

JAPAN

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

Japan's priority sectors for aid are: reducing poverty through equitable growth; achieving human security; addressing the global agenda; and improving governance.

In determining which countries to support with aid, Japan considers certain factors including: (a) priority in JICA's country assistance papers and cooperation program, (b) contribution to MDGs, (c) strength and opportunity in Japan International Cooperation Agency's (JICA's) portfolio and aid resources.

JICA's rural development programmes, urban development programmes, health programmes, and education programmes sometimes include small WASH components.

Specific Target

Japan has no specific targets for WASH aid.

ASPECTS OF WASH AID

JICA supports numerous hygiene promotion projects including: extending hygiene for rural poor (integrated with sanitation programmes) in Sindh, Pakistan.

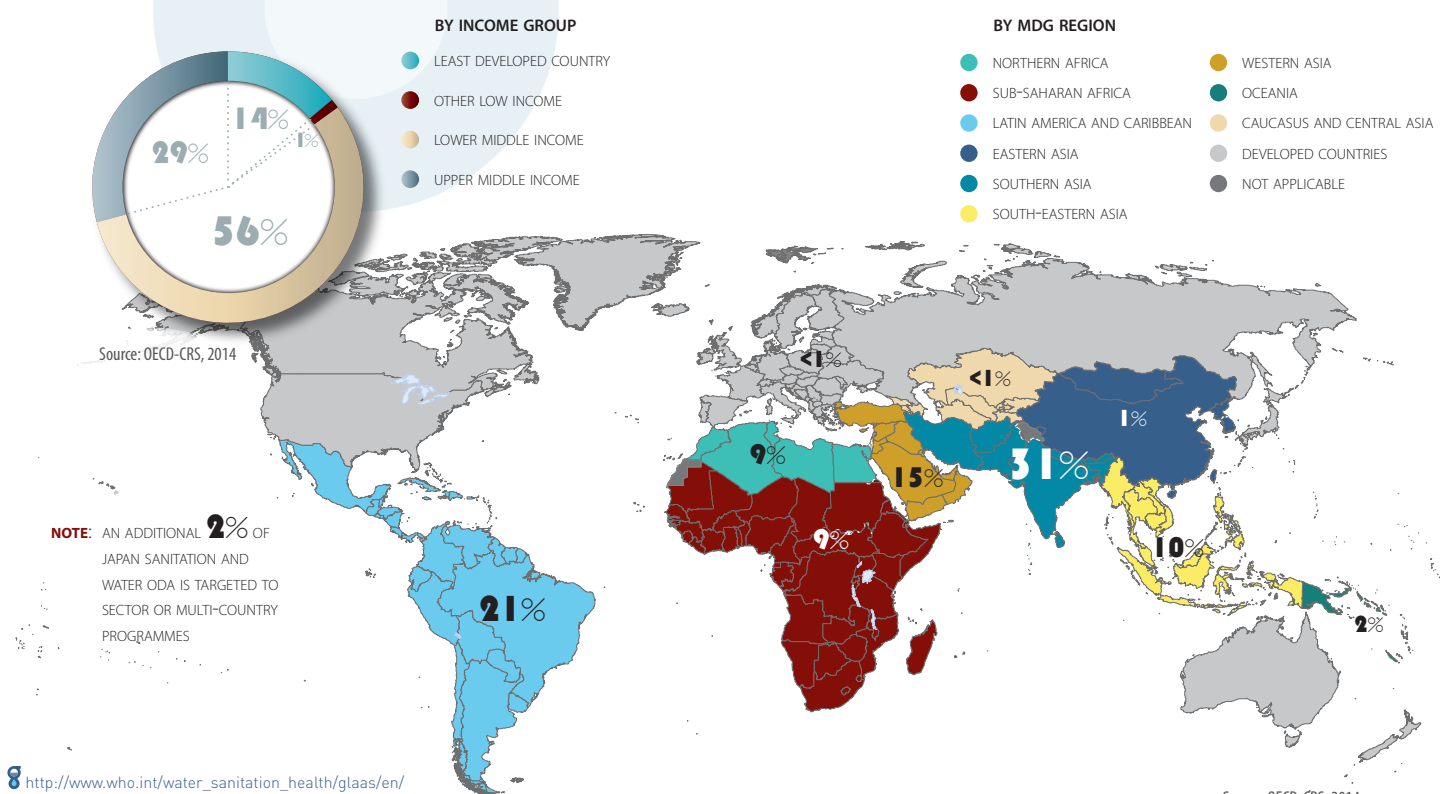
JICA funds many wastewater projects including: Sewage treatment project in Kaolack City, Senegal; Improvement of Planning Capability in Sewerage Sector, Malaysia; and Study on the Strategic Planning for water supply and sewerage sector in Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia.

