Japanese perspective on “Security Development nexus” in Central Asia and the role of Russia’s development Assistance

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Purpose

Based on the presentations by Russian colleagues,

• To assess the **commonality** and **complementarity** of development assistance by Russia and Japan in dealing with development and security challenges in Central Asia;

• And thus to facilitate mutual **understanding and cooperation** among North East Asian donors.
Four Consensuses

• Central Asia is a pivotal region for the sustainable peace and development in Eurasian space, but still remains to be “terrae incognitae”.

• Central Asia faces tremendous developmental and security challenges.

• Russia is the key player in Central Asia for historic and geographical reasons.

• There is huge potential for cooperation among NEA donors.
Russia as a unique donor

Geographic reasons

- Truly Eurasian country straddling between Europe and Asia
- Interface with Islamic world
- Itself a tremendously multi-ethnic state

Historical reasons

- One of the oldest and most experienced donor since the 1950s (the Soviet Union)
- Vicissitude from donor to recipient (in the 1990s) and again to donor
- Strong historical ties with Central Asian countries.
Russia as a unique donor
(unique positioning in donor community)

DAC Donors

Emerging Donors

South-South Cooperation Group
Commonality of NEA donors as a basis for cooperation?
Japan’s basic ODA policy

• Achieving Human security is a ultimate goal.
• Poverty eradication through “quality growth (inclusive, resilient, and sustainable growth)” is the most basic development agenda.
• Encouragement of self-reliant development and respect for ownership of the recipient countries are the most basic norms.

(Development Cooperation Charter, 2015)
Japan’s ODA policy on “security & development nexus”

- Peace, stability and security are prerequisites for development.
- No nation can secure peace and prosperity by itself.
- 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, promotion of conflict termination to emergency humanitarian assistance and assistance for recovery, reconstruction, and development in the post-conflict stage.

(Development Cooperation Charter, 2015)
Japanese ODA policy toward Central Asia

• “Japan will support nation-building and regional cooperation for the long-term stability and sustainable development of the region and its neighboring regions.” (Development Cooperation Charter, 2015)

• “Supporting the open, stable, autonomous development of Central Asia to contribute to regional and international peace and stability is the goal of Japan’s ODA.”
Japanese ODA policy toward Central Asia (priorities)

1. Job creation and diversification of industry
2. Enhancing interconnection within and outside the region
3. Improving obsolete infrastructures
4. Promoting good governance and institutions
5. Disaster risk management
6. Facilitating cooperation among countries in CA region
JICA’s capacity development project for Kazakhstan’s ODA agency

• Kazakhstan has launched development assistance program to facilitate regional peace, stability, and development.
• It extend aid to Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyz.
• JICA provided capacity development assistance to Kazakhstan’s ODA agency, in cooperation with UNDP.
Commonality and complementarity between Russia and Japan

Commonality
- Emphasis on poverty eradication and good governance
- Respect for ownership and self-reliance (no preach)
- Awareness of the “security-development nexus” in CA

Complementarity
- Russia’s rich experience and knowledge on CA region
- Russia’s “direct path (security assistance)” toward security issue and Japan’s “indirect path (holistic approach of development aid)”

Japan-UNODC-Russia partnership in CA and Afghanistan is the good example for cooperation.
Reason for commonality:
Same historical experience

- “Unfortunately, Japan received foreign aid after the defeat in the War, and we still remember that we had bitter feeling about imposed conditionalities and preach by the donors (Mr. Miyazawa, Former PM of Japan in 1968).”

- “(in providing aid,) we are neither trying to lecture our partners on how they should build their lives, nor impose political models and values. (Mr. Lavrov, Foreign Minister of Russia at the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in 2015)”
В Россию можно только верить
(All you can do is believe in Russia)

Умом Россию не понять,
Аршином общим не измерить:
У ней особенная стать —
В Россию можно только верить.

Фёдор Иванович Тютчев

• Russia cannot be understood with the mind, or measured by an ordinary yardstick: She has a special status— All you can do is believe in Russia.

Fyodor Ivanovich Tyutchev
Lastly,

• Our body of knowledge on each other is still very much limited.

• Only through steady accumulation of efforts to know each other, we can build a solid basis for mutual understanding and cooperation, and thus to be able to “believe in” each other.
Thank you for your kind attention.