

APPENDIX

Japanese Foreign Policy and Economic Assistance to Southern Africa

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I. Development of Japan's aid policy to Africa

1. Background

In 1978, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the first comprehensive report on Japan's aid policy¹. In this report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that Japan has a responsibility to contribute to the balanced growth of the international economy. It further stressed that, in light of the fact that it has no military forces, Japan depends upon global peace and stability for its own survival, and should therefore strive to promote this peace and stability through its economic aid to developing countries.

In 1981, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the second report on Japan's aid policy². In this second report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposed two concepts: (1) humanitarian concern, and (2) the perception of growing interdependence between the South and the North. These concepts became the basic rationale for Japan's aid since then.

In 1989, Japan became the top donor among the DAC countries in terms of annual disbursement of ODA, surpassing the US by more than one billion dollars. As a result, Japan was forced to reorganize its aid policy fundamentally.

In April 1991, Prime Minister Kaifu expressed the idea that Japan, in allocating ODA, should take into account political considerations such as the recipients' military spending, efforts to promote democracy, and efforts to introduce a market economy³. In December, the Third Provisional Council for the Promotion of Administrative Reform, an advisory committee to the Prime Minister, recommended that Japan formulate an "Official Development Assistance Charter". In response, the Government decided to proceed with the formulation of such a charter and instructed the Council of Foreign Economic Cooperation (chaired by former Foreign Minister Okita) to deliberate in the matter. The Council submitted an opinion paper entitled "Outline of Promotion of Japanese Foreign Economic Cooperation" in May 1992. The government proceeded to draw up a charter based on the opinion report, and the charter was approved by the Cabinet in June 1992⁴.

2. The ODA Charter

The ODA Charter emphasized environmental conservation as one of its basic philosophies, along with humanitarian considerations and the recognition of interdependence. In addition to these basic concepts, Japan attached central importance in its aid activities to supporting the self-efforts of

developing countries toward achieving economic take-off⁵. The Charter pointed out the following four principles.

- (1) Simultaneously pursuing environmental conservation and development
- (2) Avoiding the use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravating international conflicts
- (3) Paying close attention to trends in recipient countries' related military expenditures, the development and production of weapons of mass destruction, and the import and export of arms
- (4) Paying close attention to efforts to promote democratization and introduce market-oriented economies, and to conditions related to basic human rights and freedoms⁶.

The Charter goes on to clearly state that Asia is the priority region for Japan's ODA. With regard to Africa, the following appears: "In Africa, many countries are earnestly moving toward democratization and structural adjustments. It is crucial to support such efforts. Political instability and economic disorder, however, have created obstacles to the implementation of aid in some cases. It is necessary to continue providing cooperation in the area of basic human needs and in easing poverty through humanitarian assistance"⁷.

The Charter also defined the following five issues as priority ones.

- (1) Addressing global problems
- (2) Basic human needs aid and emergency aid
- (3) Cooperation in improving and disseminating technology through human resources development and research cooperation
- (4) Construction of infrastructure
- (5) Structural adjustments⁸

Finally, the Charter proposed the following 11 measures as those necessary for the effective implementation of Japan's ODA

- (1) Promotion of detailed policy dialogues
- (2) Organic linking and coordination of different aid forms
- (3) Cooperation and coordination with the aid organization of other developed countries, with UN organizations, and with international financial institutes
- (4) Coordination and cooperation with Japan's local public bodies and with labor organizations, management organizations, and other private organizations
- (5) Coordination and assistance with non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- (6) Improvement of cooperation and investigation when finding and formulating projects

- (7) Strengthening of evaluations
- (8) Regional studies and development policy studies on developing countries
- (9) Securing the active participation of women in development and ensuring that women receive the benefits of the developments
- (10) Coordinations for rectifying the gap between rich and poor in developing countries and in different regions
- (11) Considerations for preventing injustice and corruption⁹

Thus, the so-called "four guidelines of ODA" set forth in the ODA Charter became the basic principles of Japan's aid since then.

3. The Tokyo International Conference on African Development

Japan served as the host of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in October 1993. The aim of this conference was to strengthen support for Africa in the face of competing global demands for aid, and to help reverse its growing international marginalization in the post-Cold War era. Japan is now the world's largest bilateral donor and intends to increase its development assistance at a time when other major donors are cutting back.