JICA supports formulation of master plans for water resources management, taking into account impacts of climate change, and capacity development for assessing climate change impacts and preparing adaptation strategies including those in Kenya and Indonesia.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

No information on specific examples of success.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID COMMITMENTS (2010–2012)



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

ODA White Paper 2012 reports the amount of aid to the WASH sectors for the Japanese fiscal year 2011: Grant Aid US\$ 415.74 million; Technical Cooperation US\$ 163.91 million; Loan US\$1,332.22 million.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

Joint assessment of WASH carried out in Myanmar.

PREDICTABILITY

Japan provides substantial budget support to governments (approximately US\$ 165 million) but only very small amounts of this aid is used for WASH projects.

No information available for the number of projects of short, medium or long-term.

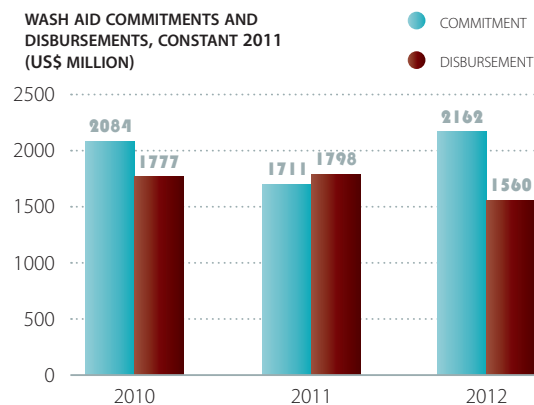
FOCUS ON EQUITY

No information on split between aid for rural and urban populations. Japan defines vulnerable groups as dwellers of informal settlements, refugees, internally displaced people, people living in remote areas and minorities.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

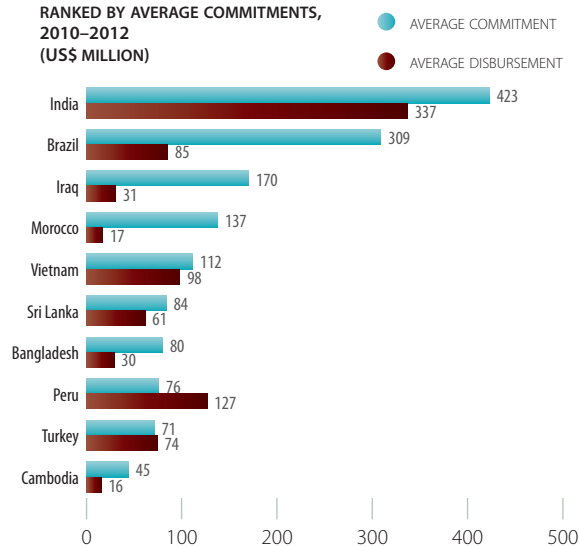
JICA trains staff of executing agencies to understand Japanese systems of aid and provides expertise on procurement processes.

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT 2011 (US\$ MILLION)



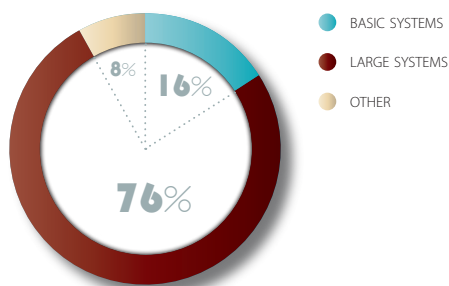
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2010–2012 (US\$ MILLION)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010–2012)

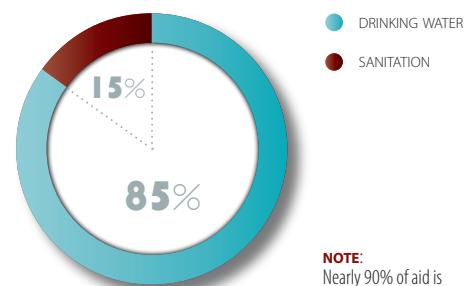


Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NOTE:
Nearly 90% of aid is disaggregated between sanitation and water

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

22% Grants.
78% Loans.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

No information available.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

Japan uses partner countries' procurement systems for all the ODA loan (soft loan) projects. New ODA loan projects in 2013: India, Morocco, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Peru.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Increased focus on water resources management, improvement of water supply in urban areas, improvement of water/energy efficiency, sustainable rural water supply and promotion of improved sanitation.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO) in preparation for the **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High-Level Meeting (HLM)**, April 2014.

Results contained in this 'ESA Highlights' have been compiled by the GLAAS External Support Agency (ESA) Focal Point and the GLAAS Team using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS)¹, estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey, and interviews conducted with ESA representatives at World Water Week in Stockholm, September 2013.

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¹ OECD-CRS (2014) online database available: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

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