan kerjasama yang terjalin antara negara pendonor dengan negara penerima, baik itu dalam bentuk kerjasama maupun perjanjian yang mengikat dalam berbagai aspek. *Embassies* merupakan kantor kedutaan atau perwakilan resmi dari suatu negara yang berada di negara lain dan memiliki fungsi sebagai pusat penyedia informasi, penyedia aktivitas dari diplomasi perdagangan, *lobbying*, memelihara hubungan dengan masyarakat dan pemerintah di negara setempat dan memfasilitasi jaringan bisnis internasional.<sup>36</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui bagaimana negara donor dalam membuka atau menempatkan secara resmi perwakilan diplomatiknya di negara penerima dan dapat menjalankan fungsinya di negara penerima.

Indikator selanjutnya adalah *Security alliances* dapat didefinisikan sebagai bentuk kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh negara-negara untuk menjamin keamanan bagi semua anggotanya dari bentuk agresi maupun tindakan lain yang dapat mengancam stabilitas keamanan negara anggotanya dari negara lain.<sup>37</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui ada atau tidaknya bentuk kerjasama militer yang dilakukan antara negara donor dengan negara penerima. Selanjutnya indikator terakhir adalah

<sup>35</sup> Geys, Benny & Zuzana Murdoch. 2010. Measuring the "Bridging" versus "Bonding" Nature of Social Networks : A Proposal for Integrating Existing Measures. United Kingdom : Sage Publication. Hal. 524. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.wzb.eu/sites/default/files/personen/geys.benny.328/sociology\\_44\\_3.pdf](https://www.wzb.eu/sites/default/files/personen/geys.benny.328/sociology_44_3.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 21.21 WIB

<sup>36</sup> WRA, Haaf. 2010. Commercial Diplomacy and The Role of Embassies. University of Twente Netherlands. Hal. 21. Diakses Melalui <[http://essay.utwente.nl/60184/1/MA\\_thesis\\_W\\_ten\\_Haaf.pdf](http://essay.utwente.nl/60184/1/MA_thesis_W_ten_Haaf.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 19.26 WIB.

<sup>37</sup> Seiglie, Carlos & Sylvie Matelly. 2009. Economic of Peace and Security : Global and Regional Security Alliances. EOLSS. Hal. 2. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.eolss.net/Sample-Chapters/C13/E6-28A-04-03.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 19.43 WIB

*peace and security* atau didefinisikan sebagai suatu kondisi dimana individu, kawasan, institusi dan suatu negara dalam menjalankan kegiatannya bebas dari adanya bentuk ancaman.<sup>38</sup> Indikator tersebut dapat dilihat melalui upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor untuk berpartisipasi dalam menjaga perdamaian dan kestabilan keamanan internasional.<sup>39</sup>

Variabel yang keempat adalah mengenai *ideology motives*, yang menjelaskan bahwa motif dari pemberian bantuan luar negeri bertujuan untuk menyebarkan nilai-nilai atau ideologi yang dianut oleh negara donor untuk kemudian diterapkan di negara penerima. Motif ini diartikan sebagai ada atau tidaknya kesamaan politik yang dianut oleh negara donor dengan negara penerima serta adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor dalam menyebarkan nilai-nilai di negara penerima. Selanjutnya Anderson menjelaskan bahwa faktor dari ideologi memegang peranan penting bagi negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya. Negara pendonor akan cenderung untuk melakukan kerjasama dengan negara yang memiliki ideologi sama.<sup>40</sup> Hal tersebut diperkuat oleh adanya fakta bahwa rezim kapitalis yang berada di industrialisasi utara akan cenderung untuk mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada rezim kapitalis lainnya dan menolak rezim sosialis dan marxis, sebaliknya rezim sosialis juga akan cenderung untuk melakukan kerjasama dengan rezim sosialis lainnya.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Kikkawa, Gen. 2010. *Government and Politics : Broadening the Concept of Peace and Security*. EOLSS. Hal. 1-2. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.eolss.net/sample-chapters/c04/E6-32-05-06.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 20.04 WIB

<sup>39</sup> Anderson, Maria. *Loc.Cit.*, Hal. 15.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 10.

<sup>41</sup> *Op.Cit.*



Dalam menjelaskan adanya *ideology motives*, Anderson menggunakan 4 indikator untuk menjelaskannya yaitu *politics*, *values*, *democracy* dan *human rights*.

Indikator *politics* didefinisikan sebagai bentuk rangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh komunitas yang berada di suatu wilayah tertentu untuk membuat, menjaga serta melakukan perubahan aturan-aturan umum.<sup>42</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui pada adanya kesamaan sistem politik atau ideologi yang diterapkan antara negara donor dengan negara penerima, yang kemudian hal tersebut digunakan sebagai bahan acuan dan pertimbangan bagi negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya.

Indikator selanjutnya yaitu *values* dapat dilihat dari bentuk upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor untuk menyebarkan nilai-nilai yang dimiliki dan diterapkan oleh negaranya kepada negara penerima bantuan tersebut. Seperti adanya penyebaran nilai-nilai mengenai HAM dan anti-korupsi yang bertujuan untuk membuat pemberian bantuan yang dilakukan oleh negara donor kepada negara penerima menjadi lebih efektif. Indikator *democracy* atau diartikan sebagai bentuk pemerintahan yang dijalankan dan berasal oleh, dari dan untuk rakyat dari suatu negara.<sup>43</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor dalam proses demokratisasi di negara penerima bantuan luar negerinya. Selanjutnya indikator yang terakhir adalah *human rights* atau dapat diartikan sebagai hak-hak yang melekat secara mutlak pada tiap individu. HAM juga merujuk bahwa setiap manusia berhak atas semua hak asasi yang dimilikinya

<sup>42</sup> Aristotle. Chapter I : What is Politics ?. Palgreve. Hal. 1-2 Diakses Melalui <<http://www.philosophy.northwestern.edu/documents/cv-resume/kraut-richard/philosophy-people-kraut-richard-intro-aristotle.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 22.48 WIB

<sup>43</sup> Beeker, Paula. 2008. What is Democracy ?. Germany : University of Hamburg. Hal. 4 Diakses Melalui <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/madagascar/05860.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 23.12 WIB

tanpa adanya diskriminasi terhadap ras, warna, jenis kelamin, bahasa, agama, pendapat politik, asal-usul kebangsaan atau sosial, kekayaan, kelahiran atau status lainnya.<sup>44</sup> Indikator ini dapat dilihat melalui upaya dari negara donor untuk mendukung serta menyelesaikan permasalahan penegakan nilai HAM di negara penerima.

Variabel yang kelima adalah *identity motives* yang berkaitan dengan adanya keinginan negara donor untuk mendapatkan pengakuan atau eksistensi sebagai negara yang memiliki peran dalam dunia internasional maupun secara individu. Selain hal tersebut motif ini juga merujuk pada adanya keinginan dari negara donor untuk dapat memperoleh dukungan dari negara penerima bantuan luar negerinya untuk kemudian memberikan dukungan atau suaranya pada sesuatu hal yang sedang diupayakan oleh negara donor dalam ranah internasional.<sup>45</sup>

Dalam menjelaskan *identity motives*, Anderson menggunakan tiga indikator yaitu *experience and knowledge*, *political aims* dan *international recognition*. Indikator *experience and knowledge* berkaitan dengan pengalaman serta pengetahuan yang dimiliki oleh negara donor terkait dengan pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri. Indikator tersebut dapat dilihat melalui pengalaman dari negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya serta melalui program-program bantuan yang diberikan kepada negara penerima. Sedangkan indikator *political aims* berkaitan pada latar belakang dari kepentingan politik suatu negara dalam menjalankan kebijakan luar negerinya. Hal ini dapat dilihat melalui apakah upaya pemberian bantuan luar negeri yang dilakukan oleh negara donor

<sup>44</sup> UN. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>> Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Pukul 23.19 WIB

<sup>45</sup> Anderson, Maria. Op.Cit., Hal. 16.

merepresentasikan alasan maupun tujuan politis kepada negara penerima.<sup>46</sup>

Selanjutnya indikator yang terakhir adalah *international recognition* atau berkaitan dengan adanya pengakuan yang diberikan oleh pihak internasional terhadap aksi yang dilakukan oleh suatu negara donor terhadap negara penerimanya. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya upaya dari negara donor untuk mendapatkan pengakuan dari pihak internasional melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya kepada negara penerima.<sup>47</sup>

Sedangkan variabel yang terakhir adalah *Environmental Motives*, dalam tulisannya Anderson menjelaskan bahwa *environmental motives* merupakan salah satu motif baru yang terdapat dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri suatu negara donor. Permasalahan lingkungan menjadi salah satu hal yang penting dan menjadi perhatian oleh pihak internasional pada saat ini. Negara berkembang merupakan pihak yang paling terkena dampak dari terjadinya fenomena perubahan lingkungan atau *global warming*, oleh karena itu negara maju memiliki peran dan tanggung jawab yang penting untuk membantu negara-negara berkembang dari kerugian atau dampak yang timbul dari permasalahan lingkungan tersebut.<sup>48</sup>

Dalam menjelaskan *environmental motive*, Andersson menggunakan dua indikator yaitu *aid for better environment* dan *international responsibility*. Indikator *aid for better environment* merujuk pada adanya upaya dan peran yang dilakukan oleh negara donor melalui pemberian bantuan luar negerinya untuk menciptakan kondisi lingkungan yang lebih baik dan berkelanjutan bagi negara

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 28-29.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 28-29.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 31.

penerimaannya.<sup>49</sup> Sedangkan indikator selanjutnya yaitu *international responsibility* merujuk pada adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor untuk menunjukkan perannya sebagai negara yang memiliki tanggung jawab dalam mengatasi permasalahan lingkungan dalam konteks internasional.<sup>50</sup>

### 2.3 Definisi Operasional

Dalam melakukan analisis terhadap suatu kasus, diperlukan adanya proses pengaplikasian terhadap sebuah konsep atau teori. Dalam hal ini operasionalisasi akan memuat mengenai serangkaian prosedur yang mendeskripsikan suatu kegiatan yang harus dilakukan untuk mengetahui eksistensi empiris atau derajat eksistensi empiris dari suatu konsep.<sup>51</sup> Pada sub-bab ini penulis akan melakukan operasionalisasi pada teori dan kasus yang penulis teliti.

Pada penelitian ini penulis akan menggunakan *Aid Allocation Motives* yang dijelaskan oleh Maria Anderson sebagai alat untuk melakukan analisis isu yang diteliti. Adapun variabel dan indikator yang terdapat dalam *Aid Allocation Motives* adalah sebagai berikut :

#### 1. Humanitarian Motives

*Humanitarian motives* berkaitan dengan motif bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar yang bersifat kemanusiaan. Dalam variabel *humanitarian motives* terdapat dua indikator yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan motif kemanusiaan Jepang dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri atau ODA kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016, yaitu *reduction poverty* dan *showing compassion*.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 31.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 32.

<sup>51</sup> Mas'ood, Mochtar. 1994. Ilmu Hubungan Internasional : Disipin dan Metodologi. Jakarta : LP3ES. Hal. 117.

Indikator *reduction poverty* berkaitan dengan adanya program dalam bantuan luar negeri Jepang yang bertujuan untuk mengentaskan permasalahan kemiskinan di Myanmar. Adanya permasalahan kemiskinan yang terjadi di Myanmar pasca pelaksanaan referendum konstitusi pada tahun 2008, membuat Jepang menjadikan isu kemiskinan sebagai salah satu permasalahan yang harus segera diatasi dan diselesaikan. Selain itu dalam *Japan's ODA Charter*, permasalahan kemiskinan merupakan salah satu prioritas bagi Jepang.<sup>52</sup> Sebagai upaya Jepang dalam mengentaskan permasalahan kemiskinan di Myanmar, Jepang menyusun program yang disebut dengan *Development Study on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction Programme in the Central Dry Zone* yang berfokus untuk mengembangkan sektor pertanian yang merupakan mata pencaharian utama di Myanmar dan ditujukan untuk *reduction poverty*.

Sedangkan indikator *showing compassion* berkaitan dengan kepedulian Jepang dalam permasalahan yang terjadi di Myanmar. Dalam hal ini bentuk kepedulian tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya *speech act* yang dilakukan oleh Jepang. Seperti adanya pernyataan dari perdana menteri Jepang Shinzo Abe.<sup>53</sup> Dari pernyataan tersebut menunjukkan adanya kepedulian Jepang terhadap permasalahan yang ada di Myanmar yang kemudian diwujudkan melalui pemberian bantuan kepada Myanmar. Pemberian bantuan tersebut diberikan dalam upaya Jepang untuk menunjukkan perannya dalam proses pembangunan di Myanmar.

<sup>52</sup> MOFA. Japan's Development Cooperation Charter. Hal. 5 Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000067701.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 17 Maret 2017 Pukul 08.43 WIB

<sup>53</sup> Reuters, Loc.Cit.

## 2. Economic Motives

Selanjutnya adalah *economic motives* yang berkaitan dengan bantuan luar negeri Jepang ke Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016, pemberian bantuan luar negeri tersebut dinilai memiliki motif ekonomi. Untuk melihat apakah bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh Jepang tersebut memiliki motif ekonomi atau tidak dapat dilihat dan dijelaskan melalui tiga indikator yaitu *trade*, *Investment* dan *export*.

Indikator *trade* berkaitan dengan aktivitas perdagangan yang dilakukan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar. Aktivitas perdagangan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar mengalami peningkatan signifikan pada tahun 2012-2015 apabila dengan tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Namun angka aktivitas perdagangan yang paling tinggi terletak pada tahun 2012 yaitu mencapai US\$ 1.263.307 milyar yang merupakan angka terbesar selama 4 tahun terakhir.<sup>54</sup> Berdasarkan statistik tersebut menunjukkan adanya peningkatan aktivitas perdagangan yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dan Myanmar.

Indikator *investment* berkaitan dengan intensitas jalinan kerjasama yang dilakukan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya peningkatan investasi yang dilakukan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar. Kerjasama tersebut antara lain adalah *Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)* yang dikembangkan oleh Jepang dan Myanmar pada tahun 2014.<sup>55</sup> Hal tersebut menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kerjasama investasi yang dilakukan antara

<sup>54</sup> Jetro. Japanese Trade and Investment Statistic : Annualy Report 2010-2015. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/reports/statistics/>> Pada Tanggal 17 Maret 2017 Pukul 10.54 WIB

<sup>55</sup> Streford, Patrick. 2016. East Asia Forum : Japan Set to Reap Returns on Investment in Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2016/08/26/japan-set-to-reap-returns-on-investment-in-myanmar/>> Pada Tanggal 17 Maret 2017 Pukul 12.04 WIB

Jepang dengan Myanmar seiring dengan adanya peningkatan pemberian bantuan luar negeri oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar.

Sedangkan indikator *export* berkaitan dengan aktivitas ekspor yang dilakukan oleh Jepang ke Myanmar. Faktor meningkatnya aktivitas nilai ekspor Jepang ke Myanmar, dikarenakan oleh banyaknya kegiatan proyek pembangunan dan investasi yang dilakukan oleh Jepang di Myanmar seiring dengan pemberian bantuan luar negeri tersebut.

### 3. Strategic Motives

*Strategic motives* berkaitan dengan adanya motif strategis Jepang dalam memberikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Hal ini juga berkaitan dengan adanya hal-hal strategis yang diperoleh oleh Jepang ketika memberikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Untuk melihat adanya *strategic motives* dapat dilihat melalui empat indikator yaitu *bonding*, *embassies*, *security alliances* dan *peace & security*.

Pada indikator *bonding* yang berkaitan dengan hubungan yang terjalin antara Jepang dengan Myanmar. Adanya peningkatan hubungan yang terjalin antara Jepang dengan Myanmar, dapat dilihat melalui meningkatnya intensitas kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh kedua negara tersebut. Bentuk peningkatan kerjasama tersebut dapat berupa semakin meningkatnya pertemuan kenegaraan dan program kerjasama yang dilakukan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar.

Indikator *embassies* berkaitan dengan adanya pembukaan kantor perwakilan. Jepang memiliki kantor perwakilan atau kedutaan besarnya di wilayah negara Myanmar. Adanya kantor kedutaan atau perwakilan tersebut menunjukkan adanya hubungan diplomatik yang baik antara Jepang dengan Myanmar, selain itu

kantor perwakilan tersebut juga berperan dalam menyalurkan bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar.

Selanjutnya adalah indikator *security alliances* yang berkaitan dengan pembentukan aliansi militer antara Jepang dengan Myanmar. Disini tidak terdapat pembentukan aliansi militer yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dengan Myanmar. Hal tersebut tercantum dalam *Japan's ODA Charter* yang menegaskan bahwa penggunaan alokasi bantuan luar negeri atau ODA Jepang dihindari untuk penggunaan yang memiliki tujuan-tujuan kemiliteran.<sup>56</sup>

Dan indikator yang terakhir adalah *peace and security* berkaitan dengan keterlibatan Jepang dalam menjaga perdamaian dan stabilitas keamanan internasional. Upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang adalah dengan membentuk program untuk menstabilkan permasalahan konflik domestik. Dalam hal ini Jepang juga turut memberikan bantuan terhadap permasalahan kaum minoritas di *Rakhine State*.

#### 4. Ideology Motives

Variabel *ideology motives* berkaitan dengan adanya ideologi Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Untuk melihat adanya *ideology motives* dapat ditunjukkan melalui empat indikator yaitu *politics*, *values*, *democracy* dan *human rights*. Indikator *politics* merujuk pada dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri suatu negara donor akan mempertimbangkan terlebih dahulu melalui kesamaan sistem politik atau ideologi dengan negara penerimanya. Dalam hal ini Jepang berharap kepada negara penerima, khususnya Myanmar dapat menjadi negara yang lebih terbuka dan demokratis. Oleh karena itu, adanya

<sup>56</sup> Mofa Japan, Op.Cit., Hal. 4.



kesamaan ideologi dijadikan sebagai salah satu motif dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri.

Selanjutnya adalah indikator *values* berkaitan pada adanya upaya penyebaran nilai-nilai yang diterapkan oleh Jepang melalui pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Salah satu dari nilai positif yang disebarkan oleh Jepang adalah upaya untuk mengenalkan dan mendukung adanya ekonomi liberal dan nilai-nilai HAM di Myanmar. Hal tersebut diwujudkan melalui adanya program *Promoting Public-Private Cooperation* yang diterapkan pada tahun 2013.<sup>57</sup>

Program ini bertujuan untuk mengharmoniskan hubungan antara pihak swasta dan pemerintah dalam melaksanakan kerjasama ekonomi serta investasi.

Indikator *democracy* berkaitan dengan upaya penyebaran nilai demokrasi yang dilakukan oleh Jepang di Myanmar melalui pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya ke Myanmar. Hal ini dapat dilihat melalui adanya tindakan dari Jepang dalam bentuk dukungan terhadap upaya Myanmar dalam reformasi politik menuju kearah yang demokratis. Selanjutnya indikator yang terakhir adalah *human rights* yang berkaitan dengan pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar sebagai salah satu langkah untuk mempromosikan nilai hak asasi manusia. Dimana aspek dari perlindungan hak asasi manusia merupakan salah satu prinsip pelaksanaan yang terdapat dalam *Japan's ODA Charter*.<sup>58</sup> Jepang dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016, menekankan pentingnya upaya perlindungan hak asasi manusia di Myanmar.

<sup>57</sup> JICA. 2013. News : Public-Private Partnership Development in Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2013/130705\\_02.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2013/130705_02.html)> Pada Tanggal 17 Maret 2017 Pukul 18.50 WIB

<sup>58</sup> Mofa Japan, Loc.Cit., Hal. 4.

## 5. Identity Motives

Variabel *Identity motives* berkaitan dengan motif Jepang untuk mendapatkan identitas melalui perannya di negara penerima melalui pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri. Untuk melihat adanya motif ini dapat dilihat melalui tiga indikator yaitu *experience and knowledge*, *political aims* dan *international recognition*. Indikator *experience and knowledge* berkaitan dengan pengetahuan serta pengalaman Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negeri yang kemudian digunakan untuk menunjukkan peranan serta kredibilitasnya pada negara penerima. Hal tersebut dapat ditunjukkan melalui adanya pengalaman Jepang sebagai negara donor yang telah lama mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada negara-negara lain, khususnya yang berada di kawasan Asia Tenggara dan melalui bentuk bantuan teknis atau *transfer knowledge*. Selanjutnya adalah indikator *political aims* yang berkaitan dengan bantuan luar negeri Jepang ke Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016 merupakan sebuah representasi atau gambaran dari kebijakan luar negeri Jepang. Salah satunya adalah keinginan Jepang untuk mengurangi pengaruh dari China di Myanmar. Hal tersebut dapat diindikasikan sebagai upaya kebijakan luar negeri Jepang untuk mengurangi pengaruh China khususnya di Myanmar.

Sedangkan indikator yang terakhir adalah *international recognition* yang berkaitan dengan upaya Jepang untuk mendapatkan pengakuan internasional melalui alokasi pemberian bantuan luar negerinya ke Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016. Bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan Jepang kepada Myanmar meningkat secara signifikan pada periode waktu 2012-2015 apabila dibandingkan dengan tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Hal tersebut juga senada dengan data statistik yang

dikeluarkan oleh *Development Assistance Committee* (DAC) yang menyebutkan bahwa sepanjang tahun 2012-2015 Jepang menjadi donor terbesar diantara negara-negara DAC lainnya dalam menyalurkan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar.<sup>59</sup> Berdasarkan data tersebut dapat diindikasikan adanya upaya Jepang untuk mendapatkan pengakuan internasional sebagai negara yang berperan dalam proses pembangunan Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik pada tahun 2010.

## 6. Environmental Motives

Selanjutnya variabel terakhir yang terdapat pada *Aid Allocation Theory* adalah *environmental motives* yang berkaitan dengan kewajiban Jepang untuk melakukan perbaikan dan menciptakan sebuah lingkungan yang berkualitas baik di wilayah negara Myanmar. Untuk melihat adanya *environmental motives* dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar, dapat dilihat melalui dua indikator yaitu *aid for better environment* dan *international responsibility*.

Pada indikator *aid for better environment* adanya upaya Jepang dalam membantu Myanmar untuk menyediakan teknologi yang ramah lingkungan sekaligus salah satu solusi untuk mengurangi emisi karbon dan permasalahan *global warming*. Upaya tersebut diwujudkan melalui *Joint Crediting Mechanism* (JCM) antara Jepang dan Myanmar yang terbentuk pada tahun 2015.<sup>60</sup>

Sedangkan indikator *international responsibility* merujuk pada adanya program yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dalam menangani permasalahan lingkungan di wilayah Myanmar. Permasalahan lingkungan yang pada saat ini menjadi sebuah

<sup>59</sup> Mofa Japan, Op.Cit.

<sup>60</sup> Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. 2015. Press Release : Japan and The Republif of the Union of Myanmar Establish Joint Crediting Mechanism. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2015/0916\\_03.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2015/0916_03.html)> Pada Tanggal 17 Maret 2017 Pukul 14.36 WIB

permasalahan global membuat adanya tuntutan bagi setiap negara untuk bersama-sama mencari solusi dan langkah konkrit dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan tersebut. Sebagai salah satu negara maju, Jepang dalam memberikan atau menyalurkan bantuan luar negerinya memiliki tanggung jawab untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan lingkungan. Hal ini juga diperkuat dengan adanya citra negara Jepang yang pro dalam permasalahan lingkungan global, yang dapat dilihat melalui peran aktifnya dalam berbagai pertemuan lingkungan global.



Tabel 2.1 - Tabel Operasionalisasi *Aid Allocation Motives*

| Variabel             | Indikator          | Parameter  | Operasionalisasi  |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Humanitarian Motives | Reduction Poverty  | Adanya upaya pengentasan permasalahan kemiskinan oleh negara donor   | Adanya upaya pengentasan kemiskinan di Myanmar melalui alokasi ODA Jepang   |
|                      | Showing Compassion | Adanya penunjukkan bentuk kepedulian oleh negara donor terhadap permasalahan konflik atau perang melalui pemberian bantuan langsung di negara penerima | Adanya penunjukkan keprihatinan terhadap korban konflik atau perang melalui pemberian bantuan langsung oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar                 |
| Economic Motives     | Trade              | Adanya peningkatan aktivitas dan nilai perdagangan   | Adanya peningkatan nilai dan aktivitas perdagangan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar   |
|                      | Investment         | Adanya peningkatan aktivitas dan nilai investasi   | Adanya peningkatan nilai dan aktivitas investasi antara Jepang dengan Myanmar   |
|                      | Export             | Adanya peningkatan aktivitas dan nilai ekspor  | Adanya peningkatan nilai dan aktivitas Ekspor antara Jepang dengan Myanmar  |
| Strategic Motives    | Bonding            | Adanya peningkatan hubungan bilateral melalui peningkatan intensitas kerjasama dan pertemuan kenegaraan antar kedua negara                             | Adanya peningkatan hubungan bilateral melalui peningkatan intensitas kerjasama dan pertemuan kenegaraan yang dijalin antara Jepang dengan Myanmar |
|                      | Embassies          | Adanya peresmian dan pembukaan kantor kedutaan atau perwakilan di negara penerima  | Adanya kantor perwakilan baik kedutaan maupun konsulat Jepang di Myanmar  |

|                  |                           |  |   |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
|                  | Security Alliance         | Adanya keterlibatan negara donor dan penerima dalam aliansi keamanan atau kerjasama militer  | Adanya bentuk aliansi atau kerjasama militer yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dengan Myanmar  |
|                  | Peace and Security        | Adanya kerjasama serta partisipasi negara donor dan negara penerima dalam upaya menjaga stabilitas keamanan dan perdamaian internasional | Adanya kerjasama serta partisipasi Jepang dan Myanmar dalam upaya menjaga perdamaian dan stabilitas keamanan dan perdamaian internasional |
| Ideology Motives | Politics                  | Adanya kesamaan sistem politik atau ideologi antar kedua negara  | Adanya kesamaan sistem politik atau ideologi antara Jepang dengan Myanmar   |
|                  | Values                    | Adanya upaya penyebaran nilai-nilai oleh negara donor  | Adanya upaya Jepang untuk menanamkan nilai-nilai seperti HAM, anti-korupsi dan liberal di Myanmar   |
|                  | Democracy                 | Adanya upaya mempromosikan dan membantu proses demokrasi di negara penerima  | Adanya bantuan yang dilakukan oleh Jepang untuk mempromosikan dan membantu proses demokrasi di Myanmar                                    |
|                  | Human Rights              | Adanya upaya untuk mendukung serta membantu penyelesaian permasalahan HAM  | Adanya upaya Jepang untuk mendukung serta membantu penyelesaian permasalahan HAM di Myanmar   |
| Identity Motives | Experience and Knowledges | Adanya <i>transfer</i> mengenai pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang dimiliki oleh negara donor dalam mengalokasikan                          | Adanya <i>transfer</i> mengenai pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang dimiliki oleh Jepang dalam mengalokasikan                                 |

|                       |                              |   |  |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
|                       |                              | bantuan luar negerinya  | ODA kepada Myanmar   |
|                       | Political Aims               | Adanya untuk mencapai kepentingan politik atau kebijakan luar negeri negara donor melalui pemberian bantuan luar negeri                     | Adanya upaya Jepang untuk mengakomodasi kepentingan politik atau kebijakan luar negerinya melalui pemberian ODA ke Myanmar |
|                       | International Recognition    | Adanya upaya negara donor untuk menunjukkan peran dan mendapatkan pengakuan dari entitas internasional                                      | Adanya upaya Jepang untuk memperoleh pengakuan secara internasional melalui pemberian ODA kepada Myanmar                   |
| Environmental Motives | Aid For Better Environment   | Adanya upaya negara donor untuk menciptakan kondisi lingkungan yang lebih layak di negara penerima  | Adanya upaya Jepang dalam menciptakan kondisi lingkungan yang lebih layak di Myanmar melalui pemberian ODA                 |
|                       | International Responsibility | Adanya upaya negara donor sebagai sebuah entitas internasional yang memiliki kapabilitas dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan lingkungan global | Adanya upaya Jepang dalam membantu menyelesaikan permasalahan lingkungan global terkait dengan pemberian ODA ke Myanmar    |

(Sumber : Diolah Oleh Penulis Dari *Theory Aid Allocation Motives* oleh Maria Anderson dalam *Motives Behind Allocation of Aid : A Case Study Regarding Swedish Motives for Allocation Aid – 2009*)



## 2.4 Kerangka Pemikiran

**Bagan 2.1 Alur Kerangka Pemikiran**

Pasca terjadinya reformasi politik di Myanmar tahun 2010-2011, pada periode ke-II kepemimpinannya Perdana Menteri Shinzo Abe melakukan penyesuaian kebijakan terhadap kawasan Asia Tenggara dan melakukan normalisasi hubungan dengan Myanmar. Dan kemudian diiringi dengan adanya peningkatan yang signifikan dalam Bantuan luar negeri atau ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar.

### Rumusan Masalah :

Apa Motif Alokasi Bantuan Luar Negeri Jepang Kepada Myanmar Pada Tahun 2012-2016 ?

*Aid Allocation Motives* – Maria Anderson  
(2009)

#### Humanitarian Motives

- Reducing Poverty
- Showing Compassion

#### Economical Motives :

- Trade
- Investment
- Export

#### Strategic Motives :

- Bonding
- Embassies
- Security Alliances
- Peace & Security

#### Ideology Motives :

- Politics
- Values
- Democracy
- Human Right

#### Identity Motives :

- Experience And Knowledge
- Political Aims
- International Recognition

#### Environmental Motives :

- Aid For A Better Environment
- International Responsibility

### Argumen Utama

Motif yang dominan dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar adalah *economic*, *ideology* dan *identity motives*. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya peningkatan serangkaian aktivitas kegiatan ekonomi antara Jepang dengan Myanmar, adanya peran Jepang dalam proses demokratisasi Myanmar melalui pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya dan meningkatnya identitas Jepang sebagai negara yang memiliki peran penting di Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik pada tahun 2010-2011.



## 2.5 Argumen Utama

Terdapat enam motif yang dijabarkan oleh Maria Andersson dalam *Aid Allocation Motives* yaitu *humanitarian motives*, *economical motives*, *strategic motives*, *ideology motives*, *identity motives* dan *environmental motives*. Keenam motif dalam teori tersebut akan digunakan dalam menganalisis kasus bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar. Namun penulis melihat dari keenam motif tersebut, motif yang dominan dalam pemberian bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar adalah *economic*, *ideology* dan *identity motives*. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya peningkatan serangkaian aktivitas kegiatan ekonomi antara Jepang dengan Myanmar, adanya peran Jepang dalam proses demokratisasi Myanmar melalui pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya dan meningkatnya identitas Jepang sebagai negara yang memiliki peran penting di Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik pada tahun 2010-2011.



## BAB III

### METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

#### 3.1 Jenis Penelitian

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Jenis penelitian deskriptif merupakan jenis penelitian yang berusaha menggambarkan dan menginterpretasikan objek sesuai dengan apa adanya. Data yang diperoleh akan disusun untuk kemudian dijelaskan dan selanjutnya akan menghasilkan analisa terhadap permasalahan atau isu tersebut, sehingga akan menghasilkan hasil akhir analisis yang tersusun secara sistematis, faktual dan akurat.<sup>1</sup> Penelitian deskriptif bertujuan untuk menjelaskan suatu fenomena dengan cara mengidentifikasi atas peristiwa atau fenomena yang terjadi secara mendalam. Dalam penelitian ini penulis akan menjelaskan mengenai hubungan yang terjadi antara kedua negara melalui rumusan masalah dan menggunakan teori untuk menjelaskan suatu fenomena.

#### 3.2 Ruang Lingkup Penelitian

Ruang lingkup penelitian ini akan berfokus pada analisis terkait dengan motif alokasi Bantuan Luar Negeri yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar yang dilakukan pada periode tahun 2012-2016, kurun waktu tersebut dipilih karena adanya upaya untuk meningkatkan hubungan antar kedua negara yang ditandai dengan adanya kunjungan kenegaraan resmi baik dari pihak pemerintahan Myanmar dan Jepang dan kemudian diiringi dengan adanya kebijakan Jepang pada tahun 2013 untuk menormalisasi hubungan bilateralnya dengan Myanmar yang

<sup>1</sup> Mas'oed, Mochtar. Op.Cit. Hal. 262.

kemudian ditandai dengan peningkatan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) yang signifikan kepada Myanmar pada periode tahun tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis akan memfokuskan *Level of Analysis* (LoA) pada level negara. Level negara difokuskan karena dalam penelitian ini penulis akan melakukan analisis apa yang menjadi motif atau latar belakang Jepang dalam mengalokasikan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) kepada Myanmar.

### 3.3 Teknik Pengumpulan Data

Berdasarkan dengan jenis penelitian, teknik pengumpulan data yang akan penulis lakukan dalam penelitian ini dilakukan melalui teknik studi pustaka. Metode pengambilan data melalui studi pustaka dilakukan dengan melalui pencarian sumber tertulis. Sumber tertulis tersebut dapat berupa buku, jurnal, publikasi media, koran serta dokumen-dokumen yang menyangkut mengenai Bantuan Luar Negeri Jepang serta studi pustaka mengenai data dan informasi yang dapat digunakan untuk menjelaskan motif atau latar belakang alokasi Bantuan Luar Negeri Jepang khususnya kepada Myanmar. Sedangkan studi dokumen akan dilakukan melalui pengumpulan data berupa *Annual Report Japan's Official Development Assistance* (ODA) dan data pendukung lainnya.

### 3.4 Teknik Analisa Data

Teknik analisis data yang akan penulis gunakan dalam melakukan penelitian ini adalah teknik analisa data kualitatif, yaitu berupa analisis data dalam bentuk literatur seperti buku, laporan, dokumen, jurnal, dokumen pemerintah dan artikel berita yang berkaitan dengan isu yang penulis angkat dalam penelitian ini yaitu, motif pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016. Langkah selanjutnya setelah mendapatkan informasi yang dibutuhkan bagi

penyusunan penelitian ini adalah mengolah data tersebut untuk menghasilkan atau membentuk sebuah kesimpulan baru.

### 3.5 Sistematika Penulisan

Secara keseluruhan, penulisan penelitian skripsi ini akan terbagi dalam enam bab. Pembahasan terperinci yang terdapat dalam masing-masing bab akan dijelaskan dalam sub bab. Pembahasan dalam setiap babnya akan memiliki keterhubungan atau keterkaitan yang bertujuan untuk menyusun suatu karya ilmiah yang sistematis. Pembahasan tersebut antara lain, yaitu :

1. **BAB I** akan berisikan mengenai pendahuluan yaitu, latar belakang permasalahan yang akan dianalisis dalam penelitian, rumusan permasalahan, tujuan dan manfaat penelitian yang didapatkan melalui penyusunan karya ilmiah ini. Dalam latar belakang akan menjelaskan mengenai topik penelitian yang diambil oleh penulis yakni terkait bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar. Dimana topik tersebut dianggap memiliki urgensi sehingga memunculkan adanya pertanyaan dalam rumusan permasalahan yang kemudian akan dianalisa melalui penelitian ini.
2. **BAB II** akan berisikan mengenai kerangka teori yang akan berisikan mengenai studi terdahulu yang digunakan peneliti dalam penyusunan karya ilmiah, kerangka konseptual, operasionalisasi konsep terhadap permasalahan yang diangkat, kerangka pemikiran dan argumen utama sebagai kesimpulan awal yang diambil penulis dalam penelitian ini.
3. **BAB III** akan berisikan mengenai metodologi penelitian yang akan digunakan oleh peneliti dalam menjelaskan penelitian ini secara sistematis dan ilmiah yaitu, dari bentuk jenis penelitian, ruang lingkup penelitian,

teknik pengumpulan serta analisis data dan sistematika penulisan dalam penyusunan karya ilmiah ini.

4. **BAB IV** yaitu mengenai pembahasan atau gambaran umum dari kasus yang diangkat, akan dibahas mengenai gambaran umum mengenai bantuan luar negeri atau ODA Jepang serta bagaimana perkembangan bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar.
5. **BAB V** akan berisikan mengenai pembahasan dan analisis motif dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012 hingga tahun 2016 dengan menggunakan konsep *aid allocation motives* beserta variabel dan indikatornya yang dioperasionalisasikan dengan permasalahan yang diangkat dalam penelitian.
6. **BAB VI** yang akan berisikan mengenai kesimpulan akhir dan saran terkait dengan topik dari penulisan karya ilmiah ini.

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## BAB IV

### GAMBARAN UMUM OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) JEPANG KEPADA MYANMAR

Dalam bab ini penulis akan menjelaskan mengenai gambaran umum terkait dengan penelitian yang diambil yaitu mengenai motif alokasi *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) atau bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar yang berlangsung pada tahun 2012-2016. Untuk memberikan penjelasan terkait dengan gambaran umum bantuan luar negeri Jepang tersebut, penulis akan menjelaskan mengenai gambaran umum hubungan bilateral yang dijalin antara Jepang dan Myanmar dan mengenai alokasi bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar baik sebelum dan pasca berlangsungnya kudeta oleh pihak junta militer Myanmar dan pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar yakni pada periode tahun 2012-2016.

#### 4.1 Hubungan Bilateral Antara Jepang dan Myanmar

Jepang diketahui memiliki peranan penting dalam proses pembangunan Myanmar dan hubungan bilateral dari Jepang dan Myanmar seringkali dikategorikan sebagai *Special Relationship* dan beberapa pihak beranggapan bahwa "*Myanmar is the closest country in Asia to Japan*".<sup>1</sup> Diketahui bahwa sebelumnya Myanmar merupakan negara jajahan Inggris dan pada tahun 1942 Jepang kemudian berhasil mengambil alih sebagian besar wilayah Myanmar dari jajahan Inggris. Adapun faktor keberhasilan tersebut dikarenakan oleh adanya bantuan yang oleh pasukan militer Myanmar atau yang dikenal sebagai *Thirty Comrades* yang

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<sup>1</sup> Seekins, Donald M. 2015. A "Special Relationship" : Japan and Myanmar, 1941-2015. Washington DC : Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA. Hal. 17. Diakses Melalui <<http://spfusa.org/>> Pada Tanggal 15 November 2017 Pukul 02.55 WIB



dipimpin oleh Jenderal Aung San yang sebelumnya mendapatkan pelatihan dari militer Jepang.<sup>2</sup>

Selanjutnya Jepang mulai mengakhiri masa pendudukannya di Myanmar pada tahun 1954, yang ditandai dengan adanya penandatanganan perjanjian bilateral terkait dengan normalisasi hubungan kedua negara dan perjanjian tersebut juga sebagai tanda dimulainya hubungan diplomatik secara resmi antara Jepang dan Myanmar. Dengan adanya perjanjian tersebut Jepang berkewajiban untuk membayar reparasi perang kepada pihak pemerintah Myanmar.<sup>3</sup> Adapun bentuk reparasi yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar yakni berbetuk *techincal cooperation*, hibah barang atau jasa dan investasi yang berlangsung selama kurun waktu 10 tahun.<sup>4</sup>

Pemerintahan Myanmar yang sebelumnya dipimpin oleh U Nu kemudian diambil alih oleh Jenderal Ne Win melalui kudeta militer yang dipimpinnya pada tahun 1962.<sup>5</sup> Adanya kepemimpinan Jenderal Ne Win yang diktator dan represif menyebabkan banyaknya demonstrasi yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat Myanmar yang kemudian berujung pada adanya kudeta dan pengunduran diri Jenderal Ne Win dari pemerintahan Myanmar pada tahun 1988.<sup>6</sup> Tercatat bahwa selama kepemimpinan Jenderal Ne Win yang berlangsung selama 26 tahun, Myanmar terus mengalami permasalahan baik itu konflik sosial maupun perekonomiannya yang menjadikan Myanmar sebagai negara termiskin di kawasan Asia Tenggara.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 19.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 19.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 20.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 20.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 21.

Pada era kepemimpinan Jenderal Ne Win, Jepang mendapatkan keistimewaan sebagai satu-satunya negara yang bisa mengakses ke pemerintahan Myanmar setelah adanya krisis ekonomi pasca terjadinya peristiwa kudeta oleh pihak militer Myanmar pada tahun 1962.<sup>8</sup> Pada era kepemimpinan Ne Win di pemerintahan Myanmar, selain dari *thirty comrades* terdapat pula elit politik pemerintah Myanmar yang kemudian mendapatkan pendidikan dan pelatihan baik itu dari militer maupun masyarakat sipil Jepang serta menggunakan bahasa Jepang dalam berbagai tingkatan. Selain itu juga terdapat pula *Burmese Lobby* yang beranggotakan mantan elit-elit politik Jepang yakni, Nobosuke Kishi (Mantan Perdana Menteri Jepang), Shintaro Abe (Mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Jepang), Watanabe Michio (Ketua *Liberal Democratic Party*) dan Yoshiko Yamaguchi (Anggota LDP dan kerabat dekat Ne Win).<sup>9</sup> Selanjutnya adanya hubungan yang erat antara kedua negara juga diiringi dengan adanya jumlah bantuan luar negeri atau ODA Jepang yang besar kepada Myanmar. Salah satu penyebab dari besarnya jumlah ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar dikarenakan adanya hubungan yang erat antara elit politik kedua negara tersebut serta ODA juga memainkan peran yang penting bagi hubungan ekonomi dan diplomatik kedua negara.<sup>10</sup>

Berlangsungnya kudeta oleh pihak junta militer pada tahun 1988 menjadi titik dari mulai mundurnya hubungan bilateral yang terjalin antara Jepang dan Myanmar.<sup>11</sup> Mundurnya hubungan bilateral tersebut ditandai dengan adanya penundaan atau pembekuan atas bantuan luar negeri yang sebelumnya dialokasikan

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<sup>8</sup> Toshiro, Kudo. Loc. Cit., Hal. 3.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 3.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Seekins, Donald M. Op. Cit., Hal. 23.

oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar yang sekaligus merupakan respon atas terjadinya kudeta tersebut. Selama periode kepemimpinan junta militer dalam pemerintahan Myanmar dalam periode tahun 1988-2011, Jepang berada dalam posisi yang dilema dan seringkali dianggap tidak konsisten atau ambigu atas posisinya terhadap Myanmar oleh pihak internasional.<sup>12</sup> Tetapi hal tersebut ditampik oleh Jepang yang beranggapan bahwa hal tersebut merupakan *middle way* antara posisi dari sejumlah negara-negara barat yang memberikan embargo atau sanksi kepada Myanmar dan *full engagement* yang dijalankan oleh negara-negara anggota ASEAN maupun China.<sup>13</sup> Tercatat bahwa pada periode tahun 1988-2011, bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar berkurang secara signifikan apabila dibandingkan dengan periode sebelum berlangsungnya kudeta tersebut.

Adanya reformasi politik yang signifikan di Myanmar pada tahun 2010-2011, memberikan adanya peluang bagi Jepang untuk memperbaiki hubungannya kembali dengan Myanmar. Pada saat berlangsungnya reformasi politik tersebut Jepang semakin melakukan pendekatan proaktif terhadap Myanmar dan mulai mengalokasikan kembali bantuan luar negerinya terhadap Myanmar. Selanjutnya pasca terpilihnya Shinzo Abe sebagai perdana menteri Jepang pada tahun 2013, Jepang semakin menunjukkan perannya dalam reformasi di Myanmar adapun keterlibatan Jepang dalam proses reformasi tersebut bertujuan agar Myanmar dapat menjadi mitra atau relasi bagi Jepang yang memiliki nilai yang sama.<sup>14</sup> Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut Jepang menggunakan Bantuan luar negerinya yang bertujuan untuk mendukung upaya reformasi pada berbagai bidang di Myanmar

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 24.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 24.

<sup>14</sup> Schoff, James L., *Op.Cit.*, Hal. 8.

menuju kearah yang demokratis, rekonsiliasi nasional dan pembangunan berkelanjutan.<sup>15</sup>

Bagi Jepang, Myanmar merupakan salah satu negara penting baik itu dalam segi geostrategis maupun ekonomi. Secara geografis, Myanmar merupakan negara yang terletak diantara dua negara besar yakni China dan India serta terletak dekat dengan *nexus* antara Laut China Selatan dan Samudera Hindia serta letak wilayah Myanmar juga dianggap sebagai *gate* bagi Jepang untuk masuk ke Kawasan Asia Tenggara.<sup>16</sup> Selain itu populasi Myanmar yang besar yakni yang diperkirakan mencapai 60 juta jiwa dan merupakan negara kelima dengan populasi terbesar di kawasan Asia Tenggara, menjadikan Myanmar sebagai sesuatu yang potensial bagi Jepang untuk menanamkan investasinya baik itu dalam bentuk kegiatan produksi maupun pasar konsumen bagi produk Jepang.<sup>17</sup> Selanjutnya berkaitan dengan cadangan sumber daya alam, Myanmar merupakan negara terbesar ketiga di Asia Tenggara dalam hal cadangan gas alam yang kemudian menjadi salah satu perhatian atau pertimbangan bagi Jepang dalam melakukan pendekatan yang lebih proaktif kepada Myanmar.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 8.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 6.

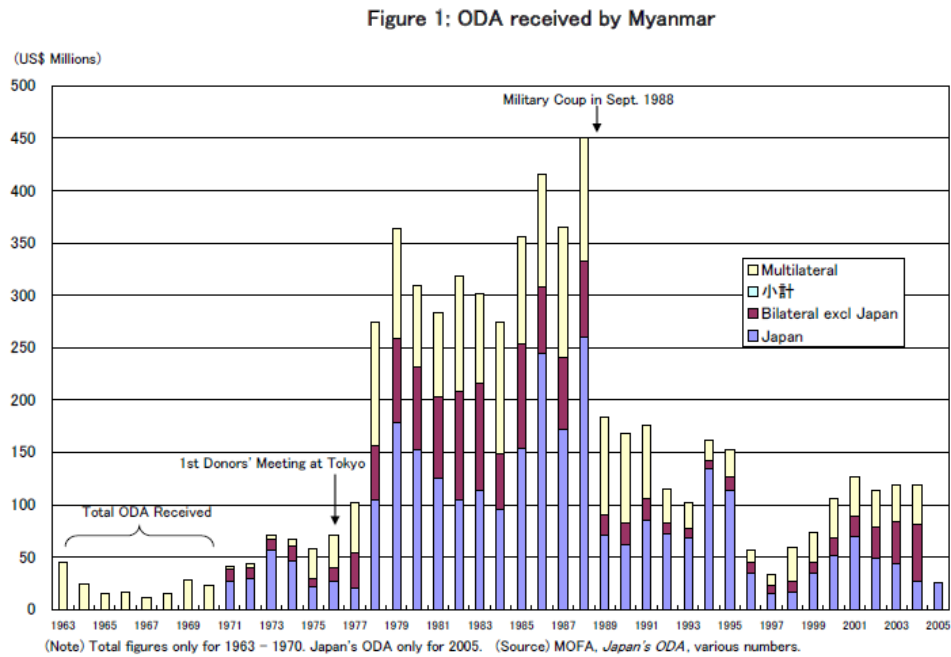
<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 6.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 6.

## 4.2 Official Development Assistance (ODA) Jepang Kepada Myanmar

### 4.2.1 Period of Close Relationship (1954-1988)

Gambar 4.1 Statistik ODA Jepang Kepada Myanmar Tahun 1970-2005



(Source : Toshihiro Kudo – China and Japan’s Economic Relations wit Myanmar : Strengthened vs. Estranged)

Jepang pertama kali menyalurkan bantuannya kepada Myanmar pada tahun 1956 sebagai bentuk reparasi perang, pada saat itu Jepang mengalokasikan dengan total US\$ 200 juta kepada Myanmar yang kemudian diwujudkan dalam bentuk barang dan jasa dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun yakni 1955-1965. Selanjutnya pada tahun 1956 Jepang juga mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya dalam bentuk kerjasama teknis dengan total US\$ 50 juta serta mengalokasikan kembali dalam bentuk bantuan ekonomi dan kerjasama teknis pada tahun 1963 dengan total US\$ 140 juta.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Toshihiro, Kudo. Op. Cit., Hal. 4.

Lalu pada tahun 1968, Jepang untuk pertama kalinya memberikan bantuannya kepada Myanmar dalam bentuk *yen loan* sebesar US\$ 25 juta dan Selanjutnya ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar di era tahun 1970 meningkat secara signifikan, hal tersebut didasari karena adanya kebijakan Presiden Ne Win untuk melonggarkan kebijakan luar negerinya dan lebih terbuka terhadap segala bentuk bantuan luar negeri yang ditujukan untuk mengatasi permasalahan ekonomi dan krisis politik yang terjadi pada pertengahan tahun 1970. Adapun bantuan yang dialokasikan oleh Jepang yakni, *general grants* (1975), *cultural grants* (1976), *grants for increased food production* (1977) dan *debt relief* (1979).<sup>20</sup> Myanmar secara konsisten selalu tercatat sebagai sepuluh besar negara penerima ODA Jepang terbesar dan kemudian menjadi salah satu faktor perekat hubungan bilateral kedua negara tersebut. Tercatat bahwa dalam kurun waktu 1976-1990, ODA Jepang menyumbang 66,7% dari keseluruhan total ODA bulateral yang diterima oleh Myanmar dari pendonor lainnya.<sup>21</sup>

#### 4.2.2 Period of Limited Engagement (1988-2011)

Adanya peristiwa kudeta oleh militer Myanmar pada tahun 1988, menjadi faktor mundurnya hubungan bilateral kedua negara tersebut. Setelah peristiwa tersebut Jepang mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk menunda bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar dikarenakan adanya tindakan kekerasan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) dan penundaan proses demokrasi di Myanmar yang dilakukan oleh pihak militer.<sup>22</sup> Kebijakan penundaan tersebut juga diikuti oleh lembaga donor lainnya baik itu bilateral maupun multilateral. Adanya kebijakan penundaan bantuan luar

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 4.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 5.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 5.

negeri tersebut, utamanya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang berdampak pada kondisi perekonomian Myanmar, Jepang merupakan donor terbesar bagi negara tersebut sebelum akhirnya terjadi peristiwa kudeta oleh pihak militer. Kebijakan penundaan tersebut hanya berlaku pada bentuk bantuan *yen loan*, tetapi Jepang tetap melanjutkan bantuannya dalam bentuk *humanitarian aid* dan *basic human needs* dalam skala yang lebih kecil.<sup>23</sup> Sebelumnya rata-rata ODA yang diberikan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar untuk periode 1978-1988 berjumlah US\$ 154,8 juta, namun bantuan tersebut semakin menurun pada kurun waktu 1989-1995 dan 1996-2005 yakni, US\$86,6 juta dan US\$ 36,7 juta.<sup>24</sup>

Selanjutnya untuk mengendalikan kondisi politik Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya kudeta militer tahun 1988, pemerintah junta militer Myanmar membentuk *State Law and Order Restoration Council* (SLORC) yang kemudian dipimpin oleh Jenderal Saw Maung.<sup>25</sup> Adanya peristiwa “8888” yang terjadi di Myanmar berdampak pada semakin tingginya sorotan pihak internasional terhadap permasalahan isu demokrasi di Myanmar, yang kemudian berdampak pada pemutusan hubungan yang dilakukan oleh Jepang terhadap Myanmar hingga tahun 1989.<sup>26</sup>

Adanya *open-door policy* yang diterapkan oleh pemerintahan Myanmar yang dipegang oleh pihak militer pada tahun 1988 berdampak terhadap semakin menguatnya hubungan ekonomi Myanmar dengan negara-negara tetangganya yakni China, Thailand dan India.<sup>27</sup> Adanya penerapan kebijakan tersebut juga

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 10.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 10.

<sup>25</sup> Chaudhuri, Chandrima. 2017. Japan-Myanmar : A Special Economic Relationship. Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR) : Vol. 3, Issue 7 Pp. 93-99. Hal. 94. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.onlinejournal.in/IJIRV3I7/019.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 06 Oktober 2017 Pukul 00.25 WIB

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 94.

<sup>27</sup> Toshiro, Kudo. Loc.Cit. Hal. 5

berdampak pada semakin berkurangnya peran Jepang di Myanmar. Perubahan tersebut juga terjadi pasca berakhirnya perang dingin, sebelumnya pemerintahan Myanmar yang dipimpin oleh Ne Win pada era pertengahan perang dingin menerapkan adanya *neutral foreign policy* atau menolak untuk bersekutu dengan blok manapun.<sup>28</sup>

Selanjutnya pada tahun 1990, pemerintah junta militer Myanmar melaksanakan pemilihan umum yang kemudian menghasilkan partai NLD sebagai pemenang dari pemilihan umum tersebut dengan perolehan suara sebanyak 392 dari 485 kursi.<sup>29</sup> Hal tersebut kemudian mendapatkan respon dari SLORC yang menolak hasil dari pemilihan umum tersebut. Adanya bentuk penolakan dari pihak SLORC tersebut kemudian mendapatkan respon dari pihak internasional dalam bentuk sanksi yang bertujuan untuk mengisolasi Myanmar dengan pihak eksternal. Pasca peristiwa kudeta tersebut Jepang berada dalam posisi yang dilematis yakni, pilihan untuk mempertahankan hubungan bilateralnya dengan Myanmar serta mendorong adanya perubahan di Myanmar atau ikut berpartisipasi dengan aktor internasional lainnya untuk secara aktif melakukan isolasi dan menekan pemerintahan Myanmar yang saat itu dipegang oleh pihak militer.

Selanjutnya pada tahun 1995, pemerintah Myanmar yang pada saat itu dipimpin oleh junta militer mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk membebaskan Aung San Suu Kyi dari tahanan rumah. Hal tersebut kemudian mendapatkan respon positif dari Jepang yang mulai mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kembali kepada Myanmar yang ditujukan untuk *humanitarian needs* dan pada tahun 1998, pemerintah Jepang memberikan bantuannya yang ditujukan untuk perluasan

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<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 6.

<sup>29</sup> Chaudhuri, Chandrima. Loc. Cit., Hal. 94.



infrastruktur bandar udara internasional Yangon sebesar US\$ 20 juta.<sup>30</sup> Tindakan yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jepang tersebut mendapat kritik dari pihak internasional yakni, bantuan tersebut belum layak untuk diberikan karena pemerintah junta militer Myanmar dianggap belum berupaya untuk mewujudkan demokrasi di Myanmar.<sup>31</sup> Pada tahun 1998, SLORC mengganti namanya menjadi *State Peace and Development Council* (SPDC) yang sekaligus mulai membuka dialog dengan anggota partai NLD yang berasal dari masyarakat sipil.<sup>32</sup> Setiap ada tindakan dari pemerintahan militer Myanmar yang mengarah pada upaya reformasi politik, pemerintah Jepang selalu memberikan respon dalam bentuk alokasi bantuan luar negeri baru.

Lalu berlanjut pada tahun 2007, hubungan antara kedua negara tersebut mencapai titik terendahnya dikarenakan adanya pembunuhan terhadap seorang jurnalis Jepang yang sedang melakukan peliputan terhadap demonstrasi anti-pemerintah Myanmar.<sup>33</sup> Demonstrasi tersebut dilakukan oleh Biksu Budha yang disebabkan oleh adanya pembatalan subsidi bahan bakar oleh pemerintah Myanmar dan demonstrasi tersebut dikenal sebagai *Saffron Revolution*.<sup>34</sup> Tetapi pemerintah Jepang selalu berusaha untuk memperbaiki hubungan bilateralnya dengan Myanmar, sentimen tersebut juga berkorelasi dengan munculnya China sebagai aktor utama di Myanmar. Hal tersebut membuat Jepang semakin fokus dengan strategi geostrategisnya utamanya persaingan dengan China di Myanmar.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 95.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 95.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 95.

<sup>33</sup> Schoff, James L. 2014. What Myanmar Means For The US-Japan Alliances. Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Hal. 7

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 7.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 7.

Persaingan tersebut juga dapat dilihat melalui adanya perubahan peran antara kedua negara tersebut di Myanmar. Pada saat pemerintahan Ne Win atau sebelum terjadinya kudeta oleh pihak militer tahun 1988, Jepang mencapai hubungan terbaiknya dengan Myanmar dan Jepang merupakan sumber utama bagi kegiatan impor Myanmar yakni sebanyak 40%, sementara China pada saat itu hanya mampu menyumbang kurang dari 5%.<sup>36</sup> Lalu pada tahun 2007, peran tersebut dibalik, dimana China menjadi aktor utama bagi Myanmar dan China juga mengalokasikan adanya pinjaman bunga rendah dan bantuan ekonomi lainnya bagi Myanmar.<sup>37</sup>

Selanjutnya pada tahun 2008, Myanmar mengalami kejadian bencana Topan Nargis yang kemudian berdampak pada adanya kerusakan yang masif dan korban jiwa yang besar.<sup>38</sup> Menanggapi adanya peristiwa tersebut pemerintah Jepang menawarkan pada pemerintah militer Myanmar untuk memberikan bantuan luar negerinya sebesar ¥ 28 juta.<sup>39</sup> Pemerintah militer Myanmar hanya bersedia untuk menerima bantuan luar negeri yang berasal dari Jepang dan melakukan blokir terhadap bantuan luar negeri utamanya yang berasal dari negara donor barat.<sup>40</sup> Menanggapi hal tersebut pemerintah Jepang berupaya untuk meyakinkan pemerintah militer Myanmar untuk kemudian menerima bantuan luar negeri yang berasal dari negara-negara donor barat.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 7.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 7.

<sup>38</sup> Chaudhuri, Chandrima. Loc. Cit., Hal. 95.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 96.

<sup>40</sup> The Guardian. 2009. Cyclone Nargis : Burmese Regime Blocked International Aid to Cyclone Victims, Report Says. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/feb/27/regime-blocked-aid-to-burma-cyclone-victims>> Pada Tanggal 06 Oktober 2017 Pukul 02.09 WIB

#### 4.2.3 Alokasi Official Development Assistance (ODA) Jepang Kepada Myanmar Tahun 2012-2016

Pasca berlangsungnya reformasi dan transisi politik di Myanmar pada tahun 2010-2011, terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam hal bantuan luar negeri dari para negara donor ke Myanmar. Berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan oleh *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD), bantuan luar negeri untuk Myanmar telah meningkat sebanyak sepuluh kali lipat sejak tahun 2009, yakni mencapai US\$ 3,8 milyar pada tahun 2013 serta apabila dikalkulasikan dengan *debt relief* mencapai US\$ 7,6 milyar.<sup>41</sup>

Berdasarkan pada periode tahun 2012 hingga tahun 2016, dari sekian negara donor yang mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar, Jepang diketahui merupakan negara donor terbesar bagi Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di negara tersebut serta terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam jumlah bantuannya apabila dibandingkan dengan negara donor lainnya.<sup>42</sup>

Berikut ini merupakan tabel yang menunjukkan peringkat lima besar negara donor terbesar ke Myanmar serta jumlah alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar periode tahun 2012-2016 :

<sup>41</sup> Piccio, Lorenzo dan Christine Dugay. 2015. Breaking Down Foreign Aid Engagement with Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.devex.com/news/breaking-down-foreign-aid-engagement-with-myanmar-86334>> Pada Tanggal 09 Agustus 2017 Pukul 16.44

<sup>42</sup> Mofa Japan. Loc.Cit.

**Tabel 4.1 Peringkat Lima Besar Negara Donor Terbesar Ke Myanmar  
Periode Tahun 2007-2013**

| Year | 1                         | 2                         | 3                          | 4                        | 5                    |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 2007 | Japan<br>(30,52)          | United Kingdom<br>(17,97) | United States<br>(15,35)   | Australia<br>(12,94)     | Sweden<br>(11,38)    |
| 2008 | United Kingdom<br>(82,35) | United States<br>(71,99)  | Australia<br>(47,14)       | Japan<br>(42,48)         | Norway<br>(29,64)    |
| 2009 | United Kingdom<br>(53,14) | Japan (48,28)             | United States<br>(35,22)   | Norway<br>(18,88)        | Australia<br>(17,89) |
| 2010 | Japan<br>(46,83)          | Australia<br>(44,40)      | United Kingdom<br>(44,17)  | United States<br>(31,28) | Norway<br>(21,71)    |
| 2011 | United Kingdom<br>(62,21) | Japan (46,51)             | Australia<br>(44,43)       | United States<br>(29,04) | Norway<br>(19,90)    |
| 2012 | Japan<br>(92,78)          | Australia<br>(57,73)      | United Kingdom<br>(48,08)  | United States<br>(33,05) | Norway<br>(22,83)    |
| 2013 | Japan<br>(2.528,32)       | France<br>(592,26)        | United Kingdom<br>(156,18) | United States<br>(81,20) | Denmark<br>(75,96)   |

(Source : Japan's ODA By Countries 2010-2015 : Myanmar – Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)

Dalam grafik tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa Jepang sebagai salah satu negara anggota DAC-OECD, merupakan salah satu negara donor terbesar bagi Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik, yakni tahun 2012-2013.

Kemudian posisi selanjutnya ditempati oleh Perancis, Inggris, Amerika Serikat dan Australia.<sup>43</sup> Bantuan yang diberikan oleh pemerintah Jepang kepada Myanmar, kemudian secara resmi dikelola oleh lembaga bantuan luar negeri Jepang yaitu *Japan International Cooperation Agency* (JICA) yang selanjutnya kemudian

<sup>43</sup> MOFA Japan. Loc. Cit.

disalurkan kepada negara penerima baik dalam bentuk *loans*, *technical cooperation* dan *grant aid*.

**Tabel 4.2 Alokasi Official Development Assistance (ODA) Jepang Kepada Myanmar Periode Tahun 2009-2015**

| Year | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation | Loans Aid | Bilateral ODA Total |
|------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 2009 | 24,5      | 23,77                 | -         | 48,28               |
| 2010 | 21,56     | 25,27                 | -         | 46,83               |
| 2011 | 19,7      | 22,8                  | -         | 42,50               |
| 2012 | 54,82     | 37,96                 | -         | 92,78               |
| 2013 | 3238,45   | 48,65                 | 2044,76   | 5,331,76            |
| 2014 | 119,68    | 83,1                  | 11,14     | 213,92              |
| 2015 | 183,84    | 53,41                 | 95,71     | 332,96              |

(Source : Japan's ODA White Paper 2010-2016 – Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)

Selanjutnya berfokus pada bantuan luar negeri atau ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar, dilihat berdasarkan tabel diatas dalam periode tahun 2009-2013 terdapat dinamika dalam pemberian ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar. Setelah mengalami pasang surut pada periode tahun 2009-2012, kemudian terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam jumlah bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar, utamanya dalam periode tahun 2012-2015. Dalam hal ini, sebelumnya bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2009-2011, hanya berkisar pada rata-rata jumlah US\$ 45,87 juta. Selanjutnya jumlah bantuan tersebut mulai mengalami peningkatan pada tahun 2012, dengan jumlah bantuan sebesar US\$ 92,87 juta dan pada tahun 2013 terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dengan jumlah bantuan sebesar US\$ 5,331,76 milyar dan mulai diaktifkannya kembali bantuan luar negeri Jepang dalam bentuk *loans aid* kepada Myanmar yang sebelumnya sempat dihentikan. Kemudian jumlah tersebut kembali mengalami penurunan pada tahun 2012-2013 yakni sebesar US\$ 213,92 juta dan US\$ 332,96, tetapi angka dari rata-

rata bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di negara tersebut.<sup>44</sup> Selanjutnya pada tahun 2016, Jepang mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar sebesar US\$ 7,73 milyar yang dialokasikan untuk kurun waktu lima tahun kedepan.<sup>45</sup>

Selanjutnya berkaitan dengan pengalokasian ODA atau bantuan luar negerinya melalui berbagai bentuk maupun program atau proyek yang dilaksanakan, terdapat perubahan fokus dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri tersebut.

Pasca terjadinya kudeta tahun 1988 hingga tahun 2011, bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar hanya berfokus pada *emergency aid* saja. Selanjutnya bantuan luar negeri Jepang pada tahun 2012-2016 atau pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar berfokus pada asistensi bagi Myanmar dalam proses reformasi politiknya, pembangunan *hard infrastructure* dan bantuan untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan kesenjangan dan konflik etnis yang terjadi di Myanmar.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> Reuters. Loc.Cit.

<sup>46</sup> Khai, Khen Suan. Loc.Cit., Hal. 6

## BAB V

### ANALISIS MOTIF ALOKASI OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) JEPANG KEPADA MYANMAR TAHUN 2012-2016

Dalam bab ini penulis akan memberikan analisa serta penjelasan mengenai motif Jepang dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri atau *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) kepada Myanmar pada periode tahun 2012-2016. Dalam menganalisis motif tersebut, penulis akan menggunakan serta mengaplikasikan konsep *aid allocation motives* yang disusun oleh Maria Andersson dengan kasus yang akan dibahas dalam penulisan penelitian ini. Berikut adalah analisis dari motif Jepang melalui bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016.

#### 5.1 Humanitarian Motives

*Humanitarian motives* dapat disebut sebagai adanya motif dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri yang didasari oleh kemanusiaan. *Humanitarian motives* dapat dilihat melalui dua indikator yakni *reduction poverty* dan *showing compassion*. Kedua indikator tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya upaya atau program yang bertujuan untuk mengentaskan permasalahan kemiskinan dan adanya penunjukkan kepedulian atau keprihatinan yang disertai dengan tindakan nyata oleh negara donor untuk memperbaiki keadaan di negara penerima bantuan tersebut.

Selanjutnya kedua indikator tersebut akan dianalisis melalui sub-bab berikut :

##### 5.1.1 Reduction Poverty

Indikator yang pertama adalah *reduction poverty*, yang kemudian menjadi prioritas utama bagi Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Hal tersebut juga sesuai dengan revisi pemerintah Jepang terhadap ODA

*Charter* pada tahun 2015, yang kemudian saat ini piagam tersebut berubah namanya menjadi *Development Cooperation Charter*.<sup>1</sup> Salah satu poin yang ditekankan oleh Jepang dalam revisi tersebut adalah Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya menitikberatkan terkait dengan *humanitarian viewpoint*, yang berkaitan dengan permasalahan yang terdapat di masyarakat internasional seperti kemiskinan, kelaparan, bencana alam dan merupakan isu penting yang masih terdapat di negara berkembang serta hal tersebut dapat menjadi ancaman bagi setiap individu.

Berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan oleh *United Nation Development Programme* (UNDP) pada tahun 2010 angka kemiskinan yang berada di Myanmar mencapai angka 26%.<sup>2</sup> Menanggapi adanya permasalahan tersebut, Jepang kemudian menyusun program-program yang ditujukan untuk mengatasi permasalahan kemiskinan di Myanmar pada periode tahun 2013-2018 yakni program *Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase I*, program ini bertujuan untuk membangun infrastruktur di 14<sup>3</sup> wilayah di Myanmar seperti pembangunan jalan, akses listrik dan air serta jembatan yang kemudian menjadi salah satu aspek penting untuk mendukung *economic reform* dan pembangunan di Myanmar.<sup>4</sup>

Program selanjutnya yang dilaksanakan Jepang adalah *Irrigation Development Project* di wilayah Bago Barat yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2014-

<sup>1</sup> MOFA Japan. Op. Cit., Hal. 1

<sup>2</sup> UNDP. UNDP in Myanmar : About Myanmar . Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mm.undp.org/content/myanmar/en/home/countryinfo.html>> Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.24 WIB

<sup>3</sup> Adapun 14 wilayah yang menjadi sasaran dari proyek tersebut yaitu Kachin State, Kayah State, Kayin State, Chin State, Sagaing Region, Tanintharyi Region, Bago Region, Magway Region, Mandalay Region, Mon State, Rakhine State, Yangon Region, Shan State, Ayeyarwady Region.

<sup>4</sup>JICA. 2013. Project in Myanmar : Ex-Ante Evaluation - Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase I (For Japanese ODA Loan). Hal. 1-3. Diakses Melalui <[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/evaluation/oda\\_loan/economic\\_cooperation/c8h0vm000001rdjt-att/myanmar\\_130607\\_02.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/oda_loan/economic_cooperation/c8h0vm000001rdjt-att/myanmar_130607_02.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.43 WIB



2018, diketahui bahwa sektor agrikultur merupakan mata pencaharian utama masyarakat bagi masyarakat Myanmar utamanya yang berada di *rural areas*, tercatat 70% diantaranya bergerak di sektor tersebut.<sup>5</sup> Program tersebut selain bertujuan untuk membangun infrastruktur irigasi, tetapi juga memberikan pelatihan bagi para petani di wilayah *central dry area* untuk dapat mendiversifikasi hasil produksi pertaniannya.<sup>6</sup> Seiring dengan berjalannya waktu, angka kemiskinan di Myanmar menunjukkan adanya penurunan pada tahun 2015 yakni menjadi 16%.<sup>7</sup>

Sehingga bisa disimpulkan bahwa adanya pelaksanaan program-program atau upaya pengentasan kemiskinan yang dilaksanakan oleh Jepang di Myanmar, dapat menjadi sebuah justifikasi bahwa indikator *reduction poverty* dalam *humanitarian motives* telah terpenuhi.

### 5.1.2 Showing Compassion

Indikator selanjutnya adalah *showing compassion* yang berkaitan dengan adanya bentuk kepedulian dan keprihatinan terhadap kondisi di Myanmar yang kemudian diiringi dengan adanya aksi nyata yang dilakukan oleh Jepang. Indikator *showing compassion* kemudian dapat terlihat dari adanya *speech act* yang menjelaskan mengenai komitmen Jepang untuk mengalokasikan ODA atau bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar yang bertujuan untuk mendukung proses pembangunan di negara tersebut. Hal tersebut kemudian dapat terlihat melalui pernyataan resmi perdana menteri Jepang, yakni Shinzo Abe yang merupakan kunjungan perdana menteri Jepang pertama pada tahun 2013, yaitu :

<sup>5</sup>JICA. 2014. Project in Myanar : Ex-Ante Evaluation – Irrigation Development Project in Western Bago Region (Japanese ODA Loan). Hal. 1-3. Diakses Melalui [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/evaluation/oda\\_loan/economic\\_cooperation/c8h0vm000001rdjt-att/myanmar\\_140905\\_04.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/oda_loan/economic_cooperation/c8h0vm000001rdjt-att/myanmar_140905_04.pdf) Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.56 WIB

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> UNDP. Loc. Cit.

*“First, for strengthening our bilateral relations, Japan attaches the most importance to supporting the reform efforts of Myanmar. We believe that it is essential that the current reforms aimed at democratization, national reconciliation, and economic reforms are further promoted and solidified, and that the people of Myanmar enjoy further tangible benefits. Japan will spare no effort to cooperate for the development of Myanmar that has overcome countless hardships. Japan will give its all to offer our support to Myanmar.*

*Second, Japan will enhance our economic relations which are rapidly gaining momentum, and aim for mutual prosperity. Japan has led the international community in announcing the cancellation of Myanmar's delinquent debt and, furthermore, in being among the first to announce the resumption of full-fledged assistance to Myanmar, including new ODA loans of around 50 billion Japanese yen. In addition, further assistance will be announced at my forthcoming meeting with President Thein Sein. Furthermore, as is evident from the fact that I am accompanied by many of Japan's top business leaders, Japanese companies are paying very close attention to Myanmar. The Japanese Government will fully support the efforts to strengthen economic relations to ensure that win-win outcomes will be brought about to both sides.”<sup>8</sup>*

Dalam pernyataan tersebut kemudian terlihat bahwa Jepang memiliki komitmen yang tinggi terhadap Myanmar, untuk membantu Myanmar dalam proses demokratisasi, rekonsiliasi nasional dan reformasi ekonomi yang merupakan salah satu tantangan Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di negara tersebut.

Selanjutnya adanya penunjukkan aksi nyata dalam merespon tantangan yang dihadapi oleh Myanmar, Jepang kemudian mengalokasikan *loan aid* sebesar ¥ 50 milyar yang merupakan *loan aid* pertama setelah tahun 1988 dan melakukan *debt relief* atas hutang pinjaman Myanmar terhadap Jepang di masa lampau.<sup>9</sup> Dengan

<sup>8</sup> Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet. Speeches and Statements : Prime Minister Abe's Article Contributed to Three Myanmar Newspapers. Diakses Melalui [http://japan.kantei.go.jp/96\\_abe/statement/201305/25myanmar\\_e.html](http://japan.kantei.go.jp/96_abe/statement/201305/25myanmar_e.html) Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus 2017 Pukul 13.42 WIB

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

demikian adanya menunjukkan bentuk kepedulian yang dibarengi dengan aksi nyata terhadap Myanmar telah memenuhi kriteria dari *humanitarian motives*.

Dalam *humanitarian motives* ini, kedua indikator yang terdapat dalam motif tersebut dapat terlihat seiring dengan adanya alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar yang ditujukan untuk membangun dan mengatasi permasalahan sosial yang terdapat di negara tersebut pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik tahun 2010-2011. Salah satu yang kemudian menjadi babak baru dalam hubungan diplomatik kedua negara adalah dengan adanya kebijakan Jepang yang akan mengaktifkan kembali bantuannya dalam bentuk *loan aid* dan melakukan *debt relief* atas pinjaman Myanmar di periode yang lalu. Hal tersebut kemudian menunjukkan adanya bentuk kepedulian Jepang terhadap Myanmar atas permasalahan-permasalahan yang dihadapinya pasca reformasi politik yang kemudian diwujudkan melalui alokasi dan program-program dalam bantuan luar negerinya.

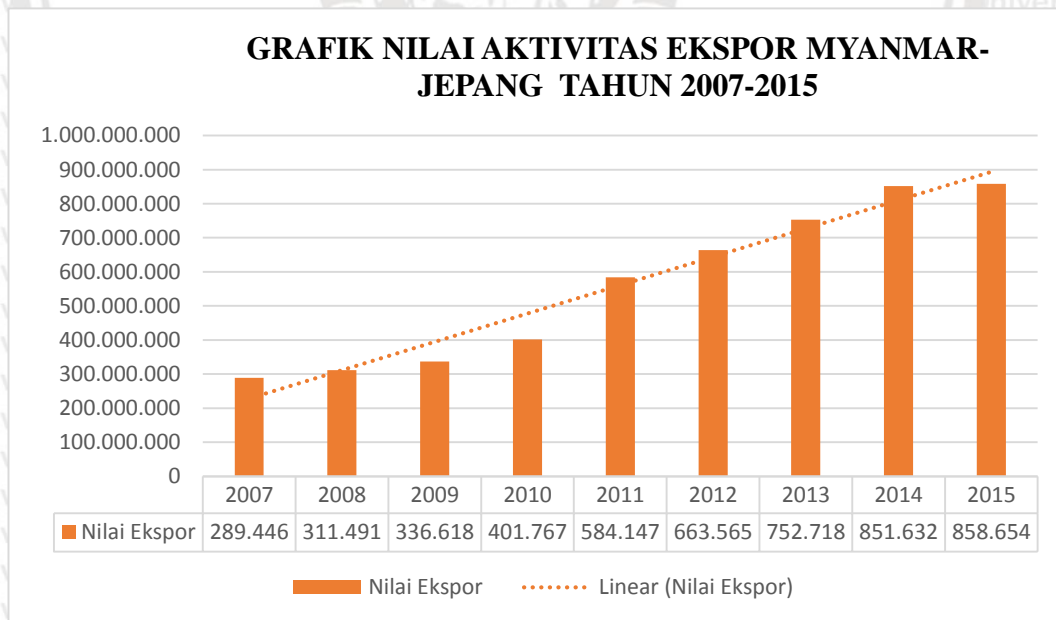
## 5.2 Economic Motives

Motif selanjutnya adalah *economic motives* yang merupakan motif-motif atau tujuan ekonomi yang ingin diraih oleh Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Terdapat tiga indikator dalam *economic motives* yakni *trade*, *investment* dan *export* yang kemudian akan penulis analisis dan dapat digunakan untuk menjelaskan serta membuktikan ada atau tidaknya *economic motives* dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar pada periode tahun 2012-2016.

### 5.2.1 Trade

Maria Andersson dalam teorinya menjelaskan bahwa indikator *trade* atau kegiatan perdagangan yang terdapat dalam motif ekonomi bertujuan untuk memberikan nilai positif atau keuntungan bagi ekonomi negara donor serta membantu negara penerima bantuan luar negeri tersebut untuk mengembangkan pasarnya baik di negara donor maupun pada level internasional. Serta untuk melihat indikator *trade* atau aktivitas perdagangan, penulis akan menjelaskan mengenai kondisi aktivitas perdangan Jepang dengan Myanmar yang mengalami peningkatan seiring dengan dialokasikannya bantuan luar negeri. Berikut merupakan tabel dan grafik aktivitas ekspor yang dilakukan oleh Myanmar dan Jepang pada periode tahun 2007-2015, yaitu :

**TABEL 5.1 GRAFIK NILAI AKTIVITAS EKSPOR MYANMAR-JEPANG PERIODE TAHUN 2007-2015**



(Source : OEC – Burma : Export Destinations 2007-2015 Diakses Melalui <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/stacked/hs92/export/mmr/show/all/2007.2015/> Diakses Pada 20 Agustus 2017 - Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)



Selanjutnya berkaitan dengan aktivitas ekspor yang dilakukan oleh Myanmar kepada Jepang pada tahun 2012-2015 terus mengalami peningkatan pada setiap tahunnya.<sup>10</sup> Adapun komoditas utama dari aktivitas ekspor Myanmar ke Jepang adalah produk tekstil atau *garment* dan pertanian.<sup>11</sup> Pada tahun 2013, Myanmar mulai mengekspor kembali produk pertaniannya yakni beras kepada Jepang setelah mengalami hiatus panjang selama 45 tahun dan kemudian menjadi *milestone* bagi hubungan perdagangan yang terjalin antara Jepang dan Myanmar.<sup>12</sup>

Sektor pertanian merupakan salah satu sektor penting atau utama bagi perekonomian Myanmar serta menjadi komoditas ekspor terbesar kedua bagi Myanmar, beras merupakan hasil pertanian utama bagi Myanmar yang mencakup 60% dari total nilai produksi sektor pertanian Myanmar.<sup>13</sup> Jepang diketahui sangat melakukan proteksi terkait dengan sektor industri komoditas berasnya yang juga merupakan salah satu bahan pangan utama bagi masyarakatnya. Berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan oleh *Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries* (MAFF), tarif impor bagi komoditas beras ke Jepang adalah ¥ 341/kg yang kemudian melampaui harga jual rata-rata di domestiknya yakni sebesar ¥ 276/kg.<sup>14</sup>

Selanjutnya, Myanmar bukanlah mitra dagang utama bagi Jepang. Pada tahun 2015, Myanmar berada pada peringkat 47 sebagai mitra dagang Jepang dari

<sup>10</sup> OEC. Burma Statistics : Export Destination 2007-2015. Diakses Melalui <<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/stacked/hs92/export/mmr/show/all/2007.2015/>> Pada Tanggal 20 Agustus 2017 Pukul 00.56 WIB

<sup>11</sup> MOFA Japan. Asia : Japan-Myanmar Relations (Basic Data). Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/myanmar/data.html>> Pada Tanggal 19 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.27 WIB

<sup>12</sup> Financial Times. 2013. Japan's Economy : Myanmar to Resume Rice Exports to Japan. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.ft.com/content/a75d5950-92e9-11e2-b3be-00144feabdc0>> Pada Tanggal 19 Agustus 2017 Pukul 22.04 WIB

<sup>13</sup> Export. 2017. Burma Country Commercial Guide : Burma Agriculture. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.export.gov/article?id=Burma-Agriculture>> Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 16.52 WIB

<sup>14</sup> Financial Times. Op. Cit.