The Conference was held at the ministerial level, although a number of African heads of state also attended. In addition to individuals from African countries, representatives from 14 donor countries, and from the EC, along with senior officials from the World Bank, IMF, the Organization for Economic Cooperation, UNDP, ECA and OAU were in attendance as well.

On its last day, TICAD adopted the "Tokyo Declaration on African Development-- Towards the 21st century".

After presenting as background information on Africa's economic crisis of the 1980s and the political and economic reform in many African countries, it was declared that "TICAD intends to give further impetus to these reforms"¹⁰, and also "to strengthen our collective forward-looking efforts for the development of the Continent", and "to conduct our deliberations on the issues central to sustainable development in Africa"¹¹.

As issues to be deliberated upon, TICAD pointed out the following:

- (1) The need to encourage economic development and job creation through the private -- especially informal-sector (via privatization and even the creation of a private sector where it does not exist), to develop an appropriate "balance" between governmental and private sector roles in development, and to improve financial systems and practices in order to stem capital flight;¹²

- (2) The need to encourage African regional cooperation and integration, particularly in the areas of trade, enhancement of productive opportunities and economic diversification;¹³
- (3) The need to address the root causes of Africa's many natural and man-made disasters, to support OAU efforts to develop conflict resolution mechanisms, and to support African efforts to move from short-term emergency relief to long-term recovery and development;¹⁴
- (4) The relevance of Asian development experiences and strategies to Africa's struggle to achieve sustainable economic growth;¹⁵ and
- (5) The need for a new partnership between African countries and the international community to achieve sustainable development, and a recognition of the key contributions of women and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to economic development¹⁶.

TICAD was not expected to resolve these issues. The conference did, however, serve to refocus international attention on Africa, and emphasized the growing international consensus on what kinds of development reforms are helpful to Africa.

II. Performance of Japan's ODA to Southern Africa

1. Major donor's aid to Southern Africa

While ODA for Sub-Saharan Africa has decreased in the 1980s, the economic assistance for Southern Africa has increased not only in nominal terms but also in real terms. The average nominal rate of increase of net ODA toward Southern Africa for 1982-1991 was 13.8% which was higher than not only that of all developing countries but also that of Sub-Saharan Africa. Among Southern Africa countries, the rates of increase of net ODA for Angola, Malawi and Namibia during the same period were higher than those of the rest of Southern Africa. In particular, the rate of increase of net ODA for Namibia was the highest since it was a newly independent country, while the rate of increase of net ODA for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe were lower than the average rate of increase of the Southern African region as a whole.

In 1991, the share of net ODA to Southern Africa relative to the disbursements to all developing countries was less than 6%, but the share to Mozambique and Zambia represented more than 50% of this. In addition, the net ODA for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (hereafter SADCC) and the anti-apartheid movements of South Africa were considerable.

When we look at ODA to Southern Africa in terms of the financial resources in 1991, bilateral aid was 64% and multilateral aid was 36%, with the ODA from EC amounting to 64%.

In terms of donor countries, the top donor was Germany, followed in order by Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, Norway and Japan.

When we look at the net ODA to Southern Africa of these major donors as a share of their total ODA in 1991, the percentages were 15% for Sweden, 15% for Norway, 8% for UK, 4.6% for Germany, 1.7% for US and 1.5% for Japan. ODA from Nordic countries was thus comparatively large, and these countries have placed a high priority on Southern Africa. In 1991, the ODA of the four Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland) presented 18.5% of all ODA to Southern Africa. In particular, Sweden has participated in the economic assistance for anti-apartheid movements in South Africa and SADCC's programme in the form of "humanitarian assistance to Southern Africa" and the "Southern African regional programme"¹⁷, EC also is contributing to SADCC in the interest of regional cooperation.¹⁸

2. Japan's aid to Southern Africa

In 1991, Japan became the 6th-ranking donor to Southern Africa, supplying \$ 3,655 million to the region. This amount is equivalent to about 6% of Japan's ODA for all developing countries, and about 21% of Japan's ODA for Sub-Saharan Africa (Table 1). The share of Japan's ODA for Sub-Saharan Africa reached 17.5% in 1988, decreased to 16% in 1989, and then increased again to 17.2% in 1990.

