

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)

December 2006

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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 fifth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC5), scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires on 4-13 October 2006. It gives many examples of Japan's efforts, over the period between 2003 and 2004, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in Africa and other regions, particularly Asia and Latin America/Caribbean.

This report is compiled mainly based on data reported to Creditors Reporting System (CRS) of Development Assistance Countries (DAC) of OECD. Japan submits this new national report for the years 2003 and 2004. The exclusion of contributions through international organizations is one of the major changes. Whole Japanese supports related to UNCCD should be considered in conjunction with the previous report attached to the current report.

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 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 second largest donor country to the UNCCD.

At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Japan announced the policy for environmental cooperation mainly through its Official Development Assistance (ODA), entitled the "Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), as a revision of former Initiative, the "Initiatives for Sustainable Development toward the 21st Century (ISD)". The philosophy of EcoISD consists of "Human Security", "Ownership & Partnership", and "Pursuit of Environmental Conservation & Development". Environmental problems threaten the survival of human beings, so it is important to tackle them from the viewpoint of "Human Security". It is vitally important that developing countries assume primary responsibility and role for tackling such problems through their own "Ownership" and that the various stakeholders in the international community work together in a spirit of "Partnership". In order to facilitate the "Pursuit of Environmental Conservation & Development" in developing countries, it is extremely important that developed countries provide support for the necessary environmental considerations in development, and extend cooperation for environmental protection, taking into account the differing economic and social conditions of each country concerned.

Japan promotes actions in the four areas in the EcoISD, which are "Efforts to Address Global Warming", "Pollution Control", "Fresh Water Issues", and "Conservation of Natural Environment". "Conservation of Natural Environment" includes 'management of nature reserves, forest-related issues, prevention of desertification, and natural resources management'.

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 a variety of sources.

3. Japan's efforts under the UNCCD process

Summary of Japan's implementations of the UNCCD is as follows:

3.1 Consultative processes and partnership agreements

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

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

A. Support through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

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, such as Technical Cooperation (including Development Studies, Dispatch of Experts, Acceptance of Trainees), Grant Aid for General Projects and Yen Loans. Detail of each project is described in chapters III to VI. The total amount of ODA provided for the implementation of the UNCCD in 2003 and 2004 is summarized in the table below.

Table: Amount of ODA provided for the implementation of the UNCCD (million yen)

Projects not reported in the DAC/CRS report are included in parentheses.

Region	Africa	Asia/ Oceania	Latin America/ Caribbean	Central/ Eastern Europe	unclassifiable	Total
2003	3511.773	56557.62	912.832	67.316	43.425	61142.996
2004	7558.196	22487.68	163.551	-	159.632	30369.060

B. Support through financial contribution for the UNCCD Secretariat

Japan is the second largest contributor to the UNCCD activities. Japan's contributions to the core budget of the UNCCD for the years 2003 and 2004 are as follows: US\$1,439 thousand (2003) and US\$1,478 thousand (2004).

Japan also supports various UNCCD activities through its voluntary contribution. In 2003 and 2004, activities supported by Japan include: Thematic Programme Network from 6 (TPN 6) Launching Meetings; Support to the Asian regional consultations preparatory to the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC3); Support for participation of affected developing country parties at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP6) and CRIC3; CST Ad Hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems; Support to the National Action Plan/ Policy Instrument Formulation.

C. Other Supports

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 for all 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 raise awareness of 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. In 2003 and 2004, Japan provided financial supports for the launching meeting of the Thematic Programme Networks (TPNs) such as the launching meeting of the Thematic Programme Network 6 (TPN6) (Pakistan, June 2004). In addition, Japan participates in Thematic Programme Network 1 (TPN1) on desertification monitoring and assessment, and Thematic Programme Network 5 (TPN5) on strengthening capacities for drought impact mitigation and desertification control.

3.3 Study and research on desertification

A. Contribution to the Committee on Science and Technology

Regarding the activities of the Committee on Science and Technology, Japan, with the Secretariat of the UNCCD, hosted an Ad Hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems, which was reestablished at COP4, in June 2001 in Fujiyoshida, Yamanashi Prefecture. The outcome of the Ad Hoc Panel was reported at COP5.

B. Domestic research processes

A variety of study and research activities are being conducted by Japanese institutions. For example, the Ministry of the Environment 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.