214 negara yang merupakan *trading partners* Jepang dengan nilai total yang diperdagangkan sebesar US\$ 1,06 milyar atau mencakup 0,18% dari total keseluruhan nilai ekspor Jepang.<sup>15</sup> Sejak bulan Desember tahun 2005, pemerintah Jepang melalui *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry* (METI) telah mengeluarkan kebijakan perdagangan untuk membuka akses pasar melalui *duty-free & quota-free* (DFQF) bagi komoditas ekspor yang berasal dari *least developed countries* (LDCs), Myanmar kemudian menjadi salah satu negara dari 49 negara lainnya yang mendapatkan akses tersebut.<sup>16</sup>

Seiring dengan diberlakukannya kebijakan tersebut, berdasarkan pada grafik mengenai nilai ekspor Myanmar ke Jepang terus mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Dalam praktiknya, sepanjang tahun 2007-2015 jumlah ekspor Myanmar ke Jepang mencapai US\$ 5,05 milyar, sedangkan jumlah ekspor yang dilakukan oleh Jepang ke Myanmar mencapai US\$ 5,91 milyar.<sup>17</sup><sup>18</sup> Walaupun terdapat selisih yakni dengan adanya nilai defisit pada neraca perdagangan Myanmar terhadap Jepang, tetapi aktivitas ekspor yang dilakukan oleh Myanmar terhadap Jepang menunjukkan adanya peningkatan. Selain dari komoditas pertanian, produk ekspor terbesar lainnya dari Myanmar adalah produk tekstil yang

<sup>15</sup> Global Edge. Japan : Trade Statistics (2015). Diakses Melalui <<https://globaledege.msu.edu/countries/japan/tradestats>> Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 15.29 WIB

<sup>16</sup> Japan Customs. 1508 : Expanded Duty-Free, Quota-Free Market Access to From LDCs (Summary). Diakses Melalui <[http://www.customs.go.jp/english/c-answer\\_e/imtsukan/1508\\_e.htm](http://www.customs.go.jp/english/c-answer_e/imtsukan/1508_e.htm)> Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.26 WIB

<sup>17</sup> OEC. Burma : Export Destinations 2007-2015. Diakses Melalui <<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/stacked/hs92/export/mmr/show/all/2007.2015/>> Pada Tanggal 20 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.58 WIB

<sup>18</sup> Jetro Japan. Japanese Trade and Investment Statistic : Annually Report 2007-2015. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/reports/statistics.html>> Pada Tanggal 19 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.15 WIB

kemudian mendominasi sekitar 69% dari keseluruhan nilai total ekspor Myanmar kepada Jepang.<sup>19</sup>

Dengan demikian, adanya peningkatan dalam hal aktivitas perdagangan dalam bentuk ekspor atau penerimaan komoditas dari Myanmar ke Jepang menunjukkan bahwa salah satu indikator yakni, meningkatkan akses pasar negara penerima dalam hal ini adalah Myanmar di negara donor atau level internasional telah terpenuhi. Hal tersebut dapat dibuktikan dengan fakta bahwa dalam lingkup hubungan perdagangan bilateral antara Myanmar dan Jepang telah membawa keuntungan bagi negara penerima yakni, Myanmar. Serta dalam indikator *trade* juga diharapkan dapat membawa nilai positif dalam hal ekonomi bagi negara donor yakni Jepang, tercatat pada tahun 2012-2016 angka dari rata-rata aktivitas *trade* yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dengan Myanmar mengalami peningkatan sebanyak dua kali lipat yaitu sebesar US\$ 1.123.865 juta.<sup>20</sup> (Lihat Tabel 5.5)

### 5.2.2 Investment

Indikator selanjutnya dalam *economic motives* adalah investasi. Investasi merupakan salah satu aktivitas yang sering dilakukan oleh negara maju ke negara berkembang untuk kemudian sama-sama dapat mendapatkan sebuah keuntungan. Bagi negara penerima, investasi tersebut akan digunakan untuk mengembangkan kapabilitas ekonominya. Sedangkan bagi negara donor dengan memberikan investasi mereka akan mendapatkan nilai positif atau keuntungan ekonomis dari menanamkan investasi di negara penerima investasi tersebut.

<sup>19</sup> OEC. 2015. What Does Japan Import From Myanmar ?. Diakses Melalui <[http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree\\_map/hs92/import/jpn/mmr/show/2015](http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/jpn/mmr/show/2015)>/ Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.48 WIB

<sup>20</sup> Jetro Japan. Loc.Cit.

Dalam melihat motif bantuan luar negeri, nilai *investment* juga dapat digunakan sebagai pengukur apakah terdapat motif ekonomi seiring dengan dialokasikannya bantuan luar negeri tersebut. Indikator investasi dapat terpenuhi apabila terdapat peningkatan nilai investasi seiring dengan dialokasikannya bantuan luar negeri oleh negara donor ke negara penerima. Dalam hal ini apabila terdapat peningkatan dalam investasi Jepang ke Myanmar seiring dengan dialokasikannya bantuan luar negeri ke Myanmar, maka indikator dari investasi terpenuhi.

Pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik dan seiring dengan dicabutnya sanksi embargo, Myanmar mulai membuka negaranya untuk investasi asing. Salah satu negara yang kemudian melihat peluang tersebut adalah Jepang, pada saat itu pemerintah Jepang berusaha untuk mendorong perusahaan atau investor Jepang untuk menanamkan investasinya di Myanmar. Hal tersebut ditandai dengan dibukanya *Business Support Centre* dari *The Japan External Trade Organizations* (JETRO) pada bulan september tahun 2012 yang bertujuan untuk mempromosikan investasi Jepang dan memfasilitasi para investor Jepang untuk menanamkan investasinya di Myanmar.<sup>21</sup> Selanjutnya pasca berdirinya perwakilan tersebut, pada tahun 2013 terdapat peningkatan dari kunjungan warga Jepang ke Myanmar sebanyak 66.187 atau meningkat sebanyak tiga kali lipat apabila dibandingkan tahun 2011-2012.<sup>22</sup> Berikut ini merupakan tabel *Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI) yang berasal dari Jepang ke Myanmar pada periode tahun 2010-2016 :

<sup>21</sup> Schoff L. James. Op. Cit. Hal. 12

<sup>22</sup> Knowledge Wharton. 2014. Finance : Myanmar – Has the Frontier Economy's Time Finally Arrived ? Diakses Melalui <http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/rushing-myanmar-will-foreign-investments-pay/> Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 23.03 WIB



**TABEL 5.2 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) JEPANG KE MYANMAR TAHUN 2012-2016**

| Tahun | Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ Million) |
|-------|--|
| 2010  | 7.140                                    |
| 2011  | 4.318                                    |
| 2012  | 54.063                                   |
| 2013  | 55.711                                   |
| 2014  | 85.740                                   |
| 2015  | 219.793                                  |
| 2016  | 60.423                                   |

(Source : DICA Myanmar – Data and Statistics : Foreign Direct Investment Yearly Apporved Amount By Country 2005-2016 Diakses Melalui [http://www.dica.gov.mm/sites/dica.gov.mm/files/document-files/fdi\\_yearly\\_by\\_country\\_0.pdf](http://www.dica.gov.mm/sites/dica.gov.mm/files/document-files/fdi_yearly_by_country_0.pdf) Diakses Pada 21 Agustus 2017 – Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)

Berdasarkan pada tabel diatas terdapat dinamika terkait dengan nilai *Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI) yang dilakukan oleh Jepang di Myanmar, pada tahun 2010-2011 investasi Jepang di Myanmar masih relatif kecil dan kemudian mulai mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan pada tahun 2012-2016. Tercatat hingga tahun 2014, investasi yang ditanamkan oleh Jepang di Myanmar mencapai angka US\$ 230.201 juta dan angka tersebut mengalami peningkatan sebesar US\$ 18.229 juta pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar.<sup>23</sup> Dalam hal investasi di Myanmar, Jepang berada pada peringkat ke 11 dengan nilai sebesar 0,63% dari total nilai FDI yang masuk ke Myanmar. Adapun sektor utama dari investasi Jepang di Myanmar adalah industri, hotel, pariwisata, pertanian dan perikanan.<sup>24</sup> Pasca reformasi di Myanmar, Angka investasi Jepang di Myanmar masih relatif kecil apabila dibandingkan dengan negara lainnya seperti China, Thailand dan Singapura yang berada pada peringkat teratas sebagai investor terbesar di Myanmar, hal tersebut dikarenakan masih kurangnya sarana

<sup>23</sup> Sein, Chaw Chaw, Chenyang Li, Xianghui Zhu. 2016. Myanmar : Reintegrating Into the International Community. Burma : World Scientific. Hal. 152

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 152.

infrastruktur dan *legal structure* mengenai investasi yang menjadi faktor penyebab masih minimnya minat investor Jepang untuk menanamkan investasinya di Myanmar.<sup>25</sup>

Untuk mengatasi adanya permasalahan tersebut, pemerintah Jepang melalui bantuan luar negerinya membuat program yang bertujuan untuk memperkuat institusi pemerintahan dan pembuatan kebijakan ekonomi, membangun kapabilitas di bidang hukum dan meningkatkan adanya prediktabilitas serta perlindungan bagi investor asing yang menanamkan investasinya di Myanmar. Selanjutnya pada tahun 2013, Jepang dan Myanmar melakukan perjanjian investasi yang bertujuan untuk memfasilitasi investasi Jepang yang berkaitan dengan infrastruktur seperti adanya proyek pembangunan pembangkit tenaga air oleh Marubeni, proyek transportasi udara oleh Sumitomo, NEC dan Toshiba, proyek penyediaan dan pengelolaan air bersih oleh Kubota dan *joint venture production* yang dilakukan oleh JFE Steel dengan *Ministry of Construction Myanmar*.<sup>26</sup>

Pasca pelaksanaan perjanjian investasi tersebut, pada tahun 2014 pemerintah Jepang melalui *Japan External Trade Organization* (JETRO) melakukan *joint venture* dengan *The Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry* (UMFCCI) melalui pendirian *Thilawa Special Economic Zone* (SEZ), yang merupakan SEZ pertama di Myanmar dan dengan luas wilayah mencapai 2400 hektar. Adapun proyek dari pembangunan SEZ tersebut masih akan berlangsung hingga tahun 2018, yakni pembangunan *Zone-B* dari SEZ tersebut.<sup>27</sup> Dari pendirian Thilawa SEZ tersebut, Myanmar memiliki total saham

<sup>25</sup> Schoff, James L. Op. Cit. Hal. 13

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 13.

<sup>27</sup> MJTD. About : Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development Limited. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mjtd.com.mm/>> Pada Tanggal 24 Agustus 2017 Pukul 22.50 WIB

sebesar 51 % sedangkan perusahaan Jepang yakni Mitshubishi, Marubeni dan Sumitomo memiliki saham sebesar 49 %.<sup>28</sup> Berikut ini merupakan tabel dari negara asal *approved investors* yang menanamkan investasinya di kawasan Thilawa SEZ pada kurun waktu tahun 2014-2016 :

**TABEL 5.3 NEGARA ASAL APPROVED OF LIST INVESTOR DI THILAWA SEZ TAHUN 2014-2016**

| TAHUN     | NEGARA            | JUMLAH |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| 2014-2016 | Singapura         | 20     |
|           | Jepang            | 25     |
|           | Perancis          | 1      |
|           | Malaysia          | 2      |
|           | China             | 1      |
|           | Taiwan            | 1      |
|           | Brunei Darussalam | 1      |
|           | Korea Selatan     | 4      |
|           | Hong Kong         | 4      |
|           | Myanmar           | 3      |
|           | Thailand          | 5      |
|           | Australia         | 1      |
|           | Vietnam           | 1      |
|           | Thailand          | 5      |
|           | India             | 1      |
| Jerman    | 2                 |        |

(Source : Thilawa SEZ Management Committee – List of Investor : List of Approved Investors 2014-2016  
Diakses Melalui <http://www.myanmarthilawa.gov.mm/list-investors> Diakses Pada 25 Agustus 2017 – Data  
Diolah Oleh Penulis)

Berdasarkan pada tabel tersebut, dari total keseluruhan 77 perusahaan atau investor yang menanamkan investasinya di Thilawa SEZ, 25 diantaranya merupakan investor yang berasal dari Jepang. Dalam memberikan investasi di kawasan Asia, Jepang memiliki kecenderungan untuk berinvestasi di sektor industri.<sup>29</sup> Adapun investasi Jepang ke Myanmar utamanya yang berada di Thilawa SEZ mayoritas bergerak di sektor industri manufaktur.

<sup>28</sup> Sein, Chaw Chaw, Chenyang Li, Xianghui Zhu. Op. Cit. Hal. 153.

<sup>29</sup> Kojima, K. 1986. Japanese Style Direct Foreign Investment. Japanese Economic Studies : 14 (3). Hal 52-82.

Walaupun kini Jepang belum menjadi salah satu investor terbesar di Myanmar, diperkirakan investasi tersebut akan mengalami peningkatan seiring dengan adanya perkembangan atau mulai stabilnya kondisi politik dalam negeri Myanmar. Adanya perkembangan tersebut akan menjadikan Myanmar sebagai negara rujukan bagi para investor untuk menanamkan investasinya. Selain itu Myanmar merupakan negara kelima terbesar dalam hal jumlah populasinya di Asia Tenggara, yang kemudian menjadi salah satu daya tarik bagi Jepang untuk memasarkan produknya.<sup>30</sup> Selain itu berkaitan dengan letak geografis Myanmar yang kemudian berdekatan dengan dua negara terbesar dalam aktivitas perdagangannya yakni China dan India, menjadi salah satu faktor penarik yang tidak dapat diabaikan oleh Jepang. Jika melihat fakta diatas, terdapat upaya dari Jepang untuk meningkatkan investasinya di Myanmar. Hal tersebut dapat terlihat melalui adanya peningkatan nilai FDI Jepang terhadap Myanmar dan perjanjian investasi yang dilakukan oleh kedua negara tersebut. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa indikator *investment* dapat terpenuhi.

### 5.2.3 Export

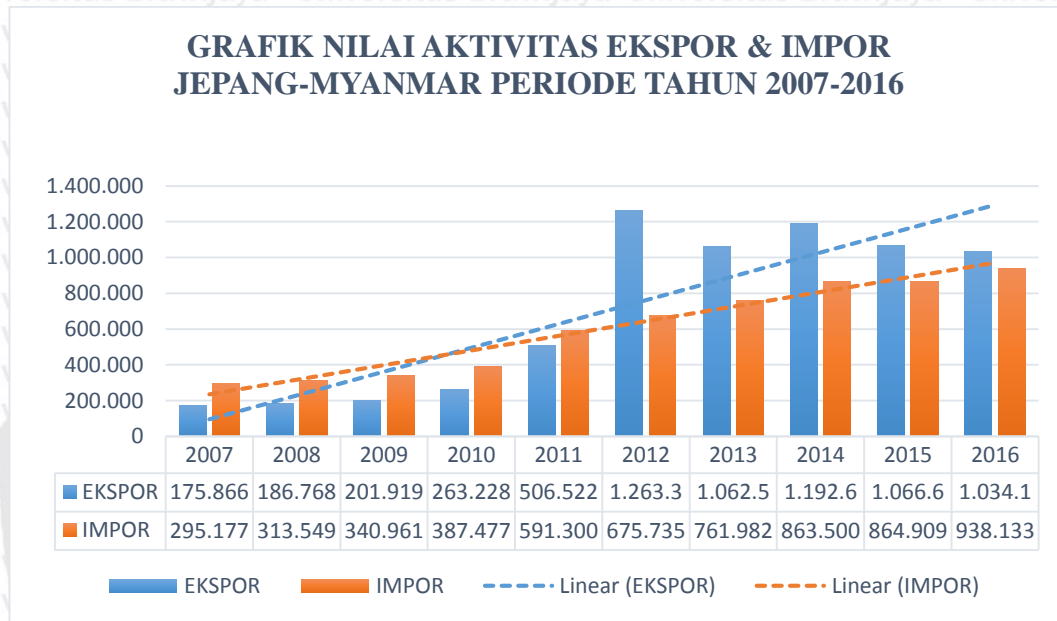
Indikator terakhir yang terdapat dalam *economic motives* adalah *export*. Ekspor bisa diartikan sebagai adanya perpindahan barang dari suatu negara pengekspor ke negara pengimpor. Adapun komoditas utama dari ekspor Jepang kepada Myanmar adalah kendaraan bermotor dan peralatan mesin.<sup>31</sup> Namun apabila dibandingkan dengan negara lainnya, Myanmar bukanlah mitra dagang utama bagi Jepang. Pada tahun 2016, mitra dagang utama Jepang adalah Amerika

<sup>30</sup> Schoff, James L. Loc. Cit. Hal. 7

<sup>31</sup> MOFA Japan. Loc. Cit.

Serikat, China, Korea Selatan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapura, Jerman, Australia dan Inggris.<sup>32</sup> Berikut ini merupakan grafik dan tabel nilai aktivitas ekspor-impor dari Jepang ke Myanmar pada periode tahun 2007-2016.

**TABEL 5.4 GRAFIK NILAI AKTIVITAS EKSPOR & IMPOR JEPANG-MYANMAR PERIODE TAHUN 2007-2016**



(Source : JETRO Japan - Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics 2007-2016 : Japan's International Trade In Goods (Yearly) – Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)

<sup>32</sup> Workman, Daniel. 2017. Japan's Top Trading Partners. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.worldstopexports.com/japans-top-import-partners/>> Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 18.16 WIB



**TABEL 5.5 DATA NILAI AKTIVITAS EKSPOR & IMPOR JEPANG-MYANMAR PERIODE TAHUN 2007-2016**

| TAHUN | AKTIVITAS |         | YEAR ON YEAR % CHANGE |       | BALANCE  |
|-------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|-------|----------|
|       | EKSPOR    | IMPOR   | EKSPOR                | IMPOR |          |
| 2007  | 175.866   | 295.177 | 69,4                  | 20,21 | -119.310 |
| 2008  | 186.768   | 313.549 | 6,2                   | 6,22  | -126.781 |
| 2009  | 201.919   | 340.961 | 8,1                   | 8,7   | -139.042 |
| 2010  | 263.228   | 387.477 | 30,4                  | 13,6  | -124.249 |
| 2011  | 506.522   | 591.300 | 92,4                  | 52,6  | -84.778  |
| 2012  | 1.263.307 | 675.735 | 149,4                 | 14,3  | 587.572  |
| 2013  | 1.062.597 | 761.982 | -15,9                 | 12,8  | 300.615  |
| 2014  | 1.192.617 | 863.500 | 12,2                  | 13,3  | 329.117  |
| 2015  | 1.066.698 | 864.909 | -10,6                 | 0,2   | 201.789  |
| 2016  | 1.034.109 | 938.133 | -3,1                  | 8,5   | 95.976   |

(Source : JETRO Japan - Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics 2007-2016 : Japan's International Trade In Goods (Yearly) – Data Diolah Oleh Penulis)

Dalam grafik dan tabel tersebut terlihat bahwa terdapat peningkatan aktivitas jumlah ekspor yang dilakukan dari Jepang ke Myanmar pada periode tahun 2007-2016. Kenaikan jumlah ekspor dari Jepang ke Myanmar mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan pada tahun 2011-2012, yakni mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 92,4% dan 149,4%.<sup>33</sup> Selanjutnya pada tahun 2013-2016 terdapat dinamika dalam aktivitas ekspor Jepang kepada Myanmar, yakni terdapat penurunan dalam aktivitas ekspor Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2013, 2015 dan 2016 dan hanya mengalami peningkatan pada tahun 2012, tetapi angka rata-rata dari aktivitas ekspor Jepang kepada Myanmar mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan pasca reformasi politik di Myanmar serta seiring dengan mulai dialokasikannya bantuan luar negeri Jepang secara teratur kepada Myanmar.

<sup>33</sup> Jetro Japan. Japanese Trade and Investment Statistic : Annually Report 2007-2016. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/reports/statistics.html>> Pada Tanggal 19 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.15 WIB

Selanjutnya berkaitan dengan komoditas utama yang banyak di ekspor oleh Jepang ke Myanmar adalah kendaraan bermotor dan peralatan mesin bagi kegiatan industri.<sup>34</sup> Berdasarkan pada statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh *International Auto Trade Association* (IATA) pada tahun 2014, Jepang telah mengekspor utamanya kendaraan motor bekas kepada Myanmar sebanyak 1.283.581 dan angka tersebut meningkat sebanyak 10,4% dari tahun 2013 dan angka tersebut terus mengalami peningkatan pada lima tahun berturut-turut yakni sepanjang 2009-2014.<sup>35</sup> Serta pada tahun 2014, Myanmar merupakan pembeli terbesar komoditas kendaraan bermotor bekas dari Jepang yang sebelumnya dipegang oleh Rusia.<sup>36</sup>

Dengan demikian, adanya peningkatan dalam hal aktivitas ekspor yang dilakukan oleh Jepang kepada Myanmar menunjukkan bahwa salah satu indikator yakni memberikan keuntungan atau nilai positif dalam hal ekonomi bagi negara donor telah terpenuhi. Selain adanya peningkatan dalam aktivitas ekspor Jepang kepada Myanmar, sebelumnya sepanjang tahun 2007-2011 neraca perdagangan antara Jepang dan Myanmar terus mengalami defisit di pihak Jepang dan kemudian mengalami perbaikan pada tahun 2012-2016, yakni dengan ditandai adanya surplus pada neraca perdagangan Jepang.

Berdasarkan pemaparan yang telah dijelaskan diatas, ketiga indikator yang terdapat dalam indikator *economic motives* terlihat mengalami peningkatan baik dalam bentuk jumlah dan aktivitas yang signifikan seiring dengan meningkatnya

<sup>34</sup> Ferrarini, Benno. 2013. Myanmar's Trade and its Potential. Metro Manila : Asian Development Bank – Working Paper Series No. 325. Hal. 6. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/30195/ewp-325.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 21 Agustus 2017 Pukul 15.37 WIB

<sup>35</sup> JIFFA Japan. 2015. Myanmar Tops a List Ranking Japan's Used Cars Export. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.jiffa.or.jp/en/news/entry-3330.html>> Pada Tanggal 19 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.38 WIB

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

jumlah alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar. Salah satu yang kemudian menjadi perhatian utama atau *milestone* bagi hubungan ekonomi kedua negara adalah melalui pendirian *Thilawa SEZ* yang ditujukan untuk memfasilitasi investasi bagi investor Jepang dan sekaligus sebagai solusi untuk permasalahan kemiskinan di Myanmar melalui penciptaan lapangan kerja baru. Selain itu adanya alokasi bantuan tersebut juga berdampak positif bagi aktivitas perdagangan Jepang, sebelumnya neraca perdagangan Jepang-Myanmar selalu mengalami defisit di pihak Jepang pada setiap tahunnya dan pada tahun 2012-2016 aktivitas perdagangan tersebut mengalami peningkatan yang ditandai dengan adanya nilai surplus pada neraca perdagangan Jepang-Myanmar.

### 5.3 Strategic Motives

Variabel selanjutnya adalah *strategic motives* yang merupakan alasan strategis dari suatu negara dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya. *Strategic motives* merupakan salah satu upaya atau cara yang dilakukan oleh negara donor untuk meningkatkan hubungan diplomatiknya dengan negara penerima melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya. Dalam *strategic motives* terdapat empat indikator yaitu *bonding*, *embassies*, *security alliances* dan *peace and security* yang kemudian akan dianalisis melalui sub-bab berikut.

#### 5.3.1 Bonding

Indikator pertama yang terdapat dalam *strategic motives* adalah *bonding* yang berkaitan dengan adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang untuk meningkatkan hubungan diplomatiknya dengan Myanmar. Untuk melihat indikator *bonding* dapat dilihat melalui adanya peningkatan intensitas kerjasama maupun pertemuan kenegaraan yang dilakukan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar.



Peningkatan hubungan diplomatik pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar yang berlangsung pada tahun 2010-2011, kemudian menjadi tanda adanya peningkatan hubungan melalui berbagai kesepakatan maupun perjanjian yang dilakukan antara Jepang dan Myanmar. Hal tersebut bisa dilihat melalui adanya kunjungan kenegaraan yang dilakukan antara kedua negara, salah satu kunjungan yang dinilai cukup signifikan bagi hubungan kedua negara adalah kunjungan perdana menteri Jepang yakni, Shinzo Abe ke Myanmar pada tahun 2013 yang merupakan kunjungan perdana menteri Jepang pertama setelah 36 tahun.<sup>37</sup> Dalam pertemuan tersebut kedua negara sepakat untuk memulai dan meningkatkan hubungan barunya di segala aspek, yang kemudian terlihat melalui *statement* berikut.

*“in laying a new foundation for taking the relationship between Japan and Myanmar to a higher level and establishing a lasting, friendly and cooperative relationship, Japan and Myanmar will work together to bolster their relationship.”<sup>38</sup>*

Serta melalui *statement* tersebut pemerintah Jepang akan memberikan dukungannya terhadap proses reformasi, pengembangan sektor ekonomi dan sosial utamanya di daerah pedesaan yang ditujukan bagi warga etnis minoritas, pertukaran budaya dan olahraga dan melalui kerjasama politik dan keamanan. Selain itu dalam pertemuan antara kedua negara tersebut, sebagai salah satu babak baru dalam hubungan kedua negara pemerintah Jepang mengeluarkan kebijakan untuk melakukan *debt relief* terhadap Myanmar sebesar US\$ 2,72 milyar pada tahun 2013

<sup>37</sup> Steinberg, David I. 2013. Japan Chair Platform : Japan and Myanmar – Relationship Redux. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.csis.org/analysis/japan-chair-platform-japan-and-myanmar-relationship-redux>> Pada Tanggal 27 Agustus 2017 Pukul 22.55 WIB

<sup>38</sup> MOFA Japan. 2013. Joint Statement Between Japan and the Republic of the Union Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000006671.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 27 Agustus 2017 Pukul 23.03

dan Jepang juga mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya sebesar ¥ 91 milyar dalam bentuk *loans aid*, *grants aid* dan *technical cooperation*.<sup>39</sup>

Selain itu kerjasama yang cukup signifikan antara kedua negara tersebut adalah *Japan-Myanmar Investment Agreement* yang membahas mengenai liberalisasi, promosi dan proteksi bagi kegiatan investasi yang di disepakati pada tahun 2013 oleh perdana menteri Jepang dan presiden Myanmar yakni, Shinzo Abe dan Thein Sein.<sup>40</sup> Secara garis besar, kesepakatan tersebut bertujuan untuk 1) mengembangkan dan meningkatkan proteksi utamanya berkaitan dengan peningkatan peraturan investasi yang akan berimplikasi pada membaiknya iklim investasi di Myanmar dan 2) mempererat hubungan diplomatik antara Jepang dan Myanmar.<sup>41</sup>

Jepang sebelumnya diketahui telah memiliki hubungan diplomatik yang panjang dengan Myanmar, sebelum pada akhirnya hubungan kedua negara mengalami hiatus panjang setelah berlangsungnya kudeta oleh pihak junta militer terhadap pemerintah Myanmar pada tahun 1988. Pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik pada tahun 2010-2011 dan kemudian diiringi dengan mundurnya junta militer dari pemerintahan Myanmar, pemerintah Jepang mulai kembali menormalisasi hubungannya dengan Myanmar yang kemudian dapat dilihat melalui adanya kunjungan kenegaraan dan bentuk kerjasama yang disepakati oleh kedua negara. Adapun bentuk kerjasama yang banyak dilakukan antara Jepang dan Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik yakni bergerak di sektor ekonomi

<sup>39</sup> Steinberg, David I.. Op. Cit.

<sup>40</sup> Meti Japan. 2013. Joint Press Release with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs : Signing of the Japan-Myanmar Investment Agreement. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/1215\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/1215_01.html)> Pada Tanggal 28 Agustus 2017 Pukul 00.32 WIB

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

dan investasi, yang kemudian juga menjadi salah satu sektor prioritas bagi Jepang dalam mengalokasikan ODA kepada Myanmar. Dalam melakukan upaya *bonding* dengan Myanmar, Jepang mengupayakannya melalui kerjasama ekonomi dan pembangunan *hard* atau *soft* infrastruktur ekonomi di Myanmar yang dianggap dapat membantu upaya reformasi ekonomi dan juga membawa keuntungan bagi pihak Jepang. Dengan demikian dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa indikator *bonding* yang terdapat dalam *strategic motives* dapat terpenuhi.

### 5.3.2 Embassies

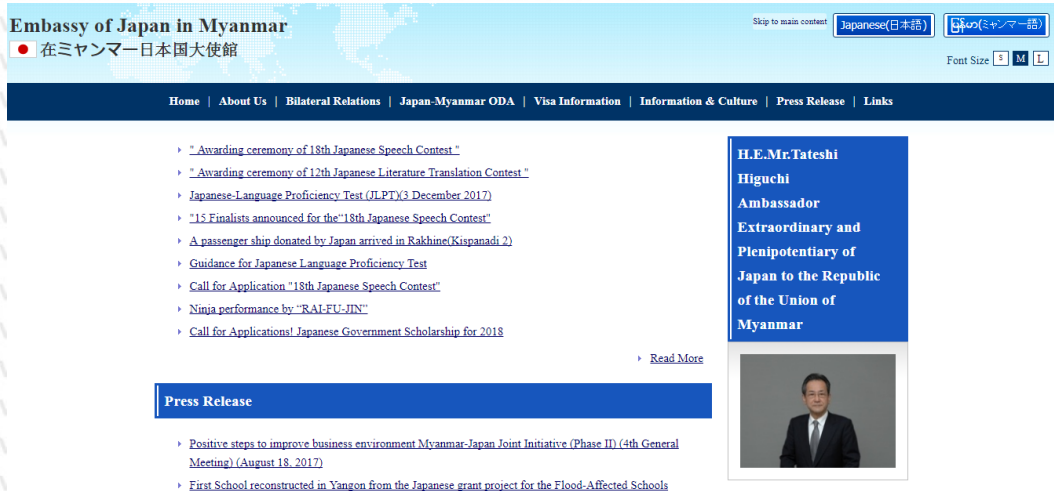
Indikator selanjutnya yaitu *embassies* merujuk pada adanya pembukaan atau menempatkan kantor perwakilannya yang merupakan salah satu langkah strategis yang dilakukan oleh negara donor di negara penerimanya. Hubungan diplomatik antara Jepang dan Myanmar mulai terjalin pada tahun 1954.<sup>42</sup> Kedutaan besar Jepang untuk Myanmar berada di wilayah Yangon, Myanmar.<sup>43</sup>

Kedutaan besar Jepang yang berada di Myanmar berfungsi sebagai kepanjangan tangan dari pemerintah Jepang. Kantor perwakilan tersebut memiliki fungsi untuk memberikan informasi maupun aktivitas diplomatik yang sedang dijalankan oleh Jepang. Adapun informasi yang diberikan oleh Jepang melalui *website* kedutaan besarnya adalah mengenai pendidikan, pertukaran budaya, informasi mengenai hubungan bilateral Jepang-Myanmar serta program maupun alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang ke Myanmar. (Lihat Gambar 5.1 & Gambar 5.2)

<sup>42</sup> MOFA Japan. Loc. Cit.

<sup>43</sup> Japan Embassy in Myanmar. About : Introduction to the Embassy. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/profile/english/aboutus\\_e.html](http://www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/profile/english/aboutus_e.html)> Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus Pukul 21.47 WIB

**Gambar 5.1 Halaman Website Kedutaan Besar Jepang di Myanmar**



(Source : Embassy of Japan in Myanmar Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/>> Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.49 WIB)

**Gambar 5.2 Halaman Informasi Mengenai Kegiatan ODA Jepang di Halaman Website Kedutaan Besar Jepang di Myanmar**



(Source : Embassy of Japan in Myanmar Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mm.emb-japan.go.jp/>> Pada Tanggal 25 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.49 WIB)

Selain adanya perwakilan dari pemerintah Jepang yang berupa Kedutaan Besar, Jepang juga menempatkan beberapa agensinya di Myanmar yakni perwakilan dari *Japan International Cooperation Agency* (JICA) yang memiliki tugas untuk melaksanakan program-program dari ODA Jepang kepada Myanmar



serta adanya *Business Support Center* dari JETRO yang memiliki tugas untuk memfasilitasi para investor Jepang yang akan melakukan investasi di Myanmar, adapun kedua badan agensi tersebut keduanya bertempat di wilayah Yangon, Myanmar.<sup>44</sup>

Adanya penempatan sejumlah perwakilan dari pemerintah Jepang di Myanmar juga berkaitan dengan adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang untuk mencapai kepentingan atau tujuannya di Myanmar. Dikarenakan pemerintah Jepang menilai bahwa Myanmar merupakan salah satu negara yang strategis bukan hanya dari segi geografisnya yang memiliki kedekatan dengan dua *major countries* yakni India dan China serta negara-negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara.<sup>45</sup> Saat ini kawasan Asia Tenggara menjadi prioritas bagi pemerintah Jepang dalam kebijakan luar negerinya, Myanmar dengan posisi geografisnya yang berada di wilayah Mekong dan berada di ujung kawasan Asia Tenggara dianggap sebagai *gate* atau pintu masuk bagi Jepang untuk memasuki kawasan tersebut.<sup>46</sup>

Selanjutnya bukan hanya posisi geografis saja, salah satu yang kemudian menjadi fokus Jepang dalam upaya normalisasi hubungannya dengan Myanmar adalah kerjasama dalam sektor ekonomi. Myanmar merupakan salah satu negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara yang memiliki jumlah populasi yang besar yakni berjumlah 60 juta jiwa dimana 67% diantaranya berada pada usia produktif.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>44</sup> JICA. Information : JICA Myanmar Office. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.jica.go.jp/myanmar/english/office/index.html>> Pada Tanggal 02 Januari 2018 Pukul 00.09 WIB

<sup>45</sup> National Interest. 2016. The Buzz : Myanmar's Big Shift : How Southeast Asia is Reacting. Diakses Melalui <<http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/myanmars-big-shift-how-southeast-asia-reacting-15077>> Pada Tanggal 11 Januari 2018 Pukul 02.48 WIB

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> World Bank. 2016. World Bank Data : Populations Ages (15-64) – 2016. Diakses Melalui <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS>> Pada Tanggal 11 Januari 2018 Pukul 04.45 WIB

Adanya jumlah populasi yang besar tersebut bukan hanya berpotensi bagi Jepang untuk menjadikan Myanmar sebagai pasar konsumen bagi produknya tetapi juga sebagai pasar untuk mendapatkan tenaga kerja bagi perusahaan-perusahaan Jepang yang menanamkan investasinya dan mengalami peningkatan seiring dengan adanya reformasi politik di Myanmar.

Berdasarkan penjelasan diatas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Jepang memiliki kantor perwakilannya atau kedutaan besarnya di Myanmar. Dengan adanya kantor perwakilan tersebut akan membantu negara donor dalam mencapai kepentingannya melalui penyediaan berbagai informasi serta mengimplementasikan aktivitas diplomatiknya di Myanmar. Sehingga indikator *embassies* yang diukur melalui dari adanya kantor perwakilan di negara penerima yakni Myanmar, dapat dikatakan telah terpenuhi.

### 5.3.3 Security Alliance

Selanjutnya adalah indikator *security alliance* yang diukur melalui adanya bentuk aliansi militer yang dilakukan oleh negara donor yakni Jepang dengan Myanmar. Ketika terdapat aliansi militer yang terjalin antara kedua negara maka indikator *security alliances* dapat terpenuhi. Terkait dengan alokasi bantuan luar negerinya Jepang memiliki kecenderungan untuk tidak menjadikan negara penerima dari bantuan luar negeri tersebut sebagai bagian dari aliansi keamanannya. Hal tersebut juga diperkuat dalam *Development Cooperation Charter* yang menjelaskan bahwa Jepang menghindari penggunaan dari bantuan luar negerinya untuk tujuan-tujuan militer.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>48</sup> MOFA Japan. Loc. Cit., Hal. 4

Pasca normalisasi hubungan antara Jepang dan Myanmar, kedua negara tersebut memulai *direct military relations* pada September 2013 yakni ketika terdapat tiga kapal latihan yang dimiliki oleh Jepang melakukan *contact* atau panggilan terhadap *Japanese Self-Defense Force* (JSDF) pertamanya di wilayah Thilawa, Myanmar.<sup>49</sup> Selanjutnya pada tahun 2016, terdapat pertemuan yang dilakukan oleh menteri pertahanan Jepang yakni, Nakatani Gen dengan *state counsellor* dan menteri luar negeri Myanmar yakni, Aung San Suu Kyi. Pertemuan tersebut menghasilkan kesepakatan bahwa JSDF akan memberikan bantuan dalam peningkatan kapasitas di bidang-bidang *humanitarian aid* dan *disaster relief*.<sup>50</sup>

Bentuk aktivitas yang telah penulis sebutkan diatas dinilai belum terlalu signifikan atau *negligible* dalam pembentukan aliansi militer Jepang-Myanmar. Kerjasama atau aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh Jepang melalui JSDF tidak *combat-oriented*, namun difokuskan pada kegiatan bantuan penanggulangan bencana dan bantuan kemanusiaan. Dikarenakan pasca reformasi politik di Myanmar, Jepang lebih mengarahkan bantuan luar negerinya untuk membantu Myanmar dalam proses reformasi ekonomi dan upaya rekonsiliasi nasional. Sehingga dalam kurun waktu 2012-2016 tidak ditemukan adanya *security alliances* dalam bentuk perjanjian maupun kerjasama militer yang dilakukan antara Jepang dengan Myanmar, sehingga indikator *security alliances* dalam *strategic motives* tidak dapat terpenuhi.

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<sup>49</sup> Schoff, James L. Op. Cit. Hal. 14

<sup>50</sup> Satake, Tomohiko. 2016. Japanese Defense Diplomacy and ASEAN. Diakses Melalui <<http://thediplomat.com/2016/08/japanese-defense-diplomacy-and-asean/>> Pada Tanggal 26 Agustus 2017 Pukul 13.42 WIB

### 5.3.4 Peace and Security

Indikator terakhir untuk melihat motif strategis Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar adalah *peace and security*. Indikator tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang sebagai salah satu negara donor internasional dalam memberikan dukungannya untuk menjaga kondisi perdamaian dan keamanan internasional. Salah satu permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik adalah mengenai konflik intra-negara yang masih terjadi di negara tersebut. Berdasarkan pada survei yang dilakukan oleh lembaga survei *Asia Foundation* pada tahun 2014, 77% responden yang berada di Myanmar tidak memiliki kepercayaan baik terhadap pemerintahannya maupun antar sesamanya. Hal tersebut menjadikan Myanmar sebagai salah satu negara yang mengalami keruntuhan atau rentan dalam hal sosialnya.<sup>51</sup>

Menanggapi adanya permasalahan tersebut, Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar berupaya untuk memberikan dukungan serta mendorong adanya proses rekonsiliasi nasional di Myanmar. Hal tersebut kemudian dapat terlihat melalui *statement* yang diutarakan oleh menteri luar negeri Jepang yakni, Fumio Kishida yang membahas mengenai “*A Peace-Loving Nation Walking with Asia*” pada *High Level Seminar on peacebuilding, Nation Reconciliation and Democratization in Asia* pada tahun 2015, yaitu :

*“Under these principles, Japan will continue active efforts towards peacebuilding, national reconciliation, and democratization in Asia. More specifically, we will continue to work on the following five issues.*

<sup>51</sup> Hale, David. 2015. What Now for the Peacebuilding Process in Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<http://thediplomat.com/2015/11/what-now-for-the-peacebuilding-process-in-myanmar/>> Pada Tanggal 26 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.16 WIB



*First, we will continue to support national reconciliation between the Government of Myanmar and ethnic minority groups. Under the cooperation with Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, the Special Envoy of the Government of Japan for National Reconciliation in Myanmar, we support the efforts of the Government of Myanmar toward achieving national reconciliation with these ethnic minorities. For that, Japan will steadily implement the assistance of up to 10 billion Japanese Yen for the next five years.”<sup>52</sup>*

Dalam pernyataan tersebut dapat terlihat bahwa pemerintah Jepang akan terus memberikan dukungannya bagi proses rekonsiliasi antara pemerintah Myanmar dan kelompok etnis minoritas yang berada di Myanmar. Untuk mendukung proses tersebut pemerintah Jepang mengalokasikan bantuan sebesar ¥ 10 milyar dalam kurun waktu lima tahun kedepan yang ditujukan untuk para warga etnis minoritas.<sup>53</sup> Selain dari pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri, pemerintah Jepang juga aktif untuk berperan sebagai mediator dalam proses negosiasi antara pemerintah Myanmar dengan 16 kelompok bersenjata dari etnis minoritas yang berada di Myanmar. Puncaknya pada bulan maret tahun 2015, para pihak menyetujui adanya pembentukan *basic draft* untuk gencatan senjata nasional dan pada bulan oktober di tahun yang sama mereka mengadakan proses penandatanganan dari kesepakatan tersebut, pemerintah Myanmar dan delapan kelompok telah menandatangani kesepakatan tersebut.<sup>54</sup>

Adapun usaha Jepang dalam menjaga kondisi *peace and security* di Myanmar dilakukan melalui pendekatan sosio-ekonomi, hal tersebut juga berkaitan

<sup>52</sup> MOFA Japan. 2015. Asia : Keynote Speech by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida “A Peace-Loving Nation Walking with Asia” at the High Level Seminar on Peacebuilding, National Reconciliation and Democratization in Asia. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.mofa.go.jp/a\\_o/rp/page22e\\_000702.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/rp/page22e_000702.html)> Pada Tanggal 26 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.26 WIB

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>54</sup> Mission of Japan to ASEAN. 2016. Japan’s Cooperative Effort Towards ASEAN in the Field of Peacebuilding. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.asean.emb-japan.go.jp/asean2025/jpasean-ps02.html>> Pada Tanggal 26 Agustus 2017 Pukul 22.31 WIB

dengan tiga pilar utama Jepang dalam pengalokasian bantuan luar negerinya ke Myanmar yaitu, 1) meningkatkan kondisi kehidupan masyarakat, 2) melaksanakan *capacity building*, pengembangan atau penguatan sistem dan institusi yang mampu menopang ekonomi dan masyarakat, dan 3) melakukan pengembangan infrastruktur yang diperlukan untuk pembangunan ekonomi dan akan terus memberikan dukungan untuk proses perdamaian di Myanmar.<sup>55</sup>

Selain itu untuk mengimplementasikan alokasi bantuan luar negeri tersebut, Jepang juga menyusun berbagai program yang berkaitan dengan *peace building* dan proses rekonsiliasi nasional di Myanmar, dalam mengimplementasikan programnya tersebut pemerintah Jepang juga melakukan kerjasama dengan sejumlah agensi PBB seperti UNDP, WFP dan UNHCR pada tahun 2013.<sup>56</sup> Ketiga agensi tersebut melaksanakan programnya di wilayah Rakhine dan Kachin yang bertugas untuk menyediakan kebutuhan pokok dan vital bagi para masyarakat etnis minoritas di Myanmar seperti tempat tinggal, barang non-makanan, dukungan pangan dan sumber mata pencaharian bagi masyarakat etnis minoritas.<sup>57</sup> Dengan demikian, adanya alokasi bantuan luar negeri dan upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang yang bertujuan untuk memenuhi terciptanya perdamaian dan keamanan di Myanmar dapat memenuhi indikator *peace and security* dalam *strategic motives*.

Dalam *strategic motives*, terlihat bahwa terdapat tiga indikator yakni *bonding*, *embassies* dan *Peace and Security* yang terpenuhi seiring dengan adanya

<sup>55</sup> Mofa Japan. 2015. Press Release : Signing of Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Myanmar and Ethnic Armed Groups (Statement by Foreign Press Secretary, Yasuhi Kawamura) Diakses Melalui <[http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_000890.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000890.html)> Pada Tanggal 26 Agustus 2017 Pukul 22.55 WIB

<sup>56</sup> United Nations. 2013. UN Joint Interim Report for The Government of Japan (UNDP/UN-Habitat/UNHCR/WFP : Myanmar). Hal. 4. Diakses Melalui <[https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/MMR/FINAL\\_UN%20Joint%20Interim%20Report%20for%20Japan.pdf](https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/MMR/FINAL_UN%20Joint%20Interim%20Report%20for%20Japan.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 26 Agustus 2017 Pukul 23.18 WIB

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 4.-5.

alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar yang ditujukan untuk mempererat kembali hubungan diplomatik kedua negara yang sebelumnya sempat renggang pasca kudeta militer tahun 1988 dan adanya kepemimpinan junta militer dalam pemerintahan Myanmar. Salah satu yang kemudian menjadi babak baru dalam hubungan diplomatik kedua negara adalah melalui kunjungan perdana menteri Jepang yakni Shinzo Abe setelah 36 tahun yang kemudian menghasilkan bentuk perjanjian *Japan-Myanmar Investment Agreement* yang secara garis besar ditujukan untuk mempercepat normalisasi hubungan diplomatik kedua negara.

Selanjutnya indikator *security alliances* tidak dapat terpenuhi dikarenakan tidak adanya bentuk perjanjian aliansi keamanan yang disusun antar kedua negara tersebut dan *ODA Charter* Jepang memang melarang penggunaan bantuan luar negerinya bagi aktivitas tersebut. Berdasarkan pada pemaparan diatas dapat terlihat adanya usaha yang dilakukan oleh Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya yang ditujukan untuk menjaga hubungan diplomatiknya dengan Myanmar.

#### 5.4 Ideology Motives

Motif selanjutnya dalam *Aid Allocation Motives* adalah *ideology motives* yang menjelaskan bahwa adanya persamaan dalam hal nilai politik antara negara donor dengan negara penerima dapat menjadi suatu alasan atau faktor bagi suatu negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya. Untuk melihat *ideology motives* kemudian dapat dilihat melalui empat indikator yakni *politics, values, democracy* dan *human rights* yang kemudian akan dianalisis melalui sub-bab berikut.

#### 5.4.1 Politics

Indikator pertama yang terdapat dalam *ideology motives* adalah *politics* yang kemudian menjadi salah satu faktor pertimbangan bagi negara donor dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya terkait dengan pandangan politik dengan negara penerimanya. Indikator *politics* dapat dilihat melalui ada atau tidaknya kesamaan dari sistem politik atau ideologi antara kedua negara, hal tersebut kemudian menjadi faktor pertimbangan bagi Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016. Jepang merupakan negara yang menerapkan demokrasi dalam sistem politiknya.<sup>58</sup> Hal tersebut dapat dilihat melalui adanya partisipasi aktif dari masyarakat Jepang untuk memilih perwakilannya di pemerintahan. Selain itu juga ditunjukkan dengan adanya kebebasan untuk mengeluarkan pendapatnya dan beragama.

Myanmar merupakan salah satu negara yang memiliki sejarah panjang terkait dengan sistem politiknya. Pada tahun 1824, wilayah Myanmar mulai diduduki oleh pemerintah kolonial Inggris yang kemudian berlangsung selama 124 tahun. Lalu berlanjut pada tahun 1948, Myanmar kembali berhasil mendapatkan kemerdekaannya.<sup>59</sup> Setelah mendapatkan kemerdekaannya secara penuh Myanmar atau yang juga dikenal sebagai Burma menerapkan sistem demokrasi parlementer dan kemudian diwujudkan menjadi *The Constitution of the Union of Myanmar*.<sup>60</sup> Sistem demokrasi parlementer yang diterapkan di Myanmar hanya berlangsung hingga tahun 1962, hal tersebut dikarenakan adanya kudeta yang dilakukan oleh

<sup>58</sup> Tatum, Ron. Japan's Political System. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.csudh.edu/global\\_options/375Students-Sp96/Japan2/PolitSys.html](http://www.csudh.edu/global_options/375Students-Sp96/Japan2/PolitSys.html)> Pada Tanggal 08 September 2017 Pukul 22.54 WIB

<sup>59</sup> Xu, Beina & Elanor, Albert. 2016. Understanding Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.cfr.org/background/understanding-myanmar>> Pada Tanggal 04 September 2017 Pukul 18.02 WIB

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

pihak militer yang dipimpin oleh Jenderal U Ne Win. Pasca kudeta tersebut Myanmar menerapkan *one party-state* pada sistem pemerintahannya dan konstitusi baru muncul dengan berlandaskan ide sosialis. Kemudian usaha untuk memberlakukan sistem demokrasi di Myanmar juga muncul pada tahun 1990 dengan diadakan pemilihan umum yang memenangkan pihak sipil, tetapi hasil pemilu tersebut mendapatkan penolakan oleh pihak militer Myanmar.<sup>61</sup>

Selanjutnya pada tahun 2008, sebagai bagian untuk merespon adanya tekanan dari pihak internasional. Pemerintah Myanmar yang pada saat itu masih dipimpin oleh pihak militer mengadakan referendum bagi konstitusi baru yang merupakan salah satu bagian dari *seven-step roadmap to democracy* dalam proses transisi demokrasi serta akan diikuti oleh diadakannya pemilihan umum pada tahun 2010. Kemudian dari diadakannya pemilu tersebut memenangkan Thein Sein sebagai presiden Myanmar yang berasal dari masyarakat sipil pada tahun 2011.<sup>62</sup> Pasca kepemimpinannya Thein Sein melakukan berbagai reformasi baik dalam sektor birokrasi, politik maupun perekonomian Myanmar menuju kearah demokrasi dan membuka negaranya untuk melakukan kerjasama dengan pihak eksternal.<sup>63</sup>

Tetapi Dalam *Development Cooperation Charter* yang dikeluarkan oleh pemerintah Jepang, tidak terdapat pernyataan yang menyatakan bahwa Jepang hanya akan mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada negara demokrasi saja.

Selain itu apabila melihat dari historis alokasi bantuan luar negerinya, Jepang juga mengalokasikan kepada non-demokrasi salah satunya adalah Vietnam yang kemudian bisa dilihat dalam nilai alokasi pada tahun 2008-2011 yang meningkat

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<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

secara signifikan yakni sebesar tiga kali lipat dibandingkan tahun-tahun sebelumnya.<sup>64</sup> Hal tersebut kemudian dinyatakan juga oleh Schraender, Hook dan Taylor yang berpendapat bahwa Jepang tidak melihat adanya faktor kesamaan ideologi dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya, hal tersebut kemudian membuat Jepang berbeda dengan dengan negara donor lain utamanya negara barat.<sup>65</sup>

Selain melihat dari adanya kesamaan sistem politik yang dianut oleh kedua negara, terdapat pula pertimbangan untuk melihat kondisi politik domestik dari negara penerima, dalam hal ini yakni Myanmar. Adanya proses demokratisasi di Myanmar juga berdampak pada dialokasikannya kembali *loans aid* kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2013, yang sebelumnya diberhentikan oleh pemerintah Jepang dan akan diaktifkan kembali apabila terdapat proses reformasi di negara tersebut.<sup>66</sup> Kebijakan bantuan luar negeri Jepang utamanya di kawasan Asia Tenggara pada masa pemerintahan Shizo Abe berfokus untuk mengeratkan hubungan antara Jepang dengan negara-negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara serta untuk mencapai kepentingan strategis maupun ekonomis yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan di kawasan tersebut.<sup>67</sup> Hal tersebut kemudian dapat dilihat melalui kondisi dari Myanmar pasca reformasi atau proses transisi memiliki berbagai permasalahan baik dalam perekonomian, sosial dan masih rentan terhadap

<sup>64</sup> Asplund, Andre & Marie Soderberg. 2017. Japanese Development Cooperation : The Making of an Aid Architecture Pivoting to Asia. Oxon : Routledge. Hal. 47.

<sup>65</sup> Schraeder, Hook and Taylor. 1988. Clarifying the Foreign Aid Puzzle : A Comparison of America, Japanese, French, and Swedish Aid Flows. World Politics Vol. 50, No. 2 (January, 1998 – PP. 294-323) : Cambridge University Press. Hal. 9. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.jstor.org/stable/25054039>> Pada Tanggal 10 September 2017 Pukul 10.55 WIB

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 48.

<sup>67</sup> Trinidad, Dennis D. 2017. Japan's Development Cooperation and Strategic Partnership with ASEAN : Quo Vadis ?. Hong Kong : International Studies Association (ISA). Hal. 26. Diakses Melalui <<http://web.isanet.org/Web/Conferences/HKU2017-s/Archive/c977b0cc-90f1-41d4-990c-51bba5f61b9d.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 09 September 2017 Pukul 17.28 WIB

konflik politik. Hal tersebut kemudian menjadi pertimbangan bagi Shinzo Abe untuk mengalokasikan serta mendampingi Myanmar dalam proses pembangunannya pasca reformasi politik di negara tersebut yang juga bertujuan untuk menjaga stabilitas baik di Myanmar maupun di kawasan Asia Tenggara.

#### 5.4.2 Values

Indikator selanjutnya adalah *values* yang berkaitan dengan upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor yakni Jepang untuk menyebarkan *values* yang diterapkannya kepada negara penerima dari bantuan luar negeri tersebut. Dalam menjalin hubungannya dengan negara lain, nilai yang dibawa oleh Jepang adalah nilai demokrasi liberal. Hal tersebut kemudian tercermin dari kebijakan luar negeri yang dikeluarkan oleh Jepang pada kepemimpinan Shinzo Abe di tahun 2006-2007 yakni *Arc of Freedom and Prosperity* yang menekankan komitmen Jepang terkait dengan demokrasi, HAM dan penegakan hukum baik dari kawasan Baltik hingga Asia Tenggara.<sup>68</sup>

Sebagai negara yang menerapkan demokrasi di sistem pemerintahannya, Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya memiliki keinginan untuk menyebarkan nilai tersebut ke negara penerimanya. Hal tersebut juga dapat terlihat melalui program-program dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang yang ditujukan untuk membantu sistem pemerintahan yang demokratis dan penegakan hukum di Myanmar. Selain itu adanya upaya penyebaran nilai tersebut juga dapat terlihat melalui komitmen Jepang dalam *Development Cooperation Charter*, yaitu :

*“With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values*

<sup>68</sup> Kliman, Daniel M. & Daniel Twining. 2014. Asia Paper Series : Japan’s Democracy Diplomacy. Washington DC : The German Marshall Fund. Hal. 3 .Diakses Melalui <[https://www.spf.org/media/upload/3\\_GMF\\_final.pdf](https://www.spf.org/media/upload/3_GMF_final.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 29 Agustus 2017 Pukul 13.11 WIB

*such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.*<sup>69</sup>

Berdasarkan pada poin tersebut, upaya yang untuk menyebarkan nilai yang dimiliki oleh negara donor ke negara penerima dinilai sangat penting untuk keefektifan dari alokasi bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan. Seperti adanya penyebaran nilai-nilai HAM dan upaya penegakkan hukum yang kemudian menjadi faktor penting bagi jalannya program-program bantuan luar negeri yang dilaksanakan oleh Jepang di Myanmar. Salah satu program yang dijalankan oleh Jepang di Myanmar adalah *The Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors* yang dijalankan pada tahun 2013-2016 dan bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas institusi maupun sumber daya manusia dari lembaga yudikatif maupun lembaga relevan lainnya serta mengimplementasikan undang-undang yang lebih kontemporer.<sup>70</sup>

Salah satu sektor yang menjadi fokus utama dari upaya *law enforcement* yang dilakukan oleh Jepang adalah sektor hukum ekonomi utamanya mengenai hukum perdata dan komersial, keuangan serta administrasi bea cukai. Sektor tersebut dinilai sebagai sektor yang butuh penanganan segera oleh Jepang, dikarenakan berkaitan dengan pengembangan bagi *platform* atau dasar bagi kegiatan bisnis Jepang di Myanmar.<sup>71</sup> Adanya upaya tersebut juga berkaitan dengan upaya Jepang untuk mendukung serta menyebarkan nilai *self-help efforts* atau

<sup>69</sup> Mofa Japan. Op. Cit., Hal. 6.

<sup>70</sup> JICA. 2014. Law, Justice and Development Week 2014 : Japan's Approach for Rule of Law Assistance – Implementation Process and Experience in Myanmar. Hal. 6. Diakses Melalui <[http://gwwweb.jica.go.jp/km/FSubject0401.nsf/3b8a2d403517ae4549256f2d002e1dcc/172563f227bf87c449257bc60010b4bb/\\$FILE/Knowledge%20Cafe.pdf](http://gwwweb.jica.go.jp/km/FSubject0401.nsf/3b8a2d403517ae4549256f2d002e1dcc/172563f227bf87c449257bc60010b4bb/$FILE/Knowledge%20Cafe.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 29 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.38 WIB

<sup>71</sup> Mofa Japan. 2013. Basic Policies on Legal Technical Assistance (Revised). Hal. 6. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.moj.go.jp/content/000115321.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 29 Agustus 2017 Pukul 1834 WIB



upaya bersama dalam hal ini yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dan Myanmar untuk mewujudkan adanya perekonomian yang mandiri melalui *human resources development* maupun perbaikan sarana atau peraturan yang berkaitan dengan upaya tersebut.<sup>72</sup> Dengan adanya program-program yang bertujuan untuk menyebarkan nilai-nilai yang dilakukan oleh Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya, maka indikator *values* yang terdapat dalam *ideology motives* dapat terpenuhi.

### 5.4.3 Democracy

Indikator selanjutnya yang terdapat dalam *ideology motives* adalah *democracy*, dalam *Aid Allocation Motives* yang dijelaskan oleh Maria Andersson suatu negara demokratis memiliki peranan yang penting untuk membantu masyarakat yang berada di negara lain dalam menerima maupun menerapkan nilai-nilai demokrasi. Dikarenakan demokrasi dianggap sebagai landasan atau dasar dari upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengurangi permasalahan kemiskinan dan mencegah terjadinya perang atau konflik.<sup>73</sup>

Myanmar merupakan salah satu negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara yang mengalami isolasi baik dalam hal politik maupun ekonominya selama beberapa dekade. Selanjutnya pada tahun 2008 mulai terjadi reformasi politik di Myanmar dengan diadopsinya konstitusi baru oleh pemerintahan Myanmar yang pada saat itu masih dipegang oleh pihak militer dan pada tahun 2010-2011 diikuti dengan adanya pemilihan umum di Myanmar yang memenangkan Thein Shien sebagai presiden Myanmar dari partai NLD.<sup>74</sup> Adanya proses reformasi tersebut kemudian

<sup>72</sup> Mofa Japan. Chapter 1 : The Track Record of Japan's ODA. Hal. 11. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000119315.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 09 September 2017 Pukul 16.56 WIB

<sup>73</sup> Andersson, Maria. Op. Cit., Hal. 27.

<sup>74</sup> Schoff, James L. Op. Cit., Hal. 3.

mendapatkan respon dari berbagai negara untuk memberikan bantuan serta sarannya, salah satunya adalah Jepang.

Terkait dengan proses demokratisasi di Myanmar, Jepang memiliki pendekatan yang berbeda apabila dibandingkan dengan negara lainnya yakni, Jepang memilih untuk menggunakan *flexible approach* yang bertujuan untuk memaksimalkan proses *engagement* dengan Myanmar dan peluang terkait ekonominya sedangkan negara lainnya seperti Amerika Serikat, Inggris dan Australia menggunakan pendekatan *democracy first* yang kemudian terkadang membatasi pilihannya.<sup>75</sup>

Pendekatan yang dilakukan oleh Jepang adalah pragmatis dan lebih memilih untuk memprioritaskan perihal stabilitas politik dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Myanmar dibandingkan dengan *democratic first approach*.<sup>76</sup> Hal tersebut kemudian dapat terlihat melalui proporsi dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang pada tahun 2011-2013 yakni, yang sebagian terfokus untuk proses *peace building* terkait dengan konflik etnis minoritas di Myanmar sebesar US\$ 1 milyar, pembangunan infrastruktur sosial dan ekonomi sebesar US\$ 31,4 milyar.<sup>77</sup>

Berdasarkan pada pemaparan diatas, sikap Jepang terkait dengan proses demokratisasi di Myanmar lebih memprioritaskan adanya dukungan dalam hal sosio-ekonomi dan memilih untuk menunggu serta mengamati proses demokratisasi tersebut. Selain itu Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya menghindari adanya penggunaan ungkapan *democracy support*.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 3.

<sup>76</sup> Ichihara, Maiko, Niranjana Sahoo & I Ketut Putra Erawan. 2016. Asian Support for Democracy Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<http://carnegieendowment.org/2016/10/19/asian-support-for-democracy-in-myanmar-pub-64875>> Pada Tanggal 30 Agustus 2017 Pukul 21.00 WIB

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

Sehingga berdasarkan fakta tersebut indikator *democracy* yang terdapat dalam *ideology motives* belum dapat terpenuhi.

#### 5.4.4 Human Rights

Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya sangat menjunjung tinggi nilai-nilai Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM). Hal tersebut kemudian dapat terlihat dalam *Development Cooperation Charter* yang menyatakan bahwa pemerintah Jepang berkomitmen untuk mempromosikan atau menegakkan nilai-nilai HAM di negara penerima bantuan luar negerinya.<sup>78</sup> Myanmar sebagai salah satu negara penerima bantuan luar negeri Jepang yang mengalami perang sipil berkepanjangan. Hal tersebut kemudian berdampak pada adanya konflik antara pihak militer Myanmar dengan kelompok bersenjata yang berasal dari berbagai etnis di Myanmar. Selanjutnya dalam konflik tersebut, pihak militer Myanmar terbukti telah melakukan pelanggaran kekerasan terhadap etnis minoritas yang berada di wilayah Kachin yang merupakan daerah konflik di Myanmar, tercatat hingga tahun 2011 terdapat 75.000 orang yang mengungsi akibat dari konflik tersebut.<sup>79</sup>

Menanggapi adanya permasalahan tersebut pemerintah Jepang mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya sebesar ¥ 40 milyar yang ditujukan untuk mengembangkan pembangunan infrastruktur perekonomian dan proses *peace building* di kawasan konflik etnis. Selain itu pada tahun 2016 kedua negara juga menandatangani adanya perjanjian terkait dengan penempatan sejumlah relawan Jepang atau *Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers* di Myanmar.<sup>80</sup> Upaya-upaya

<sup>78</sup> MOFA Japan. Op.Cit., Hal. 1.

<sup>79</sup> Human Rights Watch. 2012. Letter to Prime Minister Noda on Japan's Aid Relationship with Burma. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.hrw.org/news/2012/04/20/letter-prime-minister-noda-japans-aid-relationship-burma>> Pada Tanggal 10 September 2017 Pukul 18.14 WIB

<sup>80</sup> Japan Times. 2016. Abe Meets Suu Kyi, Extends ¥40 billion Aid Package to Myanmar's Ethnic Minorities. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/11/02/national/politics-diplomacy/abe->

tersebut bertujuan untuk menjaga stabilitas di kawasan konflik Myanmar dan memberikan akses atau kesempatan yang sama bagi masyarakat etnis minoritas di Myanmar melalui pengembangan sarana perekonomian di kawasan tersebut.

Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar memprioritaskan pada sektor perekonomian utamanya pembangunan sarana infrastruktur pasca reformasi politik di Myanmar, yang kemudian bertujuan untuk menciptakan iklim perekonomian yang lebih baik dan akan berimplikasi pada meningkatnya kesejahteraan masyarakat di Myanmar. Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jepang adalah melalui pendirian *Thilawa Special Economic Zone* (SEZ). Tetapi adanya proyek disebut dinilai telah melanggar nilai dari HAM yakni banyak masyarakat yang dipaksa untuk pindah dari wilayah tersebut dan tanpa diberikan bentuk kompensasi oleh pemerintah Myanmar. Akibat adanya permasalahan tersebut pemerintah Jepang dinilai telah lalai dan lepas tangan terhadap permasalahan tersebut.<sup>81</sup>

Selanjutnya sebagai respon dari bentuk kritik tersebut, pemerintah Jepang melakukan bentuk tanggung jawab sesuai dengan *JICA's Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations* yang menegaskan mengenai komitmen Jepang untuk permasalahan relokasi masyarakat yang berdasarkan pada standar internasional. Adapun pedoman tersebut menjelaskan bahwa hal-hal yang harus dilakukan dalam proses relokasi adalah perbaikan mata pencaharian masyarakat yang di relokasi, perbaikan situasi Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) dan adanya

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[extends-%C2%A540-billion-aid-deal-myanmar/#.WbUMA kjHIV](#)> Pada Tanggal 10 September 2017 Pukul 18.23 WIB

<sup>81</sup> PRI. 2014. Japanese Investment are Driving Human Right Abuses in Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.pri.org/stories/2014-04-03/japanese-investments-are-driving-human-rights-abuses-myanmar>> Pada Tanggal 10 September 2017 Pukul 22.31 WIB

komunikasi serta konsultasi bersama dengan masyarakat yang terkena dampak dari adanya relokasi tersebut.<sup>82</sup>

Adapun upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jepang adalah pemerintah Jepang mendelegasikan JICA untuk melakukan investigasi selama 5 bulan terkait AMDAL di wilayah proyek tersebut. Pada tahun 2014, hasil dari investigasi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah Jepang telah patuh terhadap pedoman relokasi tersebut.<sup>83</sup> Adapun program yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dalam relokasi tersebut adalah mendirikan sarana dan prasarana bagi wilayah pemukiman penduduk, peningkatan sarana drainase dan meningkatkan peluang lapangan pekerjaan utamanya yang bergerak di sektor pertanian dan sektor lainnya bagi masyarakat yang terkena dampak relokasi dari wilayah Thilawa.<sup>84</sup> Dengan adanya upaya yang ditujukan untuk mengatasi kasus pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia tersebut yang dilakukan melalui program-program yang dijalankan dalam alokasi bantuan luar negerinya, maka indikator *human rights* dalam *ideology motives* dapat terpenuhi.

## 5.5 Identity Motives

Motif selanjutnya adalah *identity motives* yang merupakan salah satu upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor untuk menunjukkan peran dan identitasnya kepada negara penerima melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya. Selanjutnya untuk melihat ada atau tidaknya *identity motives* dapat dilihat melalui tiga indikator yakni

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>83</sup> Donato, Cristina. 2017. Special Economic Zones and Human Rights Violations in Myanmar. Heinrich Boll Stiftung : Myanmar. Hal. 13. Diakses Melalui <[https://mm.boell.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2017/03/sez\\_and\\_hr\\_violations\\_in\\_myanmar\\_final.pdf](https://mm.boell.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2017/03/sez_and_hr_violations_in_myanmar_final.pdf)> Pada Tanggal 10 September 2017 Pukul 23.56 WIB

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 20.

*experience and knowledges, political aims dan international recognition* yang kemudian akan dianalisis melalui sub-bab berikut.

### 5.5.1 Experience and Knowledges

Jepang merupakan salah satu negara donor internasional yang kemudian tergabung dalam keanggotaan DAC-OECD, hal tersebut kemudian membuat Jepang memiliki pengalaman serta pengetahuan yang lebih terkait dengan pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri. Pada tahun 2015-2016, Jepang merupakan salah satu negara donor yang menempati peringkat 4 besar sebagai negara yang banyak mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya diantara member negara OECD lainnya.<sup>85</sup>

Berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan oleh OECD, pada tahun 2015 Jepang mengalokasikan sebesar 0,21% yang ditujukan untuk bantuan luar negeri dari total GNI.<sup>86</sup> Sebagai upaya untuk mempertahankan identitas tersebut, Jepang dalam bantuan luar negerinya banyak mengalokasikan pada sektor infrastruktur sosial maupun ekonomi.<sup>87</sup> Adapun bantuan yang diberikan berupa penyediaan sarana atau fasilitas penunjang perekonomian dan pemberian pelatihan atau edukasi bagi masyarakat di Myanmar.

Adapun upaya yang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah Jepang melalui kerjasama dengan pemerintah Myanmar adalah melalui penanaman investasi di sektor industri manufaktur yang kemudian akan berimplikasi pada bertambahnya lapangan pekerjaan dan penghasilan serta berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan

<sup>85</sup> Japan Times. 2017. Japan Ranked Fourth in 2016 for Development Assistance Spending : OECD. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/04/12/national/japan-ranked-fourth-2016-development-assistance-spending-oecd/#.WbaDkfkjHIV>> Pada Tanggal 11 September 2017 Pukul 20.00 WIB

<sup>86</sup> OECD. Aid Statistic by Donor, Recipient and Sektor : Donor View – Japan. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.oecd.org/statistics/datalab/oda-recipient-sector.htm>> Pada Tanggal 11 September 2017 Pukul 20.07 WIB

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*

permintaan produksi di sektor agrikultur dan perikanan. Adapun pendekatan yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jepang dalam upaya tersebut adalah *Urban-Rural Development Synergy Strategy* yang sesuai pada rencana 5 tahun yang disusun oleh pemerintah Myanmar.<sup>88</sup>

Dalam implementasi programnya Jepang memfokuskan pada 9 sektor yang kemudian akan menciptakan adanya *virtuous cycle* antara pembangunan di wilayah *urban* dan *rural*. Adapun 9 sektor tersebut adalah pembangunan infrastruktur dan agrikultur di wilayah *rural*, meningkatkan program pendidikan maupun pelatihan yang sesuai dengan *industrial policies*, pembangunan di sektor telekomunikasi, transportasi, keuangan, dan energi serta pengembangan di sektor industri atau manufaktur di wilayah *urban*.<sup>89</sup> Selain itu program tersebut juga berfokus pada adanya upaya untuk meningkatkan *basic education* dan *vocational training system* bagi masyarakat Myanmar yang akan berimplikasi pada meningkatnya kemampuan sumber daya manusia.<sup>90</sup>

Pemberian bantuan melalui program tersebut berkaitan dengan tujuan strategis Jepang yakni, *Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth*.<sup>91</sup> Hal ini juga kemudian sesuai dengan tujuan atau prioritas bantuan luar negeri Jepang di kawasan Asia Tenggara yang berfokus pada pembangunan infrastruktur yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan konektivitas maupun kesejahteraan baik secara kawasan maupun per negara.

*"development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and*

<sup>88</sup> MOFA Japan. Myanmar and Japan Cooperation. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000203092.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 12 September 2017 Pukul 00.06 WIB

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 2.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 5.

<sup>91</sup> MOFA Japan. *Op.Cit.*, Hal. 5.

*the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the "middle income trap" through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development.*"<sup>92</sup>

Upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jepang tersebut juga memiliki kontribusi untuk menyebarkan nilai-nilai yang dimiliki oleh Jepang ke negara penerima utamanya mengenai *self-help efforts* serta menumbuhkan adanya pemahaman bahwa Jepang merupakan negara yang memiliki peran dalam membangun atau membantu Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik.

Sehingga dalam alokasi bantuan luar negerinya terdapat upaya pemerintah Jepang untuk menciptakan hubungan yang baik melalui adanya *transfer knowledge* yang berkaitan dengan *development* kepada negara penerima yakni, Myanmar. Sehingga indikator *knowledge and experience* dalam *ideology motives* dapat terpenuhi.

### 5.5.2 Political Aims

Indikator selanjutnya adalah *political aims* yang merupakan upaya negara donor dalam merepresentasikan kepentingan politiknya melalui kebijakan alokasi bantuan luar negeri kepada negara penerima. Dalam hal ini dapat terlihat dari adanya perubahan dalam agenda kebijakan Jepang di kawasan Asia Tenggara pada periode kedua pemerintahan Shinzo Abe yang beralih dari pendekatan ekonomi-sosial ke pendekatan keamanan-politik. Adapun langkah yang dilakukan oleh Shinzo Abe dinilai lebih tegas atau absolut dibandingkan dengan era pemerintahan

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 8.



perdana meteri Jepang sebelumnya yakni, Noda Yoshihiko.<sup>93</sup> Selanjutnya pada tahun 2013, Shinzo Abe melakukan kunjungan ke 10 negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara dalam tahun pertama kepemimpinannya dan sekaligus merupakan hal pertama yang dilakukan oleh perdana menteri Jepang. Adanya kunjungan tersebut juga sebagai simbol bahwa kawasan Asia Tenggara merupakan salah satu kawasan yang penting bagi Jepang.<sup>94</sup>

Terdapat 3 fokus atau tujuan dari kebijakan luar negeri Jepang di kawasan Asia Tenggara yakni, (1) untuk mempertahankan *status-quo* terkait dengan konflik perebutan wilayah Laut Cina Selatan, (2) untuk membendung kekuatan China di kawasan Asia Tenggara dan selanjutnya (3) sebagai langkah untuk menciptakan kawasan Asia Tenggara yang stabil yang kemudian akan membawa keuntungan bagi Jepang dan mengembangkan pengaruh Jepang di kawasan Asia Tenggara.<sup>95</sup> Untuk mencapai ketiga tujuan tersebut terdapat beberapa poin yang dilakukan oleh Jepang, salah satunya adalah melalui *official development assistance*.

Salah satu kepentingan politik yang ingin di representasikan oleh Jepang melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya adalah untuk membendung kekuatan China baik di kawasan Asia Tenggara maupun di Myanmar. China dan Jepang merupakan salah satu negara kunci di kawasan Asia dan berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan oleh *International Monetary Fund* (IMF), China dan Jepang merupakan negara dengan jumlah GDP terbesar di kawasan Asia.<sup>96</sup> Selanjutnya kedua negara tersebut

<sup>93</sup> Nirmala, Mahar. 2016. Japan's New ASEAN Diplomacy : Strategic Goals, Patterns, and Potential Limitations Under the Abe Administration. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity* : Vol. 6, No. 12 – Pp 952-957. Hal. 952. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.ijssh.org/vol6/780-HS0067.pdf>> Pada Tanggal 12 September 2017 Pukul 21.25 WIB

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 952.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, Hal. 952-953.

<sup>96</sup> *Statistics Times*. 2016. List of Asian Countries by GDP : Year-2016 . Diakses Melalui <<http://statisticstimes.com/economy/asian-countries-by-gdp.php>> Pada Tanggal 18 September 2017 Pukul 17.27 WIB

juga memiliki sejarah hubungan yang panjang dengan negara-negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara, salah satunya adalah Myanmar. Jepang dan Myanmar sebelumnya memiliki hubungan yang sangat erat, kemudian hubungan kedua negara tersebut mengalami kemunduran dikarenakan adanya kudeta oleh pihak militer pada tahun 1988 dan diiringi dengan adanya kebijakan pemberhentian bantuan luar negeri oleh pemerintah Jepang dan donor lainnya. Setelah mundurnya Jepang dari Myanmar, kemudian China muncul sebagai negara pemain utama di Myanmar baik dalam sektor politik maupun ekonomi.<sup>97</sup>

Selanjutnya berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar dan diiringi dengan mundurnya junta militer dari pemerintahan Myanmar mendapatkan sambutan yang positif dari pihak Jepang dan pada saat yang bersamaan Myanmar juga memberikan isyarat bahwa akan mengurangi ketergantungannya dengan China, yang kemudian ditandai dengan adanya penundaan proyek Bendungan Myitsonne yang diadakan oleh China pada tahun 2011 dikarenakan adanya permasalahan lingkungan dan adanya protes anti-China di Myanmar.<sup>98</sup>

Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang untuk mendapatkan perannya kembali di Myanmar adalah melalui *development assistance* dan *corporate investment* yang bertujuan untuk menantang dominasi China di Myanmar.<sup>99</sup>

Selanjutnya pemerintah Jepang juga melakukan kerjasama dengan perusahaan terbesar di Jepang seperti Mitsubishi, Marubeni dan Sumitomo yang bekerjasama

<sup>97</sup> Stratfor. 2012. Assessments : Japan's Interest in Myanmar. Diakses Melalui <<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/japans-interest-myanmar>> Pada Tanggal 08 Oktober 2017 Pukul 18.38 WIB

<sup>98</sup> Financial Times. 2016. Japan Business & Finance : Japan Turns on the Charm in Myanmar in Effort to Counter China. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.ft.com/content/90c08c6a-3f72-11e6-8716-a4a71e8140b0?mhq5j=e6>> Pada Tanggal 08 Oktober 2017 Pukul 18.44 WIB

<sup>99</sup> New York Times. 2012. Asia : Long Reliant on China, Myanmar Now Turns to Japan. Diakses Melalui <<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/11/world/asia/long-reliant-on-china-myanmar-now-turns-to-japan-for-help.html>> Pada Tanggal 08 Oktober 2017 Pukul 19.09 WIB

dengan METI untuk menanamkan investasinya di Myanmar.<sup>100</sup> Untuk mendapatkan pengaruhnya kembali di Myanmar, Jepang juga turut aktif dalam membangun serta memperbaiki fasilitas umum yang berada di Myanmar seperti pembangunan sekolah, sistem transportasi dan infrastruktur listrik dan air.<sup>101</sup>

Dengan adanya kebijakan-kebijakan tersebut, Jepang ingin menunjukkan bahwa negaranya memiliki peran yang signifikan terhadap Myanmar dan sekaligus sebagai upaya untuk mengurangi dominasi China di Myanmar. Dengan demikian indikator *political aims* yang terdapat dalam *identity motives* dapat terpenuhi.

### 5.5.3 International Recognition

Indikator terakhir yang terdapat dalam *identity motives* adalah *international recognition* atau adanya upaya yang dilakukan oleh suatu negara untuk mendapatkan pengakuan dari pihak entitas internasional. Salah satu upaya untuk mendapatkan pengakuan tersebut adalah melalui bantuan luar negeri. Jepang merupakan salah satu negara donor yang telah berpengalaman dan berpengaruh terkait dengan pengalokasian bantuan luar negeri, terutama di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Seperti yang telah dijelaskan di indikator *experiences and knowledges*, pada tahun 2015-2016 Jepang menempati peringkat lima besar diantara negara anggota DAC-OECD lainnya sebagai negara yang terbanyak dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya.<sup>102</sup> Adanya fakta tersebut, kemudian dapat terlihat bahwa Jepang memiliki keinginan untuk mempertahankan kredibilitasnya di kancan internasional sebagai negara yang memiliki kontribusi terhadap negara penerima bantuan luar negerinya, terutama negara-negara yang terletak di kawasan Asia

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>102</sup> Japan Times. Loc. Cit.

Tenggara. Selain itu motif ini juga bertujuan untuk membentuk persepsi dari masyarakat di negara penerima khususnya Myanmar, bahwa Jepang merupakan negara yang memiliki kontribusi dan peranan penting di negaranya.