When we look at Japan's ODA for Southern Africa in 1992 by financial resource type (Table 2-4), the respective shares are 58% for grant aid, 30% for loans, and 12% for technical cooperation. However, when we look at the share trends for the past five years, fluctuations are apparent. That is, although grant aid has consistently occupied first place, loans have fluctuated annually and technical cooperation always takes third place.

Grant aid for Southern Africa has increased from 13.1 billion yen in 1987 to 19.0 billion yen in 1992 and has covered all Southern African countries. At the same time, it has represented 20-25% of grant aid for Sub-Saharan Africa. In 1992, the major recipients, in order, were Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi. Although grant aid for Namibia is low, it has increased rapidly since the country's independence.

Japan has extended loans to five countries (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) so far. During 1991 and 1992, Japan's loans for Southern Africa have represented about half of those to Sub-Saharan Africa

as a whole, but has fluctuated annually (Table 2-1).

When we look at it by sector, the majority is found to have gone to economic infrastructure such as transportation and communication, and support of balance payments like structural adjustment loans, along with rescheduling in Malawi and Zambia.

Japan's technical cooperation to Southern Africa has increased from 2.4 billion yen in 1987 to 4.0 billion yen in 1992, and the share of this going to Sub-Saharan Africa has increased as well. When Japan's technical cooperation is classified by sector, the majority is found to have gone to agriculture, manufacturing, health and sanitation. Additionally, a small amount of grant and technical cooperation also has gone to non-governmental organizations in South Africa.

At this point, we will individually address the three major recipients of Japan's ODA in Southern Africa --Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi -- and examine the characteristics of each.

Zambia

Japan has regarded Zambia as one of the high-priority countries, because it (1) is a leading country in SADC and PTA, (2) was successful in democratization through a fair election under a multi-party system, (3) is trying to actively promote economic liberation through structural adjustment under IMF and the World Bank, and (4) is an important supplier of copper and cobalt to Japan.

According to the table on Zambia, Japan has placed emphasis on a comprehensive aid package for increased food production, for rural development to increase the agricultural production, for water supplies to address increased water demand, for basic needs like education, for basic infrastructure like road reconstruction, and for supporting structural adjustment through grant aid and technical cooperation.

Japan stopped its loans (except for rescheduling) in 1984 but reopened them in the form of commodity loans for the support of privatization and economic reform through co-financing with the World Bank in December 1992.

Japan also extended the grant aid to Zambia for an improvement project of Lusaka water supply system in 1986-1987, a project for rural water supply development in 1991-92, a project for new agricultural village development in Kanakantapa area in 1991-92, a project for junior secondary schools in 1989-1990, a Kafue Road Bridge reconstruction project since 1990, and a Lusaka Telephone Network reconstruction project in 1992, as well as extending non-project grant aid to support structural adjustment under the

new regime of President F.Chiluba.

Japan has also participated in technical cooperation for the veterinary faculty of University of Zambia.

According to a country-by-country evaluation conducted in 1988, Japan has regarded the agricultural development as the propelling force driving future economic development in Zambia, and has placed an emphasis on the agricultural projects and on the expansion of transportation and communication which is indispensable to promote regional cooperation¹⁹.

Zimbabwe

Japan has regarded Zimbabwe as a relatively developed country among the Southern African countries, a country which has exhibited political stability under the regime of President R.Mugabe, and a country which has a good relationship with Japan. Accordingly, Japan has extended grant aid, loans, and technical cooperation to the country since its independence in 1980.

According to the table on Zimbabwe, Japan has supplied loans for a telecommunication expansion project in 1989 and a project for construction of telephone network in Matabeleland Province in 1993.

In terms of grant aid, Japan has placed emphasis on food and agricultural development, including a project for construction of medium size dams in Masvingo Province in 1989-92, as well as on health and medical assistance, including a project for the rehabilitation of the medical facility of Central Hospital in 1991-92. Japan has also provided non-project grant aid for the support of structural adjustment in 1987, 1989, 1991, and 1992, and has also recently started actively providing cultural grant aid and small-scale grant aid.

