

Koizumi Initiative
(Concrete Actions of Japanese Government to be taken for
Sustainable Development - Towards Global Sharing)

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1. Basic Concept

- In order to realize sustainable development, simultaneous achievement of development and environmental protection is indispensable.
- All governments, organizations and stakeholders should share their understanding, strategies, responsibility, experiences, and information.
⇒ "Global Sharing" (Equal Partnership)
It is important to pursue concrete action in order to implement the existing agreements based on Doha, Monterrey, etc. towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- Japan will implement the following concrete measures in order to assist the self-help efforts of developing countries (ownership), while seeking to expand partnership within the international community.

2. Important Areas and Concrete Measures

- Japan's Own Initiative (New)
- Japan's Own Initiative (Continued)
- ☆ Initiatives based on partnership (New)

1) People and Hope (Human Resources Development)

- In order to realize sustainable development, it is indispensable that the ordinary people of the world are motivated with hope to make full use of their ability under good governance.
- To that end, human resources development (in the fields of education, health and gender) is an area of the greatest importance. In other words, investing in people and sharing knowledge and technology are the keys to sustainable development.

a) Investing in People: "Human resources development is the basis of nation building"

- Education

- Propose "the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development"
- Provide assistance totaling more than ¥250 billion (approx. \$2 billion) over the next five years for education in low income countries. Promote "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)" (assistance for girl's education, for teacher training, and for science and mathematics education, etc.)

- Health

- Reinforce efforts to combat infectious and parasitic diseases with the target of allocating a total of \$3 billion over a five-year period beginning in FY2000 (Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative)

b) Knowledge

- Share Japan's experiences on tragic pollution and its recovery therefrom as well as its successful experience of cooperation with other Asian countries, with Africa and other regions
- ☆ Promote the Initiative for Development in East Asia (IDEA) and share East Asia's successful experience of development with other countries and regions

c) Science & Technology: As a Breakthrough for Sustainable Development

- ☆ Promote Global Environment Monitoring through the Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS) Partnership and Global Mapping
- ☆ Implement environmental science & technology cooperation

2) Ownership and Solidarity - Development -

- Mobilization of various resources (Solidarity) is essential in order for developing countries to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction through self-driven economic growth (Ownership).

a) Trade & Foreign Investment: Promote trade and private investment to realize sustainable development. (Japan's imports from developing

countries amount to about \$150 billion per year.)

- Expand support for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building by JICA and other bodies

(Hold Japan-WTO Joint Seminars in Geneva. Expand Japan's initiative, announced at UNCTAD X, to provide 2,500 persons from developing countries with trade-related capacity building training in the five-year period from FY2000, to cover 4,500 persons for the same period (2,000 persons added). (including capacity building by AOTS))

- Work towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries' products

(Immediately examine to expand coverage under duty-free and quota-free treatment for LDC's products by the revisions of tariff-related laws for the next fiscal year which begins on 1 April 2003.)

- Make efforts toward establishing multilateral investment rules

(Establishing multilateral investment rules is crucial for creating an international environment in which investment in developing countries can increase. Japan will take a leading role in establishing such rules.)

- Encourage African countries to participate in multilateral trading systems (WTO)

(Welcome the announcement of the intention of African countries to promote the regional integration through the African Union (AU), support such integration by such means as capacity building support, and encourage Africa's further participation in multilateral trading systems (WTO).)

b) Energy: Promote efficient and environment-friendly use of limited energy resources, which forms the very basis of economic activities.

- Host the 8th International Energy Forum in Osaka towards the end of September (to promote dialogue between energy-producing and consuming countries)

☆ Propose and promote the Energy Literacy Initiative

c) Agriculture and Food: Contribute to improving food security through Green Technology Innovation

- Promote the development and dissemination of NERICA (New Rice for Africa)
- Extend approx. \$30 million grant aid to tackle the food crisis in the southern Africa

d) Development Assistance: Over the past ten years, Japan, as the largest donor country, has provided approximately \$120 billion - one fifth of

the total ODA contributions of all DAC countries. Japan has extended \$4.8 billion - one fourth of the G8 contributions to the enhanced HIPC initiative. Japan continues to play a positive role as a leading donor, while ensuring effective and efficient implementation of ODA. (It is worth noting that East and Southeast Asian countries, which were poorer than African countries in the 1960's, have experienced rapid growth since then.)

- e) Africa: "There will be no stability and prosperity in the world in the 21st century, unless the problems of Africa are resolved." Support NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) as a clear indication of Africa's Ownership.

- Steadily implement "Solidarity between Japan and Africa - Concrete Actions" -and endeavor to follow up the "G8 Africa Action Plan"
- Further strengthen support for Africa through TICAD III

3) Today's Complacency, Tomorrow's Plight - Environment -

- The 21st century will be a time of apocalypse unless the issues of global environmental degradation, which are serious threats to the continued existence of humankind, are tackled now.

- a) Environment-related Assistance for Developing Countries: In addressing environmental issues, further enhance environmental cooperations, mainly through ODA, including capacity building in the field of environment.

- Establish and announce "Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD)"
- Implement environment-related human resources development for 5,000 persons in the five-year period beginning in FY 2002
- Host "the 2005 World Exposition, Aichi, Japan", which has as its theme "Nature's Wisdom"

- b) Climate Change: For effective action against global warming, it is important to seek a set of common rules for the future by which all countries, including developing countries, will abide.

- Take a leading role for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol (Japan became a party to the Kyoto Protocol on 4 June 2002.)
- ☆ Aid capacity building in human resources and sharing of information to promote Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- c) Forest: Promote sustainable forest management, including tackling illegal logging, in recognition of the many benefits of forests (e.g. preservation of ecology, prevention of global warming, conservation of water, provision of forest products)

- ☆ Propose and promote Asia Forest Partnership (AFP)
 - ☆ Cooperate on forest conservation and other activities in the Congo Basin area
- d) Biodiversity: Contribute to full enjoyment of gifts from natural environment through protection of living organisms in danger of extinction as well as conservation of "hotspots" in various regions.
- ☆ Intensify the initiative towards conservation of "hotspots"
 - Work towards early ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- e) Water: Progressively work on the issue of water resources from various viewpoints such as drinking water, public health, agriculture, economic activities, natural environment protection and disaster prevention.
- Assist in creating safe and stable water supply and development of hygienic facilities
(Japan which has provided safe and stable supply of drinking water and access to hygienic sewage for more than 40 million people in the past five years, continues such efforts. Moreover, promote model projects exploiting water resources, including ground water supplies, and promote the transfer of technology to neighboring countries.)
 - Strengthen co-operation with NGOs and Women
(Support the capacity building for appropriate water resource management (management in cooperation with NGOs, establishment of the management systems by local people, promotion of technical cooperation taking women's role into considerations, etc.)
 - Convene "the Third World Water Forum" and its International Ministerial Conference in March 2003
- f) Environment-related Treaties
- Take a leading role for the early entry into force of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 - Work toward early ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade