

North-East Asia Development Cooperation Forum 2017
Development cooperation in SDG implementation for a more
secure and prosperous world
Session 3: North-East Asia Partnership for Implementing SDGS

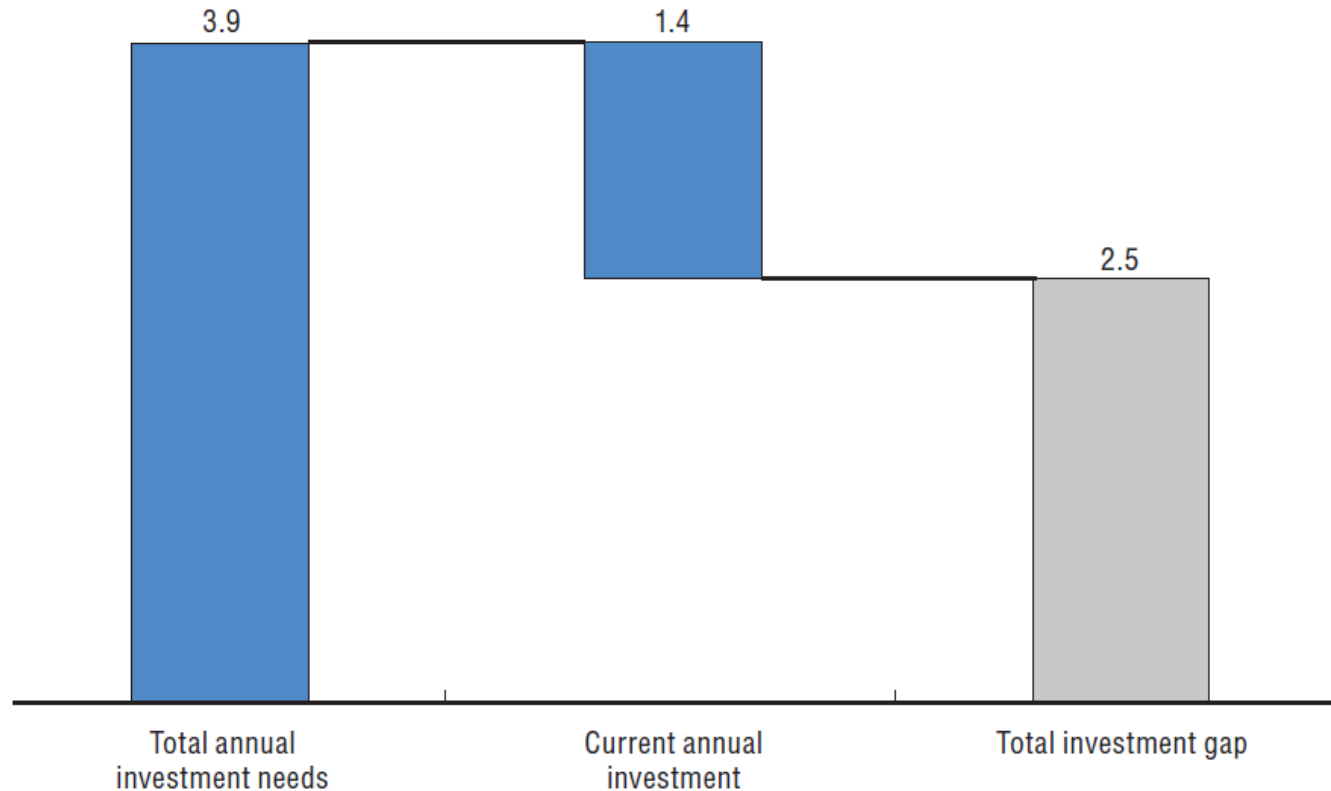
North-East Asian Development Finance toward Achieving SDGs

28 September 2017
Moscow, Russia

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“From Billions to Trillions”

Figure 3.1. **Estimated investment gap in key SDG sectors, 2015-30**
Trillions of USD, annual average



Source: UNCTAD (2014), *World Investment Report 2014: Investing in the SDGs: An Action Plan*, United Nations Conference on Trade and Investment, Geneva, http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2014_en.pdf.