Japan conducted a national-level evaluation of Zimbabwe in 1988 and has placed emphasis on (1) non-project grant aid to diminish the shortage of foreign currency and to facilitate the activities of enterprises, (2) a project for rural feeder roads maintenance and a project for the enlargement of transportation capacity for agricultural products, (3) sending professionals and overseas volunteers to compensate for the shortage of technicians, and (4) the expansion of transportation and communications in SADC²⁰.

Malawi

In the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, Japan has supplied loans

for the construction of an international airport in Lilongwe and a microwave network. Since the later half of the 1980s, however, Japan has only supplied loans for structural adjustment.

In terms of grant aid, Japan has placed emphasis on food aid, along with aid for increased food production, for construction of multipurpose agricultural warehouses in 1988 and 1991, and for a groundwater development project in Mchinji in 1992.

Japan has sent a total of 870 overseas volunteers to Malawi, and the country has become the biggest recipient of Japanese overseas volunteers in Southern Africa.

At the Consulative Group Conference for Malawi in Paris in May 1992, major donors including Japan expressed anxiety concerning Malawi's delays in democratizing and violations of human rights, and have consequently suspended balance of payments supports for Malawi. However, as a result of a referendum in June 1993 addressing the issue of whether a one-party system is right or wrong, President K.Banda came to accept the multi-party system. Since then, Japan has been attempting to reopen loans for the support of balance of payments in Malawi²¹.

3. Economic relationship between Japan and South Africa

Diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa, severed during World War II, were reestablished in 1961. On this occasion, the South African interior minister declared in the parliament that Japanese in South Africa were to be accorded white status²². This meant that, although the Japanese were racially Asian, they were to be treated as whites in South Africa's segregated residential areas and facilities.

Asian and African nations criticized Japan for accoding to white status. Throughout the 1960s, in spite of criticism of the fact that Japan was supporting the apartheid system, Japanese businesses went into South Africa in increasing numbers. This was the period when, under the slogan "separate development", South Africa was setting up special regions for Africans called Bantustans. The government began to construct economic infrastructure in the border areas near the Bantustans and to actively court foreign businesses with concessions such as tax exemptions, low interest loans and reimbursement of transportation costs.

Japanese automobile-related companies were the first to enter. In 1962, Toyota Motor Corp. built a plant in Durban, Natal, moving it to suburban Prospecton in 1971. Nissan Motor Co. Ltd. for its part opened an assembly plant in Roslyn, a suburb of Pretoria in Transvaal. Paralleling these

moves, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) opened an office in Johannesburg in 1961.

While all of this was taking place, the Japanese government supported a 1962 U.N. General Assembly resolution condemning apartheid and a 1963 Security Council resolution banning weapons exports to South Africa. The government banned direct investment by Japanese firms in 1968, but took no steps to curb trade. Japan imported raw materials like minerals and agricultural products from South Africa, and exported manufactured goods, parts and plants. In the decade between 1960 and 1970, the value of Japan's trade with South Africa rose fivefold.

In the 1970s, the economic links between the two countries strengthened even more due to Japanese cooperation in railroad and harbor construction in South Africa as well as advances by Japanese business into the country's household appliance and electronics industries. In 1970, big Japanese trading companies began opening branches in Johannesburg and cooperating in two major railroad and harbor construction projects to bring out coal and iron ore at Richards Bay and Sishen-Saldanha²³. South Africa was responsible for building the railroad and harbor, but these huge projects became feasible only because Japan signed a long-term contract promising to purchase the coal and iron ore over a 10-year period.

Big Japanese household appliance and electronics makers, such as Hitachi Ltd., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Sanyo Electric Co., Toshiba Corp. and Sharp Corp., got around the 1968 ban on direct investment by setting up local corporations. These corporations then handled import of parts, knock-down assembly and local sales as well as reexport to neighboring countries. Japanese technicians were sent to South Africa to train local technicians. Between 1970 and 1979, Japanese exports to South Africa went from 220 million to 801 million rand, a fourfold increase. This made Japan Pretoria's fourth largest source of imports after West Germany (R 1,309 million), UK (R 1,253 million) and US (R 1,240 million). During the same period, imports increased 5.5 times, from R 168 million to R 905 million, putting Japan in third place after US (R 1,406 million) and UK (R 964 million).

South Africa is the world's largest producer of rare metals such as chrome, and vanadium, and the number 2 producer of antimony, manganese and platinum. Japan and the industrial nations of the West are highly dependent on South African rare metals.