Selanjutnya Jepang juga berupaya untuk mendapatkan pengakuan dari pihak entitas internasional bahwa Jepang merupakan negara yang layak untuk menjadi anggota tetap Dewan Keamanan PBB. Hal ini bisa terlihat dari keterlibatan Jepang di PBB baik dari segi kontribusi keuangan bagi PBB, alokasi bantuan luar negerinya dan adanya dukungan kuat yang diberikan oleh Jepang terhadap upaya non-proliferasi dan *arms control*. Berdasarkan data statistik tahun 2013-2015 yang dikeluarkan oleh PBB, Jepang menempati peringkat kedua setelah Amerika Serikat sebagai negara yang paling banyak berkontribusi terhadap pembiayaan PBB yakni sebesar 10,83% dari nilai total keseluruhan pembiayaan PBB.<sup>103</sup> Hal tersebut juga dapat terlihat melalui *statement* yang diutarakan oleh perdana menteri Jepang, Shinzo Abe di sidang majelis umum PBB yang ke 70 pada tahun 2015 yakni :

*“The Japanese are a people who view, and will continue to view, the two letters “UN” as having a certain glimmer. Holding aloft the flag of “Proactive Contributor to Peace based on the principle of international cooperation,” Japan is determined to undertake Security Council reform in order to transform the United Nations into a body appropriate for the 21st century, and then, as a permanent member of the Security Council, carry out its responsibilities in making still greater contributions towards world peace and prosperity.”*<sup>104</sup>

<sup>103</sup> Japan Times, 2015. Politics : Japan Elected for Record 11th Time to UN Security Council Non-Permanent Seat. Diakses Melalui <<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/10/16/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-elected-record-11th-time-nonpermanent-unscc-member-ukraine-also-gets-seat/#.WcpJRfkjHIU>> Pada Tanggal 26 September 2017 Pukul 19.49 WIB

<sup>104</sup> Prime of Japan and His Cabinet. 2015. Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Seventieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Diakses Melalui <[http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97\\_abe/statement/201509/1213007\\_9928.html](http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201509/1213007_9928.html)> Pada Tanggal 26 September 2017 Pukul 23.41 WIB

Berdasarkan pada penjelasan diatas terlihat bahwa Jepang memiliki keinginan untuk mendapatkan peran sebagai anggota tetap dari anggota keamanan PBB, tercatat bahwa Jepang telah menjadi anggota anggota tidak tetap dewan keamanan PBB sebanyak 11<sup>105</sup> kali.<sup>106</sup> Selanjutnya Jepang menggunakan bantuan luar negerinya sebagai salah satu media untuk mendapatkan pengakuan internasional atas kontribusi yang telah dilakukan terhadap negara penerimanya dan sekaligus sebagai upaya untuk menciptakan kondisi internasional yang damai dan sejahtera. Sehingga berdasarkan hal telah dipaparkan diatas indikator *international recognition* yang terdapat dalam *identity motives* dapat terpenuhi.

## 5.6 Environment Motives

Motif selanjutnya adalah *environmental motives* yang merupakan upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara donor melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya untuk menciptakan kondisi lingkungan yang lebih baik di negara penerimanya serta sebagai salah satu bentuk tanggung jawab untuk mengatasi permasalahan lingkungan global. Untuk melihat ada atau tidaknya *environmental motives* dapat dilihat melalui dua indikator yakni *aid for better environment* dan *International responsibility* yang kemudian akan dianalisis melalui sub-bab berikut.

### 5.6.1 Aid For Better Environment

Indikator pertama yang terdapat dalam *environmental motives* adalah *aid for better environment* yang kemudian dapat diukur melalui adanya program atau

<sup>105</sup> Jepang terpilih menjadi anggota tidak tetap Dewan Keamanan PBB pada tahun : 1958-1959, 1966-1967, 1971-1972, 1975-1976, 1981-1982, 1987-1988, 1992-1993, 1997-1998, 2005-2006, 2009-2010 dan 2016-2017. Adapun masa berlakunya dari keanggotaan tersebut adalah 1 tahun. Diakses Melalui <[http://www.un.org/en/sc/inc/searchres\\_sc\\_members\\_english.asp?sc\\_members=191](http://www.un.org/en/sc/inc/searchres_sc_members_english.asp?sc_members=191)> Pada Tanggal 26 September 2017 Pukul 23.59 WIB

<sup>106</sup> *ibid.*

upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang untuk menciptakan kondisi lingkungan yang berkelanjutan di Myanmar. Berdasarkan nilai alokasi bantuan luar negeri atau ODA yang ditujukan untuk lingkungan berkelanjutan tidak mendapatkan proporsi yang cukup besar apabila dibandingkan dengan sektor lainnya seperti pembangunan infrastruktur dan sistem pemerintahan, pendidikan serta kesehatan.<sup>107</sup>

Selanjutnya dari data yang didapatkan oleh penulis, pada periode tahun 2012-2016 terdapat beberapa alokasi bantuan luar negeri yang diberikan melalui JICA oleh pemerintah Jepang kepada Myanmar untuk *project for mangrove rehabilitation plan for enhancement of disaster prevention* yang dilaksanakan di wilayah Ayeyawady Delta, proyek ini dilaksanakan pada tahun 2014-2017 yang bertujuan untuk memulihkan kembali fungsi dari hutan *mangrove* sebagai pencegahan dan mitigasi bencana. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut pemerintah Jepang melalui proyeknya melakukan penanaman kembali terhadap Hutan *magrove* Kadonkani seluas 1.154 ha. Proyek ini merupakan salah satu *major project* yang sedang dilaksanakan oleh JICA di Myanmar dengan nilai proyek sebesar US\$ 7,27 juta.<sup>108</sup>

Adapun upaya untuk mendukung kelestarian serta keberlanjutan lingkungan yang dilakukan oleh Jepang di Myanmar, bukan hanya terlibat dalam penyusunan kebijakan dan penguatan manajemen tetapi juga sudah secara langsung turun untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan tersebut. Tetapi sektor lingkungan masih belum menjadi prioritas bagi Jepang dalam alokasi bantuan luar negerinya ke Myanmar,

<sup>107</sup> Open Aid Data. Recipient Countries : Myanmar – All Sectors in Myanmar (2013). Diakses Melalui <[http://www.openaiddata.org/recipient\\_country/635/2013/](http://www.openaiddata.org/recipient_country/635/2013/)> Pada Tanggal 27 Agustus 2017 Pukul 13.30 WIB

<sup>108</sup> Mohinga. Project : Project for Mangrove Rehabilitation Plan for Enhancement of Disaster Prevention in Ayeyawady Delta. Diakses Melalui <<https://mohinga.info/en/profiles/activity/MM-FERD-ID29/>> Pada Tanggal 27 Agustus 2017 Pukul 14.05 WIB

hal tersebut dapat terlihat melalui masih minimnya alokasi bantuan yang ditujukan untuk sektor tersebut, sehingga indikator *aid for better environment* dalam *environmental motives* tidak dapat terpenuhi.

### 5.6.2 International Responsibility

Indikator terakhir dalam *environmental motives* adalah *international responsibility* yang kemudian bisa diartikan sebagai adanya bentuk kesadaran yang dilakukan oleh negara donor sebagai salah satu entitas internasional dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan global, utamanya mengenai isu lingkungan. Salah satu isu yang kini sedang menjadi perhatian global adalah mengenai *climate change* yang dianggap sebagai bentuk ancaman baru dan dibutuhkan adanya kerjasama dari berbagai pihak untuk menyelesaikan hal tersebut.

Bentuk tanggung jawab Jepang sebagai entitas internasional dapat terlihat melalui program-program dari bantuan luar negerinya yang bertujuan untuk menjaga kelestarian dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Hal tersebut kemudian dapat dijadikan sebuah tolak ukur mengenai ada atau tidaknya indikator *internastional responsibility* dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang. Hal tersebut juga bisa dilihat melalui *statement* perdana menteri Jepang yakni, Shinzo Abe dalam pidatonya saat melakukan kesepakatan *The Paris Agreement* pada tahun 2016 yang merupakan salah satu konvensi PBB mengenai isu *climate change*.

*“Japan will spare no effort in tackling the issue of global warming. My Cabinet will make global warming countermeasures a task of the highest priority. The Cabinet decided the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures this May which clarifies its strategic measures for climate change, with a view to implementing the long term goal set forth by the Paris Agreement. The Plan also paved the way for Japan’s own*

*national target of reducing greenhouse gas emission by 26% by fiscal year 2030. Japan will continue to work towards emission reduction at the national level by expanding a nationwide movement to reduce its emissions and to steadily achieve its goal. At the same time, Japan will proactively pursue the development of innovative technologies in the fields of the environment and energy so as to enable emission reduction without sacrificing economic growth. Japan will also utilize its environmental technology and experiences and steadily implement its commitment of implementing climate change-related assistance at the scale of 1.3 trillion yen in 2020 in developing countries, and will contribute to emission reduction worldwide.”<sup>109</sup>*

Dalam *statement* tersebut dapat terlihat bahwa Jepang memiliki komitmen untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan *climate change* melalui pembentukan *Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures* sebagai salah satu upaya untuk merealisasikan *long-term goals* dari *The Paris Agreement*. Selanjutnya pemerintah Jepang juga menargetkan untuk menurunkan emisinya hingga 30% pada tahun 2030 dan Jepang akan mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya sebesar US\$ 1,3 triliun yang ditujukan untuk *climate change assistance* bagi negara berkembang hingga tahun 2020.<sup>110</sup>

Salah satu implementasi dari komitmen tersebut juga dilaksanakan oleh Jepang di Myanmar, melalui penandatanganan *Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)* antara kedua negara tersebut pada tahun 2015 dan Myanmar menjadi negara ke 15 yang menandatangani kesepakatan tersebut.<sup>111</sup> Melalui kesepakatan tersebut, Jepang akan menerapkan penggunaan teknologi rendah karbon atau emisi dalam berbagai proyeknya yang berada di Myanmar sebagai solusi untuk mengurangi

<sup>109</sup> Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet. 2016. Speeches and Statement : Statement by the Prime Minister on the Acceptance of Paris Agreement. Diakses Melalui [http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97\\_abe/statement/201611/1219866\\_11019.html](http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201611/1219866_11019.html) Pada Tanggal 27 Agustus 2017 Pukul 16.28 WIB

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>111</sup> JCM Japan. Basic Concept of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). Diakses Melalui <https://www.jcm.go.jp/mm-jp/about> Pada Tanggal 27 Agustus 2017 Pukul 17.28 WIB



emisi gas rumah kaca di Myanmar.<sup>112</sup> Melalui mekanisme tersebut Jepang bukan hanya berkontribusi terhadap solusi dari permasalahan lingkungan dan energi, tetapi juga dalam isu mencegah *climate change* atau *global warming*. Berdasarkan pada penjelasan diatas bahwa Jepang memiliki peran dan berkontribusi dalam mengatasi permasalahan lingkungan global, hal tersebut dapat terlihat melalui *statement* maupun program yang dilaksanakan melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya. Sehingga indikator *international responsibility* dalam *environmental motives* dapat terpenuhi.



<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*

## BAB VI PENUTUP

### 1.1 Kesimpulan

Kondisi domestik dari Myanmar yang baru saja mengalami reformasi politik pada tahun 2010-2011 masih mengalami kondisi yang pasang surut utamanya dalam hal politik, ekonomi dan kondisi sosial masyarakatnya. Hal tersebut ditandai dengan adanya permasalahan kemiskinan, konflik antar etnis dan adanya ketimpangan dalam infrastruktur ekonomi. Menanggapi adanya permasalahan tersebut, Jepang sebagai negara donor banyak mengalokasikan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) yang ditujukan untuk membantu proses pembangunan baik dalam *hard* maupun *soft infrastructure* yang bertujuan untuk menciptakan stabilitas dan perdamaian pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik di Myanmar. Adapun tujuan utama alokasi ODA atau bantuan luar negeri yang dikemukakan oleh Jepang adalah untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan mendukung proses pembangunan di negara penerima bantuan luar negeri tersebut. Melalui penggunaan *Aid Allocation Motives* yang disusun oleh Maria Andersson, penulis melihat bahwa terdapat beberapa motif yang menjadi alasan atau dasar bagi Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya ke Myanmar.

Berdasarkan pada data dan analisis yang telah dipaparkan pada bab sebelumnya. Penulis menarik kesimpulan bahwa alokasi *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) dari Jepang kepada Myanmar pada tahun 2012-2016 terdapat beberapa motif yang dominan yakni, motif kemanusiaan, motif ekonomi, motif strategis dan motif identitas dikarenakan indikator-indikator yang terdapat dalam motif tersebut dapat terpenuhi.

Pada motif kemanusiaan terlihat bahwa adanya keinginan Jepang untuk mengurangi permasalahan kemiskinan dan adanya bentuk kepedulian Jepang terhadap Myanmar yang menjadi faktor bagi Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya. Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya selalu menekankan pada *humanitarian viewpoint* yang kemudian ditunjukkan dengan adanya program yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas masyarakat dan peningkatan sarana infrastruktur yang ditujukan untuk mendukung tercapainya tujuan tersebut. Selain itu pemerintah Jepang juga menunjukkan bentuk kepeduliannya melalui *statement* atau *speech act* yang diutarakannya.

Selanjutnya dalam penelitian ini, motif ekonomi juga terlihat sebagai alasan Jepang dalam mengalokasikan bantuan luar negerinya kepada Myanmar. Hal ini bisa terlihat melalui adanya semua indikator yang terdapat dalam motif ekonomi dapat terpenuhi. Terlihat bahwa terdapat peningkatan aktivitas perdagangan dan ekspor baik antara Jepang-Myanmar maupun Myanmar-Jepang. Selain itu juga terdapat peningkatan investasi yang dilakukan oleh Jepang di Myanmar, utamanya melalui pembentukan *Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)* yang merupakan zona ekonomi khusus pertama yang dibangun di Myanmar melalui bantuan pemerintah Jepang. Sehingga terpenuhinya kesemua indikator tersebut membuktikan bahwa Jepang memiliki motif ekonomi yang kuat terhadap Myanmar melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya.

Selanjutnya adalah pada motif strategis terlihat bahwa hampir dari semua indikator yang terdapat dalam motif strategis dapat memenuhi adanya motif dari alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang ke Myanmar, yang bertujuan untuk mempererat hubungan bilateral atau diplomatik dari kedua negara yang kemudian diwujudkan

dengan adanya *debt relief* dan berbagai perjanjian yang disepakati oleh kedua negara. Dengan demikian motif strategis yang terdapat dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri juga menunjukkan adanya kapasitas yang dimiliki oleh Jepang sebagai negara donor terbesar bagi Myanmar yang berupaya untuk mempererat hubungan bilateralnya melalui alokasi bantuan luar negerinya.

Selanjutnya yang terakhir adalah adanya motif identitas yang terlihat dominan dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang ke Myanmar. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan adanya fakta bahwa Jepang merupakan negara donor terbesar bagi Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik tahun 2010-2011. Hal tersebut kemudian menjadikan Jepang sebagai negara yang memiliki peran bagi Myanmar pasca berlangsungnya reformasi politik baik melalui alokasi bantuan luar negeri dan juga melalui *transfer knowledge*. Selain itu, Jepang juga memiliki kepentingan politis utamanya untuk menyeimbangkan kekuatan China baik di kawasan Asia Tenggara maupun Myanmar. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa, motif identitas juga berfungsi untuk menunjukkan bahwa Jepang memiliki kapasitas atau peran yang signifikan bagi negara penerima bantuan luar negerinya.

## 6.2 Saran

Penulis menyadari bahwa penelitian ini masih jauh dari kata sempurna. Oleh karena itu, penulis akan memberikan beberapa saran yang ditujukan bagi peneliti-peneliti selanjutnya yang akan melakukan penelitian dengan tema maupun kasus yang sama antara lain adalah :

1. Konsep *Aid Allocation Motives* yang dimiliki oleh Maria Andersson yang penulis gunakan untuk membahas atau diaplikasikan pada studi kasus yang penulis ambil, mengacu pada alokasi bantuan luar negeri yang dilakukan

oleh Swedia yang merupakan negara dengan sistem politik demokrasi kepada negara penerimanya. Sehingga bagi penelitian selanjutnya yang mengambil subjek negara dengan sistem politik yang berbeda dengan Swedia diharapkan dapat mengkaji secara lebih dalam dari konsep tersebut atau menambahkan konsep lainnya untuk kemudian dapat menyempurnakan analisis dalam penelitiannya.

2. Pada penelitian ini penulis bertujuan untuk mencari mengenai motif dalam alokasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang kepada Myanmar. Untuk penelitian selanjutnya kemudian penulis menyarankan untuk melakukan penelitian dengan subyek negara yang sama tetapi dengan ruang lingkup penelitian atau kajian berbeda baik itu mengenai implementasi maupun efektivitas dari alokasi bantuan luar negeri tersebut.

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## DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

**Lampiran I :** Joint Statement Between Japan and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar – New Foundation for Mutual Friendship

**Lampiran II :** Japan’s *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) Disbursements on 2009-2014 (Source : MOFA Japan & DAC-OECD)



Cabinet decision on the Development Cooperation Charter

February 10, 2015

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter, decided by the Cabinet in 1992 and revised in 2003, has been the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy.

Currently, as it commemorates the 60th anniversary of its ODA, Japan and the international community are at a major crossroads. In this new era, Japan must strongly lead the international community, as a nation that contributes even more proactively to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community from the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, while continuing to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation. This is also a juncture at which Japan's ODA activities should further evolve so as to strengthen further its role as an equal partner of developing countries in the joint efforts to address challenges facing the international community.

In the international community today, a huge amount of private funding flows to the developing countries, and various actors including the private sector, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are involved in global activities. These actors play important roles in dealing with development challenges and promoting sustainable growth in developing countries. Under these circumstances, Japan needs to address such development challenges not only through ODA but also by mobilizing various other resources.

Based on this recognition, the Government of Japan revises the ODA Charter and hereby establishes the Development Cooperation Charter, also bearing in mind the National Security Strategy decided by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013.

For the purpose of this Charter, the term "development cooperation" refers to "international cooperation activities that are conducted by the government and its affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions." In this connection, "development" in this Charter is used in a broader sense rather than in the narrow sense; it also encompasses such activities as peacebuilding and governance, promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Such development cooperation needs to enhance synergetic effects for development through strengthened collaboration with other funding and activities of the Government of Japan and its affiliated agencies such as Other Official Flows (OOFs) and United Nations Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) as well as with private funding and activities whose objective is development or which contribute to development (i.e., funding and activities of various entities such as the private sector, local governments and NGOs).

**Development Cooperation Charter**  
**-For peace, prosperity and a better future for everyone-**

At present the international community is in the midst of a transformation. It is experiencing changes in the global power balance on an unprecedented scale, an expansion of international economic activity due to rapid progress in globalization and technological innovation, deepening interdependency, and the growing influence of various non-state actors. Against this background, all kinds of risks in every part of the world can have a direct negative impact on the peace, stability and prosperity of the world including Japan. These risks range from transboundary challenges such as environmental issues and climate change, water-related issues, natural disasters, food crises and hunger, energy issues, and infectious disease, threats to the peace and stability of the international community such as international terrorism, transnational organized crimes, and piracy, to humanitarian issues in fragile states, regional conflicts, and political instability. In addition, as emerging and developing countries are taking on more economic importance, economic growth in these countries will affect the course of the growth of the global economy. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in these countries is thus essential for the stable growth of the global economy as a whole. Furthermore, in light of Japan's current economic and social situation, deepening its cooperative relations with the international community including the emerging and developing countries and tapping into their vigor are the keys to its own sustainable prosperity. Amid all these changes, a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community is increasingly intertwined with the national interests of Japan. To secure its national interests, it is essential for Japan, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, to work together with the international community including developing countries to address global challenges.

The development challenges confronting the world have also changed significantly. While many countries, notably emerging countries, achieved progress in development, even such countries are experiencing problems such as political and economic instability owing to poor governance and other factors, internal disparities, sustainability issues, and the "middle income trap." Furthermore, countries such as small island countries have particular vulnerability and other issues that have emerged which cannot be assessed by income levels alone. In addition, countries are being left behind in terms of growth due to various vulnerabilities resulting from internal conflicts and political instability as well as their geological and climate conditions. To overcome such vulnerabilities, these countries are urgently in need not only of humanitarian assistance but also securing the stable foundations of development such as peace, stability, rule of law, governance and democratization, as well as setting in motion the process of development. In addition, in context of inclusive development that leaves no one behind, it is important to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders in society including women participate in every phase of development. As such, the world is facing more diverse and complex challenges. These challenges are increasingly widespread, transcending national borders as the world is increasingly globalized. In the world faced with such difficult challenges, individual countries are required more than ever to exercise ingenuity and take action.

**I. Philosophy**

Bearing in mind the recognition described above, Japan will implement development cooperation, that is, "international cooperation activities conducted by the government and its

affiliated agencies for the main purpose of development in developing regions", based on the philosophy described below.

#### (1) Objectives of development cooperation

Japan recognizes that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. Since 1954, when it joined the Colombo Plan, Japan has consistently sought peace and prosperity of the international community, supported the development efforts of developing countries through development cooperation that centers on its official development assistance (ODA), and made efforts to solve global issues. This embodies the basic stance of Japan to earnestly tackle challenges facing the international community as a responsible major player. Many years of Japan's steady down-to-earth efforts to this end has won the respect and confidence of the international community, which expects Japan to play a more proactive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.

Japan overcame a range of problems and realized a period of high economic growth and a peaceful stable society with a small economic disparity to become the first developed country in Asia. At the same time, Japan has taken advantage of its philosophy in development cooperation, experience and expertise to deliver distinctive cooperation to Asian and other countries to support their economic growth. In these processes, it has experienced many successes and failures, and has accumulated a wealth of experience, expertise and lessons learned. The experience, expertise and lessons thus learned are not limited to those from the postwar high-growth period but also those from addressing present challenges such as declining and aging population, and reconstruction after the earthquake. Such experience, expertise and lessons learned contribute to addressing development challenges facing the world today, and the international community also has high expectations in this regard.

Bearing in mind the expectations of the international community, Japan, as a responsible major player in the world, will contribute more actively and exert strong leadership in addressing challenges facing the international community - especially development challenges and humanitarian concerns. Doing so is of great significance from the perspective of solidifying the confidence that the international community has in Japan.

In today's international community, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure peace and prosperity by itself. Under such circumstances, the path Japan should take to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society lies in a serious effort to tackle various global challenges in cooperation with the international community, including developing countries, for a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community, and, in this process, to build solid and constructive relationships with various actors in the international community. Development cooperation provides one of the most important means for Japan in its agile implementation of such diplomacy; it carries significance as an "investment for the future."

Based on this recognition, Japan will promote development cooperation in order to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Such cooperation will also lead to ensuring Japan's national interests such as maintaining its peace and security, achieving further prosperity, realizing an international environment that provides stability, transparency and predictability, and maintaining and protecting an international order based on universal values.

In the present international community, various actors including private companies, local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an increasingly important role in addressing development challenges and supporting sustained growth of developing countries. It is therefore important to mobilize a wider range of resources that are not limited to ODA. In this context, ODA, as the core of various activities that contribute to development, will serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources in cooperation with various funds and actors and, by extension, as an engine for various activities aimed at securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

## (2) Basic policies

Japan's development cooperation for the objectives described above should be based on the philosophy that has been formed over its long history and should be further developed. In this context, the directions for development cooperation are defined as basic policies below:

### **A. Contributing to peace and prosperity through cooperation for non-military purposes**

Japan's development cooperation has contributed to peace and prosperity of the world through cooperation for non-military purposes, which is one of the most suitable modalities for international contribution. Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan's development cooperation has been highly regarded by the international community as an embodiment of the country's sincere aspirations for peace and prosperity of the international community. Japan will continue to uphold this policy and comply with the principle of avoiding any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts, in proactively contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

### **B. Promoting human security**

Human security - a concept that pursues the right of individuals to live happily and in dignity, free from fear and want, through their protection and empowerment - is the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of Japan's development cooperation. Japan will thus focus its development cooperation on individuals - especially those liable to be vulnerable such as children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally-displaced persons, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples - and provide cooperation for their protection and empowerment so as to realize human security. At the same time, Japan will make efforts so that this basic policy will be understood and accepted widely among its partner countries, thereby mainstreaming the concept even further in the international community. Likewise, from the standpoint of its people-centered approach, Japan will also proactively contribute to promoting basic human rights, including women's rights.

### **C. Cooperation aimed at self-reliant development through assistance for self-help efforts as well as dialogue and collaboration based on Japan's experience and expertise**

In its development cooperation, Japan has maintained the spirit of jointly creating things that suit partner countries while respecting ownership, intentions and intrinsic characteristics of the country concerned based on a field-oriented approach through dialogue and collaboration. It has also maintained the approach of building reciprocal relationships with developing countries in which both sides learn from each other and grow and develop together. These are some of the good traditions of Japan's cooperation which have supported self-help efforts of developing countries and aimed at future self-reliant development. On the basis of these traditions, Japan will continue to provide cooperation aimed at developing countries'

self-reliant development by emphasizing their own initiatives and self-help efforts as well as further deepening dialogue and collaboration with them while taking advantage of Japan's experience and expertise. In these processes, Japan will attach importance to building the foundations of self-help efforts and self-reliant development such as human resources, socio-economic infrastructure, regulations and institutions. It will also go beyond waiting for requests from partner countries by focusing on dialogue and collaboration with diverse actors not limited to governments and regional agencies of these countries, including proactively presenting proposals while giving full consideration to policies, programs and institutions related to development in the country concerned.

## **II. Priority policies**

### **(1) Priority issues**

In line with the philosophy described above, Japan sets out the following priority issues for development cooperation, while taking note of the inter-relationships between them, in order to deal with development challenges that are becoming more diverse, complex and broadly based, and also to achieve peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

#### **A. "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth**

The world's poor population is still large in number, and reducing poverty, especially eradicating absolute poverty, is the most fundamental development challenge. Especially as regards fragile states that have not been able to grasp the opportunities for development for different reasons and as regards people in vulnerable situations, it is important to provide both assistance from a humanitarian point of view and assistance designed to set the development process in motion and overcome vulnerability.

At the same time, in order to resolve the poverty issue in a sustainable manner, it is essential to achieve economic growth through human resources development, infrastructure development and establishment of regulations and institutions as well as the growth of the private sector enabled by the aforementioned actions, which are aimed at self-reliant development of developing countries. However, such growth should not be merely quantitative in nature, given that some of the countries that have achieved a measure of economic growth face challenges such as widening disparities, sustainability issues, inadequate social development, and political and economic instability. Rather, it should be "quality growth". Such growth is *inclusive* in that the fruits of growth are shared within society as a whole, leaving no one behind. It is *sustainable* over generations in terms of consideration to, among other aspects, harmony with the environment, sustained socioeconomic growth, and addressing global warming. And it is *resilient*, able to withstand and recover from economic crises, natural disasters and other shocks. These are some of the challenges Japan has tackled in its postwar history. Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth.

From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the

same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence.

### **B. Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society**

Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society.

The establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women's rights constitute the basis for effective, efficient and stable economic and social activities, and thereby support social and economic development. They also hold the key to realizing an equitable and inclusive society including reducing disparities. Japan will thus provide the necessary assistance in such areas as: development of legal and judicial systems that involves the development of positive law and the training of legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders; development of economic and social systems; improvements in governance which include the training of civil servants and institutional capacity building for anti-corruption and other purposes; development of a democratic political structure including an electoral system; and democratization process with a focus on the media and education for democracy.

Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for nation-building and development. Accordingly, Japan will comprehensively address a wide range of factors causing conflict and instability, including poverty. It will also provide seamless assistance for peacebuilding from conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian assistance in the conflict situation, and promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage. Such assistance will address a range of needs such as: humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally-displaced persons; protection and participation of women and the socially vulnerable; reconstruction of social and human capital; the restoration of governance functions based on a trusting relationship between the government and the public; the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance and the collection of small arms; and the restoration of public order. In natural disasters and other emergencies, Japan will provide prompt assistance taking into account longer-term recovery and reconstruction. In view of the fact that threats to stability and security can hamper socio-economic development, Japan will also provide assistance to enhance capacities in developing countries such as: the capacity of law enforcement authorities including capabilities to ensure maritime safety; the capacity of security authorities including capabilities to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime including drug trafficking and trafficking in persons; and the capacity of developing countries in relation to global commons such as seas, outer space, and cyberspace.

### **C. Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges**

Transboundary challenges facing humanity include environmental issues and climate change, water related issues, major natural disasters, infectious diseases, food issues, and energy issues. These challenges significantly affect not only developing countries but also the international community as a whole, causing damage to many people with particularly serious impact likely on the poor and other vulnerable people.

These global challenges cannot be dealt with by a single country and require united efforts at the regional level or by the international community as a whole. Taking full account of the international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions regarding these goals, Japan will take the lead in addressing these challenges including through participation in the formulation of international goals and guidelines and active efforts to achieve these goals. Through these efforts, Japan will seek to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient international community.

In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

#### (2) Priority policy issues by region

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and broader-based development challenges and the progress in globalization in the international community today, it is necessary to implement cooperation that cater to the needs and characteristics of each region while maintaining a global perspective. Bearing in mind the priority policy issues for each region mentioned below, Japan will provide more focused cooperation in a strategic, effective and agile manner while coping flexibly with ever changing situations. In this process, attention will be paid to the increasing relevance of recent developments such as: moves toward regional integration such as establishment of regional communities; efforts to address trans-boundary issues at the regional level; efforts toward greater-area development; efforts to strengthen inter-regional connectivity; and increasing connectivity among regions. In addition, Japan will extend necessary cooperation to countries based on their actual development needs and affordability. These include countries that despite progress in development, are laden with challenges that hamper sustained economic growth, notably the so-called "middle income trap," as well as with development challenges including global challenges such as exposure to natural disasters, infectious diseases, and environmental issues and climate change; small island countries and others that are faced with special vulnerabilities despite having attained a certain level of per capita income.

Asia is a region that has a close relationship with Japan and high relevance to its security and prosperity. With this recognition, Japan will extend development cooperation to the region.

Particularly with respect to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Japan will support the establishment of the ASEAN Community as well as the comprehensive and sustained development of ASEAN as a whole. This will include a focus on the



development of both physical and non-physical infrastructure including that which is needed for strengthening connectivity and the reduction of disparities both within the region and within individual countries. Japan will specifically strengthen assistance to the Mekong region as well as continue its assistance to countries that have already achieved a certain level of economic growth to keep them from being caught in the "middle income trap" through assistance to promote increased productivity and technical innovations such as human resources development. At the same time, priority will be attached to assistance that raises disaster risk reduction and disaster relief capabilities and promotes the rule of law, which constitutes the basis for stable economic and social activities. Japan will also promote cooperation with ASEAN as a regional organization to support united efforts to tackle its challenges.

With respect to South Asia, Japan will support regional stability and the fulfillment of a variety of level of regional potential. This will involve cooperation for building the foundations for economic development through growth, including cooperation on improving trade and investment climate especially by developing infrastructure and strengthening connectivity in the Asian region. Japan will also extend cooperation on basic human needs such as health care, sanitation and education, and on socio-economic infrastructure development for narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

With respect to Central Asia and the Caucasus, Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions, while taking into consideration the disparities within the region.

With respect to Africa, Japan will provide assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through the process of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) so that Africa's remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. Japan will take particular note of Africa's initiatives toward regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Meanwhile, Africa still has countries that are prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges. Bearing this in mind, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view towards establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges in the region.

The Middle East is an important region not only for Japan but also for the international community as a whole in terms of peace, stability and stable energy supply. With a view to proactively contributing to the peace and stability of the region and to the coexistence and mutual prosperity of Japan and the Middle East, necessary assistance will be provided to address challenges such as peacebuilding, reducing disparity and human resources development.

With respect to Central and Eastern Europe, Japan will support the moves toward the integration of Europe, which shares universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, by providing assistance necessary to this end.

With respect to Latin America, Japan will provide assistance to foster an environment more conducive to economic development through trade and investment among others, and to extend necessary cooperation against a backdrop of internal disparities which exist even in

countries that have achieved considerable progress in development. Consideration will be given to the presence of ethnic Japanese (“*Nikkei*”) communities in the region, which serves as a strong bond between Japan and the region.

With respect to small island countries in Oceania, the Caribbean and other regions also have vulnerabilities that are peculiar to small island countries. They are also faced with the challenge of coping with the effects of global environmental problems including: water scarcity, damage due to sea level rise and natural disasters associated with climate change. Japan will provide assistance based on individual development needs while bearing in mind the peculiarities of small island countries.

### **III. Implementation**

#### **(1) Implementation principles**

Efforts will be made to implement development cooperation effectively and efficiently, while taking into account international discussion including on development effectiveness, so as to obtain maximum effect towards realizing the philosophy and implementing the priority policies described above. It is also necessary to give full consideration to the impacts of cooperation to the recipient countries and societies, and to the appropriateness of cooperation. Based on such considerations, Japan will implement development cooperation in accordance with the following principles.

#### **A. Principles for effective and efficient development cooperation**

##### **(a) A more strategic approach**

A more strategic approach should be taken to maximize the impact of Japan's development cooperation. In other words, it is important for the government and implementing agencies to work as one – in cooperation with diverse stakeholders – and to mobilize various resources available to Japan. It is also important to engage in the development cooperation cycle of policymaking, implementation and evaluation in an integrated manner.

On policymaking, it is necessary to fully recognize that development cooperation is one of the most important tools of Japan's foreign policy, which calls for strategic and agile responses to ever-changing international affairs. With this recognition, Japan will formulate strategic and effective policies and goals concerning development cooperation, prioritizing as appropriate, based on its foreign policy. In the process, Japan will thoroughly assess diverse factors such as: the state of affairs in the international community including developing countries; the development policies and programs of developing countries; and the strategic importance of the recipient country and the development challenges being addressed in relation to Japan. In addition, for the purpose of clarifying its development cooperation policies, thematic policies, regional policies, and country policies will be structured under this Charter.

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will enhance synergies between ODA and non-ODA finance/cooperation so as to make the most of resources of the government and its affiliated agencies. Furthermore, from the standpoint of its foreign policy and more effective and efficient development cooperation, Japan will organically combine technical cooperation, loan assistance and grant aid. It will also strive to increase the speed of implementation, improve related systems and operate them flexibly.

In the light of the importance of evaluation not only for improving effectiveness and efficiency but for accountability to the public, Japan will conduct evaluations at the policy and program/project levels and feed the results back to the decision-making and program/project

implementation processes. Such evaluations, while focusing on outcomes, will take into account the peculiarities and conditions of the recipients. Efforts will be made to undertake evaluation from a diplomatic point of view as well.

(b) Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's strengths

Japan's human resources, expertise, advanced technology and systems today were developed in the process of overcoming various challenges as it underwent high economic growth and rapid demographic changes. These assets can be beneficial for developing countries in addressing similar challenges, both present and future; in fact, expectations for Japan are high in this regard. In implementing development cooperation, Japan will proactively adopt proposals from various actors in the private and other sectors. It will also work with universities and research institutions to make good use of their expertise and seek out their untapped capabilities. Japan's assistance in infrastructure development will not be limited to constructing physical infrastructure. It will also address the non-physical aspects that encompass developing systems for operating and maintaining such infrastructure as well as human resources development and institution building. Such an integrated approach will enable active utilization of Japan's experience and expertise. In addition, given that Japan's distinctive characteristics such as Japanese values and occupational culture are highly regarded by the international community, it will take into account the possibility of utilizing its soft power including the Japanese language.

(c) Proactive contribution to international discussions

Japan will strive to make its development cooperation policies better understood by the international community, and for this purpose, categorize the experiences and expertise gained in its development cooperation. To ensure that Japan's policies are adequately reflected in the process of shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to relevant discussions at the United Nations, international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and other international frameworks.

**B. Principles for securing the appropriateness of development cooperation**

So as to secure the appropriateness of its development cooperation policies and individual programs/projects and to give consideration to the various impacts of such cooperation on the recipient countries and societies, Japan's development cooperation will be provided in accordance with the principles described below, and by comprehensively taking into account developing countries' development needs and socio-economic conditions, as well as Japan's bilateral relations with each recipient country.

(a) Situation regarding consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights

Japan will pay adequate attention to the situation in the recipient countries regarding the process of democratization, the rule of law and the protection of basic human rights, with a view to promoting the consolidation of democratization, the rule of law and the respect for basic human rights.

(b) Avoidance of any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

Japan will avoid any use of development cooperation for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts. In case the armed forces or members of the armed forces in

recipient countries are involved in development cooperation for non-military purposes such as public welfare or disaster-relief purposes, such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of their substantive relevance.

(c) Situation regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, export and import of arms, etc.

Japan will pay close attention to the situation in recipient countries regarding military expenditures, development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, and export and import of arms, etc. This is done with a view to maintaining international peace and stability including the prevention of terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and based on the position that developing countries should allocate their resources appropriately and preferentially for their own socio-economic development.

(d) Impact of development on the environment and climate change

In order to make development compatible with the environment and to achieve sustainable development, Japan will give thorough consideration to the impact of development on the environment and climate change, and implement development cooperation which takes full account of the environment.

(e) Ensuring equity and consideration to the socially vulnerable

In implementing development cooperation, Japan will pay full attention to the social impact and give full consideration to ensuring equity, while making efforts for participation of wide-ranging stakeholders in every phase of development cooperation, with a view to reducing disparities and in consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

(f) Promoting women's participation

In the context of gender equality and greater role of women in development, Japan will encourage the participation of women at every phase of development cooperation and be more proactive in ensuring that women share equitably in the fruits of development, while giving consideration to the possible vulnerabilities of women and their special needs.

(g) Preventing fraud and corruption

It is necessary to prevent fraud and corruption in implementing development cooperation. While taking measures to encourage establishment of a compliance system by bid winners, Japan will work with recipient countries to create an environment conducive to preventing fraud and corruption, including the strengthening of governance in these countries. In this context, Japan will ensure adherence to appropriate procedures and strive to ensure transparency in the implementation process.

(h) Security and safety of development cooperation personnel

In order to ensure security and safety of development cooperation personnel, Japan will pay adequate attention to strengthening security and safety management capacity, gathering security information, taking security measures, and ensuring safety of workers in construction sites. Particularly in relation to assistance in politically unstable or unsafe areas such as assistance for peacebuilding, special security measures and arrangements will be implemented.

(2) Implementation arrangements

In view of the increasingly diverse, complex, and wider-based development challenges as well as the increasingly diverse development actors and development-related funds, Japan will strive to improve the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies, strengthen collaboration at different levels, and reinforce the foundations for sustained implementation of development cooperation.

#### **A. Improvement of the implementation architecture of the government and the implementing agencies**

In implementing its development cooperation, the government will improve collaboration among the relevant ministries and agencies, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as a hub in charge of coordinating the planning of development cooperation policies. It will also ensure close collaboration between the government, which is responsible for planning policies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is responsible for implementation. At the same time, the government and JICA will further strive to develop the capacities of these organizations as well as to improve relevant systems and institutions, while clarifying the division of their roles and responsibilities. Especially to improve the competitiveness of its development cooperation, the government and JICA will address issues such as agility, expertise, knowledge accumulation, research capacity, reinforcement of the functions of offices abroad, human resources development and arrangements for emergency humanitarian relief. Consideration will be given to the role of JICA domestic offices as a node for various actors, including companies, NGOs, local governments, universities and research institutions, and the public at large.

#### **B. Strengthening partnerships**

In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

##### **(a) Public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments**

Official funds including ODA will continue to play an important role in the development of developing countries. However, given that private flows currently far exceed official flows into developing countries, adequate consideration should be given to the fact that activities of the private sector now serve as a powerful engine for economic growth of developing countries. In Asia, hard (physical) and soft (non-physical) basic infrastructure built with development cooperation has contributed to improving the investment climate. Development cooperation's role as a catalyst promoted private investment, which in turn has led to economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient countries. It is important to recognize that, through these processes, Asia has developed into an important market and investment destination for Japanese private companies, and therefore, an extremely important region for the Japanese economy. In addition, experience and expertise of Japanese local governments play an increasingly significant role in addressing many of the challenges facing developing countries.

In light of the above, the government will promote development cooperation through public-private partnerships and partnerships with local governments utilizing the resources of

the private sector and local governments and promoting private-led growth, in order to support economic development of developing countries more vigorously and effectively and to enable such development to lead to robust growth of the Japanese economy. Specifically, partnerships with Japanese companies including small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments, universities and research institutions, and other actors will be strengthened in order to implement cooperation aimed at creating an environment conducive to the promotion of trade and investment among others in such areas as human resources development, development of legislation and institutions, and development of infrastructure and relevant systems from planning to implementation phases in a consistent manner.

In promoting public-private partnerships, Japan's development cooperation will seek to serve as a catalyst for expanding economic activities, while utilizing excellent technology and expertise, and ample funds of the private sector for addressing the challenges faced by developing countries. In addition, taking full account of the priority policies of development cooperation described earlier, Japan will give consideration to ensuring inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth as well as promoting capacity building so that private investment that is made along with development cooperation will contribute to "quality growth" in developing countries.

(b) Coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance and international peace cooperation

In the context of increasingly severe and frequent disasters, there is plenty of scope for contribution by Japan, a country known for its disaster risk reduction. For effective implementation of disaster relief and other emergency humanitarian assistance, coordination with international organizations, NGOs and other actors that have relevant expertise will be strengthened.

In addition, Japan will continue to promote coordination with international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) to maximize their effective implementation.

(c) Partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

With their expertise, impartiality and wide networks, international organizations can implement effective and efficient cooperation in sectors or regions that are less accessible in bilateral cooperation and by taking advantage of their distinctive characteristics. Such multilateral cooperation can bring about synergies if combined with bilateral cooperation. Japan will therefore continue its proactive collaboration with international organizations in such areas as humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, governance and global issues. In addition, in view of the role played by international organizations in shaping philosophy and trends in international development cooperation, Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, will strive to increase its influence and presence in international organizations and, by extension, the international community so that it can play a leading role in creating international norms. Furthermore, Japan will hold regular consultations with individual international organizations for policy coordination to create synergies with bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to ensuring accountability to the public as regards the impacts and evaluation of development cooperation through international organizations.

Japan will also reinforce its partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations in view of the trend towards regional integration and the importance of a transboundary approach at the regional level.

(d) Partnerships with donors, emerging countries and other actors

Like Japan, other donors have accumulated experience and expertise over many years of their development cooperation. Donor partnerships are required for greater development effectiveness. From this perspective, Japan will continue to promote partnerships with other donors in development cooperation to maximize its effectiveness, bearing in mind the perspective of its foreign policy.

In implementing development cooperation, it is also important to take advantage of expertise, human resources and their networks, and other assets that have been accumulated in the recipient countries during the many years of Japan's development cooperation. Japan's triangular cooperation involving emerging and other countries capitalizes on such assets. In view of the high regard held by the international community, Japan will continue to promote triangular cooperation.

(e) Partnerships with the civil society

Partnerships with the civil society in and outside of Japan, including NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and private foundations, are important both for greater cooperation effectiveness and for the equitable and stable development of the recipient countries as they can accurately assess varying views and needs on the ground and take timely flexible actions. With this recognition, the government will strategically strengthen partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, including reinforcing their participation and collaboration in development cooperation. From this standpoint, the government will support excellent development cooperation projects of Japanese NGOs/CSOs and their capacity development. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA will focus on developing human resources and systems in the social development sector.

The government will also encourage the participation of its people from all walks of life in development cooperation and promote utilization of their expertise in society, with a view to expanding those involved in development cooperation, including the recruitment of JICA Volunteers. In this regard, the government will provide adequate information to the public and listen to the voice of the people at all levels including suggestions regarding development cooperation.

**C. Strengthening the foundations for implementation**

In order for Japan's development cooperation to fulfil the required role of realizing its philosophy and implementing its priority policies, the foundations for its sustained implementation including financial and human resources must be strengthened. Necessary efforts will be made to this end while being mindful of the internationally-agreed target of increasing ODA to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) and fully recognizing its extremely severe fiscal situation.

(a) Information disclosure and promoting understanding of the public and the international community

Development cooperation is financed by tax revenues from the public. The public's understanding and support are therefore essential to secure necessary funds for the sustained implementation of development cooperation. For this purpose, the government will strive for effective public relations on development cooperation in Japan, timely and adequate disclosure of information on implementation, evaluation and other aspects of development cooperation to the wider public in a transparent manner. The government will also provide easy-to-understand explanations on the policies, significance, outcomes and evaluation of

Japan's development cooperation by the international community among other aspects. The government will also actively engage in public information abroad as it is important to make Japan's development cooperation and its achievements better known and understood by the international community including developing countries.

(b) Promoting development education

The government will promote development education at school and various other places. The objective is for the public to develop the capacity to assess various aspects of development challenges facing the world, understand how these challenges relate to Japan, regard the challenges as their own for independent analysis, and participate in actions to address these challenges.

(c) Developing human resources and solidifying the intellectual foundations for development cooperation

Fostering human resources for development cooperation remains an important issue in the face of diversifying development challenges. In particular, promoting development cooperation in such areas as the rule of law, governance, finance and ICT calls for strengthening the institutional structure such as by training and securing the necessary human resources. The government, industry and the academia will therefore work as one to promote the training and development of globally competent human resources with specialized expertise among consultants, researchers, students, and employees at universities, private sector and NGOs/CSOs in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA. Efforts will also be made to increase opportunities for such persons to fulfill their capacity within and outside Japan and to make institutional and structural improvements.

In order to play a leading role in shaping the philosophy and trends in international development cooperation by making use of its strength, the government will also work with universities and research institutions among others to reinforce the intellectual foundations, including research capabilities to plan and disseminate development cooperation. This may take the form of joint policy research by researchers from Japan and developing countries or intellectual networking of such researchers.

(3) Reporting on the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter

The government will report the status of the implementation of the Development Cooperation Charter in the "White Paper on Development Cooperation," which is reported annually to the Cabinet.

February 10, 2015  
Cabinet Decision



## Joint Statement between Japan and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

### ~New Foundation for Mutual Friendship~

At the invitation of His Excellency U Thein Sein, President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, H.E.Mr.Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan paid a state visit to Myanmar from 24 to 26 May 2013.

During the visit, President U Thein Sein and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders shared the view that, in laying a new foundation for taking the relationship between Japan and Myanmar to a higher level and establishing a lasting, friendly and cooperative relationship, Japan and Myanmar will work together to bolster their relationship in the following areas:

#### 1. Support for Myanmar's reform

President Thein Sein confirmed that Myanmar would continue to make all-out efforts to address various issues that it is currently tackling, including democratization, enhancement of the rule of law, economic reform, and national reconciliation. Prime Minister Abe reiterated Japan's intention to support these efforts by combining the public and private sectors' strengths.

#### 2. Towards mutual prosperity

The development of economic and social capital including infrastructure, the development of institutions, capacity building, the development of rural and ethnic minority areas, among others, are key to improving the livelihoods of the people of

Myanmar and to building a prosperous nation. In support of the development of Myanmar and having implemented its arrears clearance operation with Myanmar, the Government of Japan decided to provide new yen loans as well as grant assistance, for which notes were exchanged between the two governments during this visit. Furthermore, the two leaders shared the view as to the importance of Japan's technical cooperation for institution development and capacity building of the Government of Myanmar and confirmed their intentions to further promote it. They also shared the intention to work together in various areas such as acceleration of their work towards the early signing of a bilateral investment agreement, an enhancement of their efforts towards a bilateral agreement on technical cooperation, and the development of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), in order to strengthen bilateral economic relations including through trade and investment. President Thein Sein confirmed Myanmar's commitment to sustaining efforts for the improvement of investment climate in Myanmar and appropriate measures with due consideration to environment and society, including through discussions under the recently launched "Japan-Myanmar Joint Initiative."

### 3. Enhancing people-to-people and cultural exchanges

Both Japan and Myanmar are countries with long history and traditional cultural heritage, and they have a number of similarities from religion to food culture. The year 2014 will mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The cordial bilateral relationship between the two countries is grounded in the bonds of trust and friendship based on long-standing interaction between their peoples, and will continue to be enhanced in all areas. Prime Minister

Abe expressed his hope to see JENESYS 2.0 bolster youth exchanges between the two countries. President Thein Sein confirmed Myanmar's intention to consider to facilitate the visit of Japanese businessmen and tourists for the further promotion of economic relation and tourism between Myanmar and Japan.

The two leaders also shared their intention to build on the long history of culture and sports exchanges between the two countries and further enhance these exchanges. In particular, Prime Minister Abe reaffirmed that Japan is committed to supporting the SEA Games 2013 to be held in Myanmar in December 2013.

#### 4. Strengthening political and security cooperation

The two leaders decided to enhance dialogue on regional issues and security in order to advance cooperation across the Asia-Pacific and the Indian Ocean. They also decided to further promote cooperation and exchange between their defense authorities.

Upon strengthening the measures mentioned above, acknowledging that the list of a wide range of projects announced by Japan would substantially contribute to further promoting the reforms in Myanmar, the two leaders welcomed that these comprehensive assistance projects are ongoing or under consideration by relevant organizations including the Government of Japan and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and confirmed to further promote cooperation.

Furthermore, the two leaders shared the intention to further bolster Japan-ASEAN cooperation, taking the opportunity of this year's 40th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship

and Cooperation. In this connection, President U Thein Sein confirmed his participation in the JAPAN- ASEAN Special Summit in December this year and welcomed Japan's continued assistance to the activities of Myanmar as it holds the ASEAN presidency in 2014.

Nay Pyi Taw

Dated 26 May 2013



# Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 Flows to Developing Countries

Chart IV-11 Flows from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                       |   | Calendar year                                     | 2008   | 2009   | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|----------------------------|---|---|--------|--------|--|
| ODA                        | Bilateral                                     | Grants  | 7,839  | 5,406  | -31.0                                      |
|                            |   | Grant aid   | 4,781  | 2,212  | -53.7                                      |
|                            |   | Technical cooperation                             | 3,058  | 3,195  | 4.5  |
|                            |   | Loan aid  | -900   | 675    | —  |
|                            |   | Total   | 6,939  | 6,081  | -12.4                                      |
|                            |   | Contributions to multilateral institutions        | 2,781  | 3,472  | 24.8                                       |
|                            |   | (ODA) Total                                       | 9,720  | 9,553  | -1.7                                       |
|                            | (% of GNI)                                    | (0.19)  | (0.18) | —      |  |
| Other Official Flows (OOF) |   | Official credits (over one year)                  | -548   | -654   | —  |
|                            |   | Direct investment finances                        | -273   | 10,502 | —  |
|                            |   | Concessional lending to multilateral institutions | 594    | 1,554  | 161.4                                      |
|                            |   | (OOF) Total                                       | -226   | 11,402 | —  |
| Private flows (PF)         |   | Export credits (over one year)                    | -5,644 | -7,510 | —  |
|                            |   | Direct investment                                 | 54,164 | 39,000 | -28.0                                      |
|                            |   | Other bilateral securities investments            | 3,156  | 4,016  | 27.2                                       |
|                            |   | Concessional loans to multilateral agencies       | -1,065 | 1,987  | —  |
|                            |   | (PF) Total  | 50,611 | 37,493 | -25.9                                      |
|                            | Grants by private voluntary agencies          | 452   | 533    | 18.1   |  |
|                            | Total resource flows                          | 60,556  | 58,981 | -2.6   |  |
|                            | (% of GNI)                                    | (1.20)  | (1.13) | —      |  |
|                            | Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$100 million) | 50,421  | 52,231 | 3.6    |  |

\*1 The 2008 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥103.5; the 2009 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥93.4 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

\*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

\*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries, DAC report basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Item   | Calendar year         | 2008    | 2009    | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Grants |                       | 7,763.6 | 5,327.3 | -31.4                                      |
|        | Technical cooperation | 1,950.1 | 2,299.8 | 17.9                                       |

**Chart IV-12 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Income group   | 2008           |                | 2009           |                | Number of recipient countries of Japanese ODA (2009) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| LDCs           | 1,418.2        | (20.8)         | 1,730.4        | (28.8)         | 49   |
| LICs           | 761.0          | (11.2)         | 1,533.2        | (25.5)         | 11   |
| LMICs          | 1,885.3        | (27.6)         | 621.6          | (10.4)         | 46   |
| UMICs          | 565.4          | (8.3)          | 395.2          | (6.6)          | 35   |
| HICs           | 1.2            | (0.0)          | 1.8            | (0.0)          | 4  |
| Unclassifiable | 2,192.1        | (32.1)         | 1,719.1        | (28.6)         |  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>6,823.2</b> | <b>(100.0)</b> | <b>6,001.2</b> | <b>(100.0)</b> |  |

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)

\*1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires consent from the country concerned.

| Population                          | Average per capita GNI from 2000–2002 | HAI <sup>(*)</sup> | EVI <sup>(**)</sup> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Greater than or equal to 75,000,000 | Less than or equal to US\$745         | Less than 58       | More than 42        |

(\*1) The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects ① average calorie intake per capita as a percentage of the minimum requirement, ② the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, and ③ educational standard (adult literacy rate, gross secondary school enrolment ratio).

(\*2) The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects ① export concentration, ② instability of export earnings, ③ instability of agricultural production, ④ share of manufacturing and modern services in the country's gross domestic product (GDP), ⑤ population size, and ⑥ the population ratio affected by natural disasters.

\*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$935 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 11 such countries and regions.

\*3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$936 but less than or equal to US\$3,705 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 46 such countries and regions.

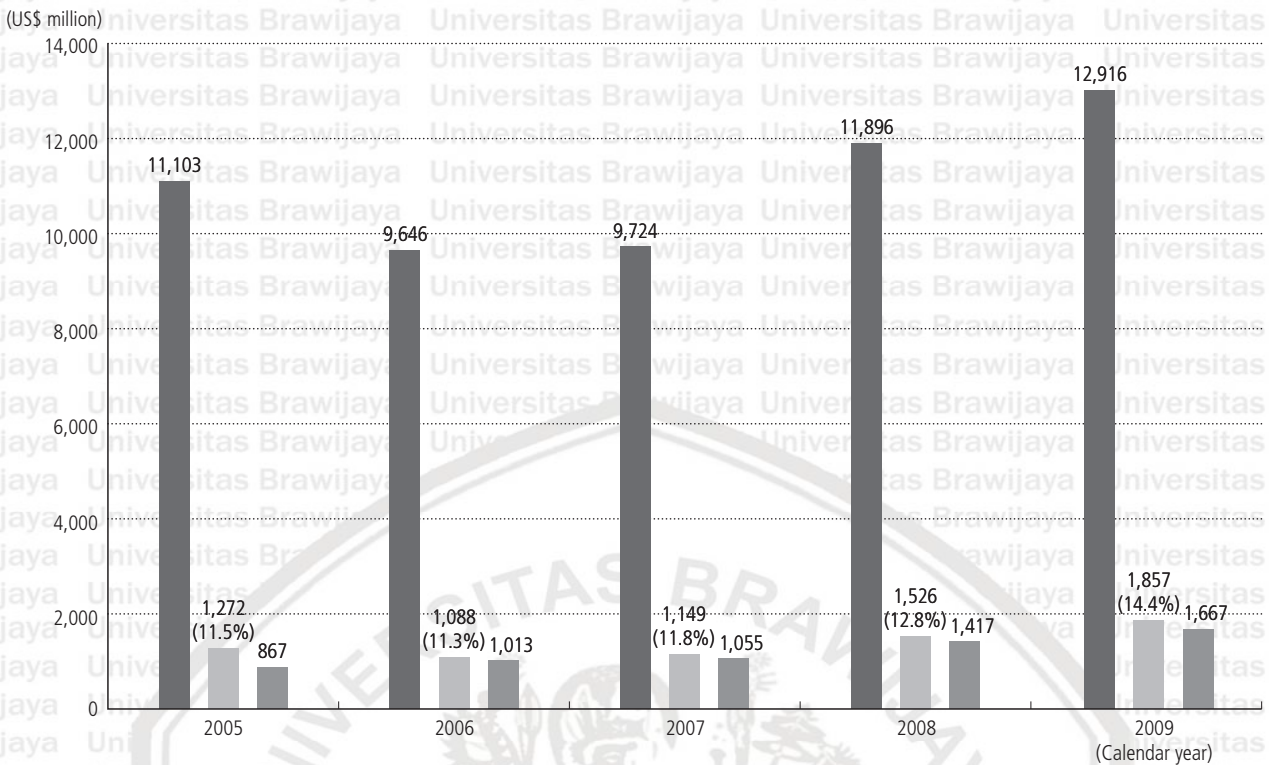
\*4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,706, but less than or equal to US\$11,455 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, 35 such countries and regions in this category.

\*5 High Income Countries (HICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$11,456 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 4 such countries and regions.

Source: World Bank Atlas, 2010 DAC Development co-operation Report



Chart IV-13 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



\*1 Excludes debt relief

\*2 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries

\*3 Gross disbursement basis

■ Amount of bilateral ODA

■ Amount of assistance for LDCs

( ) The percentages in parentheses show the percentage of bilateral ODA that is assistance for LDCs

■ Amount of grants for LDCs

## Section 3

# Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-14 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Country or Region                        | Japan's ODA (2009) |           |                       |          |                  |                 |          |          |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|  | Type               | Grants    |                       |          | Loan aid         |                 |          | Total    |
|  |                    | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed | Amount received | Total    |          |
|  |                    |           |                       |          |                  |                 |          |          |
| Asia                                     | 596.90             | 119.56    | 961.54                | 1,558.44 | 6,240.46         | 5,580.86        | 659.60   | 2,218.05 |
| East Asia                                | 279.18             | 36.56     | 780.43                | 1,059.60 | 4,458.78         | 4,384.55        | 74.23    | 1,133.83 |
| Northeast Asia                           | 48.59              | 6.36      | 365.42                | 414.01   | 940.80           | 1,122.69        | -181.89  | 232.12   |
| Republic of Korea (ROK) *                |                    |           | 64.19                 | 64.19    |                  | 48.99           | -48.99   | 15.21    |
| China                                    | 14.02              | 0.35      | 283.03                | 297.05   | 902.91           | 1,058.00        | -155.09  | 141.96   |
| [Hong Kong] *                            |                    |           | 0.28                  | 0.28     |                  |                 |          | 0.28     |
| [Macao] *                                |                    |           |                       |          |                  |                 |          |          |
| Mongolia                                 | 34.57              | 6.01      | 17.92                 | 52.49    | 37.89            | 15.70           | 22.19    | 74.68    |
| Southeast Asia                           | 230.39             | 30.00     | 406.97                | 637.36   | 3,517.97         | 3,261.85        | 256.12   | 893.48   |
| (ASEAN)                                  | 225.32             | 30.00     | 400.16                | 625.48   | 3,517.97         | 3,261.85        | 256.12   | 881.60   |
| Indonesia                                | 27.26              | 0.68      | 88.14                 | 115.41   | 1,300.49         | 1,928.69        | -628.20  | -512.79  |
| Cambodia                                 | 59.40              | 0.06      | 48.14                 | 107.54   | 20.94            | 0.99            | 19.94    | 127.49   |
| Singapore *                              |                    |           | 1.61                  | 1.61     |                  |                 |          | 1.61     |
| Thailand                                 | 3.71               | 1.28      | 48.30                 | 52.01    | 63.31            | 265.64          | -202.33  | -150.31  |
| Timor-Leste                              | 5.07               |           | 6.81                  | 11.88    |                  |                 |          | 11.88    |
| Philippines                              | 40.72              | 14.26     | 48.81                 | 89.53    | 595.13           | 693.02          | -97.89   | -8.36    |
| Brunei *                                 |                    |           | 0.19                  | 0.19     |                  |                 |          | 0.19     |
| Viet Nam                                 | 22.82              |           | 86.24                 | 109.07   | 1,305.05         | 222.76          | 1,082.29 | 1,191.36 |
| Malaysia                                 | 5.00               |           | 25.03                 | 30.03    | 210.48           | 148.73          | 61.75    | 91.78    |
| Myanmar                                  | 24.50              | 13.71     | 23.77                 | 48.28    |                  |                 |          | 48.28    |
| Laos                                     | 41.90              |           | 29.91                 | 71.81    | 22.59            | 2.04            | 20.55    | 92.36    |
| ODA for multiple countries in East Asia  | 0.20               | 0.20      | 8.04                  | 8.24     |                  |                 |          | 8.24     |
| South Asia                               | 246.41             | 58.20     | 130.68                | 377.09   | 1,595.94         | 1,129.85        | 466.08   | 843.18   |
| India                                    | 4.50               | 2.19      | 27.97                 | 32.47    | 1,191.72         | 707.18          | 484.54   | 517.01   |
| Sri Lanka                                | 31.94              | 5.94      | 23.46                 | 55.4     | 295.76           | 259.53          | 36.23    | 91.62    |
| Nepal                                    | 34.37              | 1.93      | 20.46                 | 54.82    | 0.10             | 9.64            | -9.55    | 45.28    |
| Pakistan                                 | 116.15             | 38.40     | 15.62                 | 131.77   | 38.68            | 39.02           | -0.34    | 131.43   |
| Bangladesh                               | 36.96              | 9.74      | 31.25                 | 68.21    | 60.36            | 114.48          | -54.12   | 14.09    |
| Bhutan                                   | 12.63              |           | 7.71                  | 20.33    | 3.59             |                 | 3.59     | 23.92    |
| Maldives                                 | 9.87               |           | 2.38                  | 12.25    | 5.73             |                 | 5.73     | 17.99    |
| ODA for multiple countries in South Asia |                    |           | 1.84                  | 1.84     |                  |                 |          | 1.84     |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus            | 55.09              | 8.58      | 38.17                 | 93.26    | 185.75           | 66.44           | 119.31   | 212.56   |
| Azerbaijan                               | 7.82               |           | 0.58                  | 8.40     | 0.04             | 10.48           | -10.43   | -2.03    |
| Armenia                                  | 1.30               |           | 1.64                  | 2.94     | 98.53            | 2.76            | 95.76    | 98.70    |
| Uzbekistan                               | 3.34               |           | 11.66                 | 14.99    | 26.93            | 21.51           | 5.41     | 20.41    |
| Kazakhstan                               | 0.57               |           | 4.94                  | 5.51     | 57.87            | 26.25           | 31.62    | 37.13    |
| Kyrgyz Republic                          | 5.54               |           | 10.14                 | 15.68    | 2.39             | 0.32            | 2.07     | 17.75    |
| Georgia                                  | 14.06              | 0.55      | 1.03                  | 15.09    |                  | 2.78            | -2.78    | 12.31    |
| Tajikistan                               | 22.45              | 8.03      | 3.79                  | 26.24    |                  |                 |          | 26.24    |
| Turkmenistan                             |                    |           | 1.15                  | 1.15     |                  | 2.34            | -2.34    | -1.19    |



(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Country or Region   | Japan's ODA (2009)                                |           |                       |            |          |                  |                 |          |
|---|---|-----------|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
|   | Type  | Grants    |                       |            | Total    | Loan aid         |                 | Total    |
|   |   | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total      |          | Amount disbursed | Amount received |          |
|   | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |           |                       |            |          |                  |                 |          |
| ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus |   |           | 3.24                  | 3.24       |          |                  |                 | 3.24     |
| ODA for multiple countries in Asia                          | 16.22   | 16.22     | 12.27                 | 28.49      |          | 0.01             | -0.01           | 28.47    |
| Middle East   | 315.92  | 158.59    | 139.73                | 455.65     | 729.42   | 684.40           | 45.02           | 500.67   |
| Afghanistan   | 141.65  | 114.45    | 28.90                 | 170.54     |          |                  |                 | 170.54   |
| United Arab Emirates *                                      |   |           | 0.06                  | 0.06       |          |                  |                 | 0.06     |
| Algeria   |   |           | 1.39                  | 1.39       | 0.47     |                  | 0.47            | 1.86     |
| Yemen   | 33.92   | 5.98      | 5.06                  | 38.98      |          | 1.77             | -1.77           | 37.21    |
| Israel *  | 0.36  | 0.05      | 0.21                  | 0.57       |          |                  |                 | 0.57     |
| Iraq  | 3.11  | 0.05      | 8.22                  | 11.33      | 16.79    |                  | 16.79           | 28.12    |
| Iran  | 2.79  | 2.66      | 6.37                  | 9.15       |          | 26.56            | -26.56          | -17.41   |
| Egypt   | 23.55   |           | 22.75                 | 46.30      | 107.42   | 172.53           | -65.11          | -18.81   |
| Oman  |   |           | 0.70                  | 0.70       |          |                  |                 | 0.70     |
| Qatar *   |   |           | 0.02                  | 0.02       |          |                  |                 | 0.02     |
| Kuwait *  |   |           | 0.09                  | 0.09       |          |                  |                 | 0.09     |
| Saudi Arabia *  |   |           | 4.57                  | 4.57       |          |                  |                 | 4.57     |
| Syria   | 10.28   | 4.16      | 12.23                 | 22.50      |          | 76.96            | -76.96          | -54.45   |
| Tunisia   | 0.19  |           | 5.97                  | 6.15       | 76.41    | 68.15            | 8.26            | 14.41    |
| Turkey  | 1.80  |           | 8.29                  | 10.10      | 388.24   | 187.59           | 200.65          | 210.75   |
| Bahrain *   |   |           | 0.05                  | 0.05       |          |                  |                 | 0.05     |
| [Palestinian Authority]                                     | 62.61   | 31.17     | 14.08                 | 76.69      |          |                  |                 | 76.69    |
| Morocco   | 4.77  |           | 8.12                  | 12.88      | 125.79   | 40.75            | 85.05           | 97.93    |
| Jordan  | 30.29   |           | 10.84                 | 41.13      | 4.05     | 102.56           | -98.51          | -57.37   |
| Libya   |   |           | 0.08                  | 0.08       |          |                  |                 | 0.08     |
| Lebanon   | 0.54  |           | 0.21                  | 0.75       | 10.24    | 7.54             | 2.71            | 3.46     |
| ODA for multiple countries in the Middle East               | 0.06  | 0.06      | 1.51                  | 1.58       |          |                  |                 | 1.58     |
| Africa  | 1,012.13  | 349.65    | 331.11                | 1,343.24   | 212.78   | 152.79           | 59.98           | 1,403.22 |
|   | (943.79)  | (349.65)  | (331.11)              | (1,274.90) | (212.78) | (87.32)          | 125.46          | 1,400.37 |
| Angola  | 3.37  | 1.00      | 3.39                  | 6.76       |          |                  |                 | 6.76     |
| Uganda  | 23.16   | 11.75     | 24.24                 | 47.40      | 6.64     |                  | 6.64            | 54.05    |
| Ethiopia  | 80.79   | 34.34     | 16.98                 | 97.76      |          |                  |                 | 97.76    |
| Eritrea   | 7.22  | 1.50      | 1.56                  | 8.78       |          |                  |                 | 8.78     |
| Ghana   | 44.93   | 0.45      | 19.87                 | 64.80      |          |                  |                 | 64.80    |
| Cape Verde  | 14.63   |           | 1.75                  | 16.38      | 1.49     |                  | 1.49            | 17.87    |
| Gabon   | 0.13  |           | 4.85                  | 4.97       |          | 4.89             | -4.89           | 0.08     |
| Cameroon  | 4.30  | 0.53      | 3.81                  | 8.11       |          |                  |                 | 8.11     |
| Gambia  | 10.48   |           | 0.91                  | 11.39      |          |                  |                 | 11.39    |
| Guinea  | 16.35   | 2.02      | 1.85                  | 18.20      |          |                  |                 | 18.20    |
| Guinea-Bissau   | 8.69  | 4.21      | 0.74                  | 9.43       |          |                  |                 | 9.43     |
| Kenya   | 59.53   | 24.85     | 24.81                 | 84.34      | 22.31    | 72.99            | -50.68          | 33.66    |
| Côte d'Ivoire   | 9.38  | 3.00      | 1.01                  | 10.39      |          |                  |                 | 10.39    |
| Comoros   | 5.11  |           | 0.20                  | 5.30       |          |                  |                 | 5.30     |
| Republic of the Congo                                       |   |           | 0.38                  | 0.38       |          |                  |                 | 0.38     |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo                            | 52.62   | 35.77     | 13.08                 | 65.70      |          |                  |                 | 65.70    |

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Country or Region                                 | Japan's ODA (2009) |           |                       |         |                  |                 |        | Total   |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
|   | Type               | Grants    |                       |         | Loan aid         |                 |        |         |
|   |                    | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total   | Amount disbursed | Amount received | Total  |         |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                    |           |                       |         |                  |                 |        |         |
| São Tomé and Príncipe                             |                    | 0.21      | 0.21                  | 0.42    |                  |                 |        | 0.42    |
| Zambia  |                    | 16.21     | 3.11                  | 20.43   |                  |                 |        | 36.64   |
| Sierra Leone                                      |                    | 31.95     | 6.15                  | 5.50    |                  |                 |        | 37.44   |
| Djibouti  |                    | 26.52     | 2.14                  | 2.30    |                  |                 |        | 28.82   |
| Zimbabwe  |                    | 11.24     | 10.68                 | 1.14    |                  |                 |        | 12.38   |
| Sudan   |                    | 125.09    | 81.87                 | 13.57   |                  | 27.63           | -27.63 | 111.03  |
|   |                    | (95.20)   | (81.87)               | (13.57) |                  |                 |        | 108.77  |
| Swaziland   |                    | 0.19      |                       | 0.99    |                  |                 |        | 1.19    |
| Seychelles  |                    | 7.79      |                       | 1.28    |                  |                 |        | 9.06    |
| Senegal   |                    | 25.32     |                       | 17.58   | 3.83             |                 | 3.83   | 46.74   |
| Somalia   |                    | 22.60     | 22.60                 | 0.04    |                  |                 |        | 22.64   |
| Tanzania  |                    | 48.68     | 4.11                  | 23.22   | 48.56            |                 | 48.56  | 120.46  |
| Chad  |                    | 13.85     | 13.85                 | 0.13    |                  |                 |        | 13.98   |
| Togo  |                    | 20.96     | 4.90                  | 0.24    | 14.85            | 1.96            | 12.89  | 34.09   |
|   |                    | (18.81)   | (4.90)                | (0.24)  | (14.85)          |                 | 14.85  | 33.90   |
| Nigeria   |                    | 24.56     | 8.81                  | 4.33    |                  |                 |        | 28.88   |
| Namibia   |                    | 0.14      |                       | 3.54    | 36.14            |                 | 36.14  | 39.82   |
| Niger   |                    | 23.91     | 4.00                  | 11.15   |                  |                 |        | 35.06   |
| Burkina Faso                                      |                    | 37.84     | 1.00                  | 11.93   |                  |                 |        | 49.77   |
| Burundi   |                    | 52.36     | 9.21                  | 3.95    |                  | 35.89           | -35.89 | 20.42   |
|   |                    | (16.07)   | (9.21)                | (3.95)  |                  |                 |        | 20.02   |
| Benin   |                    | 19.34     | 2.00                  | 6.51    |                  |                 |        | 25.84   |
| Botswana  |                    | 0.22      |                       | 1.99    |                  | 4.83            | -4.83  | -2.61   |
| Mali  |                    | 32.80     |                       | 2.71    |                  |                 |        | 35.51   |
| Madagascar  |                    | 7.39      | 1.00                  | 11.90   |                  | 0.26            | -0.26  | 19.03   |
| Malawi  |                    | 18.98     | 6.00                  | 16.82   |                  |                 |        | 35.80   |
| Mauritius   |                    | 0.21      |                       | 1.06    |                  | 3.34            | -3.34  | -2.07   |
| Mauritania  |                    | 6.70      | 3.00                  | 2.92    |                  |                 |        | 9.63    |
| Mozambique  |                    | 50.19     | 8.26                  | 10.49   |                  |                 |        | 60.67   |
| Liberia   |                    | 11.06     | 6.90                  | 3.66    |                  |                 |        | 14.71   |
| Rwanda  |                    | 12.70     | 9.17                  | 8.64    |                  |                 |        | 21.34   |
| Lesotho   |                    | 2.33      | 2.03                  | 0.24    |                  |                 |        | 2.56    |
| Equatorial Guinea                                 |                    |           |                       | 0.10    |                  |                 |        | 0.10    |
| Central African Republic                          |                    | 4.70      | 4.50                  | 0.16    | 1.21             |                 | 1.21   | 6.08    |
| South Africa                                      |                    | 0.43      |                       | 5.24    |                  | 1.01            | -1.01  | 4.67    |
| ODA for multiple countries in Africa              |                    | 14.94     | 14.94                 | 17.74   | 77.75            |                 | 77.75  | 110.42  |
| Latin America                                     |                    | 124.37    | 14.33                 | 213.51  | 337.87           | 394.83          | 590.12 | -195.29 |
| Argentina   |                    | 0.03      |                       | 11.52   | 11.55            | 2.55            | -2.55  | 9.00    |
| Antigua and Barbuda                               |                    |           |                       | 0.97    | 0.97             |                 |        | 0.97    |
| Uruguay   |                    | 0.81      |                       | 3.69    | 4.50             | 2.07            | -2.07  | 2.43    |
| Ecuador   |                    | 5.44      |                       | 9.31    | 14.75            | 26.51           | -26.51 | -11.76  |
| El Salvador                                       |                    | 4.07      |                       | 10.21   | 14.28            | 2.89            | 20.99  | -3.82   |
| Guyana  |                    | 3.99      | 0.23                  | 0.65    | 4.64             |                 |        | 4.64    |
| Cuba  |                    | 0.85      |                       | 2.77    | 3.63             |                 |        | 3.63    |
| Guatemala   |                    | 1.19      |                       | 10.01   | 11.2             | 23.01           | 8.24   | 14.77   |

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Country or Region                              | Japan's ODA (2009) |           |                       |        |        |                  |                 |        |       |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
|  | Type               | Grants    |                       |        | Total  | Loan aid         |                 | Total  |       |
|  |                    | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total  |        | Amount disbursed | Amount received |        | Total |
|  |                    |           |                       |        |        |                  |                 |        |       |
| Grenada  | 0.11               |           | 0.57                  | 0.68   |        |                  |                 | 0.68   |       |
| Costa Rica                                     | 0.81               |           | 6.53                  | 7.33   | 61.64  | 10.68            | 50.96           | 58.29  |       |
| Colombia                                       | 5.15               | 0.37      | 6.62                  | 11.77  |        | 18.47            | -18.47          | -6.69  |       |
| Jamaica  | 0.15               |           | 3.58                  | 3.74   | 10.32  | 19.31            | -8.99           | -5.25  |       |
| Suriname                                       | 0.21               |           | 0.05                  | 0.26   |        |                  |                 | 0.26   |       |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis                    |                    |           | 0.03                  | 0.03   |        |                  |                 | 0.03   |       |
| Saint Vincent                                  | 2.78               |           | 0.89                  | 3.67   |        |                  |                 | 3.67   |       |
| Saint Lucia                                    | 5.01               |           | 1.39                  | 6.40   |        |                  |                 | 6.40   |       |
| Chile  | 1.00               |           | 9.12                  | 10.12  |        | 2.22             | -2.22           | 7.90   |       |
| Dominican Republic                             | 0.26               |           | 10.64                 | 10.89  |        | 10.66            | -10.66          | 0.23   |       |
| Commonwealth of<br>Dominica                    | 3.31               |           | 1.15                  | 4.46   |        |                  |                 | 4.46   |       |
| Trinidad and Tobago                            | 0.08               |           | 0.00                  | 0.08   |        |                  |                 | 0.08   |       |
| Nicaragua                                      | 7.10               | 5.35      | 10.29                 | 17.39  |        |                  |                 | 17.39  |       |
| Haiti  | 24.45              | 2.39      | 0.39                  | 24.84  |        |                  |                 | 24.84  |       |
| Panama   | 1.33               | 0.32      | 6.72                  | 8.05   | 32.95  | 7.49             | 25.45           | 33.51  |       |
| Bahamas *                                      |                    |           |                       |        |        |                  |                 |        |       |
| Paraguay                                       | 2.67               |           | 16.26                 | 18.93  | 63.34  | 44.96            | 18.37           | 37.31  |       |
| Barbados                                       |                    |           | 0.04                  | 0.04   |        |                  |                 | 0.04   |       |
| Brazil   | 2.17               | 0.47      | 23.69                 | 25.86  | 69.18  | 188.25           | -119.07         | -93.21 |       |
| Venezuela                                      | 0.38               |           | 1.74                  | 2.13   |        |                  |                 | 2.13   |       |
| Belize   | 0.11               |           | 1.59                  | 1.70   |        |                  |                 | 1.70   |       |
| Peru   | 1.47               | 0.33      | 10.87                 | 12.34  | 123.27 | 172.39           | -49.12          | -36.77 |       |
| Bolivia  | 16.33              | 4.82      | 16.14                 | 32.47  |        | 0.69             | -0.69           | 31.78  |       |
| Honduras                                       | 31.03              |           | 10.69                 | 41.72  |        |                  |                 | 41.72  |       |
| Mexico   | 2.04               |           | 13.66                 | 15.70  | 8.23   | 54.64            | -46.41          | -30.71 |       |
| ODA for multiple countries<br>in Latin America | 0.05               | 0.05      | 11.71                 | 11.75  |        |                  |                 | 11.75  |       |
| Oceania  | 82.06              | 17.09     | 46.29                 | 128.35 | 1.49   | 17.94            | -16.45          | 111.90 |       |
| Kiribati                                       | 4.28               |           | 2.51                  | 6.79   |        |                  |                 | 6.79   |       |
| [Cook Islands]                                 |                    |           | 0.05                  | 0.05   |        |                  |                 | 0.05   |       |
| Samoa  | 10.36              |           | 4.12                  | 14.48  | 1.49   |                  | 1.49            | 15.97  |       |
| Solomon Islands                                | 1.64               |           | 4.33                  | 5.98   |        |                  |                 | 5.98   |       |
| Tuvalu   | 7.81               |           | 0.77                  | 8.58   |        |                  |                 | 8.58   |       |
| Tonga  | 8.72               |           | 3.00                  | 11.72  |        |                  |                 | 11.72  |       |
| Nauru  | 2.14               |           | 0.33                  | 2.47   |        |                  |                 | 2.47   |       |
| [Niue]   |                    |           | 0.07                  | 0.07   |        |                  |                 | 0.07   |       |
| New Caledonia *                                |                    |           | 0.01                  | 0.01   |        |                  |                 | 0.01   |       |
| Vanuatu  | 9.45               |           | 3.62                  | 13.07  |        |                  |                 | 13.07  |       |
| Papua New Guinea                               | 5.54               | 0.64      | 6.95                  | 12.48  |        | 16.64            | -16.64          | -4.16  |       |
| Palau  | 3.25               |           | 2.82                  | 6.07   |        |                  |                 | 6.07   |       |
| Fiji   | 17.33              | 16.44     | 7.20                  | 24.53  |        | 1.30             | -1.30           | 23.23  |       |
| Marshall Islands                               | 5.96               |           | 2.34                  | 8.30   |        |                  |                 | 8.30   |       |
| Micronesia                                     | 5.57               |           | 3.81                  | 9.38   |        |                  |                 | 9.38   |       |
| ODA for multiple countries<br>in Oceania       |                    |           | 4.37                  | 4.37   |        |                  |                 | 4.37   |       |

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Country or Region  | Type  | Japan's ODA (2009) |                       |                  |            |                 |            |          |            |
|--|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------|------------|
|  |       | Grants             |                       |                  | Total      | Loan aid        |            |          |            |
|  |       | Grant aid          | Technical cooperation | Amount disbursed |            | Amount received | Total      |          |            |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions          | Total |                    |                       |                  |            |                 |            |          |            |
| Europe   |       | 11.74              | 0.39                  | 23.04            | 34.78      | 165.43          | 43.75      | 121.68   | 156.46     |
| Albania  |       | 0.13               |                       | 1.50             | 1.63       |                 | 3.64       | -3.64    | -2.01      |
| Ukraine  |       | 2.81               |                       | 1.90             | 4.71       | 57.14           |            | 57.14    | 61.85      |
| Estonia *  |       |                    |                       | 0.06             | 0.06       |                 |            |          | 0.06       |
| Cyprus *   |       |                    |                       | 0.01             | 0.01       |                 |            |          | 0.01       |
| Belarus  |       | 0.47               |                       | 0.11             | 0.57       |                 |            |          | 0.57       |
| Malta *  |       |                    |                       | 0.01             | 0.01       |                 |            |          | 0.01       |
| Moldova  |       | 2.43               |                       | 0.64             | 3.07       |                 |            |          | 3.07       |
| Latvia *   |       |                    |                       | 0.08             | 0.08       |                 |            |          | 0.08       |
| Lithuania *  |       |                    |                       | 0.22             | 0.22       |                 |            |          | 0.22       |
| (Former Yugoslavia)  |       | 3.54               | 0.34                  | 12.84            | 16.38      | 21.30           | 2.76       | 18.54    | 34.91      |
| Croatia  |       | 0.38               |                       | 0.28             | 0.66       |                 | 1.32       | -1.32    | -0.66      |
| Kosovo   |       |                    |                       | 0.15             | 0.15       |                 |            |          | 0.15       |
| Slovenia *   |       |                    |                       | 0.08             | 0.08       |                 |            |          | 0.08       |
| Serbia   |       | 1.14               | 0.34                  | 2.60             | 3.74       |                 |            |          | 3.74       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                                     |       | 1.84               |                       | 4.54             | 6.39       |                 | 1.44       | -1.44    | 4.95       |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia                      |       | 0.09               |                       | 2.76             | 2.85       | 21.30           |            | 21.30    | 24.15      |
| Montenegro   |       | 0.08               |                       | 2.42             | 2.50       |                 |            |          | 2.50       |
| ODA for multiple countries of what was formerly Yugoslavia |       |                    |                       | 1.07             | 1.07       |                 |            |          | 1.07       |
| ODA for multiple countries in Europe                       |       |                    |                       | 1.07             | 1.07       |                 |            |          | 1.07       |
| Eastern Europe (6 countries) *                             |       | 2.37               | 0.05                  | 4.60             | 6.97       | 86.99           | 37.35      | 49.64    | 56.61      |
| Slovakia *   |       |                    |                       | 0.10             | 0.10       |                 | 6.34       | -6.34    | -6.24      |
| Czech Republic *   |       |                    |                       | 0.31             | 0.31       |                 |            |          | 0.31       |
| Hungary *  |       |                    |                       | 1.36             | 1.36       |                 |            |          | 1.36       |
| Bulgaria *   |       | 2.31               |                       | 0.76             | 3.07       | 40.60           | 8.97       | 31.63    | 34.70      |
| Poland *   |       |                    |                       | 0.74             | 0.74       |                 | 12.38      | -12.38   | -11.64     |
| Romania *  |       | 0.01               |                       | 1.12             | 1.13       | 46.38           | 9.66       | 36.73    | 37.85      |
| ODA for multiple countries in Eastern Europe *             |       | 0.05               | 0.05                  | 0.21             | 0.26       |                 |            |          | 0.26       |
| Multiple regions Aid, etc.                                 |       | 68.59              | 0.98                  | 1,479.53         | 1,548.12   |                 |            |          | 1,548.12   |
| Bilateral ODA total  |       | 2,211.70           | 660.59                | 3,194.75         | 5,406.45   | 7,744.40        | 7,069.86   | 674.55   | 6,081.00   |
|  |       | (2,143.36)         | 660.59                | 3,194.75         | (5,338.12) | 7,744.40        | (7,004.38) | (740.03) | (6,078.14) |

\*1 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*2 \* = graduated countries and regions.

\*3 Aid to multiple countries for technical cooperation includes the dispatch of survey teams to more than one region, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs, the promotion of development awareness costs, etc.

\*4 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*5 Country names are general names derived from MOFA's list of countries.

\*6 Region classifications are determined by MOFA. Brackets indicate names of regions.

\*7 The former Yugoslavia includes Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro.

\*8 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt cancellation of yen loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims.

\*9 Grants provided through multilateral institutions have conventionally been reported as "Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions, etc." However, since 2006, expenditures clearly addressing a country at the point of disbursement are considered as bilateral ODA and therefore newly reported as "Grant aid."

\*10 The disbursement to Kosovo is now being reported independently (In 2008 and previous years, Kosovo's disbursements were included in the disbursement to Serbia).




**Chart IV-15 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type**
**1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including the amount of debt cancellation and reduction) in 2009 (calendar year)**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               |         | Technical cooperation      |                           |               |         |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Share   | Rank                       | Country or region         | Disbursements | Share   |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 141.65        | 6.40%   | 1                          | China                     | 283.03        | 8.86%   |
| 2                          | Sudan                            | 125.09        | 5.66%   | 2                          | Indonesia                 | 88.14         | 2.76%   |
| 3                          | Pakistan                         | 116.15        | 5.25%   | 3                          | Viet Nam                  | 86.24         | 2.70%   |
| 4                          | Ethiopia                         | 80.79         | 3.65%   | 4                          | Republic of Korea (ROK) * | 64.19         | 2.01%   |
| 5                          | [Palestinian Authority]          | 62.61         | 2.83%   | 5                          | Philippines               | 48.81         | 1.53%   |
| 6                          | Kenya                            | 59.53         | 2.69%   | 6                          | Thailand                  | 48.30         | 1.51%   |
| 7                          | Cambodia                         | 59.40         | 2.69%   | 7                          | Cambodia                  | 48.14         | 1.51%   |
| 8                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 52.62         | 2.38%   | 8                          | Bangladesh                | 31.25         | 0.98%   |
| 9                          | Burundi                          | 52.36         | 2.37%   | 9                          | Laos                      | 29.91         | 0.94%   |
| 10                         | Mozambique                       | 50.19         | 2.27%   | 10                         | Afghanistan               | 28.90         | 0.90%   |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 800.39        | 36.19%  | Ten-country total          |                           | 756.92        | 23.69%  |
| 11                         | Tanzania                         | 48.68         | 2.20%   | 11                         | India                     | 27.97         | 0.88%   |
| 12                         | Ghana                            | 44.93         | 37.90%  | 12                         | Malaysia                  | 25.03         | 0.78%   |
| 13                         | Laos                             | 41.90         | 1.89%   | 13                         | Kenya                     | 24.81         | 0.78%   |
| 14                         | Philippines                      | 40.72         | 1.84%   | 14                         | Uganda                    | 24.24         | 0.76%   |
| 15                         | Burkina Faso                     | 37.84         | 1.71%   | 15                         | Myanmar                   | 23.77         | 0.74%   |
| 16                         | Bangladesh                       | 36.96         | 1.67%   | 16                         | Brazil                    | 23.69         | 0.74%   |
| 17                         | Mongolia                         | 34.57         | 1.56%   | 17                         | Sri Lanka                 | 23.46         | 0.73%   |
| 18                         | Nepal                            | 34.37         | 1.55%   | 18                         | Tanzania                  | 23.22         | 0.73%   |
| 19                         | Yemen                            | 33.92         | 1.53%   | 19                         | Egypt                     | 22.75         | 0.71%   |
| 20                         | Mali                             | 32.80         | 1.48%   | 20                         | Nepal                     | 20.46         | 0.64%   |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1187.09       | 53.67%  | Twenty-country total       |                           | 996.32        | 31.19%  |
| 21                         | Sierra Leone                     | 31.95         | 1.44%   | 21                         | Zambia                    | 20.43         | 0.64%   |
| 22                         | Sri Lanka                        | 31.94         | 1.44%   | 22                         | Ghana                     | 19.87         | 0.62%   |
| 23                         | Honduras                         | 31.03         | 1.40%   | 23                         | Mongolia                  | 17.92         | 0.56%   |
| 24                         | Jordan                           | 30.29         | 1.37%   | 24                         | Senegal                   | 17.58         | 0.55%   |
| 25                         | Indonesia                        | 27.26         | 1.23%   | 25                         | Ethiopia                  | 16.98         | 0.53%   |
| 26                         | Djibouti                         | 26.52         | 1.20%   | 26                         | Malawi                    | 16.82         | 0.53%   |
| 27                         | Donegal                          | 25.32         | 1.14%   | 27                         | Paraguay                  | 16.26         | 0.51%   |
| 28                         | Nigeria                          | 24.56         | 1.11%   | 28                         | Bolivia                   | 16.14         | 0.51%   |
| 29                         | Myanmar                          | 24.50         | 1.11%   | 29                         | Pakistan                  | 15.62         | 0.49%   |
| 30                         | Haiti                            | 24.45         | 1.11%   | 30                         | [Palestinian Authority]   | 14.08         | 0.44%   |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 1,464.91      | 66.23%  | Thirty-country total       |                           | 1,168.02      | 36.56%  |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 2,211.70      | 100.00% | Developing countries total |                           | 3,194.75      | 100.00% |

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Loan aid, etc.             |                                       |               |         | Bilateral ODA total        |                                  |               |         |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                     | Disbursements | Share   | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Share   |
| 1                          | Viet Nam                              | 1,082.29      | 160.45% | 1                          | Viet Nam                         | 1,191.36      | 19.59%  |
| 2                          | India                                 | 484.54        | 71.83%  | 2                          | India                            | 517.01        | 8.50%   |
| 3                          | Turkey                                | 200.65        | 29.75%  | 3                          | Turkey                           | 210.75        | 3.47%   |
| 4                          | Armenia                               | 95.76         | 14.20%  | 4                          | Afghanistan                      | 170.54        | 2.80%   |
| 5                          | Morocco                               | 85.05         | 12.61%  | 5                          | China                            | 141.96        | 2.33%   |
| 6                          | Malaysia                              | 61.75         | 9.15%   | 6                          | Pakistan                         | 131.43        | 2.16%   |
| 7                          | Ukraine                               | 57.14         | 8.47%   | 7                          | Cambodia                         | 127.49        | 2.10%   |
| 8                          | Costa Rica                            | 50.96         | 7.55%   | 8                          | Tanzania                         | 120.46        | 1.98%   |
| 9                          | Tanzania                              | 48.56         | 7.20%   | 9                          | Sudan                            | 111.03        | 1.83%   |
| 10                         | Romania *                             | 36.73         | 5.44%   | 10                         | Armenia                          | 98.70         | 1.62%   |
| Ten-country total          |                                       | 2,203.44      | 326.65% | Ten-country total          |                                  | 2,820.74      | 46.39%  |
| 11                         | Sri Lanka                             | 36.23         | 5.37%   | 11                         | Morocco                          | 97.93         | 1.61%   |
| 12                         | Namibia                               | 36.14         | 5.36%   | 12                         | Ethiopia                         | 97.76         | 1.61%   |
| 13                         | Bulgaria *                            | 31.63         | 4.69%   | 13                         | Laos                             | 92.36         | 1.52%   |
| 14                         | Kazakhstan                            | 31.62         | 4.69%   | 14                         | Malaysia                         | 91.78         | 1.51%   |
| 15                         | Panama                                | 25.45         | 3.77%   | 15                         | Sri Lanka                        | 91.62         | 1.51%   |
| 16                         | Mongolia                              | 22.19         | 3.29%   | 16                         | [Palestinian Authority]          | 76.69         | 1.26%   |
| 17                         | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 21.30         | 3.16%   | 17                         | Mongolia                         | 74.68         | 1.23%   |
| 18                         | Laos                                  | 20.55         | 3.05%   | 18                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 65.70         | 1.08%   |
| 19                         | Cambodia                              | 19.94         | 2.96%   | 19                         | Ghana                            | 64.80         | 1.07%   |
| 20                         | Paraguay                              | 18.37         | 2.72%   | 20                         | Ukraine                          | 61.85         | 1.02%   |
| Twenty-country total       |                                       | 2,466.86      | 365.71% | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 3,635.92      | 59.79%  |
| 21                         | Iraq                                  | 16.79         | 2.49%   | 21                         | Mozambique                       | 60.67         | 1.00%   |
| 22                         | Guatemala                             | 14.77         | 2.19%   | 22                         | Costa Rica                       | 58.29         | 0.96%   |
| 23                         | Togo                                  | 12.89         | 1.91%   | 23                         | Uganda                           | 54.05         | 0.89%   |
| 24                         | Tunisia                               | 8.26          | 1.22%   | 24                         | Burkina Faso                     | 49.77         | 0.82%   |
| 25                         | Uganda                                | 6.64          | 0.98%   | 25                         | Myanmar                          | 48.28         | 0.79%   |
| 26                         | Maldives                              | 5.73          | 0.85%   | 26                         | Senegal                          | 46.74         | 0.77%   |
| 27                         | Uzbekistan                            | 5.41          | 0.80%   | 27                         | Nepal                            | 45.28         | 0.74%   |
| 28                         | Senegal                               | 3.83          | 0.57%   | 28                         | Honduras                         | 41.72         | 0.69%   |
| 29                         | Bhutan                                | 3.59          | 0.53%   | 29                         | Namibia                          | 39.82         | 0.65%   |
| 30                         | Lebanon                               | 2.71          | 0.40%   | 30                         | Romania *                        | 37.85         | 0.62%   |
| Thirty-country total       |                                       | 2,547.49      | 377.66% | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 4,118.39      | 67.73%  |
| Developing countries total |                                       | 674.55        | 100.00% | Developing countries total |                                  | 6,081.00      | 100.00% |

\*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 The amount of "Loan aid" on the above list is the gross loan disbursement during the 2009 calendar year minus the total amount of recoveries, debt cancellation and debt reduction.

\*4 The amount of debt cancellation and debt reduction is added to "Grant aid."

2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding the amount of debt cancellation and reduction) in 2009 (calendar year) (Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               |         | Technical cooperation      |                           |               |         |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Share   | Rank                       | Country or region         | Disbursements | Share   |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 141.65        | 6.61%   | 1                          | China                     | 283.03        | 8.86%   |
| 2                          | Pakistan                         | 116.15        | 5.42%   | 2                          | Indonesia                 | 88.14         | 2.76%   |
| 3                          | Sudan                            | 95.20         | 4.44%   | 3                          | Viet Nam                  | 86.24         | 2.70%   |
| 4                          | Ethiopia                         | 80.79         | 3.77%   | 4                          | Republic of Korea (ROK) * | 64.19         | 2.01%   |
| 5                          | [Palestinian Authority]          | 62.61         | 2.92%   | 5                          | Philippines               | 48.81         | 1.53%   |
| 6                          | Kenya                            | 59.53         | 2.78%   | 6                          | Thailand                  | 48.30         | 1.51%   |
| 7                          | Cambodia                         | 59.40         | 2.77%   | 7                          | Cambodia                  | 48.14         | 1.51%   |
| 8                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 52.62         | 2.46%   | 8                          | Bangladesh                | 31.25         | 0.98%   |
| 9                          | Mozambique                       | 50.19         | 2.34%   | 9                          | Laos                      | 29.91         | 0.94%   |
| 10                         | Tanzania                         | 48.68         | 2.27%   | 10                         | Afghanistan               | 28.9          | 0.90%   |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 766.83        | 35.78%  | Ten-country total          |                           | 756.92        | 23.69%  |
| 11                         | Ghana                            | 44.93         | 2.10%   | 11                         | India                     | 27.97         | 0.88%   |
| 12                         | Laos                             | 41.90         | 1.95%   | 12                         | Malaysia                  | 25.03         | 0.78%   |
| 13                         | Philippines                      | 40.72         | 1.90%   | 13                         | Kenya                     | 24.81         | 0.78%   |
| 14                         | Burkina Faso                     | 37.84         | 1.77%   | 14                         | Uganda                    | 24.24         | 0.76%   |
| 15                         | Bangladesh                       | 36.96         | 1.72%   | 15                         | Myanmar                   | 23.77         | 0.74%   |
| 16                         | Mongolia                         | 34.57         | 1.61%   | 16                         | Brazil                    | 23.69         | 0.74%   |
| 17                         | Nepal                            | 34.37         | 1.60%   | 17                         | Sri Lanka                 | 23.46         | 0.73%   |
| 18                         | Yemen                            | 33.92         | 1.58%   | 18                         | Tanzania                  | 23.22         | 0.73%   |
| 19                         | Mali                             | 32.80         | 1.53%   | 19                         | Egypt                     | 22.75         | 0.71%   |
| 20                         | Sierra Leone                     | 31.95         | 1.49%   | 20                         | Nepal                     | 20.46         | 0.64%   |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1,136.79      | 53.04%  | Twenty-country total       |                           | 996.32        | 31.19%  |
| 21                         | Sri Lanka                        | 31.94         | 1.49%   | 21                         | Zambia                    | 20.43         | 0.64%   |
| 22                         | Honduras                         | 31.03         | 1.45%   | 22                         | Ghana                     | 19.87         | 0.62%   |
| 23                         | Jordan                           | 30.29         | 1.41%   | 23                         | Mongolia                  | 17.92         | 0.56%   |
| 24                         | Indonesia                        | 27.26         | 1.27%   | 24                         | Senegal                   | 17.58         | 0.55%   |
| 25                         | Djibouti                         | 26.52         | 1.24%   | 25                         | Ethiopia                  | 16.98         | 0.53%   |
| 26                         | Senegal                          | 25.32         | 1.18%   | 26                         | Malawi                    | 16.82         | 0.53%   |
| 27                         | Nigeria                          | 24.56         | 1.15%   | 27                         | Paraguay                  | 16.26         | 0.51%   |
| 28                         | Myanmar                          | 24.50         | 1.14%   | 28                         | Bolivia                   | 16.14         | 0.51%   |
| 29                         | Haiti                            | 24.45         | 1.14%   | 29                         | Pakistan                  | 15.62         | 0.49%   |
| 30                         | Niger                            | 23.91         | 1.12%   | 30                         | [Palestinian Authority]   | 14.08         | 0.44%   |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 1,406.57      | 65.62%  | Thirty-country total       |                           | 1,168.02      | 36.56%  |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 2,143.36      | 100.00% | Developing countries total |                           | 3,194.75      | 100.00% |

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Loan aid, etc.             |                                       |               |         | Bilateral ODA total        |                                  |               |         |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                     | Disbursements | Share   | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Share   |
| 1                          | Viet Nam                              | 1,082.29      | 146.25% | 1                          | Viet Nam                         | 1,191.36      | 19.60%  |
| 2                          | India                                 | 484.54        | 65.48%  | 2                          | India                            | 517.01        | 8.51%   |
| 3                          | Turkey                                | 200.65        | 27.11%  | 3                          | Turkey                           | 210.75        | 3.47%   |
| 4                          | Armenia                               | 95.76         | 12.94%  | 4                          | Afghanistan                      | 170.54        | 2.81%   |
| 5                          | Morocco                               | 85.05         | 11.49%  | 5                          | China                            | 141.96        | 2.34%   |
| 6                          | Malaysia                              | 61.75         | 8.34%   | 6                          | Pakistan                         | 131.43        | 2.16%   |
| 7                          | Ukraine                               | 57.14         | 7.72%   | 7                          | Cambodia                         | 127.49        | 2.10%   |
| 8                          | Costa Rica                            | 50.96         | 6.89%   | 8                          | Tanzania                         | 120.46        | 1.98%   |
| 9                          | Tanzania                              | 48.56         | 6.56%   | 9                          | Sudan                            | 108.77        | 1.79%   |
| 10                         | Romania *                             | 36.73         | 4.96%   | 10                         | Armenia                          | 98.70         | 1.62%   |
| Ten-country total          |                                       | 2,203.44      | 297.75% | Ten-country total          |                                  | 2,818.49      | 46.37%  |
| 11                         | Sri Lanka                             | 36.23         | 4.90%   | 11                         | Morocco                          | 97.93         | 1.61%   |
| 12                         | Namibia                               | 36.14         | 4.88%   | 12                         | Ethiopia                         | 97.76         | 1.61%   |
| 13                         | Bulgaria *                            | 31.63         | 4.27%   | 13                         | Laos                             | 92.36         | 1.52%   |
| 14                         | Kazakhstan                            | 31.62         | 4.27%   | 14                         | Malaysia                         | 91.78         | 1.51%   |
| 15                         | Panama                                | 25.45         | 3.44%   | 15                         | Sri Lanka                        | 91.62         | 1.51%   |
| 16                         | Mongolia                              | 22.19         | 3.00%   | 16                         | [Palestinian Authority]          | 76.69         | 1.26%   |
| 17                         | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 21.30         | 2.88%   | 17                         | Mongolia                         | 74.68         | 1.23%   |
| 18                         | Laos                                  | 20.55         | 2.78%   | 18                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 65.70         | 1.08%   |
| 19                         | Cambodia                              | 19.94         | 2.70%   | 19                         | Ghana                            | 64.80         | 1.07%   |
| 20                         | Paraguay                              | 18.37         | 2.48%   | 20                         | Ukraine                          | 61.85         | 1.02%   |
| Twenty-country total       |                                       | 2,466.86      | 333.35% | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 3,633.66      | 59.78%  |
| 21                         | Iraq                                  | 16.79         | 2.27%   | 21                         | Mozambique                       | 60.67         | 1.00%   |
| 22                         | Togo                                  | 14.85         | 2.01%   | 22                         | Costa Rica                       | 58.29         | 0.96%   |
| 23                         | Guatemala                             | 14.77         | 2.00%   | 23                         | Uganda                           | 54.05         | 0.89%   |
| 24                         | Tunisia                               | 8.26          | 1.12%   | 24                         | Burkina Faso                     | 49.77         | 0.82%   |
| 25                         | Uganda                                | 6.64          | 0.90%   | 25                         | Myanmar                          | 48.28         | 0.79%   |
| 26                         | Maldives                              | 5.73          | 0.77%   | 26                         | Senegal                          | 46.74         | 0.77%   |
| 27                         | Uzbekistan                            | 5.41          | 0.73%   | 27                         | Nepal                            | 45.28         | 0.74%   |
| 28                         | Senegal                               | 3.83          | 0.52%   | 28                         | Honduras                         | 41.72         | 0.69%   |
| 29                         | Bhutan                                | 3.59          | 0.49%   | 29                         | Namibia                          | 39.82         | 0.66%   |
| 30                         | Lebanon                               | 2.71          | 0.37%   | 30                         | Romania *                        | 37.85         | 0.62%   |
| Thirty-country total       |                                       | 2,549.44      | 344.51% | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 4,116.14      | 67.72%  |
| Developing countries total |                                       | 740.03        | 100.00% | Developing countries total |                                  | 6,078.14      | 100.00% |

\*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 The amount of "Loan aid" on the above list is the gross loan disbursement during the 2009 calendar year minus the amount of recoveries.



**Chart IV-16 List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor**

| 2004                        |        | 2005                             |       | 2006                |          | 2007           |        | 2008                     |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Amount                      | Share  | Amount                           | Share | Amount              | Share    | Amount         | Share  | Amount                   | Share  |
| Antigua and Barbuda         | 1.27   | Antigua and Barbuda              | 78.3  | Antigua and Barbuda | n.a.     | Armenia        | 85.23  | Antigua and Barbuda      | 0.63   |
| Viet Nam                    | 615.33 | Indonesia                        | 51.9  | Viet Nam            | 54.6     | Viet Nam       | 640.04 | Uzbekistan               | 48.63  |
| Uzbekistan                  | 99.75  | Viet Nam                         | 48.5  | Oman                | 48.1     | Uzbekistan     | 56.32  | Eritrea                  | 17.71  |
| Oman                        | 5.31   | Uzbekistan                       | n.a.  | Gambia              | 44.8     | Cambodia       | 113.56 | Cambodia                 | 114.77 |
| Kazakhstan                  | 130.76 | Oman                             | 64.3  | Cambodia            | 106.25   | Kiribati       | 13.05  | Sri Lanka                | 96.69  |
| Cambodia                    | 86.37  | Kazakhstan                       | 29.0  | Kiribati            | 66.17    | Sri Lanka      | 44.16  | Saint Vincent            | 9.47   |
| Grenada                     | 4.92   | Gambia                           | 46.9  | Saudi Arabia        | 4.61     | Swaziland      | 7.26   | Saint Lucia              | 1.47   |
| Sri Lanka                   | 179.53 | Cambodia                         | 53.2  | Samoa               | 16.81    | Seychelles     | 0.76   | Tuvalu                   | 5.76   |
| Swaziland                   | 4.86   | Kiribati                         | 67.0  | Sri Lanka           | 202.63   | Tanzania       | 721.66 | Commonwealth of Dominica | 1.20   |
| Saint Vincent               | 5.98   | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 82.3  | Swaziland           | 376.26   | China          | 435.66 | Paraguay                 | 30.85  |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis | 0.41   | Samoa                            | n.a.  | Swaziland           | 12.52    | Paraguay       | 28.90  | Bhutan                   | 20.34  |
| Commonwealth of Dominica    | 964.69 | Sri Lanka                        | 60.9  | Saint Vincent       | 312.91   | Philippines    | 222.16 | Viet Nam                 | 619.04 |
| Trinidad and Tobago         | 1.90   | Swaziland                        | n.a.  | Saint Lucia         | 25.91    | Bhutan         | 18.07  | Malaysia                 | 113.83 |
| Pakistan                    | 134.11 | Saint Vincent                    | 26.2  | China               | 3.20     | Malaysia       | 222.97 | Maldives                 | 9.32   |
| Philippines                 | 211.38 | China                            | 35.1  | Tuvalu              | 1,064.27 | Myanmar        | 30.52  | Mongolia                 | 60.70  |
| Malaysia                    | 256.50 | Trinidad and Tobago              | 51.2  | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.97     | Mongolia       | 51.55  | Laos                     | 66.29  |
| Myanmar                     | 26.81  | Tonga                            | 87.3  | Paraguay            | 11.24    | Laos           | 81.46  | —                        | —      |
| Maldives                    | 5.10   | Nepal                            | 32.9  | Philippines         | 63.38    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| Mongolia                    | 65.57  | Paraguay                         | 57.7  | Bhutan              | 27.47    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| Laos                        | 71.73  | Philippines                      | 44.5  | Belize              | 276.43   | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | Honduras                         | 40.7  | Honduras            | 103.47   | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | Myanmar                          | —     | Malaysia            | 25.49    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | Mauritius                        | —     | Myanmar             | 16.55    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | Maldives                         | —     | Mauritius           | 24.23    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | Mongolia                         | —     | Maldives            | 56.48    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | Laos                             | —     | Mongolia            | 54.06    | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | —                                | —     | Laos                | —        | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | —                                | —     | —                   | —        | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| —                           | —      | —                                | —     | —                   | —        | —              | —      | —                        | —      |
| (21 countries)              |        | (26 countries)                   |       | (27 countries)      |          | (17 countries) |        | (16 countries)           |        |

Source: DAC "2010 Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows"

\*1 Excludes regions such as Macau.

\*2 "Share" is marked as "n.a." if share was not calculable because the total amount of aid from DAC countries to the country concerned was negative.

\*3 Excluding Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

**Chart IV-17 Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA (disbursements up to FY2009)**

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA: 189 (of which, the number of countries is 167)  
 (2) A total of 169 countries and regions (of which, the number of countries is 164) received Japan's assistance in 2009 (calendar year). For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart IV-14).

Regions indicated in parenthesis

| Region                          | Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA  | Graduated Countries and Regions   | Total   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| East Asia                       | Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, China, Timor-Leste, Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos  | <u>Singapore</u> , <u>Republic of Korea (ROK)</u> , <u>Brunei</u> , <u>(Hong Kong)</u> , <u>(Taiwan)</u> , <u>(Macao)</u>   | Total of 17 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 14) |
| South Asia                      | India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives  |   | Total of 7 countries  |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus   | Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan   |   | Total of 8 countries  |
| Africa                          | Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gabon, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Swaziland, Seychelles, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Central Africa, Togo, Nigeria, Namibia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Liberia, Rwanda, Lesotho, (Saint Helena) | (Reunion)   | Total of 50 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 48) |
| Middle East                     | Afghanistan, Algeria, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Morocco, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, (Palestinian Authority)   | <u>United Arab Emirates</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>Bahrain</u>   | Total of 21 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 20) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Cuba, Guatemala, Grenada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Chile, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Barbados, Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico, (British Montserrat)   | <u>Bahamas</u> , (Netherlands Antilles), (Cayman Islands), (Bermuda), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (French Guiana), (Aruba)   | Total of 41 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 33) |
| Oceania                         | Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, (Cook Islands), (Niue), (Wallis and Futuna Islands)  | ( <u>New Caledonia</u> ), (French Polynesia), (United States Minor Outlying Islands), (Northern Mariana Islands)  | Total of 19 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 12) |
| Europe                          | Albania, Ukraine, Croatia, Kosovo, Serbia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro   | <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Romania</u> , (Gibraltar) | Total of 26 countries/regions (of which, the number of countries is 25) |

\*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in FY2009 are underlined.

\*2 Although Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna and Montserrat are not considered graduated countries or regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these locations in 2009.

\*3 Geographical division is based on MOFA's classification.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (8):

[Asia] North Korea; [Africa] Mayotte; [Latin America] Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands; [Oceania] Tokelau.



## Section 4 Disbursements by Sector

Chart IV-18 Bilateral ODA by Sector Distribution

2009 (calendar year) (Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries, commitment basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Sector  | Type | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation | Total Grants | Loan Aid | Bilateral ODA (Share, %) |        |
|---|------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| I. Social infrastructure & services               |      | 777.87    | 1,021.08              | 1,798.94     | 2,528.83 | 4,327.78                 | 29.25  |
| 1. Education                                      |      | 198.43    | 584.82                | 783.25       | 60.59    | 843.84                   | 5.70   |
| 2. Health   |      | 191.78    | 107.20                | 298.99       |          | 298.99                   | 2.02   |
| 3. Population policies and reproductive health    |      | 19.23     | 36.23                 | 55.46        |          | 55.46                    | 0.37   |
| 4. Water and sewage                               |      | 213.82    | 105.93                | 319.75       | 2,468.24 | 2,788.00                 | 18.84  |
| 5. Government and civil society                   |      | 101.74    | 76.07                 | 177.81       |          | 177.81                   | 1.20   |
| 6. Other social infrastructure & services         |      | 52.87     | 110.82                | 163.69       |          | 163.69                   | 1.11   |
| II. Economic infrastructure & services            |      | 523.06    | 204.91                | 727.96       | 4,263.04 | 4,991.00                 | 33.73  |
| 1. Transport and storage                          |      | 441.75    | 83.65                 | 525.40       | 3,360.47 | 3,885.87                 | 26.26  |
| 2. Communications                                 |      | 10.72     | 27.45                 | 38.17        |          | 38.17                    | 0.26   |
| 3. Energy   |      | 70.45     | 42.72                 | 113.17       | 902.57   | 1,015.74                 | 6.87   |
| 4. Banking and financial services                 |      |           | 15.24                 | 15.24        |          | 15.24                    | 0.10   |
| 5. Business and other services                    |      | 0.14      | 35.85                 | 35.99        |          | 35.99                    | 0.24   |
| III. Production sectors                           |      | 206.03    | 396.60                | 602.64       | 489.90   | 1,092.54                 | 7.38   |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing              |      | 182.70    | 235.62                | 418.32       | 303.83   | 722.15                   | 4.88   |
| 1) Agriculture                                    |      | 105.96    | 172.26                | 278.22       | 156.40   | 434.62                   | 2.94   |
| 2) Forestry                                       |      | 9.32      | 28.23                 | 37.55        |          | 37.55                    | 0.25   |
| 3) Fishing  |      | 67.42     | 35.13                 | 102.55       | 147.43   | 249.98                   | 1.69   |
| 2. Industry, mining and construction              |      | 14.11     | 134.66                | 148.77       | 186.07   | 334.84                   | 2.26   |
| 1) Industry                                       |      | 7.44      | 113.13                | 120.58       | 186.07   | 306.65                   | 2.07   |
| 2) Mining   |      |           | 18.22                 | 18.22        |          | 18.22                    | 0.12   |
| 3) Construction                                   |      | 6.67      | 3.30                  | 9.97         |          | 9.97                     | 0.07   |
| 3. Trade and tourism                              |      | 9.22      | 26.33                 | 35.55        | 0.00     | 35.55                    | 0.24   |
| 1) Trade  |      | 9.22      | 15.28                 | 24.49        |          | 24.49                    | 0.17   |
| 2) Tourism  |      |           | 11.05                 | 11.05        |          | 11.05                    | 0.07   |
| IV. Multi-sector aid                              |      | 22.25     | 84.26                 | 106.52       | 511.35   | 617.86                   | 4.18   |
| 1. General environmental protection               |      | 19.71     | 50.45                 | 70.16        | 380.87   | 451.02                   | 3.05   |
| 2. Other multi-sector                             |      | 2.55      | 33.81                 | 36.36        | 130.48   | 166.84                   | 1.13   |
| Subtotal  |      | 1,529.21  | 1,706.85              | 3,236.06     | 7,793.13 | 11,029.18                | 74.55  |
| V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance |      | 726.51    | 0.00                  | 726.51       | 945.90   | 1,672.41                 | 11.30  |
| 1. General budget support                         |      | 3.75      |                       | 3.75         | 945.90   | 949.65                   | 6.42   |
| 2. Developmental food aid                         |      | 373.72    |                       | 373.72       |          | 373.72                   | 2.53   |
| 3. Other commodity aid                            |      | 349.04    |                       | 349.04       |          | 349.04                   | 2.36   |
| VI. Debt relief                                   |      | 68.33     |                       | 68.33        | 37.53    | 105.87                   | 0.72   |
| VII. Humanitarian aid                             |      | 333.11    |                       | 333.11       |          | 333.11                   | 2.25   |
| VIII. Administrative costs and others             |      | 137.76    | 1,516.57              | 1,654.33     |          | 1,654.33                 | 11.18  |
| 1. Administrative costs                           |      |           | 723.77                | 723.77       |          | 723.77                   | 4.89   |
| 2. Unspecified                                    |      | 137.76    | 792.80                | 930.56       |          | 930.56                   | 6.29   |
| Total   |      | 2,794.91  | 3,223.42              | 6,018.33     | 8,776.56 | 14,794.89                | 100.00 |
| BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)                           |      | 1,667.40  | 1,256.70              | 2,924.09     | 2,832.67 | 5,756.76                 | 38.91  |

\*1 Grassroots assistance is classified as "VIII. 2. Unspecified" sector grant aid.

\*2 Up until 2007, administrative costs included the promotion of development awareness, but from 2008 this has been classified under unspecified.

\*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*4 BHN: Basic Human Needs

## Section 5 Disbursement for Overseas Disaster Assistance

**Chart IV-19 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2009)**

| Country  | Decision Date | Project Name  |
|--|---------------|---|
| Pakistan   | Apr. 7, 2009  | Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in Pakistan                                       |
| Sri Lanka  | May 1, 2009   | Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka |
| Mexico   | May 8, 2009   | Emergency Grant Aid for the Outbreak of Novel Influenza in the United Mexican States                  |
| Pakistan   | Jun. 9, 2009  | Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in Pakistan                                       |
| Guinea   | Jun. 9, 2009  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Electoral Process in the Republic of Guinea                               |
| Taiwan   | Aug. 11, 2009 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in Taiwan  |
|  | Aug. 17, 2009 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in Taiwan  |
| Developing countries as a whole (Aid provided through the WHO) | Sep. 25, 2009 | Emergency Grant Aid for Measures against Novel Influenza in Developing Countries                      |
| Philippines  | Oct. 9, 2009  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in the Republic of the Philippines                       |
| Sudan  | Oct. 16, 2009 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Electoral Process in the Republic of the Sudan                            |
| Yemen  | Nov. 10, 2009 | Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People in the Republic of Yemen                          |
| Burundi  | Jan. 8, 2010  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Electoral Process in the Republic of Burundi                              |
| Haiti  | Jan. 15, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake-affected Population in Haiti                                   |
|  | Jan. 26, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake-affected Population in Haiti                                   |
| Chile  | Mar. 2, 2010  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Chile  |



Chart IV-20

### Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2009)

| Country          | Decision Date | Project Name   | Type of assistance  |
|------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Mexico           | May 1, 2009   | Emergency Assistance to the United Mexican States in Response to the New Strain of Influenza                   | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Taiwan           | Aug. 19, 2009 | Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon 8 Hitting Taiwan                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)                    |
|                  | Aug. 19, 2009 | Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon 8 Hitting Taiwan                                       | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Burkina Faso     | Sep. 9, 2009  | Emergency Aid for the Flood Disaster in Burkina Faso   | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Philippines      | Sep. 28, 2009 | Emergency Assistance for the Disaster Caused by Typhoon Hitting the Republic of the Philippines                | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Indonesia        | Oct. 1, 2009  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)         |
|                  | Oct. 1, 2009  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)                   |
|                  | Oct. 1, 2009  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
|                  | Oct. 3, 2009  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defense Forces unit) |
| Papua New Guinea | Oct. 2, 2009  | Emergency Assistance to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea for Disastrous Cholera Outbreak              | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Viet Nam         | Oct. 3, 2009  | Emergency Aid to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for the Typhoon Disaster                                   | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Samoa            | Oct. 3, 2009  | Emergency Assistance to the Independent State of Samoa for the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster                 | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Laos             | Oct. 14, 2009 | Emergency Aid to the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the Typhoon Disaster                                 | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Bhutan           | Oct. 14, 2009 | Emergency Assistance to the Kingdom of Bhutan for the Earthquake Disaster                                      | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| El Salvador      | Nov. 10, 2009 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of El Salvador for Torrential Rain Disaster                               | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Haiti            | Jan. 14, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)                   |
|                  | Jan. 15, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defense Forces unit) |
|                  | Jan. 20, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti  | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Chile            | Mar. 1, 2010  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in the Republic of Chile                                      | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)                   |
|                  | Mar. 1, 2010  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in the Republic of Chile                                      | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Fiji             | Mar. 26, 2010 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of the Fiji Islands in Response to a Cyclone Disaster                     | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |

**Chart IV-21 Disbursements for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2009)**

| Affected country   | Disaster                | Aid decision date | Japan Disaster Relief Team  |                           | Provision of goods  |  |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
|                    |                         |                   | Duration of dispatch        | Team composition          | Item  | Aid amount   |
| Mexico             | New Strain of Influenza | May 1             |                             |                           | Masks, gloves, goggles, surgical suits, hand sanitizers   | Equivalent to ¥21 million                              |
| Taiwan             | Typhoon                 | Aug. 19           | Aug. 21 – Aug. 29 (9 days)  | Expert team (Five people) | Water tanks, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, generators  | Equivalent to ¥40 million                              |
| Burkina Faso       | Flood                   | Sep. 9            |                             |                           | Tents, plastic sheets, blankets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans   | Equivalent to ¥14 million                              |
| Philippines        | Typhoon                 | Sep. 28           |                             |                           | Blankets, sleeping mats, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans  | Equivalent to ¥20 million                              |
| Indonesia          | Earthquake              | Oct. 1            | Oct. 1 – Oct. 8 (8 days)    | Relief team (65 people)   |   |  |
|                    |                         |                   | Oct. 1 – Oct. 14 (14 days)  | Medical team (23 people)  |   |  |
|                    |                         | Oct. 3            | Oct. 3 – Oct. 19 (17 days)  | SDF unit (31 people)      | Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, generators, water purifiers   | Equivalent to ¥25 million                              |
| Papua New Guinea   | Cholera, etc            | Oct. 2            |                             |                           | Intravenous fluids, oral rehydration solution, disinfectants, medical soaps, bleach solution, water purification materials, and portable jerry cans | Equivalent to ¥8 million                               |
| Viet Nam           | Typhoon                 | Oct. 3            |                             |                           | Tents, blankets, generators, water purifiers  | Equivalent to ¥20 million                              |
| Samoa              | Typhoon and Tsunami     | Oct. 3            |                             |                           | Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets, water purifiers  | Equivalent to ¥20 million                              |
| Laos               | Typhoon                 | Oct. 14           |                             |                           | Blankets, plastic sheets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans  | Equivalent to ¥10 million                              |
| Bhutan             | Earthquake              | Oct. 14           |                             |                           | Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets  | Equivalent to ¥10 million                              |
| El Salvador        | Torrential Rains        | Nov. 10           |                             |                           | Water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, tents, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets   | Equivalent to ¥20 million                              |
| Haiti              | Earthquake              | Jan. 14           |                             |                           | Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers  | Equivalent to ¥30 million                              |
|                    |                         | Jan. 15           | Jan. 16 – Jan. 29 (14 days) | Medical team (25 people)  |   |  |
|                    |                         | Jan. 20           | Jan. 23 – Feb. 13 (22 days) | SDF unit (104 people)     |   |  |
| Chile              | Earthquake              | Mar. 1            | Mar. 1 – Mar. 11 (11 days)  | Medical team (3 people)   |   |  |
| Fiji               | Cyclone                 | Mar. 26           |                             |                           | Tents, water purifiers, generators, blankets, cord reels<br>Blankets, tents   | Equivalent to ¥30 million<br>Equivalent to ¥10 million |
| <b>Gross Total</b> |                         |                   |                             | <b>7 teams</b>            | <b>14 cases</b>   | <b>Equivalent to ¥278 million</b>                      |

\* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.



# Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

**Chart IV-11 The Flow of Financial Resources from Japan to Developing Countries**

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million, %)

| Item   |  | Calendar year         | 2009   | 2010   | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------|--------|--|
| ODA  | Bilateral  | Grants                | 5,572  | 6,954  | 24.8                                       |
|  |  | Grant aid             | 2,377  | 3,466  | 45.8                                       |
|  |  | Technical cooperation | 3,195  | 3,488  | 9.2  |
|  |  | Loan aid              | 684    | 474    | -30.7                                      |
|  | Total  |                       | 6,256  | 7,428  | 18.7                                       |
|  | Subscriptions and contributions to multilateral institutions |                       | 3,295  | 3,684  | 11.8                                       |
| (ODA) Total                                    |  | 9,551                 | 11,112 | 16.3   |  |
| (% of GNI)                                     |  | (0.18)                | (0.20) | —      |  |
| Other Official Flows (OOF)                     | Export credits (over one year)                               |                       | -654   | -909   | -39.1                                      |
|  | Direct investment financing                                  |                       | 10,502 | 6,181  | -41.1                                      |
|  | Loans to multilateral institutions, etc.                     |                       | 1,554  | 485    | -68.8                                      |
|  | (OOF) Total  |                       | 11,402 | 5,757  | -49.5                                      |
| Private Flows (PF)                             | Export credits (over one year)                               |                       | -7,510 | -8,505 | -13.3                                      |
|  | Direct investment  |                       | 39,000 | 27,366 | -29.8                                      |
|  | Other bilateral securities investments                       |                       | 4,016  | 3,637  | -9.4                                       |
|  | Loans to multilateral institutions, etc.                     |                       | 1,987  | 992    | -50.1                                      |
| (PF) Total                                     |  | 37,493                | 23,490 | -37.3  |  |
| Grants by private NPOs                         |  | 533                   | 692    | 29.7   |  |
| Total flows                                    |  | 58,979                | 41,051 | -30.4  |  |
| (% of GNI)                                     |  | (1.14)                | (0.73) | —      |  |
| Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ 100 million) |  | 51,805                | 56,027 | 8.2    |  |

\*1 The 2009 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥93.4; the 2010 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥87.7606 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

\*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

\*3 Includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies, promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(Units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                  | Calendar year | 2009    | 2010    | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--|
| Grants                |               | 5,492.7 | 6,942.2 | 26.4                                       |
| Technical cooperation |               | 2,299.8 | 2,670.0 | 16.1                                       |

Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries., DAC report basis

## Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

**Chart IV-12 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by to DAC Classifications)**

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Recipient group | 2009    | 2010    | Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2010) |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--|
| LDCs            | 1,895.8 | 2,711.4 | 49                                       |
| LICs            | 1,533.1 | 1,342.3 | 11                                       |
| LMICs           | 621.6   | 823.2   | 46                                       |
| UMICs           | 404.9   | 730.9   | 35                                       |
| HICs            | 1.8     | 9.5     | 4  |
| Unclassifiable  | 1,719.0 | 1,719.6 | —  |
| Total           | 6,176.2 | 7,337.0 | 145                                      |

(Excluding disbursements to Eastern Europe and graduated countries)

\*1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires consent from the country concerned.

| Population              | Average per capita GNI from 2005 – 2007 | HAI (Note 1) | EVI (Note 2) |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| No less than 75,000,000 | No more than US\$905                    | Less than 60 | More than 42 |

(Note 1) Human Assets Index (HAI) based on indicators of: (a) nutrition: percentage of population undernourished; (b) health: mortality rate for children aged five years or under; (c) education: the gross secondary school enrolment ratio; and (d) adult literacy rate.

(Note 2) Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) based on indicators of: (a) population size; (b) remoteness; (c) merchandise export concentration; (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product; (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones; (f) instability of exports of goods and services; (g) victims of natural disasters; and (h) instability of agricultural production.

\*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita of US\$935 or less in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

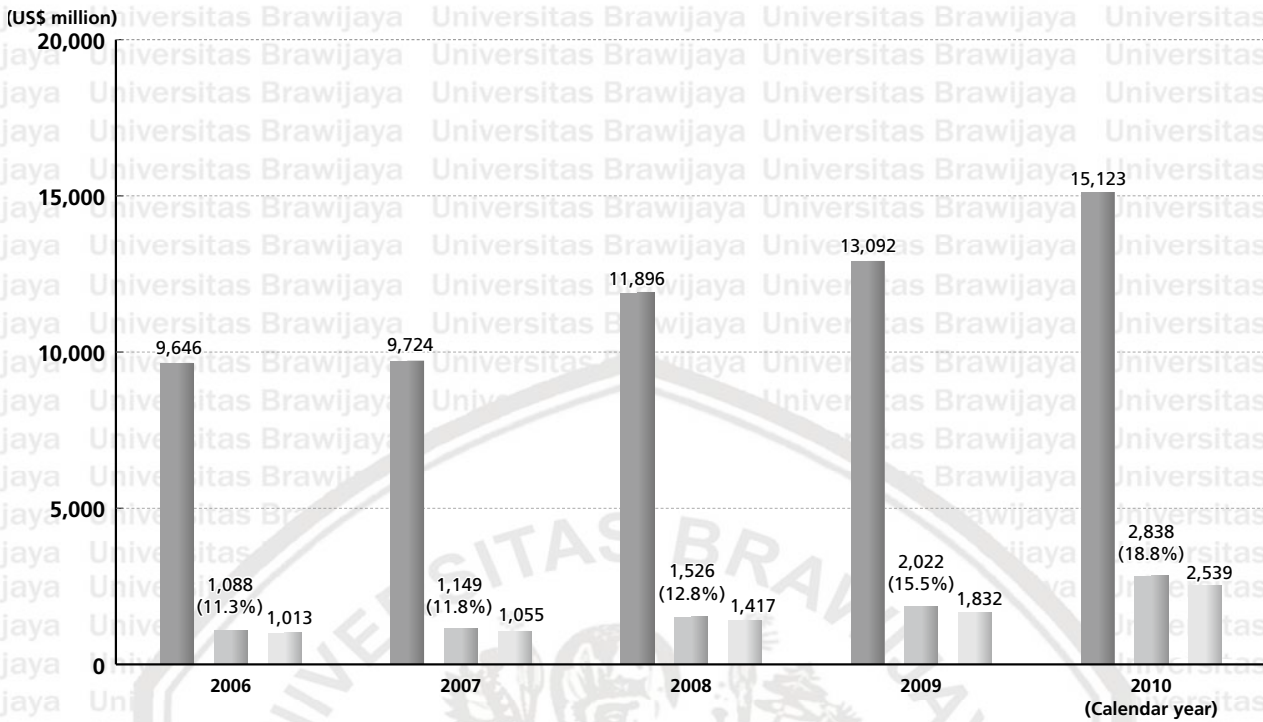
\*3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita between US\$936 and US\$3,705 in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

\*4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita between US\$3,706 and US\$11,455 in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

\*5 High Income Countries (HICs) comprise countries and regions with GNI per capita of US\$11,456 or more in 2007 (World Bank Atlas basis).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

**Chart IV-13 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs**



- \*1 Gross disbursement basis
- \*2 Excludes debt relief
- \*3 Excludes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Amount of bilateral ODA  
 Amount of assistance to LDCs  
 ( ) The amount of assistance to LDCs as a percentage of bilateral ODA  
 Amount of grants to LDCs

## Section 3 Disbursements by Country

**Chart IV-14 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type**

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                        | Japan's ODA (2010) |           |                       |          |                  |                  |          |          |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
|  | Type               | Grants    |                       |          | Loan aid         |                  |          | Total    |
|  |                    | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total    |          |
|  |                    |           |                       |          |                  |                  |          |          |
| Asia                                     | 866.28             | 156.53    | 1,120.32              | 1,986.60 | 6,119.31         | 5,577.59         | 541.72   | 2,528.32 |
| East Asia                                | 424.57             | 17.18     | 881.77                | 1,306.34 | 3,881.79         | 4,389.80         | -508.02  | 798.32   |
| Northeast Asia                           | 55.15              | 1.41      | 369.23                | 424.39   | 639.45           | 1,202.46         | -563.01  | -138.62  |
| China                                    | 13.00              | 1.41      | 347.21                | 360.21   | 632.48           | 1,185.35         | -552.87  | -192.66  |
| [Hong Kong]*                             |                    |           | 0.15                  | 0.15     |                  |                  |          | 0.15     |
| [Macao] *                                |                    |           |                       |          |                  |                  |          |          |
| Mongolia                                 | 42.16              |           | 21.87                 | 64.03    | 6.97             | 17.11            | -10.14   | 53.89    |
| Southeast Asia                           | 369.39             | 15.76     | 504.83                | 874.22   | 3,242.34         | 3,187.34         | 54.99    | 929.22   |
| (ASEAN)                                  | 349.00             | 11.70     | 497.55                | 846.55   | 3,242.34         | 3,187.34         | 54.99    | 901.54   |
| Brunei *                                 |                    |           | 0.11                  | 0.11     |                  |                  |          | 0.11     |
| Cambodia                                 | 80.83              | 1.21      | 53.10                 | 133.93   | 15.64            | 2.11             | 13.54    | 147.46   |
| Indonesia                                | 58.61              | 0.88      | 111.02                | 169.63   | 1,424.05         | 1,532.54         | -108.49  | 61.14    |
| Laos                                     | 63.55              |           | 40.19                 | 103.74   | 19.88            | 2.17             | 17.71    | 121.45   |
| Malaysia                                 | 7.32               |           | 25.84                 | 33.16    | 110.69           | 197.01           | -86.32   | -53.16   |
| Myanmar                                  | 21.56              | 7.45      | 25.27                 | 46.83    |                  |                  |          | 46.83    |
| Philippines                              | 50.37              | 0.19      | 77.68                 | 128.05   | 558.93           | 774.71           | -215.78  | -87.73   |
| Singapore *                              | 0.00               |           | 1.17                  | 1.17     |                  |                  |          | 1.17     |
| Thailand                                 | 14.92              | 1.91      | 56.33                 | 71.25    | 154.76           | 369.55           | -214.79  | -143.54  |
| Timor-Leste                              | 20.39              | 4.07      | 7.28                  | 27.67    |                  |                  |          | 27.67    |
| Viet Nam                                 | 51.84              | 0.05      | 106.84                | 158.68   | 958.38           | 309.26           | 649.12   | 807.81   |
| ODA for multiple countries in East Asia  | 0.02               |           | 7.70                  | 7.73     |                  |                  |          | 7.73     |
| South Asia                               | 339.60             | 110.20    | 167.02                | 506.62   | 2,130.60         | 1,105.08         | 1,025.52 | 1,532.14 |
| Bangladesh                               | 30.99              | 9.69      | 38.39                 | 69.39    | 73.15            | 118.34           | -45.20   | 24.19    |
| Bhutan                                   | 11.88              |           | 8.33                  | 20.21    | 23.02            |                  | 23.02    | 43.23    |
| India                                    | 1.68               |           | 35.86                 | 37.54    | 1,670.75         | 727.15           | 943.60   | 981.14   |
| Maldives                                 | 14.81              |           | 2.93                  | 17.75    | 19.56            |                  | 19.56    | 37.30    |
| Nepal                                    | 66.97              | 0.80      | 24.28                 | 91.25    | 0.22             | 10.26            | -10.04   | 81.21    |
| Pakistan                                 | 180.33             | 98.58     | 24.85                 | 205.18   | 41.90            | 39.20            | 2.70     | 207.89   |
| Sri Lanka                                | 32.87              | 1.14      | 30.68                 | 63.55    | 302.00           | 210.12           | 91.88    | 155.43   |
| ODA for multiple countries in South Asia | 0.06               |           | 1.70                  | 1.76     |                  |                  |          | 1.76     |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus            | 82.39              | 9.45      | 39.86                 | 122.25   | 106.93           | 82.71            | 24.22    | 146.47   |
| Armenia                                  | 11.88              |           | 0.92                  | 12.79    | 67.60            | 2.94             | 64.65    | 77.45    |
| Azerbaijan                               | 0.86               |           | 1.99                  | 2.85     | 0.71             | 14.57            | -13.86   | -11.01   |
| Georgia                                  | 8.47               | 0.23      | 0.93                  | 9.40     | 0.04             | 2.96             | -2.92    | 6.48     |
| Kazakhstan                               | 0.72               |           | 4.90                  | 5.62     | 24.94            | 32.37            | -7.43    | -1.82    |
| Kyrgyz Republic                          | 13.87              | 7.49      | 9.63                  | 23.50    |                  | 0.34             | -0.34    | 23.16    |
| Tajikistan                               | 39.03              | 1.71      | 4.39                  | 43.42    |                  |                  |          | 43.42    |
| Turkmenistan                             | 0.16               |           | 1.39                  | 1.55     |                  | 2.49             | -2.49    | -0.94    |



(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region   | Japan's ODA (2010) |                       |               |                  |                  |               |               | Total           |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
|   | Grants             |                       |               | Loan aid         |                  |               |               |                 |
|   | Grant aid          | Technical cooperation | Total         | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total         |               |                 |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions           |                    |                       |               |                  |                  |               |               |                 |
| Uzbekistan  | 7.37               | 0.02                  | 13.05         | 20.43            | 13.65            | 27.04         | -13.39        | 7.04            |
| ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus | 0.03               |                       | 2.67          | 2.70             |                  |               |               | 2.70            |
| ODA for multiple countries in Asia                          | 19.73              | 19.71                 | 31.67         | 51.39            |                  |               |               | 51.39           |
| <b>Middle East and North Africa</b>                         | <b>907.11</b>      | <b>672.95</b>         | <b>180.25</b> | <b>1,087.36</b>  | <b>1,252.53</b>  | <b>748.14</b> | <b>504.40</b> | <b>1,591.76</b> |
| Afghanistan   | 700.09             | 636.59                | 45.57         | 745.66           |                  |               |               | 745.66          |
| Algeria   | 0.02               |                       | 1.77          | 1.79             | 13.68            |               | 13.68         | 15.48           |
| Bahrain *   |                    |                       | 0.03          | 0.03             |                  |               |               | 0.03            |
| Egypt   | 20.75              |                       | 34.59         | 55.34            | 112.17           | 185.24        | -73.07        | -17.74          |
| Iran  | 14.18              | 12.17                 | 6.95          | 21.14            |                  | 28.27         | -28.27        | -7.13           |
| Iraq  | 5.32               | 2.76                  | 10.97         | 16.30            | 128.14           |               | 128.14        | 144.44          |
| Israel *  |                    |                       | 0.26          | 0.26             |                  |               |               | 0.26            |
| Jordan  | 43.75              |                       | 12.44         | 56.19            | 2.21             | 109.28        | -107.07       | -50.89          |
| Kuwait *  |                    |                       | 0.03          | 0.03             |                  |               |               | 0.03            |
| Lebanon   | 0.72               |                       | 0.21          | 0.93             | 10.24            | 8.02          | 2.22          | 3.15            |
| Libya   |                    |                       | 0.13          | 0.13             |                  |               |               | 0.13            |
| Morocco   | 8.23               |                       | 10.15         | 18.38            | 156.39           | 53.61         | 102.78        | 121.16          |
| Oman  |                    |                       | 1.50          | 1.50             |                  |               |               | 1.50            |
| [Palestinian Territories]                                   | 66.78              | 9.99                  | 11.77         | 78.55            |                  |               |               | 78.55           |
| Qatar *   |                    |                       | 0.01          | 0.01             |                  |               |               | 0.01            |
| Saudi Arabia *  |                    |                       | 2.83          | 2.83             |                  |               |               | 2.83            |
| Syria   | 10.46              |                       | 16.75         | 27.21            |                  | 81.90         | -81.90        | -54.69          |
| Tunisia   | 12.22              |                       | 9.29          | 21.51            | 96.87            | 82.50         | 14.37         | 35.87           |
| Turkey  | 0.49               |                       | 7.59          | 8.08             | 732.84           | 197.42        | 535.41        | 543.49          |
| United Arab Emirates *                                      |                    |                       | 0.14          | 0.14             |                  |               |               | 0.14            |
| Yemen   | 22.44              | 9.83                  | 6.19          | 28.63            |                  | 1.89          | -1.89         | 26.74           |
| ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa  | 1.66               | 1.62                  | 1.06          | 2.71             |                  |               |               | 2.71            |
| <b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>                                   | <b>1,151.90</b>    | <b>329.57</b>         | <b>408.02</b> | <b>1,559.92</b>  | <b>275.37</b>    | <b>102.55</b> | <b>172.83</b> | <b>1,732.75</b> |
|   | (1,131.01)         | (329.57)              | (408.02)      | (1,539.04)       | (275.37)         | (95.73)       | (179.64)      | (1,718.68)      |
| Angola  | 34.30              | 1.61                  | 3.32          | 37.62            |                  |               |               | 37.62           |
|   | (25.46)            | (1.61)                | (3.32)        | (28.78)          |                  |               |               | (28.78)         |
| Benin   | 22.43              |                       | 6.70          | 29.13            |                  |               |               | 29.13           |
| Botswana  | 12.87              |                       | 2.98          | 15.85            |                  | 5.14          | -5.14         | 10.71           |
| Burkina Faso  | 25.47              | 2.35                  | 16.11         | 41.59            |                  |               |               | 41.59           |
| Burundi   | 34.22              | 7.58                  | 4.84          | 39.06            |                  |               |               | 39.06           |
| Cameroon  | 31.45              | 6.04                  | 4.52          | 35.97            | 6.06             |               | 6.06          | 42.03           |
| Cape Verde  | 7.35               |                       | 3.32          | 10.67            | 6.73             |               | 6.73          | 17.40           |
| Central African Republic                                    | 14.15              | 6.08                  | 0.06          | 14.21            |                  | 6.12          | -6.12         | 8.09            |
|   | (8.01)             | (6.08)                | (0.06)        | (8.07)           |                  |               |               | (8.07)          |
| Chad  | 13.54              | 13.54                 | 0.22          | 13.76            |                  |               |               | 13.76           |
| Comoros   | 0.41               |                       | 0.29          | 0.70             |                  |               |               | 0.70            |
| Côte d'Ivoire   | 33.94              | 5.79                  | 1.54          | 35.48            | 49.56            | 3.78          | 45.79         | 81.26           |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                | Japan's ODA (2010) |           |                       |        |                  |                  |         |         |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
|  | Type               | Grants    |                       |        | Loan aid         |                  |         | Total   |
|  |                    | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total  | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total   |         |
|  |                    |           |                       |        |                  |                  |         |         |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo                 | 66.19              | 30.81     | 14.24                 | 80.43  |                  | 0.43             | -0.43   | 80.00   |
| Djibouti   | 34.42              | 3.35      | 3.56                  | 37.98  |                  |                  |         | 37.98   |
| Equatorial Guinea                                |                    |           | 0.32                  | 0.32   |                  |                  |         | 0.32    |
| Eritrea  | 8.25               | 3.25      | 1.61                  | 9.86   |                  |                  |         | 9.86    |
| Ethiopia   | 65.88              | 18.58     | 28.01                 | 93.89  |                  |                  |         | 93.89   |
| Gabon  | 21.92              |           | 4.80                  | 26.71  |                  | 1.95             | -1.95   | 24.77   |
| The Gambia                                       | 16.25              |           | 0.97                  | 17.22  |                  |                  |         | 17.22   |
| Ghana  | 47.36              | 0.96      | 22.65                 | 70.00  |                  |                  |         | 70.00   |
| Guinea   | 9.96               | 7.01      | 0.84                  | 10.80  |                  |                  |         | 10.80   |
| Guinea-Bissau                                    | 15.87              | 12.71     | 0.24                  | 16.11  |                  |                  |         | 16.11   |
| Kenya  | 68.85              | 29.41     | 36.16                 | 105.01 | 11.53            | 79.81            | -68.29  | 36.72   |
| Lesotho  | 8.14               | 2.16      | 0.70                  | 8.84   |                  |                  |         | 8.84    |
| Liberia  | 10.85              | 10.64     | 4.42                  | 15.28  | 119.03           |                  | 119.03  | 134.31  |
| Madagascar                                       |                    |           | 9.62                  | 9.62   |                  |                  |         | 9.62    |
| Malawi   | 49.59              |           | 19.86                 | 69.46  |                  |                  |         | 69.46   |
| Mali   | 34.58              | 0.59      | 3.71                  | 38.29  |                  |                  |         | 38.29   |
| Mauritania                                       | 12.53              |           | 2.03                  | 14.56  |                  |                  |         | 14.56   |
| Mauritius  | 0.30               |           | 0.40                  | 0.70   |                  | 3.55             | -3.55   | -2.85   |
| Mozambique                                       | 48.95              | 3.85      | 13.52                 | 62.48  | 0.38             |                  | 0.38    | 62.85   |
| Namibia  | 0.17               |           | 4.03                  | 4.20   | 36.39            |                  | 36.39   | 40.59   |
| Niger  | 15.73              | 1.76      | 9.43                  | 25.16  |                  |                  |         | 25.16   |
| Nigeria  | 16.94              |           | 6.93                  | 23.87  |                  |                  |         | 23.87   |
| Republic of Congo                                | 5.46               | 5.46      | 0.52                  | 5.98   |                  |                  |         | 5.98    |
| Rwanda   | 11.01              | 3.17      | 11.81                 | 22.82  |                  |                  |         | 22.82   |
| São Tomé and Príncipe                            | 2.85               |           | 0.75                  | 3.60   |                  |                  |         | 3.60    |
| Senegal  | 30.82              |           | 21.58                 | 52.41  | 2.80             |                  | 2.80    | 55.21   |
| Seychelles                                       | 8.94               |           | 0.63                  | 9.57   |                  |                  |         | 9.57    |
|  | (3.79)             |           | (0.63)                | (4.42) |                  |                  |         | (4.42)  |
| Sierra Leone                                     | 6.04               |           | 6.18                  | 12.21  |                  |                  |         | 12.21   |
| Somalia  | 29.05              | 29.05     | 0.02                  | 29.07  |                  |                  |         | 29.07   |
| South Africa                                     | 2.05               |           | 6.13                  | 8.18   |                  | 1.07             | -1.07   | 7.11    |
| Sudan  | 92.92              | 70.46     | 26.16                 | 119.08 |                  |                  |         | 119.08  |
| Swaziland  | 2.81               |           | 1.55                  | 4.36   |                  |                  |         | 4.36    |
| Tanzania   | 65.87              | 2.00      | 28.23                 | 94.10  | 10.50            |                  | 10.50   | 104.60  |
| Togo   | 6.65               |           | 1.01                  | 7.66   | 0.58             | 0.69             | -0.12   | 7.54    |
|  | (5.89)             |           | (1.01)                | (6.90) | (0.58)           |                  | (0.58)  | (7.48)  |
| Uganda   | 42.06              | 10.59     | 22.74                 | 64.80  | 6.44             |                  | 6.44    | 71.24   |
| Zambia   | 20.90              |           | 23.80                 | 44.69  | 1.44             |                  | 1.44    | 46.14   |
| Zimbabwe   | 17.13              | 16.29     | 1.79                  | 18.92  |                  |                  |         | 18.92   |
| ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa | 24.49              | 24.49     | 23.17                 | 47.66  | 23.93            |                  | 23.93   | 71.59   |
| Latin America and the Caribbean                  | 291.44             | 60.08     | 241.47                | 532.91 | 472.64           | 1,349.09         | -876.45 | -343.55 |
| Antigua and Barbuda                              | 6.28               |           | 0.48                  | 6.76   |                  |                  |         | 6.76    |
| Argentina  | 0.45               |           | 11.46                 | 11.91  | 32.08            | 3.66             | 28.42   | 40.33   |
| Bahamas *  |                    |           |                       |        |                  |                  |         |         |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region   | Type          | Japan's ODA (2010) |                       |               |                  |                  |               | Total |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
|   |               | Grants             |                       |               | Loan aid         |                  |               |       |
|   |               | Grant aid          | Technical cooperation | Total         | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total         |       |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions             |               |                    |                       |               |                  |                  |               |       |
| Barbados  | 1.13          |                    | 0.06                  | 1.20          |                  |                  | 1.20          |       |
| Belize  | 5.94          |                    | 1.52                  | 7.46          |                  |                  | 7.46          |       |
| Bolivia   | 35.94         |                    | 18.68                 | 54.62         | 0.42             | -0.42            | 54.20         |       |
| Brazil  | 6.25          |                    | 32.64                 | 38.89         | 0.02             | 101.57           | -62.65        |       |
| Chile   | 8.63          |                    | 8.43                  | 17.06         | 1.15             | -1.15            | 15.91         |       |
| Colombia  | 3.71          | 0.14               | 9.33                  | 13.04         |                  | 39.20            | -26.16        |       |
| Commonwealth of Dominica                                      | 2.08          |                    | 0.67                  | 2.75          |                  |                  | 2.75          |       |
| Costa Rica  | 19.13         |                    | 6.26                  | 25.39         | 53.97            | 15.62            | 63.74         |       |
| Cuba  | 0.64          |                    | 4.51                  | 5.16          |                  |                  | 5.16          |       |
| Dominican Republic  | 1.59          |                    | 10.32                 | 11.91         |                  | 13.82            | -1.91         |       |
| Ecuador   | 13.79         |                    | 9.19                  | 22.98         |                  | 28.22            | -5.23         |       |
| El Salvador   | 19.54         |                    | 11.40                 | 30.93         | 0.07             | 22.25            | 8.75          |       |
| Grenada   | 5.76          |                    | 0.09                  | 5.84          |                  |                  | 5.84          |       |
| Guatemala   | 15.25         |                    | 11.40                 | 26.65         | 24.87            | 10.28            | 41.24         |       |
| Guyana  | 5.43          |                    | 1.11                  | 6.54          |                  |                  | 6.54          |       |
| Haiti   | 70.11         | 59.83              | 1.87                  | 71.98         |                  |                  | 71.98         |       |
| Honduras  | 6.83          |                    | 9.21                  | 16.04         |                  |                  | 16.04         |       |
| Jamaica   | 0.18          |                    | 3.67                  | 3.86          | 14.91            | 20.89            | -2.12         |       |
| Mexico  | 0.01          |                    | 14.26                 | 14.27         |                  | 61.00            | -46.73        |       |
| Nicaragua   | 24.50         |                    | 9.87                  | 34.37         |                  |                  | 34.37         |       |
| Panama  | 0.81          |                    | 6.16                  | 6.97          | 102.83           | 7.98             | 101.83        |       |
| Paraguay  | 15.64         |                    | 17.95                 | 33.59         | 12.57            | 49.89            | -3.73         |       |
| Peru  | 9.77          |                    | 18.26                 | 28.03         | 231.30           | 970.94           | -739.64       |       |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis                                   | 0.11          |                    | 0.60                  | 0.72          |                  |                  | 0.72          |       |
| Saint Lucia   | 0.84          |                    | 1.71                  | 2.55          |                  |                  | 2.55          |       |
| Saint Vincent   |               |                    | 0.87                  | 0.87          |                  |                  | 0.87          |       |
| Suriname  |               |                    | 0.01                  | 0.01          |                  |                  | 0.01          |       |
| Trinidad and Tobago   |               |                    | 0.07                  | 0.07          |                  |                  | 0.07          |       |
| Uruguay   | 9.41          |                    | 4.16                  | 13.57         |                  | 2.21             | 11.36         |       |
| Venezuela   | 0.78          |                    | 2.36                  | 3.14          |                  |                  | 3.14          |       |
| ODA for multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.88          | 0.10               | 12.89                 | 13.77         |                  |                  | 13.77         |       |
| <b>Oceania</b>  | <b>140.12</b> | <b>11.07</b>       | <b>50.80</b>          | <b>190.92</b> | <b>5.95</b>      | <b>20.58</b>     | <b>176.29</b> |       |
| Cook  | 0.00          |                    | 0.09                  | 0.09          |                  |                  | 0.09          |       |
| Fiji  | 12.76         | 10.65              | 7.64                  | 20.41         |                  | 1.38             | 19.02         |       |
| Kiribati  | 1.60          |                    | 1.87                  | 3.47          |                  |                  | 3.47          |       |
| Marshall Islands  | 10.19         |                    | 2.40                  | 12.59         |                  |                  | 12.59         |       |
| Micronesia  | 13.24         |                    | 3.09                  | 16.34         |                  |                  | 16.34         |       |
| Nauru   | 1.33          |                    | 0.31                  | 1.64          |                  |                  | 1.64          |       |
| [Niue]  | 0.00          |                    | 0.05                  | 0.05          |                  |                  | 0.05          |       |
| Palau   | 5.78          |                    | 3.80                  | 9.58          |                  |                  | 9.58          |       |
| Papua New Guinea  | 31.03         |                    | 10.36                 | 41.39         | 0.01             | 19.19            | 22.21         |       |
| Samoa   | 17.27         |                    | 3.81                  | 21.08         | 5.94             |                  | 27.02         |       |
| Solomon Islands   | 11.55         |                    | 4.78                  | 16.33         |                  |                  | 16.33         |       |
| Tonga   | 19.81         |                    | 3.95                  | 23.77         |                  |                  | 23.77         |       |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                      | Type | Japan's ODA (2010)     |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        | Total              |   |
|--|------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|
|  |      | Grants                 |                        |                        | Loan aid               |                        |                        |                    |   |
|  |      | Grant aid              | Technical cooperation  | Total                  | Amount disbursed       | Amount recovered       | Total                  |                    |   |
|  |      |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                    | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |
| Tuvalu   |      | 3.31                   | 1.22                   | 4.54                   |                        |                        | 4.54                   |                    |   |
| Vanuatu  |      | 11.81                  | 3.81                   | 15.61                  |                        |                        | 15.61                  |                    |   |
| ODA for multiple countries in Oceania                  |      | 0.43                   | 3.62                   | 4.04                   |                        |                        | 4.04                   |                    |   |
| Europe   |      | 9.46                   | 0.81                   | 24.96                  | 198.03                 | 51.94                  | 146.09                 | 180.51             |   |
| Albania  |      | 0.39                   | 2.83                   | 3.22                   | 3.09                   | 3.87                   | -0.78                  | 2.44               |   |
| Belarus  |      | 1.01                   | 0.38                   | 1.39                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.39               |   |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                                 |      | 0.98                   | 2.69                   | 3.67                   | 0.10                   | 1.53                   | -1.44                  | 2.24               |   |
| Croatia  |      | 1.61                   | 0.27                   | 1.88                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.88               |   |
| Cyprus *   |      |                        | 0.02                   | 0.02                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.02               |   |
| Estonia *  |      |                        | 0.11                   | 0.11                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.11               |   |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia                  |      | 0.43                   | 1.37                   | 1.81                   | 24.22                  | 2.98                   | 21.24                  | 23.05              |   |
| (Former Yugoslavia)                                    |      | 4.58                   | 0.34                   | 10.91                  | 15.48                  | 24.32                  | 5.39                   | 18.93              |   |
| Kosovo   |      | 0.15                   | 0.93                   | 1.08                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.08               |   |
| Latvia *   |      |                        | 0.12                   | 0.12                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.12               |   |
| Lithuania *  |      |                        | 0.15                   | 0.15                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.15               |   |
| Malta *  |      |                        | 0.01                   | 0.01                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.01               |   |
| Moldova  |      | 0.24                   | 0.69                   | 0.93                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.93               |   |
| Montenegro   |      | 0.22                   | 0.65                   | 0.87                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.87               |   |
| Serbia   |      | 1.18                   | 0.34                   | 4.87                   |                        | 0.88                   | -0.88                  | 5.18               |   |
| Slovenia *   |      |                        | 0.13                   | 0.13                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.13               |   |
| Ukraine  |      | 1.06                   | 3.38                   | 4.44                   | 48.73                  |                        | 48.73                  | 53.17              |   |
| Multiple countries of the former Yugoslavian countries |      |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                    |   |
| ODA for multiple countries in Europe                   |      | 0.34                   | 0.34                   | 1.63                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.97               |   |
| Eastern Europe (6 countries) *                         |      | 1.85                   | 0.12                   | 4.73                   | 121.88                 | 42.68                  | 79.21                  | 85.79              |   |
| Bulgaria *   |      | 0.85                   | 1.18                   | 2.02                   | 5.76                   | 12.48                  | -6.72                  | -4.70              |   |
| Czech Republic *                                       |      |                        | 0.45                   | 0.45                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.45               |   |
| Hungary *  |      |                        | 1.26                   | 1.26                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.26               |   |
| Poland *   |      |                        | 0.85                   | 0.85                   |                        | 13.18                  | -13.18                 | -12.33             |   |
| Romania *  |      | 0.88                   | 0.89                   | 1.77                   | 116.13                 | 10.28                  | 105.85                 | 107.61             |   |
| Slovakia *   |      |                        | 0.10                   | 0.10                   |                        | 6.74                   | -6.74                  | -6.65              |   |
| ODA for multiple countries in Eastern Europe *         |      | 0.12                   | 0.12                   | 0.13                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.13               |   |
| Aid encompassing multiple regions, etc.                |      | 99.27                  | 38.14                  | 1,462.68               | 1,561.95               |                        |                        | 1,561.95           |   |
| Bilateral ODA total                                    |      | 3,465.59<br>(3,444.71) | 1,269.15<br>(1,269.15) | 3,488.50<br>(3,488.50) | 6,954.09<br>(6,933.20) | 8,323.84<br>(8,323.84) | 7,849.88<br>(7,843.07) | 473.95<br>(480.77) | 7,428.04<br>(7,413.97)                            |

\*1 Grant aid includes aid provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*2 \* indicates graduated countries and regions.

\*3 Aid encompassing multiple regions for technical cooperation includes the dispatch of survey teams, subsidies for foreign student support organizations, administrative costs and promotion of development awareness covering multiple regions.

\*4 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*5 Country names are general names derived from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' "List of Countries".

\*6 Based on the regional classification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Regions are indicated in parenthesis.

\*7 The former Yugoslavia includes Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro.

\*8 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

\*9 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

**Chart IV-15 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type**

1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including debt relief) in 2010

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               | Technical cooperation      |                   |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 700.09        | 1                          | China             | 347.21        |
| 2                          | Pakistan                         | 180.33        | 2                          | Indonesia         | 111.02        |
| 3                          | Sudan                            | 92.92         | 3                          | Viet Nam          | 106.84        |
| 4                          | Cambodia                         | 80.83         | 4                          | Philippines       | 77.68         |
| 5                          | Haiti                            | 70.11         | 5                          | Thailand          | 56.33         |
| 6                          | Kenya                            | 68.85         | 6                          | Cambodia          | 53.10         |
| 7                          | Nepal                            | 66.97         | 7                          | Afghanistan       | 45.57         |
| 8                          | [Palestinian Territories]        | 66.78         | 8                          | Laos              | 40.19         |
| 9                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 66.19         | 9                          | Bangladesh        | 38.39         |
| 10                         | Ethiopia                         | 65.88         | 10                         | Kenya             | 36.16         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 1,458.95      | Ten-country total          |                   | 912.49        |
| 11                         | Tanzania                         | 65.87         | 11                         | India             | 35.86         |
| 12                         | Laos                             | 63.55         | 12                         | Egypt             | 34.59         |
| 13                         | Indonesia                        | 58.61         | 13                         | Brazil            | 32.64         |
| 14                         | Viet Nam                         | 51.84         | 14                         | Sri Lanka         | 30.68         |
| 15                         | Philippines                      | 50.37         | 15                         | Tanzania          | 28.23         |
| 16                         | Malawi                           | 49.59         | 16                         | Ethiopia          | 28.01         |
| 17                         | Mozambique                       | 48.95         | 17                         | Sudan             | 26.16         |
| 18                         | Ghana                            | 47.36         | 18                         | Malaysia          | 25.84         |
| 19                         | Jordan                           | 43.75         | 19                         | Myanmar           | 25.27         |
| 20                         | Mongolia                         | 42.16         | 20                         | Pakistan          | 24.85         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1,980.99      | Twenty-country total       |                   | 1,204.64      |
| 21                         | Uganda                           | 42.06         | 21                         | Nepal             | 24.28         |
| 22                         | Tajikistan                       | 39.03         | 22                         | Zambia            | 23.80         |
| 23                         | Bolivia                          | 35.94         | 23                         | Uganda            | 22.74         |
| 24                         | Mali                             | 34.58         | 24                         | Ghana             | 22.65         |
| 25                         | Djibouti                         | 34.42         | 25                         | Mongolia          | 21.87         |
| 26                         | Angola                           | 34.30         | 26                         | Senegal           | 21.58         |
| 27                         | Burundi                          | 34.22         | 27                         | Malawi            | 19.86         |
| 28                         | Cote d'Ivoire                    | 33.94         | 28                         | Bolivia           | 18.68         |
| 29                         | Sri Lanka                        | 32.87         | 29                         | Peru              | 18.26         |
| 30                         | Cameroon                         | 31.45         | 30                         | Paraguay          | 17.95         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 2,333.81      | Thirty-country total       |                   | 1,416.31      |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 3,465.59      | Developing countries total |                   | 3,488.50      |

| Loan aid, etc.             |                                       |               | Bilateral ODA total        |                                  |               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                     | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements |
| 1                          | India                                 | 943.60        | 1                          | India                            | 981.14        |
| 2                          | Viet Nam                              | 649.12        | 2                          | Viet Nam                         | 807.81        |
| 3                          | Turkey                                | 535.41        | 3                          | Afghanistan                      | 745.66        |
| 4                          | Iraq                                  | 128.14        | 4                          | Turkey                           | 543.49        |
| 5                          | Liberia                               | 119.03        | 5                          | Pakistan                         | 207.89        |
| 6                          | *Romania                              | 105.85        | 6                          | Sri Lanka                        | 155.43        |
| 7                          | Morocco                               | 102.78        | 7                          | Cambodia                         | 147.46        |
| 8                          | Panama                                | 94.86         | 8                          | Iraq                             | 144.44        |
| 9                          | Sri Lanka                             | 91.88         | 9                          | Liberia                          | 134.31        |
| 10                         | Armenia                               | 64.65         | 10                         | Laos                             | 121.45        |
| Ten-country total          |                                       | 2,835.32      | Ten-country total          |                                  | 3,989.07      |
| 11                         | Ukraine                               | 48.73         | 11                         | Morocco                          | 121.16        |
| 12                         | Cote d'Ivoire                         | 45.79         | 12                         | Sudan                            | 119.08        |
| 13                         | Costa Rica                            | 38.35         | 13                         | *Romania                         | 107.61        |
| 14                         | Namibia                               | 36.39         | 14                         | Tanzania                         | 104.60        |
| 15                         | Argentina                             | 28.42         | 15                         | Panama                           | 101.83        |
| 16                         | Bhutan                                | 23.02         | 16                         | Ethiopia                         | 93.89         |
| 17                         | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 21.24         | 17                         | Cote d'Ivoire                    | 81.26         |
| 18                         | Maldives                              | 19.56         | 18                         | Nepal                            | 81.21         |
| 19                         | Laos                                  | 17.71         | 19                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 80.00         |
| 20                         | Guatemala                             | 14.59         | 20                         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 78.55         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                       | 3,129.13      | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 4,958.27      |
| 21                         | Tunisia                               | 14.37         | 21                         | Armenia                          | 77.45         |
| 22                         | Algeria                               | 13.68         | 22                         | Haiti                            | 71.98         |
| 23                         | Cambodia                              | 13.54         | 23                         | Uganda                           | 71.24         |
| 24                         | Tanzania                              | 10.50         | 24                         | Ghana                            | 70.00         |
| 25                         | Cape Verde                            | 6.73          | 25                         | Malawi                           | 69.46         |
| 26                         | Uganda                                | 6.44          | 26                         | Costa Rica                       | 63.74         |
| 27                         | Cameroon                              | 6.06          | 27                         | Mozambique                       | 62.85         |
| 28                         | Samoa                                 | 5.94          | 28                         | Indonesia                        | 61.14         |
| 29                         | Senegal                               | 2.80          | 29                         | Senegal                          | 55.21         |
| 30                         | Pakistan                              | 2.70          | 30                         | Bolivia                          | 54.20         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                       | 3,211.89      | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 5,615.53      |
| Developing countries total |                                       | 473.95        | Developing countries total |                                  | 7,428.04      |

\*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries\*.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*4 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief (added to the grant aid) in the 2010 calendar year.

\*5 Parenthesis indicate names of regions.

2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding debt relief) in 2010

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               | Technical cooperation      |                   |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 700.09        | 1                          | China             | 347.21        |
| 2                          | Pakistan                         | 180.33        | 2                          | Indonesia         | 111.02        |
| 3                          | Sudan                            | 92.92         | 3                          | Viet Nam          | 106.84        |
| 4                          | Cambodia                         | 80.83         | 4                          | Philippines       | 77.68         |
| 5                          | Haiti                            | 70.11         | 5                          | Thailand          | 56.33         |
| 6                          | Kenya                            | 68.85         | 6                          | Cambodia          | 53.10         |
| 7                          | Nepal                            | 66.97         | 7                          | Afghanistan       | 45.57         |
| 8                          | [Palestinian Territories]        | 66.78         | 8                          | Laos              | 40.19         |
| 9                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 66.19         | 9                          | Bangladesh        | 38.39         |
| 10                         | Ethiopia                         | 65.88         | 10                         | Kenya             | 36.16         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 1,458.95      | Ten-country total          |                   | 912.49        |
| 11                         | Tanzania                         | 65.87         | 11                         | India             | 35.86         |
| 12                         | Laos                             | 63.55         | 12                         | Egypt             | 34.59         |
| 13                         | Indonesia                        | 58.61         | 13                         | Brazil            | 32.64         |
| 14                         | Viet Nam                         | 51.84         | 14                         | Sri Lanka         | 30.68         |
| 15                         | Philippines                      | 50.37         | 15                         | Tanzania          | 28.23         |
| 16                         | Malawi                           | 49.59         | 16                         | Ethiopia          | 28.01         |
| 17                         | Mozambique                       | 48.95         | 17                         | Sudan             | 26.16         |
| 18                         | Ghana                            | 47.36         | 18                         | Malaysia          | 25.84         |
| 19                         | Jordan                           | 43.75         | 19                         | Myanmar           | 25.27         |
| 20                         | Mongolia                         | 42.16         | 20                         | Pakistan          | 24.85         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1,980.99      | Twenty-country total       |                   | 1,204.64      |
| 21                         | Uganda                           | 42.06         | 21                         | Nepal             | 24.28         |
| 22                         | Tajikistan                       | 39.03         | 22                         | Zambia            | 23.80         |
| 23                         | Bolivia                          | 35.94         | 23                         | Uganda            | 22.74         |
| 24                         | Mali                             | 34.58         | 24                         | Ghana             | 22.65         |
| 25                         | Djibouti                         | 34.42         | 25                         | Mongolia          | 21.87         |
| 26                         | Burundi                          | 34.22         | 26                         | Senegal           | 21.58         |
| 27                         | Cote d'Ivoire                    | 33.94         | 27                         | Malawi            | 19.86         |
| 28                         | Sri Lanka                        | 32.87         | 28                         | Bolivia           | 18.68         |
| 29                         | Cameroon                         | 31.45         | 29                         | Peru              | 18.26         |
| 30                         | Papua New Guinea                 | 31.03         | 30                         | Paraguay          | 17.95         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 2,330.53      | Thirty-country total       |                   | 1,416.31      |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 3,444.71      | Developing countries total |                   | 3,488.50      |

| Loan aid, etc.             |                                       |               | Bilateral ODA total        |                                  |               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                     | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements |
| 1                          | India                                 | 943.60        | 1                          | India                            | 981.14        |
| 2                          | Viet Nam                              | 649.12        | 2                          | Viet Nam                         | 807.81        |
| 3                          | Turkey                                | 535.41        | 3                          | Afghanistan                      | 745.66        |
| 4                          | Iraq                                  | 128.14        | 4                          | Turkey                           | 543.49        |
| 5                          | Liberia                               | 119.03        | 5                          | Pakistan                         | 207.89        |
| 6                          | *Romania                              | 105.85        | 6                          | Sri Lanka                        | 155.43        |
| 7                          | Morocco                               | 102.78        | 7                          | Cambodia                         | 147.46        |
| 8                          | Panama                                | 94.86         | 8                          | Iraq                             | 144.44        |
| 9                          | Sri Lanka                             | 91.88         | 9                          | Liberia                          | 134.31        |
| 10                         | Armenia                               | 64.65         | 10                         | Laos                             | 121.45        |
| Ten-country total          |                                       | 2,835.32      | Ten-country total          |                                  | 3,989.07      |
| 11                         | Ukraine                               | 48.73         | 11                         | Morocco                          | 121.16        |
| 12                         | Cote d'Ivoire                         | 45.79         | 12                         | Sudan                            | 119.08        |
| 13                         | Costa Rica                            | 38.35         | 13                         | *Romania                         | 107.61        |
| 14                         | Namibia                               | 36.39         | 14                         | Tanzania                         | 104.60        |
| 15                         | Argentina                             | 28.42         | 15                         | Panama                           | 101.83        |
| 16                         | Bhutan                                | 23.02         | 16                         | Ethiopia                         | 93.89         |
| 17                         | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 21.24         | 17                         | Cote d'Ivoire                    | 81.26         |
| 18                         | Maldives                              | 19.56         | 18                         | Nepal                            | 81.21         |
| 19                         | Laos                                  | 17.71         | 19                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 80.00         |
| 20                         | Guatemala                             | 14.59         | 20                         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 78.55         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                       | 3,129.13      | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 4,958.27      |
| 21                         | Tunisia                               | 14.37         | 21                         | Armenia                          | 77.45         |
| 22                         | Algeria                               | 13.68         | 22                         | Haiti                            | 71.98         |
| 23                         | Cambodia                              | 13.54         | 23                         | Uganda                           | 71.24         |
| 24                         | Tanzania                              | 10.50         | 24                         | Ghana                            | 70.00         |
| 25                         | Cape Verde                            | 6.73          | 25                         | Malawi                           | 69.46         |
| 26                         | Uganda                                | 6.44          | 26                         | Costa Rica                       | 63.74         |
| 27                         | Cameroon                              | 6.06          | 27                         | Mozambique                       | 62.85         |
| 28                         | Samoa                                 | 5.94          | 28                         | Indonesia                        | 61.14         |
| 29                         | Senegal                               | 2.80          | 29                         | Senegal                          | 55.21         |
| 30                         | Pakistan                              | 2.70          | 30                         | Bolivia                          | 54.20         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                       | 3,211.89      | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 5,615.53      |
| Developing countries total |                                       | 480.77        | Developing countries total |                                  | 7,413.97      |

\*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries\*.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

\*4 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries in the 2010 calendar year.

\*5 Parenthesis indicate names of regions.



**Chart IV-16 List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor**

|                                  |                             | (Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million) |                          |                          |        |                          |        |                          |        |      |        |                             |        |                     |          |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------|----------|
| 2005                             | 2006                        | 2007  | 2008                     | 2009                     | Amount | 2009                     | Amount | 2008                     | Amount | 2007 | Amount | 2006                        | Amount | 2005                | Amount   |
| Antigua and Barbuda              | Antigua and Barbuda         | Armenia                                       | Antigua and Barbuda      | Armenia                  | 85.23  | Armenia                  | 0.63   | Armenia                  | 98.70  |      |        | Armenia                     | 1.99   | Antigua and Barbuda | 5.42     |
| Cambodia                         | Belize                      | Bhutan  | Bhutan                   | Bhutan                   | 18.07  | Bhutan                   | 20.34  | Bhutan                   | 23.92  |      |        | Belize                      | 1.61   | Bhutan              | 100.62   |
| China                            | Bhutan                      | Cambodia                                      | Cambodia                 | Cambodia                 | 113.56 | Cambodia                 | 114.77 | Cambodia                 | 127.49 |      |        | Cambodia                    | 20.84  | Cambodia            | 1,064.27 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Cambodia                    | China   | Commonwealth of Dominica | Commonwealth of Dominica | 435.66 | Commonwealth of Dominica | 1.20   | Commonwealth of Dominica | 4.46   |      |        | China                       | 106.25 | China               | 376.26   |
| The Gambia                       | China                       | Kiribati                                      | Eritrea                  | Costa Rica               | 13.05  | Eritrea                  | 17.71  | Costa Rica               | 58.29  |      |        | Kiribati                    | 561.08 | The Gambia          | 4.38     |
| Honduras                         | The Gambia                  | Laos  | Laos                     | Fiji                     | 81.46  | Laos                     | 66.29  | Fiji                     | 23.23  |      |        | Laos                        | 10.99  | Honduras            | 103.47   |
| Indonesia                        | Honduras                    | Malaysia                                      | Malaysia                 | The Gambia               | 222.97 | Malaysia                 | 113.83 | The Gambia               | 11.39  |      |        | Malaysia                    | 138.01 | Indonesia           | 1,223.13 |
| Kazakhstan                       | Kiribati                    | Mongolia                                      | Maldives                 | Laos                     | 51.55  | Maldives                 | 9.32   | Laos                     | 92.36  |      |        | Mongolia                    | 9.88   | Kazakhstan          | 66.17    |
| Kiribati                         | Laos                        | Myanmar                                       | Mongolia                 | Malaysia                 | 30.52  | Mongolia                 | 60.70  | Malaysia                 | 91.78  |      |        | Laos                        | 64.05  | Kiribati            | 11.69    |
| Laos                             | Malaysia                    | Paraguay                                      | Paraguay                 | Maldives                 | 28.90  | Paraguay                 | 30.85  | Maldives                 | 17.99  |      |        | Malaysia                    | 201.70 | Laos                | 54.06    |
| Maldives                         | Maldives                    | Philippines                                   | Saint Lucia              | Mongolia                 | 222.16 | Saint Lucia              | 1.47   | Mongolia                 | 74.68  |      |        | Maldives                    | 4.81   | Maldives            | 24.23    |
| Mauritius                        | Mauritius                   | Seychelles                                    | Saint Vincent            | Panama                   | 0.76   | Saint Vincent            | 9.47   | Panama                   | 33.51  |      |        | Mauritius                   | 4.01   | Mauritius           | 16.55    |
| Mongolia                         | Mongolia                    | Sri Lanka                                     | Sri Lanka                | Saint Lucia              | 44.16  | Sri Lanka                | 96.69  | Saint Lucia              | 6.40   |      |        | Mongolia                    | 46.92  | Mongolia            | 56.48    |
| Myanmar                          | Myanmar                     | Swaziland                                     | Tuvalu                   | Saint Vincent            | 7.26   | Tuvalu                   | 5.76   | Saint Vincent            | 3.67   |      |        | Myanmar                     | 30.84  | Myanmar             | 25.49    |
| Nepal                            | Oman                        | Tanzania                                      | Uzbekistan               | Seychelles               | 721.66 | Uzbekistan               | 48.63  | Seychelles               | 9.06   |      |        | Oman                        | 1.50   | Nepal               | 63.38    |
| Oman                             | Paraguay                    | Uzbekistan                                    | Viet Nam                 | Sri Lanka                | 56.32  | Viet Nam                 | 619.04 | Sri Lanka                | 91.62  |      |        | Paraguay                    | 25.92  | Oman                | 3.72     |
| Paraguay                         | Philippines                 | Viet Nam                                      | —                        | Tuvalu                   | 640.04 | —                        | —      | Tuvalu                   | 8.58   |      |        | Philippines                 | 263.58 | Paraguay            | 27.47    |
| Philippines                      | Saint Christopher and Nevis | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Saint Christopher and Nevis | 4.27   | Philippines         | 276.43   |
| Saint Vincent                    | Saint Lucia                 | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Saint Lucia                 | 1.95   | Saint Vincent       | 3.20     |
| Samoa                            | Saint Vincent               | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Saint Vincent               | 1.38   | Samoa               | 12.52    |
| Sri Lanka                        | Samoa                       | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Samoa                       | 16.81  | Sri Lanka           | 312.91   |
| Swaziland                        | Saudi Arabia                | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Saudi Arabia                | 4.61   | Swaziland           | 25.91    |
| Tonga                            | Sri Lanka                   | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Sri Lanka                   | 202.63 | Tonga               | 11.24    |
| Trinidad and Tobago              | Swaziland                   | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Swaziland                   | 11.62  | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.97     |
| Uzbekistan                       | Trinidad and Tobago         | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Trinidad and Tobago         | 1.33   | Uzbekistan          | 54.44    |
| Viet Nam                         | Tuvalu                      | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Tuvalu                      | 8.28   | Viet Nam            | 602.66   |
| —                                | Viet Nam                    | —   | —                        | —                        | —      | —                        | —      | —                        | —      |      |        | Viet Nam                    | 562.73 | —                   | —        |
| (26 countries)                   | (27 countries)              | (17 countries)                                | (16 countries)           | (19 countries)           |        |                          |        |                          |        |      |        |                             |        |                     |          |

Source: DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

\*1 Excludes regions such as Macau.

\*2 Excludes Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2009): Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Grenada, India, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, Palau, Paraguay, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uzbekistan, Yemen (Total of 23 countries)

**Chart IV-17 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements up to 2010)**

(1) The number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA is 189 (of which, the number of countries is 167).  
 (2) In 2010 (calendar year), a total of 166 countries and regions (of which, the number of countries is 162) received Japan's ODA. For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart IV-14).

Regions shown in parenthesis

| Region                           | Countries and regions which have Received Japan's ODA  |   | Total  |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
|                                  |  | Graduated countries and regions   |  |
| East Asia                        | Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam  | <u>Brunei</u> , (Hong Kong), (Macao), Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , (Taiwan)  | Total of 17 countries/regions<br>(of which, the number of countries is 14) |
| South Asia                       | Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka  |   | Total of 7 countries   |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus    | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan  |   | Total of 8 countries   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa               | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, (Saint Helena), Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | (Reunion)   | Total of 50 countries/regions<br>(of which, the number of countries is 48) |
| The Middle East and North Africa | Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, (Palestinian Territories), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen   | <u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u>   | Total of 21 countries/regions<br>(of which, the number of countries is 20) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean  | Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, (British Montserrat), Chile, Colombia, Commonwealth of Dominica, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela  | (Aruba), Bahamas, (Bermuda), (Cayman Islands), (French Guiana), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (Netherlands Antilles)   | Total of 41 countries/regions<br>(of which, the number of countries is 33) |
| Oceania                          | Cook, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, (Niue), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, (Wallis and Futuna Islands)  | (French Polynesia), (New Caledonia), (Northern Mariana Islands), (United States Minor Outlying Islands)   | Total of 19 countries/regions<br>(of which, the number of countries is 12) |
| Europe                           | Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine   | <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , (Gibraltar), Greece, <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , Spain | Total of 26 countries/regions<br>(of which, the number of countries is 25) |

\*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in 2010 are underlined.

\*2 Regarding Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna, and British Montserrat, although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2010.

\*3 Geographical division is based on MOFA's classifications.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (8).

[Asia] North Korea; [Africa] Mayotte; [Latin America] Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands; [Oceania] Tokelau.





## Section 4 Disbursements by Sector

**Chart IV-18 Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector**

2010 (calendar year)

(Includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries, commitment basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Sector  | Type | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation | Total Grants | Loan Aid  | Bilateral ODA |            |
|---|------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
|   |      |           |                       |              |           |               | (Share, %) |
| I. Social infrastructure & services               |      | 1,262.33  | 1,220.21              | 2,482.54     | 1,467.97  | 3,950.51      | 21.98      |
| 1. Education                                      |      | 226.80    | 642.95                | 869.76       | —         | 869.76        | 4.84       |
| 2. Health   |      | 268.78    | 120.19                | 388.97       | —         | 388.97        | 2.16       |
| 3. Population policies and reproductive health    |      | 18.36     | 36.81                 | 55.17        | —         | 55.17         | 0.31       |
| 4. Water and sewage                               |      | 314.23    | 151.84                | 466.06       | 1,467.97  | 1,934.03      | 10.76      |
| 5. Government and civil society                   |      | 393.96    | 134.33                | 528.29       | —         | 528.29        | 2.94       |
| 6. Other social infrastructure & services         |      | 40.20     | 134.09                | 174.29       | —         | 174.29        | 0.97       |
| II. Economic infrastructure & services            |      | 721.82    | 291.29                | 1,013.11     | 7,844.74  | 8,857.85      | 49.28      |
| 1. Transport and storage                          |      | 514.58    | 126.39                | 640.97       | 5,035.63  | 5,676.60      | 31.58      |
| 2. Communications                                 |      | 2.81      | 39.46                 | 42.27        | —         | 42.27         | 0.24       |
| 3. Energy   |      | 203.73    | 61.99                 | 265.72       | 2,809.11  | 3,074.83      | 17.11      |
| 4. Banking and financial services                 |      | 0.24      | 31.26                 | 31.50        | —         | 31.50         | 0.18       |
| 5. Business and other services                    |      | 0.46      | 32.19                 | 32.66        | —         | 32.66         | 0.18       |
| III. Production sectors                           |      | 258.38    | 481.89                | 740.27       | 285.66    | 1,025.94      | 5.71       |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing              |      | 245.74    | 267.87                | 513.60       | 217.24    | 730.84        | 4.07       |
| 1) Agriculture                                    |      | 73.39     | 202.01                | 275.39       | 185.16    | 460.56        | 2.56       |
| 2) Forestry                                       |      | 138.46    | 33.48                 | 171.93       | —         | 171.93        | 0.96       |
| 3) Fishing  |      | 33.89     | 32.38                 | 66.28        | 32.08     | 98.35         | 0.55       |
| 2. Industry, mining and construction              |      | 12.53     | 120.07                | 132.60       | 68.42     | 201.03        | 1.12       |
| 1) Industry                                       |      | 12.42     | 99.62                 | 112.04       | 68.42     | 180.46        | 1.00       |
| 2) Mining   |      | —         | 17.36                 | 17.36        | —         | 17.36         | 0.10       |
| 3) Construction                                   |      | 0.11      | 3.10                  | 3.20         | —         | 3.20          | 0.02       |
| 3. Trade and tourism                              |      | 0.11      | 93.95                 | 94.06        | —         | 94.06         | 0.52       |
| 1) Trade  |      | —         | 80.83                 | 80.83        | —         | 80.83         | 0.45       |
| 2) Tourism  |      | 0.11      | 13.12                 | 13.23        | —         | 13.23         | 0.07       |
| IV. Multi-sector aid                              |      | 287.30    | 792.22                | 1,079.52     | 485.17    | 1,564.69      | 8.71       |
| 1. General environmental protection               |      | 231.38    | 56.81                 | 288.18       | 485.17    | 773.36        | 4.30       |
| 2. Other multi-sector                             |      | 55.92     | 735.41                | 791.34       | —         | 791.34        | 4.40       |
| Subtotal  |      | 2,529.83  | 2,785.62              | 5,315.45     | 10,083.55 | 15,398.99     | 85.68      |
| V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance |      | 470.59    | —                     | 470.59       | 460.78    | 931.36        | 5.18       |
| 1. General budget support                         |      | 3.83      | —                     | 3.83         | 460.78    | 464.60        | 2.58       |
| 2. Developmental food aid                         |      | 339.85    | —                     | 339.85       | —         | 339.85        | 1.89       |
| 3. Other commodity aid                            |      | 126.91    | —                     | 126.91       | —         | 126.91        | 0.71       |
| VI. Debt relief                                   |      | 14.07     | —                     | 14.07        | 172.98    | 187.05        | 1.04       |
| VII. Humanitarian aid                             |      | 606.84    | —                     | 606.84       | 112.94    | 719.78        | 4.00       |
| VIII. Administrative costs and others             |      | 0.23      | 736.19                | 736.42       | —         | 736.42        | 4.10       |
| 1. Administrative costs                           |      | —         | 731.91                | 731.91       | —         | 731.91        | 4.07       |
| 2. Unspecified                                    |      | 0.23      | 4.29                  | 4.51         | —         | 4.51          | 0.03       |
| Total   |      | 3,621.54  | 3,521.81              | 7,143.36     | 10,830.25 | 17,973.61     | 100.00     |
| BHN (I.+III.+V.2+VII.)                            |      | 2,454.75  | 1,488.08              | 3,942.83     | 1,798.15  | 5,740.98      | 31.94      |

\*1 Since 2010, grassroots assistance has been reported as grant aid for each sector.

\*2 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

\*3 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*4 BHN: Basic Human Needs are the absolute minimum resources such as food, shelter, clothing, education, etc. necessary for proper living.

## Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

**Chart IV-19 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2010)**

| Country                  | Decision Date | Project Name  | Grant Aid (US\$) |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|------------------|
| Haiti                    | Apr. 16, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Haiti  | 22,600,000       |
| China (Qinghai Province) | Apr. 16, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Qinghai Province, China  | 100,000,000 yen  |
| Chile                    | May. 28, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Chile  | 195,000,000 yen  |
| Tajikistan               | Jun. 15, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Measures against Polio in Tajikistan and Neighboring Countries  | 200,000          |
| Kyrgyz Republic          | Jun. 18, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Affected by the Ethnic Conflicts in the Southern Part of the Kyrgyz Republic | 500,000          |
| Sudan                    | Jul. 30, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Referenda in the Republic of the Sudan  | 3,000,000        |
| Pakistan                 | Aug. 3, 2010  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan  | 9,999,800        |
| Pakistan                 | Aug. 20, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan  |                  |
| China (Gansu Province)   | Aug. 20, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Mudslide Disaster in Gansu Province, China  | 1,018,000        |
| Indonesia                | Nov. 5, 2010  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake, Tsunami, and Volcanic Eruption Disaster in Indonesia  | 500,000          |
| Thailand                 | Nov. 5, 2010  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Thailand  | 200,000          |
| Myanmar                  | Nov. 16, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Cyclone Disaster in the Union of Myanmar  | 500,000          |
| Haiti                    | Nov. 19, 2010 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Election Process in the Republic of Haiti   | 1,513,509        |
| Sri Lanka                | Feb. 25, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Sri Lanka   | 500,000          |
| New Zealand              | Feb. 25, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake in the Southern Island of New Zealand  | 500,000          |
| Libya                    | Mar. 11, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid for the People Affected by the Armed Clashes in Libya   | 5,000,000        |

**Chart IV-20 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2010)**

| Country       | Decision Date | Project Name   | Type of assistance  |
|---------------|---------------|--|---|
| Guatemala     | Jun. 1, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Tropical Storm Disaster in the Central America                           | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Honduras      | Jun. 1, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Tropical Storm Disaster in the Central America                           | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Myanmar       | Jun. 18, 2010 | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Torrential Rain Disaster in the Western Part of Myanmar                  | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Pakistan      | Aug. 3, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan                       | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
|               | Aug. 19, 2010 | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defence Forces unit) |
|               | Aug. 26, 2010 | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan                       | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
|               | Aug. 31, 2010 | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)                   |
|               | Sep. 9, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Flood Disaster in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Medical Team)                   |
| Viet Nam      | Oct. 22, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in Vietnam   | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Haiti         | Oct. 27, 2010 | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Cholera Outbreak in the Republic of Haiti                                | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Benin         | Oct. 29, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Republic of Benin   | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Saint Lucia   | Nov. 8, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in response to the Hurricane Tomas Disaster in the Caribbean States                         | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Saint Vincent | Nov. 8, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in response to the Hurricane Tomas Disaster in the Caribbean States                         | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Indonesia     | Nov. 8, 2010  | Emergency Assistance in response to the Eruption of Mt. Merapi on Central Java Island, the Republic of Indonesia | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)                    |
| Costa Rica    | Nov. 11, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Torrential Rain Disaster in the Republic of Costa Rica                              | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Ghana         | Nov. 12, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Republic of Ghana   | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Colombia      | Dec. 9, 2010  | Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Republic of Colombia  | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Venezuela     | Dec. 16, 2010 | Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela                              | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| Sri Lanka     | Jan. 14, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for the Flood Disaster in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka                    | Provision of emergency relief goods                                     |
| New Zealand   | Feb. 22, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)         |
|               | Feb. 22, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defence Forces unit) |
|               | Feb. 25, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)                    |
|               | Feb. 25, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)                    |
|               | Feb. 28, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)         |
|               | Mar. 3, 2011  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Expert Team)                    |
|               | Mar. 5, 2011  | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake in the South Island of New Zealand                                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Search and Rescue Team)         |

**Chart IV-21 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2010)**

| Affected country   | Disaster          | Date of Decision made on Aid | Japan Disaster Relief Team  |                                       | Goods Distributed  |                           | The amount of Aid                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                    |                   |                              | Duration of dispatch        | Team composition                      | Item   |                           |                                      |
| Guatemala          | Tropical storm    | Jun. 1                       |                             |                                       | Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks  | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
| Honduras           | Tropical storm    | Jun. 1                       |                             |                                       | Blankets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water tanks  | Equivalent to ¥10 million |                                      |
| Myanmar            | Torrential rain   | Jun. 18                      |                             |                                       | Tents, water purifiers, water tanks (3,700 liter), generators, reels of electric cord  | Equivalent to ¥10 million |                                      |
| Pakistan           | Flood             | Aug. 3                       |                             |                                       | Tents, water purifiers, water tanks, drainage pumps (locally procured)   | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
|                    |                   | Aug. 19                      | Aug. 21 – Nov. 9 (81 days)  | Self-Defense Forces unit (516 people) |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Aug. 26                      |                             |                                       | Tents, water-purifying tablets   | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
|                    |                   | Aug. 31                      | Sep. 3 – Sep. 16 (14 days)  | Medical team (23 people)              |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Sep. 9                       | Sep. 12 – Sep. 25 (14 days) | Medical team (24 people)              |  |                           |                                      |
| Viet Nam           | Flood             | Oct. 22                      |                             |                                       | Blankets, generators, reels of electric cord, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, mosquito nets  | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
| Haiti              | Cholera           | Oct. 27                      |                             |                                       | Water purifiers, water tanks, portable jerry cans, plastic sheets, erythromycin, lactate Ringer solution (1 liter), IV needles, IV catheters (22G), IV catheters (18G), infusion tubes | Equivalent to ¥15 million |                                      |
| Benin              | Flood             | Oct. 29                      |                             |                                       | Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats   | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
| Saint Lucia        | Tropical storm    | Nov. 8                       |                             |                                       | Generators, reels of electric cord, water tanks, water purifiers, plastic sheets   | Equivalent to ¥8 million  |                                      |
| Saint Vincent      | Tropical storm    | Nov. 8                       |                             |                                       | Plastic sheets, generators, reels of electric cord, water purifiers  | Equivalent to ¥7 million  |                                      |
| Indonesia          | Volcanic eruption | Nov. 8                       | Nov. 9 – Nov. 18 (10 days)  | Expert team (4 people)                |  |                           |                                      |
| Costa Rica         | Torrential rain   | Nov. 11                      |                             |                                       | Generators, reels of electric cord, blankets   | Equivalent to ¥8 million  |                                      |
| Ghana              | Flood             | Nov. 12                      |                             |                                       | Blankets, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers   | Equivalent to ¥13 million |                                      |
| Colombia           | Flood             | Dec. 9                       |                             |                                       | Tents, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets   | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
| Venezuela          | Flood             | Dec. 16                      |                             |                                       | Blankets (regular), sleeping mats, water purifiers, portable jerry cans, generators (60Hz), reels of electric cord (220V)  | Equivalent to ¥10 million |                                      |
| Sri Lanka          | Flood             | Jan. 14                      |                             |                                       | Tents (for 6 people), sleeping mats  | Equivalent to ¥20 million |                                      |
| New Zealand        | Earthquake        | Feb. 22                      | Feb. 23 – Mar. 3 (9 days)   | Relief team (66 people)               |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Feb. 22                      | Feb. 23 – Mar. 3 (9 days)   | Self-Defense Forces unit (40 people)  |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Feb. 25                      | Feb. 25 – Mar. 5 (9 days)   | Expert team (5 people)                |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Feb. 25                      | Feb. 25 – Mar. 7 (11 days)  | Expert team (1 person)                |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Feb. 28                      | Feb. 28 – Mar. 8 (9 days)   | Relief team (45 people)               |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Mar. 3                       | Mar. 5 – Mar. 13 (9 days)   | Expert team (2 people)                |  |                           |                                      |
|                    |                   | Mar. 5                       | Mar. 6 – Mar. 12 (7 days)   | Relief team (32 people)               |  |                           |                                      |
| <b>Gross Total</b> |                   |                              |                             | <b>11 teams</b>                       | <b>15 cases</b>  |                           | <b>Equivalent to ¥221.92 million</b> |

\* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

# Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

**Chart IV-9 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                                       |   | Calendar year         | 2010    | 2011   | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------|--------|--|
| ODA  | Bilateral   | Grants                | 6,955   | 8,230  | 18.3                                       |
|  |   | Grant aid             | 3,466   | 4,687  | 35.2                                       |
|  |   | Technical cooperation | 3,488   | 3,543  | 1.6  |
|  |   | Loan aid              | 474     | -1,720 | -462.9                                     |
|  | (Bilateral) Total                                 |                       | 7,428   | 6,511  | -12.4                                      |
|  | Contributions to multilateral institutions        |                       | 3,684   | 4,239  | 15.1                                       |
| (ODA) Total                                |   | 11,112                | 10,750  | -3.3   |  |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   | (0.20)                | (0.18)  | —      |  |
| Other Official Flows (OOF)                 | Official credits (over one year)                  |                       | -992    | -509   | 48.7                                       |
|  | Direct investment finances                        |                       | 6,151   | 5,402  | -12.2                                      |
|  | Concessional lending to multilateral institutions |                       | 485     | -362   | -174.7                                     |
|  | (OOF) Total                                       |                       | 5,644   | 4,531  | -19.7                                      |
| Private flows (PF)                         | Export credits (over one year)                    |                       | -8,637  | 2,915  | 133.8                                      |
|  | Direct investment                                 |                       | 26,300  | 49,106 | 86.7                                       |
|  | Other bilateral securities investments            |                       | 4,020   | 4,928  | 22.6                                       |
|  | Concessional loans to multilateral agencies       |                       | 992     | -419   | -142.2                                     |
|  | (PF) Total  |                       | 22,674  | 56,531 | 149.3                                      |
| Grants by private non-profit agencies      |   | 692                   | 497     | -28.1  |  |
| Total resource flows                       |   | 40,123                | 72,309  | 80.2   |  |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   | (0.71)                | (1.19)  | —      |  |
| Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion) |   | 5,629.3               | 6,056.7 | 7.6    |  |

\*1 The 2010 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥87.7606. The 2011 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.7068 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

\*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

\*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the dispersed amount.

\*5 ODA=Official Development Assistance; OOF=Other Official Flows; PF=Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                  |  | Calendar year | 2010    | 2011    | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|---------|---------|--|
| Grants                |  |               | 6,942.7 | 8,216.0 | 18.3                                       |
| Technical cooperation |  |               | 2,670.0 | 2,747.1 | 2.9  |

\* Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

## Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

**Chart IV-10 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| Income group   | 2010    | 2011   | Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2011) |
|----------------|---------|--------|--|
| LDCs           | 2,711.4 | 2522.0 | 48                                       |
| LICs           | 1,342.3 | 188.6  | 5  |
| LMICs          | 823.2   | 2158.7 | 39                                       |
| UMICs          | 740.5   | -331.4 | 50                                       |
| Unclassifiable | 1,720.0 | 2054.4 | —  |
| Total          | 7,337.4 | 6592.3 | 142                                      |

- \*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.
- \*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spreading across multiple recipient countries.
- \*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
- \*4 The countries and regions comprising the recipient country groups differ between 2010 and 2011.
- \*5 See Chart IV-36 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.
- \*6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

- \*6.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

### Criteria to be included on the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010 | HAI        | EVI        |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Less than or equal to US\$992         | 60 or less | 32 or more |

### Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010 | HAI        | EVI        |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| More than or equal to US\$1,190       | 66 or more | 32 or less |

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GINI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrolment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

EVI: Economic Vulnerability Index

The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

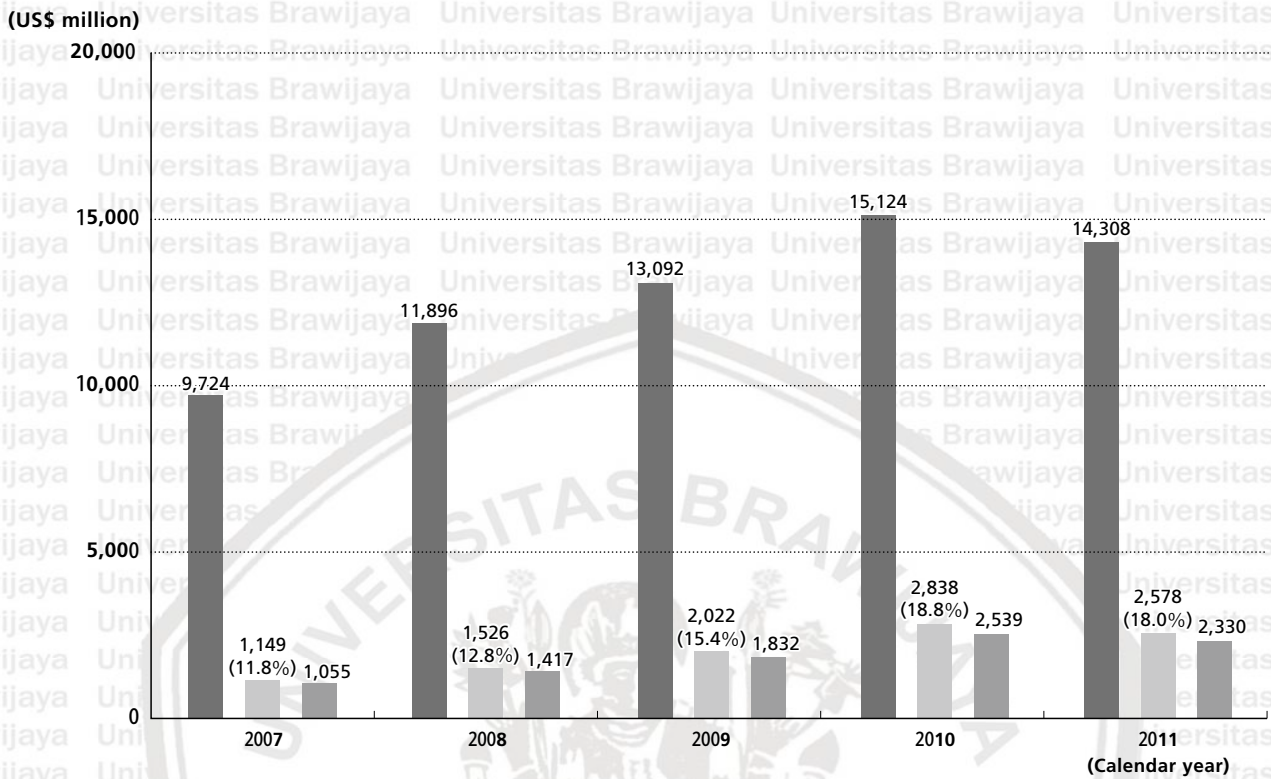
- \*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

- \*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,006 but less than or equal to US\$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database)

- \*6.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,976, but less than or equal to US\$12,275 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

**Chart IV-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs**



\*1 Gross disbursement basis  
 \*2 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries  
 \*3 Excludes debt relief

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkgray;"></span>      | Amount of bilateral ODA   |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgray;"></span>     | Amount of assistance to LDCs                                      |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgray;"></span> ( ) | The amount of assistance to LDCs as a percentage of bilateral ODA |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:gray;"></span>          | Amount of grants to LDCs  |



## Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region   | Japan's ODA (2011) |   |                       |          |          |                  |                  | Total     |          |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
|   | Type               | Grants  |                       |          | Total    | Loan aid         |                  |           |          |
|   |                    | Grant aid   | Technical cooperation |          |          | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered |           |          |
|   |                    | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |          |                  |                  |           |          |
| Asia  |                    | 840.73  | 358.12                | 1,050.82 | 1,891.55 | 5,854.85         | 6,375.18         | -520.32   | 1,371.22 |
| East Asia   |                    | 282.94  | 28.11                 | 798.47   | 1,081.41 | 3,397.69         | 5,020.98         | -1,623.29 | -541.88  |
| Northeast Asia  |                    | 71.88   |                       | 310.58   | 382.46   | 575.00           | 1,362.95         | -787.95   | -405.49  |
| China   |                    | 13.42   |                       | 286.97   | 300.38   | 560.44           | 1,342.14         | -781.70   | -481.32  |
| [Hong Kong]*  |                    |   |                       | 0.19     | 0.19     |                  |                  |           | 0.19     |
| Mongolia  |                    | 58.47   |                       | 23.42    | 81.88    | 14.56            | 20.81            | -6.25     | 75.63    |
| Southeast Asia  |                    | 210.93  | 28.11                 | 481.67   | 692.59   | 2,822.68         | 3,658.02         | -835.34   | -142.75  |
| Brunei*   |                    |   |                       | 0.09     | 0.09     |                  |                  |           | 0.09     |
| Cambodia  |                    | 62.12   | 14.67                 | 50.25    | 112.37   | 20.88            | 2.32             | 18.56     | 130.93   |
| Indonesia   |                    | 23.95   | 0.98                  | 110.17   | 134.12   | 879.74           | 1,647.58         | -767.83   | -633.71  |
| Laos  |                    | 8.60  | 1.00                  | 36.63    | 45.23    | 6.85             | 3.57             | 3.28      | 48.51    |
| Malaysia  |                    | 6.87  |                       | 22.03    | 28.91    | 163.82           | 213.74           | -49.92    | -21.01   |
| Myanmar   |                    | 19.70   | 7.70                  | 22.80    | 42.50    |                  |                  |           | 42.50    |
| Philippines   |                    | 37.62   | 0.81                  | 59.00    | 96.62    | 311.79           | 975.30           | -663.51   | -566.89  |
| Singapore*  |                    |   |                       | 1.09     | 1.09     |                  |                  |           | 1.09     |
| Thailand  |                    | 7.25  | 1.25                  | 45.89    | 53.14    | 240.89           | 478.04           | -237.15   | -184.01  |
| Timor-Leste   |                    | 18.08   | 1.69                  | 8.63     | 26.71    |                  |                  |           | 26.71    |
| Viet Nam  |                    | 26.74   |                       | 125.07   | 151.81   | 1,198.72         | 337.48           | 861.24    | 1,013.05 |
| (ASEAN)   |                    | 192.84  | 26.41                 | 473.04   | 665.88   | 2,822.68         | 3,658.02         | -835.34   | -169.46  |
| ODA for multiple countries in East Asia                     |                    | 0.13  |                       | 6.23     | 6.36     |                  |                  |           | 6.36     |
| South Asia  |                    | 463.66  | 306.49                | 147.76   | 611.42   | 2,305.64         | 1,254.98         | 1,050.65  | 1,662.07 |
| Bangladesh  |                    | 23.35   | 11.69                 | 32.80    | 56.15    | 145.47           | 133.72           | 11.76     | 67.91    |
| Bhutan  |                    | 18.26   |                       | 7.67     | 25.93    | 5.95             |                  | 5.95      | 31.88    |
| India   |                    | 5.82  | 2.41                  | 28.09    | 33.91    | 1,585.04         | 822.58           | 762.46    | 796.37   |
| Maldives  |                    |   |                       | 2.31     | 2.31     | 2.24             |                  | 2.24      | 4.55     |
| Nepal   |                    | 51.45   | 0.88                  | 23.26    | 74.71    | 0.31             | 11.55            | -11.24    | 63.47    |
| Pakistan  |                    | 336.85  | 289.63                | 22.35    | 359.20   | 214.12           | 44.85            | 169.26    | 528.47   |
| Sri Lanka   |                    | 27.87   | 1.84                  | 29.96    | 57.82    | 352.51           | 242.28           | 110.23    | 168.05   |
| ODA for multiple countries in South Asia                    |                    | 0.07  | 0.04                  | 1.31     | 1.38     |                  |                  |           | 1.38     |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus                               |                    | 71.90   | 15.21                 | 32.83    | 104.73   | 151.53           | 99.22            | 52.31     | 157.05   |
| Armenia   |                    | 2.71  |                       | 0.98     | 3.70     | 6.93             | 3.22             | 3.71      | 7.41     |
| Azerbaijan  |                    | 4.85  |                       | 1.08     | 5.93     | 115.58           | 16.04            | 99.54     | 105.47   |
| Georgia   |                    | 0.75  |                       | 0.55     | 1.30     | 6.68             | 3.26             | 3.42      | 4.71     |
| Kazakhstan  |                    | 1.42  | 1.06                  | 3.70     | 5.12     | 13.88            | 40.52            | -26.64    | -21.51   |
| Kyrgyz Republic   |                    | 20.46   | 3.96                  | 9.81     | 30.27    |                  | 0.37             | -0.37     | 29.90    |
| Tajikistan  |                    | 31.00   | 9.01                  | 4.28     | 35.28    |                  |                  |           | 35.28    |
| Turkmenistan  |                    | 0.48  | 0.40                  | 0.51     | 0.99     |                  | 2.74             | -2.74     | -1.75    |
| Uzbekistan  |                    | 10.19   | 0.78                  | 10.78    | 20.97    | 8.45             | 33.06            | -24.60    | -3.64    |
| ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus |                    | 0.03  |                       | 1.15     | 1.18     |                  |                  |           | 1.18     |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region  | Japan's ODA (2011) |           |                       |            |                  |                  |           |            |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
|  | Type               | Grants    |                       |            | Loan aid         |                  |           | Total      |
|  |                    | Grant aid | Technical cooperation | Total      | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total     |            |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions          |                    |           |                       |            |                  |                  |           |            |
| ODA for multiple countries in Asia                         | 22.22              | 8.31      | 71.76                 | 93.98      |                  |                  |           | 93.98      |
| Middle East And North Africa                               | 824.32             | 657.17    | 190.09                | 1,014.42   | 845.97           | 908.00           | -62.04    | 952.38     |
| Afghanistan  | 686.12             | 598.99    | 64.22                 | 750.34     |                  |                  |           | 750.34     |
| Algeria  | 0.01               |           | 1.42                  | 1.43       |                  |                  |           | 1.43       |
| Bahrain*   |                    |           | 0.07                  | 0.07       |                  |                  |           | 0.07       |
| Egypt  | 0.14               |           | 34.88                 | 35.02      | 80.27            | 206.57           | -126.30   | -91.29     |
| Iran   | 7.22               | 6.00      | 8.53                  | 15.75      |                  | 31.12            | -31.12    | -15.37     |
| Iraq   | 5.81               | 2.51      | 10.48                 | 16.29      | 360.92           | 7.01             | 353.91    | 370.21     |
| Israel*  |                    |           | 0.24                  | 0.24       |                  |                  |           | 0.24       |
| Jordan   | 11.42              | 0.14      | 13.88                 | 25.30      | 2.40             | 131.57           | -129.16   | -103.86    |
| Kuwait*  |                    |           | 0.09                  | 0.09       |                  |                  |           | 0.09       |
| Lebanon  | 3.65               | 2.52      | 1.84                  | 5.49       | 10.03            | 8.83             | 1.20      | 6.69       |
| Libya  | 8.13               | 8.13      | 0.05                  | 8.18       |                  |                  |           | 8.18       |
| Morocco  | 1.74               |           | 10.16                 | 11.90      | 86.68            | 68.47            | 18.21     | 30.11      |
| Oman*  | 0.01               |           | 0.55                  | 0.56       |                  |                  |           | 0.56       |
| [Palestinian Territories]                                  | 64.60              | 36.23     | 10.23                 | 74.83      |                  |                  |           | 74.83      |
| Qatar*   |                    |           | 0.05                  | 0.05       |                  |                  |           | 0.05       |
| Saudi Arabia*  |                    |           | 1.67                  | 1.67       |                  | 113.10           | -113.10   | -111.43    |
| Syria  | 8.92               |           | 12.02                 | 20.94      |                  | 55.22            | -55.22    | -34.27     |
| Tunisia  | 0.16               |           | 7.68                  | 7.85       | 101.02           | 83.90            | 17.13     | 24.97      |
| Turkey   | 12.44              |           | 8.71                  | 21.15      | 204.64           | 200.14           | 4.50      | 25.66      |
| United Arab Emirates*                                      |                    |           | 0.14                  | 0.14       |                  |                  |           | 0.14       |
| Yemen  | 12.39              | 1.25      | 2.26                  | 14.66      |                  | 2.08             | -2.08     | 12.58      |
| ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa | 1.56               | 1.39      | 0.91                  | 2.47       |                  |                  |           | 2.47       |
| Sub-Saharan Africa   | 2,493.41           | 446.38    | 450.63                | 2,944.05   | 240.28           | 1,450.66         | -1,210.38 | 1,733.67   |
|  | (1,048.90)         | (446.38)  | (450.63)              | (1,499.54) | (240.28)         | (102.94)         | (137.34)  | (1,636.88) |
| Angola   | 7.65               | 4.81      | 3.77                  | 11.42      |                  |                  |           | 11.42      |
| Benin  | 18.47              | 9.93      | 7.70                  | 26.18      |                  |                  |           | 26.18      |
| Botswana   | 0.27               |           | 5.29                  | 5.57       |                  | 5.66             | -5.66     | -0.09      |
| Burkina Faso   | 24.08              | 0.82      | 16.22                 | 40.30      |                  |                  |           | 40.30      |
| Burundi  | 17.63              | 5.50      | 3.57                  | 21.20      |                  |                  |           | 21.20      |
| Cameroon   | 13.03              |           | 6.69                  | 19.72      | 3.96             |                  | 3.96      | 23.68      |
| Cape Verde   | 4.74               |           | 1.17                  | 5.91       | 20.63            |                  | 20.63     | 26.54      |
| Central Africa   | 38.14              | 27.46     | 0.11                  | 38.25      |                  |                  |           | 38.25      |
| Chad   | 20.39              | 20.39     | 0.43                  | 20.82      |                  |                  |           | 20.82      |
| Comoros  | 2.11               |           | 1.55                  | 3.66       |                  |                  |           | 3.66       |
| Côte d'Ivoire  | 6.25               | 6.25      | 0.36                  | 6.61       | 1.56             |                  | 1.56      | 8.17       |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo                           | 1,206.16           | 35.37     | 9.62                  | 1,215.78   |                  | 1,029.04         | -1,029.04 | 186.74     |
|  | (82.86)            | (35.37)   | (9.62)                | (92.48)    |                  |                  |           | (92.48)    |
| Djibouti   | 11.95              | 6.09      | 4.62                  | 16.57      |                  |                  |           | 16.57      |
| Equatorial Guinea  | 0.28               |           | 0.04                  | 0.32       |                  |                  |           | 0.32       |
| Eritrea  | 7.25               | 1.50      | 2.19                  | 9.44       |                  |                  |           | 9.44       |



(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                | Type | Japan's ODA (2011)                                |                       |        |                  |                  |        |         |         |
|--|------|---|-----------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|
|  |      | Grants  |                       |        | Loan aid         |                  |        | Total   |         |
|  |      | Grant aid   |                       | Total  | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total  |         |         |
|  |      | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | Technical cooperation |        |                  |                  |        |         |         |
| Ethiopia   |      | 86.12   | 30.89                 | 33.59  | 119.70           |                  |        | 119.70  |         |
| Gabon  |      | 8.76  |                       | 4.55   | 13.31            | 2.36             | -2.36  | 10.96   |         |
| The Gambia                                       |      | 11.27   |                       | 0.18   | 11.45            |                  |        | 11.45   |         |
| Ghana  |      | 22.04   | 0.89                  | 23.90  | 45.94            |                  |        | 45.94   |         |
| Guinea   |      | 1.00  | 1.00                  | 0.98   | 1.98             |                  |        | 1.98    |         |
| Guinea-Bissau                                    |      | 8.71  | 0.50                  | 1.07   | 9.78             |                  |        | 9.78    |         |
| Kenya  |      | 100.53  | 40.55                 | 36.39  | 136.91           | 24.10            | 81.27  | -57.17  | 79.74   |
| Lesotho  |      | 19.48   | 2.26                  | 0.75   | 20.23            |                  |        | 20.23   |         |
| Liberia  |      | 240.64  | 13.81                 | 2.14   | 242.79           |                  | 198.24 | -198.24 | 44.55   |
|  |      | (40.27)   | (13.81)               | (2.14) | (42.42)          |                  |        |         | (42.42) |
| Madagascar                                       |      |   |                       | 10.70  | 10.70            |                  |        | 10.70   |         |
| Malawi   |      | 11.37   |                       | 17.27  | 28.64            |                  |        | 28.64   |         |
| Mali   |      | 36.70   |                       | 7.36   | 44.06            |                  |        | 44.06   |         |
| Mauritania                                       |      | 9.03  | 2.00                  | 0.96   | 9.99             |                  |        | 9.99    |         |
| Mauritius  |      | 0.27  |                       | 1.15   | 1.41             | 0.06             | 3.91   | -3.85   | -2.44   |
| Mozambique                                       |      | 14.20   |                       | 17.08  | 31.28            | 17.21            |        | 17.21   | 48.49   |
| Namibia  |      | 0.15  |                       | 3.36   | 3.51             | 27.72            | 6.03   | 21.69   | 25.21   |
| Niger  |      | 11.58   | 8.50                  | 4.27   | 15.86            |                  |        | 15.86   |         |
| Nigeria  |      | 25.26   | 20.38                 | 13.30  | 38.57            |                  |        | 38.57   |         |
| Republic of Congo                                |      | 6.94  | 6.82                  | 0.28   | 7.21             |                  |        | 7.21    |         |
| Rwanda   |      | 11.84   | 2.20                  | 12.44  | 24.28            |                  |        | 24.28   |         |
| São Tomé and Príncipe                            |      | 3.44  |                       | 0.10   | 3.54             |                  |        | 3.54    |         |
| Senegal  |      | 56.34   | 2.74                  | 26.49  | 82.83            |                  |        | 82.83   |         |
| Seychelles                                       |      | 1.12  |                       | 0.12   | 1.24             |                  |        | 1.24    |         |
| Sierra Leone                                     |      | 18.42   | 3.00                  | 8.11   | 26.53            |                  |        | 26.53   |         |
| Somalia  |      | 51.96   | 51.96                 | 0.01   | 51.97            |                  |        | 51.97   |         |
| South Africa                                     |      | 2.04  |                       | 7.25   | 9.29             |                  | 1.18   | -1.18   | 8.11    |
| South Sudan                                      |      | 8.71  | 8.71                  | 16.85  | 25.56            |                  |        | 25.56   |         |
| Sudan  |      | 73.45   | 72.15                 | 23.28  | 96.72            |                  |        | 96.72   |         |
| Swaziland  |      | 14.43   |                       | 0.66   | 15.09            |                  | 2.53   | -2.53   | 12.55   |
| Tanzania   |      | 43.73   | 8.65                  | 37.80  | 81.53            | 37.91            |        | 37.91   | 119.44  |
| Togo   |      | 126.61  | 0.16                  | 3.10   | 129.70           |                  | 120.44 | -120.44 | 9.26    |
|  |      | (5.77)  | (0.16)                | (3.10) | (8.87)           |                  |        |         | (8.87)  |
| Uganda   |      | 28.19   | 13.71                 | 27.79  | 55.97            | 1.15             |        | 1.15    | 57.12   |
| Zambia   |      | 19.70   |                       | 25.79  | 45.49            | 0.59             |        | 0.59    | 46.08   |
| Zimbabwe   |      | 16.09   | 15.72                 | 2.01   | 18.10            |                  |        | 18.10   |         |
| ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa |      | 24.87   | 21.66                 | 16.24  | 41.12            | 105.39           |        | 105.39  | 146.50  |
| Latin America and the Caribbean                  |      | 162.25  | 3.15                  | 209.48 | 371.72           | 466.10           | 502.90 | -36.80  | 334.93  |
| Antigua and Barbuda                              |      | 9.14  |                       | 0.50   | 9.64             |                  |        | 9.64    |         |
| Argentina  |      | 1.51  |                       | 8.65   | 10.16            |                  | 1.43   | -1.43   | 8.73    |
| Barbados*  |      | 0.52  |                       | 0.09   | 0.61             |                  |        | 0.61    |         |
| Belize   |      | 0.12  |                       | 1.10   | 1.22             |                  |        | 1.22    |         |
| Bolivia  |      | 23.18   |                       | 15.89  | 39.08            |                  | 0.22   | -0.22   | 38.86   |
| Brazil   |      | 4.09  |                       | 28.65  | 32.74            | 241.51           | 121.61 | 119.90  | 152.63  |



(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region   | Japan's ODA (2011) |                       |              |                  |                  |              |               | Total         |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Grants             |                       |              | Loan aid         |                  |              |               |               |
|   | Grant aid          | Technical cooperation | Total        | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total        |               |               |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions             |                    |                       |              |                  |                  |              |               |               |
| Chile   | 1.25               |                       | 3.65         | 4.90             |                  | 1.27         | -1.27         | 3.64          |
| Colombia  | 3.46               |                       | 7.99         | 11.45            |                  | 9.02         | -9.02         | 2.42          |
| Commonwealth of Dominica                                      | 2.64               |                       | 0.76         | 3.40             |                  |              |               | 3.40          |
| Costa Rica  | 1.74               |                       | 5.64         | 7.38             | 11.38            | 21.89        | -10.50        | -3.12         |
| Cuba  | 0.48               |                       | 4.25         | 4.73             |                  |              |               | 4.73          |
| Dominican Republic  | 2.49               |                       | 8.70         | 11.18            |                  | 17.36        | -17.36        | -6.17         |
| Ecuador   | 9.63               |                       | 5.64         | 15.27            |                  | 25.56        | -25.56        | -10.29        |
| El Salvador   | 3.84               |                       | 11.08        | 14.92            |                  | 23.57        | -23.57        | -8.65         |
| Grenada   | 8.36               |                       | 0.12         | 8.49             |                  |              |               | 8.49          |
| Guatemala   | 6.03               | 0.35                  | 10.57        | 16.60            | 9.95             | 11.31        | -1.37         | 15.23         |
| Guyana  | 0.14               |                       | 0.72         | 0.85             |                  |              |               | 0.85          |
| Haiti   | 17.78              | 2.68                  | 4.45         | 22.24            |                  |              |               | 22.24         |
| Honduras  | 2.83               |                       | 7.93         | 10.76            |                  |              |               | 10.76         |
| Jamaica   | 0.35               |                       | 2.17         | 2.51             |                  | 25.14        | -25.14        | -22.63        |
| Mexico  | 0.34               |                       | 11.67        | 12.01            |                  | 63.99        | -63.99        | -51.99        |
| Nicaragua   | 11.04              |                       | 8.76         | 19.80            |                  |              |               | 19.80         |
| Panama  | 1.06               |                       | 6.48         | 7.54             | 64.15            | 8.78         | 55.37         | 62.90         |
| Paraguay  | 3.72               |                       | 14.88        | 18.60            | 3.44             | 45.96        | -42.52        | -23.92        |
| Peru  | 43.33              | 0.13                  | 19.61        | 62.94            | 135.68           | 123.35       | 12.33         | 75.27         |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis                                   |                    |                       | 0.73         | 0.73             |                  |              |               | 0.73          |
| Saint Lucia   | 0.14               |                       | 1.88         | 2.02             |                  |              |               | 2.02          |
| Saint Vincent   |                    |                       | 0.69         | 0.69             |                  |              |               | 0.69          |
| Suriname  |                    |                       | 0.03         | 0.03             |                  |              |               | 0.03          |
| Trinidad and Tobago*  | 0.02               |                       | 0.05         | 0.07             |                  |              |               | 0.07          |
| Uruguay   | 0.49               |                       | 2.44         | 2.93             |                  | 2.43         | -2.43         | 0.51          |
| Venezuela   | 1.46               |                       | 1.97         | 3.43             |                  |              |               | 3.43          |
| ODA for multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.05               |                       | 11.76        | 12.82            |                  |              |               | 12.82         |
| <b>Oceania</b>  | <b>120.84</b>      | <b>0.43</b>           | <b>49.80</b> | <b>170.63</b>    | <b>12.73</b>     | <b>24.29</b> | <b>-11.56</b> | <b>159.07</b> |
| Cook  |                    |                       | 0.07         | 0.07             |                  |              |               | 0.07          |
| Fiji  | 9.39               |                       | 10.90        | 20.29            |                  | 1.52         | -1.52         | 18.76         |
| Kiribati  | 2.99               |                       | 0.86         | 3.84             |                  |              |               | 3.84          |
| Marshall  | 3.91               |                       | 2.30         | 6.21             |                  |              |               | 6.21          |
| Federated States of Micronesia                                | 25.53              |                       | 2.86         | 28.39            |                  |              |               | 28.39         |
| Nauru   | 1.77               |                       | 0.05         | 1.82             |                  |              |               | 1.82          |
| [New Caledonia]*  |                    |                       | 0.01         | 0.01             |                  |              |               | 0.01          |
| [Niue]  |                    |                       | 0.04         | 0.04             |                  |              |               | 0.04          |
| Palau   | 1.08               |                       | 2.64         | 3.73             |                  |              |               | 3.73          |
| Papua New Guinea  | 23.03              |                       | 10.98        | 34.01            | 0.10             | 22.77        | -22.67        | 11.34         |
| Samoa   | 0.66               |                       | 4.11         | 4.76             | 12.63            |              | 12.63         | 17.39         |
| Solomon   | 19.95              |                       | 4.15         | 24.11            |                  |              |               | 24.11         |
| Tonga   | 15.12              |                       | 3.49         | 18.61            |                  |              |               | 18.61         |
| Tuvalu  | 12.73              |                       | 1.40         | 14.13            |                  |              |               | 14.13         |
| Vanuatu   | 3.75               |                       | 3.64         | 7.39             |                  |              |               | 7.39          |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                             | Type | Japan's ODA (2011)                                |            |                       |            |                  |                  |           |            |
|---|------|---|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
|   |      | Grants  |            |                       | Loan aid   |                  |                  | Total     |            |
|   |      | Grant aid   |            | Technical cooperation | Total      | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered |           | Total      |
|   |      | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |            |                       |            |                  |                  |           |            |
| ODA for multiple countries in Oceania         |      | 0.92  | 0.43       | 2.30                  | 3.22       |                  |                  |           | 3.22       |
| Europe  |      | 28.97   | 0.63       | 23.67                 | 52.64      | 194.14           | 72.96            | 121.17    | 173.82     |
| Albania                                       |      | 6.02  |            | 2.22                  | 8.23       | 1.87             | 4.26             | -2.39     | 5.85       |
| Belarus                                       |      |   |            | 0.08                  | 0.08       |                  |                  |           | 0.08       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                        |      | 1.36  |            | 1.68                  | 3.04       | 0.16             | 1.69             | -1.53     | 1.51       |
| Croatia*                                      |      | 3.39  |            | 0.16                  | 3.55       |                  |                  |           | 3.55       |
| Cyprus*                                       |      |   |            | 0.05                  | 0.05       |                  |                  |           | 0.05       |
| Estonia*                                      |      |   |            | 0.16                  | 0.16       |                  |                  |           | 0.16       |
| Kosovo  |      | 0.39  |            | 1.49                  | 1.88       |                  |                  |           | 1.88       |
| Latvia*                                       |      |   |            | 0.16                  | 0.16       |                  |                  |           | 0.16       |
| Lithuania*                                    |      |   |            | 0.19                  | 0.19       |                  |                  |           | 0.19       |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia         |      | 0.57  |            | 1.82                  | 2.39       | 7.92             | 6.57             | 1.35      | 3.75       |
| Malta*  |      |   |            | 0.01                  | 0.01       |                  |                  |           | 0.01       |
| Moldova                                       |      | 5.48  |            | 2.62                  | 8.10       |                  |                  |           | 8.10       |
| Montenegro                                    |      | 4.60  |            | 0.07                  | 4.67       |                  |                  |           | 4.67       |
| Serbia  |      | 4.71  |            | 4.73                  | 9.44       |                  | 0.28             | -0.28     | 9.17       |
| Slovenia*                                     |      |   |            | 0.18                  | 0.18       |                  |                  |           | 0.18       |
| Ukraine                                       |      | 0.98  |            | 3.24                  | 4.22       | 107.08           |                  | 107.08    | 111.30     |
| (the former Yugoslavia)                       |      | 15.02   |            | 10.14                 | 25.16      | 8.08             | 8.53             | -0.45     | 24.71      |
| ODA for Multiple countries in Europe          |      | 0.63  | 0.63       | 0.34                  | 0.97       |                  |                  |           | 0.97       |
| Eastern Europe                                |      | 0.84  |            | 4.48                  | 5.33       | 77.10            | 60.17            | 16.93     | 22.26      |
| Bulgaria*                                     |      | 0.73  |            | 0.89                  | 1.61       | 0.69             | 12.13            | -11.44    | -9.83      |
| Czech Republic*                               |      |   |            | 0.31                  | 0.31       |                  |                  |           | 0.31       |
| Hungary*                                      |      |   |            | 1.34                  | 1.34       |                  |                  |           | 1.34       |
| Poland*                                       |      |   |            | 0.74                  | 0.74       |                  | 14.51            | -14.51    | -13.76     |
| Romania*                                      |      | 0.12  |            | 1.05                  | 1.17       | 76.41            | 26.11            | 50.30     | 51.48      |
| Slovakia*                                     |      |   |            | 0.14                  | 0.14       |                  | 7.43             | -7.43     | -7.29      |
| ODA for Multiple countries in Eastern Europe* |      |   |            | 0.01                  | 0.01       |                  |                  |           | 0.01       |
| Assistance encompassing multiple regions      |      | 216.50  | 156.21     | 1,568.99              | 1,785.49   |                  |                  |           | 1,785.49   |
| Bilateral ODA total                           |      | 4,687.02  | 1,622.08   | 3,543.48              | 8,230.50   | 7,614.07         | 9,334.00         | -1,719.93 | 6,510.57   |
|   |      | (3,242.51)  | (1,622.08) | (3,543.48)            | (6,785.99) | (7,614.07)       | (7,986.28)       | -(372.21) | (6,413.78) |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*4 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*6 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

\*7 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

\*8 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

\*9 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

\*10 (the former Yugoslavia) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia.

**Chart IV-13 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type**

**1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including debt relief) in 2011**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               | Technical cooperation      |                   |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1,206.16      | 1                          | China             | 286.97        |
| 2                          | Afghanistan                      | 686.12        | 2                          | Viet Nam          | 125.07        |
| 3                          | Pakistan                         | 336.85        | 3                          | Indonesia         | 110.17        |
| 4                          | Liberia                          | 240.64        | 4                          | Afghanistan       | 64.22         |
| 5                          | Togo                             | 126.61        | 5                          | Philippines       | 59.00         |
| 6                          | Kenya                            | 100.53        | 6                          | Cambodia          | 50.25         |
| 7                          | Ethiopia                         | 86.12         | 7                          | Thailand          | 45.89         |
| 8                          | Sudan                            | 73.45         | 8                          | Tanzania          | 37.80         |
| 9                          | [Palestinian Authority]          | 64.60         | 9                          | Laos              | 36.63         |
| 10                         | Cambodia                         | 62.12         | 10                         | Kenya             | 36.39         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 2,983.20      | Ten-country total          |                   | 852.39        |
| 11                         | Mongolia                         | 58.47         | 11                         | Egypt             | 34.88         |
| 12                         | Senegal                          | 56.34         | 12                         | Ethiopia          | 33.59         |
| 13                         | Somalia                          | 51.96         | 13                         | Bangladesh        | 32.80         |
| 14                         | Nepal                            | 51.45         | 14                         | Sri Lanka         | 29.96         |
| 15                         | Tanzania                         | 43.73         | 15                         | Brazil            | 28.65         |
| 16                         | Peru                             | 43.33         | 16                         | India             | 28.09         |
| 17                         | Central Africa                   | 38.14         | 17                         | Uganda            | 27.79         |
| 18                         | Philippines                      | 37.62         | 18                         | Senegal           | 26.49         |
| 19                         | Mali                             | 36.70         | 19                         | Zambia            | 25.79         |
| 20                         | Tadzhikistan                     | 31.00         | 20                         | Ghana             | 23.90         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 3,431.92      | Twenty-country total       |                   | 1,144.31      |
| 21                         | Uganda                           | 28.19         | 21                         | Mongolia          | 23.42         |
| 22                         | Sri Lanka                        | 27.87         | 22                         | Sudan             | 23.28         |
| 23                         | Viet Nam                         | 26.74         | 23                         | Nepal             | 23.26         |
| 24                         | Federated States of Micronesia   | 25.53         | 24                         | Myanmar           | 22.80         |
| 25                         | Nigeria                          | 25.26         | 25                         | Pakistan          | 22.35         |
| 26                         | Burkina Faso                     | 24.08         | 26                         | Malaysia          | 22.03         |
| 27                         | Indonesia                        | 23.95         | 27                         | Peru              | 19.61         |
| 28                         | Bangladesh                       | 23.35         | 28                         | Malawi            | 17.27         |
| 29                         | Bolivia                          | 23.18         | 29                         | Mozambique        | 17.08         |
| 30                         | Papua New Guinea                 | 23.03         | 30                         | South Sudan       | 16.85         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 3,683.10      | Thirty-country total       |                   | 1,352.26      |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 4,687.02      | Developing countries total |                   | 3,543.48      |

| Loan aid, etc              |                                       |               | Bilateral ODA total.       |                                  |               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                     | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Viet Nam                              | 861.24        | 1                          | Viet Nam                         | 1,013.05      |
| 2                          | India                                 | 762.46        | 2                          | India                            | 796.37        |
| 3                          | Iraq                                  | 353.91        | 3                          | Afghanistan                      | 750.34        |
| 4                          | Pakistan                              | 169.26        | 4                          | Pakistan                         | 528.47        |
| 5                          | Brazil                                | 119.90        | 5                          | Iraq                             | 370.21        |
| 6                          | Sri Lanka                             | 110.23        | 6                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 186.74        |
| 7                          | Ukraine                               | 107.08        | 7                          | Sri Lanka                        | 168.05        |
| 8                          | Azerbaijan                            | 99.54         | 8                          | Brazil                           | 152.63        |
| 9                          | Panama                                | 55.37         | 9                          | Cambodia                         | 130.93        |
| 10                         | Romania *                             | 50.30         | 10                         | Ethiopia                         | 119.70        |
| Ten-country total          |                                       | 2,689.29      | Ten-country total          |                                  | 4,216.49      |
| 11                         | Tanzania                              | 37.91         | 11                         | Tanzania                         | 119.44        |
| 12                         | Namibia                               | 21.69         | 12                         | Ukraine                          | 111.30        |
| 13                         | Cape Verde                            | 20.63         | 13                         | Azerbaijan                       | 105.47        |
| 14                         | Cambodia                              | 18.56         | 14                         | Sudan                            | 96.72         |
| 15                         | Morocco                               | 18.21         | 15                         | Senegal                          | 82.83         |
| 16                         | Mozambique                            | 17.21         | 16                         | Kenya                            | 79.74         |
| 17                         | Tunisia                               | 17.13         | 17                         | Kenya                            | 75.63         |
| 18                         | Samoa                                 | 12.63         | 18                         | Peru                             | 75.27         |
| 19                         | Peru                                  | 12.33         | 19                         | [Palestinian Authority]          | 74.83         |
| 20                         | Bangladesh                            | 11.76         | 20                         | Bangladesh                       | 67.91         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                       | 2,877.35      | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 5,105.63      |
| 21                         | Bhutan                                | 5.95          | 21                         | Nepal                            | 63.47         |
| 22                         | Turkey                                | 4.50          | 22                         | Panama                           | 62.90         |
| 23                         | Cameroon                              | 3.96          | 23                         | Uganda                           | 57.12         |
| 24                         | Armenia                               | 3.71          | 24                         | Somalia                          | 51.97         |
| 25                         | Georgia                               | 3.42          | 25                         | Romania *                        | 51.48         |
| 26                         | Laos                                  | 3.28          | 26                         | Laos                             | 48.51         |
| 27                         | Maldives                              | 2.24          | 27                         | Mozambique                       | 48.49         |
| 28                         | Cote d'Ivoire                         | 1.56          | 28                         | Zambia                           | 46.08         |
| 29                         | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 1.35          | 29                         | Ghana                            | 45.94         |
| 30                         | Lebanon                               | 1.20          | 30                         | Liberia                          | 44.55         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                       | 2,908.50      | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 5,626.15      |
| Developing countries total |                                       | -1,719.93     | Developing countries total |                                  | 6,510.57      |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2011 calendar year.

## 2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding debt relief) in 2011

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               | Technical cooperation      |                   |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 686.12        | 1                          | China             | 286.97        |
| 2                          | Pakistan                         | 336.85        | 2                          | Viet Nam          | 125.07        |
| 3                          | Kenya                            | 100.53        | 3                          | Indonesia         | 110.17        |
| 4                          | Ethiopia                         | 86.12         | 4                          | Afghanistan       | 64.22         |
| 5                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 82.86         | 5                          | Philippines       | 59.00         |
| 6                          | Sudan                            | 73.45         | 6                          | Cambodia          | 50.25         |
| 7                          | [Palestinian Authority]          | 64.60         | 7                          | Thailand          | 45.89         |
| 8                          | Cambodia                         | 62.12         | 8                          | Tanzania          | 37.80         |
| 9                          | Mongolia                         | 58.47         | 9                          | Laos              | 36.63         |
| 10                         | Senegal                          | 56.34         | 10                         | Kenya             | 36.39         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 1,607.44      | Ten-country total          |                   | 852.39        |
| 11                         | Somalia                          | 51.96         | 11                         | Egypt             | 34.88         |
| 12                         | Nepal                            | 51.45         | 12                         | Ethiopia          | 33.59         |
| 13                         | Tanzania                         | 43.73         | 13                         | Bangladesh        | 32.80         |
| 14                         | Peru                             | 43.33         | 14                         | Sri Lanka         | 29.96         |
| 15                         | Liberia                          | 40.27         | 15                         | Brazil            | 28.65         |
| 16                         | Central Africa                   | 38.14         | 16                         | India             | 28.09         |
| 17                         | Philippines                      | 37.62         | 17                         | Uganda            | 27.79         |
| 18                         | Mali                             | 36.70         | 18                         | Senegal           | 26.49         |
| 19                         | Tadzhikistan                     | 31.00         | 19                         | Zambia            | 25.79         |
| 20                         | Uganda                           | 28.19         | 20                         | Ghana             | 23.90         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 2,009.83      | Twenty-country total       |                   | 1,144.31      |
| 21                         | Sri Lanka                        | 27.87         | 21                         | Mongolia          | 23.42         |
| 22                         | Viet Nam                         | 26.74         | 22                         | Sudan             | 23.28         |
| 23                         | Federated States of Micronesia   | 25.53         | 23                         | Nepal             | 23.26         |
| 24                         | Nigeria                          | 25.26         | 24                         | Myanmar           | 22.80         |
| 25                         | Burkina Faso                     | 24.08         | 25                         | Pakistan          | 22.35         |
| 26                         | Indonesia                        | 23.95         | 26                         | Malaysia          | 22.03         |
| 27                         | Bangladesh                       | 23.35         | 27                         | Peru              | 19.61         |
| 28                         | Bolivia                          | 23.18         | 28                         | Malawi            | 17.27         |
| 29                         | Papua New Guinea                 | 23.03         | 29                         | Mozambique        | 17.08         |
| 30                         | Ghana                            | 22.04         | 30                         | South Sudan       | 16.85         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 2,254.86      | Thirty-country total       |                   | 1,352.26      |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 3,242.51      | Developing countries total |                   | 3,543.48      |

| Loan aid, etc              |                                       |               | Bilateral ODA total.       |                                  |               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                     | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Viet Nam                              | 861.24        | 1                          | Viet Nam                         | 1,013.05      |
| 2                          | India                                 | 762.46        | 2                          | India                            | 796.37        |
| 3                          | Iraq                                  | 353.91        | 3                          | Afghanistan                      | 750.34        |
| 4                          | Pakistan                              | 169.26        | 4                          | Pakistan                         | 528.47        |
| 5                          | Brazil                                | 119.90        | 5                          | Iraq                             | 370.21        |
| 6                          | Sri Lanka                             | 110.23        | 6                          | Sri Lanka                        | 168.05        |
| 7                          | Ukraine                               | 107.08        | 7                          | Brazil                           | 152.63        |
| 8                          | Azerbaijan                            | 99.54         | 8                          | Cambodia                         | 130.93        |
| 9                          | Panama                                | 55.37         | 9                          | Ethiopia                         | 119.70        |
| 10                         | Romania *                             | 50.30         | 10                         | Tanzania                         | 119.44        |
| Ten-country total          |                                       | 2,689.29      | Ten-country total          |                                  | 4,149.19      |
| 11                         | Tanzania                              | 37.91         | 11                         | Ukraine                          | 111.30        |
| 12                         | Namibia                               | 21.69         | 12                         | Azerbaijan                       | 105.47        |
| 13                         | Cape Verde                            | 20.63         | 13                         | Sudan                            | 96.72         |
| 14                         | Cambodia                              | 18.56         | 14                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 92.48         |
| 15                         | Morocco                               | 18.21         | 15                         | Senegal                          | 82.83         |
| 16                         | Mozambique                            | 17.21         | 16                         | Kenya                            | 79.74         |
| 17                         | Tunisia                               | 17.13         | 17                         | Mongolia                         | 75.63         |
| 18                         | Samoa                                 | 12.63         | 18                         | Peru                             | 75.27         |
| 19                         | Peru                                  | 12.33         | 19                         | [Palestinian Authority]          | 74.83         |
| 20                         | Bangladesh                            | 11.76         | 20                         | Bangladesh                       | 67.91         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                       | 2,877.35      | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 5,011.37      |
| 21                         | Bhutan                                | 5.95          | 21                         | Nepal                            | 63.47         |
| 22                         | Turkey                                | 4.50          | 22                         | Panama                           | 62.90         |
| 23                         | Cameroon                              | 3.96          | 23                         | Uganda                           | 57.12         |
| 24                         | Armenia                               | 3.71          | 24                         | Somalia                          | 51.97         |
| 25                         | Georgia                               | 3.42          | 25                         | Romania *                        | 51.48         |
| 26                         | Laos                                  | 3.28          | 26                         | Laos                             | 48.51         |
| 27                         | Maldives                              | 2.24          | 27                         | Mozambique                       | 48.49         |
| 28                         | Cote d'Ivoire                         | 1.56          | 28                         | Zambia                           | 46.08         |
| 29                         | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 1.35          | 29                         | Ghana                            | 45.94         |
| 30                         | Lebanon                               | 1.20          | 30                         | Mali                             | 44.06         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                       | 2,908.50      | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 5,531.40      |
| Developing countries total |                                       | -372.21       | Developing countries total |                                  | 6,413.78      |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2011 calendar year.



**Chart IV-14** List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| 2006                        | 2007           | 2008                     | Amount | 2009                     | Amount | 2010                                  | Amount |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Antigua and Barbuda         | Armenia        | Antigua and Barbuda      | 85.23  | Armenia                  | 0.63   | Antigua and Barbuda                   | 98.70  |
| Belize                      | Bhutan         | Bhutan                   | 18.07  | Bhutan                   | 20.34  | Argentina                             | 23.92  |
| Bhutan                      | Cambodia       | Cambodia                 | 113.56 | Cambodia                 | 114.77 | Barbados                              | 127.49 |
| Cambodia                    | China          | Commonwealth of Dominica | 435.66 | Commonwealth of Dominica | 1.20   | Belize                                | 7.46   |
| China                       | Kiribati       | Eritrea                  | 13.05  | Costa Rica               | 17.71  | Bhutan                                | 58.29  |
| Gambia                      | Laos           | Laos                     | 81.46  | Fiji                     | 66.29  | Cambodia                              | 43.23  |
| Honduras                    | Malaysia       | Malaysia                 | 222.97 | Gambia                   | 113.83 | Commonwealth of Dominica              | 147.46 |
| Kiribati                    | Mongolia       | Maldives                 | 51.55  | Laos                     | 9.32   | Costa Rica                            | 2.75   |
| Laos                        | Myanmar        | Mongolia                 | 30.52  | Malaysia                 | 60.70  | Eritrea                               | 63.74  |
| Malaysia                    | Paraguay       | Paraguay                 | 28.90  | Maldives                 | 30.85  | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 9.86   |
| Maldives                    | Philippines    | Saint Lucia              | 222.16 | Mongolia                 | 1.47   | Gambia                                | 23.05  |
| Mauritius                   | Seychelles     | Saint Vincent            | 0.76   | Panama                   | 9.47   | Grenada                               | 17.22  |
| Mongolia                    | Sri Lanka      | Sri Lanka                | 44.16  | Saint Lucia              | 96.69  | Guinea-Bissau                         | 5.84   |
| Myanmar                     | Swaziland      | Tuvalu                   | 7.26   | Saint Vincent            | 5.76   | India                                 | 16.11  |
| Oman                        | Tanzania       | Uzbekistan               | 721.66 | Seychelles               | 48.63  | Laos                                  | 981.14 |
| Paraguay                    | Uzbekistan     | Viet Nam                 | 56.32  | Sri Lanka                | 619.04 | Maldives                              | 121.45 |
| Philippines                 | Viet Nam       |                          | 640.04 | Turkey                   |        | Mongolia                              | 37.30  |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis |                |                          |        | Tuvalu                   |        | Myanmar                               | 53.89  |
| Saint Lucia                 |                |                          |        | Viet Nam                 |        | Panama                                | 46.83  |
| Saint Vincent               |                |                          |        |                          |        | Saint Christopher and Nevis           | 101.83 |
| Samoa                       |                |                          |        |                          |        | Saint Lucia                           | 0.72   |
| Saudi Arabia                |                |                          |        |                          |        | Saint Vincent                         | 2.55   |
| Sri Lanka                   |                |                          |        |                          |        | Sri Lanka                             | 0.87   |
| Swaziland                   |                |                          |        |                          |        | Tonga                                 | 155.43 |
| Trinidad and Tobago         |                |                          |        |                          |        | Turkey                                | 23.77  |
| Tuvalu                      |                |                          |        |                          |        | Turkey                                | 543.49 |
| Viet Nam                    |                |                          |        |                          |        | Uruguay                               | 11.36  |
| (27 countries)              | (17 countries) | (16 countries)           |        | (19 countries)           |        | Viet Nam                              | 807.81 |

Source: DAC statistics on OECD STAT

\*1 Does not include regions.

