

Japan
National Report
based on
the United Nations Convention
to Combat Desertification
in those Countries Experiencing
Serious Drought and/or Desertification,
Particularly in Africa
(UNCCD)

April 2002

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Note:

Some measures to prevent desertification were non-regional or conducted in regions other than Africa, but they are included under II .Africa. Contributions through international organizations, because in the 1999 and 2000 country reports, they were listed after Overview and Bilateral cooperation and other activities. These contributions were also listed under Asia in the 2000 country report, which was made on Asia and Central and South America regions.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Placement of the report

It is stipulated in Article 26 of the UNCCD that each party is to submit a report on measures taken to implement the Convention. Article 22 stipulates that the Conference of the Parties is to review such reports. Based on Decision 11 of the first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP1), reports from affected African country parties and affected country parties of other regions were reviewed at the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) and the Fourth Session (COP4), respectively. Furthermore, from March to April 2001, an Ad Hoc Working Group was met to complete those reviews. The same Decision called for developed country parties to report, at each session of the COP, on the assistance they had provided or were providing to affected developing country Parties that were reporting for that session. It states that the developed country parties' reports should contain information on the "consultative processes and partnership arrangements in which they are involved" and the "measures taken to support the preparation and implementation of action programmes at all levels, including information on the financial resources they have provided, or are providing, both bilaterally and multilaterally".

This Japan's National Report is being submitted prior to the first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), scheduled to be held in Bonn in November, 2002. It gives many examples of Japan's efforts, over the period from 1996, when the UNCCD entered into force, to the end of fiscal 2001 (fiscal 2000 for bilateral ODAs), to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in Africa and other regions, particularly Asia and Latin America/Caribbean. Because it is difficult to exhaustively document all relevant activities, the Report contains only illustrative cases. It is an update of the reports that Japan submitted in August 1999 prior to COP3 and in June 2000 prior to COP4 on its activities in Africa and other regions.

2. Efforts by both the international community and Japan regarding desertification

The international community has carried out a variety of activities for environmental conservation including holding the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm in June 1972, which adopted the 'Declaration of the UN Conference on Human Environment'. In recent years, along with the expansion in the scope, scale, and types of human activities, various global environment issues have emerged, which are recognized as potential threats to human beings. International cooperation is essential in this regard, because the issue of desertification is related to the sustainable development of various developing countries. Since deterioration of the global environment will substantially affect the world's population, this problem cannot be effectively dealt with by a single nation. Japan regards global environmental issues, including combating desertification, as one of the most important areas in which the country should make an international contribution.

The United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, was the consummation gathering for related international efforts made up to that time. The outcome of the UNCED, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and "Agenda 21," detailed of the comprehensive efforts related to global environmental issues. Chapter 12 of "Agenda 21," entitled "Managing Fragile Ecosystems: Combating Desertification and Drought," sets forth a specific action program to tackle desertification. At UNCED, basic agreement was reached on the establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee to draw up a convention to combat desertification. Japan positively participated in the drafting process and made efforts to formulate a consensus.

This convention was adopted at the fifth session of the negotiating committee in June 1994 and was signed by 86 countries, including Japan, in October of the same year. The Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) entered into force in December 1996, and Japan became a party in December 1998. At COP2 in December 1998, Japan expressed its determination to continue its cooperation in the field of combating desertification as the largest donor country to the UNCCD.

At the 1997 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Environment and Development (UNGASS), then Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto announced Japan's comprehensive environmental Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy entitled the "The Initiatives for Sustainable Development toward the 21st Century (ISD)." The philosophy of ISD was Human Security, Ownership, and Sustainable Development. Human Security stresses the importance of addressing environmental degradation, which threatens human existence and constitutes a security issue in a broad sense. Ownership points out the need for important for developing countries to assume the primary responsibility for environmental issues, with supporting countries providing assistance for such efforts. The objective of assistance should be to realize 'Sustainable Development', taking into account the differing economic and social situation of each developing country. Japan's environmental ODA in fiscal 2000 amounted to ¥525 billion (about US\$4.3 billion) (on a commitment basis), accounting for 31.8% of the total ODA committed by Japan that year.

Japan has taken various steps to put the ISD into action. The Program of Action of the ISD includes "Air Pollution (Acid Rain), Water Pollution, and Waste Disposal," "Global Warming (the Kyoto Initiative)," "Nature Conservation," "Water Issues," and "Development of Public and Government Awareness". One of the key points of the Program of Action is 'Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management and Strengthening of Cooperation against Desertification'. Specific examples of the activities include the Reforestation and Extension Project in Thailand and the Social Forestry Extension Model Development Project for Semi-Arid Areas in Kenya.

In addition to such bilateral ODA projects, Japan has been making financial contributions to relevant international organizations to support the fight against desertification. Furthermore, various study and research activities on desertification are being conducted by Japanese institutions. Activities of many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) both in Japan and overseas have been supported by various sources.

3. Japan's various efforts under the UNCCD

Here is a summary of Japan's implementations of the UNCCD:

(1) Legislative and institutional frameworks or arrangements

Japan had been actively making contributions to UNCCD even before it officially became a party to the Convention in December 1998. During the intergovernmental negotiations for UNCCD, Japan served as a bureau member and chaired the Second Working Group, positively participating in the drafting process

(2) Contribution through the UNCCD Secretariat

From 1993 to 1998, prior to concluding the Convention, Japan had contributed a total of almost US\$5 million to the Trust Fund and the Special Voluntary Fund established by General Assembly Resolution 47/188.

Japan had been making substantial contributions to the implementation of the Convention with financial and technological support, organizing meetings, etc. even before officially becoming a party in December 1998. Through its contributions, Japan has been supporting, for example, various regional meetings in Asia such as ministerial meetings, focal point meetings, experts meetings and workshops; national awareness-raising seminars and regional activities in Latin America and the Caribbean; and national report preparation by African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean country parties.

Since 1998, Japan has been promoting the implementation of the UNCCD in various ways through voluntary contributions. In particular, recognizing the importance of promoting the exchange of information and cooperation between Parties, Japan has provided support every year for all four Asian National Focal Points Meetings. Japan has also provided support for three Asia-Africa Forums on UNCCD to promote information sharing and the strengthening of relationships.

Japan has been positively supporting the formulation of a national action programme by various countries. In particular, Japan supported 7 Parties to formulate their own national action programmes. Considering it important to enhance recognition of the UNCCD, Japan provided support for a workshop in the Philippines and PNG to enlighten the people there. Not only to promote cooperation within regions or between regions, but also to support sub-regional activities, Japan supported the organization of sub-regional workshops in the South Pacific.

Japan has been involved in the development of Asia's regional action program for UNCCD, Thematic Programme Networks (TPNs) providing support for all its Kick-off meetings such as the Kick-off Launching Meeting of the Thematic Programme Network 1 (TPN1) (Beijing, July 1999), the Kick-off Meeting of the Thematic Programme Network 2 (TPN2) (New Dehli, March 2000), and the Kick-off Meeting of the Thematic Programme Network 3 (TPN3) (Iran, May 2001).

(3) Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

Japan has been implementing ODA projects that contribute to combating desertification, in areas such as conservation of water resources, reforestation and forest conservation, and agricultural development. There are various ODA schemes through which these projects have been implemented, including Development studies, Project-type Technical Cooperation, Grant Aid for General Projects; Grant Assistance for Grassroots Project, and Yen Loans. In addition, with a view to enhancing scientific and technical capabilities to combat desertification in various countries, Japan sends Japanese experts overseas and accepts trainees from abroad.

Japan has been contributing to multilateral cooperation through financial contributions to international organizations that are engaged in activities related to combating desertification. Examples contained in this report are: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD; the World Bank); Global Environment Facility (GEF); African Development Bank (AfDB); Asian Development Bank (ADB); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); World Food Programme (WFP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

(4) Study and research on desertification

① Measures for the rehabilitation of degraded land and for early warning systems to mitigate the effects of drought

Regarding the activities of the Committee on Science and Technology, Japan, with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, hosted an Ad hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems of the UNCCD, which was reestablished at COP4 in June 2001 in Fujiyoshida, Yamanashi Prefecture. Dr. Kazuhiko Takeuchi of the University of Tokyo was the chair of the Panel. A highly useful report was drawn up and the outcome was reported at COP5.

② Desertification monitoring and assessment

Japan hosted an experts workshop (TPN1 workshop) at the United Nations University in Tokyo June 28-30, 2000, on desertification monitoring and assessment as part of respect to the Thematic Program Networks (TPNs). This workshop was designed to promote scientific and technical cooperation on desertification monitoring and assessment. There were about 70 participants including experts and representatives of UNCCD national focal points from 14 Asian countries, international organizations and other countries. The workshop was held with the cooperation of the Government of Japan, the UNCCD secretariat, the United Nations University, China, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The outcome of this workshop was reported at COP4.

③ Domestic research processes

A variety of study and research activities are being conducted by Japanese institutions. For example, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan conducts research on measures to combat desertification and also provides a Global Environment Research Fund to promote research on desertification. Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Japan Green Resources Corporation are conducting a study on combating desertification in Asia and a study on preventing soil erosion in Latin America. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry are conducting research on the prospect of utilizing desert areas in Mongolia for agriculture. Study and research activities are also being carried out at the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University.

(5) Participatory process involving civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations

In Japan, financial assistance has been provided to NGOs in and outside of Japan through various schemes including the Japan Fund for Global Environment (Japan Environment Corporation), the Promotion of Private Sector Activities for Global Tree Planting (Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center), the Promotion of NGOs Activities in the field of Agriculture and Forestry (Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry), and Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid (Post Office). Private sector schemes have also been providing financial assistance,

(6) Linkage and synergy with other environmental conventions

Based on the preamble of the UNCCD, which refers to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, Japan recognizes the importance of enhancing the synergies of environment-related conventions. Japan supported the National Forum on Combating Desertification and Promoting the Synergistic Implementation of Inter-Linked Multilateral Environmental Conventions in June 2001.

Japan has been actively promoting international cooperation through various means supports to combat desertification.

II. AFRICA

1. OVERVIEW

(Japan's assistance policy concerning Africa)

Moving toward democracy with parliamentary and presidential elections under a multiparty system and introducing a market economy, many African countries are in a period of political and economic reform. The majority of African countries are however Least Developed Countries (LDC), and are beset by various problems such as poverty and infectious diseases. To address this situation, in 2000 Japan provided African countries with ¥28.8 billion in ODA loans (Exchange of Note basis), ¥72.4 billion in grant aid (Exchange of Note basis), and ¥29.9 billion in technical cooperation (JICA basis). Japan has cooperated in the fields of social development and poverty reduction including education, health care, economic development in the private, industrial and agricultural sectors, etc. When providing assistance to Africa, self-help (ownership) by the various African nations is drawn upon as much as possible, and the international community is encouraged to participate as an equal partner (partnership).

Environmental fields receiving assistance include desertification, land degradation, water management, and forest management.

A. Consultative process and partnership agreements

Japan has taken the initiative in the consultative processes and partnership agreements for development of Africa. This paper includes a description of:

- (1) the support for the "Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification" for realizing cooperation between Asia and Africa concerning combating desertification which was held three times; and
- (2) the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II), which spelled out the direction of future African development in accordance with the principles of ownership and global partnership which builds the framework for cooperation among all actors, including governments of African countries, the private sector and civil society, donor countries and organizations.

(1) Asia-Africa Forum on combating Desertification

(i) First Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification

The Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification was held by the People's Republic of China in Beijing in August 1996 with the cooperation of the United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries (OSCAL), Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, and Japan. This meeting was held for the dual purposes of promoting cooperation among African and Asian countries affected by desertification in adhering to the terms of the Convention to Combat Desertification, and of actually putting into action the contents the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the 1993 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and the Asia-Africa cooperation advocated at the 1994 Asia-Africa Forum in Indonesia. Japan contributed approximately US\$0.1 million to finance to forum, and also served as co-chairman.

By adopting the "Beijing Framework for Action on Asia-Africa Co-operation on Combating Desertification and/or Mitigating the Effects of Drought," which includes principles of Asia-Africa cooperation in combating desertification and a list of fields in which activities should be promoted, the assembly took the first step toward cooperation between the two regions in carrying out the terms of the Convention to Combat Desertification.

(ii) Second Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification

The second Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification was held in Niamey, Niger, in September 1997, with the cooperation of OSCAL, the Office of the Convention to Combat Desertification, Japan and Niger. Japan contributed approximately US\$0.2 million to support the forum.

Following up on the first forum, the topics for the second forum included an early warning system

traditional know-how, research and development, field experience in combating desertification. Priority activities for Asia-Africa cooperation were also discussed.

(iii) Third Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification

Under the auspices of the Secretariat of the UNCCD and in cooperation with Japan, the Third Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification was held in June 2001 in Ulan Bator. Japan contributed US\$100,000 to support that meeting and the Fourth Regional Meeting of CCD Focal Points held at the same time.

Following up on the first and second forums, the Third Forum provided participants with the opportunity to sharing information and exchange opinions. The topics of discussion included a review of the implementation of the Convention in Asia and Africa, combating desertification, promoting synergistic implementation of sustainable development policies and inter-linked environmental conventions, early warning systems, inter-regional collaboration through regional Thematic Programme Network on Desertification, capacity building and human resource development, the roster of experts and inventories of institutions.

(2) Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II)

Co-hosted by the Government of Japan, the United Nations (OSCAL and UNDP) and the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA), the second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) was held in October 1998. 80 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, as well as 40 international organizations and 22 NGOs participated in the event. The participants included heads and leaders of 15 states.

The "Tokyo Agenda for Action" was adopted as a result of comprehensive discussions on Africa's development issues, based on the fundamental spirit of the African countries' ownership and global partnership. The agenda features prioritized policies and actions including concrete numerical targets in three fields of development as follows:

- a) social development including education, health and population and assistance for the poor;
- b) economic development including the development of private, industrial and agricultural sectors as well as the improvement of such issues as external debt burden; and
- c) good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development

An illustrative list of nearly 370 development programmes was also drawn up at the conference.

Within the Tokyo Agenda for Action, "Capacity Building", "Gender Mainstreaming" and "Environmental Management" were raised as essential cross-cutting themes for sustainable development. The agenda stipulates that "policies, plans and decision-making processes for African development should reflect pressing environmental issues, including desertification, land degradation, water management, deforestation, biodiversity, and natural disaster prevention and mitigation".