3.4 Support for NGO activities

In Japan, financial assistance has been provided to NGOs in and outside of Japan through various schemes including the Japan Fund for Global Environment (Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency of Japan).

3.5 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.

II. GENERAL COMMITMENT

1. Consultative process and partnership agreements

1.1. Ad Hoc Panel Meeting on Early Warning Systems (2001: Ministry of the Environment)

Japan held an Ad Hoc Panel Meeting on Early Warning Systems, which was reestablished under the Committee on Science and Technology of UNCCD at COP4, with the UNCCD Secretariat on 4-8 June 2001 in Fujiyoshida, Yamanashi Prefecture in Japan. There were about 30 participants from 12 countries including Ad Hoc Panel members, consultants, experts from relevant organizations and the UNCCD Secretariat. After reviewing existing early warning systems, recommendations were adopted: Early warning systems for drought can be applied to desertification monitoring by integration with the land degradation information, etc. These results were reported at COP5.

2. Support through financial contribution for the UNCCD Secretariat

Japan is the second largest contributor to the UNCCD activities. Japan's contributions to the core budget of the UNCCD for the years 2003 and 2004 are as follows: US\$1,439 thousand (2003) and US\$1,478 thousand (2004).

In 2003 and 2004, Japan supports the following programmes through its voluntary contribution to the UNCCD:

2003

-Support to the participation of COP6 (Havana, August 2003): US\$75 thousand

2004

-Support to the launching of Asia TPN6 (Pakistan, June 2004): US\$30 thousand

-Support to the Asian regional consultations preparatory to CRIC3 (Bonn, May 2005): US\$30 thousand

-Support to the participation of CRIC3 (Bonn, May 2005): US\$90 thousand

III. AFRICA

1. Consultative process and partnership agreements

Japan has taken the initiative in the consultative processes and partnership agreements for development of Africa, such as;

(1) the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) in 1998, which spelled out the direction of future African development in accordance with the principles of Africa's ownership and partnership by the international community which builds the framework for cooperation among all actors, including governments of African countries, the private sector and civil society, donor countries and other organizations; and

(2) the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) in 2003, which issued "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration" and "Summary by the Chair" which presented the direction of future TICAD process, and, recognized the importance of implementing support measures for assuring access to finance, land, technology and institutions, minimizing fluctuations in agricultural production and combating desertification in the context of maintaining and augmenting incentives for developing African agriculture.

2. 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, and support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) activities.

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.

2.1. support through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

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 in the following areas; conservation of water resources, reforestation and forest conservation, agricultural development, capacity building and education; and study and research on desertification.

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 in general. Chronic drought however tends to occur in these regions, requiring people to secure water for everyday life. Japan provides cooperation in securing a stable supply of safe water by constructing water supply facilities such as deep wells, thereby enhancing the living conditions for local inhabitants.

Benin

-Technical cooperation in Water Supply (2003:87.472 million yen)

Cape Verde

-Technical cooperation in Water Supply (2003:71.4 million yen)

-Project for Ground Water Development and Rural Water Supply (2004:662 million yen)

Egypt

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:0.503 million yen)

-Project for Water Supply Development in Northwestern Part of Sharqiya Governorate (2004:2,843 million yen)

Ethiopia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:137.709 million yen)

Gambia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:54.541 million yen)

Guinea

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:69.12 million yen)

Kenya

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:10.098 million yen)

Madagascar

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:8.452 million yen)

Mali

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:204.852 million yen)

-Project for Water Supply in the Region of Kayes, Segou and Mopti (2004:1,266 million yen)

Mauritania

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:98.816 million yen)

Morocco

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:69.775 million yen)

Mozambique

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:9.748 million yen)

Namibia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:3.32million yen)

Niger

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:79.089million yen)

Senegal

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:150.609million yen)

Tanzania

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:40.919 million yen)

Tunisia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:72.748 million yen)

Uganda

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:53.632 million yen)

Zambia

- Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:65.553 million yen)

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.