During this period of growing trade between the two countries, the Japanese government banned exchanges with South Africa in the fields of

sports, education and culture, yet South African Airways and South African Tourist Corporation both opened offices in Tokyo in 1975.

In 1980, Japan was the fourth-ranking country in trade value with South Africa, after US, West Germany and UK. By 1984, however, it had moved up to second place after US. In 1984, Pretoria adopted a tricameral legislature excluding black Africans, sparking an upsurge in the anti-government movement. In July of the following year, a state of emergency was declared. The world condemned Pretoria's actions, and a number of countries adopted economic sanctions.

In October 1985, the Japanese government decided to act by adding four items to its already existing boycott list. (1) export of electronic calculators for use by army or police agencies in implementing apartheid was banned; (2) companies were told to exercise self-restraint with respect to import of Krugerrand coin; (3) increased assistance to training programs for black Africans in South Africa was to be actively considered; and (4) Japanese companies with offices in South Africa were to observe fair and equal employment.

In 1986, the Commonwealth, EC and US tightened their economic sanctions. Japan followed suit by (1) prohibiting the import of pig iron and steel materials; (2) prohibiting the issuing of visas to South African citizens and calling on Japanese tourists to refrain from travelling to South Africa; (3) banning South African Airways from landing in Japan and (4) prohibiting Japanese national civil servants from using South African Airline for international flights.

In 1986, in the midst of a toughening of economic sanctions by the international community, Japan's trade with South Africa reached \$ 3,584 million, putting it ahead of US (\$ 3,493 million) as South Africa's number one trading partner. The following year, Japan was once again in first place, running up a trade figure of \$ 4,270 million in the wake of the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar. Automobiles and automobile parts played a particularly conspicuous role, accounting for 40% of total exports.

On December 5, 1988, the UN General Assembly debate on comprehensive, compulsory sanctions against South Africa culminated in a resolution that singled out Japan for criticism. The Japanese government was shocked by the resolution. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sought out African nations to explain that Japan has been trying to cut down its trade with South Africa, while the Ministry of International Trade and Industry appealed to the business community to exercise more self-restraint in its dealings with

South Africa. Consequently, in 1988, Japan's trade with South Africa came to \$ 3,978 million, which was even lower than West Germany's trade figure.

Since the start of F.W. de Klerk regime in September 1989, South African government abolished the laws of apartheid in June 1991 and is transforming into a democratic nation through negotiation between Africans and whites. As a result, Japan lifted its sanctions on exchanges with South Africa in the field of sports, education and culture in July 1991 as the first stage, and then lifted the rest of its economic sanctions against the country in October 1991.

III. Prospects for Japan's aid policy to Southern Africa after the democratization of South Africa

As mentioned in Section II, Japan's ODA for Southern Africa has increased for the past five years relative to that for Sub-Saharan Africa. However, there is some doubt as to whether or not this trend will continue in the future. The rationale for this is rooted in the following three points.

- (1) Major Western donors will likely lose interest in Southern Africa after the end of the cold war. Many Southern African countries were strategically incorporated into the Eastern Block or Western Block under the cold war. However, as the result of the collapse of communism in Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, military aid to Southern Africa by the Eastern Block has decreased, and the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique have ended. (In Angola, the civil war reopened after the election in September 1992.)
- (2) The demand for aid is increasing while the amount of aid is decreasing. The major donors may likely base the distribution of their aid on the performance of the recipients. In response to the decreasing amount of aid, major donors are likely to concentrate on the effectiveness of aid, demanding fair decision-making, effective administration, and abolishment of corruption, along with emphasizing human rights, democratization and the retrenchment of military expenditures by the recipients.
- (3) The political implication of supporting the Frontline States and SADC countries are likely to be negatively affected by the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa. The Frontline States have been suffering from the enormous damage of South Africa's destabilization. Major donors have supported the Frontline States and have extended appropriate amounts of aid to them. When apartheid has ended and

majority rule has been established, the Frontline States will lose the *raison-d'être* and rank as the only developing countries. As a result, the Frontline States will likely become marginalized as recipients.