The Tokyo Agenda for Action also refers to the importance of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. As a guideline for actions, in the section on agricultural development, it is stipulated that the African countries will "strengthen intra-regional and Asia-Africa cooperation for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and improve soil fertility with appropriate soil and crop husbandry techniques"

The significance of the concrete goals and approaches stated in the Tokyo Agenda for Action must be emphasized, because they reconfirm the concerns on environmental issues such as desertification, and because they guide the actions on developmental issues in Africa, where the high rates of population growth burdens the infrastructure of natural resources.

The third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICADIII) is scheduled to be held in the latter half of 2003. On that occasion, the Tokyo Agenda for Action will be reviewed among other agendas.

B. Measures taken to support the preparation and implementation of action programmes at all levels

Japan's cooperative measures include bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects, study and research by Japanese institutions, support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) activities, and contributions to related international organizations.

Japan's bilateral cooperation is multi-faceted. This report focuses on the following areas; conservation of water resources; reforestation and forest conservation; and agricultural development. Furthermore, Japan's activities regarding capacity building and education as well as study and research on desertification are described in this report. The report also explains financial assistance for NGOs provided through various sources in Japan.

It should be stressed here that efforts are being made in Japan to enhance the linkage between Japan's contributions through ODA and purpose of the UNCCD process with a view to further promoting more effective and efficient support for combating desertification.

Japan contributes funds also to international organizations which are involved in activities to combat desertification, thereby supporting the global efforts to combat desertification. Examples contained in this report are: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD; the World Bank); Global Environment Facility (GEF); and African Development Bank (AfDB).

2. Support for the UNCCD process

A. Financial support for various activities

Through contributions to the Trust Fund (see Note 1. below) and Special Voluntary Fund (see Note 2. below) established by the General Assembly resolution 47/188 and managed by the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, Japan has supported the participation of developing countries in the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification as well as holding various other meetings such as regional meetings to prepare regional action programmes organized by Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification. Since 1994, Japan has contributed a total of US\$9,062 thousand, the largest contributor in the world. Contributions for the years 1996 through 2001 are as follows: (1996: US\$887 thousand; 1997: US\$1,076 thousand; 1998: US\$1,800 thousand; 1999: US\$1,247 thousand; 2000: US\$1,583 thousand; 2001: US\$1,340 thousand)

(ii) Main support provided by Japan through the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) is as follows:

- Support for participation of Affected Developing Countries at the tenth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for Desertification (INCD): US\$300 thousand
- Africa-Asia Global NGO Forum (December 1996): US\$57 thousand
- National Action Programmes in Niger (April 1998) and in Mozambique (April 1999): US\$32 thousand
- Technical workshop for 15 CCD African focal points (April 1998): US\$47 thousand
- Africa-Asia Forum on CCD (August 1996): US\$109 thousand
- The second Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification (September 1997): US\$202 thousand
- The third Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification (and Fourth Asian National Focal Points Meeting, June 2001): US\$100 thousand
- Support to NGOs for participation in the CCD process (COP2, Dakar 1998) US\$50 thousand
- CCD Information System: US\$60 thousand

- Support to the COP/ CST (Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks): US\$50 thousand
- Institutional support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (Togo, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Uganda, Madagascar, Cambodia, Myanmar, Zambia, Tanzania, Angola): US\$161 thousand
- Support for sub-regional activities in Africa : CILSS sub-regional forum (Niamey, July 1997), SADC meeting on Early Warning Systems (1997): US\$106 thousand
- Support for the preparation of national reports/communication in Africa (1999): US\$80 thousand

Notes:

1. Fund for supporting participation of NGOs from developing countries in Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification and tasks of the Conference of the Parties and Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification. This fund changed its name to the "Supplementary Fund" in 1999.

2. Fund for supporting participation of developing countries in Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification. This fund changed its name to the to the "Special Fund" in 1999.

3. Bilateral cooperation and other activities

The Convention to Combat Desertification stipulates concrete measures for bilateral cooperation in the National Action Programmes (Article 10), Subregional and Regional Action Programmes (Article 11).

This paper contains a description of the results of Japan's efforts and assistance in fields related to action programmes of the Convention to Combat Desertification (see Notes 1. - 3. below).

Specific examples are:

- A. Conservation of water resources
- B. Reforestation and forest conservation
- C. Agricultural development
- D. Capacity building and education
- E. Study and research on desertification
- F. Support for NGO activities

Notes:

1. Based on the fact that the Convention to Combat Desertification entered into force in December 1996, this report lists the budget for FY 1996 through 2001, except ODA which shows the actual amount until FY 2000.

2. Some study and research currently conducted in regions other than Africa, are also listed because of their relevance to other regions.

- 3. With regard to the support through NGOs, etc., the actual amount disbursed to them is given in principle. However, there are some cases that part of the fund was returned when part of the planned activities was not implemented for some reasons.

A. Conservation of water resources (including development of water for everyday living)

In arid regions where the annual precipitation is low, water is obtained by constructing shallow wells and using surface water. Chronic drought however tends to occur in these regions, requiring people to secure water for everyday living. Japan cooperates in securing a stable supply of fresh water by constructing water supply facilities such as seep wells, thereby enhancing the living conditions for local inhabitants.

- Morocco (The Project for Rural Water Supply)

(1996: ¥430 million)

Traditional hand-dug wells are used because of the desert climate. The project introduces

equipment used for water supply facilities in order to provide a safe and sanitary water supply and to raise the improvement rate of water supply facilities in farming areas.

- Kenya (The Project for Groundwater Development in Rural Districts)
(1998: ¥441 million, 1999: ¥541 million)
Project for constructing deep wells in order to provide a safe supply of drinking water in arid and semiarid areas.

- Zambia (The Rural Water Supply Project in Southern Province)
(1996: ¥702 million; 1997: ¥662 million)
Japan cooperates by constructing deep wells to improve the water supply situation in the southern province of Zambia, which tend to be damaged by drought.

- Swaziland (The Rural Water Supply Project)
(1996: ¥166 million; 1997: ¥450 million)
Project for constructing deep wells and water supply facilities in order to improve public sanitation of agricultural districts that are largely affected by drought.

- Senegal (The Project to Improve Water Supply Systems in Rural Areas)
(1996: ¥514 million; 1997: ¥585 million)
Project for providing water supply facilities to cope with shortage of water needed for everyday living, caused by chronic drought.

- Senegal (The Project to Supply Potable Water in Rural Areas)
(1997: ¥424 million; 1998: ¥141 million; 1999: ¥689 million; 2000: ¥443 million)
Project for cooperating by constructing water supply facilities to provide a safe supply of drinking water in semiarid areas.

- Cote d'Ivoire (The Project to Supply Potable Water in Rural Areas)
(1996: ¥284 million; 1997: ¥820 million; 1998: ¥889 million)
Project for constructing wells for villages in the central part of the country where the water supply situation is severe.

- Burkina Faso (The Project to Supply Potable Water in Village for Eradication of Guinea Worms)
(1997: ¥57 million; 1998: ¥739 million; 1999: ¥351 million; 2000: ¥225million)
Project for constructing deep wells in semiarid zones where people have no alternative but to using unsanitary water in order to secure a stable supply of water.

- Madagascar (The Project for Water Supply in the South)
(1996: ¥764 million; 1997: ¥767 million)
Project for constructing water supply facilities in order to provide a stable supply of quality drinking water in the southern part of the country where annual precipitation is only 400 to 600 millimeters.

- Malawi (The Rural Water Supply Project in West of Mzimba District)
(1996: ¥74 million; 1997: ¥359 million; 1998: ¥990 million; 1999: ¥238 million)
Project for constructing deep wells as part of the plan to exploit ground water in order to provide a stable supply of water for everyday living to cope with the water supply becoming exhausted during the dry season.

- Mali (The Project to Supply Potable Water in the Korofina Zone)
(1996: ¥82 million; 1997: ¥1,174 million; 1998: ¥945 million)

Plan for providing a stable supply of drinking water by preparing water supply facilities to handle demand in the capital of Bamako where shortage of water for everyday living has been occurring in recent years.

- Mozambique (The Project for the Development of the Rural Water Supply in Gaza Province)
(1996: ¥853 million)

Project for purchasing material needed for well drilling and construction of wells and other related facilities in Gaza where the annual precipitation is only about 400 - 500 millimeters.

- Mauritania (The Project to Supply Potable Water in Village for Eradication of Guinea Worms)
(1997: ¥817 million; 1998: ¥699 million; 1999: ¥456 million; 2000: ¥323 million)

Project for constructing deep wells in semiarid zones where people have no alternative but to using unsanitary water in order to secure a stable supply of water.

- Republic of Namibia (Study on the Groundwater Potential Evaluation and Management Plan in the Stampriet Artesian Basin)

【1999 : US\$351 million; 2000 : US\$236 million】

Project to support sustainable ground water development by evaluating the groundwater potential and formulating a groundwater management plan,

B. Forest conservation and re-afforestation

Desertification is often accompanied by lack of precipitation as well as by deforestation due to population increase, overgrazing, etc. In order to promote re-afforestation, Japan has been assisting establishment of tree seedlings production system through construction of tree nurseries and training for the forest engineers. Also, some projects are in place for forest resources inventories and for developing forest management plans.

These initiatives eventually upgrade the standard of living for the local population. In addition, Japan has been hosting a series of international conferences to promote model forest projects that will facilitate implementation of sustainable forest management at the field level.

- Ghana (The Study on Reserve Forest Management in Transitional Zone)
(1996: ¥18 million; 1997: ¥123 million; 1998: Not yet totaled)

Project to conduct studies of the sustainable forest management plan for preventing the transitional zone between the savanna area of the north and the forest zone of the south from being turned into savanna land.

- Kenya (The Social Forestry Training Project Phase II)

(1996: ¥199 million; 1997: ¥131 million; 1998: ¥4,179 thousand)

Designed to improve the standard of living of local people by training forest engineers needed for social forestry development and by establishing tree seedlings production system to cope with exhaustion of firewood and charcoal due to population growth.

- Kenya (The Social Forestry Extension Model Development Project for Semi-Arid Areas)

(1997: ¥59 million; 1998: ¥172 million; 1999: ¥144 million; 2000: ¥139 million)

Project aims to develop a social forestry extension model through development of forests in agricultural areas by local people of semiarid areas.

- Senegal (The Project for the Management of Forest Nurseries)
(1996: ¥325 million)
Project constructed public nurseries for production of tree seedlings to promote reforestation in arid-zones.
- Senegal (The Tertiary Project for the Management of Forest Nurseries)
(1998: ¥739 million)
Project constructed public nurseries for production of tree seedlings to promote reforestation in arid-zones.
- Tanzania (The Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project Phase II)
(1996: ¥134 million; 1997: ¥2 million; 1998: ¥65 million; 1999: ¥52 million; 2000: ¥52 million)
Project for developing and improving skills for re-afforestation and awareness-raising needed for social forestry activities in semiarid areas in order to promote village forestry in Tanzania.
- Benin (The Study on Cartography, Inventory and Management of Classified Forest in Northern area in Benin)
(1997: ¥24 million; 1998: Not yet totaled; 1999: ¥204 million)
Project for preparing basic data on forestry and conducting studies related to establishment of forestry management programmes for the preserved forests of the northern part of the country to prevent the north area where there is little precipitation from being turned into savanna.
- Niger (The Green Cooperation Project in Kareye-Gorou)
(1996: ¥9.4 million; 1997: ¥6.3 million; 1998: ¥7.30 million; 1999: ¥28.59 million; 2000: ¥14.7 million)
Project provides training for local population in agro-forestry, tree nurseries development, promotion of tree planting activities by local population and development and establishment of dune fixing techniques.
- Tanzania (The Green Cooperation Project Phase II)
(1996: ¥8.38 million; 1997: ¥6.3 million)
Project primarily in agro-forestry including tree planting and cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables.
- Senegal (The Green Cooperation Project Phase II)
(1996: ¥6.83 million; 1997: ¥8.35 million; 1998: ¥7.41 million)
Project for providing organizations and local people with information through extension activities and technical guidance in order to promote tree planting, thereby helping local people of farming villages to improve living conditions.
- Mali/Yemen (Establishment of Technical Guideline for Forest Rehabilitation in Desertification)
(1996: ¥42 million)
Project for making a technical guideline for forest recovery including agro-forestry method through the study of forest growing conditions and examples of afforestation, and technical model afforestation in areas affected by desertification.
- Developing Countries Including Africa (The International Workshop on Model Forests for Field-level Application of Sustainable Forest Management)
(1997-2000: ¥81 million)
Japan hosted an international conference in which a wide range of forestry experts participates to exchange scientific and technical views concerning model forests, and to promote efforts to build a model forest network.

- Developing Countries including Africa(The International Expert Meeting in support of United Nations Forum on Forests)

(2001: US\$21 million)

The International Expert Meeting on Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on the Progress toward Sustainable Forest Management was held in order to contribute to the activities of the UNFF, various countries and international organizations.

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- Malawi,(Master Plan Study on Watershed Rehabilitation in Middle Shire in Malawi)
Project to prepare community-level action plans and village natural resources management plans by carrying out surveys on community vitalization and afforestation.
- Burkina Faso(The Study on the Management of Forest Reserves in the Province of Comoe)
- Burkina Faso, Ministère de L'Environnement et de L'Eau (Project de Réhabilitation des Pépinières Régionales qu Burkina Faso Regionales)
Rehabilitation of forest nurseries and supply of vehicles and equipments.
- Zimbabwe(Forest Survey in the Gwaai and Bembesi Areas)

C. Agricultural development

In arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, rainfed agriculture is often damaged by drought due to limited and variable precipitation. Japan is involved in helping to improve the standard of living and help local people's settlement by cooperating with preparation of irrigation facilities by improving waterways and securing water resources through development of ground water and effective use of treated sewage to enable agricultural production and secure a stable water supply.

- Egypt (The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Bahr Yusef Canal)
(1996: ¥1,424 million)
Project for preparing irrigation waterways to improve irrigation facilities on the banks of the Nile in Egypt where the desert climate brings almost no precipitation.
- Egypt (The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Alexandria City II)
(1996: ¥900 million; 1997: ¥1,080 million)
Project for setting more compost plants facility for extracting organic materials from waste and producing soil conditioners and fertilizer, to reduce waste volume and increase agricultural production.
- Tunisia (The Irrigated Perimeter Improvement Project of Oasis in South Tunisia)
(1996: ¥8,106 million)
Project for preparing drainage waterways and repairing irrigation terminal waterways to make effective use of oasis resources, save water, preserve ground water and prevent salt damage in the steppes of southern Tunisia.
- Tunisia (The Irrigated Perimeter Improvement Project of Goubellat)
(1996: ¥2,637 million)
Project for enabling stable agricultural production by preparing irrigation facilities in the Goubellat district of northern Tunisia.