Algeria

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.978 million yen, 2004:0.84 million yen)

Botswana

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.684 million yen, 2004:0.513 million yen)

Burkina Faso

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:111.715 million yen, 2004:111.689 million yen)

Burundi

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.684 million yen, 2004:1.026 million yen)

Cameroon

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2004:1.493 million yen)

Côte d'Ivoire

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:2.16 million yen, 2004:0.933 million yen)

Eritrea

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.342 million yen)

Ethiopia

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:104.586 million yen, 2004:8.448 million yen)

Ghana

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:38.494 million yen, 2004:82.346 million yen)

Kenya

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:17.076 million yen, 2004:148.439 million yen)

Lesotho

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.684 million yen, 2004:0.513 million yen)

Madagascar

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.896 million yen, 2004:1.866 million yen)

Malawi

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:92.963 million yen, 2004:1.844 million yen)

Mauritius

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.547 million yen)

Mozambique

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2004:1.026 million yen)

Namibia

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.342 million yen, 2004:0.513 million yen)

Rwanda

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.342 million yen, 2004:1.026 million yen)

Senegal

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:258.677 million yen, 2004:120.928 million yen)

South Africa

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.342 million yen)

Swaziland

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2004:1.026 million yen)

Tanzania

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.206 million yen, 2004:1.026million yen)

Tunisia

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2004:12.893 million yen)

Uganda

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.684 million yen, 2004:0.513 million yen)

Zambia

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.684 million yen, 2004:0.513 million yen)

Zimbabwe

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.684 million yen, 2004:1.68 million yen)

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.

Botswana

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:2.03 million yen)

Burkina Faso

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:211.638 million yen, 2004:106.526 million yen)

Côte d'Ivoire

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:6.367 million yen)

Djibouti

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:2.571 million yen)

Egypt

-Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Sakoula Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal
(2003:96 million yen, 2004: 2,001 million yen)

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:108.746million yen)

Ethiopia

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:64.017 million yen)

Gambia

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:87.448 million yen)

Ghana

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:118.849 million yen)

Guinea

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:7.675 million yen)

Kenya

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:58.938 million yen)

Madagascar

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:62.766million yen)

Mali

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.772 million yen, 2004:81.779 million yen)

Mauritania

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:166.05 million yen, 2004:95.466 million yen)

Morocco

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:169.12 million yen)

Namibia

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.882 million yen)

Niger

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.059 million yen)

Swaziland

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.972 million yen)

Tanzania

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:193.571 million yen)

Togo

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.796 million yen)

Uganda

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:44.786 million yen)

Zambia

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.387 million yen)

Zimbabwe

- Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.875 million yen)

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.

Mali

-Technical Cooperation in Environment (2004:4.7 million yen)

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.

Burkina Faso

- Technical Transfer of Subsurface Dam

From 1995 to 2002, the Ministry of the Environment developed technology for the effective use of groundwater in arid and semi-arid areas, and built the management system etc.

In 2003, the Ministry of the Environment compiled and arranged the knowledge and data acquired from the past project, and implemented Technical Transfer targeting the engineer of Burkina Faso. (2003:10.357million yen)
(Reported in the DAC/CRS)

- Study and Examination for the Method of Technical Transfer

The Ministry of the Environment implemented the case study on technical transfer about traditional knowledge for combat desertification in order to contribute for the improvement in capability of desertification management, and undertook Pilot Study about technical transfer. (2004:10.300million yen)
(Reported in the DAC/CRS)

2.2. Support out of ODA

Japan also contributes to the implementation of UNCCD by measures out of ODA.

For example, Japan conducts various types of study and research on desertification using the "Global Environment Research Fund". Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University, is one of the major research institutes on desertification.

Japan also 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, supports NGOs through the Japan Fund for Global Environment established in Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency of Japan. 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 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.

A. Training at 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.

B. Support for NGO activities

-NGO Support by the Japan Fund for Global Environment

The fund is established in Environment Restoration and Conservation Agency of Japan and funded by the government and private section. The Fund provides financial support for NGOs involved in

environment conservation including combating desertification.

2003: 5 cases, ¥18,000,000

2004: 2 cases, ¥ 6,700,000

Year	NGO name	Amount (Thousand Yen)	Country	Activities
2003	Action for Greening Sahel (A.G.S.-Japan)	3,600	Burkina Faso	Flood prevention and afforestation for preventing desertification at the Gorja river basin
2003	Association for the Cooperation and Rural Self-support in West Africa (CARA)	4,000	Mali	The Reforestation Educational Project for the Conservation Nature of School Children and Mothers
2003	Africa Children Education Fund	2,700	Kenya	The Activities of Forestry Education for Pupiles to Build the Forest in their Schools
2003	SAVE AFRIKA PROJECT	2,700	Congo	Training for agro-forestry leaders in the D.R.Congo
2003	Team Today and Tomorrow	5,100	Ethiopia	Environmental Conservation and Rehabilitation Project in Kellela, South Wello Zone, Ethiopia
	Subtotal	18,100		
2004	Africa Children Education Fund	2,700	Kenya	The Activities of Forestry Education for Pupiles to Build the Forest in their Schools
2004	Association for the Cooperation and Rural Self-support in West Africa (CARA)	4,000	Mali	The Reforestation Educational Project for the Conservation Nature of School Children and Mothers
	Subtotal	6,700		

IV. ASIA/ OCEANIA

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.

1. Consultative process and partnership agreements

Japan has been engaged in various consultative processes and partnership agreements with Asian countries. As for Japan's support provided through the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), examples in 2003 and 2004 include: the Asian National Focal Points Meetings (2003, 2004). In addition, Japan supports the launching meetings of the Thematic Programme Network (TPN) 6 (2003), through its voluntary contribution to the UNCCD. It is expected that these activities promote information sharing and communication, leading to furthering the efforts to combat desertification in Asia.

1.1. US EPA/APO Workshop on Sustainable Forest Management (Vietnam)

Asian Productivity Organization in Japan and the Environment Protection Agency of the US jointly held Workshop on Sustainable Forest Management in Vietnam (Aug. 2001). The workshop aimed at addressing issues related to sustainable forest management, community development, rural energy management and application of Green Productivity concepts and practices in these areas, and consisted of classroom lectures, field visits, group case work, and country paper presentations.

1.2. Workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Green Productivity (Fiji)

Asian Productivity Organization held Workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Green Productivity in Fiji (July- August 2001). The workshop sought to enable the participants to; understand the concept, importance and benefits of Green Productivity and the EIA; and to integrate the Green Productivity assessment tools and techniques in EIA methodology.

1.3. Seminar on Land and Water Resource Management (India)

Asian Productivity Organization held Seminar on Land and Water Resource Management in India (June 2001). The objectives of the seminar are to discuss issues and constraints in sustainable development of land and water resources, and to suggest strategies to address such issues; and to review the current status of government policies and programs for land and water resource management.

2. 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, and support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) activities.

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.

2.1. support through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

A. Conservation of water resources

Cambodia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:12.869 million yen)

China

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:155.926 million yen)

India

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:7.773 million yen)

Indonesia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:88.621 million yen)

Iran

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:5.712 million yen)

Jordan

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:1.19 million yen)

-Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Water Supply Networks in North/Middle Jordan Valley (2004:53 million yen)

Kazakhstan

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:28.206 million yen)

Laos

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2001:0.475 million yen)

Lebanon

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:176.826 million yen)

Myanmar

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2001:190.329 million yen)

Mongolia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2001:40.266 million yen)

Pakistan

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:13.954 million yen)

Palau

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:0.09 million yen)

Papua New Guinea

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:0.609 million yen)

Philippines

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:176.392 million yen)

Sri Lanka

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:57.406 million yen)

Syria

-Project for the Development of Hydrological and Meteorological Observation Network (2003:605million yen)

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:178.405 million yen)

Turkey

- Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:0.877 million yen)

Vietnam

- Project for Groundwater Development in Rural Part of Northern Provinces (2003:687million yen)
- Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:209.698 million yen)

Yemen

- Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:1.568 million yen)

B. Forest conservation and re-afforestation**Bangladesh**

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.302 million yen)

Bhutan

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:2.801 million yen)

Cambodia

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:94.655 million yen)

China

- Gansu Afforestation and Vegetation Cover Project (2003: 12,400 million yen)
- Inner-Mongolia Afforestation and Vegetation Cover Project (2003:15,000 million yen)
- Jiangxi Afforestation Project (2004:7,507 million yen)
- Hubei Afforestation Project (2004:7,536 million yen)
- Project for Afforestation for Conservation of Middle stream of Huang He (2003:371million yen)
- Project for Afforestation for Conservation of Middle Stream of Huang He (Phase II) (2003:519million yen, 2004:427 million yen)
- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:570.951 million yen, 2004:12.6 million yen)