In a communique at a high level meeting in December 1990, DAC countries focused attention on participatory development²⁴. The European Council resolved in June 1991 that respect for human rights, the rule of law and the existence of political institutions which are effective, accountable and enjoy democratic legitimacy are the basis for equitable development²⁵. In April 1992, the World Bank also identified four areas of governance: public sector management, accountability, the legal framework for development and information and transparency²⁶.

President Mitterand declared at a Conference of Heads of State of Francophone Africa in June 1990 that it is for Africans to decide who should govern them and how. We don't conceal our expectation that true democracies with multipartyism, free elections and respect for human rights will be established, and we will encourage the developments that lead in that direction²⁷. Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs. L. Chalker, said at Chatam House in June 1991 that she argued for more focus on the part of governments, doing only what is needed to promote sound economic and social policies, for systems that were open, accountable, pluralistic and democratic, and for more freedom — a free press, along with respect for human rights and the rule of law²⁸.

As mentioned in Section 1, the Japanese Government also set four directives on ODA in 1991, and further declared an ODA Charter in 1992 in which emphasis was placed efforts toward democratization and the retrenchment of military expenditures by the recipients.

In terms of the size of Japan's ODA, Japanese government set its 5th Medium-Term Target in June 1993, stating that Japan will provide a total 70-75 billion US dollars in ODA over the next 5 years (1993-97). This represents an increase of 40-50% over the 4th Medium-Term Target (1988-92). The Japanese government thus intends to increase its ODA and to support the democratization of the developing countries.

Finally, the following is a discussion of two important documents which may influence economic assistance to Southern Africa in the future, along with a summary of the main points.

Firstly, following F.W.de Klerk's parliament speech of February 1991, the Japan Federation of Employers Association (hereafter Keidanren) sent the Economic Mission to Southern Africa in April 1991 and May 1992.

As a result of this, in July 1992 Keidanren proposed the following

requests and recommendation, which were devided into four parts -- Keidanren's activities in Japan, requests for private Japanese companies, recommendation for the Japanese government, and requests for Southern Africa States visited by the mission²⁹.

1. Keidanren, as part of its activities:

- (1) To hold a seminar on political and economic conditions in Southern Africa next year (1993) in order to help private Japanese companies deepen their understanding of the region;
- (2) To explore opportunities for export promotion investment in Southern Africa through the Japan International Development Organization, Ltd. (JAIDO); and
- (3) To urge Japanese companies to accept more trainees from Southern African countries in supporting the activities of the Japan International Training Cooperation Organization (JITCO).

2. Private Japanese Companies:

- (1) To try to position trade with or investment in Southern Africa positively in their corporate strategies; and
- (2) To expand economic cooperation with Southern Africa in such fields as human resource development and the nurturing of black business to contribute to economic prosperity in Southern Africa and to assist the blacks of South Africa.

3. The Japanese Government:

- (1) To help expand private-level economic cooperation through
 - (i) increased ODA including yen credit to the Southern African states, other than South Africa;
 - (ii) increased Export-Import Bank financing to South Africa;
 - (iii) flexible application of the trade insurance scheme and cuts in premiums;
 - (iv) conclusion of bilateral investment protection agreements and double-taxation prevention treaties;
 - (v) early conclusion of an aviation agreement with South Africa and support for the opening of a direct flight service;
 - (vi) cooperation in accepting investment promotion missions from Southern African states;
- (2) To supply food to drought victims and expand aid for food production; and

- (3) To help facilitate democratization talks in South Africa and expand economic aid to the black populations.

4. The four Southern African States visited by the mission

(Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana):

- (1) To further promote political democracy and free economy;
- (2) To keep step with IMF and World Bank policies;
- (3) To maintain public order;
- (4) To further improve investment environment;
- (5) To formulate long-term economic plans and select priority industrial sectors in line with policies toward an open economy;
- (6) To promote human resource development, including the training of engineers, managers, etc.; and
- (7) To step up cooperation and joint projects among the Southern African states.

Secondly, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) organized the Commission on Japanese Economic Assistance to Southern Africa in September 1992, and submitted a report to JICA in September 1993³⁰. The aim of the commission was to examine the Japanese Medium-Long-Term ODA based on analysis of and prospects for the socio-economic development of Southern Africa, and to propose recommendations.