“Year One of Implementing the SDGs in the Republic of Korea” (2016)

2016

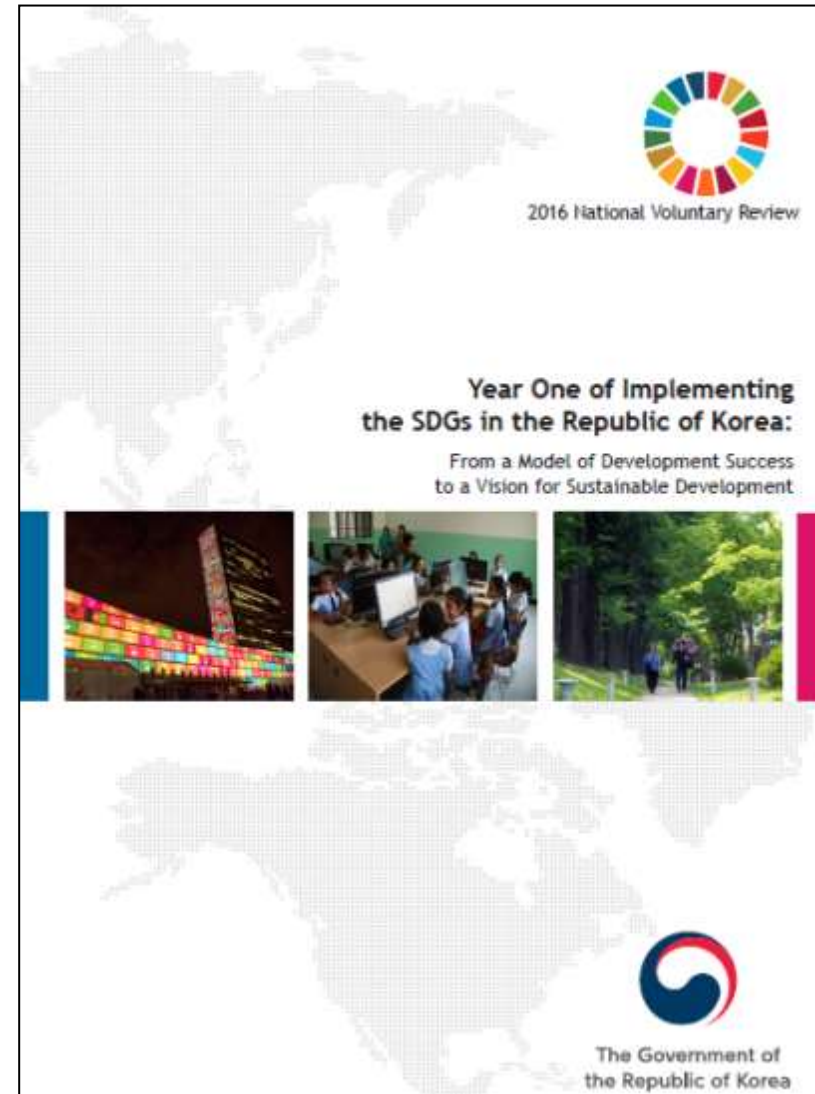
Jan: “The Third Basic Plan for Sustainable Development 2016-2035”:
⇒ Translating the SDGs into Korea’s national policies and plans.

Jun: “International Forum on Urban Policy for the SDGs” was held by the Seoul Metropolitan government

Jun: “Korean Civil Society Network for SDGs” was established.

Jul: 2016 Voluntary National Reviews at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF)

Jul: “Korea National Assembly UN SDGs Forum” was launched as an official legislative research organization of the Korea National Assembly.