Fiji

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.597 million yen)

India

- Punjab Afforestation Project (II) (2003:5,054 million yen)
- Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (2003:9,054 million yen)
- Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project (II) (2003:7,331 million yen)
- Haryana Natural Resource Management and Poverty Reduction (2004:6,280 million yen)
- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2004:4.2 million yen)

Indonesia

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:426.118 million yen)

Laos

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:69.272 million yen)

Malaysia

- Pilot Project on Acacia Hybrid Plantation(2003:1.5 million yen)
- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:42.715 million yen)

Micronesia

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.669 million yen)

Myanmar

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:226.971 million yen, 2004:77.657 million yen)
- Project for the Afforestation in the Dry Zone (2004:344 million yen)

Nepal

- Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:105.211 million yen)

Oman

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:138.526 million yen)

Philippines

-Pilot Project on Plantation of Malapapaya (2003:38.2 million yen)

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:144.758 million yen)

Saudi Arabia

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.118 million yen)

Thailand

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:104.806 million yen)

Turkey

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:157.813 million yen)

Vietnam

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:136.067 million yen)

C. Agricultural development

Afghanistan

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:178.2 million yen)

Bangladesh

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.124 million yen)

Cambodia

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:157.058 million yen)

China

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:124.113 million yen)

India

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.542 million yen)

Indonesia

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.862 million yen)

Iran

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:61.829 million yen)

Laos

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.559 million yen)

Myanmar

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:98.909 million yen)

Pakistan

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.694 million yen)

Philippines

-Project for Rehabilitation of Cagayan Irrigation Facilities (2003:906million yen)

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:119.081 million yen)

Thailand

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.582 million yen)

Turkey

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.06 million yen)

Vietnam

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:19.415 million yen)

D. Capacity building and education

China

-Technical Cooperation in Environment (2003:3.588 million yen, 2004:2.292 million yen)

E. Study and research on desertification

Country not Specified

- Coordinating and holding the Meeting by Group of Expert (GOE) of UNCCD/Asian regional member
The Ministry of the Environment coordinated with the member of GOE in Asia region, and discussed the current studies about monitoring, assessment and Early Warning System etc of desertification in Asia region.
(2003:8.035million yen)(Not reported in the DAC/CRS)

North-east Asia

- Studies on Early Warning System on Drought and Desertification

From 2002, the Ministry of the Environment has started studies on Early Warning System on Drought and Desertification, and collected and compared related knowledge etc for contribute to the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) of UNCCD.

In 2003, the Ministry of the Environment tried to make draft outcome about Pilot Study on Early Warning System on Drought and Desertification. (2003:12.819million yen)(Not reported in the DAC/CRS)

Mongolia

- Studies of the suitable measure against drought and desertification

The Ministry of the Environment collected and arranged the knowledge and data about mitigating the effects of drought and desertification in North-east Asia, and studied measure for combatting drought and desertification for contributing for the CST of UNCCD. (2004:8.009million yen)(Not reported in the DAC/CRS)

2.2. Support out of ODA

A. Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University

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 Sciences and the Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan through the Core University Program of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) since 2001 and the 21st Century Center of Excellence Program of MEXT since 2002.

B. 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 global environment research, including that on desertification, from interdisciplinary and international perspectives by researchers in various fields at national research institutes and universities.

China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan

-Synthetic Studies on Evaluation and Monitoring of Desertification

Desertification processes were surveyed to extract desertification indicators in various desertification regions in Asia, and methods of evaluation and monitoring of desertification were examined.

(2003:53.206million yen)

Mongolia, China

-A Pilot Study in North-East for Developing Desertification Assessment and Constructing an Early Warning System (EWS)

The specific aim is to understand the desertification mechanism model to make it possible to evaluate long-term desertification trend, and to propose the most cost-effective land use plan and ecosystem management.

This pilot study will make an important contribution to establishing a system of sustainable use of biological resources in North-East Asia, and was submitted to UNCCD COP7 as the official proposal of Japanese government.

(2004:71.110million yen)

C. NGO Support by the Japan Fund for Global Environment

The fund is established in Environment Restoration and Conservation Agency of Japan and funded by the government and private section. The Fund provides financial support for NGOs involved in environment conservation including combating desertification.