- Tunisia (The Treated Sewage Irrigation Project)
(1997: ¥1,707 million)
Project for preparing irrigation facilities that utilize treated sewage in order to expand agricultural production to counter drought damage.
- Tunisia (The Barbara Irrigation Project)
(1997: ¥1,913 million)
Project for preparing irrigation facilities to enable agricultural production in the dry season and increase production of grain, etc.
- Tunisia (The Study on the Irrigated Area Improvement in Oasis in the South)
(1996: ¥10 million)
Project for studying the Oases located in southern Tunisia in order to prepare irrigation facilities to make effective use of ground water.
- Morocco (The Project for Agricultural Development in the Basin of Ouergha River)
(1996: ¥330 million; 1997: ¥385 million)
Project for dam and irrigation facilities construction to prevent desertification and counter a decrease in production of main crops due to critical droughts in recent years.
- Kenya (The Integrated Rural Development Project in Baringo Semi-Arid Land Area)
(1998: Not yet totaled)
Study to be conducted in order to develop a plan with the local people's participation to create a system for, and prepare infrastructure for improving living conditions of small-scale farmers in the Baringo area.
- Niger (The Project to halt the Desertification in the Department of Tillabery)
(1997: ¥135 million; 1998: Not yet totaled)
Study conducted for preventing desertification by planning concrete project for improving living conditions and development of sustainable farming, livestock, and forestry industries in the Tillabery area where the population is concentrated in the Niger River basin, which has a high potential for irrigation farming.
- Niger (The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Rural Area of Ouallam)
(1996: ¥427 million; 1997: ¥268 million)
Project for constructing small-scale irrigation facilities to secure a reliable source of water for daily living and for irrigation farming during the dry season for farming villages devastated by desertification and drought damage.
- Malawi (Bwanje Valley Irrigation Development Project)
(1996: ¥45 million; 1997: ¥359 million; 1998: ¥990 million; 1999: ¥542 million)
Project for preparing irrigation facilities in the Bwanje Valley area, which only gets 600 to 900 millimeters of precipitation per year and is subject to drought damage.
- Egypt (The Master Plan Study for the Improvement of Irrigation Water Management and Environmental Conservation in the North-east Region of the Central Nile Delta)
(1999: ¥11 million)
Study to be conducted in order to improve living conditions in farm villages by reviewing irrigation and drainage system.

D. Capacity building and education

Training sessions for researchers, government administrators and local people of affected developing countries are provided on utilization of water resources and agriculture in order to enhance scientific and technical capacity for combating desertification in various countries. Japan also held a symposium to diffuse knowledge concerning desertification in Japan and to diffuse technology to combat desertification to the affected countries through the efforts of enterprises and NGOs.

(1) The numbers of trainees accepted from Asian countries and of Japanese experts dispatched to African countries with respect to the above three areas (A., B., C.)(ODA)

- Trainees accepted

fiscal year	98	99	00	total
# persons	65	63	54	182

- Experts dispatched

fiscal year	98	99	00	total
# persons	28	13	15	56

- Training at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

Trainees from Kenya and Senegal, etc., have been trained through lectures and experiments at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University.

- International Symposium on Research to Combat Desertification

Japan held a symposium for NGOs and researcher from Japan and abroad in March 1999 to diffuse knowledge concerning desertification in Japan and diffuse how to combat desertification to the affected countries through the efforts of businesses and NGOs.

- Trainee Results

Japan accepts government administrators and representatives of local people as trainees, and conducts the second and third country training concerning development of water resources and agro-forestry.

(1996: 208 trainees; 1997: 215 trainees; 1998: Not yet totaled)

The Arid Land Research Center of Tottori University is conducting the training course on "Irrigation water resources in arid and semi-arid regions and environmental impact assessment for sustainable development" since 1999. The program is being sponsored by JICA. The trainees are from Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Namibia, Morocco, Mexico, etc.

- Dispatching of Experts

Japan dispatches experts to advise government administrators and representatives of local people concerning development of water resources and agro-forestry.

(1996: 74 experts; 1997: 55 experts; 1998: Not yet totaled)

E. Study and research on desertification

Japan contributes to obtain necessary knowledge through wide-ranging themes of study and research including conservation of soil and water resources, Agricultural development, socioeconomic methods, etc, to effectively combat desertification according to the country or area. Japan also encourages the participation of local people and researchers from various countries to obtain and transfer the technology and knowledge.

Japan also conducts various types of study and research on desertification using the "Global environment Research Fund." Research is conducted primarily at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University.

○ **Promotion of research on desertification using the Global Environment Research Fund**

(1998: ¥47,822 thousand; 1999: ¥90,772 thousand; 2000: ¥89,130 thousand)

Researchers in various fields at state-supported research institutions and universities, etc., are gathered to work as a single unit to conduct global environment research from an academic, international perspective using the Global Environment Research Fund provided by the Environment Agency (Ministry of the Environment since 2001). The following research is pertinent and applicable.

- Synthetic Studies on Evaluation of Desertification and Technologies for Desertification Control (China, Australia, West Africa)
(1998: ¥47,822 thousand; 1999: ¥90,772 thousand; 2000: ¥89,130 thousand)

○ **Researches on Prevention and Remedies for Desertification by Ministry of the Environment**

- Research for Supporting the Promotion of Combating Desertification
(1996: ¥12,866 thousand; 1997: ¥13,097 thousand; 1998: ¥13,105 thousand; 1999: ¥12,567 thousand; 2000: ¥12,953 thousand; 2001: ¥12,894)

Knowledge of experts has been collected in order to support the Committee on Science and Technology and the preparation of Regional Action Programmes.

- Research for Supporting the Development and the Dissemination of Simple Technologies to Combat Desertification
(1999: ¥19,075 thousand; 2000: ¥18,026 thousand)

Traditional simple technologies to combat desertification were collected and compiled.

- Model Project to Combat Desertification (Burkina Faso)
(1995: ¥38,425 thousand; 1996: ¥79,740 thousand; 1997: ¥135,544 thousand; 1998: ¥150,488 thousand; 1999: ¥74,012 thousand; 2000: ¥49,999 thousand; 2001: ¥29,199 thousand)

The project has conducted to obtain scientific/technological and socioeconomic information, such as effective and environmentally sound use of groundwater to combat desertification in affected countries. This project is conducted by using verification facilities, such as a subsurface dam, constructed in Burkina Faso.

○ **Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University**

The Arid Land Research Center of Tottori University is Japan's one and only research institute established for fundamental research concerning prevention of desertification, agricultural development and economical and practical use of arid land. At any time the center has a large number of researchers from countries all over the world, and conducts research both in Japan and

abroad. The budget for each individual type of research or study conducted at the center cannot be specified.

- Niger, Ghana, Kenya, Iran, China (Sustainable development of irrigated agriculture in arid land)

The following was carried out jointly with local researchers of various countries during 1995; explanation of the desertification mechanism having its source in the irrigation farming method; construction of a desertification and geographical information system; and construction of an efficient irrigation method.

- Sudan (Desertification and its control in farmland)

Researchers from Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan have been invited to participate in fundamental experiments at the Arid Dome experiment facilities since 1994, and joint research project has been conducted since 1997.

○ **Researches with Grants-in-aid for scientific research (in the parentheses are terms of researches)**

The following are examples:

- Human Response to Climatic Events in the Dry Savanna, Africa(95-97,98-2000)
- Vulnerability of African Peasants and Their Society (97-99)
- Establishment of Natural Resources Information Network (Soil Net Japan)(96-97)
- Indigenous-Farming-Adaptive Suiden and Agro Forestry Systems(96-97)
- Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Arid Lands(95-96)
- Vegetation Index Algorithm for Vegetation Monitoring in an Arid and Semi Arid Land(97-98)
- Study on the Agricultural Water Management for the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture in Arid Area(96-98)
- Ecophysiological Study on Drought Tolerance of Plants Living in Arid Region(96-98)
- Studies on the Response of Trees to Drought- and Heat-stress under Climate Changes(96-97)·
Studies on the Adaptability of Protect Techniques against Agricultural Disaster by Recent Unusual Weather(96-97)
- Analysis of calcium tolerance response system in some dicotyledous plants(96-98)
- The Research on Design, Construction and Operations Management of the Underground dam(98-2000)
- Contact of millet Farmings with Others and Agrarian Prospect(97-99)

○ **Other**

- Study on environmental protection for combating desertification(The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(MAFF) and The Japan Green Resources Corporation)

【2000 : ¥463,189 thousand】

The study has been implemented since 1990 aiming to contribute to combating desertification in Sahel Region of West Africa by establishing practical and sustainable technology through experimental study in model fields, which can be adapted in a wider area.

F. Support for NGO activities

Japan provides financial support for domestic and local NGOs through grant assistance for grass-roots projects, subsidy system for NGO Projects. In addition, Japan, in cooperation with private sector, also support NGOs through the Japan Fund for Global Environment established in Japan Environment Corporation. Furthermore, Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid, which is provided by the post office, support NGOs by utilizing donations by depositors. Fields which Japan offers cooperation in include:
Forest conservation including afforestation and sapling nurseries; agricultural development such as vegetable cultivation and agro-forestry, farm management by local people; securing water resources to raise the standard of living; and on. Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center, etc, also support afforestation projects by Japanese NGOs in developing countries.

○ **Examples of cooperation through grant assistance for grass-roots projects**

With a view to meeting the various assistance needs of developing countries in a timely and precise manner, Japan provides financial assistance for comparatively small projects carried out by local public organizations and medical care institutions in developing countries, and NGOs conducting activities in developing countries. The overseas missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with their detailed knowledge of the state of affairs in the concerned country, play a central role in providing the assistance. This was initiated as "small-scale grant assistance" in 1989 (changed to "grant assistance for grass-roots projects" in 1995). Activities carried out in Africa from the perspective of preventing desertification for the years 1996 though 2000 are as follows:

· Mouvement des Jeunes de KAMB (Local NGO)

Execution of agro-forestry development project in Senegal
(1996: ¥4.28 million)

Agro-forestry project including agriculture and livestock industry to prevent drying of land by planting trees in order to combat serious desertification.

· Collective "Lehwache" (Local NGO)

Execution of tree planting and vegetable cultivation project in Mauritania
(1996: ¥3.83 million)

Project for preparation of sapling nurseries for tree planting and cultivation of vegetables to secure farmland in spite of desertification. Designed to improve the living environment and tree-planting situation.

· Cooperative Mabrouk Etila (Local NGO)

Execution of tree planting and vegetable cultivation project in Mauritania
(1996: ¥1.34 million)

Project for preparation of sapling nurseries for tree planting and cultivation of vegetables to secure farmland in spite of desertification. Designed to improve the living environment and tree-planting situation.

· Duori Area Youth Development Association (Local NGO)

Execution of irrigation dam construction project in Ghana
(1997: ¥8.46 million)

Collects rainfall during the rainy season to aid agriculture near the dam in the dry season to cope with drought damage.

· Sakote Development Committee (Local NGO)

Execution of irrigation dam construction project in Ghana
(1997: ¥9.77 million)

Collects rainfall during the rainy season to aid agriculture near the dam in the dry season to cope with drought damage.

- Comite Intervillgeois de Developpment Concerte (Local NGO)

Execution of agro-forestry project in Senegal
(1997: ¥4.51 million)

Agro-forestry project to prevent drying of land by planting forests in areas where livestock are raised in order to combat serious desertification.

- Cooperative Agro-Style-Pastorale M'bidane (Local NGO)

Execution of natural environment restoration project in Mauritania
(1997: ¥2.41 million)

Project for enhancing living conditions for villagers by planting a barrier of trees around vegetable fields to block wind and prevent sand from shifting.

- Women Empowerment and Assistance Forum (Local NGO)

Environmental conservation and agro-forestry by women in Ethiopia
(1998: ¥6.7 million)

Planting trees and cultivating vegetable to cope with desertification where forest area has diminished aims to elevate the social status of women in the short run, and prevent soil erosion and deterioration of fertility in the long run.

- Action for Greening Sahel (AGS) (Japanese NGO)

Provision of transport vehicles for planting trees in Burkina Faso.
(1998: ¥4.62 million)

Provides vehicles for transporting materials for planting trees in the north part of Burkina Faso.

- Associations des parents d'eleves des ecoles de Fassa, Felou et Manzana(Local NGO)

Bosquets scolaire pour les ecoles des villages de Fassa, Felou et Manzana.

Construction of wells and supply of agricultural equipments for educating rural children.

- ONG-CANPE (Local NGO)

Petits Project de Reboisement en Mauritanie

Supply of forestry equipments for combating with desertification.

- Team Today and Tomorrow (Japanese NGO)

Kellela Farm Forestry Project
(2000: ¥2,906 thousand)

Afforestation including training to local people and construction of seed bed for combating with desertification.

- Association of Farmers Educators and Traders

Project of Water and Vegetable garden for rural women
(2000: ¥4,006 thousand)

Construction of wells and supply of agricultural equipments for rural women.

- **Assistance through subsidy system for NGO Projects**

Development activities of NGOs promote self-reliance of people in developing countries, can be

carried out at the grass-roots level, and play an important role in encouraging local people to participate, thus enable flexible, fast and thorough reaction. This project calls for Japanese NGOs to provide assistance for part of the cooperative development activities carried out in developing countries. Activities carried out in Africa from the perspective of preventing desertification for the years 1996 through 2000 are as follows:

- Action for Greening Sahel (AGS)

Support for sapling nurseries in Chad
(1997: ¥1.97 million; 1998: ¥2.1 million)

Provides support for small sapling nurseries run by farming cooperatives in areas where the living environment of local inhabitants is threatened by desertification due to deforestation, and contributes to restoration of the natural ecosystem, preservation of the environment, and stability for local people by increasing greenery in the area in which they dwell.

- Action for Greening Sahel (AGS)

Supports popularization of vegetable cultivation in Burkina Faso
(1998: ¥2 million)

Protects vegetation and encourages cultivation of vegetables in areas where the living environment of local inhabitants is threatened by desertification due to deforestation, and contributes to restoration of the natural ecosystem, environmental conservation, and stability for local people by increasing greenery in the area in which they dwell.

