

North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum 2017
**Development cooperation in SDG implementation for a more secure
and prosperous world**

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

28 September 2017
Moscow, Russia
Hiroaki SHIGA
JICA Research Institute

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

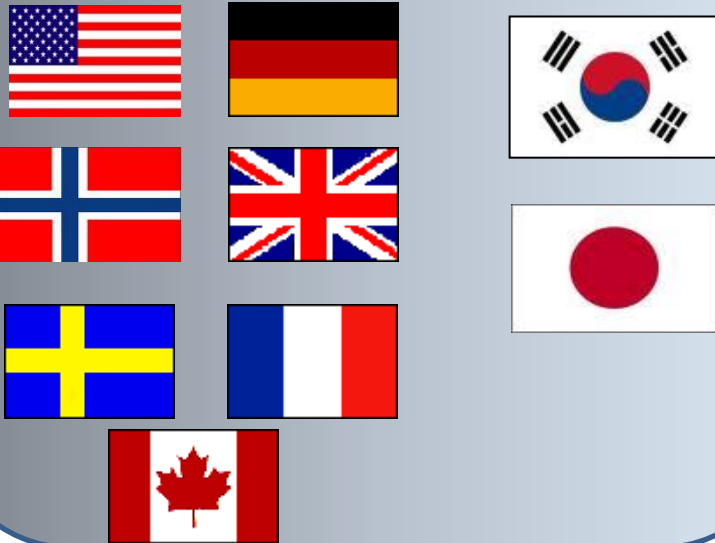
- Truly **Eurasian** country straddling between Europe and Asia
- Interface with **Islamic world**
- Itself a tremendously **multi-ethnic** state

■ 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?

DAC Donors



Emerging Donors



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.

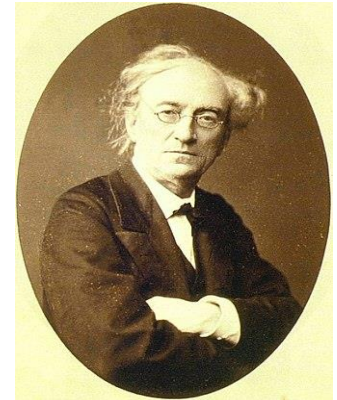
Reason for commonality: Same historical experience



- “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.