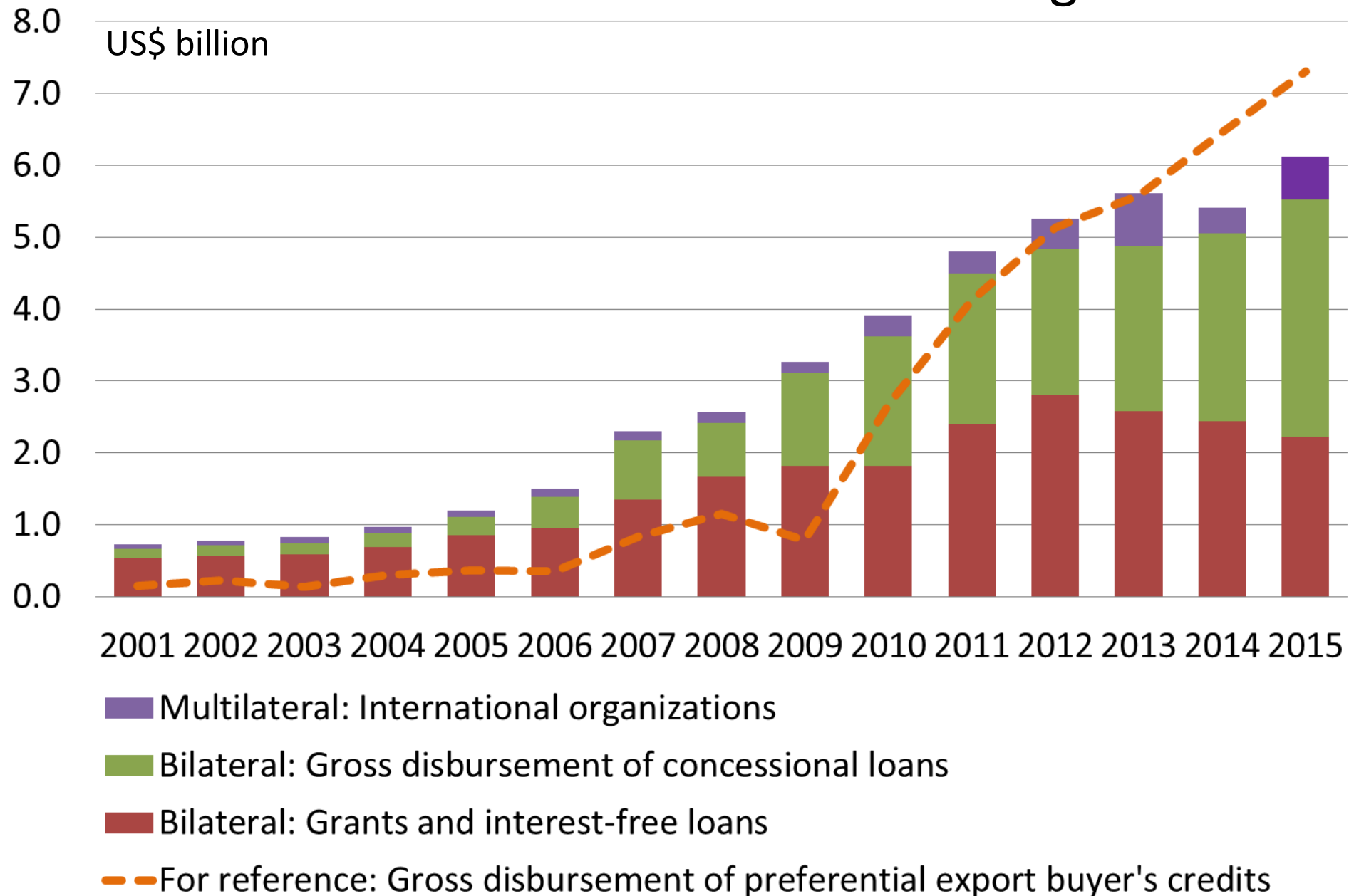


Russia's Engagement with SDGs

- Russia welcomes the adoption of the new 2030 Agenda for Development.
- Poverty eradication is the key objective of Russia's state policy in the area of international development assistance. Debt relief is an effective tool in this regard. **Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, Russia has written off over US\$ 20 billion of the principal debt owed by African countries alone.** Russia also contributes to reducing the debt burden of the poorest countries beyond HIPC through debt-for-aid swaps.
- Russia has been funding and implementing aid projects on education, healthcare, energy, food security and infrastructure. **The overall ODA surpassed US\$ 875 million.**

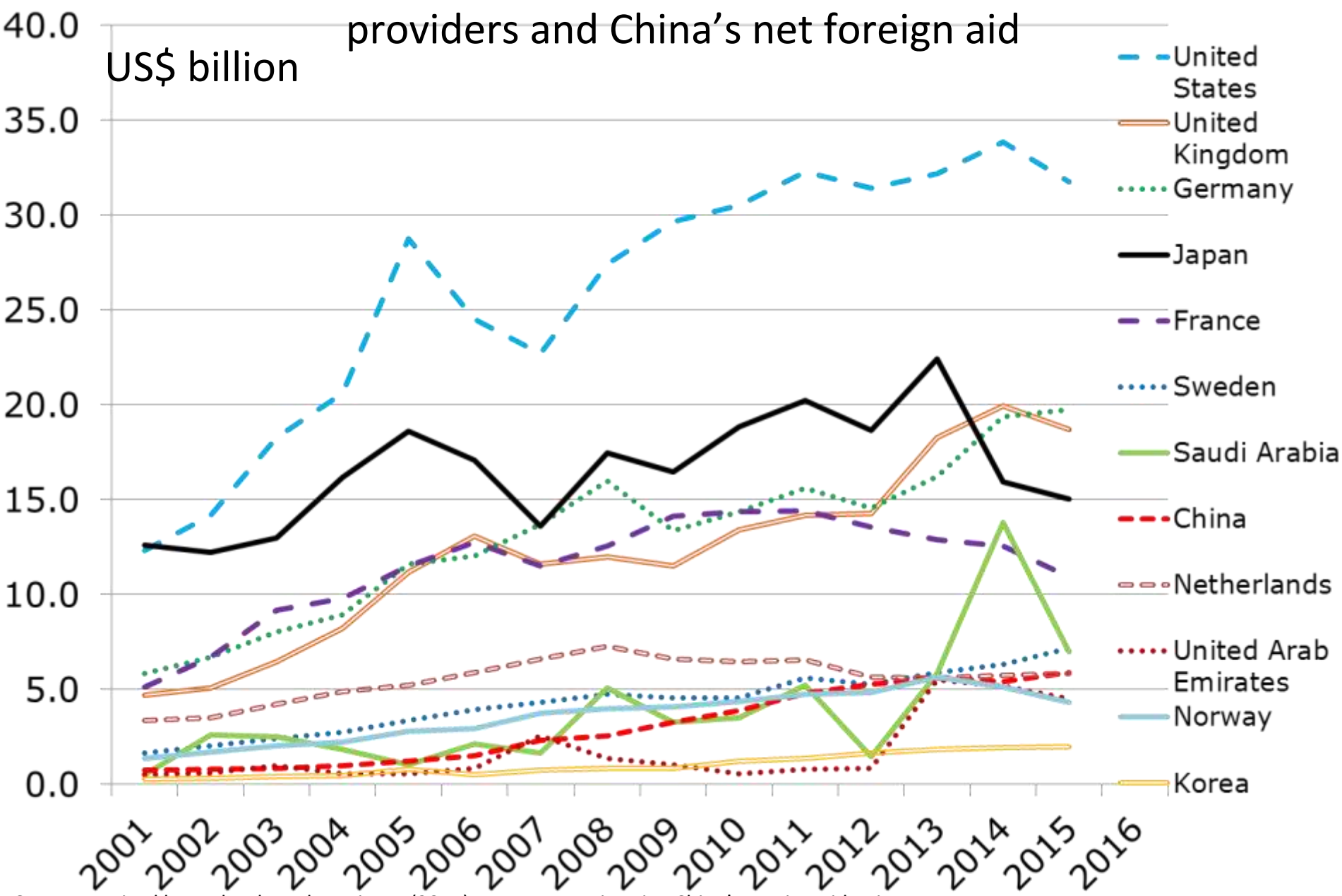
(Source: Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Lavrov on Sept 27, 2015.)

Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid



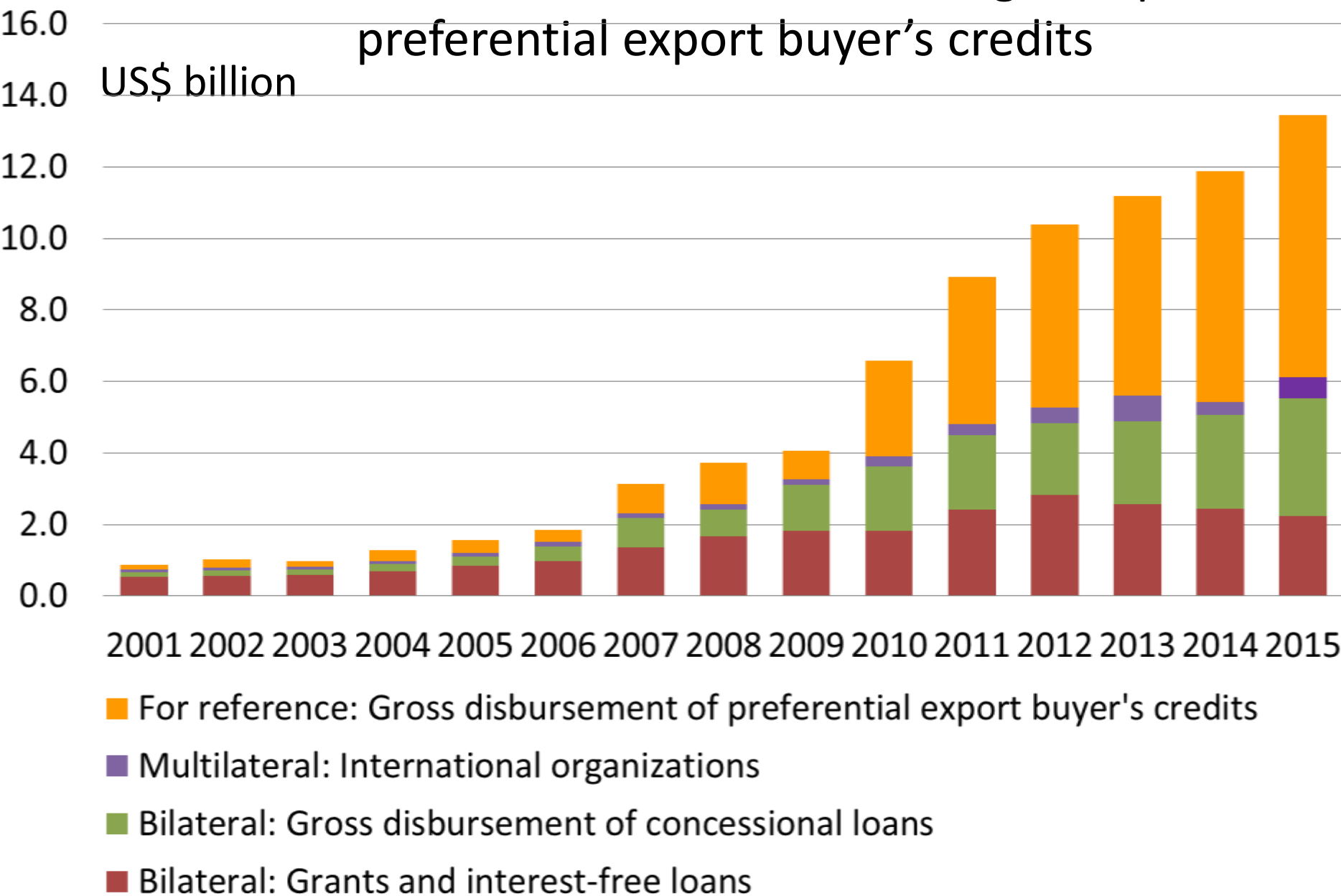
Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html

Comparison of gross ODA flows of DAC member countries and emerging providers and China's net foreign aid



Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid plus preferential export buyer's credits

US\$ billion



Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html

Source: Kitano (2017)

Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid plus preferential export buyer's credits plus other loans

US\$ billion



■ For reference: China Development Bank's Foreign currency loans*

■ For reference: China Eximbank's export credits*

■ For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential export buyer's credits

■ Multilateral: International organizations

■ Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans

■ Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans

Note: * Part of these loans might be used for projects of developed countries.

Source: Revised by author based on Kitano (2017) A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data:

2015 Preliminary Figures. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/20170526_01.html

Source: Kitano (2017)

China released national plan for implementation of UN sustainable development agenda in Sept. 2016

Table of Contents Preamble

I. Achievements and Experience in China's Implementation of the MDGs

1. Major Achievements 2. Development Experience

II. Opportunities and Challenges in China's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

III. Guiding Thoughts and General Principles for China's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda 1. Guiding Thoughts 2. General Principles

IV. Overall Approaches for China's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Synergy of Strategies “Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan contained a commitment to the “active implementation of the 2030 Agenda””

“bringing the development objectives of local governments in line with the 2030 Agenda” “advancing the “Belt and Road” Initiative in a way that will facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in countries along the two routes”

2. Institutional Guarantee 3. Social Mobilization 4. Resource Input 5. Risk Management 6. International Cooperation 7. Oversight and Review

V. Implementation Plan for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Japan's efforts to address the SDGs

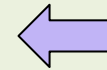
1. Japan's SDGs promotion HQ launched in May 2016
 - Discussions at SDGs promotion roundtable meetings
 - Inputs from civil society through public comments

2. SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles

approved in Dec 2016

✓ Measures for domestic issues

✓ **Measures for international cooperation**



3. presented Japan's measures at Voluntary National Reviews of the UN HLPF in July 2017

Japan's SDGs guiding principles and specific measures are posted on the prime minister's cabinet homepage; <http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/sdgs/>

Three pillar of JICA's cooperation toward achieving the SDGs

1

JICA will realize “**human security**” and “**quality growth**” to contribute to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. The SDGs accelerates and promotes this cooperation philosophy so that JICA will proactively contribute to achieving the goals with leadership.

2

JICA will play a pivotal role in achieving **10 goals** of the SDGs making use of its own experience in Japan's socio-economic development as well as in international development cooperation.

3

JICA will work to secure impact of cooperation on the SDGs through utilizing Japan's own knowledge, introducing **innovations** and collaborating with local and international partners in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

JICA's Strategy for SDGs





Quality Infrastructure: Japanese ODA Loans Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (India) “Safe, Timely, Comfortable” Service Delivery



Women-only train car



Wheelchair users



North-East Asian Development Finance toward Achieving SDGs

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation



Source: <http://www.carecprogram.org/index.php?page=carec-corridors>



■ SNAPSHOT: Transport Sector (Tajikistan)



■ **Project Name:** Project for Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube-Dusti Road (Phase 1 and Phase 2)

■ **Period:** 2008/11 – 2011/11 (Phase – 1), 2011/12 – 2013/08 (Phase 2)

■ **Summary:**

(Purpose) To rehabilitate 59.9 km of roads from Kurgantube to Dusti.

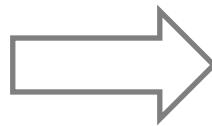
(Activity) Conduct reconstruction works in 59.9 km of roads from Kurgantube to Dusti

(Outcomes)

- Improved travelling performance and smooth traffic.
- Increased traffic speed from 30 km/h to 70 km/h.
- Reduced transportation cost and time for movement of agricultural products.
- Increased number of cargos coming from/going to Afghanistan as well as to other countries like Pakistan.



Before the Project
(30-42 km point)



After the Project
(30-42 km point)

Japan International Cooperation Agency



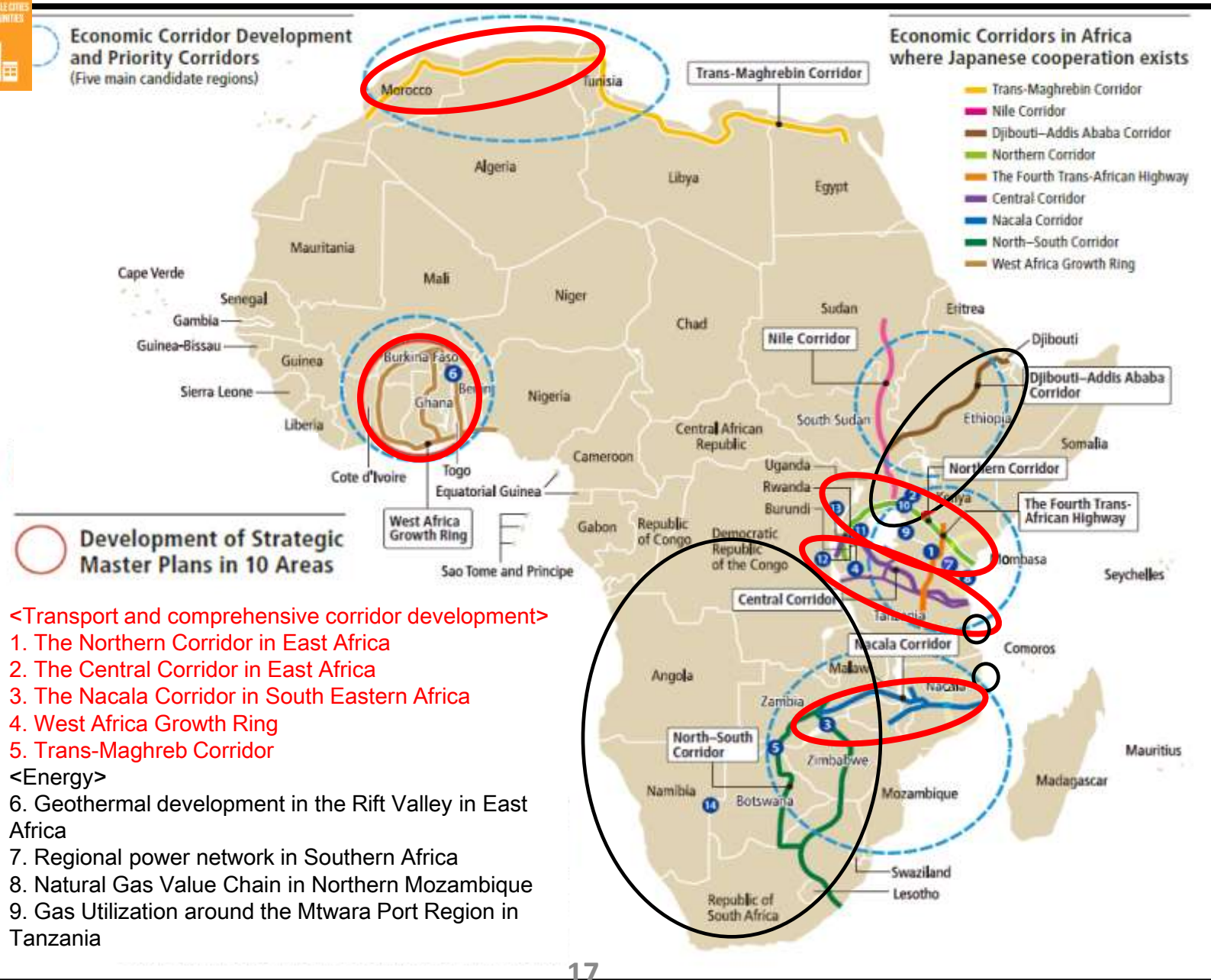
CAREC Corridor 5



CAREC Corridor 6

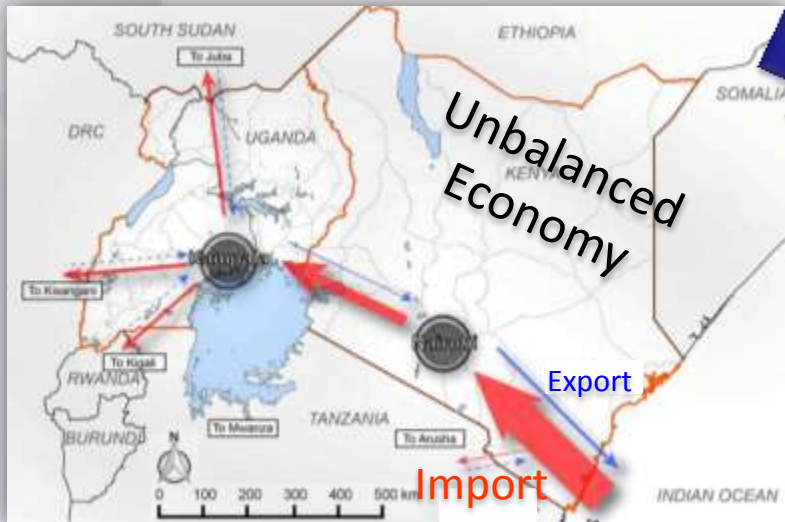


Economic Corridor Development and Strategic M/Ps



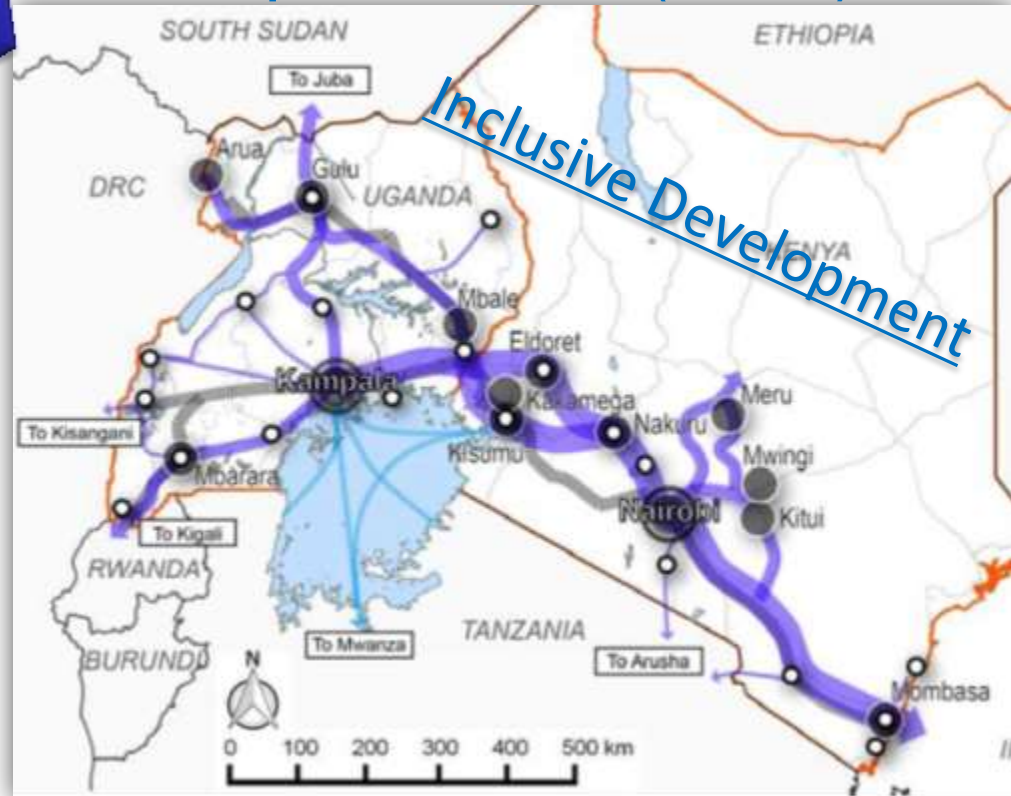
Northern Economic Corridor Development M/P Project

Current Constraints

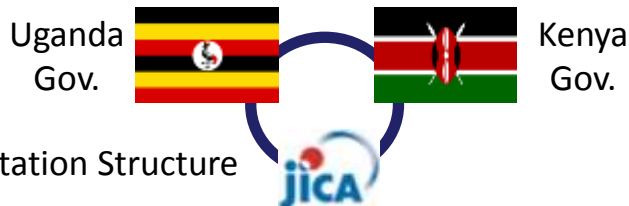


- Import : 9, Export : 1
- Overconcentration in the Capitals
- Inefficient Logistics, High cost
ex.) Mombasa -> Kampala
8.3days, 3,600USD/container

Development Plan(2030)



- Efficient Logistics 6.7days, 2,700USD/container
- Promote Growth Poles: Agri., Industry, etc.
- Increase Inter-regional Trade



8
RECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

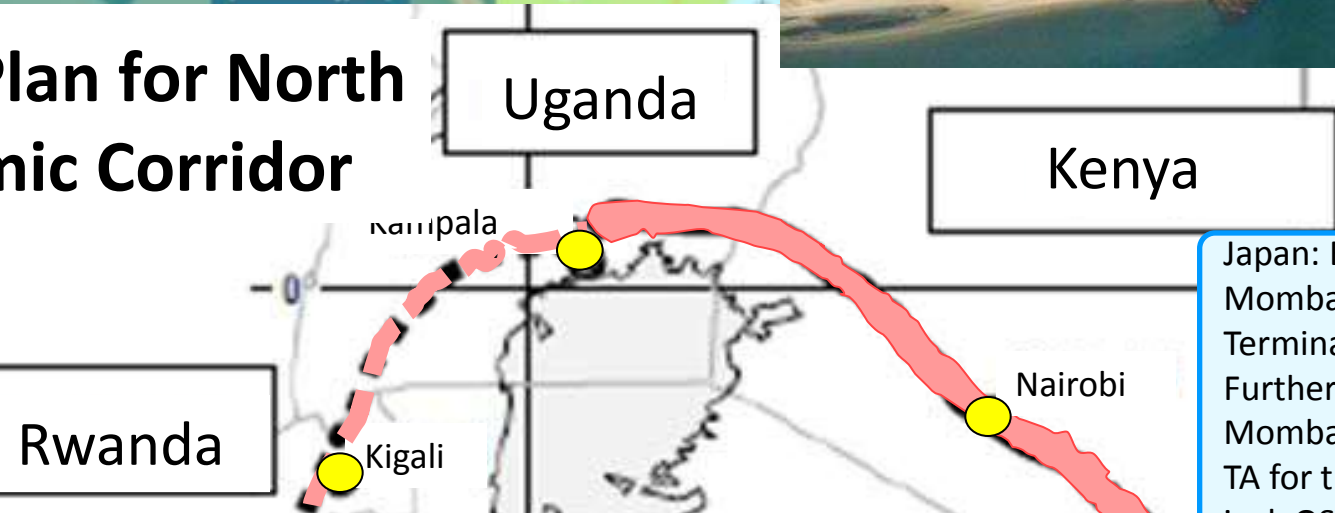
10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

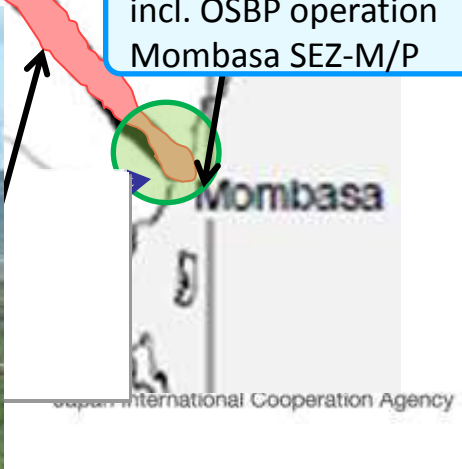


Master Plan for North Economic Corridor



Japan: Expansion of the Mombasa Container Terminal (1M TEU/y)
Further expansion of the Mombasa terminal TA for trade facilitation incl. OSBP operation
Mombasa SEZ-M/P

China: Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway project financed by China Exim Bank





JICA's approach to Public Financial Management (PFM) for domestic resource mobilization

JICA's programs in PFM reforms

(examples)

Tax Administration
- Cambodia,
Vietnam, Mongolia,
Indonesia, Tanzania
others

**Performance
Based Budgeting**
- Indonesia

**Public Asset
Management**
- Ghana

**Public Investment
Management**
- Lao, Malawi

Internal Audit
- Mongolia, Tanzania

Local Finance
- South Africa

**Public Debt
Management**
- Bhutan, Philippines



Thank you.

For further details, please visit our website:

<https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/index.html>