2003: 6 cases, ¥24,480,000

2004: 3 cases, ¥13,400,000

Year	NGO name	Amount (thousand Yen)	Country	Activities
2003	Japan Industry Development Youth Association	4,247	China	Making model farms to demonstrate both afforestation of desert area and agriculture and stock raising
2003	The Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation	6,000	China	Improvement of desertified agricultural lands and grasslands in cold, arid regions of Asia and countermeasures against poverty
2003	Friends of Nature	4,000	China	Implementing an environmental study program to examine the cause of sand storms
2003	Beijing Environmental Volunteer-Network	1,333	China	The making of Network on Sustainable Agriculture in China
2003	Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association	5,900	China	International Forest Regeneration Forum for CDM Project in Mongolia
2003	Environment & Development Survey Research Exchange Organization	3,000	Mongolia	The project of total environment conservation support based on the plantation preparation
	Subtotal	24,480		
2004	Friends of Nature	4,000	China	Implementing an environmental study program to examine the cause of sand storms
2004	Japan Biovillage Association	6,100	China	The project for Khuriye No.1 High School to achieve the National level "Green School", Tongliao city Inner Mongolia, China
2004	Environment & Development Survey Research Exchange Organization	3,300	Mongolia	The project of total environment conservation support based on the plantation preparation
	Subtotal	13,400		

V. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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.

1. Consultative process and partnership agreements

In August 2005, Japan hosted the Japan-Central America Summit Meeting and Prime Minister Koizumi and 7 Central American Presidents/vice Presidents adopted the “Tokyo Declaration” and the “Action Plan”, in which they reconfirmed their decision to work jointly on the environmental issues. Japan and Central America follow up the “Action Plan” by means of Japan-Central America Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation. Also, the same topic was taken up for discussion at the Eleventh session of Japan-CARICOM Consultation held in Japan in February 2006, 12 members of the CARICOM and the representative of the CARICOM Secretariat participated in the Consultation.

2. 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 through bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects in the following areas; conservation of water resources; reforestation and forest conservation; agricultural development, and capacity building and education.

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.

2.1 Support through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

A. Conservation of water resources

Bolivia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:37.286 million yen)

Chile

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:1.362 million yen)

Colombia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:77.611 million yen)

Dominican Republic

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:33.831 million yen)

Ecuador

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:31.66 million yen)

Honduras

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:29.416 million yen)

Mexico

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:29.451 million yen)

Nicaragua

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:0.74 million yen)

B. Forest conservation and re-afforestation

Argentina

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:10.093 million yen)

Bolivia

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:76.084 million yen)

Brazil

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:164.64 million yen)

Chile

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.97 million yen)

Colombia

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.249 million yen)

Costa Rica

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.267 million yen)

Cuba

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.254 million yen)

Dominican Republic

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.477 million yen)

El Salvador

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.249 million yen)

Ecuador

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.249 million yen)

Guatemala

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.249 million yen)

Haiti

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.605 million yen)

Honduras

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.249 million yen)

Mexico

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:4.307 million yen)

Nicaragua

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:86.42 million yen)

Panama

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:104.748 million yen)

Paraguay

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:1.453 million yen)

Peru

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:2.192 million yen)

Uruguay

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:0.386 million yen)

Venezuela

-Technical Cooperation in Forestry/Forest Preservation (2003:4.307 million yen)

C. Agricultural development**Brazil**

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:0.827 million yen)

Chile

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:26.467 million yen)

Colombia

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:7.165million yen)

Cuba

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:50.672 million yen)

Dominican Republic

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:90.785 million yen)

Guatemala

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:25.479 million yen)

Haiti

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.405 million yen)

Honduras

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2003:1.554 million yen)

Peru

-Technical Cooperation in Agriculture (2004:4.7 million yen)

D. Capacity building and education

Brazil

-Technical Cooperation in Environment (2003:7.073 million yen)

-Technical Cooperation in Regional Development Planning (2003:1.721 million yen)

IV.CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

1. support through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

With a view to assisting the efforts to combat desertification, Japan has been taking a wide range of measures through bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects in the following areas; conservation of water resources; reforestation and forest conservation; agricultural development, and capacity building and education.

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.

A. Conservation of water resources

Macedonia

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:46.046 million yen)

Moldova

-Technical Cooperation in Water Supply (2003:69.27 million yen)