\*2 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2010):

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Botswana, Chile, Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, Gabon, Iraq, Kiribati, Liberia, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Palau, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tuvalu, (Total of 27 countries)

**Chart IV-15 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements up to 2011)**

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan has given bilateral ODA: 189  
(2) Number of countries and regions that received Japanese assistance in the 2011 calendar year: 168  
For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart IV-12).

Regions indicated in parenthesis

| Region                           | Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA  | Graduated Countries and Regions  | Total                           |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
|                                  |  |  |                                 |
| East Asia                        | Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam  | Brunei, (Hong Kong), Republic of Korea(ROK), (Macao), <u>Singapore</u> , (Taiwan)  | Total of 17 countries / regions |
| South Asia                       | Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka  |  | Total of 7 countries            |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus    | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan   |  | Total of 8 countries            |
| The Middle East and North Africa | Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, (Palestinian Territories), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen   | <u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u> , <u>Oman</u>  | Total of 21 countries / regions |
| Sub-Saharan Africa               | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, (Saint Helena), São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | (Reunion)  | Total of 51 countries / regions |
| Latin America and the Caribbean  | Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Uruguay, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, (Montserrat), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Venezuela   | <u>Bahamas</u> , (Netherlands Antilles), (Cayman Islands), (Bermuda), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (French Guiana), (Aruba), <u>Barbados</u> , <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>  | Total of 41 countries / regions |
| Oceania                          | Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, (Niue), (Wallis and Futuna Islands)  | ( <u>New Caledonia</u> ), (French Polynesia), (United States Minor Outlying Islands), (Northern Mariana Islands)   | Total of 19 countries / regions |
| Europe                           | Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine  | <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Cyprus</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Malta</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Spain</u> | Total of 25 countries / regions |

\*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA (including assistance from various government ministries, agencies, and local governments, as well as support for international students) in FY2011 are underlined.

\*2 Regarding Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna, and British Montserrat, although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2011.

\*3 The currently independent Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Northern Marianas Islands are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (8):

Asia: North Korea, Africa: Mayotte, Latin America: Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands, Oceania: Tokelau.

## Section 4 Distribution by Sector

**Chart IV-16** Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2011(calendar year)

(Commitment basis, units: US\$ million)

| Sector  | Type | Grant Aid       | Technical Cooperation | Total Grants    | Loan Aid        | Bilateral ODA    |               |
|---|------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
|   |      |                 |                       |                 |                 |                  | Share(%)      |
| I. Social infrastructure & services   |      | 1,138.73        | 1,139.45              | 2,278.18        | 1,531.74        | 3,809.92         | 24.51         |
| 1. Education  |      | 294.35          | 542.36                | 836.71          | 86.42           | 923.12           | 5.94          |
| 2. Health   |      | 147.05          | 119.35                | 266.40          | 62.64           | 329.04           | 2.12          |
| 3. Population policies and reproductive health  |      | 20.10           | 42.41                 | 62.51           | —               | 62.51            | 0.40          |
| 4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)  |      | 260.36          | 153.50                | 413.87          | 1,278.66        | 1,692.53         | 10.89         |
| 5. Government and civil society   |      | 370.73          | 140.44                | 511.17          | 104.02          | 615.19           | 3.96          |
| 6. Other social infrastructure & services   |      | 46.13           | 141.39                | 187.53          | —               | 187.53           | 1.21          |
| II. Economic infrastructure & services  |      | 544.33          | 293.58                | 837.91          | 5,609.60        | 6,447.51         | 41.48         |
| 1. Transport and storage  |      | 403.58          | 148.81                | 552.39          | 3,112.78        | 3,665.17         | 23.58         |
| 2. Communications   |      | 3.50            | 33.11                 | 36.61           | —               | 36.61            | 0.24          |
| 3. Energy   |      | 134.71          | 75.46                 | 210.18          | 2,496.81        | 2,706.99         | 17.42         |
| 4. Banking and financial services   |      | 2.12            | 24.73                 | 26.85           | —               | 26.85            | 0.17          |
| 5. Business support   |      | 0.42            | 11.47                 | 11.89           | —               | 11.89            | 0.08          |
| III. Production sectors   |      | 111.55          | 468.05                | 579.60          | 858.89          | 1,438.48         | 9.26          |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing  |      | 87.28           | 255.34                | 342.62          | 313.89          | 656.51           | 4.22          |
| 1) Agriculture  |      | 68.93           | 190.01                | 258.94          | 116.30          | 375.24           | 2.41          |
| 2) Forestry   |      | 4.61            | 41.00                 | 45.61           | 197.59          | 243.20           | 1.56          |
| 3) Fishing  |      | 13.75           | 24.32                 | 38.07           | —               | 38.07            | 0.24          |
| 2. Manufacturing, mining and construction   |      | 21.30           | 112.53                | 133.83          | 545.00          | 678.82           | 4.37          |
| 1) Manufacturing  |      | 21.30           | 93.60                 | 114.90          | 545.00          | 659.90           | 4.25          |
| 2) Mineral resources and mining   |      | —               | 18.61                 | 18.61           | —               | 18.61            | 0.12          |
| 3) Construction   |      | —               | 0.32                  | 0.32            | —               | 0.32             | 0.00          |
| 3. Trade and tourism  |      | 2.96            | 100.19                | 103.15          | —               | 103.15           | 0.66          |
| 1) Trade  |      | 2.96            | 86.10                 | 89.07           | —               | 89.07            | 0.57          |
| 2) Tourism  |      | —               | 14.09                 | 14.09           | —               | 14.09            | 0.09          |
| IV. Multi-sector aid  |      | 226.36          | 885.24                | 1,111.60        | 414.72          | 1,526.32         | 9.82          |
| 1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)                |      | 82.59           | 76.33                 | 158.93          | 326.90          | 485.82           | 3.13          |
| 2. Other multi-sector (urban/regional development, etc.)                                  |      | 143.77          | 808.90                | 952.67          | 87.82           | 1,040.49         | 6.69          |
| V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance   |      | 377.67          | —                     | 377.67          | 125.46          | 503.13           | 3.24          |
| 1. General budget support   |      | 4.27            | —                     | 4.27            | 62.73           | 67.00            | 0.43          |
| 2. Food aid   |      | 242.74          | —                     | 242.74          | —               | 242.74           | 1.56          |
| 3. Import assistance  |      | 130.67          | —                     | 130.67          | 62.73           | 193.40           | 1.24          |
| VI. Debt relief   |      | 96.79           | —                     | 96.79           | —               | 96.79            | 0.62          |
| VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.) |      | 897.60          | —                     | 897.60          | —               | 897.60           | 5.78          |
| VIII. Administrative costs and others   |      | 22.20           | 800.29                | 822.49          | —               | 822.49           | 5.29          |
| <b>Total</b>  |      | <b>3,415.23</b> | <b>3,586.61</b>       | <b>7,001.84</b> | <b>8,540.40</b> | <b>15,542.24</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| <b>Basic Human Needs (BHN)</b>  |      | <b>2,366.35</b> | <b>1,394.79</b>       | <b>3,761.14</b> | <b>1,845.63</b> | <b>5,606.77</b>  | <b>36.07</b>  |

\*1. Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*2. Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*3. "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

\*4. Among the items above, Basic Human Needs are attached to I. Social Infrastructure, III.1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, V.2. Food aid, and VII. Humanitarian aid.

Basic Human Needs (BHN) are the minimum requirements to live including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

I - 3 Population policies and reproductive health includes maternal and child health, and measures to combat AIDS.

I - 5 Government and civil society includes human rights, gender issues, legal system development, and peacebuilding.

I - 6 Other social infrastructure & services includes social welfare and cultural facilities such as museums.

II - 1 Transport and storage includes transport (road, railway, marine, air infrastructure) and storage (warehouses).



## Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

**Chart IV-17 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2011)**

| Country         | Decision Date | Project Name   | Grant Aid (US\$ thousand) |
|-----------------|---------------|--|---------------------------|
| Kenya           | Jul. 19, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region                                   | 2,000                     |
| Uganda          | Jul. 19, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region                                   | 500                       |
| Somalia         | Jul. 19, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region                                   | 1,000                     |
| Ethiopia        | Jul. 19, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region                                   | 1,000                     |
| Djibouti        | Jul. 19, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Famine in the Horn of Africa Region                                   | 500                       |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Aug. 23, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid for the 2011 Presidential Election in the Kyrgyz Republic                            | 350                       |
| Libya           | Sep. 13, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid for People Affected by the Armed Clashes in Libya                                    | 2,000                     |
| Pakistan        | Sep. 27, 2011 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan   | 10,000                    |
| Thailand        | Nov. 1, 2011  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Thailand   | 11,236                    |
| Turkey          | Nov. 4, 2011  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Earthquake Disaster in Turkey  | 10,000                    |
| Philippines     | Jan. 6, 2012  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Typhoon Disaster in Philippines  | 2,000                     |
| Yemen           | Jan. 6, 2012  | Emergency Grant Aid for the 2012 Presidential Election in Yemen  | 1,139                     |
| Guinea-Bissau   | Feb. 17, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for the 2012 Presidential Election in Guinea-Bissau                                  | 336                       |
| Syria           | Feb. 24, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons by the Political Instability in Syrian | 3,000                     |
| Palau           | Feb. 24, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Power Crisis in Palau  | 3,371                     |

**Chart IV-18 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2011)**

| Country               | Decision Date | Project Name   | Type of assistance                            |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|---|
| United States         | May. 3, 2011  | Emergency Assistance for the Tornado Disaster in the U.S. Southeast Region   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Namibia               | May. 24, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Namibia for Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Kenya                 | Ag. 5, 2011   | In response to the droughts in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency relief goods were dispatched to refugee camps in Kenya.    | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Russia                | Aug. 11, 2011 | Emergency Assistance for a Fire Accident at a Petroleum Refining Plant in Khabarovsk region, Russia                              | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team |
| Ethiopia              | Sep. 7, 2011  | In response to the droughts in the "Horn of Africa" region, emergency relief goods were dispatched to refugee camps in Ethiopia. | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Pakistan              | Sep. 9, 2011  | Emergency Assistance to Pakistan for Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Cambodia              | Oct. 7, 2011  | Emergency Assistance to Cambodia for Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Thailand              | Oct. 10, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Thailand for Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Tuvalu                | Oct. 13, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Tuvalu for Severe Water Shortages  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| El Salvador           | Oct. 18, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to El Salvador for Heavy Rain Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Thailand              | Oct. 18, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Honduras              | Oct. 20, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Honduras for Heavy Rain Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Turkey                | Oct. 25, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Turkey in Response to Earthquake Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Thailand              | Oct. 25, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team |
| Thailand              | Oct. 25, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team |
| Thailand              | Oct. 26, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team |
| Nicaragua             | Oct. 27, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Nicaragua for Heavy Rain Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Myanmar               | Oct. 27, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Myanmar for Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Viet Nam              | Oct. 31, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Viet Nam for Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Thailand              | Nov. 2, 2011  | Emergency Assistance to the Flood Disaster in Thailand   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team |
| Philippines           | Dec. 19, 2011 | Emergency Assistance to Philippines for Typhoon Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Fiji                  | Jan. 27, 2012 | Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Mozambique            | Feb. 3, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in Response to Cyclone and Flood Disasters  | Provision of emergency relief goods           |
| Republic of the Congo | Mar. 9, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to Congo in Response to Explosions at a Munitions Depot   | Provision of emergency relief goods           |



**Chart IV-19 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2011)**

| Affected country      | Disaster                  | Aid decision date | Japan Disaster Relief Team  |   | Provision of goods  |                            |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
|                       |                           |                   | Duration of dispatch        | Team composition                                      | Item  | Aid amount                 |
| United States         | Tornado                   | May. 3            |                             |   | Blankets, plastic sheets  | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Namibia               | Flood                     | May. 24           |                             |   | Blankets, plastic sheets, water tanks, water purifiers  | Equivalent to ¥12 million  |
| Kenya                 | Drought                   | Aug. 5            |                             |   | Tents, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, blankets, portable jerry cans, water tanks, generators, cord reels                  | Equivalent to ¥50 million  |
| Russia                | Plant fire                | Aug. 11           | Aug. 11 – Aug. 14 (4 days)  | Expert team<br>(2 experts on burn injuries)           |   |                            |
| Ethiopia              | Drought                   | Sep. 7            |                             |   | Tents, generators, cord reels   | Equivalent to ¥40 million  |
| Pakistan              | Flood                     | Sep. 9            |                             |   | Tents, water purifying tablets  | Equivalent to ¥35 million  |
| Cambodia              | Flood                     | Oct. 7            |                             |   | Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers                                      | Equivalent to ¥25 million  |
| Thailand              | Flood                     | Oct. 10           |                             |   | Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, portable jerry cans, water purifiers, water tanks, generators, cord reels | Equivalent to ¥30 million  |
| Tuvalu                | Water shortage            | Oct. 13           |                             |   | Repair parts for Japanese-made seawater desalination equipment  | Equivalent to ¥8 million   |
| El Salvador           | Flood                     | Oct. 18           |                             |   | Blankets, sleeping mats, generators, cord reels   | Equivalent to ¥15 million  |
| Thailand              | Flood                     | Oct. 18           |                             |   | Outboard motors for rescue boats, life jackets, portable toilets  | Equivalent to ¥25 million  |
| Honduras              | Flood                     | Oct. 20           |                             |   | Sleeping mats, blankets, portable jerry cans, water purifiers   | Equivalent to ¥13 million  |
| Turkey                | Earthquake                | Oct. 25           |                             |   | Tents   | Equivalent to ¥30 million  |
|                       |                           | Oct. 25           | Oct. 26 – Nov. 2 (8 days)   | Expert team<br>(2 experts on subway facilities)       |   |                            |
| Thailand              | Flood                     | Oct. 25           | Oct. 26 – Nov. 19 (25 days) | Expert team<br>(2 experts on water supply facilities) |   |                            |
|                       |                           | Oct. 26           | Oct. 27 – Nov. 2 (7 days)   | Expert team<br>(2 experts on airport facilities)      |   |                            |
| Nicaragua             | Flood                     | Oct. 27           |                             |   | Water purifiers, portable jerry cans, generators, cord reels  | Equivalent to ¥8 million   |
| Myanmar               | Flood                     | Oct. 27           |                             |   | Water purifiers, generators, cord reels, tents, blankets, sleeping mats   | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Viet Nam              | Flood                     | Oct. 31           |                             |   | Water tanks, portable jerry cans, generators, cord reels  | Equivalent to ¥20 million  |
| Thailand              | Flood                     | Nov. 2            | Nov. 2 – Dec. 27 (56 days)  | Expert team<br>(51-member drain pump vehicle team)    |   |                            |
| Philippines           | Typhoon                   | Dec. 19           |                             |   | Water tanks, generators, cord reels, portable jerry cans, tents, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, blankets                  | Equivalent to ¥25 million  |
| Fiji                  | Flood                     | Jan. 27           |                             |   | Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans  | Equivalent to ¥18 million  |
| Mozambique            | Cyclone and Flood         | Feb. 3            |                             |   | Generators, cord reels, portable jerry cans, blankets, tents, plastic sheets  | Equivalent to ¥19 million  |
| Republic of the Congo | Munitions depot explosion | Mar. 9            |                             |   | Tents, blankets   | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Gross Total           |                           |                   |                             | 5 teams   | 19 cases  | Equivalent to ¥403 million |

\* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

# Chapter 2 Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart III-9 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                                       |   | Calendar year         | 2011   | 2012   | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|--|
| ODA  | Bilateral   | Grants                | 8,581  | 6,775  | -21.1                                      |
|  |   | Grant aid             | 5,038  | 3,118  | -38.1                                      |
|  |   | Technical cooperation | 3,543  | 3,657  | 3.2  |
|  |   | Loan aid              | -1,720 | -423   | 75.4                                       |
|  | (Bilateral) Total                                 |                       | 6,861  | 6,352  | -7.4                                       |
|  | Contributions to multilateral institutions        |                       | 3,888  | 4,202  | 8.1  |
|  | (ODA) Total                                       |                       | 10,750 | 10,554 | -1.8                                       |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   | (0.18)                | (0.17) | —      |  |
| Other Official Flows (OOF)                 | Official credits (over one year)                  |                       | -509   | -273   | 46.3                                       |
|  | Direct investment finances                        |                       | 5,402  | 7,006  | 29.7                                       |
|  | Concessional lending to multilateral institutions |                       | -362   | -813   | -124.6                                     |
|  | (OOF) Total                                       |                       | 4,531  | 5,920  | 30.7                                       |
| Private Flows (PF)                         | Export credits (over one year)                    |                       | 2,915  | -5,280 | -281.1                                     |
|  | Direct investment                                 |                       | 49,106 | 40,344 | -17.8                                      |
|  | Other bilateral securities investments            |                       | 4,928  | 5,269  | 6.9  |
|  | Concessional loans to multilateral agencies       |                       | -419   | -1,241 | -196.5                                     |
|  | (PF) Total  |                       | 56,531 | 39,092 | -30.8                                      |
| Grants by private non-profit agencies      |   | 497                   | 487    | -2.1   |  |
| Total resource flows                       |   | 72,309                | 56,052 | -22.5  |  |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   | (1.19)                | (0.91) | —      |  |
| Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion) |   | 60,887                | 61,493 | 1.0    |  |

\*1 The 2011 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.7068. The 2012 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.8136 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)).

\*2 Numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

\*3 Including assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the dispersed amount.

\*5 ODA=Official Development Assistance; OOF=Other Official Flows; PF=Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                  |  | Calendar year | 2011    | 2012    | Percentage increase from the previous year |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|---------|---------|--|
| Grants                |  |               | 8,566.7 | 6,758.5 | -21.1                                      |
| Technical cooperation |  |               | 2,747.1 | 2,843.5 | 3.5  |

\* Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

## Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart III-10 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| Income group   | 2011    | 2012     | Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2012) |
|----------------|---------|----------|--|
| LDCs           | 2,522.0 | 3,023.0  | 49                                       |
| LICs           | 188.6   | 206.4    | 4  |
| LMICs          | 2,158.7 | 2,504.9  | 40                                       |
| UMICs          | -331.4  | -1,163.8 | 50                                       |
| Unclassifiable | 2,405.1 | 1,831.7  | —  |
| Total          | 6,943.0 | 6,402.2  | 143                                      |

\*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spreading across multiple recipient countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 The countries and regions comprising the recipient country groups differ between 2011 and 2012.

\*5 See page 234 Chart III-37 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.

\*6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

\*6.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

### Criteria to be included on the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010 | HAI <sup>1</sup> | EVI <sup>2</sup> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Less than or equal to US\$992         | 60 or less       | 36 or more       |

### Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010 | HAI <sup>1</sup> | EVI <sup>2</sup> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| More than or equal to US\$1,190       | 66 or more       | 32 or less       |

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GINI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

Note 1: HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrolment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

Note 2: EVI: Economic Vulnerability Index

The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

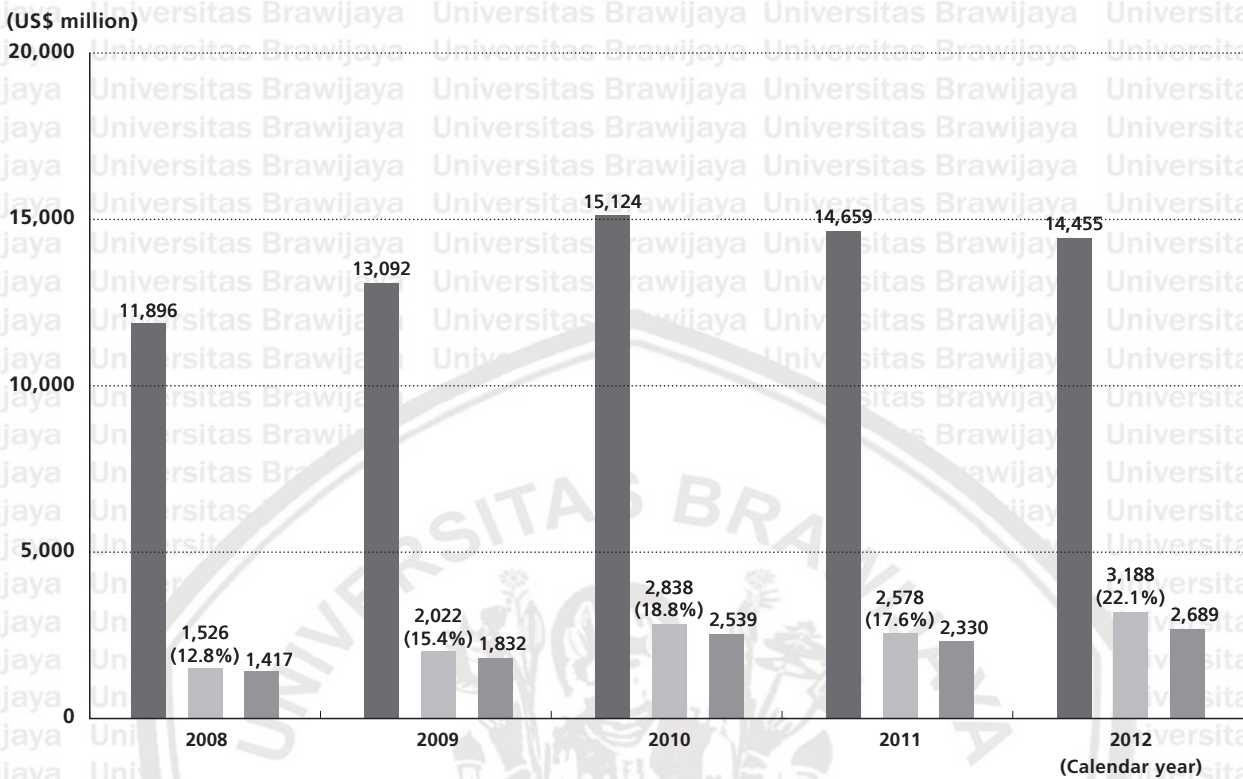
\*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

\*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,006 but less than or equal to US\$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

\*6.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,976, but less than or equal to US\$12,275 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Chart III-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



\*1 Gross disbursement basis  
 \*2 Excludes debt relief  
 \*3 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Amount of bilateral ODA   |
|  | Amount of assistance to LDCs                                      |
|  | The amount of assistance to LDCs as a percentage of bilateral ODA |
|  | Amount of grants to LDCs  |



## Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart III-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region   | Type  | Japan's ODA (2012) |                       |                  |          |                  |          |           |          |
|---|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
|   |       | Grants             |                       |                  | Total    | Loan aid         |          |           |          |
|   |       | Grant aid          | Technical cooperation | Amount disbursed |          | Amount recovered | Total    |           |          |
| Grants provided through multilateral institutions           | Total | Total              |                       |                  |          |                  |          |           |          |
| Asia  |       | 723.91             | 126.43                | 1,033.31         | 1,757.22 | 6,399.72         | 6,544.91 | -145.19   | 1,612.03 |
| East Asia   |       | 352.10             | 26.69                 | 788.78           | 1,140.88 | 3,715.83         | 5,150.02 | -1,434.19 | -293.31  |
| Northeast Asia  |       | 55.19              |                       | 161.41           | 216.61   | 447.31           | 1,391.58 | -944.27   | -727.66  |
| China   |       | 9.99               |                       | 131.68           | 141.67   | 390.76           | 1,370.79 | -980.04   | -838.37  |
| [Hong Kong]*  |       |                    |                       | 0.06             | 0.06     |                  |          |           | 0.06     |
| Mongolia  |       | 45.20              |                       | 29.67            | 74.88    | 56.55            | 20.78    | 35.77     | 110.65   |
| Southeast Asia  |       | 296.49             | 26.29                 | 618.81           | 915.30   | 3,268.52         | 3,758.44 | -489.92   | 425.38   |
| Brunei*   |       |                    |                       | 0.25             | 0.25     |                  |          |           | 0.25     |
| Cambodia  |       | 83.14              | 8.95                  | 55.95            | 139.09   | 45.67            | 2.32     | 43.36     | 182.44   |
| Indonesia   |       | 18.86              | 0.34                  | 131.61           | 150.47   | 672.01           | 1,702.02 | -1,030.01 | -879.53  |
| Laos  |       | 42.10              |                       | 51.06            | 93.16    | 0.01             | 4.75     | -4.73     | 88.43    |
| Malaysia  |       | 0.36               |                       | 23.57            | 23.93    | 184.49           | 213.63   | -29.14    | -5.21    |
| Myanmar   |       | 54.82              | 13.27                 | 37.96            | 92.78    |                  | 0.00     | 0.00      | 92.78    |
| Philippines   |       | 55.49              | 2.44                  | 85.49            | 140.97   | 295.63           | 855.41   | -559.78   | -418.81  |
| Singapore*  |       |                    |                       | 1.84             | 1.84     |                  | 59.83    | -59.83    | -58.00   |
| Thailand  |       | 13.86              | 1.29                  | 71.48            | 85.34    | 203.69           | 531.53   | -327.85   | -242.51  |
| Timor-Leste   |       | 7.48               |                       | 11.35            | 18.82    | 0.01             |          | 0.01      | 18.84    |
| Viet Nam  |       | 20.38              |                       | 148.27           | 168.65   | 1,866.99         | 388.94   | 1,478.05  | 1,646.71 |
| (ASEAN)   |       | 289.01             | 26.29                 | 607.47           | 896.48   | 3,268.50         | 3,758.44 | -489.94   | 406.54   |
| ODA for multiple countries in East Asia                     |       | 0.42               | 0.40                  | 8.55             | 8.97     |                  |          |           | 8.97     |
| South Asia  |       | 192.74             | 35.18                 | 195.55           | 388.29   | 2,451.47         | 1,290.17 | 1,161.30  | 1,549.58 |
| Bangladesh  |       | 5.55               | 1.73                  | 51.65            | 57.21    | 392.29           | 144.03   | 248.26    | 305.46   |
| Bhutan  |       | 19.53              |                       | 9.39             | 28.92    | 12.72            |          | 12.72     | 41.64    |
| India   |       | 11.90              | 1.50                  | 45.70            | 57.59    | 1,484.02         | 836.96   | 647.06    | 704.65   |
| Maldives  |       | 3.13               |                       | 2.00             | 5.13     | 0.44             |          | 0.44      | 5.57     |
| Nepal   |       | 29.10              | 0.63                  | 29.73            | 58.83    | 0.25             | 11.54    | -11.29    | 47.54    |
| Pakistan  |       | 83.07              | 25.17                 | 26.12            | 109.19   | 193.19           | 46.02    | 147.17    | 256.36   |
| Sri Lanka   |       | 36.25              | 1.95                  | 29.02            | 65.26    | 368.57           | 251.62   | 116.94    | 182.21   |
| ODA for multiple countries in South Asia                    |       | 4.21               | 4.21                  | 1.95             | 6.15     |                  |          |           | 6.15     |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus                               |       | 52.30              | 9.49                  | 39.13            | 91.43    | 232.42           | 104.72   | 127.70    | 219.13   |
| Armenia   |       | 0.12               |                       | 2.54             | 2.65     | 0.88             | 3.22     | -2.34     | 0.31     |
| Azerbaijan  |       | 1.42               |                       | 1.29             | 2.71     | 168.67           | 16.02    | 152.64    | 155.36   |
| Georgia   |       | 1.51               | 0.11                  | 1.24             | 2.75     | 31.17            | 3.26     | 27.91     | 30.66    |
| Kazakhstan  |       | 0.42               | 0.11                  | 3.92             | 4.34     | 26.55            | 46.82    | -20.27    | -15.93   |
| Kyrgyz Republic   |       | 8.07               | 4.72                  | 11.90            | 19.98    |                  | 0.41     | -0.41     | 19.57    |
| Tajikistan  |       | 27.71              | 1.00                  | 5.27             | 32.98    |                  |          |           | 32.98    |
| Turkmenistan  |       | 0.03               |                       | 0.49             | 0.53     |                  | 2.74     | -2.74     | -2.21    |
| Uzbekistan  |       | 9.47               |                       | 11.62            | 21.10    | 5.15             | 32.26    | -27.11    | -6.01    |
| ODA for multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus |       | 3.55               | 3.55                  | 0.85             | 4.40     |                  |          |           | 4.40     |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region  | Japan's ODA (2012) |   |                       |            |                  |                  |         |            |
|--|--------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------|
|  | Grants             |   |                       | Total      | Loan aid         |                  |         | Total      |
|  | Grant aid          | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | Technical cooperation |            | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total   |            |
| ODA for multiple countries in Asia                         | 126.77             |   |                       | 55.07      |                  |                  |         | 9.85       |
| Middle East And North Africa                               | 985.69             | 775.44  | 237.96                | 1,223.65   | 1,016.80         | 742.59           | 274.21  | 1,497.86   |
| Afghanistan  | 789.96             | 645.98  | 83.62                 | 873.58     |                  |                  |         | 873.58     |
| Algeria  | 0.12               |   | 2.88                  | 3.00       |                  | 1.01             | -1.01   | 2.00       |
| Bahrain*   |                    |   | 0.17                  | 0.17       |                  |                  |         | 0.17       |
| Egypt  | 13.58              |   | 58.67                 | 72.25      | 122.60           | 215.18           | -92.58  | -20.33     |
| Iran   | 8.09               | 5.96  | 11.99                 | 20.07      |                  | 2.53             | -2.53   | 17.54      |
| Iraq   | 2.90               | 0.21  | 19.81                 | 22.72      | 352.23           | 13.99            | 338.24  | 360.96     |
| Israel*  |                    |   | 0.71                  | 0.71       |                  |                  |         | 0.71       |
| Jordan   | 13.19              | 3.24  | 10.89                 | 24.08      | 137.82           | 131.23           | 6.59    | 30.68      |
| Kuwait*  |                    |   | 0.10                  | 0.10       |                  |                  |         | 0.10       |
| Lebanon  | 3.74               | 3.36  | 0.47                  | 4.21       | 21.05            | 8.77             | 12.28   | 16.49      |
| Libya  |                    |   | 0.43                  | 0.43       |                  |                  |         | 0.43       |
| Morocco  | 9.07               |   | 11.47                 | 20.55      | 125.94           | 70.06            | 55.88   | 76.42      |
| Oman*  |                    |   | 0.77                  | 0.77       |                  |                  |         | 0.77       |
| [Palestinian Territories]                                  | 62.57              | 35.80   | 10.49                 | 73.05      |                  |                  |         | 73.05      |
| Qatar*   |                    |   | 0.13                  | 0.13       |                  |                  |         | 0.13       |
| Saudi Arabia*  |                    |   | 0.98                  | 0.98       |                  |                  |         | 0.98       |
| Syria  | 2.77               | 2.74  | 3.55                  | 6.32       |                  |                  |         | 6.32       |
| Tunisia  | 0.14               |   | 10.91                 | 11.05      | 30.21            | 94.58            | -64.37  | -53.32     |
| Turkey   | 1.42               | 1.12  | 8.29                  | 9.71       | 226.94           | 203.15           | 23.79   | 33.50      |
| United Arab Emirates*                                      |                    |   | 0.13                  | 0.13       |                  |                  |         | 0.13       |
| Yemen  | 26.41              | 25.33   | 0.33                  | 26.74      |                  | 2.08             | -2.08   | 24.67      |
| ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa | 51.71              | 51.71   | 1.17                  | 52.88      |                  |                  |         | 52.88      |
| Sub-Saharan Africa   | 1,105.80           | 443.40  | 595.88                | 1,701.68   | 142.17           | 125.84           | 16.33   | 1,718.01   |
|  | (1,101.10)         | (443.40)  | (595.88)              | (1,696.99) | (142.17)         | (121.27)         | (20.91) | (1,717.89) |
| Angola   | 7.30               |   | 6.50                  | 13.79      |                  |                  |         | 13.79      |
| Benin  | 13.50              |   | 6.39                  | 19.89      |                  |                  |         | 19.89      |
| Botswana   | 0.32               |   | 6.39                  | 6.71       |                  | 5.65             | -5.65   | 1.05       |
| Burkina Faso   | 40.61              |   | 15.75                 | 56.36      |                  |                  |         | 56.36      |
| Burundi  | 17.11              |   | 8.95                  | 26.06      |                  |                  |         | 26.06      |
| Cameroon   | 1.00               | 1.00  | 9.24                  | 10.24      | 5.75             |                  | 5.75    | 16.00      |
| Cape Verde   | 4.12               |   | 0.42                  | 4.53       | 8.11             |                  | 8.11    | 12.64      |
| Central Africa   | 13.45              | 12.13   | 0.12                  | 13.57      |                  |                  |         | 13.57      |
| Chad   | 19.82              | 19.33   | 0.35                  | 20.18      |                  |                  |         | 20.18      |
| Comoros  | 4.94               |   | 1.78                  | 6.71       |                  |                  |         | 6.71       |
| Côte d'Ivoire  | 27.48              | 17.81   | 3.41                  | 30.88      |                  |                  |         | 30.88      |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo                           | 81.88              | 31.09   | 11.98                 | 93.86      |                  |                  |         | 93.86      |
| Djibouti   | 18.98              | 14.29   | 5.86                  | 24.84      |                  |                  |         | 24.84      |
| Equatorial Guinea  |                    |   | 0.07                  | 0.07       |                  |                  |         | 0.07       |
| Eritrea  |                    |   | 1.73                  | 1.73       |                  |                  |         | 1.73       |
| Ethiopia   | 63.46              | 28.48   | 45.22                 | 108.67     |                  |                  |         | 108.67     |

(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                | Japan's ODA (2012) |   |                       |         |                  |                  |         |         |
|--|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
|  | Grants             |   |                       | Total   | Loan aid         |                  |         | Total   |
|  | Grant aid          | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | Technical cooperation |         | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total   |         |
| Gabon  | 0.34               |   |                       |         |                  |                  |         | 4.97    |
| The Gambia                                       | 7.32               |   | 0.14                  | 7.46    |                  |                  |         | 7.46    |
| Ghana  | 82.76              | 3.93  | 32.63                 | 115.39  |                  |                  |         | 115.39  |
| Guinea   | 19.94              | 5.93  | 2.62                  | 22.56   |                  |                  |         | 22.56   |
| Guinea-Bissau                                    | 5.71               | 1.77  | 0.91                  | 6.62    |                  |                  |         | 6.62    |
| Kenya  | 72.19              | 43.13   | 63.33                 | 135.52  | 90.35            | 93.81            | -3.45   | 132.07  |
| Lesotho  | 2.61               | 2.38  | 0.62                  | 3.23    |                  |                  |         | 3.23    |
| Liberia  | 22.22              | 15.00   | 2.74                  | 24.96   |                  |                  |         | 24.96   |
| Madagascar                                       | 1.98               | 1.98  | 11.74                 | 13.72   |                  |                  |         | 13.72   |
| Malawi   | 31.07              |   | 23.87                 | 54.94   |                  |                  |         | 54.94   |
| Mali   |                    |   | 4.52                  | 4.52    |                  |                  |         | 4.52    |
| Mauritania                                       | 11.64              |   | 1.74                  | 13.38   |                  |                  |         | 13.38   |
| Mauritius  | 0.06               |   | 4.83                  | 4.90    | 0.09             | 3.91             | -3.82   | 1.07    |
| Mozambique                                       | 24.18              | 2.05  | 31.57                 | 55.75   | 14.55            |                  | 14.55   | 70.30   |
| Namibia  | 0.25               |   | 4.92                  | 5.17    | 0.21             | 12.04            | -11.83  | -6.66   |
| Niger  | 13.46              | 7.00  | 4.40                  | 17.86   |                  |                  |         | 17.86   |
| Nigeria  | 34.04              | 7.52  | 14.08                 | 48.12   |                  |                  |         | 48.12   |
| Republic of Congo                                | 3.81               | 3.81  | 1.27                  | 5.07    |                  |                  |         | 5.07    |
| Rwanda   | 15.75              | 1.90  | 17.04                 | 32.79   |                  |                  |         | 32.79   |
| Sao Tome and Principe                            | 3.60               |   | 0.10                  | 3.70    |                  |                  |         | 3.70    |
| Senegal  | 43.76              | 4.25  | 36.74                 | 80.50   |                  |                  |         | 80.50   |
| Seychelles                                       |                    |   | 1.75                  | 1.75    |                  |                  |         | 1.75    |
| Sierra Leone                                     | 12.20              | 4.80  | 8.41                  | 20.60   |                  |                  |         | 20.60   |
| Somalia  | 55.49              | 55.49   | 0.00                  | 55.49   |                  |                  |         | 55.49   |
| South Africa                                     | 1.18               |   | 13.30                 | 14.48   |                  | 1.18             | -1.18   | 13.30   |
| South Sudan                                      | 48.09              | 46.79   | 26.94                 | 75.03   |                  |                  |         | 75.03   |
| Sudan  | 65.96              | 54.31   | 33.22                 | 99.18   |                  | 4.57             | -4.57   | 94.60   |
|  | (61.26)            | (54.31)   | (33.22)               | (94.48) |                  |                  |         | (94.48) |
| Swaziland  | 0.07               |   | 0.92                  | 0.99    |                  | 2.53             | -2.53   | -1.53   |
| Tanzania   | 88.68              |   | 39.99                 | 128.67  | 19.24            |                  | 19.24   | 147.91  |
| Togo   | 10.45              | 0.35  | 5.18                  | 15.63   |                  |                  |         | 15.63   |
| Uganda   | 38.35              | 12.20   | 27.24                 | 65.58   | 3.29             |                  | 3.29    | 68.87   |
| Zambia   | 22.41              |   | 24.83                 | 47.24   | 0.58             |                  | 0.58    | 47.82   |
| Zimbabwe   | 17.18              | 16.68   | 4.64                  | 21.82   |                  |                  |         | 21.82   |
| ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa | 35.11              | 28.00   | 20.53                 | 55.64   | 0.00             |                  | 0.00    | 55.64   |
| Latin America and the Caribbean                  | 126.31             | 2.01  | 229.83                | 356.14  | 118.80           | 667.11           | -548.31 | -192.17 |
| Antigua and Barbuda                              | 0.19               |   | 0.62                  | 0.80    |                  |                  |         | 0.80    |
| Argentina  | 0.90               |   | 10.67                 | 11.57   |                  | 1.47             | -1.47   | 10.10   |
| Barbados*  |                    |   | 1.66                  | 1.66    |                  |                  |         | 1.66    |
| Belize   | 0.12               |   | 1.32                  | 1.44    |                  |                  |         | 1.44    |
| Bolivia  | 2.66               |   | 18.04                 | 20.70   |                  | 0.28             | -0.28   | 20.42   |
| Brazil   | 2.93               | 0.44  | 35.62                 | 38.55   | 6.31             | 298.49           | -292.19 | -253.64 |
| Chile  | 1.90               |   | 5.61                  | 7.51    |                  | 1.27             | -1.27   | 6.25    |
| Colombia   | 2.65               | 0.11  | 9.02                  | 11.67   |                  |                  |         | 11.67   |
| Dominica   |                    |   | 0.66                  | 0.66    |                  |                  |         | 0.66    |



(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region   | Japan's ODA (2012) |   |                       |               |                  |                  |               |               |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Grants             |   |                       |               | Loan aid         |                  |               | Total         |
|   | Grant aid          | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | Technical cooperation | Total         | Amount disbursed | Amount recovered | Total         |               |
| Costa Rica  | 1.60               |   | 5.44                  | 7.03          | 6.40             | 21.86            | -15.46        | -8.43         |
| Cuba  | 0.86               |   | 4.54                  | 5.40          |                  |                  |               | 5.40          |
| Dominican Republic  | 1.12               |   | 8.32                  | 9.44          |                  | 19.40            | -19.40        | -9.96         |
| Ecuador   | 10.28              |   | 5.87                  | 16.15         |                  | 25.53            | -25.53        | -9.37         |
| El Salvador   | 3.17               |   | 14.94                 | 18.11         |                  | 22.71            | -22.71        | -4.60         |
| Grenada   |                    |   | 0.04                  | 0.04          |                  |                  |               | 0.04          |
| Guatemala   | 8.65               |   | 8.40                  | 17.06         | 12.34            | 11.30            | 1.04          | 18.09         |
| Guyana  | 7.25               |   | 1.70                  | 8.94          |                  |                  |               | 8.94          |
| Haiti   | 12.94              | 1.22  | 3.41                  | 16.36         |                  |                  |               | 16.36         |
| Honduras  | 10.99              |   | 11.33                 | 22.32         |                  |                  |               | 22.32         |
| Jamaica   | 0.42               |   | 1.84                  | 2.25          |                  | 24.83            | -24.83        | -22.58        |
| Mexico  | 0.40               |   | 13.99                 | 14.40         |                  | 63.91            | -63.91        | -49.51        |
| Nicaragua   | 28.33              |   | 12.25                 | 40.58         |                  |                  |               | 40.58         |
| Panama  | 0.52               |   | 5.13                  | 5.65          | 17.13            | 8.77             | 8.36          | 14.01         |
| Paraguay  | 8.81               |   | 16.50                 | 25.30         | 1.35             | 45.90            | -44.55        | -19.25        |
| Peru  | 18.51              | 0.20  | 18.65                 | 37.16         | 75.28            | 118.97           | -43.69        | -6.53         |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis                                   |                    |   | 0.19                  | 0.19          |                  |                  |               | 0.19          |
| Saint Lucia   | 0.03               |   | 1.39                  | 1.42          |                  |                  |               | 1.42          |
| Saint Vincent   |                    |   | 0.68                  | 0.68          |                  |                  |               | 0.68          |
| Suriname  |                    |   | 0.01                  | 0.01          |                  |                  |               | 0.01          |
| Trinidad and Tobago*  | 0.10               |   | 0.22                  | 0.32          |                  |                  |               | 0.32          |
| Uruguay   | 0.56               |   | 1.78                  | 2.34          |                  | 2.42             | -2.42         | -0.08         |
| Venezuela   | 0.28               |   | 2.45                  | 2.74          |                  |                  |               | 2.74          |
| ODA for multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.13               | 0.04  | 7.55                  | 7.68          |                  |                  |               | 7.68          |
| <b>Oceania</b>  | <b>82.49</b>       | <b>1.30</b>                                       | <b>59.92</b>          | <b>142.42</b> | <b>9.99</b>      | <b>24.26</b>     | <b>-14.27</b> | <b>128.15</b> |
| Cook  | 0.24               |   | 0.20                  | 0.44          |                  |                  |               | 0.44          |
| Fiji  | 8.70               |   | 11.63                 | 20.33         |                  | 1.52             | -1.52         | 18.81         |
| [French Polynesia]*   |                    |   | 0.01                  | 0.01          |                  |                  |               | 0.01          |
| Kiribati  | 16.30              |   | 1.08                  | 17.38         |                  |                  |               | 17.38         |
| Marshall  | 7.98               |   | 2.08                  | 10.07         |                  |                  |               | 10.07         |
| Federated States of Micronesia                                | 4.51               |   | 3.48                  | 7.98          |                  |                  |               | 7.98          |
| Nauru   | 1.71               |   | 0.04                  | 1.74          |                  |                  |               | 1.74          |
| [New Caledonia]*  |                    |   | 0.01                  | 0.01          |                  |                  |               | 0.01          |
| [Niue]  |                    |   | 0.09                  | 0.09          |                  |                  |               | 0.09          |
| Palau   | 5.26               |   | 2.42                  | 7.68          |                  |                  |               | 7.68          |
| Papua New Guinea  | 6.80               |   | 14.75                 | 21.55         | 0.10             | 22.74            | -22.64        | -1.09         |
| Samoa   | 1.91               |   | 4.12                  | 6.03          | 9.89             |                  | 9.89          | 15.92         |
| Solomon   | 10.59              |   | 5.01                  | 15.59         |                  |                  |               | 15.59         |
| [Tokelau]   |                    |   | 0.01                  | 0.01          |                  |                  |               | 0.01          |
| Tonga   | 9.37               |   | 3.93                  | 13.30         |                  |                  |               | 13.30         |
| Tuvalu  | 2.20               |   | 1.75                  | 3.95          |                  |                  |               | 3.95          |
| Vanuatu   | 5.26               |   | 4.88                  | 10.14         |                  |                  |               | 10.14         |



(Net disbursement basis, Units: US\$ million)

| Country or region                             | Type | Japan's ODA (2012)     |   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                      |                        |
|---|------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|   |      | Grants                 |   |                        | Total                  | Loan aid               |                        | Total                |                        |
|   |      | Grant aid              | Grants provided through multilateral institutions | Technical cooperation  |                        | Amount disbursed       | Amount recovered       |                      |                        |
|   |      |                        |   |                        |                        |                        |                        |                      | Total                  |
| ODA for multiple countries in Oceania         |      | 1.68                   | 1.30  | 4.45                   | 6.12                   |                        |                        | 6.12                 |                        |
| Europe  |      | 13.05                  |   | 28.17                  | 41.22                  | 52.68                  | 58.65                  | -5.97                | 35.25                  |
| Albania                                       |      | 0.15                   |   | 2.05                   | 2.20                   | 1.37                   | 4.25                   | -2.89                | -0.69                  |
| Belarus                                       |      | 0.24                   |   | 0.61                   | 0.84                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.84                   |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                        |      | 1.26                   |   | 1.82                   | 3.08                   | 1.24                   | 1.69                   | -0.45                | 2.64                   |
| Croatia*                                      |      | 0.25                   |   | 0.84                   | 1.08                   |                        |                        |                      | 1.08                   |
| Cyprus*                                       |      |                        |   | 0.02                   | 0.02                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.02                   |
| Estonia*                                      |      |                        |   | 0.21                   | 0.21                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.21                   |
| Kosovo  |      | 5.75                   |   | 2.18                   | 7.92                   |                        |                        |                      | 7.92                   |
| Latvia*                                       |      |                        |   | 0.34                   | 0.34                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.34                   |
| Lithuania*                                    |      |                        |   | 0.49                   | 0.49                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.49                   |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia         |      | 0.28                   |   | 2.95                   | 3.22                   | 5.24                   | 6.56                   | -1.32                | 1.90                   |
| Malta*  |      |                        |   | 0.02                   | 0.02                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.02                   |
| Moldova                                       |      | 2.08                   |   | 1.88                   | 3.96                   |                        |                        |                      | 3.96                   |
| Montenegro                                    |      | 0.92                   |   | 0.23                   | 1.14                   |                        |                        |                      | 1.14                   |
| Serbia  |      | 0.81                   |   | 5.20                   | 6.01                   | 0.89                   | 0.28                   | 0.61                 | 6.62                   |
| Slovenia*                                     |      |                        |   | 0.19                   | 0.19                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.19                   |
| Ukraine                                       |      | 0.82                   |   | 2.15                   | 2.97                   | 5.12                   |                        | 5.12                 | 8.09                   |
| (The former Yugoslavia)                       |      | 9.26                   |   | 13.40                  | 22.66                  | 7.36                   | 8.52                   | -1.16                | 21.49                  |
| ODA for Multiple countries in Europe          |      |                        |   | 0.65                   | 0.65                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.65                   |
| Eastern Europe                                |      | 0.50                   |   | 6.35                   | 6.86                   | 38.83                  | 45.88                  | -7.04                | -0.19                  |
| Bulgaria*                                     |      | 0.50                   |   | 1.46                   | 1.96                   | 0.48                   | 19.96                  | -19.48               | -17.52                 |
| Hungary*                                      |      |                        |   | 2.40                   | 2.40                   |                        |                        |                      | 2.40                   |
| Romania*                                      |      | 0.01                   |   | 1.51                   | 1.52                   | 38.35                  | 25.92                  | 12.44                | 13.95                  |
| ODA for multiple countries in Eastern Europe* |      |                        |   | 0.98                   | 0.98                   |                        |                        |                      | 0.98                   |
| Assistance encompassing multiple regions      |      | 81.06                  | 46.60   | 1,471.48               | 1,552.55               |                        |                        |                      | 1,552.55               |
| Bilateral ODA total                           |      | 3,118.31<br>(3,113.62) | 1,395.19<br>(1,395.19)                            | 3,656.56<br>(3,656.56) | 6,774.87<br>(6,770.18) | 7,740.16<br>(7,740.16) | 8,163.36<br>(8,158.79) | -423.20<br>(-418.63) | 6,351.67<br>(6,351.55) |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*4 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*6 Figures in parenthesis do not include debt relief.

\*7 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims, but does not include debt rescheduling.

\*8 Multiple region aid, etc. includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

\*9 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

\*10 (The former Yugoslavia) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, and States of ex-Yugoslavia unspecified.

\*11 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

Chart III-13 Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type

1. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (including debt relief) in 2012

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               | Technical cooperation      |                   |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 789.96        | 1                          | Viet Nam          | 148.27        |
| 2                          | Tanzania                         | 88.68         | 2                          | China             | 131.68        |
| 3                          | Cambodia                         | 83.14         | 3                          | Indonesia         | 131.61        |
| 4                          | Pakistan                         | 83.07         | 4                          | Philippines       | 85.49         |
| 5                          | Ghana                            | 82.76         | 5                          | Afghanistan       | 83.62         |
| 6                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 81.88         | 6                          | Thailand          | 71.48         |
| 7                          | Kenya                            | 72.19         | 7                          | Kenya             | 63.33         |
| 8                          | Sudan                            | 65.96         | 8                          | Egypt             | 58.67         |
| 9                          | Ethiopia                         | 63.46         | 9                          | Cambodia          | 55.95         |
| 10                         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 62.57         | 10                         | Bangladesh        | 51.65         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 1,473.67      | Ten-country total          |                   | 881.75        |
| 11                         | Philippines                      | 55.49         | 11                         | Laos              | 51.06         |
| 12                         | Somalia                          | 55.49         | 12                         | India             | 45.70         |
| 13                         | Myanmar                          | 54.82         | 13                         | Ethiopia          | 45.22         |
| 14                         | South Sudan                      | 48.09         | 14                         | Tanzania          | 39.99         |
| 15                         | Mongolia                         | 45.20         | 15                         | Myanmar           | 37.96         |
| 16                         | Senegal                          | 43.76         | 16                         | Senegal           | 36.74         |
| 17                         | Laos                             | 42.10         | 17                         | Brazil            | 35.62         |
| 18                         | Burkina Faso                     | 40.61         | 18                         | Sudan             | 33.22         |
| 19                         | Uganda                           | 38.35         | 19                         | Ghana             | 32.63         |
| 20                         | Sri Lanka                        | 36.25         | 20                         | Mozambique        | 31.57         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1,933.82      | Twenty-country total       |                   | 1,271.45      |
| 21                         | Nigeria                          | 34.04         | 21                         | Nepal             | 29.73         |
| 22                         | Malawi                           | 31.07         | 22                         | Mongolia          | 29.67         |
| 23                         | Nepal                            | 29.10         | 23                         | Sri Lanka         | 29.02         |
| 24                         | Nicaragua                        | 28.33         | 24                         | Uganda            | 27.24         |
| 25                         | Tajikistan                       | 27.71         | 25                         | South Sudan       | 26.94         |
| 26                         | Côte d'Ivoire                    | 27.48         | 26                         | Pakistan          | 26.12         |
| 27                         | Yemen                            | 26.41         | 27                         | Zambia            | 24.83         |
| 28                         | Mozambique                       | 24.18         | 28                         | Malawi            | 23.87         |
| 29                         | Zambia                           | 22.41         | 29                         | Malaysia          | 23.57         |
| 30                         | Liberia                          | 22.22         | 30                         | Iraq              | 19.81         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 2,206.76      | Thirty-country total       |                   | 1,532.24      |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 3,118.31      | Developing countries total |                   | 3,656.56      |

| Loan aid, etc              |                   |               | Bilateral ODA total        |                                  |               |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Viet Nam          | 1,478.05      | 1                          | Viet Nam                         | 1,646.71      |
| 2                          | India             | 647.06        | 2                          | Afghanistan                      | 873.58        |
| 3                          | Iraq              | 338.24        | 3                          | India                            | 704.65        |
| 4                          | Bangladesh        | 248.26        | 4                          | Iraq                             | 360.96        |
| 5                          | Azerbaijan        | 152.64        | 5                          | Bangladesh                       | 305.46        |
| 6                          | Pakistan          | 147.17        | 6                          | Pakistan                         | 256.36        |
| 7                          | Sri Lanka         | 116.94        | 7                          | Cambodia                         | 182.44        |
| 8                          | Morocco           | 55.88         | 8                          | Sri Lanka                        | 182.21        |
| 9                          | Cambodia          | 43.36         | 9                          | Azerbaijan                       | 155.36        |
| 10                         | Mongolia          | 35.77         | 10                         | Tanzania                         | 147.91        |
| Ten-country total          |                   | 3,263.37      | Ten-country total          |                                  | 4,815.63      |
| 11                         | Georgia           | 27.91         | 11                         | Kenya                            | 132.07        |
| 12                         | Turkey            | 23.79         | 12                         | Ghana                            | 115.39        |
| 13                         | Tanzania          | 19.24         | 13                         | Mongolia                         | 110.65        |
| 14                         | Mozambique        | 14.55         | 14                         | Ethiopia                         | 108.67        |
| 15                         | Bhutan            | 12.72         | 15                         | Sudan                            | 94.60         |
| 16                         | Romania*          | 12.44         | 16                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 93.86         |
| 17                         | Lebanon           | 12.28         | 17                         | Myanmar                          | 92.78         |
| 18                         | Samoa             | 9.89          | 18                         | Laos                             | 88.43         |
| 19                         | Panama            | 8.36          | 19                         | Senegal                          | 80.50         |
| 20                         | Cape Verde        | 8.11          | 20                         | Morocco                          | 76.42         |
| Twenty-country total       |                   | 3,412.64      | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 5,809.01      |
| 21                         | Jordan            | 6.59          | 21                         | South Sudan                      | 75.03         |
| 22                         | Cameroon          | 5.75          | 22                         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 73.05         |
| 23                         | Ukraine           | 5.12          | 23                         | Mozambique                       | 70.30         |
| 24                         | Uganda            | 3.29          | 24                         | Uganda                           | 68.87         |
| 25                         | Guatemala         | 1.04          | 25                         | Burkina Faso                     | 56.36         |
| 26                         | Serbia            | 0.61          | 26                         | Somalia                          | 55.49         |
| 27                         | Zambia            | 0.58          | 27                         | Malawi                           | 54.94         |
| 28                         | Maldives          | 0.44          | 28                         | Nigeria                          | 48.12         |
| 29                         | Timor-Leste       | 0.01          | 29                         | Zambia                           | 47.82         |
| 30                         | Myanmar           | 0.00          | 30                         | Nepal                            | 47.54         |
| Thirty-country total       |                   | 3,436.07      | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 6,406.53      |
| Developing countries total |                   | -423.20       | Developing countries total |                                  | 6,351.67      |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2012 calendar year.

## 2. Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type (excluding debt relief) in 2012

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| Grant aid                  |                                  |               | Technical cooperation      |                   |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 789.96        | 1                          | Viet Nam          | 148.27        |
| 2                          | Tanzania                         | 88.68         | 2                          | China             | 131.68        |
| 3                          | Cambodia                         | 83.14         | 3                          | Indonesia         | 131.61        |
| 4                          | Pakistan                         | 83.07         | 4                          | Philippines       | 85.49         |
| 5                          | Ghana                            | 82.76         | 5                          | Afghanistan       | 83.62         |
| 6                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 81.88         | 6                          | Thailand          | 71.48         |
| 7                          | Kenya                            | 72.19         | 7                          | Kenya             | 63.33         |
| 8                          | Ethiopia                         | 63.46         | 8                          | Egypt             | 58.67         |
| 9                          | [Palestinian Territories]        | 62.57         | 9                          | Cambodia          | 55.95         |
| 10                         | Sudan                            | 61.26         | 10                         | Bangladesh        | 51.65         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 1,468.97      | Ten-country total          |                   | 881.75        |
| 11                         | Philippines                      | 55.49         | 11                         | Laos              | 51.06         |
| 12                         | Somalia                          | 55.49         | 12                         | India             | 45.70         |
| 13                         | Myanmar                          | 54.82         | 13                         | Ethiopia          | 45.22         |
| 14                         | South Sudan                      | 48.09         | 14                         | Tanzania          | 39.99         |
| 15                         | Mongolia                         | 45.20         | 15                         | Myanmar           | 37.96         |
| 16                         | Senegal                          | 43.76         | 16                         | Senegal           | 36.74         |
| 17                         | Laos                             | 42.10         | 17                         | Brazil            | 35.62         |
| 18                         | Burkina Faso                     | 40.61         | 18                         | Sudan             | 33.22         |
| 19                         | Uganda                           | 38.35         | 19                         | Ghana             | 32.63         |
| 20                         | Sri Lanka                        | 36.25         | 20                         | Mozambique        | 31.57         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1,929.13      | Twenty-country total       |                   | 1,271.45      |
| 21                         | Nigeria                          | 34.04         | 21                         | Nepal             | 29.73         |
| 22                         | Malawi                           | 31.07         | 22                         | Mongolia          | 29.67         |
| 23                         | Nepal                            | 29.10         | 23                         | Sri Lanka         | 29.02         |
| 24                         | Nicaragua                        | 28.33         | 24                         | Uganda            | 27.24         |
| 25                         | Tajikistan                       | 27.71         | 25                         | South Sudan       | 26.94         |
| 26                         | Côte d'Ivoire                    | 27.48         | 26                         | Pakistan          | 26.12         |
| 27                         | Yemen                            | 26.41         | 27                         | Zambia            | 24.83         |
| 28                         | Mozambique                       | 24.18         | 28                         | Malawi            | 23.87         |
| 29                         | Zambia                           | 22.41         | 29                         | Malaysia          | 23.57         |
| 30                         | Liberia                          | 22.22         | 30                         | Iraq              | 19.81         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 2,202.07      | Thirty-country total       |                   | 1,532.24      |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 3,113.62      | Developing countries total |                   | 3,656.56      |

| Loan aid, etc              |                   |               | Bilateral ODA total        |                                  |               |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements | Rank                       | Country or region                | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Viet Nam          | 1,478.05      | 1                          | Viet Nam                         | 1,646.71      |
| 2                          | India             | 647.06        | 2                          | Afghanistan                      | 873.58        |
| 3                          | Iraq              | 338.24        | 3                          | India                            | 704.65        |
| 4                          | Bangladesh        | 248.26        | 4                          | Iraq                             | 360.96        |
| 5                          | Azerbaijan        | 152.64        | 5                          | Bangladesh                       | 305.46        |
| 6                          | Pakistan          | 147.17        | 6                          | Pakistan                         | 256.36        |
| 7                          | Sri Lanka         | 116.94        | 7                          | Cambodia                         | 182.44        |
| 8                          | Morocco           | 55.88         | 8                          | Sri Lanka                        | 182.21        |
| 9                          | Cambodia          | 43.36         | 9                          | Azerbaijan                       | 155.36        |
| 10                         | Mongolia          | 35.77         | 10                         | Tanzania                         | 147.91        |
| Ten-country total          |                   | 3,263.37      | Ten-country total          |                                  | 4,815.63      |
| 11                         | Georgia           | 27.91         | 11                         | Kenya                            | 132.07        |
| 12                         | Turkey            | 23.79         | 12                         | Ghana                            | 115.39        |
| 13                         | Tanzania          | 19.24         | 13                         | Mongolia                         | 110.65        |
| 14                         | Mozambique        | 14.55         | 14                         | Ethiopia                         | 108.67        |
| 15                         | Bhutan            | 12.72         | 15                         | Sudan                            | 94.48         |
| 16                         | Romania*          | 12.44         | 16                         | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 93.86         |
| 17                         | Lebanon           | 12.28         | 17                         | Myanmar                          | 92.78         |
| 18                         | Samoa             | 9.89          | 18                         | Laos                             | 88.43         |
| 19                         | Panama            | 8.36          | 19                         | Senegal                          | 80.50         |
| 20                         | Cape Verde        | 8.11          | 20                         | Morocco                          | 76.42         |
| Twenty-country total       |                   | 3,412.64      | Twenty-country total       |                                  | 5,808.89      |
| 21                         | Jordan            | 6.59          | 21                         | South Sudan                      | 75.03         |
| 22                         | Cameroon          | 5.75          | 22                         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 73.05         |
| 23                         | Ukraine           | 5.12          | 23                         | Mozambique                       | 70.30         |
| 24                         | Uganda            | 3.29          | 24                         | Uganda                           | 68.87         |
| 25                         | Guatemala         | 1.04          | 25                         | Burkina Faso                     | 56.36         |
| 26                         | Serbia            | 0.61          | 26                         | Somalia                          | 55.49         |
| 27                         | Zambia            | 0.58          | 27                         | Malawi                           | 54.94         |
| 28                         | Maldives          | 0.44          | 28                         | Nigeria                          | 48.12         |
| 29                         | Timor-Leste       | 0.01          | 29                         | Zambia                           | 47.82         |
| 30                         | Myanmar           | 0.00          | 30                         | Nepal                            | 47.54         |
| Thirty-country total       |                   | 3,436.07      | Thirty-country total       |                                  | 6,406.41      |
| Developing countries total |                   | -418.63       | Developing countries total |                                  | 6,351.55      |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; brackets denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*4 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*5 "Loan aid" is the net amount which is the gross loan aid minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief in the 2012 calendar year.



Chart III-14 List of Countries for Which Japan is Their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million)

| 2007           | 2008                | 2009           | 2010                                  | 2011                | Amount   |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Armenia        | Antigua and Barbuda | Armenia        | Antigua and Barbuda                   | Antigua and Barbuda | 9.64     |
| Bhutan         | Bhutan              | Bhutan         | Argentina                             | Azerbaijan          | 105.47   |
| Cambodia       | Cambodia            | Cambodia       | Barbados                              | Bhutan              | 31.88    |
| China          | Dominica            | Dominica       | Belize                                | Cambodia            | 130.93   |
| Kiribati       | Eritrea             | Costa Rica     | Bhutan                                | Central Africa      | 38.25    |
| Laos           | Laos                | Fiji           | Cambodia                              | Dominica            | 3.40     |
| Malaysia       | Malaysia            | Gambia         | Dominica                              | Eritrea             | 9.44     |
| Mongolia       | Maldives            | Laos           | Costa Rica                            | Grenada             | 8.49     |
| Myanmar        | Mongolia            | Malaysia       | Eritrea                               | India               | 796.37   |
| Paraguay       | Paraguay            | Maldives       | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Mongolia            | 75.63    |
| Philippines    | Saint Lucia         | Mongolia       | Grenada                               | Panama              | 62.90    |
| Seychelles     | Saint Vincent       | Panama         | Guinea-Bissau                         | Saint Lucia         | 2.02     |
| Sri Lanka      | Sri Lanka           | Saint Lucia    | India                                 | Sri Lanka           | 168.05   |
| Swaziland      | Tuvalu              | Saint Vincent  | Laos                                  | The Gambia          | 11.45    |
| Tanzania       | Uzbekistan          | Seychelles     | Maldives                              | Tuvalu              | 14.13    |
| Uzbekistan     | Viet Nam            | Sri Lanka      | Mongolia                              | Viet Nam            | 1,013.05 |
| Viet Nam       |                     | Turkey         | Myanmar                               |                     |          |
|                |                     | Tuvalu         | Panama                                |                     |          |
|                |                     | Viet Nam       | Saint Christopher and Nevis           |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Saint Lucia                           |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Saint Vincent                         |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Sri Lanka                             |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | The Gambia                            |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Tonga                                 |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Turkey                                |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Uruguay                               |                     |          |
|                |                     |                | Viet Nam                              |                     |          |
| (17 countries) | (16 countries)      | (19 countries) | (27 countries)                        | (16 countries)      |          |

Source: DAC statistics on OECD-STAT

\*1 Does not include regions.

\*2 Excludes Eastern Europe and graduated countries.  
Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2011): Afghanistan, Brazil, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, Gabon, Iraq, Laos, Lesotho, Maldives, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Nauru, Pakistan, Palau, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Swaziland, Ukraine (Total of 28 countries)

Chart III-15 Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements up to 2012)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 169 are countries)  
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2012 calendar year was a total of 167 countries and regions (of which 161 were countries).  
 For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart III-12).

Regions indicated in parenthesis

| Region                          | Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA  | Graduated Countries and Regions   | Total  |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
|                                 |  |   |  |
| East Asia                       | Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam  | Brunei, (Hong Kong), (Macao), Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , (Taiwan)  | Total of 17 countries / regions (14 countries) |
| South Asia                      | Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka  |   | Total of 7 countries                           |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus   | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan  |   | Total of 8 countries                           |
| Middle East and North Africa    | Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, (Palestinian Territories), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen   | <u>Bahrain, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates</u>   | Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, (Saint Helena), São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | (Reunion)   | Total of 51 countries / regions (49 countries) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, (Montserrat), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela   | (Aruba), Bahamas, Barbados, (Bermuda), (Cayman Islands), (French Guiana), (Guadalupe), (Martinique), (Netherlands Antilles), Trinidad and Tobago            | Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries) |
| Oceania                         | Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, (Niue), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, (Tokelau), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, (Wallis and Futuna Islands)   | (French Polynesia), (New Caledonia), (Northern Mariana Islands), (United States Minor Outlying Islands)*  | Total of 20 countries / regions (13 countries) |
| Europe                          | Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine  | Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, <u>Romania</u> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain | Total of 25 countries / regions                |

\*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA (including assistance from various government ministries, agencies, and local governments, as well as support for international students) in FY2012 are underlined.

\*2 Regarding Saint Helena, Wallis and Futuna, and British Montserrat, although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2012.

\*3 The currently independent Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Northern Mariana Islands are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

Reference: Countries/regions to which Japan has not provided ODA (7):

Asia: North Korea, Africa: Mayotte, Latin America: Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Virgin Islands.

## Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart III-16 Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2012 (calendar year)

(Commitment basis, units: US\$ million)

| Sector  | Type | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation | Total Grants | Loan Aid  | Bilateral ODA |          |
|---|------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
|   |      |           |                       |              |           |               | Share(%) |
| I. Social infrastructure & services   |      | 1,271.15  | 1,093.48              | 2,364.63     | 2,116.08  | 4,480.71      | 25.92    |
| 1. Education  |      | 328.84    | 468.34                | 797.18       | —         | 797.18        | 4.61     |
| 2. Health   |      | 409.43    | 123.48                | 532.91       | 286.58    | 819.49        | 4.74     |
| 3. Population policies and reproductive health*   |      | 29.55     | 47.34                 | 76.89        | 63.15     | 140.03        | 0.81     |
| 4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)  |      | 195.03    | 178.91                | 373.94       | 1,766.35  | 2,140.29      | 12.38    |
| 5. Government and civil society*  |      | 274.13    | 118.90                | 393.03       | —         | 393.03        | 2.27     |
| 6. Other social infrastructure & services*  |      | 34.17     | 156.52                | 190.69       | —         | 190.69        | 1.10     |
| II. Economic infrastructure & services  |      | 380.01    | 349.39                | 729.40       | 6,264.06  | 6,993.46      | 40.46    |
| 1. Transport and storage*   |      | 268.43    | 179.30                | 447.73       | 5,104.26  | 5,551.99      | 32.12    |
| 2. Communications   |      | 41.69     | 37.49                 | 79.18        | 146.27    | 225.45        | 1.30     |
| 3. Energy   |      | 67.39     | 93.14                 | 160.54       | 1,010.76  | 1,171.29      | 6.78     |
| 4. Banking and financial services   |      | 1.67      | 25.42                 | 27.09        | 2.78      | 29.88         | 0.17     |
| 5. Business support   |      | 0.83      | 14.03                 | 14.86        | —         | 14.86         | 0.09     |
| III. Production sectors   |      | 264.50    | 500.89                | 765.39       | 910.26    | 1,675.65      | 9.69     |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries  |      | 181.81    | 298.12                | 479.93       | 345.05    | 824.98        | 4.77     |
| 1) Agriculture  |      | 143.13    | 230.18                | 373.31       | 132.72    | 506.04        | 2.93     |
| 2) Forestry   |      | 3.44      | 38.90                 | 42.34        | 212.33    | 254.67        | 1.47     |
| 3) Fisheries  |      | 35.24     | 29.04                 | 64.28        | —         | 64.28         | 0.37     |
| 2. Manufacturing, mining and construction   |      | 33.60     | 82.54                 | 116.14       | 565.20    | 681.34        | 3.94     |
| 1) Manufacturing  |      | 33.60     | 65.30                 | 98.90        | —         | 98.90         | 0.57     |
| 2) Mineral resources and mining   |      | —         | 17.24                 | 17.24        | 565.20    | 582.44        | 3.37     |
| 3) Construction   |      | —         | —                     | —            | —         | —             | —        |
| 3. Trade and tourism  |      | 49.08     | 120.24                | 169.32       | —         | 169.32        | 0.98     |
| 1) Trade  |      | 49.01     | 104.56                | 153.58       | —         | 153.58        | 0.89     |
| 2) Tourism  |      | 0.07      | 15.67                 | 15.75        | —         | 15.75         | 0.09     |
| IV. Multi-sector aid  |      | 64.51     | 822.74                | 887.25       | 852.46    | 1,739.71      | 10.06    |
| 1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)                |      | 38.16     | 72.31                 | 110.47       | 432.55    | 543.02        | 3.14     |
| 2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc.)                      |      | 26.35     | 750.43                | 776.78       | 419.92    | 1,196.69      | 6.92     |
| V. Commodity aid and general program assistance   |      | 357.78    | 0.00                  | 357.78       | 160.69    | 518.47        | 3.00     |
| 1. General Budget Support   |      | 4.39      | —                     | 4.39         | 160.69    | 165.07        | 0.95     |
| 2. Food aid   |      | 147.91    | 0.00                  | 147.92       | —         | 147.92        | 0.86     |
| 3. Import support   |      | 205.48    | —                     | 205.48       | —         | 205.48        | 1.19     |
| VI. Debt relief   |      | 0.12      | —                     | 0.12         | —         | 0.12          | 0.00     |
| VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.) |      | 635.67    | 106.50                | 742.17       | —         | 742.17        | 4.29     |
| VIII. Administrative costs and others   |      | 324.68    | 810.64                | 1,135.31     | —         | 1,135.31      | 6.57     |
| Total   |      | 3,298.42  | 3,683.64              | 6,982.05     | 10,303.55 | 17,285.60     | 100.00   |
| Basic Human Needs (BHN)   |      | 2,236.55  | 1,498.10              | 3,734.64     | 2,461.13  | 6,195.78      | 35.84    |

\*1 Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 Including Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

\*3 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

\*4 Among the items above, Basic Human Needs are attached to I. Social Infrastructure, III.1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, V.2. Food aid, and VII. Humanitarian aid.

Basic Human Needs (BHN) are the minimum requirements to live including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

\*5 Due to changes in OECD-DAC's tabulation rules, the tabulation method was modified for "Grant Aid" and "Technical Cooperation" from 2012.

I - 3 Population policies and reproductive health includes maternal and child health, and measures to combat AIDS.

I - 5 Government and civil society includes human rights, gender issues, legal system development, and peacebuilding.

I - 6 Other social infrastructure & services includes social welfare and cultural facilities such as museums.

II-1 Transport and storage includes transport (road, railway, marine, air infrastructure) and storage (warehouses).

## Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart III-17 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2012)

| Country or region              | Decision Date | Project Name   | Grant Aid (US\$) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|
| Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey | May. 18, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees etc., Fled from Political Unrest in Syria                                     | 5,000,000        |
| Myanmar                        | Jun. 15, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Power Crisis in Myanmar  | 9,876,544        |
| South Sudan                    | Jul. 13, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for Sudanese Refugees Fled to South Sudan  | 2,040,718        |
| Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey        | Aug. 24, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for Refugees from Syria  | 5,000,000        |
| Iran                           | Aug. 24, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Earthquake Disaster in the Northwestern Part of Iran                    | 1,111,111        |
| Haiti                          | Nov. 20, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Hurricane Disaster in Haiti  | 1,199,958        |
| Pakistan                       | Nov. 22, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Pakistan   | 4,700,000        |
| Philippines                    | Dec. 18, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster  | 4,200,000        |
| Palestinian Territories        | Dec. 18, 2012 | Emergency Grant Aid Extended to Palestinians Affected by the Deterioration of the Situation in the Gaza Strip  | 3,500,000        |
| Indonesia                      | Feb. 1, 2013  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Flood Disaster in Indonesia  | 200,000          |
| Mali                           | Mar. 8, 2013  | Emergency Grant Aid to the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) United Nation Trust Fund | 6,000,000        |

Chart III-18 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2012)

| Country     | Decision Date | Project Name   | Type of assistance                  |
|-------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Fiji        | Apr. 5, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Comoros     | May. 15, 2012 | Emergency Assistance to Comoros in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Iran        | Aug. 17, 2012 | Emergency Assistance in Response to the Earthquake Disaster in the Northwestern Part of Iran   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Niger       | Sep. 7, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to Niger in Response to the Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Cuba        | Nov. 7, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to the Hurricane "Sandy" Disaster in Cuba   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Nigeria     | Nov. 8, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to Nigeria in Response to the Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Pakistan    | Nov. 9, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to Pakistan in Response to the Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Guatemala   | Nov. 15, 2012 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Western Guatemala  | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Myanmar     | Nov. 21, 2012 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake Disaster in Myanmar  | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Philippines | Dec. 8, 2012  | Emergency Assistance to the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Palau       | Dec. 13, 2012 | Emergency Assistance to Palau for Typhoon Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Samoa       | Dec. 20, 2012 | Emergency Assistance to Samoa for Cyclone Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Fiji        | Dec. 21, 2012 | Emergency Assistance to Fiji in Response to the Cyclone Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Sri Lanka   | Jan. 4, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Sri Lanka in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Jordan      | Jan. 28, 2013 | Emergency Assistance to Jordan in Response to the Floods Disaster (Emergency relief goods provided to a Syrian Refugee Camp in Jordan) | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Mozambique  | Jan. 31, 2013 | Emergency Assistance to Mozambique for Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods |
| Solomon     | Feb. 12, 2013 | Emergency Assistance for the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Solomon  | Provision of emergency relief goods |



Chart III-19 Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2012)

| Affected country | Disaster   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team              |                  | Provision of goods   |                            |
|------------------|------------|---|------------------|--|----------------------------|
|                  |            | Duration of dispatch                                | Team composition | Item   | Aid amount                 |
| Fiji             | Flood      |   |                  | Generators, water tanks, water purifiers, portable jerry cans                        | Equivalent to ¥18 million  |
| Comoros          | Flood      |   |                  | Plastic sheets, sleeping pads, portable jerry cans, generators                       | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Iran             | Earthquake |   |                  | Portable toilets and showers   | Equivalent to ¥18 million  |
| Niger            | Flood      |   |                  | Blankets, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans  | Equivalent to ¥20 million  |
| Cuba             | Hurricane  |   |                  | Blankets, sleeping pads  | Up to ¥31 million          |
| Nigeria          | Flood      |   |                  | Tents, blankets, water purifiers   | Equivalent to ¥52 million  |
| Pakistan         | Flood      |   |                  | Tents, blankets, plastic sheets  | Up to ¥35 million          |
| Guatemala        | Earthquake |   |                  | Blankets, generators, water purifiers, water tanks                                   | Equivalent to ¥12 million  |
| Myanmar          | Earthquake |   |                  | Blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheets, generators                                  | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Philippines      | Typhoon    |   |                  | Tents, plastic sheets, portable jerry cans, sleeping pads                            | Equivalent to ¥45 million  |
| Palau            | Typhoon    |   |                  | Portable jerry cans, plastic sheets, blankets, water purifiers                       | Equivalent to ¥5 million   |
| Samoa            | Cyclone    |   |                  | Tents, portable jerry cans   | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Fiji             | Cyclone    |   |                  | Tents, portable jerry cans, sleeping pads, generators, plastic sheets                | Equivalent to ¥12 million  |
| Sri Lanka        | Flood      |   |                  | Tents, plastic sheets, sleeping pads   | Equivalent to ¥23 million  |
| Jordan           | Flood      |   |                  | Tents, blankets  | Equivalent to ¥13 million  |
| Mozambique       | Flood      |   |                  | Tents, plastic sheets, water purifiers, water purifying agents, mosquito nets, soaps | Equivalent to ¥21 million  |
| Solomon          | Earthquake |   |                  | Blankets, portable jerry cans, water purifying agents                                | Equivalent to ¥10 million  |
| Gross Total      |            | No dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team in FY2012 |                  | Provision of goods: Total 17 cases   | Equivalent to ¥345 million |

\* Due to rounding, the total figure may not match the sum of each number.

## Section 1

## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart III-9 / The Flow of Financial Resources from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                                       |   | Calendar year         | 2012   | 2013   | Percentage change from previous year |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| ODA  | Bilateral   | Grants                | 6,775  | 9,841  | 45.3                                 |
|  |   | Grant aid             | 3,118  | 7,032  | 125.5                                |
|  |   | Technical cooperation | 3,657  | 2,809  | -23.2                                |
|  |   | Loan aid              | -423   | -1,317 | -211.3                               |
|  | (Bilateral) Total                                 |                       | 6,352  | 8,524  | 34.2                                 |
|  | Contributions to multilateral institutions        |                       | 4,202  | 2,970  | -29.3                                |
|  | (ODA) Total                                       |                       | 10,554 | 11,494 | 8.9                                  |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   | (0.17)                | (0.23) | —      |                                      |
| Other Official Flows (OOF)                 | Official credits (over one year)                  |                       | -273   | -145   | 47.1                                 |
|  | Direct investment finances                        |                       | 7,006  | 2,497  | -64.4                                |
|  | Concessional lending to multilateral institutions |                       | -813   | -219   | 73.0                                 |
|  | (OOF) Total                                       |                       | 5,920  | 2,133  | -64.0                                |
| Private flows (PF)                         | Export credits (over one year)                    |                       | -5,280 | 538    | 110.2                                |
|  | Direct investment                                 |                       | 40,344 | 50,607 | 25.4                                 |
|  | Other bilateral securities investments            |                       | 5,269  | 7,323  | 39.0                                 |
|  | Concessional loans to multilateral agencies       |                       | -1,241 | -1,712 | -38.0                                |
|  | (PF) Total  |                       | 39,092 | 56,756 | 45.2                                 |
| Grants by private non-profit agencies      |   | 487                   | 458    | -5.8   |                                      |
| Total resource flows                       |   | 56,052                | 70,841 | 26.4   |                                      |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   | (0.92)                | (1.39) | —      |                                      |
| Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion) |   | 61,245                | 50,836 | -17.0  |                                      |

\*1 The 2012 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥79.8136; the 2013 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥97.591 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee, DAC).

