



Together Achieving the
Millennium Development
Goals by 2015

Japan's contribution towards the achievement of the MDGs

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Japan's efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs

- Japan considers the MDGs to be an important set of goals that the international community should work together to achieve. Japan has been very active in contributing to the pursuit of the MDGs through effectively implementing ODA both bilaterally and through international organizations, so as to see human security enhanced as Japan has always advocated.
- Despite international efforts, the achievement of the MDGs is threatened by sluggish progress especially in the field of health including maternal health and in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Furthermore, the serious economic crisis has adversely affected progress in lowering the number of people living in extreme poverty and the prevalence of hunger.
- We will continue our reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and our assistance to Africa in accordance with the pledges made at TICAD IV while making all-out efforts for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
— Policy Speech by Prime Minister Kan at the 174th Session of the Diet

Japan's existing commitments

- To **double ODA without debt relief to Africa by 2012 including doubling bilateral grants and provide up to 4 billion USD of loans to Africa over 5 years**
(TICAD IV, May 2008)

Efforts made so far for each of the goals (1/2)

MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Agriculture** . . . Place an emphasis on assistance in the field of agriculture for the achievement of the eradication of poverty and global food security
- Pledged at least 3 billion USD in 2010–2012 for food security including agricultural development and infrastructure (at G8 L' Aquila Summit)
 - Increase food productivity including doubling the rice production in African Countries within next 10 years (committed at TICAD IV)

MDG2: Achieve universal primary education

- Education** . . . Promote a holistic approach striking a good balance between basic education and post-basic education
- "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)" (June 2002)
 - Construct 1,000 schools (around 5,500 classrooms) in Africa (committed at TICAD IV)
 - Enhance abilities of 300,000 teachers including 100,000 in Africa (committed at TICAD IV)

MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Gender** . . . Promote gender mainstreaming in every field and phase of ODA
- "Gender and Development (GAD) Initiative" (March 2005)

Efforts made so far for each of the goals (2/2)

MDG4: Reduce child mortality

MDG5: Improve maternal health

MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Health ■ ■ ■ Lay out Japan's basic principle of comprehensively tackling the issue of infectious disease, maternal and child health and health system strengthening

- Has led the discussion in the international arena on health system strengthening (human resources, information and finances) with a private sector since G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit
- "Health and Development Initiative (HDI)" (5 billion USD, 2005~2009)
- Train 100,000 healthcare human resources in Africa (committed at TICAD IV)
- Contribute 560 million USD to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (starting in 2009)

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Environment/Water and Sanitation ■ ■ ■ Implement comprehensive assistance, tapping into Japan's extensive experiences, expertise and technologies

- "Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI)" (March 2006)
- a financial mechanism which enables the money supply of approximately 10 billion USD for developing countries working to contribute to climate stability
- Improve drinking water facilities to provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people (committed at TICAD IV)
- Capacity building of 5,000 human resources in the field (committed at TICAD IV)