- Japan Peat Society

Research on arid-land agriculture by organic materials in Syria
(2000 : 1,875 thousand)

- Action for Greening Sahel

Support for tree planting in Chad
(2000 : 2,347 thousand)

- Action for Sahel

(1999 : 3,186 thousand, 2000 : 3,973 thousand)
Desertification prevention activities in Burkina Faso

- NGO support by the Japan Fund for Global Environment

Japan, in cooperation with private sector, supports NGOs involved in environmental conservation through the Japan Fund for Global Environment established in Japan Environment Corporation. Support for activities for Africa from 1996 to 2001 is as follows:
(1996: ¥36.8 million [8 cases]; 1997: ¥26.5 million [6 cases]; 1998: ¥28.7 million [6 cases]; 1999: ¥17.5 million [6 cases]; 2000: ¥21.8 million [6 cases]; 2001: ¥10.2 million [3 cases])

- Africa Japan Forum

Studies on self-sufficiency and prevention of desertification or soil depletion in sub-Saharan Africa
(1996: ¥5.0 million)

- Association of Cooperation for Self-Support in Rural West Africa

Environmental improvement in Ba Bougou village and surrounding area in Mali.

(1996: ¥4.0 million)

- Action for Greening Sahel (AGS)

Desertification prevention activities in Chad (Chari Baguirmi state)

(1996: ¥5.5 million)

- Mikono International

Project to plant Prosopis trees in bare areas in Kenya (Garissa in northeast)

(1996: ¥5.0 million)

- African Education Fund International (AEF)

Environmental conservation project for war-ravaged parts of south Somalia

(1996: ¥5.0 million)

- SAVE AFRICA PROJECT

Construction of Environmental Technology Research and Training Center in Zaire (Shaba region, city of Lubumbashi)

(1996: ¥3.8 million)

- The Defense of Green Earth Foundation

Tree planting in Kilimanjaro foothills of Tanzania

(1996: ¥4.5 million)

- The Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering

Suitable management of agricultural lands and water resources for preventing salt accumulation and desertification in semi-arid areas

(1996: ¥4.0 million)

- Association of Cooperation for Self-Support in Rural West Africa

Environmental conservation activities for combating desertification carried out in Mali (Koula)

(1997: ¥5.0 million)

- The Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering

Research of suitable resource management methods for preventing salt accumulation and desertification in arid areas

(1997: ¥4.0 million)

- Mikono International

Project to plant Prosopis trees in bare areas in Kenya (Coast Province, Tana-River District)

(1997: ¥5.0 million)

- The Defense of Green Earth Foundation

Support for village tree planting by citizens' groups in Tanzania; support for change to network

(1997: ¥4.0 million)

- Team Today and Tomorrow (TT&T)

Ethiopia South Wello, Kellela Woreda environmental conservation and farming village development project

(1997: ¥4.0 million)

- International Community Development Center Kobe
 Promotion of greenery and environmental conservation agriculture to restore the environment in Rwanda
 (1997: ¥4.5 million)
- Association of Cooperation for Self-Support in Rural West Africa
 Environmental conservation activities carried out in Mali (Koulikor Province, Koula and Sirakorora)
 (1998: ¥5.4 million)
- The Party for Greening of Desert
 Preparation of agricultural production environment and afforestation in arid areas of Djibouti
 (1998: ¥3.6 million)
- Mikono International
 Project to plant Prosopis trees in bare areas in Kenya (Coast Province, Tana-River District)
 (1998: ¥4.5 million)
- The Hunger Project-Japan
 Tree planting in Ghana (Volta)
 (1998: ¥5.4 million)
- The Defense of Green Earth Foundation
 Support for village tree planting by citizens' groups in Tanzania and creation of network
 (1998: ¥4.0 million; 1999: ¥2.7 million)
- Team Today and Tomorrow (TT&T)
 Environmental conservation and farming village development project in Ethiopia (South Wello, Kellela Woreda)
 (1998: ¥5.8 million)
- Japan Arab Association
 Campaign for Tree Planting and Protection in the Desert Regions Egypt
 (1999: ¥0.9 million)
- Mikono International
 Project to Prosopis trees in bare areas in Kenya (Cost, tanariver)
 (1999: ¥3.1 million)
- Commission of Agricultural Development for Arid Land, The Japanese Association for Arid Land Studies
 The Utilization of Organic Waste for Desert Greening in Egypt
 (1999: ¥2.7 million, 2000: ¥2.5 million)
- The Party for Greening of Desert
 Preparation of agricultural production environment and afforestation in arid areas of Djibouti
 (1999: ¥4.0 million, 2000: ¥5.5 million)
- The Hunger Project Japan
 Sanmatemga Afforestation Project in Burkina Faso
 (1999: ¥4.1 million)

- The Defense of Green Earth Foundation

Tree planting in Kilimanjaro foothills of Tanzania
(2000: ¥3.0 million)

- Association Autonomy Development in Diekibakoro

Afforestation of Adjacent and Bald Zone in Peril Hill in Folonoube in Guinea
(2000: ¥1.8 million, 2001: ¥2.5 million)

- Friends of the Earth Ghana

Anti-Desertification Programme : Local Community Woodlots and Awareness Creation
(2000: ¥5.0 million)

- Association for the Cooperation and Rural Self-Support in West Africa

Promotion of Afforestation through the introduction of agroforestry to the village people of Sahel in Mali
(2000: ¥4.0 million, 2001: ¥4.1 million)

- Action for Greening Sahel

Project of GORIA river protection and improvement works for purpose of improving the local residents' life-style in Burkina Faso
(2001: ¥3.6 million)

- **NGO support by Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid**

Started in January 1991, Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid is a programme that anybody can easily participate in at 24,600 post offices across the country. Interest from contributed ordinary postal savings is used to enhance the welfare of people in developing countries via NGOs, thus enabling citizens to participate in overseas assistance. In the past 11 years, the programme has distributed approximately ¥3.07 billion to a total of 284 projects through NGOs active in 26 countries of Africa. Support for activities related to combating desertification for the years 1996 through 2000 is as follows:

- Christian Child Welfare Association

Provided street children in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) with vocational training, clothing and food.
(1996: ¥3.62 million)

- Japan International Food for the Hungry

Traveling health examinations for farm animals, prevention sleeping sickness spread by the tsetse fly, and construction of flour mills to help local inhabitants in Ethiopia achieve self-sufficiency.
(1996: ¥6,405 thousand)

- Japan International Volunteer Center

Tree planting for forest protection, construction of sapling nurseries, and well digging to provide local inhabitants with water for everyday living in Ethiopia.
(1996: ¥7,039 thousand)

- Send Schools to Children of the World

Built and operated vocational training schools for girls in Ghana (Accra).
(1996: ¥8,128 thousand)

- Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning

Health and sanitation guidance, health examinations and toilets for women and children (health and

sanitation guidance, training for health and sanitation counselors) in Ghana.
(1996: ¥5,705 thousand)

- The Institute of Cultural Affairs

Provided women in Kenya with guidance for raising livestock.
(1996: ¥ 5,557 thousand)

- Africa Children Education Fund

Distributed textbooks to schools, provided children with health examinations, and operated a vocational training school in Kenya.
(1996: ¥10,889 thousand)

- Mikono International

Built elementary schools, provided tuition for orphans, planted trees in bare areas, taught women sewing, and provided traveling health examinations in Kenya (Garissa).
(1996: ¥16,473 thousand)

- Assistance Group for Women in Slum

Taught dressmaking and operated dressmaking school for women in Kenya (Nairobi).
(1996: ¥3,179 thousand)

- International Association for the Visually Impaired

Taught acupuncture, moxibustion and massage to the visually impaired in Kenya (domestic invitation).
(1996: ¥1,686 thousand)

- SAVE AFRICA PROJECT

Provided Environmental Technology Research and Training Center in Zaire (Shaba region) with desks, chairs, and training supplies.
(1996: ¥7,731 thousand)

- The Institute of Cultural Affairs

Provided youths in farming villages in Zambia with vocational training (welding and woodworking).
(1996: ¥5,162 thousand)

- Association to Aid the Refugees, Japan

Taught refugees from Zaire in Zambia tree planting for environmental conservation, charcoal manufacturing, and how to make bicycle trailers.
(1996: ¥8.4 million)

- World Vision Japan

Taught well digging and repair in order to secure a supply of drinking water, and educated local inhabitants about health and sanitation in Zambia.
(1996: ¥5,089 thousand)

- The Party for Greening of Desert

Taught tree planting and agricultural skills to combat desertification in Djibouti.
(1996: ¥4.97 million)

- The People's Education Support Fund, Japan

Taught women in Zimbabwe how to read, provided vocational training, and operated a cooperative.
(1996: ¥3,995 thousand)

- Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning

Guidance for improving health and sanitation for women and children in Tanzania (health and sanitation guidance, training for health and sanitation counselors, guidance for parasite prevention, etc.).

(1996: ¥7,841 thousand)

- Earth Greenery Activities, Japan

Planted trees for environmental conservation, built environmental recovery model farms, and taught agricultural skills in Tanzania.

(1996: ¥4,462 thousand)

- Action for Greening Sahel (AGS)

Planted trees for environmental conservation, prepared sapling nurseries, and taught agricultural skills to farmers in Chad (state of Chari Baguirmi).

(1996: ¥17,681 thousand)

- Japan Burkina Faso Friendship Association

Distributed medical supplies to farmers and built elementary schools in Burkina Faso.

(1996: ¥4,943 thousand)

- Regional Amicable Voluntary Assistance Cooperation, Japan

Preparation of medical treatment facilities, vocational training (sewing), and guidance for improving living conditions for farmers in Madagascar.

(1996: ¥7,544 thousand)

- Volunteer Southern Cross Japan Association

Prepared sapling nursery, and provided local inhabitants of Madagascar with guidance concerning environmental conservation, tree planting and vegetable cultivation.

(1996: ¥6,486 thousand)

- Association of Cooperation for Self-Support in Rural West Africa

Provided guidance concerning health and sanitation, taught reading, well digging, administered malaria prevention medication, and created vegetable gardens to secure a supply of food for local inhabitants of Mali (Koulikor).

(1996: ¥6.38 million)

- Mother's Group, Working with Children for Human Rights and World Peace

Prepared farms, dug wells, built tree nurseries for preventing desertification, and operated a vocational training school (dressmaking) for women in Mali (Bamako).

(1996: ¥14,797 thousand)

- Association Sahel

Planted trees for preventing desertification taught agricultural and reading skills to local inhabitants of Mali.

(1996: ¥4,857 thousand)

- SAVE THE AFRICA

Built a net to prevent sand from shifting, planted trees to prevent desertification, provided vehicles,

and taught auto repair skills in Mauritania.
(1996: ¥7.92 million)

- World Vision Japan

Distributed farming equipment, seeds and livestock, taught agricultural skills, and prepared barns to/for farmers stricken by civil war in Rwanda.
(1996: ¥4,972 thousand)

- Japan International Volunteer Center

Provided guidance for local development and improving living conditions for local inhabitants of South Africa, and provided training for life improvement trainers.
(1996: ¥6,851 thousand)

- Christian Child Welfare Association

Provided street children in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) with vocational training, clothing and food.
(1997: ¥3,523 thousand)

- Japan International Food for the Hungry

Provided saplings for greening and soil preservation, provided guidance concerning health and sanitation, built sanitation facilities, and dug wells to provide local inhabitants of Ethiopia with drinking water.
(1997: ¥8,384 thousand)

- Japan International Volunteer Center

Built sapling nurseries and planted trees for forest protection in Ethiopia.
(1997: ¥7,565 thousand)

- Send Schools to Children of the World

Built and operated vocational training schools for women in Ghana (Accra).
(1996: ¥6,811 thousand)

- The Hunger Project Japan

Dug wells and taught agricultural skills (vegetable cultivation) to farmers in Ghana.
(1996: ¥4,985 thousand)

- Africa Children Education Fund

Operated a vocational training institute / health center in Kenya and provided children with health examinations.
(1996: ¥7,720 thousand)

- African Elephant Foundation - Japan

Taught reading and sewing skills, and built sewing schools for women in Kenya.
(1996: ¥2,268 thousand)

- Assistance Group for Women in Slum

Taught dressmaking and operated dressmaking school for women in Kenya (Nairobi).
(1997: ¥3,304 thousand)

- The Institute of Cultural Affairs

Provided young people in Cote d'Ivoire with vocational training (haircutting, dressmaking, weaving).

(1997: ¥4,269 thousand)

- The Institute of Cultural Affairs

Provided young people of farming villages in Zambia with vocational training (welding, woodworking, and chicken ranching).

(1997: ¥ 5.27 million)

- Association to Aid the Refugees, Japan

Taught refugees in Zambia construction skills and how to make bicycle trailers.

(1997: ¥5,418 thousand)

- Tokushima International Cooperation

Provided improved nutrition for children living in poverty stricken areas of Zambia (operated vegetable and chicken "bank").

(1997: ¥3,088 thousand)

- World Vision Japan

Dug wells to secure drinking water, provided training for well repair technicians, and provided instructions concerning health and sanitation for local inhabitants in Zambia.

(1997: ¥4,346 thousand)

- The Party for Greening of Desert

Taught tree planting and agricultural skills to combat desertification in Djibouti.

(1997: ¥5,275 thousand)

- The People's Education Support Fund Japan

Taught women in Zimbabwe how to read, provided vocational training, and operated a cooperative.

(1997: ¥3,317 thousand)

- African Education Fund International

Provided food and improved nutrition for refugees from Zaire in Tanzania.

(1997: ¥6,463 thousand)

- Earth Greenery Activities, Japan

Built environmental recovery model farms, and provided guidance concerning farm management in Tanzania.

(1997: ¥3,828 thousand)

- Action for Greening Sahel

Planted trees for forest management, prepared sapling nurseries, and taught agricultural skills to farmers in Chad (state of Chari Baguirmi).

(1997: ¥13,658 thousand)

- Japan Wildlife Research Center

Modification, repair and management of nature reserves in Madagascar.

(1997: ¥2,901 thousand)

- Regional Amicable Voluntary Assistance Cooperation, Japan

Provided equipment for traditional crafts (woodworking), provided technical advice on crafts, and cooperated in tree planting in Madagascar.

(1997: ¥4,725 thousand)

- Volunteer Southern Cross Japan Association

Prepared sapling nursery, and provided local inhabitants of Madagascar with guidance concerning environmental conservation, tree planting and vegetable cultivation.

(1997: ¥4,597 thousand)

- Association of Cooperation for Self-Support in Rural West Africa

Provided guidance concerning health and sanitation, taught reading, dug wells, and created vegetable gardens for local inhabitants of Mali (Koulikor).

(1997: ¥6,315 thousand)

- Association Sahel

Planted trees for preventing desertification, taught agricultural and reading skills to local inhabitants of Mali.

(1997: ¥3,885 thousand)

- SAVE THE AFRICA

Built a net to prevent sand from shifting, planted trees to prevent desertification, provided vehicles, and taught auto repair skills in Mauritania.

(1997: ¥6,475 thousand)

- World Vision Japan

Distributed farming equipment, seeds and livestock, taught agricultural skills, and prepared barns to/for farmers stricken by civil war in Rwanda.

(1997: ¥7,649 thousand)

- Japan International Food for the Hungry

Provided saplings for afforestation and soil conservation, provided guidance concerning health and sanitation, built sanitation facilities, and dug wells to provide local inhabitants of Ethiopia with drinking water.

(1998: ¥11,897 thousand)

- Japan International Volunteer Center

Planted trees for forest protection in Ethiopia.

(1998: ¥7,123 thousand)

- Oasis - Japan

Dug wells and provided technical advice concerning vegetable and cotton cultivation for management of model farms in Ghana.

(1998: ¥902 thousand)

- Mikono International

Built elementary schools, distributed teaching materials and equipment, taught women sewing, and provided traveling health examinations in Kenya (Garissa).

(1998: ¥18,921 thousand)

- African Elephant Foundation - Japan

Taught reading and sewing skills for women in Kenya (Coast Province).

(1998: ¥2,621 thousand)

- Assistance Group for Women in Slum
 Taught dressmaking and operated dressmaking school for women in Kenya (Nairobi).
 (1998: ¥3,210 thousand)
- The Institute of Cultural Affairs
 Provided young people in Cote d'Ivoire with vocational training (sewing, weaving) and taught reading skills.
 (1998: ¥4,166 thousand)
- SAVE AFRICA PROJECT
 Built storage barns and provided farming vehicles for teaching agricultural skills in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
 (1998: ¥4,426 thousand)
- Tokushima International Cooperation
 Provided improved nutrition for children living in poverty-stricken areas of Zambia, and operated "chicken bank."
 (1998: ¥4,262 thousand)
- The Institute of Cultural Affairs
 Provided youths in farming villages in Zambia with vocational training (welding, woodworking, chicken ranching, and bricklaying), and taught agricultural skills.
 (1998: ¥6,936 thousand)
- The Party for Greening of Desert
 Taught tree planting and agricultural skills to combat desertification in Djibouti.
 (1998: ¥6,046 thousand)
- Earth Greenery Activities, Japan
 Built environmental conservation model farms and provided guidance concerning farm management, etc. in Tanzania.
 (1998: ¥6,595 thousand)
- World Vision Japan
 Dug wells to secure drinking water, provided training for well repair technicians, taught agricultural skills, and distributed seeds and fertilizer for local inhabitants in Tanzania.
 (1998: ¥11,492 thousand)
- Action for Greening Sahel
 Planted trees for forest management, prepared sapling nurseries, and taught agricultural skills to farmers in Chad (Chari Baguirmi state).
 (1998: ¥13,406 thousand)
- The Hunger Project Japan
 Taught agricultural skills, provided guidance concerning livestock raising, and taught reading skills to farmers in Burkina Faso.
 (1998: ¥8,216 thousand)
- Volunteer Southern Cross Japan Association
 Prepared sapling nursery, and provided local inhabitants of Madagascar with guidance concerning

environmental conservation, tree planting and vegetable cultivation.
(1998: ¥6,532 thousand)

- Association of Cooperation for Self-Support in Rural West Africa

Provided guidance concerning health and sanitation, taught reading, well digging, built toilets, and created vegetable gardens for local inhabitants of Mali (Koulikor).
(1998: ¥8,133 thousand)

- Association Sahel

Planted trees for preventing desertification, taught agricultural and distributed saplings in Mali.
(1998: ¥1,681 thousand)

- SAVE THE AFRICA

Built a net to prevent sand from shifting, planted trees to prevent desertification, provided vehicles, and taught auto repair skills in Mauritania.
(1998: ¥8,198 thousand)

- World Vision Japan

Provided vocational training, classes for reading, schools supplies and counseling for people stricken by civil war in Rwanda.
(1998: ¥10,213 thousand)

- Green Cross Japan Foundation

Tree planting for preventing desertification in Burkina Faso (Kadiogo, Comoe and Yatenga)
(1999: ¥2,261 thousand)

- Association Sahel

Planted trees, taught agricultural skills and distributed saplings to combat desertification in Mali (Mopti)
(1999: ¥1,847 thousand)

- Green Cross Japan Foundation

Tree planting for preventing desertification in Burkina Faso (Kadiogo, Comoe and Yatenga)
(2000: ¥2,019 thousand)

- **Support from Japanese NGOs through Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center**

Japanese NGOs provide support via Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center (JIFPRO) by assisting studies, training for staff and counterparts from developing countries, providing technical guidance by dispatching experts, etc., for tree planting projects to be implemented in developing countries.

- Developing countries including Africa "Promotion of Private Sector Activities for Global Tree Planting"

(1996: ¥93 million; 1997: ¥151 million; 1998: ¥151 million)

Promotes greenery all over the world, provides education and training for technicians, provides support for NGOs involved in greenery, and supports afforestation through international non-governmental cooperation through financial assistance of private enterprises, etc.

- Support from Japanese NGOs through the Association for International Cooperation of

Agriculture and Forestry

Japanese NGOs dispatch experts to assist in overseas agriculture and forestry projects through the Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry.

· Developing countries including Africa "Promotion of NGOs Activities in the Field of Agriculture and Forestry."

(1999: ¥86 million; 2000: ¥83 million; 2001: ¥83 million)

Example: Tree planting guidance in Mali (Association Sahel), Forest Management teaching in Burkina Faso (Action for Greening Sahel),

4. CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International organizations including those of the United Nations have been involved in combating desertification in various ways. Japan joins these efforts through contributions to such international organizations.

This paper outlines assistance provided by Japan to the following organizations/bodies:

- A. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- C. International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- D. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- E. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- F. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- G. Consultative Group in International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- H. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD; the World Bank)
- I. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- J. African Development Bank (AfDB)
- K. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- L. World Food Programme (WFP)
- M. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- N. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- O. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

A. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP had been monitoring desertification before the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was drafted. UNEP has also been providing support in various countries and regions for developing action programmes and promoting public awareness regarding desertification. Japan's recent contributions to UNEP are as follows:

US\$9,000 thousand (1996); US\$6,000 thousand (1997); US\$4,928 thousand (1998); US\$4,846 thousand (1999)

Japan has also contributed to the creation of a vegetation database for Asia by converting satellite image data to figures to show change in vegetation and soil covering caused by human activity, as well as by providing the data to UNEP/GRID (Global Resources Information Database).

¥10,835 thousand (1996); ¥11,034 thousand (1997); ¥10,975 thousand (1998); ¥10,975 thousand (1999) (approx. US\$110 thousand)

B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

(i) Japan has been contributing to the efforts to combat desertification through FAO's agricultural and forestry activities. Japan's recent contributions to the FAO are as follows.

Japan's assessed contributions to the FAO core budget:

US\$54.00 million (1997); US\$53.00 million (1998); US\$65.00 million (1999); US\$66.46 million (1999)

Japan's voluntary contributions:

US\$7.12 million (1996); US\$4.53 million (1997); US\$5.43 million (1998); US\$6 million (1999)

(ii) Of the FAO field projects to which Japan contributes on a voluntary basis, those closely related to combating desertification are as follows:

- Information System for Water Resources Monitoring and Planning in the Lake Victoria Region (1996: US\$500 thousand; 1997: US\$400 thousand)
- Mithawan Watershed Management in Pakistan (1996: US\$300 thousand; 1997: US\$200 thousand)
- Strengthening Country Capacity in Forest Resource Assessment for Sustainable Forestry Planning in the Asia-Pacific Region (1996: US\$250 thousand; 1997: US\$150 thousand)
- Support to the Reorientation of Forestry Policies and Institutions of Countries of Asia in Reform to a Market Economy (1996: US\$440 thousand; 1997: US\$440 thousand; 1998: US\$340 thousand)
- Agricultural Land and Water Information for Sustainable Agricultural Development (in Latin America and the Caribbean) (1996: US\$430 thousand; 1997: US\$430 thousand; 1998: US\$390 thousand)
- Study on Irrigation Potential for Africa (1996: US\$280 thousand; 1997: US\$280 thousand; 1998: US\$250 thousand)

C. International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Japan is the largest donor of the ITTO and contributed US\$9.2 million in 2000. Japan has been contributing to a large number of ITTO's forest conservation projects including afforestation.

D. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an organization that provides financing for development especially for the field of agriculture. IFAD is involved with desertification issues through technical cooperation in the form of grant for research of farming methods for arid areas and financing for agricultural projects for preventing desertification in agricultural areas. Having been selected as the host organization to house Global Mechanism of Convention to Combat Desertification to secure financial resources for affected parties to combat desertification, IFAD should be able to largely contribute to combating desertification on the global scale through such activities, with the cooperation of the World Bank and UNDP, who are also working in cooperation with the Convention to Combat Desertification. As a member since IFAD was established, Japan has contributed a total of US\$220 million over four replenishments since the initial contribution.

E. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP has constructed a data network on desertification that covers Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and the various regions of Asia. UNDP also hosts workshops on water supply management in desertified areas, and trains personnel by implementing pilot projects, etc. Japan has contributed a total of US\$565.3 million to the international organization between 1996 and 2001 (1996: US\$110.1 million; 1997: US\$99.3 million; 1998: US\$79.9 million; 1999: US\$80.0 million; 2000: US\$100 million; 2001: US\$96 million).

F. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) supports the activities of national Meteorological Services to establish and maintain systems of collecting meteorological information on droughts and desertification and providing the necessary data and information in a timely manner to

policymakers and agricultural institutions through its scientific and technical programmes such as the World Climate Programme and the Agricultural Meteorology Programme. WMO also helps improve the capacity of related national Meteorological Services through training. Japan annually contributes to WMO's regular budget in accordance with the WMO Convention and makes contributions to the Voluntary Cooperation Fund. Between 1998 and 2001, Japan made contributions of a total of ¥3,006 million to WMO.

(1998: JP¥742,067 thousand; 1999: JP¥667,894 thousand; 2000: JP¥805,449 thousand; 2001: JP¥790,392 thousand).

G. Consultative Group in International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The objectives of the CGIAR are to enhance sustainable productivity of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, increase food production in developing countries through long-term and organized support for international agriculture, forestry and fisheries research, and to enhance welfare of local inhabitants as an affiliation of 16 international agriculture research centers. While the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT, based in India) conducts research on crops that can grow on arid land, agricultural research on arid land in the Middle East and North Africa is carried out at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA, based in Syria).

ICRISAT(2000: JP¥329 million; 2001: JP¥293 million)

ICARDA(2000: JP¥89 million; 2001: JP¥ 106 million)

H. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD: the World Bank)

The World Bank's cooperation in combating desertification includes promoting rural development strategies stressing the correlation between poverty and land degradation. As the second largest donor of the World Bank after the United States (IBRD/IDA)(8.1%, 22.1% respectively as of June 2001), Japan has been supporting the World Bank's development assistance activities, including combating desertification. In order also to indirectly support the development assistance activities of the World Bank, Japan has been contributing to the Policy and Human Resource Development (PHRD) fund which is to be used for technical support provided by the World Bank.

I. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Japan contributed about US\$415 million to the GEF1 in a 4 year period from July 1994 to June 1998. This amount accounted for about 20.5 % of the GEF1 funds (about US\$2.02 billion) and was the second largest after that of the United States (US\$430 million).

Moreover, Japan contributed about US\$413 million to the GEF2 in a 4 year period from July 1998 to June 2002. This amount accounts for about 24.3% of the actual payments to the GEF2 and is the largest as of April 15,2002.

In addition, Japan contributes to the effective and efficient operation of the GEF by providing advice on issues such as project approval at its biannual Council meetings, and by dispatching advisors to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) to provide scientific and technical advice on the GEF portfolio and projects.

J. African Development Bank (AfDB)

The African Development Bank (AfDB) provides development support for combating desertification, such as water supply projects in Tunisia, and irrigation projects in Zimbabwe.

Japan supports development support activities of the AfDB Group, including combating desertification. Following the United States, Japan is the second largest contributor to the AfDB (US\$1170 million as 14% as of the end of 2000), and is the largest backer of the African Development Fund (AfDF) (13.7% as of the end of 2000).

K. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Japan is one of the most important members of the ADB, accounting for 16% of the total share(US\$ 7195 million as of the end of 2000). Japan and the U.S. are the two largest share-holders of the

ADB. Japan has contributed to the Asian Development Fund (ADF), which is ADB's window for concessional lending, totaling US\$6.441 billion to date. Japan has also contributed to the Japan Special Fund (JSF), which provides grant to borrowing members..

L. World Food Programme(WFP)

WFP is an international organization that provides food in the form of emergency food aid and economic development assistance to developing countries. Activities related to the combating desertification include: emergency food aid for people suffering from hunger due to the effects of drought, Food For Work project (FFW: provides food to compensate for work in order to relieve people from chronic hunger, and at the same time, promote self-sufficiency and create an asset) through which trees are planted and irrigation waterways are restored. Japan's contributions for supporting WFP activities are as follows:

(1999: US\$106,438 thousand; 2000: US\$260,099 thousand; 2001: US\$91,139 thousand) (Note: these include food aid under the Food Aid Convention, and emergency grant aid, for the benefit of the refugees and the vulnerable people caused by floods and so on.)

M. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

None of UNESCO's projects are implemented directly with voluntary contributions from Japan, but Japan pays 22 percent (25% until 2000) of the assessed contributions from member countries (1998: ¥7,777 million; 1999: ¥7,549 million; 2000: ¥6,471 million, 2001: ¥5,716 million). Projects for combating desertification such as 'International Hydrological Programme(IHP)', 'Man and the Biosphere(MAB)' etc are included among UNESCO projects implemented with member countries' assessed contributions.

N. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UNIDO is a specialized agency to promote industrial development in developing countries. In recent years UNIDO has been involved in sustainable industrial development with special attention to environment in Africa. In order to balance the excessive gathering of firewood and charcoal, which is one of the main causes of desertification, UNIDO supports the development of technologies to promote the use of alternative sources of energy such as solar and wind power. It also holds international symposiums on this issue. Of all the member countries, Japan contributes the most to UNIDO. Contributions are as follows:

Contribution to regular budget:

(1999: ¥1.87 billion; 2000: ¥1.98 billion; 2001: ¥1.60 billion)

Voluntary contributions:

(1999: ¥360 million; 2000: ¥350 million; 2001: ¥340 million)

O. Inter-American Development Bank(IDB)

is tackling the forest conservation and water resource management issues through funding development projects, such as natural resource management project in Honduras and forest conservation project in Nicaragua. Japan has made subscriptions to the Ordinary Capital(OC) and contribution to the Fund for Special Operation(FSO) that provides the borrowing countries with more concessional funding. The shares of the contributions are 5.0% for the OC and 5.7% for the FSO, which are the biggest among the non-regional countries.

Furthermore, Japan has made contributions to the grant funds, such as Japan Special Fund, aiming at supporting the development activities by the IDB.

III . ASIA

1. OVERVIEW

Japan's assistance in the Asian region is being implemented in a variety of realms, reflecting the diversity of the countries in the region. In East/Southeast Asia, the progress of industrial pollution, aggravation of the urban living environment, and decrease/deterioration of natural resources are seen in some countries, in line with their rapid industrialization. In Southwest Asia, forest

destruction and deterioration of the urban living environment, resulting from population growth, poverty, and other factors, are proceeding. Central Asia, meanwhile, is in the stage of consolidating the foundation for self-supported economic development after independence. The Middle East region includes both oil-producing countries and Least Developed Countries, but because many countries in the region belong to the arid area, support for water resources development is particularly important. Amid this state of affairs, Japan has been extending assistance to support, for instance, poverty countermeasures, environmental conservation including forest conservation, and economic infrastructure improvement.

A. Consultative process and partnership agreements

With regard to combating desertification, Japan has been engaged in various consultative processes and partnership agreements regarding Asia. For example, Japan has been actively participating in the Initiative for Collaboration to Control Natural Resource Degradation (Desertification) of Arid Lands in the Middle East, which has been initiated by the World Bank.

This Initiative has been conducted by the Working Group on the Environment, chaired by Japan, within the framework of the Multilateral Tracks of the Middle East peace process. In addition to the financial contributions amounting to a total of US\$910 thousand (as of May 2000), Japan sent experts for a surveying mission in Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt in April 1998 and hosted an international seminar at Tottori University in November-December 1998. Since then, Japan has been following up on the progress of this Initiative.

As for Japan's support provided through the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), examples include: the Asian Ministerial Conference on the UNCCD (1997); the Asian National Focal Points Meetings (1998, 1999); formulation of a regional action programme in Asia; the regional experts group meetings (1998, 1999); support for sub-regional activities in West Asia; and the Asia-Africa Forum meetings (1996, 1997). It is expected that these activities promote information sharing and communication, leading to furthering the efforts to combat desertification in Asia.

B. Measures taken to support the preparation and implementation of action programmes at all levels

Japan's cooperative measures include bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects, study and research by Japanese institutions, support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) activities, and contributions to related international organizations.

Japan's bilateral cooperation is multi-faceted. This report focuses on the following areas; conservation of water resources; reforestation and forest conservation; and agricultural development. Furthermore, Japan's activities regarding capacity building and education as well as study and research on desertification are described in this report. The report also explains financial assistance for NGOs provided through various sources in Japan.

It should be stressed here that efforts are being made in Japan to enhance the linkage between Japan's contributions through ODA and the purpose of the UNCCD process with a view to further promoting more effective and efficient support for combating desertification.

Japan contributes funds also to international organizations which are involved in activities to combat desertification, thereby supporting the global efforts to combat desertification. Examples contained in this report are: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD; the World Bank); Global Environment Facility (GEF); and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

2. SUPPORT FOR THE UNCCD PROCESS

A. Thematic Programme Network 1 (TPN1) Workshop (Tokyo, June 2000)

Japan hosted an experts workshop (TPN1 workshop), held at the United Nations University in Tokyo on June 28-30, 2000, on desertification monitoring and assessment with respect to the Thematic Program Networks (TPNs) in the context of the development of Asia's regional action program for UNCCD. This workshop was designed to promote scientific and technical cooperation concerning desertification monitoring and assessment. About 70 participants including experts and UNCCD national focal points from 14 Asian countries, international organizations and other countries attended the workshop. The workshop was held with cooperation of the Government of Japan, the UNCCD secretariat, the United Nations University, China, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The outcome of this workshop reported at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP4), held in Bonn in December 2000.

B. Financial support for various activities

Through contributions to the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund (see Note below), Japan has supported the participation of developing country parties in the Conference of the Parties (COP), and helped the UNCCD secretariat organize various meetings such as regional meetings to prepare regional action programmes. Since 1994, Japan has contributed to these Funds a total of US\$9,062 thousand, and is the largest contributor in the world. Japan's contributions to these Funds for the years 1996 through 2001 are as follows: US\$887 thousand (1996); US\$1,076 thousand (1997); US\$1,800 thousand (1998); US\$1,247 thousand (1999); US\$1,583 thousand (2000); US\$1,340 thousand (2001)

Note: The Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund were formerly called the "Trust Fund" and the "Special Voluntary Fund," respectively, until 1999.

The following are some examples of Japan's support provided through the UNCCD secretariat:

- National awareness-raising seminars in Asia (1996): US\$96.5 thousand
- Institutional support to Least Developed Countries (1997): US\$161 thousand
- Sub-regional activities in West Asia: Experts Group Meeting In Muscat (September 1998), Experts Group Meeting in Bangkok (November 1998): US\$99 thousand
- Formulation of a regional action programme in Asia: US\$53 thousand
- Asian Ministerial Conference on the UNCCD (Beijing, May 1997): US\$54 thousand
- First Asian National Focal Points Meeting (Ohtsu, Japan, May 1998): US\$25 thousand
- "Beijing Meetings" (Second Asian National Focal Points Meeting/Asia-Africa Technical Workshop on Early Warning Systems/Launching Meeting of the Thematic Programme Network 1 (TPN1), Beijing, July 1999) and Third Asian Focal Points Meeting: US\$280 thousand
- Thematic Programme Network 2 (TPN2) Launching Meeting (New Delhi, March 2000): US\$30 thousand
- Thematic Programme Network 3 (TPN3) Launching Meeting (Iran, April 2001): US\$30 thousand
- Asia-Africa Global NGO Forum (Hyderabad, December 1996): US\$57 thousand
- Asia-Africa Forum on UNCCD (Beijing, August 1996): US\$109 thousand
- The second Asia-Africa Forum on UNCCD (Niamey, September 1997): US\$202 thousand
- The third Asia-Africa Forum on UNCCD (and Fourth Asian Focal Points Meeting)(Ulan Bator, June 2001)
- Support for the national report preparation by Asian, Latin American and Caribbean country parties (2000): US\$100 thousand

- Support for participation of affected developing country parties at the third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3, 1999): US\$75 thousand
- Support for participation of affected developing country parties at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP4, 2000): US\$75 thousand
- Support for participation of affected developing country parties at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP5, 2001): US\$75 thousand
- UNCCD Information System (1997): US\$60 thousand
- Support to the COP/ CST (Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks)(1997): US\$50 thousand
- UNDP-SEED expert meeting (Israel, March 1997): US\$45 thousand
- Formulation of national action programs by 7 Asian countries: US\$50 thousand
- Pacific Island Sub-Regional Workshop on Mitigating Drought and Combating Land Degradation: US\$50 thousand
- Hosting the Ad hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems of the UNCCD(in Fujiyoshida, Yamanashi Prefecture) : US\$105 thousand

3. BILATERAL COOPERATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Conservation of water resources

Japan's cooperation regarding conservation of water resources includes development of water for everyday living. Following are some examples of Japan's cooperation in Asia in this regard (Country; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount).

DI...Development Investment

TC...Project-type Technical Cooperation

GA...General Grant Aid

GAG...Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects

YL...Yen Loan

- China; Study on Groundwater Development in Tuoketuo Country, Inner Mongolia (DI); 96-99; ¥538,573 thousand (US\$4,448 thousand)
- China; Study on Development of Water-resource, Shenfu-Dongsheng in China (DI); 97-2000; ¥46,962 thousand (US\$388 thousand)
- Mongolia; Study on Groundwater Development for Altai City in Mongolia (DI); 96-99; ¥751,900 thousand (US\$6,250 thousand)
- Syria; Study on Water Resources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins in the Syrian Arab Republic (DI); 96-99; ¥575,896 thousand (US\$4,924 thousand)
- Iran; Study on Water Management in the Western Area of the Capital Teheran in the Islamic Republic of Iran (DI); 99; ¥4,002 thousand (US\$35 thousand)
- Jordan; Study on Water Resources Management Plan for The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (DI); 99; ¥9,214 thousand (US\$81 thousand)

B. Forest conservation and re-afforestation

Japan has been assisting reforestation and forest conservation in Asia. Below are some examples of Japan's cooperation in Asia in this respect (Country; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount).

DI...Development Investment

TC...Project-type Technical Cooperation

GA...General Grant Aid

GAG...Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects

YL...Yen Loan

- China; Hubei Province Forest Tree Improvement Project (TC); 94-2000; ¥691,857 thousand (US\$5,864 thousand)
- China; Forest Protection Research Project in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the follow-up (TC); 94-2000; ¥781,606 thousand (US\$6,970 thousand)
- China; Forestry Development Project in Fujian Province of China (TC); 89-96/98; ¥1,061,139 thousand (US\$9,401 thousand)
- Mongolia; Forest Resources Management Study in Selenge (DI); 93-97; ¥359,157 thousand (US\$3,446 thousand)
- India; Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project (YL); 96; ¥15,968 million (US\$132 million)
- India; Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (YL); 96; ¥13,324 million (US\$110 million)
- India; Punjab Afforestation Project (YL); 97; ¥6,193 million (US\$51.2 million)
- China; Project for Improvement of Forestation Equipment for Conservation of Water and Soil in the Upper Stream of the Hanjiang River (GA); 98; ¥1,247 million (US\$9.5 million)
- China; assistance for private sector's afforestation cooperation activities through "Japan China Board of Assistance to Greening Activities"; established in November 1999; ¥10 billion (from the Government of Japan)
- Developing countries including those in Asia; the International Workshop on Model Forests for Field-Level Applications of Sustainable Forest Management; 1996 ~ ; ¥84 million
- China; Shaanxi Loess Plateau Afforestation Project (YL) ; 2000; ¥4,200 million
- China; Shaanxi Loess Plateau Afforestation Project(YL); 2000; ¥4,200 million
- China; Inner-Mongolia Loess Plateau Afforestation Project(YL); 2000; 3,600 million
- Vietnam; Feasibility Study on Forest Management Plan in Central Highland(DI); 99-; 123,200 thousand
- Developing Countries including Asia; The International Expert Meeting in support of United Nations Forum on Forests; 2001; US\$21 million
- China; The Model Afforestation Project in Sichuan Province(TC)
- China; The Study on Reforestation in Anning Watershed in Sichuan Province(DI); 2000; 168,700 thousand
- China; The project for Afforestation for Conservation of Middle Stream of Huang He(GA); 2000; ¥48 million

C. Agricultural development

It is essential to secure water resources for agricultural production. Japan's support in this area includes development of irrigation facilities and waterways. Some examples are presented below (Country; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount).

DI...Development Investment

TC...Project-type Technical Cooperation

GA...General Grant Aid

GAG...Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects

YL...Yen Loan

- India; Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Tanks for Rural Development in Tamil Nadu (DI); 96-97; ¥234,883 thousand (US\$2,013 thousand)
- Pakistan; The Lining of Distributaries and Minors in Punjab (DI); 94-97; ¥328,507 thousand (US\$3,109 thousand)
- Pakistan; Irrigation Water Resources Development with Delay Action Dams Project in Balochistan (DI); 95-97; ¥303,327 thousand (US\$2,883 thousand)
- Pakistan; Taunsa Barrage Irrigation System Rehabilitation Study (DI); 96-98; ¥186,581 thousand (US\$1,539 thousand)
- Oman; Agriculture Development Project in the Nejd Region Phase II (DI); 90-97; ¥370,473 thousand (US\$3,170 thousand)
- Kazakhstan; Kzyl-Orda Irrigation/Drainage and Water Management Improvement Project (DI); 95-97; ¥498,901 thousand (US\$4,403 thousand)
- China; The follow-up technical cooperation for The Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Development and Training Center Project in the People's Republic of China (TC); 91-98; ¥560,329 thousand (US\$4,822 thousand)
- China; Ansai Mountain Area Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Shanxi (DI); 97-98; ¥158,015 thousand (US\$1,212 thousand)
- China; Study for Taihang Shan integrated Agricultural Development Project in Hebei Province (DI); 97-99; ¥288,364 thousand (US\$2,210 thousand)
- China; Yellow River Delta Agricultural Development Project (YL); 99; ¥8,904 million (US\$78.2 million)
- China; Project for Development of Agricultural Water Management of Dong Ting Hu Lake (GA); 97; ¥1,127 million (US\$9.3 million)
- China; Sanjiang Plain Agricultural Development Program (YL); 96; ¥14,910 million (US\$137 million)
- China; Sanjiang Plain Agricultural Development Program (II) (YL); 97; ¥2,792 million (US\$23.1 million)
- India; Rengali Irrigation Project (YL); 97; ¥7,760 million (US\$64.1 million)
- Sri Lanka; A Study for the Potential Realization of Irrigated Agriculture in the Dry and Intermediate Zones(DI); 99; 177,800 thousand
- The Kingdom of Nepal; Feasibility Study on the Sunsari River Irrigation Project; 2000-01; 118 million

D. Capacity building and education

With a view to enhancing scientific and technical capabilities to combat desertification in various countries, Japan sends Japanese experts overseas and provides training for researchers, government administrators and local peoples of affected developing countries. Areas covered in such programs include agriculture, forestry and water resources.