\*2 Including assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the dispersed amount.

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, NGO projects subsidies and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                  |  | Calendar year | 2012    | 2013    | Percentage change from previous year |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Grants                |  |               | 6,758.5 | 9,835.5 | 45.5                                 |
| Technical cooperation |  |               | 2,843.5 | 2,147.9 | -24.5                                |

\* Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

## Section 2 Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

### Chart III-10 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Income group   | 2012     | 2013     | Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2013) |
|----------------|----------|----------|--|
| LDCs           | 3,023.0  | 5,582.0  | 49                                       |
| LICs           | 206.4    | 326.9    | 4  |
| LMICs          | 2,504.9  | 2,287.0  | 40                                       |
| UMICs          | -1,163.8 | -1,254.1 | 50                                       |
| Unclassifiable | 1,831.7  | 1,669.7  | —  |
| Total          | 6,402.2  | 8,611.4  | 143                                      |

\*1 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spreading across multiple recipient countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 See Chart III-37 of page 256 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.

\*5 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

\*5.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

#### Criteria to be included on the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010 | HAI        | EVI        |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Less than or equal to US\$992         | 60 or less | 36 or more |

#### Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010 | HAI        | EVI        |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| More than or equal to US\$1,190       | 66 or more | 32 or less |

country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GNI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrolment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

EVI: Economic Vulnerability Index

The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

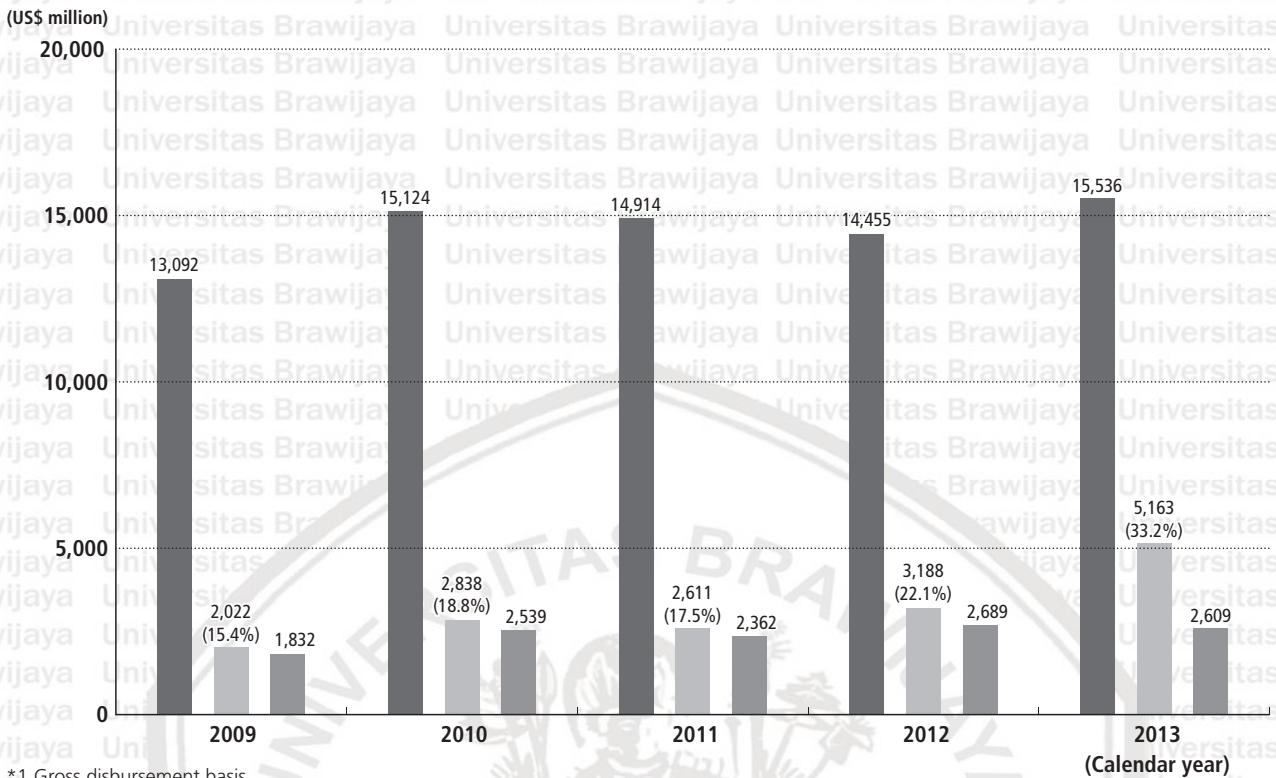
\*5.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

\*5.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,006 but less than or equal to US\$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database)

\*5.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,976, but less than or equal to US\$12,275 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Chart III-11 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



\*1 Gross disbursement basis.  
 \*2 Excludes debt relief.  
 \*3 Excludes assistance for graduated countries.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkgrey;"></span>  | Amount of bilateral ODA   |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgrey;"></span> | Amount of assistance to LDCs                                      |
| ( )  | The amount of assistance to LDCs as a percentage of bilateral ODA |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:grey;"></span>      | Amount of grants to LDCs  |



## Section 3 Disbursements by Country

### Chart III-12 Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                | Japan's ODA (2013)   |                    |   |                        |                        |                        |                        | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |         |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|                                  | Type                 | Grants             |   |                        |                        | Loan aid               |                        |                          |                            |         |
|                                  |                      | Grant aid          |   | Technical cooperation  | Total                  | Amount disbursed (A)   | Amount recovered (B)   |                          |                            | (A)-(B) |
|                                  |                      |                    | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                        |                        |                        |                        |                          |                            |         |
| Asia                             | 3,718.81<br>(608.11) | 139.08<br>(139.08) | 756.71<br>(756.71)                                | 4,475.52<br>(1,364.82) | 8,050.83<br>(8,050.83) | 9,077.62<br>(7,912.30) | -1,026.79<br>(138.53)  | 3,448.73<br>(1,503.35)   | 12,526.35<br>(9,415.65)    |         |
| East Asia                        | 3,520.70<br>(410.00) | 89.14<br>(89.14)   | 511.85<br>(511.85)                                | 4,032.55<br>(921.85)   | 5,717.07<br>(5,717.07) | 7,879.42<br>(6,714.10) | -2,162.34<br>(-997.02) | 1,870.21<br>(-75.17)     | 9,749.62<br>(6,638.93)     |         |
| Northeast Asia                   | 36.16                |                    | 49.61   | 85.77                  | 421.60                 | 1,144.11               | -722.51                | -636.74                  | 507.37                     |         |
| China                            | 5.15                 |                    | 24.40   | 29.55                  | 295.57                 | 1,117.77               | -822.20                | -792.64                  | 325.12                     |         |
| [Hong Kong]*                     |                      |                    | 0.01  | 0.01                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |         |
| Mongolia                         | 31.01                |                    | 25.12   | 56.13                  | 126.03                 | 17.00                  | 109.04                 | 165.16                   | 182.16                     |         |
| Southeast Asia                   | 3,484.41<br>(373.71) | 89.02<br>(89.02)   | 454.59<br>(454.59)                                | 3,939.00<br>(828.30)   | 5,295.47<br>(5,295.47) | 6,735.31<br>(5,569.99) | -1,439.83<br>(-274.51) | 2,499.16<br>(553.79)     | 9,234.47<br>(6,123.77)     |         |
| Brunei*                          |                      |                    | 0.02  | 0.02                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.02                     | 0.02                       |         |
| Cambodia                         | 74.29                | 5.64               | 46.20   | 120.50                 | 22.89                  | 1.90                   | 20.99                  | 141.49                   | 143.39                     |         |
| Indonesia                        | 11.31                | 0.17               | 85.86   | 97.16                  | 870.99                 | 1,789.09               | -918.09                | -820.93                  | 968.16                     |         |
| Laos                             | 40.33                |                    | 38.11   | 78.44                  | 1.40                   | 3.88                   | -2.48                  | 75.96                    | 79.84                      |         |
| Malaysia                         | 0.70                 | 0.23               | 10.19   | 10.89                  | 133.66                 | 305.00                 | -171.35                | -160.46                  | 144.54                     |         |
| Myanmar                          | 3,238.45<br>(127.75) | 48.27<br>(48.27)   | 48.65<br>(48.65)                                  | 3,287.10<br>(176.40)   | 2,044.67<br>(2,044.67) | 2,803.45<br>(1,638.13) | -758.78<br>(406.54)    | 2,528.32<br>(582.94)     | 5,331.76<br>(2,221.07)     |         |
| Philippines                      | 63.03                | 33.64              | 59.88   | 122.91                 | 133.81                 | 658.21                 | -524.41                | -401.50                  | 256.72                     |         |
| Singapore*                       |                      |                    | 0.26  | 0.26                   |                        |                        |                        | 0.26                     | 0.26                       |         |
| Thailand                         | 23.60                | 1.08               | 48.38   | 71.98                  | 535.23                 | 800.26                 | -265.03                | -193.05                  | 607.21                     |         |
| Viet Nam                         | 23.99                |                    | 105.30  | 129.28                 | 1,551.12               | 373.51                 | 1,177.61               | 1,306.89                 | 1,680.41                   |         |
| (ASEAN)* <sup>5</sup>            | 3,475.69<br>(364.99) | 89.02<br>(89.02)   | 442.84<br>(442.84)                                | 3,918.53<br>(807.83)   | 5,293.76<br>(5,293.76) | 6,735.31<br>(5,569.99) | -1,441.54<br>(-276.22) | 2,476.99<br>(531.61)     | 9,212.30<br>(6,101.60)     |         |
| Timor-Leste                      | 8.72                 |                    | 11.74   | 20.46                  | 1.71                   |                        | 1.71                   | 22.17                    | 22.17                      |         |
| Multiple countries in East Asia  | 0.13                 | 0.13               | 7.66  | 7.79                   |                        |                        |                        | 7.79                     | 7.79                       |         |
| South Asia                       | 115.48               | 22.57              | 164.75  | 280.23                 | 2,157.21               | 1,107.49               | 1,049.72               | 1,329.95                 | 2,437.44                   |         |
| Bangladesh                       | 17.55                | 5.12               | 45.96   | 63.52                  | 371.73                 | 107.98                 | 263.75                 | 327.27                   | 435.25                     |         |
| Bhutan                           | 6.41                 |                    | 8.77  | 15.17                  | 3.40                   |                        | 3.40                   | 18.58                    | 18.58                      |         |
| India                            | 1.87                 | 0.17               | 40.49   | 42.35                  | 1,357.76               | 737.77                 | 619.99                 | 662.34                   | 1,400.11                   |         |
| Maldives                         | 0.12                 |                    | 1.15  | 1.27                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.27                     | 1.27                       |         |
| Nepal                            | 24.36                |                    | 24.48   | 48.84                  | 1.37                   | 9.43                   | -8.07                  | 40.77                    | 50.21                      |         |
| Pakistan                         | 35.80                | 11.22              | 19.36   | 55.16                  | 157.00                 | 39.19                  | 117.81                 | 172.97                   | 212.16                     |         |
| Sri Lanka                        | 29.09                | 5.79               | 23.07   | 52.16                  | 265.96                 | 213.12                 | 52.83                  | 105.00                   | 318.12                     |         |
| Multiple countries in South Asia | 0.28                 | 0.28               | 1.46  | 1.74                   |                        |                        |                        | 1.74                     | 1.74                       |         |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus    | 35.49                | 3.70               | 36.42   | 71.91                  | 176.54                 | 90.71                  | 85.83                  | 157.74                   | 248.45                     |         |
| Armenia                          | 0.44                 |                    | 2.13  | 2.57                   | 1.40                   | 2.63                   | -1.24                  | 1.33                     | 3.96                       |         |
| Azerbaijan                       | 1.76                 |                    | 1.57  | 3.33                   | 52.63                  | 13.10                  | 39.52                  | 42.85                    | 55.96                      |         |
| Georgia                          | 1.45                 |                    | 0.47  | 1.92                   | 45.81                  | 2.66                   | 43.15                  | 45.07                    | 47.74                      |         |
| Kazakhstan                       | 0.70                 |                    | 2.41  | 3.11                   | 33.88                  | 43.31                  | -9.43                  | -6.32                    | 36.99                      |         |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                   | Japan's ODA (2013) |           |   |                       |          |                      |                      | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |         |
|---|--------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|   | Type               | Grants    |   |                       | Loan aid |                      |                      |                          |                            |         |
|   |                    | Grant aid |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) |                          |                            | (A)-(B) |
|   |                    |           | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |                          |                            |         |
| Kyrgyz Republic                                     | 6.64               | 2.09      | 11.23   | 17.87                 |          | 0.39                 | -0.39                | 17.48                    | 17.87                      |         |
| Tajikistan  | 19.01              |           | 7.65  | 26.66                 |          |                      |                      | 26.66                    | 26.66                      |         |
| Turkmenistan  |                    |           | 0.56  | 0.56                  |          | 2.24                 | -2.24                | -1.68                    | 0.56                       |         |
| Uzbekistan  | 3.88               |           | 9.78  | 13.66                 | 42.83    | 26.38                | 16.45                | 30.11                    | 56.49                      |         |
| Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus | 1.61               | 1.61      | 0.62  | 2.23                  |          |                      |                      | 2.23                     | 2.23                       |         |
| Multiple countries in Asia                          | 47.14              | 23.66     | 43.69   | 90.83                 |          |                      |                      | 90.83                    | 90.83                      |         |
| Middle East And North Africa                        | 1,029.56           | 842.36    | 183.97  | 1,213.53              | 1,045.26 | 719.61               | 325.65               | 1,539.18                 | 2,258.79                   |         |
| Afghanistan   | 751.07             | 610.34    | 79.97   | 831.03                |          |                      |                      | 831.03                   | 831.03                     |         |
| Algeria   | 0.06               |           | 2.35  | 2.41                  |          | 0.82                 | -0.82                | 1.59                     | 2.41                       |         |
| Bahrain*  |                    |           | 0.03  | 0.03                  |          |                      |                      | 0.03                     | 0.03                       |         |
| Egypt   | 0.25               |           | 20.37   | 20.62                 | 67.83    | 180.91               | -113.08              | -92.46                   | 88.45                      |         |
| Iran  | 7.47               | 6.47      | 6.96  | 14.42                 |          | 10.64                | -10.64               | 3.79                     | 14.42                      |         |
| Iraq  | 8.76               | 6.09      | 15.68   | 24.45                 | 687.46   | 11.44                | 676.01               | 700.46                   | 711.90                     |         |
| Jordan  | 35.18              | 20.93     | 9.01  | 44.19                 | 0.81     | 102.19               | -101.38              | -57.19                   | 45.00                      |         |
| Kuwait*   |                    |           | 0.03  | 0.03                  |          |                      |                      | 0.03                     | 0.03                       |         |
| Lebanon   | 13.92              | 12.21     | 0.25  | 14.17                 |          | 7.14                 | -7.14                | 7.03                     | 14.17                      |         |
| Libya   | 4.76               | 4.76      | 0.72  | 5.48                  |          |                      |                      | 5.48                     | 5.48                       |         |
| Morocco   | 6.93               |           | 9.08  | 16.01                 | 122.04   | 61.29                | 60.75                | 76.75                    | 138.04                     |         |
| Oman*   |                    |           | 2.47  | 2.47                  |          |                      |                      | 2.47                     | 2.47                       |         |
| [Palestinian Territories]                           | 38.07              | 24.73     | 11.99   | 50.06                 |          |                      |                      | 50.06                    | 50.06                      |         |
| Qatar*  |                    |           | 0.19  | 0.19                  |          |                      |                      | 0.19                     | 0.19                       |         |
| Saudi Arabia*                                       |                    |           | 0.56  | 0.56                  |          | 53.99                | -53.99               | -53.43                   | 0.56                       |         |
| Syria   | 25.15              | 19.96     | 0.98  | 26.13                 |          | 41.41                | -41.41               | -15.29                   | 26.13                      |         |
| Tunisia   | 2.89               | 2.60      | 11.72   | 14.61                 | 27.55    | 78.58                | -51.03               | -36.43                   | 42.15                      |         |
| Turkey  | 9.84               | 9.58      | 9.69  | 19.53                 | 139.58   | 169.44               | -29.86               | -10.33                   | 159.11                     |         |
| United Arab Emirates*                               |                    |           | 0.09  | 0.09                  |          |                      |                      | 0.09                     | 0.09                       |         |
| Yemen   | 42.06              | 41.53     | 1.30  | 43.36                 |          | 1.76                 | -1.76                | 41.61                    | 43.36                      |         |
| Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa  | 83.15              | 83.15     | 0.55  | 83.70                 |          |                      |                      | 83.70                    | 83.70                      |         |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                                  | 1,999.94           | 565.45    | 447.74  | 2,447.68              | 448.80   | 759.56               | -310.76              | 2,136.93                 | 2,896.49                   |         |
|   | (1,089.78)         | (565.45)  | (447.74)  | (1,537.52)            | (448.80) | (88.96)              | (359.84)             | (1,897.36)               | (1,986.32)                 |         |
| Angola  | 10.50              | 4.70      | 4.67  | 15.17                 |          |                      |                      | 15.17                    | 15.17                      |         |
| Benin   | 28.45              | 1.50      | 5.07  | 33.52                 |          |                      |                      | 33.52                    | 33.52                      |         |
| Botswana  | 0.18               |           | 4.09  | 4.27                  | 2.89     | 4.62                 | -1.73                | 2.54                     | 7.16                       |         |
| Burkina Faso  | 15.31              | 10.70     | 10.75   | 26.06                 |          |                      |                      | 26.06                    | 26.06                      |         |
| Burundi   | 25.08              | 9.74      | 5.62  | 30.70                 |          |                      |                      | 30.70                    | 30.70                      |         |
| Cameroon  | 26.67              | 17.60     | 7.00  | 33.67                 | 7.66     |                      | 7.66                 | 41.32                    | 41.32                      |         |
| Cabo Verde  | 0.96               |           | 0.30  | 1.26                  | 14.30    |                      | 14.30                | 15.56                    | 15.56                      |         |
| Central Africa                                      | 5.50               | 5.50      | 0.03  | 5.53                  |          |                      |                      | 5.53                     | 5.53                       |         |
| Chad  | 6.38               | 6.38      | 0.26  | 6.64                  |          |                      |                      | 6.64                     | 6.64                       |         |
| Comoros   | 0.48               |           | 1.35  | 1.82                  |          |                      |                      | 1.82                     | 1.82                       |         |
| Côte d'Ivoire                                       | 233.52             | 10.70     | 9.54  | 243.06                |          | 207.37               | -207.37              | 35.69                    | 243.06                     |         |
|   | (23.04)            | (10.70)   | (9.54)  | (32.58)               |          |                      |                      | (32.58)                  | (32.58)                    |         |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                | Japan's ODA (2013) |           |   |                       |          |                      |                      | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |         |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|                                  | Type               | Grants    |   |                       | Loan aid |                      |                      |                          |                            |         |
|                                  |                    | Grant aid |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) |                          |                            | (A)-(B) |
|                                  |                    |           | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |                          |                            |         |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 95.10              | 39.30     | 8.68  | 103.79                |          |                      |                      | 103.79                   | 103.79                     |         |
| Djibouti                         | 3.19               | 1.80      | 3.04  | 6.23                  |          |                      |                      | 6.23                     | 6.23                       |         |
| Equatorial Guinea                |                    |           | 0.04  | 0.04                  |          |                      |                      | 0.04                     | 0.04                       |         |
| Eritrea                          |                    |           | 1.14  | 1.14                  |          |                      |                      | 1.14                     | 1.14                       |         |
| Ethiopia                         | 111.71             | 36.90     | 38.41   | 150.12                |          |                      |                      | 150.12                   | 150.12                     |         |
| Gabon                            | 0.29               |           | 4.27  | 4.56                  |          | 0.84                 | -0.84                | 3.72                     | 4.56                       |         |
| Ghana                            | 42.81              | 4.60      | 22.98   | 65.79                 |          |                      |                      | 65.79                    | 65.79                      |         |
| Guinea                           | 120.33             | 6.60      | 1.69  | 122.02                |          | 52.10                | -52.10               | 69.93                    | 122.02                     |         |
|                                  | (7.80)             | (6.60)    | (1.69)  | (9.49)                |          |                      |                      | (9.49)                   | (9.49)                     |         |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | 5.64               | 2.15      | 0.01  | 5.65                  |          |                      |                      | 5.65                     | 5.65                       |         |
| Kenya                            | 72.64              | 35.50     | 40.65   | 113.30                | 224.47   | 67.43                | 157.04               | 270.34                   | 337.77                     |         |
| Lesotho                          | 2.15               | 1.95      | 0.42  | 2.57                  |          |                      |                      | 2.57                     | 2.57                       |         |
| Liberia                          | 20.93              | 9.90      | 1.82  | 22.75                 |          |                      |                      | 22.75                    | 22.75                      |         |
| Madagascar                       | 184.41             | 1.03      | 6.32  | 190.73                |          | 140.14               | -140.14              | 50.59                    | 190.73                     |         |
|                                  | (1.04)             | (1.03)    | (6.32)  | (7.36)                |          |                      |                      | (7.36)                   | (7.36)                     |         |
| Malawi                           | 18.28              |           | 16.14   | 34.42                 |          |                      |                      | 34.42                    | 34.42                      |         |
| Mali                             | 53.16              | 47.90     | 0.40  | 53.56                 |          | 3.49                 | -3.49                | 50.08                    | 53.56                      |         |
|                                  | (47.90)            | (47.90)   | (0.40)  | (48.30)               |          |                      |                      | (48.30)                  | (48.30)                    |         |
| Mauritania                       | 22.41              | 21.70     | 1.19  | 23.60                 |          |                      |                      | 23.60                    | 23.60                      |         |
| Mauritius                        | 0.52               |           | 1.96  | 2.48                  | 0.07     | 3.20                 | -3.12                | -0.64                    | 2.56                       |         |
| Mozambique                       | 93.92              |           | 35.37   | 129.29                | 20.78    | 51.70                | -30.92               | 98.37                    | 150.07                     |         |
|                                  | (12.89)            |           | (35.37)   | (48.27)               | (20.78)  |                      | (20.78)              | (69.05)                  | (69.05)                    |         |
| Namibia                          | 1.78               | 1.50      | 3.56  | 5.33                  | 0.18     | 9.85                 | -9.66                | -4.33                    | 5.52                       |         |
| Niger                            | 29.29              | 29.00     | 5.18  | 34.47                 |          |                      |                      | 34.47                    | 34.47                      |         |
| Nigeria                          | 28.12              | 5.15      | 12.02   | 40.13                 |          |                      |                      | 40.13                    | 40.13                      |         |
| Republic of Congo                | 4.23               | 4.07      | 1.90  | 6.13                  |          |                      |                      | 6.13                     | 6.13                       |         |
| Rwanda                           | 38.56              | 8.90      | 11.30   | 49.86                 |          |                      |                      | 49.86                    | 49.86                      |         |
| Sao Tome and Principe            | 2.68               |           | 0.04  | 2.72                  |          |                      |                      | 2.72                     | 2.72                       |         |
| Senegal                          | 18.97              | 9.50      | 23.12   | 42.09                 |          |                      |                      | 42.09                    | 42.09                      |         |
| Seychelles                       |                    |           | 0.55  | 0.55                  |          |                      |                      | 0.55                     | 0.55                       |         |
| Sierra Leone                     | 109.59             | 1.00      | 7.55  | 117.14                |          | 74.23                | -74.23               | 42.91                    | 117.14                     |         |
|                                  | (6.05)             | (1.00)    | (7.55)  | (13.60)               |          |                      |                      | (13.60)                  | (13.60)                    |         |
| Somalia                          | 58.21              | 58.21     | 0.14  | 58.35                 |          |                      |                      | 58.35                    | 58.35                      |         |
| South Africa                     | 2.01               |           | 9.32  | 11.33                 |          | 0.96                 | -0.96                | 10.37                    | 11.33                      |         |
| South Sudan                      | 57.64              | 45.05     | 22.71   | 80.36                 |          |                      |                      | 80.36                    | 80.36                      |         |
| Sudan                            | 58.11              | 40.77     | 18.19   | 76.31                 |          |                      |                      | 76.31                    | 76.31                      |         |
| Swaziland                        | 1.13               | 0.94      | 0.67  | 1.80                  |          | 2.07                 | -2.07                | -0.26                    | 1.80                       |         |
| Tanzania                         | 253.24             | 7.00      | 30.29   | 283.53                | 54.90    | 141.56               | -86.66               | 196.87                   | 338.43                     |         |
|                                  | (39.28)            | (7.00)    | (30.29)   | (69.57)               | (54.90)  |                      | (54.90)              | (124.47)                 | (124.47)                   |         |
| The Gambia                       | 6.87               | 3.69      | 0.17  | 7.04                  |          |                      |                      | 7.04                     | 7.04                       |         |
| Togo                             | 21.07              | 1.50      | 2.68  | 23.75                 |          |                      |                      | 23.75                    | 23.75                      |         |
| Uganda                           | 22.69              | 21.20     | 18.53   | 41.22                 | 16.30    |                      | 16.30                | 57.51                    | 57.51                      |         |
| Zambia                           | 35.50              | 5.26      | 20.17   | 55.67                 | 10.93    |                      | 10.93                | 66.60                    | 66.60                      |         |
| Zimbabwe                         | 7.47               | 5.41      | 4.95  | 12.42                 |          |                      |                      | 12.42                    | 12.42                      |         |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                     | Japan's ODA (2013) |   |                       |        |                      |                      |         | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|   | Grants             |   | Loan aid              |        |                      |                      |         |                          |                            |
|   | Grant aid          |   | Technical cooperation | Total  | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) | (A)-(B) |                          |                            |
|   |                    | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |        |                      |                      |         |                          |                            |
| Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa              | 42.26              | 41.14   | 21.49                 | 63.75  | 96.32                | 96.32                | 160.07  | 160.07                   |                            |
| Latin America and the Caribbean                       | 73.20              | 2.30  | 167.54                | 240.74 | 146.76               | 421.65               | -274.89 | -34.14                   | 387.51                     |
| Antigua and Barbuda                                   |                    |   | 0.35                  | 0.35   |                      |                      | 0.35    | 0.35                     | 0.35                       |
| Argentina   | 0.37               |   | 7.30                  | 7.66   |                      | 6.56                 | -6.56   | 1.11                     | 7.66                       |
| Barbados*   |                    |   | 0.04                  | 0.04   |                      |                      | 0.04    | 0.04                     | 0.04                       |
| Belize  | 0.10               |   | 1.11                  | 1.22   |                      |                      | 1.22    | 1.22                     | 1.22                       |
| Bolivia   | 2.6                |   | 11.69                 | 14.29  |                      | 0.51                 | -0.51   | 13.78                    | 14.29                      |
| Brazil  | 1.40               |   | 27.00                 | 28.40  | 67.63                | 110.39               | -42.76  | -14.35                   | 96.03                      |
| Chile   | 1.02               |   | 3.64                  | 4.65   |                      | 1.03                 | -1.03   | 3.62                     | 4.65                       |
| Colombia  | 2.45               | 0.11  | 7.69                  | 10.13  |                      |                      |         | 10.13                    | 10.13                      |
| Costa Rica  | 0.47               |   | 3.93                  | 4.40   | 13.43                | 26.18                | -12.75  | -8.35                    | 17.83                      |
| Cuba  | 1.47               |   | 4.19                  | 5.66   |                      |                      |         | 5.66                     | 5.66                       |
| Dominica  | 0.21               |   | 0.53                  | 0.74   |                      |                      |         | 0.74                     | 0.74                       |
| Dominican Republic                                    | 2.59               |   | 7.50                  | 10.10  |                      | 9.15                 | -9.15   | 0.95                     | 10.10                      |
| Ecuador   | 0.56               |   | 7.60                  | 8.15   |                      | 17.49                | -17.49  | -9.34                    | 8.15                       |
| El Salvador   | 14.16              |   | 8.75                  | 22.91  |                      | 18.57                | -18.57  | 4.34                     | 22.91                      |
| Grenada   |                    |   | 0.15                  | 0.15   |                      |                      |         | 0.15                     | 0.15                       |
| Guatemala   | 2.28               |   | 6.29                  | 8.57   | 8.49                 | 9.24                 | -0.75   | 7.82                     | 17.06                      |
| Guyana  | 0.34               | 0.2   | 0.66                  | 1.00   |                      |                      |         | 1.00                     | 1.00                       |
| Haiti   | 10.93              | 1.63  | 2.47                  | 13.41  |                      |                      |         | 13.41                    | 13.41                      |
| Honduras  | 5.40               |   | 8.61                  | 14.02  |                      |                      |         | 14.02                    | 14.02                      |
| Jamaica   | 0.38               |   | 1.78                  | 2.16   |                      | 20.31                | -20.31  | -18.15                   | 2.16                       |
| Mexico  | 0.40               |   | 13.09                 | 13.49  |                      | 52.27                | -52.27  | -38.78                   | 13.49                      |
| Nicaragua   | 11.73              |   | 7.39                  | 19.12  |                      |                      |         | 19.12                    | 19.12                      |
| Panama  | 0.81               | 0.30  | 3.75                  | 4.57   | 2.77                 | 7.17                 | -4.41   | 0.16                     | 7.33                       |
| Paraguay  | 11.07              |   | 10.60                 | 21.67  | 3.60                 | 36.92                | -33.31  | -11.65                   | 25.27                      |
| Peru  | 0.98               |   | 11.85                 | 12.83  | 50.84                | 103.87               | -53.03  | -40.20                   | 63.67                      |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis                           |                    |   | 0.15                  | 0.15   |                      |                      |         | 0.15                     | 0.15                       |
| Saint Lucia   | 0.06               |   | 1.10                  | 1.15   |                      |                      |         | 1.15                     | 1.15                       |
| Saint Vincent   |                    |   | 0.32                  | 0.32   |                      |                      |         | 0.32                     | 0.32                       |
| Suriname  |                    |   | 0.07                  | 0.07   |                      |                      |         | 0.07                     | 0.07                       |
| Trinidad and Tobago*                                  |                    |   | 0.06                  | 0.06   |                      |                      |         | 0.06                     | 0.06                       |
| Uruguay   | 1.21               |   | 1.41                  | 2.63   |                      | 1.98                 | -1.98   | 0.65                     | 2.63                       |
| Venezuela   | 0.13               |   | 1.50                  | 1.64   |                      |                      |         | 1.64                     | 1.64                       |
| Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean | 0.06               | 0.06  | 4.98                  | 5.05   |                      |                      |         | 5.05                     | 5.05                       |
| Oceania   | 75.13              | 0.40  | 43.59                 | 118.72 | 22.76                | 19.84                | 2.92    | 121.64                   | 141.48                     |
| Cook  | 0.20               |   | 0.11                  | 0.31   |                      |                      |         | 0.31                     | 0.31                       |
| Federated States of Micronesia                        | 1.28               |   | 2.72                  | 4.00   | 18.44                | 18.44                |         | 22.44                    | 22.44                      |
| Fiji  | 0.84               |   | 7.11                  | 7.95   |                      | 1.24                 | -1.24   | 6.71                     | 7.95                       |
| [French Polynesia]*                                   |                    |   | 0.01                  | 0.01   |                      |                      |         | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |
| Kiribati  | 12.08              |   | 0.82                  | 12.91  |                      |                      |         | 12.91                    | 12.91                      |
| Marshall  | 9.87               |   | 1.37                  | 11.24  |                      |                      |         | 11.24                    | 11.24                      |



(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                        | Japan's ODA (2013) |                        |   |                        |                        |                        |                         | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |                          |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Type               | Grants                 |   |                        | Loan aid               |                        |                         |                          |                            |                          |
|  |                    | Grant aid              |   | Technical cooperation  | Total                  | Amount disbursed (A)   | Amount recovered (B)    |                          |                            | (A)-(B)                  |
|  |                    |                        | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                        |                        |                        |                         |                          |                            |                          |
| Nauru                                    |                    | 0.35                   |   | 0.04                   | 0.39                   |                        |                         | 0.39                     | 0.39                       |                          |
| [New Caledonia]*                         |                    |                        |   | 0.01                   | 0.01                   |                        |                         | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |                          |
| [Niue]                                   |                    |                        |   | 0.06                   | 0.06                   |                        |                         | 0.06                     | 0.06                       |                          |
| Palau                                    |                    | 13.85                  |   | 2.37                   | 16.21                  |                        |                         | 16.21                    | 16.21                      |                          |
| Papua New Guinea                         |                    | 1.03                   |   | 10.33                  | 11.36                  | 0.08                   | 18.60                   | -18.51                   | 11.44                      |                          |
| Samoa                                    |                    | 0.89                   |   | 2.95                   | 3.84                   | 3.54                   | 3.54                    | 7.38                     | 7.38                       |                          |
| Solomon                                  |                    | 17.95                  |   | 4.49                   | 22.43                  |                        |                         | 22.43                    | 22.43                      |                          |
| [Tokelau]                                |                    |                        |   | 0.01                   | 0.01                   |                        |                         | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |                          |
| Tonga                                    |                    | 1.22                   |   | 3.27                   | 4.50                   |                        |                         | 4.50                     | 4.50                       |                          |
| Tuvalu                                   |                    | 5.49                   |   | 2.08                   | 7.58                   |                        |                         | 7.58                     | 7.58                       |                          |
| Vanuatu                                  |                    | 9.37                   |   | 3.46                   | 12.84                  | 0.69                   |                         | 13.53                    | 13.53                      |                          |
| Multiple countries in Oceania            |                    | 0.71                   | 0.40  | 2.38                   | 3.09                   |                        |                         | 3.09                     | 3.09                       |                          |
| Europe                                   |                    | 7.69                   |   | 22.41                  | 30.10                  | 33.90                  | 67.28                   | -33.38                   | 64.00                      |                          |
| Albania                                  |                    | 0.06                   |   | 1.64                   | 1.70                   | 1.27                   | 3.48                    | -2.21                    | 2.97                       |                          |
| Belarus                                  |                    | 0.43                   |   | 0.58                   | 1.00                   |                        |                         | 1.00                     | 1.00                       |                          |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                   |                    | 3.95                   |   | 2.98                   | 6.93                   | 0.98                   | 1.38                    | -0.40                    | 7.91                       |                          |
| Bulgaria*                                |                    |                        |   | 0.09                   | 0.09                   |                        | 17.72                   | -17.72                   | 0.09                       |                          |
| Croatia*                                 |                    |                        |   | 0.86                   | 0.86                   |                        |                         | 0.86                     | 0.86                       |                          |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia    |                    | 0.26                   |   | 2.30                   | 2.56                   | 2.22                   | 5.36                    | -3.15                    | 4.78                       |                          |
| Hungary*                                 |                    |                        |   | 0.41                   | 0.41                   |                        |                         | 0.41                     | 0.41                       |                          |
| Kosovo                                   |                    | 0.31                   |   | 3.56                   | 3.86                   |                        |                         | 3.86                     | 3.86                       |                          |
| Moldova                                  |                    | 0.55                   |   | 3.87                   | 4.42                   |                        |                         | 4.42                     | 4.42                       |                          |
| Montenegro                               |                    | 0.40                   |   | 0.21                   | 0.60                   |                        |                         | 0.60                     | 0.60                       |                          |
| Romania*                                 |                    |                        |   | 0.10                   | 0.10                   | 27.00                  | 21.20                   | 5.81                     | 27.11                      |                          |
| Serbia                                   |                    | 1.09                   |   | 3.09                   | 4.18                   | 2.43                   | 0.23                    | 2.21                     | 6.61                       |                          |
| Ukraine                                  |                    | 0.64                   |   | 2.02                   | 2.66                   |                        |                         | 2.66                     | 2.66                       |                          |
| Multiple countries in Europe             |                    |                        |   | 0.71                   | 0.71                   |                        |                         | 0.71                     | 0.71                       |                          |
| Assistance encompassing multiple regions |                    | 127.59                 | 86.74   | 1,186.98               | 1,314.57               |                        |                         | 1,314.57                 | 1,314.57                   |                          |
| Bilateral ODA total                      |                    | 7,031.92<br>(3,011.06) | 1,636.33<br>(1,636.33)                            | 2,808.94<br>(2,808.94) | 9,840.86<br>(5,820.00) | 9,748.31<br>(9,748.31) | 11,065.56<br>(9,229.64) | -1,317.25<br>(518.67)    | 8,523.61<br>(6,338.67)     | 19,589.18<br>(15,568.31) |

\*1 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*2 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

\*5 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

\*6 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

\*7 Contributions etc. to the OECD-DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.

Chart III-13 / Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type in 2013

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Rank | Grant aid                        |               | Technical cooperation            |               | Country or region            | Disbursements |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
|      | (including debt relief*2)        |               | (excluding debt relief*2)        |               |                              |               |
|      | Country or region                | Disbursements | Country or region                | Disbursements |                              |               |
| 1    | Myanmar                          | 3,238.45      | Afghanistan                      | 751.07        | Viet Nam                     | 105.30        |
| 2    | Afghanistan                      | 751.07        | Myanmar                          | 127.75        | Indonesia                    | 85.86         |
| 3    | Tanzania                         | 253.24        | Ethiopia                         | 111.71        | Afghanistan                  | 79.97         |
| 4    | Côte d'Ivoire                    | 233.52        | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 95.10         | Philippines                  | 59.88         |
| 5    | Madagascar                       | 184.41        | Cambodia                         | 74.29         | Myanmar                      | 48.65         |
| 6    | Guinea                           | 120.33        | Kenya                            | 72.64         | Thailand                     | 48.38         |
| 7    | Ethiopia                         | 111.71        | Philippines                      | 63.03         | Cambodia                     | 46.20         |
| 8    | Sierra Leone                     | 109.59        | Somalia                          | 58.21         | Bangladesh                   | 45.96         |
| 9    | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 95.10         | Sudan                            | 58.11         | Kenya                        | 40.65         |
| 10   | Mozambique                       | 93.92         | South Sudan                      | 57.64         | India                        | 40.49         |
|      | Ten-country total                | 5,191.34      | Ten-country total                | 1,469.56      | Ten-country total            | 601.34        |
| 11   | Cambodia                         | 74.29         | Malawi                           | 47.90         | Ethiopia                     | 38.41         |
| 12   | Kenya                            | 72.64         | Ghana                            | 42.81         | Laos                         | 38.11         |
| 13   | Philippines                      | 63.03         | Yemen                            | 42.06         | Mozambique                   | 35.37         |
| 14   | Somalia                          | 58.21         | Laos                             | 40.33         | Tanzania                     | 30.29         |
| 15   | Sudan                            | 58.11         | Tanzania                         | 39.28         | Brazil                       | 27.00         |
| 16   | South Sudan                      | 57.64         | Rwanda                           | 38.56         | Mongolia                     | 25.12         |
| 17   | Malawi                           | 53.16         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 38.07         | Nepal                        | 24.48         |
| 18   | Ghana                            | 42.81         | Pakistan                         | 35.80         | China                        | 24.40         |
| 19   | Yemen                            | 42.06         | Zambia                           | 35.50         | Senegal                      | 23.12         |
| 20   | Laos                             | 40.33         | Jordan                           | 35.18         | Sri Lanka                    | 23.07         |
|      | Twenty-country total             | 5,753.63      | Twenty-country total             | 1,865.06      | Twenty-country total         | 890.71        |
| 21   | Rwanda                           | 38.56         | Mongolia                         | 31.01         | Ghana                        | 22.98         |
| 22   | [Palestinian Territories]        | 38.07         | Niger                            | 29.29         | South Sudan                  | 22.71         |
| 23   | Pakistan                         | 35.80         | Sri Lanka                        | 29.09         | Egypt                        | 20.37         |
| 24   | Zambia                           | 35.50         | Benin                            | 28.45         | Zambia                       | 20.17         |
| 25   | Jordan                           | 35.18         | Nigeria                          | 28.12         | Pakistan                     | 19.36         |
| 26   | Mongolia                         | 31.01         | Cameroon                         | 26.67         | Uganda                       | 18.53         |
| 27   | Niger                            | 29.29         | Syria                            | 25.15         | Sudan                        | 18.19         |
| 28   | Sri Lanka                        | 29.09         | Burundi                          | 25.08         | Malawi                       | 16.14         |
| 29   | Benin                            | 28.45         | Nepal                            | 24.36         | Iraq                         | 15.68         |
| 30   | Nigeria                          | 28.12         | Viet Nam                         | 23.99         | Mexico                       | 13.09         |
|      | Thirty-country total             | 6,082.72      | Thirty-country total             | 2,136.27      | Thirty-country total         | 1,077.94      |
|      | Developing countries total*1     | 7,031.92      | Developing countries total*1     | 3,011.06      | Developing countries total*1 | 2,808.94      |

| Rank | Country or region              | Disbursements<br>(without recovered amount) | Loan aid, etc.*3               |  | Country or region              | Disbursements<br>(with recovered amount) |
|------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
|      |                                |   | (including debt relief*2)      |  |                                |  |
|      |                                |   | Country or region              | Disbursements<br>(with recovered amount) | Country or region              | Disbursements<br>(with recovered amount) |
| 1    | Myanmar                        | 2,044.67                                    | Viet Nam                       | 1,177.61                                 | Viet Nam                       | 1,177.61                                 |
| 2    | Viet Nam                       | 1,551.12                                    | Iraq                           | 676.01                                   | Iraq                           | 676.01                                   |
| 3    | India                          | 1,357.76                                    | India                          | 619.99                                   | India                          | 619.99                                   |
| 4    | Indonesia                      | 870.99                                      | Bangladesh                     | 263.75                                   | Myanmar                        | 406.54                                   |
| 5    | Iraq                           | 687.46                                      | Kenya                          | 157.04                                   | Bangladesh                     | 263.75                                   |
| 6    | Thailand                       | 535.23                                      | Pakistan                       | 117.81                                   | Kenya                          | 157.04                                   |
| 7    | Bangladesh                     | 371.73                                      | Mongolia                       | 109.04                                   | Pakistan                       | 117.81                                   |
| 8    | China                          | 295.57                                      | Morocco                        | 60.75                                    | Mongolia                       | 109.04                                   |
| 9    | Sri Lanka                      | 265.96                                      | Sri Lanka                      | 52.83                                    | Morocco                        | 60.75                                    |
| 10   | Kenya                          | 224.47                                      | Georgia                        | 43.15                                    | Tanzania                       | 54.90                                    |
|      | Ten-country total              | 8,204.95                                    | Ten-country total              | 3,277.98                                 | Ten-country total              | 3,643.44                                 |
| 11   | Pakistan                       | 157.00                                      | Azerbaijan                     | 39.52                                    | Sri Lanka                      | 52.83                                    |
| 12   | Turkey                         | 139.58                                      | Cambodia                       | 20.99                                    | Georgia                        | 43.15                                    |
| 13   | Philippines                    | 133.81                                      | Federated States of Micronesia | 18.44                                    | Azerbaijan                     | 39.52                                    |
| 14   | Malaysia                       | 133.66                                      | Uzbekistan                     | 16.45                                    | Cambodia                       | 20.99                                    |
| 15   | Mongolia                       | 126.03                                      | Uganda                         | 16.30                                    | Mozambique                     | 20.78                                    |
| 16   | Morocco                        | 122.04                                      | Cabo Verde                     | 14.30                                    | Federated States of Micronesia | 18.44                                    |
| 17   | Egypt                          | 67.83                                       | Zambia                         | 10.93                                    | Uzbekistan                     | 16.45                                    |
| 18   | Brazil                         | 67.63                                       | Cameroon                       | 7.66                                     | Uganda                         | 16.30                                    |
| 19   | Tanzania                       | 54.90                                       | Romania*                       | 5.81                                     | Cabo Verde                     | 14.30                                    |
| 20   | Azerbaijan                     | 52.63                                       | Samoa                          | 3.54                                     | Zambia                         | 10.93                                    |
|      | Twenty-country total           | 9,260.04                                    | Twenty-country total           | 3,431.92                                 | Twenty-country total           | 3,897.14                                 |
| 21   | Peru                           | 50.84                                       | Bhutan                         | 3.40                                     | Cameroon                       | 7.66                                     |
| 22   | Georgia                        | 45.81                                       | Serbia                         | 2.21                                     | Romania*                       | 5.81                                     |
| 23   | Uzbekistan                     | 42.83                                       | Timor-Leste                    | 1.71                                     | Samoa                          | 3.54                                     |
| 24   | Kazakhstan                     | 33.88                                       | Vanuatu                        | 0.69                                     | Bhutan                         | 3.40                                     |
| 25   | Tunisia                        | 27.55                                       | Kyrgyz Republic                | -0.39                                    | Serbia                         | 2.21                                     |
| 26   | Romania*                       | 27.00                                       | Bosnia and Herzegovina         | -0.40                                    | Timor-Leste                    | 1.71                                     |
| 27   | Cambodia                       | 22.89                                       | Bolivia                        | -0.51                                    | Vanuatu                        | 0.69                                     |
| 28   | Mozambique                     | 20.78                                       | Guatemala                      | -0.75                                    | Kyrgyz Republic                | -0.39                                    |
| 29   | Federated States of Micronesia | 18.44                                       | Algeria                        | -0.82                                    | Bosnia and Herzegovina         | -0.40                                    |
| 30   | Uganda                         | 16.30                                       | Gabon                          | -0.84                                    | Bolivia                        | -0.51                                    |
|      | Thirty-country total           | 9,566.37                                    | Thirty-country total           | 3,436.22                                 | Thirty-country total           | 3,920.86                                 |
|      | Developing countries total*1   | 9,748.31                                    | Developing countries total*1   | -1,317.25                                | Developing countries total*1   | 518.67                                   |



(Unit: US\$ million)

| Bilateral ODA total          |                                  |                    |                                  |                    |                                  |                    |                                  |                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Rank                         | (including debt relief*2)        |                    |                                  |                    | (excluding debt relief*2)        |                    |                                  |                    |
|                              | Country or region                | Gross disbursement | Country or region                | Gross disbursement | Country or region                | Gross disbursement | Country or region                | Gross disbursement |
| 1                            | Myanmar                          | 5,331.76           | Myanmar                          | 2,528.32           | Myanmar                          | 2,221.07           | Viet Nam                         | 1,306.89           |
| 2                            | Viet Nam                         | 1,680.41           | Viet Nam                         | 1,306.89           | Viet Nam                         | 1,680.41           | Afghanistan                      | 831.03             |
| 3                            | India                            | 1,400.11           | Afghanistan                      | 831.03             | India                            | 1,400.11           | Iraq                             | 700.46             |
| 4                            | Indonesia                        | 968.16             | Iraq                             | 700.46             | Indonesia                        | 968.16             | India                            | 662.34             |
| 5                            | Afghanistan                      | 831.03             | India                            | 662.34             | Afghanistan                      | 831.03             | Myanmar                          | 582.94             |
| 6                            | Iraq                             | 711.90             | Bangladesh                       | 327.27             | Iraq                             | 711.90             | Bangladesh                       | 327.27             |
| 7                            | Thailand                         | 607.21             | Kenya                            | 270.34             | Thailand                         | 607.21             | Kenya                            | 270.34             |
| 8                            | Bangladesh                       | 435.25             | Tanzania                         | 196.87             | Bangladesh                       | 435.25             | Pakistan                         | 172.97             |
| 9                            | Tanzania                         | 338.43             | Pakistan                         | 172.97             | Kenya                            | 337.77             | Mongolia                         | 165.16             |
| 10                           | Kenya                            | 337.77             | Mongolia                         | 165.16             | China                            | 325.12             | Ethiopia                         | 150.12             |
| Ten-country total            |                                  | 12,642.02          | Ten-country total                | 7,161.65           | Ten-country total                | 9,518.02           | Ten-country total                | 5,169.53           |
| 11                           | China                            | 325.12             | Ethiopia                         | 150.12             | Sri Lanka                        | 318.12             | Cambodia                         | 141.49             |
| 12                           | Sri Lanka                        | 318.12             | Cambodia                         | 141.49             | Philippines                      | 256.72             | Tanzania                         | 124.47             |
| 13                           | Philippines                      | 256.72             | Sri Lanka                        | 105.00             | Pakistan                         | 212.16             | Sri Lanka                        | 105.00             |
| 14                           | Côte d'Ivoire                    | 243.06             | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 103.79             | Mongolia                         | 182.16             | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 103.79             |
| 15                           | Pakistan                         | 212.16             | Mozambique                       | 98.37              | Turkey                           | 159.11             | South Sudan                      | 80.36              |
| 16                           | Madagascar                       | 190.73             | South Sudan                      | 80.36              | Ethiopia                         | 150.12             | Morocco                          | 76.75              |
| 17                           | Mongolia                         | 182.16             | Morocco                          | 76.75              | Malaysia                         | 144.54             | Sudan                            | 76.31              |
| 18                           | Turkey                           | 159.11             | Sudan                            | 76.31              | Cambodia                         | 143.39             | Laos                             | 75.96              |
| 19                           | Ethiopia                         | 150.12             | Laos                             | 75.96              | Morocco                          | 138.04             | Mozambique                       | 69.05              |
| 20                           | Mozambique                       | 150.07             | Guinea                           | 69.93              | Tanzania                         | 124.47             | Zambia                           | 66.60              |
| Twenty-country total         |                                  | 14,829.39          | Twenty-country total             | 8,139.71           | Twenty-country total             | 11,346.85          | Twenty-country total             | 6,089.30           |
| 21                           | Malaysia                         | 144.54             | Zambia                           | 66.60              | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 103.79             | Ghana                            | 65.79              |
| 22                           | Cambodia                         | 143.39             | Ghana                            | 65.79              | Brazil                           | 96.03              | Somalia                          | 58.35              |
| 23                           | Morocco                          | 138.04             | Somalia                          | 58.35              | Egypt                            | 88.45              | Uganda                           | 57.51              |
| 24                           | Guinea                           | 122.02             | Uganda                           | 57.51              | South Sudan                      | 80.36              | [Palestinian Territories]        | 50.06              |
| 25                           | Sierra Leone                     | 117.14             | Madagascar                       | 50.59              | Laos                             | 79.84              | Rwanda                           | 49.86              |
| 26                           | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 103.79             | Mali                             | 50.08              | Sudan                            | 76.31              | Mali                             | 48.30              |
| 27                           | Brazil                           | 96.03              | [Palestinian Territories]        | 50.06              | Mozambique                       | 69.05              | Georgia                          | 45.07              |
| 28                           | Egypt                            | 88.45              | Rwanda                           | 49.86              | Zambia                           | 66.60              | Azerbaijan                       | 42.85              |
| 29                           | South Sudan                      | 80.36              | Georgia                          | 45.07              | Ghana                            | 65.79              | Senegal                          | 42.09              |
| 30                           | Laos                             | 79.84              | Sierra Leone                     | 42.91              | Peru                             | 63.67              | Yemen                            | 41.61              |
| Thirty-country total         |                                  | 15,942.99          | Thirty-country total             | 8,676.54           | Thirty-country total             | 12,136.73          | Thirty-country total             | 6,590.79           |
| Developing countries total*1 |                                  | 19,589.18          | Developing countries total*1     | 8,523.61           | Developing countries total*1     | 15,568.31          | Developing countries total*1     | 6,338.67           |

\*1 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to graduated countries.

\*2 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims and assigned rice credits, but does not include debt rescheduling.

\*3 Explanatory note:

"Disbursements (without recovered amount)" is the gross loan aid in the 2013 calendar year.

"Disbursements including debt relief (with recovered amount)" is "Disbursements (without recovered amount)" minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries and the amount of debt relief.

"Disbursements excluding debt relief (with recovered amount)" is "Disbursements (without recovered amount)" minus the amount of recoveries from developing countries.

Chart III-14 / List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

|                     |        | (Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million) |          |                                       |        |                     |          |                     |          |  |  |
|---------------------|--------|--|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--|--|
| 2008                | Amount | 2009   | Amount   | 2010                                  | Amount | 2011                | Amount   | 2012                | Amount   |  |  |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0.63   | Armenia                                      | 98.70    | Antigua and Barbuda                   | 6.76   | Antigua and Barbuda | 9.64     | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.80     |  |  |
| Bhutan              | 20.34  | Bhutan                                       | 23.92    | Argentina                             | 40.33  | Azerbaijan          | 105.75   | Azerbaijan          | 155.36   |  |  |
| Cambodia            | 114.77 | Cambodia                                     | 127.49   | Barbados                              | 1.20   | Bhutan              | 32.06    | Bhutan              | 41.64    |  |  |
| Dominica            | 1.20   | Costa Rica                                   | 58.29    | Belize                                | 7.46   | Cambodia            | 134.21   | Cambodia            | 182.44   |  |  |
| Eritrea             | 17.71  | Dominica                                     | 4.46     | Bhutan                                | 43.23  | Central Africa      | 38.27    | India               | 704.65   |  |  |
| Laos                | 66.29  | Fiji   | 23.23    | Cambodia                              | 147.46 | Dominica            | 3.48     | Laos                | 88.43    |  |  |
| Malaysia            | 113.83 | Laos   | 92.36    | Costa Rica                            | 63.74  | Eritrea             | 9.45     | Myanmar             | 92.78    |  |  |
| Maldives            | 9.32   | Malaysia                                     | 91.78    | Dominica                              | 2.75   | Grenada             | 8.49     | Palau               | 7.68     |  |  |
| Mongolia            | 60.70  | Maldives                                     | 17.99    | Eritrea                               | 9.86   | India               | 801.96   | Saint Lucia         | 1.42     |  |  |
| Paraguay            | 30.85  | Mongolia                                     | 74.68    | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 23.05  | Mongolia            | 83.25    | Saint Vincent       | 0.68     |  |  |
| Saint Lucia         | 1.47   | Panama                                       | 33.51    | Grenada                               | 5.84   | Panama              | 63.18    | Sri Lanka           | 182.21   |  |  |
| Saint Vincent       | 9.47   | Saint Lucia                                  | 6.40     | Guinea-Bissau                         | 16.11  | Saint Lucia         | 2.02     | Sudan               | 94.60    |  |  |
| Sri Lanka           | 96.69  | Saint Vincent                                | 3.67     | India                                 | 981.14 | Sri Lanka           | 171.80   | Viet Nam            | 1,646.71 |  |  |
| Tuvalu              | 5.76   | Seychelles                                   | 9.06     | Laos                                  | 121.45 | The Gambia          | 11.45    | —                   | —        |  |  |
| Uzbekistan          | 48.63  | Sri Lanka                                    | 91.62    | Maldives                              | 37.30  | Tuvalu              | 14.21    | —                   | —        |  |  |
| Viet Nam            | 619.04 | The Gambia                                   | 11.39    | Mongolia                              | 53.89  | Viet Nam            | 1,031.01 | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | Turkey                                       | 210.75   | Myanmar                               | 46.83  | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | Tuvalu                                       | 8.58     | Panama                                | 101.83 | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | Viet Nam                                     | 1,191.36 | Saint Christopher and Nevis           | 0.72   | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Saint Lucia                           | 2.55   | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Saint Vincent                         | 0.87   | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Sri Lanka                             | 155.43 | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | The Gambia                            | 17.22  | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Tonga                                 | 23.77  | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Turkey                                | 543.49 | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Uruguay                               | 11.36  | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| —                   | —      | —  | —        | Viet Nam                              | 807.81 | —                   | —        | —                   | —        |  |  |
| (16 countries)      |        | (19 countries)                               |          | (27 countries)                        |        | (16 countries)      |          | (13 countries)      |          |  |  |

Source: DAC statistics on OECD STAT

\*1 Does not include regions.

\*2 Excludes graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2012): Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Belize, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Turkey (Total of 26 countries)

Chart III-15 / Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements Up to 2013)

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 169 are countries)  
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2013 calendar year was a total of 160 countries and regions (of which 154 were countries).  
 For more information, see "Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type" (Chart III-12).

| Region                          | Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA  |  | Total  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                                 |  | Graduated Countries and Regions* <sup>1</sup>  |  |
| East Asia                       | Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam  | Brunei, [Hong Kong], [Macau], Republic of Korea, <u>Singapore</u> , [Taiwan]   | Total of 17 countries / regions (14 countries) |
| South Asia                      | Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka  |  | Total of 7 countries                           |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus   | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan   |  | Total of 8 countries                           |
| Middle East and North Africa    | Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, [Palestinian Territories], Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen   | <u>Bahrain</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Kuwait</u> , <u>Oman</u> , <u>Qatar</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>United Arab Emirates</u>                          | Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, [Saint Helena]* <sup>2</sup> , Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | [Reunion]  | Total of 51 countries / regions (49 countries) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, [Montserrat]* <sup>2</sup> , Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela  | [Aruba], Bahamas, Barbados, [Bermuda], [Cayman Islands], [French Guiana], [Guadeloupe], [Martinique], [Netherlands Antilles], <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u> | Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries) |
| Oceania                         | Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, [Niue], Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon, [Tokelau], Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, [Wallis and Futuna Islands]* <sup>2</sup>   | [French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], [Northern Mariana Islands], [United States Minor Outlying Islands]* <sup>3</sup>                                    | Total of 20 countries / regions (13 countries) |
| Europe                          | Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine  | Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain      | Total of 25 countries                          |

\*1 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA (including assistance from various government ministries, agencies, and local governments, as well as support for international students) in FY2013 are underlined.

\*2 Regarding [Saint Helena], [Montserrat] and [Wallis and Futuna Islands], although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2013.

\*3 The currently independent Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall, [Northern Mariana Islands] and Palau are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

(Reference) 7 regions to which Japan has not provided ODA:

Asia: [North Korea], Africa: [Mayotte], Latin America: [Anguilla], [British Virgin Islands], [Falkland Islands], [Turks and Caicos Islands], North America: [Saint Pierre and Miquelon]

## Section 4

## Distribution by Sector

Chart III-16 / Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2013 (calendar year)

(Commitment basis, Unit: US\$ million)

| Sector  | Type | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation | Total Grants | Loan Aid  | Bilateral ODA |            |
|---|------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
|   |      |           |                       |              |           |               | (Share, %) |
| I. Social infrastructure & services   |      | 1,240.10  | 780.08                | 2,020.18     | 1,429.55  | 3,449.73      | 15.90      |
| 1. Education  |      | 157.73    | 307.92                | 465.65       | 91.19     | 556.83        | 2.57       |
| 2. Health   |      | 294.49    | 89.32                 | 383.82       | 60.72     | 444.54        | 2.05       |
| 3. Population policies and reproductive health <sup>(n.b.)</sup>                          |      | 18.56     | 35.64                 | 54.21        | —         | 54.21         | 0.25       |
| 4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)  |      | 194.77    | 143.40                | 338.17       | 1,277.64  | 1,615.81      | 7.45       |
| 5. Government and civil society <sup>(n.b.)</sup>   |      | 532.75    | 91.40                 | 624.15       | —         | 624.15        | 2.88       |
| 6. Other social infrastructure & services <sup>(n.b.)</sup>                               |      | 41.80     | 112.39                | 154.19       | —         | 154.19        | 0.71       |
| II. Economic infrastructure & services  |      | 882.49    | 261.99                | 1,144.48     | 7,830.48  | 8,974.96      | 41.36      |
| 1. Transport and storage <sup>(n.b.)</sup>  |      | 616.99    | 128.79                | 745.78       | 5,943.09  | 6,688.87      | 30.82      |
| 2. Communications   |      | 17.13     | 23.07                 | 40.20        | —         | 40.20         | 0.19       |
| 3. Energy   |      | 194.39    | 73.40                 | 267.80       | 1,887.39  | 2,155.18      | 9.93       |
| 4. Banking and financial services   |      | 53.73     | 23.58                 | 77.30        | —         | 77.30         | 0.36       |
| 5. Business support   |      | 0.26      | 13.14                 | 13.40        | —         | 13.40         | 0.06       |
| III. Production sectors   |      | 168.36    | 445.75                | 614.11       | 753.51    | 1,367.63      | 6.30       |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries  |      | 137.85    | 268.23                | 406.08       | 249.66    | 655.75        | 3.02       |
| 1) Agriculture  |      | 86.86     | 206.83                | 293.69       | 231.22    | 524.91        | 2.42       |
| 2) Forestry   |      | 8.44      | 34.38                 | 42.82        | —         | 42.82         | 0.20       |
| 3) Fisheries  |      | 42.55     | 27.02                 | 69.57        | 18.44     | 88.01         | 0.41       |
| 2. Manufacturing, mining and construction   |      | 22.81     | 70.23                 | 93.04        | 474.08    | 567.12        | 2.61       |
| 1) Manufacturing  |      | 22.81     | 57.41                 | 80.23        | 474.08    | 554.31        | 2.55       |
| 2) Mining   |      | —         | 12.00                 | 12.00        | —         | 12.00         | 0.06       |
| 3) Construction   |      | —         | 0.81                  | 0.81         | —         | 0.81          | 0.00       |
| 3. Trade and tourism  |      | 7.70      | 107.30                | 114.99       | 29.77     | 144.76        | 0.67       |
| 1) Trade  |      | 7.56      | 92.22                 | 99.79        | —         | 99.79         | 0.46       |
| 2) Tourism  |      | 0.13      | 15.07                 | 15.21        | 29.77     | 44.98         | 0.21       |
| IV. Multi-sector aid  |      | 66.25     | 644.44                | 710.69       | 572.46    | 1,283.15      | 5.91       |
| 1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)                |      | 4.49      | 50.84                 | 55.34        | 187.63    | 242.97        | 1.12       |
| 2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc.)                      |      | 61.75     | 593.60                | 655.35       | 384.83    | 1,040.18      | 4.79       |
| V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance   |      | 356.24    | —                     | 356.24       | 2,569.08  | 2,925.32      | 13.48      |
| 1. General budget support   |      | —         | —                     | —            | 2,569.08  | 2,569.08      | 11.84      |
| 2. Food aid   |      | 128.86    | —                     | 128.86       | —         | 128.86        | 0.59       |
| 3. Import support   |      | 227.38    | —                     | 227.38       | —         | 227.38        | 1.05       |
| VI. Debt relief* <sup>2</sup>   |      | 2,184.94  | —                     | 2,184.94     | —         | 2,184.94      | 10.07      |
| VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.) |      | 774.72    | 39.10                 | 813.82       | —         | 813.82        | 3.75       |
| VIII. Administrative costs and others   |      | 27.31     | 672.80                | 700.11       | —         | 700.11        | 3.23       |
| Total   |      | 5,700.41  | 2,844.16              | 8,544.57     | 13,155.08 | 21,699.65     | 100.00     |

BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.)\*<sup>3</sup>

2,281.53

1,087.41

3,368.94

1,679.21

5,048.15

23.26

\*1 Including graduated countries.

\*2 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

\*3 BHN are the minimum requirements to make a living including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

(n.b.)

I.3 Population policies and reproductive health includes maternal and child health, and measures to combat AIDS.

I.5 Government and civil society includes human rights, gender issues, legal system development, and peacebuilding.

I.6 Other social infrastructure &amp; services includes social welfare and cultural facilities such as museums.

II.1 Transport and storage includes transport (road, railway, marine, air infrastructure) and storage (warehouses).

## Section 5 Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

### Chart III-17 Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2013)

| Country or region | Decision Date | Project Name   | Grant Aid (US\$) |
|-------------------|---------------|--|------------------|
| Syria             | Jun. 14, 2013 | Emergency Grant Aid for Syrian IDPs and Refugees   | 10,000,000       |
| India             | Jul. 2, 2013  | Emergency Grant Aid to India in Response to the Flood Disaster   | 200,000          |
| Somalia           | Aug. 2, 2013  | Emergency Grant Aid to Somalia in Response to the Polio Outbreak                                       | approx.1,350,000 |
| Syria             | Sep. 20, 2013 | Emergency Grant Aid for Syrian Refugees and IDPs   | 43,400,000       |
| Philippines       | Oct. 11, 2013 | Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines in Response to the Evacuees from the Armed Conflict in Mindanao | 2,000,000        |
| Philippines       | Nov. 1, 2013  | Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines for Earthquake Damage   | 3,500,000        |
| Philippines       | Nov. 15, 2013 | Emergency Grant Aid to the Philippines for Typhoon Disaster  | 30,000,000       |
| Iraq              | Feb. 12, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid for Internally Displaced People Affected by the Armed Conflict in Western Iraq     | 1,800,000        |

### Chart III-18 Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2013)

| Country or region | Decision Date | Project Name   | Type of assistance                     |
|-------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Kenya             | May.10, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Kenya in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Marshall          | May.17, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Marshall for Drought Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Zimbabwe          | May.27, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Zimbabwe in Response to the Hailstorm Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Myanmar           | Aug.6, 2013   | Emergency Assistance for Flood Damage in Myanmar   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Sudan             | Aug.8, 2013   | Emergency Assistance to Sudan in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Niger             | Sep.20, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Niger in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Cambodia          | Oct.21, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Cambodia in Response to the Floods Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Cameroon          | Oct.28, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Cameroon in Response to the Floods Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Philippines       | Oct.29, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to the Philippines for Earthquake Damage  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| South Sudan       | Nov.1, 2013   | Emergency Assistance to South Sudan in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Philippines       | Nov.11, 2014  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team in Response to Typhoon Damage in the Central Philippines                                | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Philippines       | Nov.12, 2013  | Provision of Emergency Relief Goods in Response to Typhoon Yolanda Damage in the Philippines   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Philippines       | Nov.12, 2013  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Self-Defense Force Unit) in Response to Typhoon Damage in the Central Philippines        | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Palau             | Nov.15, 2013  | Emergency Assistance to Palau for Typhoon Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Philippines       | Nov.18, 2013  | Dispatch of the Second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team in Response to the Typhoon Disaster in the Philippines                 | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Philippines       | Nov.22, 2013  | Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in Response to the Typhoon Disaster in the Philippines                         | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Philippines       | Nov.27, 2013  | Dispatch of the Third Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team in Response to the Typhoon Disaster in the Philippines                  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Philippines       | Dec.2, 2013   | Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Expert Team in Response to the Oil-Spill Incident in the Philippines                       | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Tonga             | Jan.20, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to Tonga for Cyclone Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Burundi           | Feb.17, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to Burundi in Response to the Heavy Rain Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Bolivia           | Feb.19, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to Bolivia in Response to the Heavy Rain Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Zimbabwe          | Feb.24, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to Zimbabwe in Response to the Floods Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Malaysia          | Mar.11, 2014  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team (Japan Self-Defense Forces) in Response to the Disappearance of a Malaysia Airlines Plane | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Malaysia          | Mar.11, 2014  | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team (Japan Coast Guard) in Response to the Disappearance of a Malaysia Airlines Plane         | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |

**Chart III-19 / Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2013)**

| Affected country | Disaster                    | Aid decision date | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |   | Provision of goods                      |                                    |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
|                  |                             |                   | Duration of dispatch                   | Team composition  | Item                                    | Aid amount                         |
| Kenya            | Flood                       | May-10            |  |   | Water purifying agents, medicines, etc. | Equivalent to ¥16 million          |
| Marshall         | Drought                     | May-17            |  |   | Water and food                          | Equivalent to ¥8 million           |
| Zimbabwe         | Hailstorm                   | May-27            |  |   | Tents, blanket                          | Equivalent to ¥12 million          |
| Myanmar          | Flood                       | Aug-6             |  |   | Blankets, sleeping pads                 | Equivalent to ¥13 million          |
| Sudan            | Flood                       | Aug-8             |  |   | Water purifiers, sleeping pads, etc.    | Equivalent to ¥16 million          |
| Niger            | Flood                       | Sep-20            |  |   | Blankets, portable jerry cans, etc.     | Equivalent to ¥16 million          |
| Cambodia         | Flood                       | Oct-21            |  |   | Generators, water purifiers, etc.       | Equivalent to ¥32 million          |
| Cameroon         | Flood                       | Oct-28            |  |   | Tents                                   | Equivalent to ¥10 million          |
| Philippines      | Earthquake                  | Oct-29            |  |   | Tents, plastic sheets                   | Equivalent to ¥38 million          |
| South Sudan      | Flood                       | Nov-1             |  |   | Tents, blankets, etc.                   | Equivalent to ¥18 million          |
| Philippines      | Typhoon                     | Nov-11            | Nov.11-Nov.24 (14 days)                | Medical team (27 members)   |   |                                    |
| Philippines      | Typhoon                     | Nov-12            |  |   | Plastic sheets, sleeping pads, etc.     | Equivalent to ¥60 million          |
| Philippines      | Typhoon                     | Nov-12            | Nov.12-Dec.25 (44 days)                | Japan Self-Defense Forces (2 units, 1,119 members in total)                 |   |                                    |
| Palau            | Typhoon                     | Nov-15            |  |   | Generators, sleeping pads, etc.         | Equivalent to ¥2 million           |
| Philippines      | Typhoon                     | Nov-18            | Nov.20-Dec.3 (14 days)                 | Second medical team (30 members)  |   |                                    |
| Philippines      | Typhoon                     | Nov-22            | Nov.26-Dec.19 (24 days)                | Expert team (17 experts in the field of rehabilitation of devastated areas) |   |                                    |
| Philippines      | Typhoon                     | Nov-27            | Nov.29-Dec.12 (14 days)                | Third medical team (24 members)   |   |                                    |
| Philippines      | Oil spill caused by typhoon | Dec-2             | Dec.4-Dec.13 (10 days)                 | Expert team (5 experts on oil removal and control)                          |   |                                    |
| Tonga            | Cyclone                     | Jan-20            |  |   | Portable jerry cans, etc.               | Equivalent to ¥13 million          |
| Burundi          | Heavy rain                  | Feb-17            |  |   | Plastic sheets, blankets                | Equivalent to approx. ¥12 million  |
| Bolivia          | Heavy rain                  | Feb-19            |  |   | Tents                                   | Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million  |
| Zimbabwe         | Flood                       | Feb-24            |  |   | Tents, blankets, etc.                   | Equivalent to ¥13 million          |
| Malaysia         | Airplane disappearance      | Mar-11            | Mar.12-May 1 (51 days)                 | Japan Self-Defense Forces (3 units, 137 members in total)                   |   |                                    |
| Malaysia         | Airplane disappearance      | Mar-11            | Mar.13-Apr.3 (22 days)                 | Japan Coast Guard (Rescue team, 28 members)                                 |   |                                    |
| Gross Total      |                             |                   |  | 8 Teams   | 16 cases                                | Equivalent to approx. ¥298 million |



# Japan's ODA Disbursements

## Section 1 The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries

Chart IV-9 ♦ The Flow of Financial Resources from Japan to Developing Countries

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                                       |   | Calendar year         | 2013   | 2014   | Percentage change from previous year |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| ODA  | Bilateral   | Grants                | 9,841  | 5,084  | -48.3                                |
|  |   | Grant aid             | 7,032  | 2,450  | -65.2                                |
|  |   | Technical cooperation | 2,809  | 2,634  | -6.2                                 |
|  |   | Loan aid              | -1,317 | 884    | 167.1                                |
|  |   | (Bilateral) Total     | 8,524  | 5,968  | -30.0                                |
|  | Contributions to multilateral institutions        | 2,970                 | 3,255  | 9.6    |                                      |
|  | (ODA) Total                                       | 11,494                | 9,223  | -19.8  |                                      |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   |                       | (0.23) | (0.19) | —                                    |
| Other Official Flows (OOF)                 | Official credits (over one year)                  |                       | -145   | 90     | 162.0                                |
|  | Direct investment finances                        |                       | 2,497  | -2,238 | -189.6                               |
|  | Concessional lending to multilateral institutions |                       | -219   | —      | 100.0                                |
|  | (OOF) Total* <sup>4</sup>                         |                       | 2,133  | -2,148 | -200.7                               |
| Private flows (PF)                         | Export credits (over one year)                    |                       | 538    | 1,063  | 97.4                                 |
|  | Direct investment                                 |                       | 50,607 | 44,399 | -12.3                                |
|  | Other bilateral securities investments            |                       | 7,323  | 7,328  | 0.1                                  |
|  | Concessional loans to multilateral agencies       |                       | -1,712 | -1,180 | 31.1                                 |
|  | (PF) Total* <sup>4</sup>                          |                       | 56,756 | 51,609 | -9.1                                 |
| Grants by private non-profit agencies      |   | 458                   | 467    | 1.9    |                                      |
| Total resource flows                       |   | 70,841                | 59,151 | -16.5  |                                      |
| (% of GNI)                                 |   |                       | (1.39) | (1.23) | —                                    |
| Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion) |   |                       | 5,101  | 4,798  | -5.9                                 |

\*1 The 2013 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥97,591; the 2014 exchange rate: US\$1 = ¥105,8475 (both exchange rates designated by the Development Assistance Committee, DAC).

\*2 Including assistance to graduated countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 OOF: Other Official Flows, PF: Private Flows

Technical cooperation disbursements excluding administrative costs, and promotion of development awareness, etc., are as follows:

(units: US\$ million, %)

| Item                  |  | Calendar year | 2013    | 2014    | Percentage change from previous year |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Grants                |  |               | 9,835.5 | 5,079.8 | -48.4                                |
| Technical cooperation |  |               | 2,147.9 | 1,997.2 | -7.0                                 |

\* Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

## Section 2

## Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart IV-10 ◆ Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, unit: US\$ million)

| Income group   | 2013     | 2014    | Number of Japan's ODA recipients (2014) |
|----------------|----------|---------|---|
| LDCs           | 5,582.0  | 186.3   | 47                                      |
| LICs           | 326.9    | 74.6    | 3                                       |
| LMICs          | 2,287.0  | 1,915.1 | 36                                      |
| UMICs          | -1,254.1 | -216.0  | 55                                      |
| Unclassifiable | 1,669.7  | 2,051.6 | -                                       |
| Total          | 8,611.4  | 6,011.6 | 141                                     |

\*1 Excluding assistance to graduated countries.

\*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spread across multiple recipient countries.

\*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*4 See Chart IV-37 of page 261 DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.

\*5 Different countries and regions make up the 2013 and 2014 income groups.

\*6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

\*6.1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by a resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

## Criteria to be included on the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2011-2013 | HAI (*1)   | EVI (*2)   |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Less than or equal to US\$1,035       | 60 or less | 36 or more |

## Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

| Average per capita GNI from 2011-2013 | HAI (*1)   | EVI (*2)   |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| More than or equal to US\$1,242       | 66 or more | 32 or less |

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GNI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

(\*1) HAI: Human Assets Index

The Human Assets Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrollment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.

(\*2) EVI: Economic Vulnerability Index

The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

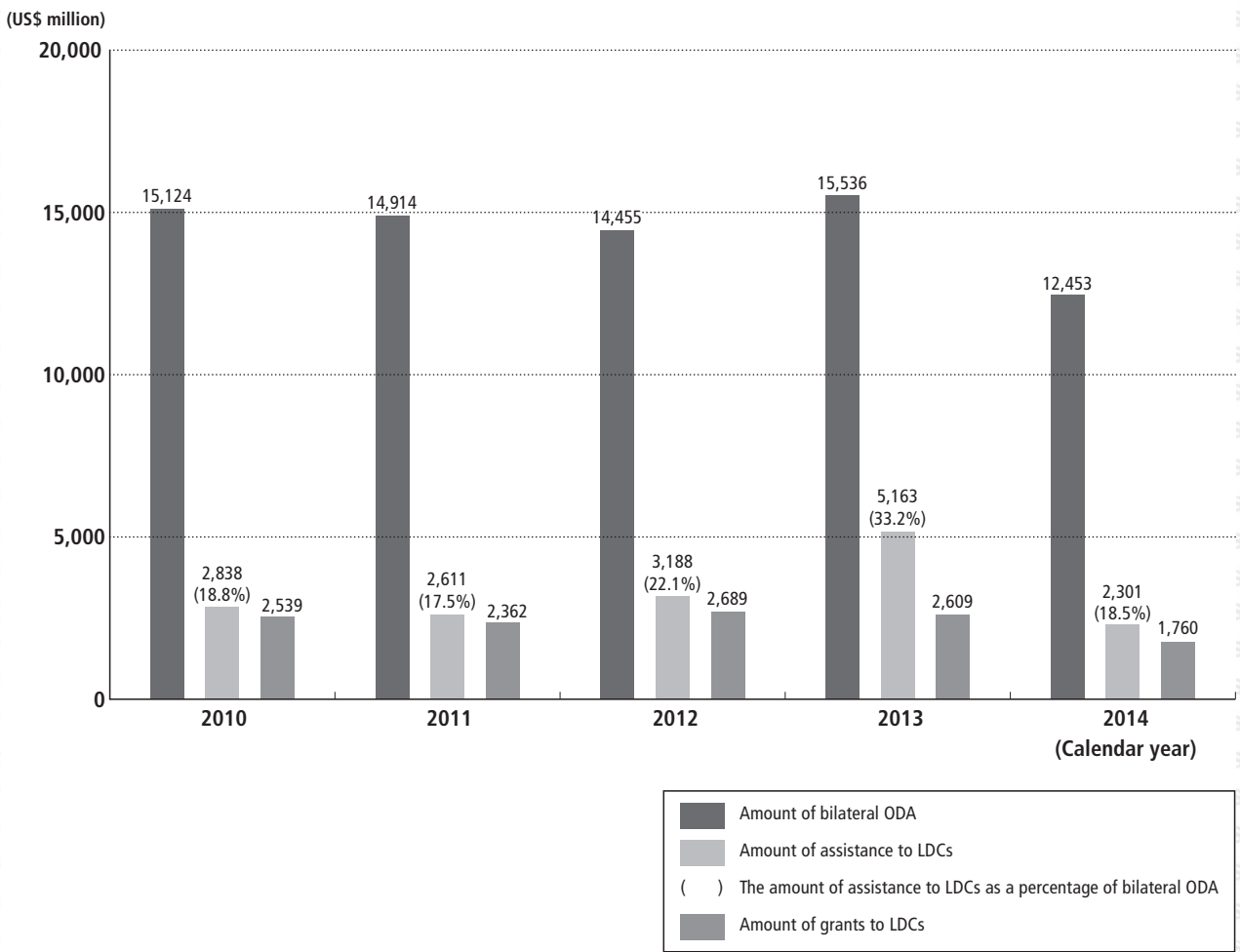
\*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$1,045 in 2013 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

\*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$1,046 but less than or equal to US\$4,125 in 2013 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

\*6.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$4,126 but less than or equal to US\$12,745 in 2013 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Chart IV-11 ◆ Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs



\*1 Gross disbursement basis.

\*2 Excludes debt relief.

\*3 Excludes assistance for graduated countries.



