



North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum 2023

JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION MODELS

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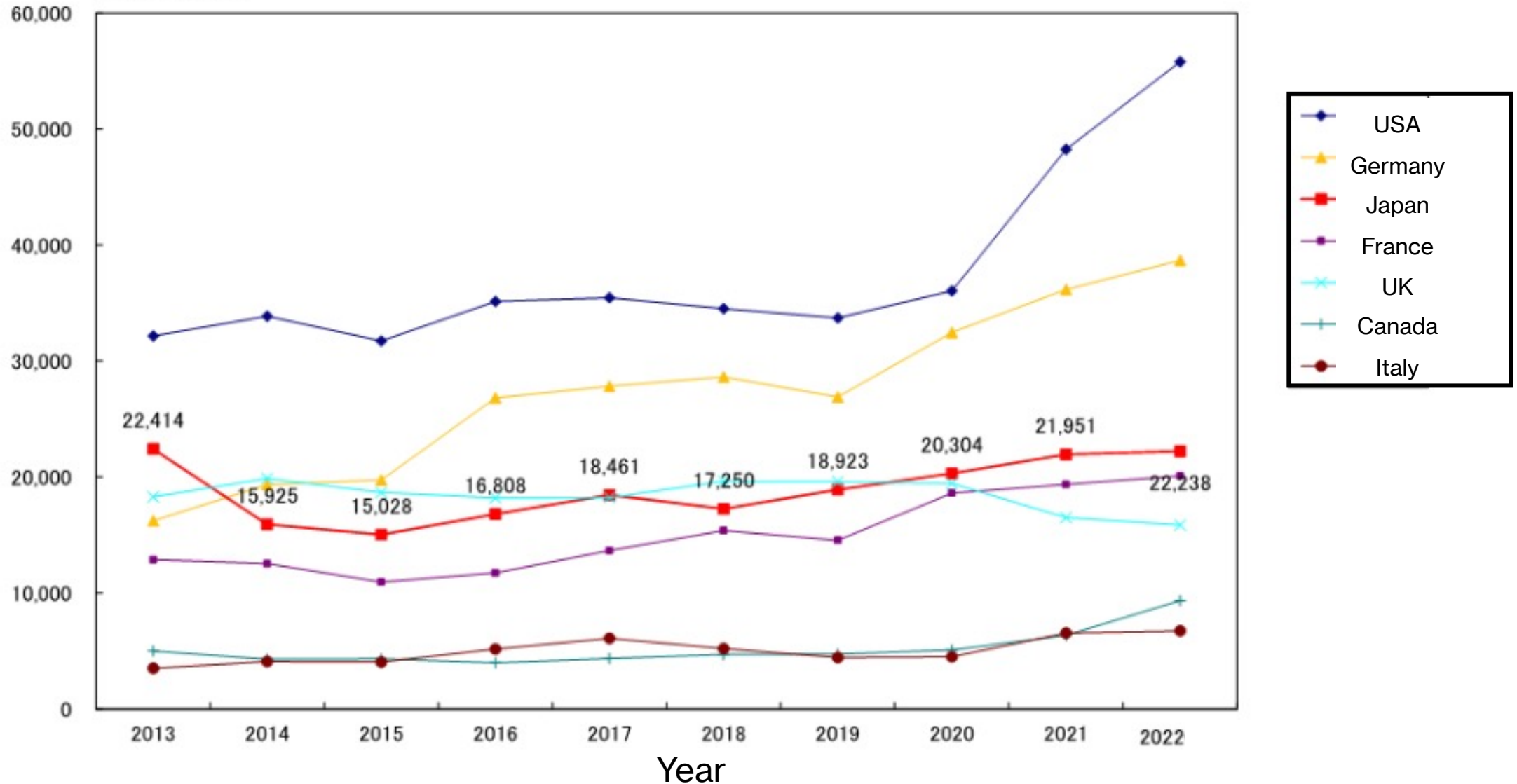
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History of Japan's ODA (Official Development Assistance)

- 1954 Japan joins the Colombo Plan and starts technical cooperation
- 1965 JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) starts
- 1974 JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) is founded
- 1992 The Development Cooperation Charter is established
- 1993 The TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) starts
- 2003 The Development Cooperation Charter is revised
- 2015 The Development Cooperation Charter is revised
- **2023 The Development Cooperation Charter is revised**

Transition of ODA Budget

Million USD



Source: OECD Database (2023)

The Revision of the Development Cooperation Charter (1/2)

- The new version of the Development Cooperation Charter was approved by the Cabinet in June 2023
- Japan reviews the Charter to present new direction for development cooperation in order to make a further effective and strategic use of development cooperation as one of the most important tools of its diplomacy.
- Growing flow of private funds and diverse actors: Further enhanced coordination and mobilization of funds are necessary

The Revision of the Development Cooperation Charter (2/2)

➤ Evolved Implementation

- Co-creation with various actors
 - Enhanced solidarity with diverse actors
- More strategic and proactive cooperation
 - Offer-type cooperation
- Further improvement of the ODA system
 - More flexible, more efficient and more expedited

The Purpose of ODA

- To work together with developing countries to address their development challenges and global issues common to all humankind based on equal partnerships, **and to contribute even more proactively to the formation of a peaceful, stable, and prosperous international community under a free and open international order based on the rule of law.**
- At the same time, while creating an international environment favorable for Japan and the world and maintaining and strengthening foreign relations based on trust, **to contribute to the realization of national interests**, such as securing peace and security for Japan and its people and achieving further prosperity through economic growth.

Basic Policy 1: Contributing to Peace and Prosperity

- Japan will adhere to non-military cooperation and actively contribute to ensuring peace and prosperity of the international community.

Basic Policy 2: Human Security in the New Era

- Japan will continue to position human security as a guiding principle. We will focus on "investment in people" for the dignity and self-reliance of individuals and strengthen solidarity among various actors.

Basic Policy 3: Co-creation of social values through dialogue and cooperation with developing countries

- Japan aims to create social values together with developing countries as equal partners. Such new value and solutions will also be brought back to the Japanese society, leading to the growth of its economy.

Basic Policy 4: Leading the dissemination and implementation of international rules and guidelines based on inclusiveness, transparency, and fairness

- Japan will lead the dissemination and implementation of rules and guidelines for development cooperation, such as inclusiveness, transparency, and fairness