(1) The numbers of trainees accepted from Asian countries and of Japanese experts dispatched to Asian countries with respect to the above three areas (A., B., C.)(ODA)

- Trainees accepted

fiscal year	1996	97	98	99	00	total
# persons	23	20	35	25	250	353

- Experts dispatched

fiscal year	1996	97	98	99	00	total
# persons	11	6	11	24	63	115

(2) Training at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

At the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University, trainees from countries including Iran, Oman, Jordan and Syria, attend lectures and take part in experiments regarding development and utilization of water resources (1996-98) and development and environmental assessment of water resources (1999-), as per the requests from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

- Trainees from Asia accepted at the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

Fiscal year	1996	3 persons
	97	3
	98	5
	99	1

- Experts dispatched to Asia from the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

Fiscal year	1996	6 persons
	97	8
	98	14
	99	10

E. Study and research on desertification

A variety of study and research activities regarding desertification are being conducted by Japanese institutions. The following shows a few examples.

(1) Support for Mongolia

- Study on the Present State of Desertification in the Southern Part of Dornogobi Prefecture (experts dispatched from Japan); FY1995; approx. ¥370,000 (US\$3400)
- Environmental Study for Mongolia (experts dispatched from Japan); FY1999; ¥1,350,265 (US\$12,300)

(2) Study by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Japan Green Resources Corporation for environmental protection such as combating desertification.

The study to examine measures to combat desertification through sustainable agricultural and rural development, and experiment the technology necessary for it by "study on environmental protection for combating desertification" of the MAFF through the JGRC.

- China; Study for Combating Desertification in Asia; FY2001-; ¥240,000 thousand (FY2001)

(3) Research by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry (AICAF)

By using the Budget for Asian Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Cooperation, and in cooperation with the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), the following research was conducted (Country; Research project title; Fiscal year; Amount):

- Mongolia; Research on Prospects of Utilizing Desert Areas for Agriculture in Mongolia; 1998; ¥1,267 thousand

(4) Research at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

The Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University, is the only research institute in Japan that is established for basic research on combating desertification and on agricultural development and use of arid land. A large number of researchers from all over the world constantly participate in the Center's research and study activities. The Center's research and study activities take place both in Japan and abroad. The budget for each activity cannot be specified.

The Arid Land Research Center of Tottori University has also been conducting a joint research

project with the Water and Soil Conservation Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences through the Core University Program of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) since 2001.

(5) Promotion of research on desertification using the Global Environment Research Fund

The Global Environment Research Fund is provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan with a view to promoting, in cooperation with relevant Ministries, global environment research from interdisciplinary and international perspectives by researchers in various fields at national research institutions and universities. Examples of research projects supported by this Fund are as follows (Country; Research project title; Fiscal year; Amount):

- China, Australia; Study on Evaluation of Prevention and Remedies for Desertification; 1995 ~ 97; ¥42,774 thousand (1995)、 ¥65,487 thousand (1996)、 ¥57,897 thousand (1997)
- China; Improvement of Desert (Alkali) Soil in China by Gypsum from De-sulfurization Process of Coal Combustion Furnace; 1996 ~ 97; ¥9,974 thousand (1996)、 ¥10,000 thousand (1997)
- Kazakhstan; Study on the Development of Technology for the Rehabilitation of Soils with Salt Accumulation in the Central Asia; 1996 ~ 98; ¥66,284 thousand (1996)、 ¥63,943 thousand (1997)、 ¥38,144 thousand (1998)
- China, Australia, West Africa; Synthetic Studies on Evaluation of Desertification and Technologies for Desertification Control (already described in Chapter II); 1998 ~ 2000; ¥47,822 thousand (1998)、 ¥90,772 thousand (1999)、 ¥89,130 thousand (2000)
- China; Study of the Processes and Impact of Land-Use Change in China; 1998 ~ 2000; ¥31,040 thousand (1998)、 ¥23,609 thousand (1999)、 ¥22,612 thousand (2000)

(6) Researches with Grants-in-aid for scientific research (in the parentheses are terms of researches)

- Sustainable Food Trade and Environmental Conservation-based Agricultural Development in Asia(97-2000)
- Environment of the Aral and Caspian Seas and Desertification(97-99)
- Pesticide pollution of drinking water around the Aral Sea(97-99)
- Survey and mapping of desertification of the whole Asia(98-99)
- Detection of land cover change by time-series satellite data for the extraction of environmentally changed area in the whole Asia(98-2000)
- Economic Development Policy of Central Asia in viewing of Water Resource and Environment(97-2000)

F. Support for NGO activities

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a very important role in combating desertification. Financial and other forms of support are provided for activities of NGOs based both in Japan and overseas through various sources. The following shows some of many examples.

(1) Examples of cooperation through grant assistance for grass-roots projects

With a view to meeting the various assistance needs of developing countries in a timely and precise manner, Japan provides financial assistance for comparatively small projects carried out by local public organizations and medical care institutions in developing countries, and NGOs conducting activities in developing countries. The overseas missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with their detailed knowledge of the state of affairs in the concerned country, play a central role in providing the assistance. This was initiated as "small-scale grant assistance" in 1989 (changed to

"grant assistance for grass-roots projects" in 1995). Activities carried out in Asia from the perspective of preventing desertification for the years 1996 through 2000 are as follows

- Pakistan; The Drinking Water Supply Project at Sultanabad (GAG); 98; ¥4,423,938 (US\$33,799)
- India; Clean Village Initiative Project (GAG); 99; ¥7,702,320 (US\$67,624)
- Mongolia; The Project for Improving Water Supply at Tsetseg Country in Khovd Aimag (GAG); 99; ¥2,466,360 (US\$21,654)
- Kazakhstan; Monitoring Ecological Research in Kazakhstani Part of Aral Sea Region (GAG); 98; ¥9,177,922 (US\$80,579)
- China; Project of Plantation in Northern Area of Datong City in Shanxi Province (GAG); 98; ¥9,908,106 (US\$75,698)
- China; Project of Japan-China Tree-Planting Campaign in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (GAG); 99; ¥9,650,640 (US\$84,729)
- Uzbekistan; Forestation for Keeping Water (GAG); 98; ¥7,088,142 (US\$62,231)
- Iran; Planting Project of Hillside of Mt.Alborze (GAG); 99; ¥5,122,080 (US\$44,970)
- China; Project to support the irrigation of Daming County in Hebei Province (GAG); 97; ¥9,059,797 (US\$69,212)
- India; Nirmal Jal(Clean Water)(GAG); 2000; ¥9,923,445
- Phillipine; Sustainable Community-Based Upland Development

(2) Assistance through subsidy system for NGO Projects

Development activities of NGOs promote self-reliance of people in developing countries, can be carried out at the grass-roots level, and play an important role in encouraging local people to participate, thus enable flexible, fast and thorough reaction. This project calls for Japanese NGOs to provide assistance for part of the cooperative development activities carried out in developing countries. Activities carried out in Asia from the perspective of preventing desertification for the years 1996 through 2000 are as follows:

- CARE Japan

Desertification prevention activities and tree planting
(2000: 685 thousand)

- Green Earth Center

Construction of wells, supply of planting trees and prepared sapling nurseries
(2000: 4,860 thousand)

- Desert Planting Volunteer Association

Tree Planting Activities in the Desert
(2000: 6,221 thousand)

- Desert Planting Volunteer Association

Tree Planting Activities in the Private Plantation
(2000:6,250 thousand)

(3) NGO support by the Japan Fund for Global Environment

Japan Fund for Global Environment established in Japan Environment Corporation supports, in cooperation with the private sector, NGOs involved in environmental conservation. The following NGO activities in Asia from 1996 to 2001 have been supported by this Fund (NGO name; Country in which activities have taken place; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount):

- Japan Peat Society; China; Joint Research on the Reclamation of Desertified Land Utilizing Peat; 1996; ¥4,000 thousand
- Green Earth Center; China; Tree Planting Activities in the Desert in China; 1996; ¥5,000 thousand
- Commission of Biovillage, The Japanese Association for Arid Land Studies; China; A Model Project for Prevention of Desertification in Horqin Sandy Land, Inner Mongolia, China; 1996-1997; ¥3,000 thousand (1996), ¥5,000 thousand (1997)
- The Japan Association for Greening Deserts; China; Greening Kubuqi Desert in China; 1996; ¥1,500 thousand
- Foundation Japan Industry Development Youth Association; China; Enhancing Forestry by Planting Young Trees in Chinese KUBUCHI Desert and Preserving Farm Lands and Meadows in the Neighborhood; 1997-1999; ¥4,000 thousand (1997), ¥4,500 thousand (1998), ¥3,600 thousand (1999)
- Green Earth Network; China; Cooperation in Greening on Huanto-Plateau in Shanxi, China; 1996-1997; ¥5,500 thousand (1996), ¥5,500 thousand (1997)
- Japan Peat Society; China; Research of Greening Desertified Land in the Upper Reaches of the Yellow River; 1998-2000; ¥4,900 thousand (1998), ¥4,000 thousand (1999), ¥5,000 thousand (2000)
- Japan Bio-Village Association; China; A Model Project for Prevention of Desertification in Horqin Sandy Land, Inner Mongolia, China; 1998; ¥5,800 thousand
- The Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering; Asia; Monitoring of Land Use/Land Cover Change in Asian Countries and Measures for Escaping from Poverty Through Agricultural Land Conservation; 1998; ¥4,000 thousand
- Green Earth Network; China; Investigation into Influence of Global Warming on Huangu Plateau in Shanxi, China; 1998; ¥3,100 thousand
- Kosho Afforestation Society; China; Program to Halt the Desertification of the Keerqin Grasslands; 1999-2000; ¥900 thousand (1999), ¥800 thousand (2000)
- The Japan Association for Greening Deserts; China; The activity for preventing from desertification of "Deshengcheng area" of Inner Mongolia's Kubuqi desert in China; 1999; ¥1,800 thousand
- Japan Bio-Village Association, China, A Greening Project for Utantara in Horqin Sandy Land, Inner Mongolia, China , ¥6,000 thousand (2000)
- Green Earth Network, China; Reforestation with various tree species in China's Shanxi Province; 2000; ¥3,500 thousand
- Desert Planting Volunteer Association, China, Gobi Desert tree farm plantation , 2000-2001, ¥4,000 thousand (2000), ¥5,600 thousand (2001)
- Hoxu Desert Tree-Planting Society; China, The Project of the Tree-Planting at the Yulin Grottes in Anxy Country; 1999-2001; ¥2,700 thousand (1999), ¥3,000 thousand (2000), ¥4,100 thousand (2001)
- Japan Industry Development Youth Association; China, Making Model Farms to Demonstrate both Afforestation of Desert Area and Agriculture and Stock Raising, ¥4,751 thousand (2001)
- Japan Bio-Village Association; China, Promoting Education for Environmental Practice Training at Elsun Zhen in Horqin Sandy land, Inner Mongolia, China, ¥5,600 thousand (2001)
- The Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering; China, Improvement of

desertificated agricultural lands and grass lands in cold arid Asia and countermeasures against poverty, ¥5,100 thousand (2001)

(4) Support from Japanese NGOs through Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center

Japanese NGOs provide support via Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center (JIFPRO) by assisting studies, training for staff and counterparts from developing countries, providing technical guidance by dispatching experts, etc., for tree planting projects to be implemented in developing countries.

- Developing countries including Asia "Promotion of Private Sector Activities for Global Tree Planting"; 1996-99; 530 million

(5) Support from Japanese NGOs through the Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry

Japanese NGOs dispatch experts to assist in overseas agriculture and forestry projects through the Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry.

- Developing countries including Asia "Promotion of NGOs Activities in the Field of Agriculture and Forestry."

(1999: ¥90 million; 2000: ¥83 million; 2001: ¥83 million)

Examples of projects supported by this program are as follows (NGO name; Country in which activities have taken place; Activities):

- OISCA; Indonesia; Technical instruction in afforestation
- Green Earth Center; China; Tree planting in desert
- The Institute for Himalayan Conservation ; Nepal ; agricultural development

(6) NGO support by Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid

(See attached chart below)

Attached chart

Fiscal Year 1996 (Asia)

- Tree planting activities primarily to combat desertification

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Desert Planting Volunteer Association	China	7,035,000
Green Earth Center	China	4,140,000
The Japan Association for Green Deserts	China	4,680,000
Japan Seinendan Council	China	1,980,000
Kyoto Forum	India	4,019,000
Japan Committee Cooperating Mongolian Forestation Movement	Mongolia	4,029,000

- Tree planting and technical guidance regarding environmental conservation and agriculture

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Japan Industry Development Youth Association	China	3,349,000
Green Earth Network	China	9,086,000
Okinawa International Association	China	1,796,000
International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems	Pakistan	6,240,000
Trees to China Fund	China	4,985,000
Sino-Japanese Society for Cooperation on Science and Technology	China	8,612,000

Fiscal year 1997 (Asia)

- Tree planting activities primarily to combat desertification

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Desert Planting Volunteer Association	China	5,833,000
Green Earth Center	China	2,052,000
The Japan Association for Green Deserts	China	4,560,000
Japan Seinendan Council	China	1,769,000
Kyoto Forum	India	4,000,000
International Community Development Center Kobe	China	3,690,000

- Tree planting and technical guidance regarding environmental conservation and agriculture

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Japan Industry Development Youth Association	China	2,884,000
International Children's Village "Happy Valley"	India	1,250,000
Green Earth Network	China	7,153,000
Trees to China Fund	China	3,856,000
Society for Operation Minimum Needs	India	2,466,000
Kyoto Forum	Thailand	1,926,000

Fiscal year 1998 (Asia)

- Tree planting activities primarily to combat desertification

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Desert Planting Volunteer Association	China	7,606,000
Research Association Greening Desert and Grassland of Inner Mongolia, China	China	2,075,000
Green Earth Center	China	2,850,000
The Japan Association for Green Deserts	China	8,550,000
Japan Seinendan Council	China	2,641,000
Kyoto Forum	India	3,000,000

- Tree planting and technical guidance regarding environmental conservation and agriculture

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Japan Industry Development Youth Association	China	2,372,000
Green Earth Network	China	10,308,000
Trees to China Fund	China	2,391,000
Society for Operation Minimum Needs	India	2,279,000
Japan Silver Volunteers Inc.	China	8,784,000

Fiscal year 1999 (Asia)

- Tree planting activities primarily to combat desertification

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Desert Planting Volunteer Association	China	5,658,000
Research Association Greening Desert and Grassland of Inner Mongolia, China	China	1,835,000
The Japan Association for Green Deserts	China	9,534,000
Japan Seinendan Council	China	1,725,000
Kyoto Forum	India	3,000,000

- Tree planting and technical guidance regarding environmental conservation and agriculture

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Japan Industry Development Youth Association	China	1,941,000
Green Earth Network	China	9,021,000
Trees to China Fund	China	1,818,000
Society for Operation Minimum Needs	India	1,234,000
Japan Silver Volunteers inc.	China	6,575,000

Fiscal year 2000 (Asia)

- Tree planting activities primarily to combat desertification

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Desert Planting Volunteer Association	China	2,360,000
Research Association Greening Desert and Grassland of Inner Mongolia, China	China	1,040,000
The Japan Association for Green Deserts	China	2,802,000
Kyoto Forum	India	2,000,000

- Tree planting and technical guidance regarding environmental conservation and agriculture

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Japan Industry Development Youth Association	China	899,000
Green Earth Network	China	7,517,000

Fiscal year 2001 (Asia)

- Tree planting activities primarily to combat desertification

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Desert Planting Volunteer Association	China	2,972,000
Research Association Greening Desert and Grassland of Inner Mongolia, China	China	1,279,000
The Japan Association for Green Deserts	China	2,376,000
Kyoto Forum	India	4,000,000

- Tree planting and technical guidance regarding environmental conservation and agriculture

NGO name	Country in which activities have taken place	Amount (Yen)
Japan Industry Development Youth Association	China	1,053,000
Green Earth Network	China	6,996,000

4. Contributions through international organizations

Please refer to the section II. 4 "Contributions through international organizations" describing Japan's multilateral support for combating desertification, which is applicable to the Latin America and Caribbean region.

IV. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1. OVERVIEW

There are various kinds of serious environmental issues in the Latin American region, including the decline of Amazonian tropical rain forests, desertification in the northeastern part of Brazil, air pollution in major cities such as Mexico City, extensive water pollution, and conversion of urban areas into slums due to population concentration in cities. Concerning these environmental issues in Latin America, Japan has been actively cooperating in both technical and financial assistance.

A. Consultative process and partnership agreements

Japan-Central America Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation and Japan-CARICOM Consultations are examples of Japan's comprehensive consultations with Latin America and the Caribbean region. At the sixth Japan-Central America Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation in March 2002, consultations were held regarding Japan's cooperation for the environmental preservation of the region. It is expected that the consultation will be continued at the next meeting to be held in Central America. Also, the same topic will be taken up for discussion at the Ninth session of Japan-CARICOM Consultation in November to be held in Japan, and 14 members of the CARICOM are expected to participate in the meeting.

With regard to combating desertification in Latin America and the Caribbean, the consultative processes and partnership agreements in which Japan is involved includes, for example, Japan's support for the GRULAC regional activities (the fourth Regional Conference on the UNCCD held in Antigua, St. Johns, in April 1998).

Other forms of support which Japan has been providing through the UNCCD Secretariat are, for example: national awareness-raising seminars in the Latin America and Caribbean region (1996); national report preparation by Latin American and Caribbean country parties (2000); and participation of affected developing countries at the Conference of the Parties (1999, 2000).

B. Measures taken to support the preparation and implementation of action programmes at all levels

With a view to assisting the efforts to combat desertification, Japan has been taking a wide range of measures such as bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects, contributions to relevant international organizations, study and research activities, and support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

As for the bilateral cooperation, this report focuses on the following areas; conservation of water resources; reforestation and forest conservation; and agricultural development. Furthermore, Japan's support regarding capacity building and education as well as study and research activities on desertification are also described in this report. The report also presents information on the financial support for NGOs' activities provided through various sources in Japan.

It should be stressed here that efforts are being made in Japan to enhance the linkage between Japan's contributions through ODA and the purpose of the UNCCD process with a view to further promoting more effective and efficient support for combating desertification.

Japan contributes funds also to international organizations which are involved in activities to combat desertification. Examples contained in this report are: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); the World

Bank); and Global Environment Facility (GEF), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

2. Support for the UNCCD process

A. Financial support for various activities

Through contributions to the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund (see Note below), Japan has supported the participation of developing countries in the Conference of the Parties, and helped the UNCCD secretariat organize various meetings such as regional meetings to prepare regional action programmes. Since 1994, Japan has contributed a total of US\$4,892 thousand and is the largest contributor. Japan's contributions for the years 1996 through 1998 are as follows: US\$887 thousand (1996); US\$1,076 thousand (1997); US\$1,800 thousand (1998)

Note: The Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund were formerly called the "Trust Fund" and the "Special Voluntary Fund," respectively, until 1999.

Some of Japan's support provided through the UNCCD secretariat are:

- National awareness-raising seminars in Latin America and the Caribbean region (1996): US\$44.2 thousand
- Support for the national report preparation by Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries (2000): US\$100 thousand
- Support for regional activities in GRULAC: The fourth Regional Conference on the UNCCD (Antigua, St. Johns, April 1998): US\$70 thousand
- Support for participation of affected developing country parties at the third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3, 1999): US\$75 thousand
- Support for participation of affected developing country parties at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP4, 2000): US\$75 thousand
- UNCCD Information System (1997): US\$60 thousand
- Support to the COP/ CST (Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks)(1997): US\$50 thousand

3. Bilateral cooperation and other activities

A. Conservation of water resources

Japan's cooperation for conservation of water resources includes development of water for everyday living. Following are some examples of Japan's cooperation in the Latin America and Caribbean regarding water resources conservation (Country; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount).

DI...Development Investment

TC...Project-type Technical Cooperation

GA...General Grant Aid

GAG...Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects

YL...Yen Loan

- Bolivia; Provincial Groundwater Development (DI); 93-96; ¥473,857 thousand (US\$4,873 thousand)
- Peru; The Study on Integrated Water Resources Development in the Cañete River Basin in the Republic of Peru (DI); 96-98; ¥204,432 thousand (US\$1,697 thousand)
- Brazil; Study on Water Resources Development at The State of Sergipe in Federative Republic of Brazil (DI); 97-99; ¥551,660 thousand (US\$4,531 thousand)

- Bolivia; Project for the Development of Groundwater in Rural Areas (GA); 96-97; ¥3,102 million (US\$27.3 million)
- Ecuador; Project to Develop Underground Water in Pichincha Province (GA); 97-98; ¥955 million (US\$7.3 million)
- Peru; Exploration of Water Vizeachas (GA); 98; ¥485 million (US\$3.7 million)
- Bolivia; Development of Underground Water (GA); 98-99; ¥1,873 million (US\$16.4 million)
- Colombia; Del Rio Palo Water Resource Conservation Project (GAG); 98; ¥4,717,640 (US\$41,419)
- Chile; The Project on Conservation of the Environment and Rural Development with Farmer's Participation for the Mediterranean Dryland Zone of Chile(TC); 2000; 145,100 thousand

B. Forest conservation and re-forestation

Japan has been assisting reforestation and forest conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Below are some examples of Japan's cooperation in this region regarding reforestation and forest conservation (Country; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount).

DI...Development Investment

TC...Project-type Technical Cooperation

GA...General Grant Aid

GAG...Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects

YL...Yen Loan

- Bolivia; The Afforestation and Erosion Control Project in the Valley of Tarija in Bolivia (TC); 96-99; ¥549,249 thousand (US\$4,610 thousand)
- Brazil; Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project (TC); 94-98; ¥300,767 thousand (US\$4,115 thousand)
- Brazil; Brazilian Amazon Forest Research Project Phase II (TC); 98-99; ¥241,883 thousand (US\$2,035 thousand)
- Brazil; The Forest and Environment Conservation Research Project, in the State of San Paulo (TC); 91-98; ¥888,909 thousand (US\$8,381 thousand)
- Chile; The Erosion Control and Afforestation Project in Watersheds of Semi-Arid Area in Chile (TC); 91-99; ¥584,686 thousand (US\$5,364 thousand)
- Paraguay; The Forest Extension Project in the Eastern Region of Paraguay (TC); 94-99; ¥775,502 thousand (US\$6,628 thousand)
- Paraguay; The Study on Reforestation Plan in the Eastern Region of Paraguay (DI); 99; ¥15,736 thousand (US\$138 thousand)
- Mexico; The Study on the Sustainable Development Plan of Forests at Villages in Oaxaca in the United Mexican States (DI); 96-98; ¥344,978 thousand (US\$2,860 thousand)
- Peru; Sierra Natural Resources Management and Poverty Alleviation Project (YL); 97, 99; ¥5,677 million (US\$46.9 million, 1997), ¥7,259 million (US\$63.7 million, 1999)
- Developing countries including those in Latin America and the Caribbean; the International Workshop on Model Forests for Field-Level Applications of Sustainable Forest Management; 1997 ~ 2000; ¥81 million
- Developing Countries including Latin America and the Caribbean; The International Expert Meeting in support of United Nations Forum on Forests; 2001; US\$21 million

- Brazil; Master Plan Study on Degraded Land Restoration in the State of Para in the Federal Republic of Brazil, 1999, 6,636 thousand

C. Agricultural development

It is essential to secure water resources for agricultural production. Japan's support in this area includes development of irrigation facilities and water management. Some examples from Latin America and the Caribbean are described below (Country; Project title; Fiscal year; Amount).

DI...Development Investment

TC...Project-type Technical Cooperation

GA...General Grant Aid

GAG...Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects

YL...Yen Loan

- Mexico; The Project for Agricultural Development in Mining Towns in the Arid Area (TC); 88-97; ¥960,767 thousand (US\$8,154 thousand)
- Colombia; The Irrigated Agriculture Development Project in Sloping Areas (TC); 90-97; ¥936,677 thousand (US\$8,613 thousand)
- Chile; The Study on Agricultural Development and Water Management in Metropolitan Area (DI); 99; ¥141,618 thousand (US\$1,243 thousand)
- Paraguay; Project for Water Supply in the Rural Oriental Sector (GA); 96; ¥340 million (US\$3.1 million)
- Paraguay; Agricultural Sector Strengthening Project (II) (YL); 97; ¥15,525 million (US\$128.3 million)

D. Capacity building and education

With a view to enhancing scientific and technical capabilities to combat desertification in various countries, Japan sends Japanese experts overseas and provides training for researchers, government administrators and local peoples of affected developing countries. Areas covered in such programs include agriculture, forestry and water resources.

(1) The numbers of trainees accepted from the Latin American and Caribbean countries and of Japanese experts dispatched to the Latin American and Caribbean countries with respect to the above three areas (A., B., C.) (ODA)

- Trainees accepted

fiscal year	1996	97	98	99	00	total
# persons	29	35	41	24	44	173

- Experts dispatched

fiscal year	1996	97	98	99	00	total
# persons	15	8	13	12	42	90

(2) Training at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

At the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University, trainees from countries including Mexico, Bolivia and Brazil attend lectures and take part in experiments regarding development and utilization of water resources (1996-98) and development and environmental assessment of water resources (1999-), as per the requests from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Moreover, the Center receives trainees under a program for Brazilian dune protection and desertification prevention project counterpart training "dune fixation."

· Trainees from Latin America and Caribbean accepted at the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

Fiscal year	1996	6 persons
	97	5
	98	4
	99	1

· Experts dispatched to Latin America and Caribbean from the Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

Fiscal year	1996	2 persons
	97	2
	98	3
	99	2

E. Study and research on desertification

A variety of study and research activities are being conducted by Japanese institutions. The following shows a few examples.

(1) Study by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Japan Green Resources Corporation for preventing soil erosion

In order to contribute to the prevention of soil erosion through sustainable agricultural and rural development in Central and South America, the following study on on-farm trials of various techniques applicable to the locality has been conducted.

- Bolivia; Study for Preventing Soil Erosion; 2001-; ¥244,209 thousand (2001)

(2) Research at Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

The Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University, is the only research institute in Japan that is established for basic research on combating desertification and on agricultural development and use of arid land. A large number of researchers from all over the world constantly participate in the Center's research and study activities. The Center's research and study activities take place both in Japan and abroad. The budget for each activity cannot be specified.

(3) Researches with Grants-in-aid for scientific research (in the parentheses are terms of researches)

- Intensity of Agro-pastoral Land Use and Regional Change of Geo-ecosystems in Northeast Brazil(95-97)· Mexico-Japan Joint Research On Preventing Desertification(98-98)

F. Support for NGO activities

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a very important role in combating desertification. Financial and other forms of support are provided for activities of NGOs based both in Japan and overseas through various sources. The following shows some of many examples.

(1) Examples of cooperation through grant assistance for grass-roots projects

- Bolivia; Project for Construction of Water Supply Tank in Antofagasta Area (GAG); 99; ¥1,437,240 (US\$10,981)
- Colombia; Project to transfer agricultural technique to small scale farmers (GAG); 99; ¥5,048,400 (US\$44,323)
- Peru; Project for construction of reservoir for irrigation in Pisac (GAG); 99; ¥9,288,600 (US\$81,550)
- Peru; Project for improvement of irrigation facilities in Carhuaz and Mancos (GAG); 99; ¥9,915,120 (US\$87,051)
- Peru; Mejoramiento de infraestructura de Riego en la cuenca Moche (GAG) ;2000; ¥6,635,055
- Guatemala; Proyecto de Mejoramiento de Suministro Agua Potable para la A Idea Paquix

(GAG) ;2000, ¥3,983,280

(2) Support for NGOs through Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center
Japanese NGOs provide support via Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center (JIFPRO) by assisting studies, training for staff and counterparts from developing countries, providing technical guidance by dispatching experts, etc., for tree planting projects to be implemented in developing countries.

Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center provides support for Japanese NGOs' afforestation projects in developing countries including those in Latin America and Caribbean. The support includes assisting in advance survey, sending experts overseas to provide technical training and accepting counterparts to Japan. This support program is called the Promotion of Private Sector Activities for Global Tree Planting. Between 1996-1999, ¥530 million was provided.

(3) NGO support by Postal Savings for International Voluntary Aid
Support has been provided to tree planting and technical guidance concerning environmental conservation and agriculture in Latin America and Caribbean. For example, Action for Mangrove Reforestation (NGO) received ¥3,897,000 (1998) and ¥1,911,000 (1999) for their mangrove reforestation activities for environmental conservation in Ecuador.

4. Contributions through international organizations

Please refer to the section II. 4 "Contributions through international organizations" describing Japan's multilateral support for combating desertification, which is applicable to the Latin America and Caribbean region.