## Section 3 Disbursements by Country

Chart IV-12 ◆ Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Country and Type (2014)

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                   | Type | Japan's ODA |   |                       |          |                      |                      | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |          |
|---|------|-------------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
|   |      | Grants      |   |                       | Loan aid |                      |                      |                          |                            |          |
|   |      | Grant aid   |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) |                          |                            | (A-B)    |
|   |      |             | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |                          |                            |          |
| Asia  |      | 854.95      | 321.57  | 695.86                | 1,550.81 | 5,720.45             | 5,294.13             | 426.32                   | 1,977.13                   | 7,271.26 |
| East Asia   |      | 390.08      | 42.60   | 486.02                | 876.11   | 3,297.00             | 4,124.49             | -827.49                  | 48.62                      | 4,173.11 |
| Northeast Asia                                      |      | 22.51       |   | 36.47                 | 58.98    | 202.94               | 1,047.83             | -844.89                  | -785.91                    | 261.93   |
| China   |      | 3.32        |   | 15.69                 | 19.01    | 123.12               | 1,027.80             | -904.68                  | -885.67                    | 142.13   |
| [Hong Kong]*  |      |             |   | 0.01                  | 0.01     |                      |                      |                          | 0.01                       | 0.01     |
| Mongolia  |      | 19.19       |   | 20.72                 | 39.91    | 79.82                | 15.67                | 64.15                    | 104.06                     | 119.74   |
| Southeast Asia                                      |      | 366.50      | 41.53   | 441.92                | 808.42   | 3,094.06             | 3,076.66             | 17.40                    | 825.82                     | 3,902.48 |
| Brunei*   |      |             |   | 0.01                  | 0.01     |                      |                      |                          | 0.01                       | 0.01     |
| Cambodia  |      | 63.72       | 4.16  | 40.08                 | 103.80   | 23.16                | 2.65                 | 20.51                    | 124.31                     | 126.96   |
| Indonesia   |      | 32.22       | 1.15  | 79.20                 | 111.42   | 458.52               | 1,762.15             | -1,303.63                | -1,192.21                  | 569.94   |
| Laos  |      | 65.47       | 2.83  | 29.13                 | 94.60    | 12.31                | 3.58                 | 8.73                     | 103.33                     | 106.91   |
| Malaysia  |      | 2.94        | 2.83  | 14.33                 | 17.27    | 75.20                | 122.89               | -47.69                   | -30.42                     | 92.47    |
| Myanmar   |      | 119.68      | 15.44   | 83.10                 | 202.78   | 11.14                |                      | 11.14                    | 213.92                     | 213.92   |
| Philippines   |      | 25.87       | 12.06   | 56.35                 | 82.21    | 391.07               | 565.87               | -174.80                  | -92.59                     | 473.28   |
| Singapore*  |      |             |   | 0.13                  | 0.13     |                      |                      |                          | 0.13                       | 0.13     |
| Thailand  |      | 9.95        | 3.05  | 39.45                 | 49.40    | 366.32               | 258.62               | 107.70                   | 157.10                     | 415.72   |
| Viet Nam  |      | 39.67       |   | 88.76                 | 128.43   | 1,755.54             | 360.89               | 1,394.65                 | 1,523.09                   | 1,883.98 |
| (ASEAN)*7   |      | 359.53      | 41.53   | 430.53                | 790.06   | 3,093.25             | 3,076.66             | 16.59                    | 806.65                     | 3,883.31 |
| Timor-Leste   |      | 6.97        |   | 11.39                 | 18.36    | 0.81                 |                      | 0.81                     | 19.17                      | 19.17    |
| Multiple countries in East Asia                     |      | 1.07        | 1.07  | 7.64                  | 8.70     |                      |                      |                          | 8.70                       | 8.70     |
| South Asia  |      | 148.59      | 22.98   | 152.10                | 300.69   | 2,251.40             | 1,083.43             | 1,167.97                 | 1,468.66                   | 2,552.09 |
| Bangladesh  |      | 17.36       |   | 43.37                 | 60.74    | 344.93               | 97.97                | 246.96                   | 307.70                     | 405.66   |
| Bhutan  |      | 4.68        |   | 8.88                  | 13.56    | 2.29                 |                      | 2.29                     | 15.85                      | 15.85    |
| India   |      | 1.15        | 0.44  | 41.35                 | 42.50    | 1,407.58             | 745.27               | 662.31                   | 704.81                     | 1,450.08 |
| Maldives  |      | 2.27        |   | 2.14                  | 4.41     |                      |                      |                          | 4.41                       | 4.41     |
| Nepal   |      | 34.72       | 0.50  | 20.95                 | 55.67    | 9.65                 | 8.96                 | 0.70                     | 56.37                      | 65.32    |
| Pakistan  |      | 55.15       | 16.97   | 13.79                 | 68.94    | 211.50               | 36.14                | 175.36                   | 244.30                     | 280.45   |
| Sri Lanka   |      | 33.25       | 5.07  | 19.89                 | 53.14    | 275.44               | 195.10               | 80.35                    | 133.49                     | 328.58   |
| Multiple countries in South Asia                    |      |             |   | 1.73                  | 1.73     |                      |                      |                          | 1.73                       | 1.73     |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus                       |      | 52.34       | 4.41  | 32.74                 | 85.08    | 172.05               | 86.21                | 85.85                    | 170.93                     | 257.13   |
| Armenia   |      | 2.21        |   | 1.91                  | 4.12     |                      | 2.43                 | -2.43                    | 1.69                       | 4.12     |
| Azerbaijan  |      | 8.51        |   | 2.09                  | 10.60    | 70.20                | 12.08                | 58.12                    | 68.72                      | 80.80    |
| Georgia   |      | 8.00        |   | 0.58                  | 8.58     | 51.27                | 2.46                 | 48.82                    | 57.39                      | 59.85    |
| Kazakhstan  |      | 0.31        |   | 2.86                  | 3.18     |                      | 39.93                | -39.93                   | -36.75                     | 3.18     |
| Kyrgyz Republic                                     |      | 11.00       | 2.40  | 10.65                 | 21.64    |                      | 0.40                 | -0.40                    | 21.24                      | 21.64    |
| Tajikistan  |      | 17.49       |   | 6.05                  | 23.55    |                      |                      |                          | 23.55                      | 23.55    |
| Turkmenistan  |      |             |   | 0.46                  | 0.46     |                      | 2.06                 | -2.06                    | -1.60                      | 0.46     |
| Uzbekistan  |      | 2.81        |   | 7.64                  | 10.45    | 50.58                | 26.86                | 23.73                    | 34.18                      | 61.03    |
| Multiple countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus |      | 2.01        | 2.01  | 0.49                  | 2.50     |                      |                      |                          | 2.50                       | 2.50     |
| Multiple countries in Asia                          |      | 263.93      | 251.58  | 25.00                 | 288.93   |                      |                      |                          | 288.93                     | 288.93   |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                  | Japan's ODA |   |                       |          |                      |                      |        | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Grants      |   |                       |          | Loan aid             |                      |        |                          |                            |
|  | Grant aid   |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) | (A-B)  |                          |                            |
|  |             | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |        |                          |                            |
| Middle East and North Africa                       | 433.52      | 330.44  | 165.42                | 598.94   | 843.80               | 632.49               | 211.32 | 810.26                   | 1,442.74                   |
| Afghanistan  | 220.14      | 178.79  | 49.54                 | 269.67   |                      |                      |        | 269.67                   | 269.67                     |
| Algeria  | 0.55        | 0.55  | 2.20                  | 2.75     |                      | 0.76                 | -0.76  | 1.99                     | 2.75                       |
| Egypt  | 4.18        | 3.60  | 29.17                 | 33.35    | 79.27                | 171.14               | -91.87 | -58.52                   | 112.62                     |
| Iran   | 8.53        | 7.78  | 7.98                  | 16.51    |                      | 58.59                | -58.59 | -42.09                   | 16.51                      |
| Iraq   | 33.88       | 32.23   | 15.99                 | 49.87    | 326.13               | 10.55                | 315.58 | 365.45                   | 376.01                     |
| Israel*  | 0.16        | 0.16  | 0.02                  | 0.18     |                      |                      |        | 0.18                     | 0.18                       |
| Jordan   | 27.97       | 10.72   | 13.28                 | 41.25    | 117.95               | 100.78               | 17.16  | 58.41                    | 159.20                     |
| Kuwait*  |             |   | 0.04                  | 0.04     |                      |                      |        | 0.04                     | 0.04                       |
| Lebanon  | 25.52       | 17.11   | 0.47                  | 25.99    |                      | 6.58                 | -6.58  | 19.41                    | 25.99                      |
| Libya  | 5.20        | 5.20  | 0.40                  | 5.60     |                      |                      |        | 5.60                     | 5.60                       |
| Morocco  | 1.09        |   | 11.28                 | 12.37    | 68.35                | 53.41                | 14.94  | 27.30                    | 80.72                      |
| Oman*  |             |   | 0.45                  | 0.45     |                      |                      |        | 0.45                     | 0.45                       |
| [Palestinian Territories]                          | 31.77       | 15.04   | 9.85                  | 41.62    |                      |                      |        | 41.62                    | 41.62                      |
| Qatar*   |             |   | 0.03                  | 0.03     |                      |                      |        | 0.03                     | 0.03                       |
| Saudi Arabia*                                      |             |   | 1.75                  | 1.75     |                      |                      |        | 1.75                     | 1.75                       |
| Syria  | 30.44       | 18.52   | 2.32                  | 32.76    |                      |                      |        | 32.76                    | 32.76                      |
| Tunisia  | 3.66        | 0.70  | 9.57                  | 13.23    | 83.40                | 72.76                | 10.64  | 23.87                    | 96.64                      |
| Turkey   | 7.36        | 7.20  | 8.91                  | 16.27    | 168.71               | 156.22               | 12.49  | 28.76                    | 184.98                     |
| United Arab Emirates*                              |             |   | 0.13                  | 0.13     |                      |                      |        | 0.13                     | 0.13                       |
| Yemen  | 25.70       | 25.45   | 1.36                  | 27.06    |                      | 1.68                 | -1.68  | 25.38                    | 27.06                      |
| Multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa | 7.37        | 7.37  | 0.69                  | 8.05     |                      |                      |        | 8.05                     | 8.05                       |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                                 | 760.01      | 340.72  | 386.14                | 1,146.16 | 497.11               | 85.85                | 411.26 | 1,557.42                 | 1,643.27                   |
| Angola   | 2.93        | 2.20  | 5.07                  | 8.00     |                      |                      |        | 8.00                     | 8.00                       |
| Benin  | 5.05        | 0.60  | 5.16                  | 10.20    |                      |                      |        | 10.20                    | 10.20                      |
| Botswana   | 0.57        |   | 3.99                  | 4.55     | 0.18                 | 4.26                 | -4.08  | 0.47                     | 4.74                       |
| Burkina Faso                                       | 12.62       | 6.00  | 10.92                 | 23.55    |                      |                      |        | 23.55                    | 23.55                      |
| Burundi  | 4.42        | 3.80  | 4.63                  | 9.04     |                      |                      |        | 9.04                     | 9.04                       |
| Cabo Verde   | 0.49        |   | 0.13                  | 0.62     | 10.39                |                      | 10.39  | 11.01                    | 11.01                      |
| Cameroon   | 8.80        | 7.63  | 5.82                  | 14.62    | 10.42                |                      | 10.42  | 25.05                    | 25.05                      |
| Central Africa                                     | 9.27        | 9.27  | 0.02                  | 9.29     |                      |                      |        | 9.29                     | 9.29                       |
| Chad   | 10.98       | 10.98   | 0.21                  | 11.19    |                      |                      |        | 11.19                    | 11.19                      |
| Comoros  | 2.80        |   | 0.64                  | 3.45     |                      |                      |        | 3.45                     | 3.45                       |
| Côte d'Ivoire                                      | 14.33       | 7.70  | 12.26                 | 26.59    |                      |                      |        | 26.59                    | 26.59                      |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo                   | 43.46       | 16.20   | 10.34                 | 53.80    |                      |                      |        | 53.80                    | 53.80                      |
| Djibouti   | 20.98       | 1.80  | 5.48                  | 26.46    |                      |                      |        | 26.46                    | 26.46                      |
| Eritrea  | 0.09        |   | 1.23                  | 1.32     |                      |                      |        | 1.32                     | 1.32                       |
| Ethiopia   | 56.28       | 11.75   | 26.50                 | 82.77    |                      |                      |        | 82.77                    | 82.77                      |
| Gabon  | 0.42        |   | 4.57                  | 4.98     |                      | 0.81                 | -0.81  | 4.17                     | 4.98                       |
| Ghana  | 19.44       |   | 21.81                 | 41.25    |                      |                      |        | 41.25                    | 41.25                      |
| Guinea   | 19.67       | 6.25  | 3.32                  | 22.99    |                      |                      |        | 22.99                    | 22.99                      |
| Guinea-Bissau                                      | 8.03        | 3.83  |                       | 8.03     |                      |                      |        | 8.03                     | 8.03                       |
| Kenya  | 24.00       | 14.70   | 36.88                 | 60.87    | 51.19                | 66.16                | -14.97 | 45.90                    | 112.07                     |
| Lesotho  | 1.97        | 1.80  | 0.33                  | 2.29     |                      |                      |        | 2.29                     | 2.29                       |
| Liberia  | 29.66       | 2.20  | 0.60                  | 30.26    |                      |                      |        | 30.26                    | 30.26                      |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                        | Type | Japan's ODA |   |                       |          |                      |                      | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |        |        |
|--|------|-------------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
|  |      | Grants      |   |                       | Loan aid |                      |                      |                          |                            |        |        |
|  |      | Grant aid   |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) |                          |                            | (A-B)  |        |
|  |      |             | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |                          |                            |        |        |
| Madagascar                               |      | 4.79        | 4.15  | 5.49                  | 10.28    |                      |                      | 10.28                    | 10.28                      |        |        |
| Malawi                                   |      | 24.76       | 2.10  | 17.70                 | 42.45    |                      |                      | 42.45                    | 42.45                      |        |        |
| Mali                                     |      | 23.50       | 23.50   | 0.79                  | 24.29    |                      |                      | 24.29                    | 24.29                      |        |        |
| Mauritania                               |      | 21.67       | 12.10   | 0.79                  | 22.46    |                      |                      | 22.46                    | 22.46                      |        |        |
| Mauritius                                |      |             |   | 3.34                  | 3.34     | 0.27                 | 2.95                 | -2.68                    | 0.66                       | 3.61   |        |
| Mozambique                               |      | 25.79       | 1.00  | 25.37                 | 51.17    | 34.11                |                      | 34.11                    | 85.28                      | 85.28  |        |
| Namibia                                  |      | 1.23        | 0.80  | 4.09                  | 5.31     |                      | 8.87                 | -8.87                    | -3.56                      | 5.31   |        |
| Niger                                    |      | 29.79       | 14.30   | 2.26                  | 32.05    |                      |                      |                          | 32.05                      | 32.05  |        |
| Nigeria                                  |      | 22.89       | 4.87  | 12.26                 | 35.15    |                      |                      |                          | 35.15                      | 35.15  |        |
| Republic of Congo                        |      | 4.40        | 4.40  | 1.99                  | 6.39     |                      |                      |                          | 6.39                       | 6.39   |        |
| Rwanda                                   |      | 12.56       | 3.10  | 10.05                 | 22.61    |                      |                      |                          | 22.61                      | 22.61  |        |
| Sao Tome and Principe                    |      | 2.42        |   | 0.04                  | 2.46     |                      |                      |                          | 2.46                       | 2.46   |        |
| Senegal                                  |      | 22.63       |   | 22.43                 | 45.06    |                      |                      |                          | 45.06                      | 45.06  |        |
| Seychelles                               |      |             |   | 0.66                  | 0.66     |                      |                      |                          | 0.66                       | 0.66   |        |
| Sierra Leone                             |      | 8.36        |   | 4.92                  | 13.28    |                      |                      |                          | 13.28                      | 13.28  |        |
| Somalia                                  |      | 32.50       | 32.50   | 0.08                  | 32.58    |                      |                      |                          | 32.58                      | 32.58  |        |
| South Africa                             |      | 2.15        | 1.00  | 6.13                  | 8.28     |                      | 0.89                 | -0.89                    | 7.40                       | 8.28   |        |
| South Sudan                              |      | 30.85       | 30.48   | 12.42                 | 43.28    |                      |                      |                          | 43.28                      | 43.28  |        |
| Sudan                                    |      | 39.40       | 21.60   | 13.10                 | 52.51    |                      |                      |                          | 52.51                      | 52.51  |        |
| Swaziland                                |      | 0.07        |   | 0.44                  | 0.50     |                      | 1.91                 | -1.91                    | -1.40                      | 0.50   |        |
| Tanzania                                 |      | 27.81       | 3.90  | 32.46                 | 60.27    | 53.72                |                      | 53.72                    | 113.98                     | 113.98 |        |
| The Gambia                               |      | 0.17        |   | 0.18                  | 0.35     |                      |                      |                          | 0.35                       | 0.35   |        |
| Togo                                     |      | 6.45        | 0.80  | 3.73                  | 10.17    |                      |                      |                          | 10.17                      | 10.17  |        |
| Uganda                                   |      | 31.38       | 10.07   | 17.36                 | 48.74    | 36.99                |                      | 36.99                    | 85.73                      | 85.73  |        |
| Zambia                                   |      | 24.91       | 2.59  | 14.47                 | 39.38    | 10.74                |                      | 10.74                    | 50.12                      | 50.12  |        |
| Zimbabwe                                 |      | 1.40        |   | 3.77                  | 5.18     |                      |                      |                          | 5.18                       | 5.18   |        |
| Multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa |      | 61.88       | 60.75   | 9.95                  | 71.83    | 289.10               |                      | 289.10                   | 360.93                     | 360.93 |        |
| Latin America and the Caribbean          |      | 105.57      | 18.10   | 158.22                | 263.79   | 170.43               |                      | 404.47                   | -234.04                    | 29.75  | 434.23 |
| Antigua and Barbuda                      |      | 0.09        |   | 0.42                  | 0.51     |                      |                      |                          | 0.51                       | 0.51   |        |
| Argentina                                |      | 0.32        |   | 8.45                  | 8.77     |                      | 4.20                 | -4.20                    | 4.57                       | 8.77   |        |
| Barbados*                                |      | 0.09        |   | 0.03                  | 0.12     |                      |                      |                          | 0.12                       | 0.12   |        |
| Belize                                   |      | 0.18        |   | 1.11                  | 1.30     |                      |                      |                          | 1.30                       | 1.30   |        |
| Bolivia                                  |      | 4.63        |   | 10.57                 | 15.20    |                      | 0.27                 | -0.27                    | 14.93                      | 15.20  |        |
| Brazil                                   |      | 1.04        |   | 23.92                 | 24.96    | 92.20                | 101.78               | -9.58                    | 15.38                      | 117.15 |        |
| Chile                                    |      | 0.78        |   | 3.09                  | 3.88     |                      | 0.95                 | -0.95                    | 2.92                       | 3.88   |        |
| Colombia                                 |      | 3.45        | 0.11  | 4.73                  | 8.18     |                      |                      |                          | 8.18                       | 8.18   |        |
| Costa Rica                               |      | 0.76        |   | 4.54                  | 5.30     | 21.73                | 24.14                | -2.41                    | 2.89                       | 27.03  |        |
| Cuba                                     |      | 0.81        |   | 4.50                  | 5.31     |                      |                      |                          | 5.31                       | 5.31   |        |
| Dominica                                 |      | 0.97        |   | 0.10                  | 1.08     |                      |                      |                          | 1.08                       | 1.08   |        |
| Dominican Republic                       |      | 9.02        |   | 7.49                  | 16.51    |                      | 8.75                 | -8.75                    | 7.76                       | 16.51  |        |
| Ecuador                                  |      | 2.30        |   | 6.26                  | 8.55     |                      | 16.36                | -16.36                   | -7.81                      | 8.55   |        |
| El Salvador                              |      | 2.41        |   | 7.93                  | 10.34    |                      | 17.12                | -17.12                   | -6.79                      | 10.34  |        |
| Grenada                                  |      | 1.98        |   | 0.09                  | 2.07     |                      |                      |                          | 2.07                       | 2.07   |        |
| Guatemala                                |      | 0.24        |   | 4.81                  | 5.05     | 1.51                 | 8.52                 | -7.01                    | -1.96                      | 6.56   |        |
| Guyana                                   |      | 3.04        |   | 0.51                  | 3.55     |                      |                      |                          | 3.55                       | 3.55   |        |
| Haiti                                    |      | 20.67       | 2.43  | 2.32                  | 22.98    |                      |                      |                          | 22.98                      | 22.98  |        |



(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                                     | Type | Japan's ODA |   |                       |          |                      |                      | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |        |
|---|------|-------------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
|   |      | Grants      |   |                       | Loan aid |                      |                      |                          |                            |        |
|   |      | Grant aid   |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) |                          |                            | (A-B)  |
|   |      |             | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |                          |                            |        |
| Honduras  |      | 9.56        | 0.50  | 5.86                  | 15.42    |                      |                      | 15.42                    | 15.42                      |        |
| Jamaica   |      | 0.80        |   | 2.16                  | 2.96     | 17.74                | -17.74               | -14.79                   | 2.96                       |        |
| Mexico  |      | 0.42        |   | 11.76                 | 12.18    | 48.56                | -48.56               | -36.38                   | 12.18                      |        |
| Nicaragua   |      | 3.95        |   | 9.15                  | 13.10    | 0.01                 | 0.01                 | 13.11                    | 13.11                      |        |
| Panama  |      | 0.32        |   | 4.44                  | 4.76     | 1.49                 | 16.51                | -15.02                   | -10.26                     | 6.25   |
| Paraguay  |      | 0.03        |   | 9.17                  | 9.19     | 2.98                 | 28.57                | -25.59                   | -16.40                     | 12.18  |
| Peru  |      | 21.49       | 0.65  | 12.57                 | 34.07    | 50.52                | 109.17               | -58.65                   | -24.59                     | 84.58  |
| Saint Christopher and Nevis*                          |      |             |   | 0.20                  | 0.20     |                      |                      | 0.20                     | 0.20                       |        |
| Saint Lucia   |      | 0.94        |   | 0.53                  | 1.47     |                      |                      | 1.47                     | 1.47                       |        |
| Saint Vincent   |      |             |   | 0.13                  | 0.13     |                      |                      | 0.13                     | 0.13                       |        |
| Suriname  |      | 0.05        |   | 0.08                  | 0.13     |                      |                      | 0.13                     | 0.13                       |        |
| Trinidad and Tobago*                                  |      |             |   | 0.03                  | 0.03     |                      |                      | 0.03                     | 0.03                       |        |
| Uruguay   |      | 0.59        |   | 1.10                  | 1.69     | 1.83                 | -1.83                | -0.14                    | 1.69                       |        |
| Venezuela   |      | 0.22        |   | 1.71                  | 1.93     |                      |                      | 1.93                     | 1.93                       |        |
| Multiple countries in Latin America and the Caribbean |      | 14.42       | 14.42   | 8.46                  | 22.88    |                      |                      | 22.88                    | 22.88                      |        |
| Oceania   |      | 78.23       | 0.35  | 44.93                 | 123.16   | 4.90                 | 19.14                | -14.25                   | 108.91                     | 128.06 |
| Cook  |      | 0.19        |   | 0.11                  | 0.30     |                      |                      | 0.30                     | 0.30                       |        |
| Federated States of Micronesia                        |      | 4.66        |   | 2.42                  | 7.08     |                      | 0.85                 | -0.85                    | 6.23                       | 7.08   |
| Fiji  |      | 1.35        |   | 6.59                  | 7.93     |                      | 1.15                 | -1.15                    | 6.78                       | 7.93   |
| [French Polynesia]*                                   |      |             |   | 0.01                  | 0.01     |                      |                      | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |        |
| Kiribati  |      | 7.79        |   | 0.90                  | 8.68     |                      |                      | 8.68                     | 8.68                       |        |
| Marshall  |      | 4.66        |   | 1.30                  | 5.96     |                      |                      | 5.96                     | 5.96                       |        |
| Nauru   |      | 1.23        |   | 0.19                  | 1.41     |                      |                      | 1.41                     | 1.41                       |        |
| [New Caledonia]*                                      |      |             |   | 0.01                  | 0.01     |                      |                      | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |        |
| [Niue]  |      |             |   | 0.07                  | 0.07     |                      |                      | 0.07                     | 0.07                       |        |
| Palau   |      | 4.62        |   | 2.42                  | 7.04     |                      |                      | 7.04                     | 7.04                       |        |
| Papua New Guinea                                      |      | 12.54       |   | 13.14                 | 25.68    | 0.75                 | 17.15                | -16.40                   | 9.28                       | 26.43  |
| Samoa   |      | 8.62        |   | 3.65                  | 12.28    | 2.32                 |                      | 2.32                     | 14.60                      | 14.60  |
| Solomon   |      | 6.30        |   | 4.80                  | 11.10    |                      |                      | 11.10                    | 11.10                      |        |
| [Tokelau]   |      |             |   | 0.01                  | 0.01     |                      |                      | 0.01                     | 0.01                       |        |
| Tonga   |      | 14.57       |   | 2.55                  | 17.12    |                      |                      | 17.12                    | 17.12                      |        |
| Tuvalu  |      | 6.04        |   | 0.66                  | 6.70     |                      |                      | 6.70                     | 6.70                       |        |
| Vanuatu   |      | 5.08        |   | 2.72                  | 7.80     | 1.83                 | 1.83                 | 9.63                     | 9.63                       |        |
| Multiple countries in Oceania                         |      | 0.58        | 0.35  | 3.42                  | 4.00     |                      |                      | 4.00                     | 4.00                       |        |
| Europe  |      | 32.76       | 7.16  | 15.17                 | 47.93    | 144.45               | 60.63                | 83.81                    | 131.74                     | 192.37 |
| Albania   |      |             |   | 1.76                  | 1.76     | 22.29                | 3.21                 | 19.08                    | 20.84                      | 24.05  |
| Belarus   |      | 0.13        |   | 0.62                  | 0.75     |                      |                      | 0.75                     | 0.75                       |        |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                                |      | 4.63        |   | 2.92                  | 7.55     | 0.54                 | 1.27                 | -0.73                    | 6.82                       | 8.09   |
| Bulgaria*   |      |             |   | 0.04                  | 0.04     |                      | 15.05                | -15.05                   | -15.01                     | 0.04   |
| Croatia*  |      |             |   | 0.16                  | 0.16     |                      |                      | 0.16                     | 0.16                       |        |
| Estonia*  |      |             |   | 0.02                  | 0.02     |                      |                      | 0.02                     | 0.02                       |        |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia                 |      | 0.25        |   | 1.62                  | 1.86     |                      | 4.95                 | -4.95                    | -3.08                      | 1.86   |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Country or region                        | Japan's ODA |   |                       |          |                      |                      |        | Total (Net disbursement) | Total (Gross disbursement) |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Grants      |   |                       |          | Loan aid             |                      |        |                          |                            |
|  | Grant aid   |   | Technical cooperation | Total    | Amount disbursed (A) | Amount recovered (B) | (A-B)  |                          |                            |
|  |             | Grants provided through multilateral institutions |                       |          |                      |                      |        |                          |                            |
| Hungary*                                 |             |   | 0.44                  | 0.44     |                      |                      |        | 0.44                     | 0.44                       |
| Kosovo                                   | 0.61        |   | 1.12                  | 1.73     |                      |                      |        | 1.73                     | 1.73                       |
| Moldova                                  | 7.80        |   | 0.60                  | 8.40     | 17.90                |                      | 17.90  | 26.30                    | 26.30                      |
| Montenegro                               | 0.32        |   | 0.18                  | 0.50     |                      |                      |        | 0.50                     | 0.50                       |
| Romania*                                 |             |   | 0.04                  | 0.04     | 8.08                 | 19.54                | -11.46 | -11.42                   | 8.12                       |
| Serbia                                   | 7.84        |   | 1.89                  | 9.72     | 1.16                 | 0.10                 | 1.06   | 10.78                    | 10.88                      |
| Ukraine                                  | 11.18       | 7.16  | 2.76                  | 13.94    | 94.48                |                      | 94.48  | 108.42                   | 108.42                     |
| Multiple countries in Europe             |             |   | 0.81                  | 0.81     |                      |                      |        | 0.81                     | 0.81                       |
| Assistance encompassing multiple regions | 184.97      | 150.85  | 1,168.10              | 1,353.07 |                      |                      |        | 1,353.07                 | 1,353.07                   |
| Bilateral ODA total                      | 2,450.01    | 1,169.20  | 2,633.84              | 5,083.85 | 7,381.14             | 6,496.72             | 884.42 | 5,968.28                 | 12,464.99                  |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 Figures for Grant aid include those provided through multilateral institutions that can be classified by country.

\*4 Aid for multiple countries is aid in the form of seminars or survey team dispatches, etc. that spans over multiple countries within a region.

\*5 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.

\*6 Assistance encompassing multiple regions includes items that cannot be regionally classified such as survey team dispatches, etc. spanning over multiple regions.

\*7 (ASEAN) is the total amount of Japan's bilateral ODA disbursements for Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

\*8 Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including some areas of the Middle East.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in East Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in South Asia" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Afghanistan, and for multiple countries, including Myanmar.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Middle East and North Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, do not include disbursements for multiple countries including Afghanistan, for multiple countries including Turkey, and for multiple countries that cut across North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries that cut across some areas of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disbursements under "ODA for multiple countries in Europe" utilize figures based on the OECD-DAC criteria, and therefore, include disbursements for multiple countries, including Turkey.

\*9 Contributions etc. to the OECD-DAC member countries are not respectively shown in the table, but are included in the total amounts.



Chart IV-13 ♦ Japan's ODA by Type 2014

● Including disbursements for graduated countries

| 2014 (Calendar year) |   | Dollar basis (US\$ million) |                  |                                   | Yen basis (¥ million) |                  |                                   |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Type                 |   | Current year                | Previous year    | Change from the previous year (%) | Current year          | Previous year    | Change from the previous year (%) |
|                      | Grant aid   | 2,450.01                    | 7,031.92         | -65.2                             | 259,328               | 686,252          | -62.2                             |
|                      | Debt relief   | —                           | 4,020.86         | -100.0                            | —                     | 392,400          | -100.0                            |
|                      | Grants provided through multilateral institutions                                     | 1,169.20                    | 1,636.33         | -28.5                             | 123,757               | 159,691          | -22.5                             |
|                      | Grant aid excluding the above   | 1,280.81                    | 1,374.73         | -6.8                              | 135,571               | 134,161          | 1.1                               |
|                      | Technical cooperation   | 2,633.84                    | 2,808.94         | -6.2                              | 278,786               | 274,127          | 1.7                               |
|                      | <b>Total grants</b>   | <b>5,083.85</b>             | <b>9,840.86</b>  | <b>-48.3</b>                      | <b>538,113</b>        | <b>960,380</b>   | <b>-44.0</b>                      |
|                      | Loan aid  | 884.42                      | -1,317.25        | 167.1                             | 93,614                | -128,552         | 172.8                             |
|                      | (Loan aid, excluding debt relief)   | 884.42                      | 518.67           | 70.5                              | 93,614                | 50,618           | 84.9                              |
|                      | (Amount disbursed)  | 7,381.14                    | 9,748.31         | -24.3                             | 781,275               | 951,348          | -17.9                             |
|                      | (Amount recovered)  | 6,496.72                    | 11,065.56        | -41.3                             | 687,661               | 1,079,900        | -36.3                             |
|                      | (Amount recovered excluding debt relief)  | 6,496.72                    | 9,229.64         | -29.6                             | 687,661               | 900,730          | -23.7                             |
|                      | <b>Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)</b>                                 | <b>12,464.99</b>            | <b>19,589.18</b> | <b>-36.4</b>                      | <b>1,319,388</b>      | <b>1,911,727</b> | <b>-31.0</b>                      |
|                      | <b>Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)</b>                                   | <b>5,968.28</b>             | <b>8,523.61</b>  | <b>-30.0</b>                      | <b>631,727</b>        | <b>831,828</b>   | <b>-24.1</b>                      |
|                      | Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions                          | 3,254.66                    | 2,970.16         | 9.6                               | 344,498               | 289,861          | 18.8                              |
|                      | <b>Total ODA (Gross disbursement)</b>   | <b>15,719.65</b>            | <b>22,559.33</b> | <b>-30.3</b>                      | <b>1,663,886</b>      | <b>2,201,588</b> | <b>-24.4</b>                      |
|                      | <b>Total ODA (Net disbursement)</b>   | <b>9,222.94</b>             | <b>11,493.77</b> | <b>-19.8</b>                      | <b>976,225</b>        | <b>1,121,688</b> | <b>-13.0</b>                      |
|                      | Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion) | 4,798.16                    | 5,100.62         | -5.9                              | 507,872.90            | 497,774.40       | 2.0                               |
|                      | % of GNI  | 0.19                        | 0.23             |                                   | 0.19                  | 0.23             |                                   |

● Excluding disbursements for graduated countries

| 2014 (Calendar year) |   | Dollar basis (US\$ million) |                  |                                   | Yen basis (¥ million) |                  |                                   |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Type                 |   | Current year                | Previous year    | Change from the previous year (%) | Current year          | Previous year    | Change from the previous year (%) |
|                      | Grant aid   | 2,449.75                    | 7,031.92         | -65.2                             | 259,300               | 686,252          | -62.2                             |
|                      | Debt relief   | —                           | 4,020.86         | -100.0                            | —                     | 392,400          | -100.0                            |
|                      | Grants provided through multilateral institutions                                     | 1,169.03                    | 1,636.33         | -28.6                             | 123,739               | 159,691          | -22.5                             |
|                      | Grant aid excluding the above   | 1,280.72                    | 1,374.73         | -6.8                              | 135,561               | 134,161          | 1.0                               |
|                      | Technical cooperation   | 2,630.07                    | 2,803.60         | -6.2                              | 278,387               | 273,606          | 1.7                               |
|                      | <b>Total grants</b>   | <b>5,079.82</b>             | <b>9,835.52</b>  | <b>-48.4</b>                      | <b>537,687</b>        | <b>959,858</b>   | <b>-44.0</b>                      |
|                      | Loan aid  | 931.81                      | -1,224.09        | 176.1                             | 98,630                | -119,460         | 182.6                             |
|                      | (Loan aid, excluding debt relief)   | 931.81                      | 611.83           | 52.3                              | 98,630                | 59,709           | 65.2                              |
|                      | (Amount disbursed)  | 7,373.06                    | 9,721.31         | -24.2                             | 780,420               | 948,712          | -17.7                             |
|                      | (Amount recovered)  | 6,441.25                    | 10,945.40        | -41.2                             | 681,790               | 1,068,173        | -36.2                             |
|                      | (Amount recovered excluding debt relief)  | 6,441.25                    | 9,109.48         | -29.3                             | 681,790               | 889,003          | -23.3                             |
|                      | <b>Total bilateral ODA (Gross disbursement basis)</b>                                 | <b>12,452.88</b>            | <b>19,556.83</b> | <b>-36.3</b>                      | <b>1,318,107</b>      | <b>1,908,571</b> | <b>-30.9</b>                      |
|                      | <b>Total bilateral ODA (Net disbursement basis)</b>                                   | <b>6,011.63</b>             | <b>8,611.43</b>  | <b>-30.2</b>                      | <b>636,316</b>        | <b>840,398</b>   | <b>-24.3</b>                      |
|                      | Contributions and subscriptions to multilateral institutions                          | 3,254.66                    | 2,970.16         | 9.6                               | 344,498               | 289,861          | 18.8                              |
|                      | <b>Total ODA (Gross disbursement)</b>   | <b>15,707.54</b>            | <b>22,526.99</b> | <b>-30.3</b>                      | <b>1,662,604</b>      | <b>2,198,431</b> | <b>-24.4</b>                      |
|                      | <b>Total ODA (Net disbursement)</b>   | <b>9,266.29</b>             | <b>11,581.59</b> | <b>-20.0</b>                      | <b>980,814</b>        | <b>1,130,259</b> | <b>-13.2</b>                      |
|                      | Preliminary estimate of nominal Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$ billion, ¥ billion) | 4,798.16                    | 5,100.62         | -5.9                              | 507,872.90            | 497,774.40       | 2.0                               |
|                      | % of GNI  | 0.19                        | 0.23             |                                   | 0.19                  | 0.23             |                                   |

\*1 "Grant aid" here includes debt relief and grants provided through multilateral institutions (those that can be classified by country).

\*2 Debt relief includes debt cancellation of ODA loans and debt reduction of insured commercial claims and assigned rice credits. It does not include debt rescheduling.

\*3 Conversion rate: 2014 US\$1=¥105.8475, 2013 US\$1=¥97.591 (The exchange rate designated by the OECD-DAC.)

\*4 Graduated countries are countries that have been removed from the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see page 261).

\*5 Japan has a record of disbursements to the following 19 graduated countries and regions that are not DAC members: Barbados, Brunei, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, New Caledonia, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Chart IV-14 ♦ Top 30 Recipients of Japan's Bilateral ODA by Type in 2014

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Rank                       | Grant aid                        |               | Technical cooperation      |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
|                            | Country or region                | Disbursements | Country or region          | Disbursements |
| 1                          | Afghanistan                      | 220.14        | Viet Nam                   | 88.76         |
| 2                          | Myanmar                          | 119.68        | Myanmar                    | 83.10         |
| 3                          | Laos                             | 65.47         | Indonesia                  | 79.20         |
| 4                          | Cambodia                         | 63.72         | Philippines                | 56.35         |
| 5                          | Ethiopia                         | 56.28         | Afghanistan                | 49.54         |
| 6                          | Pakistan                         | 55.15         | Bangladesh                 | 43.37         |
| 7                          | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 43.46         | India                      | 41.35         |
| 8                          | Viet Nam                         | 39.67         | Cambodia                   | 40.08         |
| 9                          | Sudan                            | 39.40         | Thailand                   | 39.45         |
| 10                         | Nepal                            | 34.72         | Kenya                      | 36.88         |
| Ten-country total          |                                  | 737.70        | Ten-country total          | 558.07        |
| 11                         | Iraq                             | 33.88         | Tanzania                   | 32.46         |
| 12                         | Sri Lanka                        | 33.25         | Egypt                      | 29.17         |
| 13                         | Somalia                          | 32.50         | Laos                       | 29.13         |
| 14                         | Indonesia                        | 32.22         | Ethiopia                   | 26.50         |
| 15                         | [Palestinian Territories]        | 31.77         | Mozambique                 | 25.37         |
| 16                         | Uganda                           | 31.38         | Brazil                     | 23.92         |
| 17                         | South Sudan                      | 30.85         | Senegal                    | 22.43         |
| 18                         | Syria                            | 30.44         | Ghana                      | 21.81         |
| 19                         | Niger                            | 29.79         | Nepal                      | 20.95         |
| 20                         | Liberia                          | 29.66         | Mongolia                   | 20.72         |
| Twenty-country total       |                                  | 1,053.45      | Twenty-country total       | 810.52        |
| 21                         | Jordan                           | 27.97         | Sri Lanka                  | 19.89         |
| 22                         | Tanzania                         | 27.81         | Malawi                     | 17.70         |
| 23                         | Philippines                      | 25.87         | Uganda                     | 17.36         |
| 24                         | Mozambique                       | 25.79         | Iraq                       | 15.99         |
| 25                         | Yemen                            | 25.70         | China                      | 15.69         |
| 26                         | Lebanon                          | 25.52         | Zambia                     | 14.47         |
| 27                         | Zambia                           | 24.91         | Malaysia                   | 14.33         |
| 28                         | Malawi                           | 24.76         | Pakistan                   | 13.79         |
| 29                         | Kenya                            | 24.00         | Jordan                     | 13.28         |
| 30                         | Mali                             | 23.50         | Papua New Guinea           | 13.14         |
| Thirty-country total       |                                  | 1,309.26      | Thirty-country total       | 966.15        |
| Developing countries total |                                  | 2,450.01      | Developing countries total | 2,633.84      |

| Loan aid, etc.             |                   |   |                            |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Rank                       | Country or region | Disbursements<br>(without recovered amount) | Country or region          | Disbursements<br>(with recovered amount) |
| 1                          | Viet Nam          | 1,755.54                                    | Viet Nam                   | 1,394.65                                 |
| 2                          | India             | 1,407.58                                    | India                      | 662.31                                   |
| 3                          | Indonesia         | 458.52                                      | Iraq                       | 315.58                                   |
| 4                          | Philippines       | 391.07                                      | Bangladesh                 | 246.96                                   |
| 5                          | Thailand          | 366.32                                      | Pakistan                   | 175.36                                   |
| 6                          | Bangladesh        | 344.93                                      | Thailand                   | 107.70                                   |
| 7                          | Iraq              | 326.13                                      | Ukraine                    | 94.48                                    |
| 8                          | Sri Lanka         | 275.44                                      | Sri Lanka                  | 80.35                                    |
| 9                          | Pakistan          | 211.50                                      | Mongolia                   | 64.15                                    |
| 10                         | Turkey            | 168.71                                      | Azerbaijan                 | 58.12                                    |
| Ten-country total          |                   | 5,705.75                                    | Ten-country total          | 3,199.66                                 |
| 11                         | China             | 123.12                                      | Tanzania                   | 53.72                                    |
| 12                         | Jordan            | 117.95                                      | Georgia                    | 48.82                                    |
| 13                         | Ukraine           | 94.48                                       | Uganda                     | 36.99                                    |
| 14                         | Brazil            | 92.20                                       | Mozambique                 | 34.11                                    |
| 15                         | Tunisia           | 83.40                                       | Uzbekistan                 | 23.73                                    |
| 16                         | Mongolia          | 79.82                                       | Cambodia                   | 20.51                                    |
| 17                         | Egypt             | 79.27                                       | Albania                    | 19.08                                    |
| 18                         | Malaysia          | 75.20                                       | Moldova                    | 17.90                                    |
| 19                         | Azerbaijan        | 70.20                                       | Jordan                     | 17.16                                    |
| 20                         | Morocco           | 68.35                                       | Morocco                    | 14.94                                    |
| Twenty-country total       |                   | 6,589.72                                    | Twenty-country total       | 3,486.61                                 |
| 21                         | Tanzania          | 53.72                                       | Turkey                     | 12.49                                    |
| 22                         | Georgia           | 51.27                                       | Myanmar                    | 11.14                                    |
| 23                         | Kenya             | 51.19                                       | Zambia                     | 10.74                                    |
| 24                         | Uzbekistan        | 50.58                                       | Tunisia                    | 10.64                                    |
| 25                         | Peru              | 50.52                                       | Cameroon                   | 10.42                                    |
| 26                         | Uganda            | 36.99                                       | Cabo Verde                 | 10.39                                    |
| 27                         | Mozambique        | 34.11                                       | Laos                       | 8.73                                     |
| 28                         | Cambodia          | 23.16                                       | Samoa                      | 2.32                                     |
| 29                         | Albania           | 22.29                                       | Bhutan                     | 2.29                                     |
| 30                         | Costa Rica        | 21.73                                       | Vanuatu                    | 1.83                                     |
| Thirty-country total       |                   | 6,985.29                                    | Thirty-country total       | 3,567.58                                 |
| Developing countries total |                   | 7,381.14                                    | Developing countries total | 884.42                                   |

(Unit: US\$ million)

| Rank                       | Bilateral ODA total |                    |                                  |                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|                            | Country or region   | Gross disbursement | Country or region                | Net disbursement |
| 1                          | Viet Nam            | 1,883.98           | Viet Nam                         | 1,523.09         |
| 2                          | India               | 1,450.08           | India                            | 704.81           |
| 3                          | Indonesia           | 569.94             | Iraq                             | 365.45           |
| 4                          | Philippines         | 473.28             | Bangladesh                       | 307.70           |
| 5                          | Thailand            | 415.72             | Afghanistan                      | 269.67           |
| 6                          | Bangladesh          | 405.66             | Pakistan                         | 244.30           |
| 7                          | Iraq                | 376.01             | Myanmar                          | 213.92           |
| 8                          | Sri Lanka           | 328.58             | Thailand                         | 157.10           |
| 9                          | Pakistan            | 280.45             | Sri Lanka                        | 133.49           |
| 10                         | Afghanistan         | 269.67             | Cambodia                         | 124.31           |
| Ten-country total          |                     | 6,453.37           | Ten-country total                | 4,043.84         |
| 11                         | Myanmar             | 213.92             | Tanzania                         | 113.98           |
| 12                         | Turkey              | 184.98             | Ukraine                          | 108.42           |
| 13                         | Jordan              | 159.20             | Mongolia                         | 104.06           |
| 14                         | China               | 142.13             | Laos                             | 103.33           |
| 15                         | Cambodia            | 126.96             | Uganda                           | 85.73            |
| 16                         | Mongolia            | 119.74             | Mozambique                       | 85.28            |
| 17                         | Brazil              | 117.15             | Ethiopia                         | 82.77            |
| 18                         | Tanzania            | 113.98             | Azerbaijan                       | 68.72            |
| 19                         | Egypt               | 112.62             | Jordan                           | 58.41            |
| 20                         | Kenya               | 112.07             | Georgia                          | 57.39            |
| Twenty-country total       |                     | 7,856.11           | Twenty-country total             | 4,911.94         |
| 21                         | Ukraine             | 108.42             | Nepal                            | 56.37            |
| 22                         | Laos                | 106.91             | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 53.80            |
| 23                         | Tunisia             | 96.64              | Sudan                            | 52.51            |
| 24                         | Malaysia            | 92.47              | Zambia                           | 50.12            |
| 25                         | Uganda              | 85.73              | Kenya                            | 45.90            |
| 26                         | Mozambique          | 85.28              | Senegal                          | 45.06            |
| 27                         | Peru                | 84.58              | South Sudan                      | 43.28            |
| 28                         | Ethiopia            | 82.77              | Malawi                           | 42.45            |
| 29                         | Azerbaijan          | 80.80              | [Palestinian Territories]        | 41.62            |
| 30                         | Morocco             | 80.72              | Ghana                            | 41.25            |
| Thirty-country total       |                     | 8,760.43           | Thirty-country total             | 5,384.29         |
| Developing countries total |                     | 12,464.99          | Developing countries total       | 5,968.28         |

\*1 Asterisks denote graduated countries and regions; square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*3 "Developing countries total" includes assistance to graduated countries.



Chart IV-15 ♦ List of Countries for which Japan is their Top Donor

(Net disbursement basis, Unit: US\$ million)

|                | 2009     | 2010                                  | 2011                | 2012                | 2013                | Amount   |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Armenia        | 98.70    | Antigua and Barbuda                   | Antigua and Barbuda | Antigua and Barbuda | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.35     |
| Bhutan         | 23.92    | Argentina                             | Azerbaijan          | Azerbaijan          | Azerbaijan          | 42.85    |
| Cambodia       | 127.49   | Barbados                              | Bhutan              | Bhutan              | Bhutan              | 18.58    |
| Costa Rica     | 58.29    | Belize                                | Cambodia            | Cambodia            | Cambodia            | 141.49   |
| Dominica       | 4.46     | Bhutan                                | Central Africa      | India               | India               | 662.34   |
| Fiji           | 23.23    | Cambodia                              | Dominica            | Laos                | Iraq                | 700.46   |
| Laos           | 92.36    | Costa Rica                            | Eritrea             | Myanmar             | Laos                | 75.96    |
| Malaysia       | 91.78    | Dominica                              | Grenada             | Palau               | Mongolia            | 165.16   |
| Maldives       | 17.99    | Eritrea                               | India               | Saint Lucia         | Myanmar             | 2,528.32 |
| Mongolia       | 74.68    | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Mongolia            | Saint Vincent       | Palau               | 16.21    |
| Panama         | 33.51    | Grenada                               | Panama              | Sri Lanka           | Saint Lucia         | 1.15     |
| Saint Lucia    | 6.40     | Guinea-Bissau                         | Saint Lucia         | Sudan               | Saint Vincent       | 0.32     |
| Saint Vincent  | 3.67     | India                                 | Sri Lanka           | Viet Nam            | Sri Lanka           | 105.00   |
| Seychelles     | 9.06     | Laos                                  | The Gambia          | —                   | Viet Nam            | 1,306.89 |
| Sri Lanka      | 91.62    | Maldives                              | Tuvalu              | —                   | —                   | —        |
| The Gambia     | 11.39    | Mongolia                              | Viet Nam            | —                   | —                   | —        |
| Turkey         | 210.75   | Myanmar                               | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| Tuvalu         | 8.58     | Panama                                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| Viet Nam       | 1,191.36 | Saint Christopher and Nevis           | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Saint Lucia                           | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Saint Vincent                         | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Sri Lanka                             | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | The Gambia                            | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Tonga                                 | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Turkey                                | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Uruguay                               | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| —              | —        | Viet Nam                              | —                   | —                   | —                   | —        |
| (19 countries) | 807.81   | (27 countries)                        | (16 countries)      | (13 countries)      | (14 countries)      | —        |

Source: DAC statistics on OECD STAT

\*1 Does not include regions.

\*2 Excludes graduated countries.

Reference: Countries for which Japan is their second donor (disbursements in 2013): Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Gambia, Guinea, Kiribati, Kenya, Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Georgia, Tuvalu, Togo, Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Marshall, Federated States of Micronesia, Mauritania... (Total of 19 countries)

**Chart IV-16 ♦ Countries and Regions Which Have Received Japan's ODA (Disbursements Up to 2014)**

- (1) Number of countries and regions to which Japan made bilateral ODA disbursements: 190 (of which 170 are countries)  
 (2) The number of countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA in the 2014 calendar year was a total of 160 countries and regions (of which 155 were countries).

| Region                          | Countries and Regions which have Received Japan's ODA   |  | Total  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                 |   | Graduated Countries and Regions  |  |
| East Asia                       | Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam   | Brunei, [Hong Kong], [Macau], Republic of Korea, Singapore, [Taiwan],  | Total of 17 countries / regions (14 countries) |
| South Asia                      | Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka   |  | Total of 7 countries                           |
| Central Asia and the Caucasus   | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan,   |  | Total of 8 countries                           |
| Middle East and North Africa    | Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, [Palestinian Territories], Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen  | <u>United Arab Emirates, Israel, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain</u>  | Total of 21 countries / regions (20 countries) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea* <sup>3</sup> , Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, [Saint Helena]* <sup>3</sup> , Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | [Reunion]  | Total of 51 countries / regions (49 countries) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, [Montserrat]* <sup>3</sup> , Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela  | [Aruba], Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Christopher and Nevis, [Bermuda], [Cayman Islands], [French Guiana], [Guadeloupe], [Martinique], [Netherlands Antilles], Trinidad and Tobago | Total of 41 countries / regions (33 countries) |
| Oceania                         | Cook, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall, Nauru, [Niue], Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon, [Tokelau], Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, [Wallis and Futuna Islands]* <sup>3</sup>  | [French Polynesia], [New Caledonia], [Northern Mariana Islands], [United States Minor Outlying Islands]* <sup>4</sup>  | Total of 20 countries / regions (14 countries) |
| Europe                          | Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine   | <u>Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain</u>                     | Total of 25 countries                          |

\*1 Square brackets [ ] denote region names.

\*2 The graduated countries and regions to which Japan provided ODA (including assistance from various government ministries, agencies, and local governments, as well as support for international students) in FY2014 are underlined.

\*3 Regarding Equatorial Guinea, [Saint Helena], [Montserrat] and [Wallis and Futuna Islands], although they are not graduated countries and regions, Japan did not provide ODA to these countries and regions in 2014.

\*4 The currently independent Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall, [Northern Mariana Islands] and Palau are included in the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands.

(Reference) 7 regions to which Japan has not provided ODA:

Asia: [North Korea], Africa: [Mayotte], Latin America: [Anguilla], [British Virgin Islands], [Falkland Islands], [Turks and Caicos Islands], North America: [Saint Pierre and Miquelon]

## Section 4 Distribution by Sector

Chart IV-17 ◆ Distribution of Bilateral ODA by Sector

2014 (calendar year)

(Commitment basis, Unit: US\$ million)

| Sector  | Type | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation | Total Grants | Loan Aid  | Bilateral ODA |            |
|---|------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
|   |      |           |                       |              |           |               | (Share, %) |
| I. Social infrastructure & services   |      | 1,195.07  | 704.36                | 1,899.43     | 877.62    | 2,777.06      | 17.10      |
| 1. Education  |      | 199.19    | 301.48                | 500.67       | 289.57    | 790.23        | 4.87       |
| 2. Health   |      | 320.54    | 75.09                 | 395.63       | 78.27     | 473.90        | 2.92       |
| 3. Population policies and reproductive health <sup>(n.b.)</sup>                          |      | 23.58     | 29.34                 | 52.92        | —         | 52.92         | 0.33       |
| 4. Water and sanitation (water and sewerage)  |      | 198.78    | 123.54                | 322.31       | 442.94    | 765.25        | 4.71       |
| 5. Government and civil society <sup>(n.b.)</sup>   |      | 173.64    | 78.55                 | 252.19       | 66.84     | 319.03        | 1.96       |
| 6. Other social infrastructure & services <sup>(n.b.)</sup>                               |      | 279.35    | 96.37                 | 375.72       | —         | 375.72        | 2.31       |
| II. Economic infrastructure & services  |      | 429.21    | 250.09                | 679.30       | 7,260.48  | 7,939.78      | 48.89      |
| 1. Transport and storage <sup>(n.b.)</sup>  |      | 318.71    | 135.49                | 454.19       | 4,339.95  | 4,794.14      | 29.52      |
| 2. Communications   |      | 16.15     | 19.82                 | 35.97        | 129.59    | 165.56        | 1.02       |
| 3. Energy   |      | 92.01     | 62.22                 | 154.23       | 2,790.94  | 2,945.17      | 18.14      |
| 4. Banking and financial services   |      | 2.25      | 23.28                 | 25.53        | —         | 25.53         | 0.16       |
| 5. Business support   |      | 0.09      | 9.28                  | 9.37         | —         | 9.37          | 0.06       |
| III. Production sectors   |      | 160.99    | 381.03                | 542.02       | 1,069.82  | 1,611.85      | 9.93       |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries  |      | 107.16    | 217.39                | 324.55       | 394.87    | 719.42        | 4.43       |
| 1) Agriculture  |      | 56.17     | 160.18                | 216.35       | 287.26    | 503.61        | 3.10       |
| 2) Forestry   |      | 1.91      | 33.32                 | 35.23        | 107.61    | 142.84        | 0.88       |
| 3) Fisheries  |      | 49.07     | 23.89                 | 72.97        | —         | 72.97         | 0.45       |
| 2. Manufacturing, mining and construction   |      | 11.83     | 65.80                 | 77.63        | 674.95    | 752.58        | 4.63       |
| 1) Manufacturing  |      | 11.80     | 54.75                 | 66.55        | 626.67    | 693.22        | 4.27       |
| 2) Mining   |      | —         | 10.42                 | 10.42        | 48.29     | 58.71         | 0.36       |
| 3) Construction   |      | 0.03      | 0.63                  | 0.65         | —         | 0.65          | 0.00       |
| 3. Trade and tourism  |      | 42.00     | 97.84                 | 139.85       | —         | 139.85        | 0.86       |
| 1) Trade  |      | 41.99     | 85.41                 | 127.41       | —         | 127.41        | 0.78       |
| 2) Tourism  |      | 0.01      | 12.43                 | 12.44        | —         | 12.44         | 0.08       |
| IV. Multi-sector aid  |      | 116.21    | 605.43                | 721.64       | 745.10    | 1,466.74      | 9.03       |
| 1. General environmental protection (biodiversity, flood prevention, etc.)                |      | 23.78     | 53.97                 | 77.75        | 216.14    | 293.89        | 1.81       |
| 2. Other multi-sector (urban/rural infrastructure development, etc.)                      |      | 92.43     | 551.46                | 643.89       | 528.96    | 1,172.85      | 7.22       |
| V. Commodity aid and general programme assistance   |      | 291.32    | —                     | 291.32       | 368.45    | 659.78        | 4.06       |
| 1. General budget support   |      | —         | —                     | —            | 368.45    | 368.45        | 2.27       |
| 2. Food aid   |      | 81.31     | —                     | 81.31        | —         | 81.31         | 0.50       |
| 3. Import support   |      | 210.02    | —                     | 210.02       | —         | 210.02        | 1.29       |
| VI. Debt relief <sup>*3</sup>   |      | —         | —                     | —            | —         | —             | —          |
| VII. Humanitarian aid (emergency food aid, reconstruction, disaster risk reduction, etc.) |      | 498.57    | 54.35                 | 552.92       | 566.85    | 1,119.77      | 6.90       |
| VIII. Administrative costs and others   |      | 21.61     | 643.44                | 665.05       | —         | 665.05        | 4.10       |
| Total   |      | 2,712.99  | 2,638.70              | 5,351.69     | 10,888.33 | 16,240.02     | 100.00     |
| BHN (I.+III.1+V.2+VII.) <sup>*4</sup>   |      | 1,882.11  | 976.10                | 2,858.21     | 1,839.34  | 4,697.55      | 28.93      |

\*1 Due to rounding the total may not match the sum of each number.

\*2 Including assistance for graduated countries.

\*3 "VI. Debt relief" refers to loan aid that has already been provided, but whose repayment conditions, etc. are to be modified. It does not provide new funds.

\*4 Of the above items, basic human needs (BHN) consist of: I. Social infrastructure; III. 1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; V. 2. Food aid; and VII. Humanitarian aid.

BHN are the minimum requirements to make a living as human beings including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

(n.b.)

I.3 Population policies and reproductive health includes maternal and child health, and measures to combat AIDS.

I.5 Government and civil society includes human rights, gender issues, legal system development, and peacebuilding.

I.6 Other social infrastructure & services includes social welfare and cultural facilities such as museums.

II.1 Transport and storage includes transport (road, railway, marine, air infrastructure) and storage (warehouses).

## Section 5

# Disbursements for Overseas Disaster Assistance

Chart IV-18 ♦ Emergency Grant Aid Projects (FY2014)

(Unit: US\$)

| Country or region                     | Decision Date | Project Name   | Grant Aid (US\$)  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|
| Guinea                                | Apr. 4, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid to the Republic of Guinea in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak  | approx. 520,000   |
| Ukraine                               | Apr. 25, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid to Ukraine to Support Democratization  | approx. 1,060,000 |
| South Sudan and neighboring countries | May 20, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid to South Sudan Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)  | 12,000,000        |
| Ukraine                               | Jun. 6, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid for Ukrainian IDPs and Civil Unrest  | approx. 270,000   |
| Nigeria                               | Jun. 13, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Abduction of School Girls in the Federal Republic of Nigeria  | 855,000           |
| Iraq                                  | Jun. 27, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs Affected by the Armed Conflict in Northern Region of the Republic of Iraq   | 6,000,000         |
| Palestinian Territories               | Aug. 1, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid for the Palestinians Affected by the Deterioration of the Situation in the Gaza Strip  | 5,500,000         |
| West Africa                           | Aug. 15, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries including the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Republic of Liberia and the Republic of Guinea | 1,500,000         |
| Ukraine                               | Sep. 5, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid for in Response to Deterioration of Humanitarian Situation in Eastern Ukraine  | 300,000           |
| Yemen                                 | Sep. 19, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid for Yemen to Support the Constitution-Making Process   | approx. 1,000,000 |
| Iraq and Lebanon                      | Sep. 19, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to IDPs in Iraq and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon Affected by the ISIL Offensive  | 22,700,000        |
| West Africa                           | Oct. 3, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries  | 22,000,000        |
| India and Pakistan                    | Nov. 7, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to Flood Disaster in Northern India and Northeast Pakistan   | 200,000           |
| West Africa                           | Nov. 7, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in Three West African Countries  | 18,000,000        |
| West Africa                           | Dec. 9, 2014  | Emergency Grant Aid to Prevent the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries  | 8,500,000         |
| Zambia                                | Dec. 16, 2014 | Emergency Grant Aid for the Presidential By-Election in the Republic of Zambia   | 642,000           |
| Syria and neighboring countries       | Feb. 24, 2015 | Emergency Grant Aid for IDPs in Syria and Refugees Affected by Cold Wave   | 6,000,000         |

**Chart IV-19 ♦ Projects for Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2014)**

| Country or region      | Decision Date | Project Name  | Type of assistance                     |
|------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Solomon Islands        | Apr. 8, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to the Solomon Islands in Response to the Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Afghanistan            | May 4, 2014   | Emergency Assistance to Afghanistan in Response to the Landslides Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Serbia                 | May 17, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | May 17, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Croatia                | Jun. 9, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Croatia in Response to the Floods Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Paraguay               | Jun. 16, 2014 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Paraguay in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Sierra Leone           | Aug. 22, 2014 | Emergency Assistance to Sierra Leone in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Liberia                | Aug. 25, 2014 | Emergency Assistance to Liberia in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Sierra Leone           | Sep. 9, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to West African Countries in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Liberia                | Sep. 9, 2014  | Emergency Assistance to West African Countries in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Guinea                 | Sep. 24, 2014 | Emergency Assistance to Guinea in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Guinea                 | Nov. 21, 2014 | Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Mali                   | Nov. 27, 2014 | Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Ghana                  | Nov. 28, 2014 | Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in West African Countries | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Philippines            | Dec. 10, 2014 | Emergency Assistance to the Philippines in Response to the Typhoon Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Maldives               | Dec. 11, 2014 | Dispatch of an Expert in Response to an Unstable Water Supply Situation Caused by a Fire Incident at the Water Producing Plant in Male, the Maldives                      | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Cabo Verde             | Dec. 19, 2014 | Emergency Assistance to Cabo Verde in Response to the Eruption of Pico de Fogo Volcano  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Indonesia              | Dec. 31, 2014 | Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team in Response to the Crash of an AirAsia Plane   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Malaysia               | Jan. 1, 2015  | Emergency Assistance to Malaysia in Response to the Flood Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Malaysia               | Jan. 16, 2015 | Additional Emergency Assistance to Malaysia in Response to the Flood Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Malawi                 | Jan. 20, 2015 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Malawi in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Mozambique             | Jan. 23, 2015 | Emergency Assistance to Mozambique in Response to the Floods Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Madagascar             | Feb. 10, 2015 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Madagascar in Response to the Cyclone Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Albania                | Feb. 17, 2015 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Albania in Response to the Floods Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Vanuatu                | Mar. 15, 2015 | Emergency Assistance to Vanuatu in Response to the Cyclone Disaster   | Provision of emergency relief goods    |
| Vanuatu                | Mar. 17, 2015 | Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team to Vanuatu in Response to the Cyclone Disaster   | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |
| Chile                  | Mar. 30, 2015 | Emergency Assistance to the Republic of Chile in Response to the Floods Disaster  | Provision of emergency relief goods    |



Chart IV-20 ◆ Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team and Provision of Emergency Relief Goods (FY2014)

| Affected country       | Disaster            | Aid decision date | Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team |   | Provision of goods  |                                      |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
|                        |                     |                   | Duration of dispatch                   | Team composition  | Item  | Aid amount                           |
| Solomon Islands        | Flood               | Apr. 8, 2014      |  |   | Blankets, water purifiers, portable jerry cans                              | Equivalent to approx. ¥13 million    |
| Afghanistan            | Landslide           | May 4, 2014       |  |   | Tents, blankets, sleeping pads  | Equivalent to approx. ¥11 million    |
| Serbia                 | Flood               | May 17, 2014      |  |   | Tents, sleeping pads, etc.  | Equivalent to approx. ¥12 million    |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Flood               | May 17, 2014      |  |   | Tents, sleeping pads, etc.  | Equivalent to approx. ¥12 million    |
| Croatia                | Flood               | Jun. 9, 2014      |  |   | Tents, sleeping pads, etc.  | Equivalent to approx. ¥11 million    |
| Paraguay               | Flood               | Jun. 16, 2014     |  |   | Tents   | Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million    |
| Sierra Leone           | Ebola virus disease | Aug. 22, 2014     |  |   | Tents, blankets, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥29 million    |
| Liberia                | Ebola virus disease | Aug. 25, 2014     |  |   | Tents, blankets, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥30 million    |
| Sierra Leone           | Ebola virus disease | Sep. 9, 2014      |  |   | Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government |                                      |
| Liberia                | Ebola virus disease | Sep. 9, 2014      |  |   | Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government |                                      |
| Guinea                 | Ebola virus disease | Sep. 24, 2014     |  |   | Water tanks, water purifiers, generators, etc.                              | Equivalent to approx. ¥30 million    |
| Guinea                 | Ebola virus disease | Nov. 21, 2014     |  |   | Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government |                                      |
| Mali                   | Ebola virus disease | Nov. 27, 2014     |  |   | Personal protective equipment provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government |                                      |
| Ghana                  | Ebola virus disease | Nov. 28, 2014     | Dec.5-Dec.10 (6 days)                  | On-Site Coordination Team (7 members), Japan Self-Defense Force units |   |                                      |
| Philippines            | Typhoon             | Dec. 10, 2014     |  |   | Blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheets, etc.                               | Equivalent to approx. ¥22 million    |
| Maldives               | Fire                | Dec. 11, 2014     |  | 1 expert  |   |                                      |
| Cabo Verde             | Volcano eruption    | Dec. 19, 2014     |  |   | Generators, etc.  | Equivalent to approx. ¥3.5 million   |
| Indonesia              | Plane crash         | Dec. 31, 2014     |  | Advance team (5 members), Japan Self-Defense Force units              |   |                                      |
| Malaysia               | Flood               | Jan. 1, 2015      |  |   | Water purifiers, generators, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million    |
| Malaysia               | Flood               | Jan. 16, 2015     |  |   | Tents, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥10 million    |
| Malawi                 | Flood               | Jan. 20, 2015     |  |   | Tents, blankets, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥19 million    |
| Mozambique             | Flood               | Jan. 23, 2015     |  |   | Tents, plastic sheets, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥15 million    |
| Madagascar             | Cyclone             | Feb. 20, 2015     |  |   | Tents, water purifiers, etc.  | Equivalent to approx. ¥17 million    |
| Albania                | Flood               | Feb. 17, 2015     |  |   | Blankets, sleeping pads, etc.   | Equivalent to approx. ¥6.1 million   |
| Vanuatu                | Cyclone             | Mar. 15, 2015     |  |   | Sleeping pads, plastic sheets, etc.   | Equivalent to ¥20 million            |
| Vanuatu                | Cyclone             | Mar. 17, 2015     | Mar.17-Mar.30 (14 days)                | Medical team (14 members)   |   |                                      |
| Chile                  | Flood               | Mar. 30, 2015     |  |   | Plastic sheets, blankets, etc.  | Equivalent to ¥16 million            |
| Gross Total            |                     |                   |  | 4 Teams   | 23 cases  | Equivalent to approx. ¥314.6 million |

**MYANMAR**

**1. Japan's ODA Disbursements to Myanmar by Fiscal Year**

(Gross disbursements, ¥100 million)

| Fiscal Year  | Loan Aid            | Grant Aid       | Technical Cooperation  |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2010         | -                   | 13.62           | 20.24 (17.42)          |
| 2011         | -                   | 45.13           | 21.23 (17.45)          |
| 2012         | 1,988.81 (1,149.27) | 277.36          | 42.00 (37.99)          |
| 2013         | 510.52 (1,886.49)   | 199.76          | 67.14 (61.59)          |
| 2014         | 983.44              | 181.89          | 70.50                  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7,512.49</b>     | <b>2,571.38</b> | <b>647.17 (602.32)</b> |

- Note: 1. The yearly figures for Loan Aid and Grant Aid are based on the amount of assistance agreed to through exchange of notes during the fiscal year. However, Grant Assistance for Japanese NGOs, Cultural Grassroots and Grassroots Human Security projects within Grand Aid depends on grant contracts (G/C). A yearly figure for Technical Cooperation indicates the amount of fund disbursed from the budget of JICA, relevant ministries and local governments in the fiscal year.
- Note: 2. The sum of Loan Aid does not include cancelled or rescheduled debt. Debt relief amounts are noted in brackets.
- Note: 3. The figures for Technical Cooperation up to the fiscal year 2013 indicate the amount of Technical Cooperation carried out by all relevant authorities.
- Note: 4. Fiscal year 2014 shows the amount of Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA while the amount of Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA is noted in brackets.
- Note: 4. Accumulated totals may not always add up due to rounding.

**2. Disbursements by Fiscal Year and by Type (Chart 1 Details)**

(Gross disbursements, ¥100 million)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid  | Grant Aid   | Technical Cooperation   |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 2012        | Total 1,988.81                                  | Total 277.36  |   |
|             | (1,988.81)                                      | (8.00)  |   |
|             | Social and Economic Development Support Program | Emergency Grant Aid for the purpose of contributing to the implementation of an Emergency Measure against a Power Crisis in the Republic of Myanmar | Project on Capacity Improvement of Recovery and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Persons [Jun 12-Jun 15] |
|             | Debt Relief (1,149.27)                          | The Project for Improvement of Machinery for Rehabilitation of Polder Embankment in Ayeyawady Delta   | Project for Improvement of Road Technology in Disaster Affected Area [Jul 12-Jun 15]                            |
|             |   | The Project for Upgrading the Health Facilities in Central Myanmar  | Project on Establishment of End-to-End Early Warning System for Natural Disaster [Feb 13-Feb 17]                |
|             |   | The Project for Urgent Improvement of Communication Networks  |   |
|             |   | The Project for Provision of Road Construction and Maintenance Equipment in Kayin State   |   |
|             |   | The Project for Rehabilitation of Baluchaung No.2 Hydropower Plant  |   |
|             |   | The Project for Upgrading Ferryboat in Yangon City  |   |
|             |   | The Project for Establishment of Disastrous Weather Monitoring System   |   |
|             |   | The Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Community in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UN-HABITAT)   |   |
|             |   | The Project of Food Aid for Poverty Areas including Ethnic Minorities   |   |
|             |   | The Programme for Strengthening Local Governance Capacity, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNDP)                  |   |
|             |   | The Programme for Assistance to Displaced Persons in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNHCR)  |   |
|             |   | The Project for Improvement of Nationwide Airport Safety and Security   |   |
|             |   | The Project for Strengthening Human Development Institutions in Agriculture   |   |
|             |   | The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Hospitals in Yangon and Mandalay  |   |
|             |   | Non-Project Grant Aid(1 project)  |   |
|             |   | Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects(11 projects)   |   |
|             |   | Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers(1 project)   |   |
|             |   | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship(4 projects)  |   |
|             |   | Cultural Grassroots Project(1 project)  |   |
|             |   | Grassroots Human Security Projects (49 projects)  |   |
|             |   | Emergency Humanitarian Assistance through the Japan Platform (JPF) (1 projects)   |   |



|      |   |              |   |              |  |
|------|---|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| 2013 |   | Total 510.52 |   | Total 199.76 |  |
|      | ·Urgent Rehabilitation and Upgrade Project Phase 1          | (140.52)     | ·The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply System in Yangon City   | (19.00)      | ·Project on Improvement of Service and Safety of Railway [May 13-May 15]   |
|      | ·Infrastructure Development Project in Thilawa Area Phase 1 | (200.00)     | ·The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs and Broadcast Editing Equipment of Myanma Radio and Television(MRTV)                  | (0.82)       | ·Project for Development of Water Saving Agriculture Technology in Central Dry Zone [Jun 13-Jun 18]  |
|      | ·Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase 1 | (170.00)     | ·The Project for Establishment of Disastrous Weather Monitoring System (Phase II)   | (2.31)       | ·Project of Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development [Oct 13-Oct 16]   |
|      | ·Debt Relief  | (1,886.49)   | ·The Project for Development of ICT System for Central Banking  | (51.00)      | ·Project for Enhancement of Engineering Higher Education in Myanmar [Oct 13-Oct 18]  |
|      |   |              | ·The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in General Hospitals in Yangon  | (9.78)       | ·The Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar [Nov 13-Nov 16]   |
|      |   |              | ·The Project for Improvement of Road Construction and Maintenance Equipment in Rakhine Sate   | (7.38)       | ·Project for Modernizing the Funds Payment and Securities Settlement Systems in Myanmar [Feb 14-Feb 18]  |
|      |   |              | ·The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Displaced Children in Kachin and Rakhine (through UNICEF)                                  | (3.00)       | ·Project of Capacity Development for National Single Window and Customs Modernization by Introducing Automated Cargo Clearance System in Myanmar [Feb 14-Feb 18] |
|      |   |              | ·The Project for Improving Loikaw General Hospital in Kayah State   | (19.45)      | ·Project for Small-scale Aquaculture Extension for Promotion of Livelihood of Rural Communities in Central Dry Zone [Feb 14-Jan 19]                              |
|      |   |              | ·The Programme for Assistance to Displaced Persons in South-East of Myanmar, Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan States (through UNHCR) | (3.00)       |  |
|      |   |              | ·The Programme for Emergency Food Assistance to Displaced Persons in Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan States (through WFP)           | (10.00)      |  |
|      |   |              | ·The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment   | (40.00)      |  |
|      |   |              | ·Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects(23projects)   | (19.31)      |  |
|      |   |              | ·Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers(1project)   | (2.30)       |  |
|      |   |              | ·The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship(4projects)  | (2.65)       |  |
|      |   |              | ·Grassroots Human Security Projects (53projects)  | (6.86)       |  |
|      |   |              | ·Emergency Humanitarian Assistance through the Japan Platform (JPF) (21projects)  | (2.90)       |  |



| 2014   | Total 983.44<br>(46.13) | Total 181.89<br>(2.03)  |  |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| ·Infrastructure Development Project in Thilawa Area Phase II     |                         | ·The Project for Improving Lashio General Hospital in Shan State  | ·Project for Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Rural Development in Northern part of Shan State [May 14-Apr 19] |
| ·Irrigation Development Project in Western Bago Region           | (148.70)                | ·The Project for National Single Window and Customs Modernization by Introducing Automated Cargo Clearance System         | ·The Project for Curriculum Reform at Primary Level of Basic Education [May 14-Sep 19]                                   |
| ·Yangon-Mandalay Railway Improvement Project Phase I (I)         | (200.00)                | ·The Project for Improvement of Education College   | ·Project for Capacity Development on New CNS/ATM Systems [Sep 14-Aug 18]   |
| ·Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project                 | (236.83)                | ·The Project for Construction of New Thaketa Bridge   | ·The project for capacity building of Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee [Sep 14-Sep 15]                 |
| ·National Power Transmission Network Development Project Phase I | (246.78)                | ·The Project for Electrification of Rural Villages  | ·Project on Health Systems Strengthening [Oct 14-Sep 18]   |
| ·Communication Network Improvement Project                       | (105.00)                | ·The Project for Enhancing Technological Universities in Myanmar  |  |
|  |                         | ·The Project for Improvement of Malaria Control Equipment   |  |
|  |                         | ·The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Mandalay City  |  |
|  |                         | ·The Project for Reduction of Non-Revenue Water in Mayangone Township in Yangon City                                      |  |
|  |                         | ·The Project for Port EDI for Port Modernization  |  |
|  |                         | ·The Programme for Emergency Food Assistance in Ethnic Minority Areas (through WFP)                                       |  |
|  |                         | ·The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Children in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNICEF)                             |  |
|  |                         | ·The Programme for Assistance to Displaced Persons in Ethnic Minority Areas (through UNHCR)                               |  |
|  |                         | ·The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Community in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon (through UN) |  |
|  |                         | ·Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects(12projects)   |  |
|  |                         | ·The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship(4projects)  |  |
|  |                         | ·Grassroots Human Security Projects (38projects)  |  |
|  |                         | ·Emergency Humanitarian Assistance through the Japan Platform (JPF) (12projects)  |  |
| Total  | 7,512.49                | 2,571.38  | 647.17 (602.32)<br>Acceptance of Trainees 8,772<br>Dispatch of Experts 3,066   |

Note: 1. Same as the Chart 1's Note.

Note: 2. The figure for Technical Cooperation shows projects from fiscal year 2012 through April 2014 with the cooperation period in brackets.

### 3. Japan's ODA Disbursements to Myanmar (OECD/DAC)

(Net disbursements, \$million)

| Year  | Loan Aid | Grant Aid         | Technical Cooperation | Total    |
|-------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 2010  | -        | 21.56 (7.45)      | 25.27                 | 46.83    |
| 2011  | -        | 19.70 (7.70)      | 26.81                 | 46.51    |
| 2012  | 0.00     | 54.82 (13.27)     | 37.96                 | 92.78    |
| 2013  | -758.78  | 3,238.45 (48.27)  | 48.65                 | 2,528.32 |
| 2014  | 11.14    | 119.68 (15.44)    | 83.10                 | 213.92   |
| Total | 563.09   | 4,829.37 (129.18) | 618.27                | 6,010.65 |

Note: 1. After 2006, when grants are earmarked for specific recipients, the parts made through international organizations are included under the category of bilateral Grant Aid.

In accordance with the directions of the OECD/DAC, starting in 2011 a wider range of multilateral grants have been categorized as bilateral ODA.

The figures in brackets indicate the amount of multilateral grants within the sum of Grant Aid.

Note: 2. The annual figures for Loan Aid and Grant Aid indicate the sum of funds disbursed within the calendar year from the amount committed with exchange of notes.

The figures under Loan Aid show balances after subtracting repayments from recipients.

Note: 3. Accumulated Loan Aid totals may be minus figures depending on fluctuations in exchange rates.

Note: 4. Technical Cooperation includes projects implemented by relevant ministries and local governments in addition to those administered by JICA.

Note: 5. Totals may not always add up due to rounding.

4. Amount of DAC Countries' and International Organizations' ODA Disbursements to Myanmar  
 DAC Countries, ODA Net

(Gross disbursements, \$million)

| Year | 1                    | 2               | 3                     | 4                   | 5               | Japan    | Total    |
|------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 2009 | United Kingdom 53.14 | Japan 48.28     | United States 35.22   | Norway 18.88        | Australia 17.89 | 48.28    | 240.22   |
| 2010 | Japan 46.83          | Australia 44.40 | United Kingdom 44.17  | United States 31.28 | Norway 21.71    | 46.83    | 254.59   |
| 2011 | United Kingdom 62.21 | Japan 46.51     | Australia 44.43       | United States 29.04 | Norway 19.90    | 46.51    | 283.04   |
| 2012 | Japan 92.78          | Australia 57.73 | United Kingdom 48.08  | United States 33.05 | Norway 22.83    | 92.78    | 347.96   |
| 2013 | Japan 5,331.77       | France 592.26   | United Kingdom 156.18 | United States 81.20 | Denmark 75.96   | 5,331.77 | 6,485.54 |

Source: OECD/DAC

International Organizations, ODA Net

(Gross disbursements, \$million)

| Year | 1                     | 2                     | 3            | 4                     | 5            | Others | Total    |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| 2009 | EU Institutions 76.81 | UNICEF 17.06          | UNDP 8.56    | UNFPA 5.74            | OFID 4.50    | 3.77   | 116.44   |
| 2010 | EU Institutions 55.93 | GFATM 36.96           | UNICEF 18.42 | UNDP 10.29            | OFID 6.18    | 8.85   | 136.63   |
| 2011 | EU Institutions 48.25 | UNICEF 15.37          | UNDP 8.67    | GFATM 7.69            | OFID 6.02    | 19.47  | 105.47   |
| 2012 | GFATM 59.97           | EU Institutions 46.41 | GAVI 21.10   | UNICEF 16.48          | UNDP 11.17   | 10.01  | 165.14   |
| 2013 | ADB Sp. Fund 513.13   | IDA 421.03            | GFATM 79.28  | EU Institutions 71.52 | UNICEF 14.74 | 35.42  | 1,135.12 |

Source: OECD/DAC

5. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning / Cooperation Period

| Project Name / Cooperation Period   |
|---|
| Project for the Integrated Regional Development Plan to Support Ethnic Minorities in the South-East / [Feb 14-Sep 15] |
| Project for Establishment of the Pilot Model for Regional Tourism Development / [Aug 14-Jul 17]                       |

Source: JICA