The report proposed the following recommendations as a basic guidelines for Japan's ODA to Southern Africa:

1. Contribution to the creation of a new regional economic zone in Southern Africa.

In Southern Africa, which is trying to create a new regional economic zone, Japan should actively participate in joint initiatives with Southern African countries and with the major donor countries. In order to achieve the objective, the following requirements exist:

- (1) Cooperation in economic assistance between Japan and the major donors;
- (2) Support for South Africa as a regional propelling power, meaning that Japan should support the socio-economic participation of blacks who have suffered from racial discrimination, and should support the financial aid and economic infrastructure which are indispensable to the country's economic recovery;
- (3) Support for LLDC in Southern Africa³¹

2. Strengthening of measures to address the regional problems

Although Japan has thus far provided ODA on a bilateral basis, it should also provide ODA on a regional basis because:

- (1) Southern Africa is characterized by close interdependence and historical identity, thus ODA is more effective on a regional basis than on a bilateral basis;
- (2) Southern Africa is making an effort to expand and strengthen regional cooperation, thus Japan should recognize this effort as a form of collective self-reliance and support it; and
- (3) The tackling of the regional problems will ultimately contribute to the regional stability, thus Japan should strengthen its support for regional organizations through ODA by considering the costs and benefits for regional cooperation³².

The following items are the focal points of the Japan's ODA to Southern Africa:

1. Support for the economic liberation of Southern Africa

In order to increase the effectiveness of this economic liberation, Japan should fund structural adjustment programmes of Southern African countries to realize a reasonable division of labour between public and private sectors and to promote privately initiated economic development.

In order to achieve this, the following requirements exist:

- (1) Capacity building in the private sector through institution building;
- (2) Capacity building in the public sector which can play a role in readjusting the division of labour between the private and public sectors; and
- (3) Support for increases in capital investment to Southern Africa³³.

2. Support for developments in the various sectors

- (1) Support for the agricultural development which is the basis of the development of Southern Africa, particularly in focusing to realize food security;
- (2) Support for the regional transportation system which is indispensable to promote the internal trade in Southern Africa;
- (3) Support for public health and medical services, especially with regard to Aids
- (4) Support for human resources development; and
- (5) Strengthening of support related to environmental problems³⁴.

3. Support for the strengthening of regional organizations

Japan should support and put to practical use the ongoing efforts of the SADC and PTA. Japan should also support the establishment of high-level regional organizations and institutes which are not necessary to any individual country but are necessary to the region.

4. Strengthening of organizations to implement Japan's ODA in Southern Africa

In order to strengthen the addressing of plans on a regional basis, the following requirements exist:

- (1) Establishment of organizations which can implement the regional plans;
- (2) Establishment of local offices and expansion of the network which is quickly possible to get the information on Southern Africa
- (3) Development of Japanese regional professionals and practical utilization of local human resources including those in South Africa³⁵.

These two reports merely represent recommendations and requests which were published after the lifting of the economic sanctions against South Africa. However, as mentioned in Section I, the Japanese government also held the Tokyo International Conference on African Development in October 1993 and made clear its intention to strengthen support for Africa.

Since 1990, many Southern African countries have implemented political and economic reforms. In instances such as these, the Japanese government and private companies showed exhibit more interest in and support for the development of this region in the spirit of the ODA Charter.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Japan's Official Development Assistance, Annual Report 1978*, Association for Promotion of International Cooperation
- (2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Philosophy of Economic Cooperation: Official Development Assistance for What?* 1981, Association for Promoting International Cooperation.
- (3) K.Imai, Y.Okamoto, K.Yokota and A.Hirata, "Evolution of Japan's ODA" in I.Yamazawa and A.Hirata eds. *Development Cooperation Policies of Japan, the United States and Europe*, IDE, March 1992, p.42
- (4) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Japan's ODA: Official Development Assistance Annual Report 1992*. Association for Promotion of International Cooperation, p.44
- (5) *ibid*,
- (6) *ibid*, pp.45-47
- (7) *ibid*, p.48
- (8) *ibid*, pp.48-55
- (9) *ibid*, pp.55-62
- (10) *The Tokyo Declaration on Africa Development*, p.1
- (11) *ibid*, p.2
- (12) *ibid*, pp.3-4
- (13) *ibid*, pp.4-5
- (14) *ibid*, pp.5-6
- (15) *ibid*, pp.6-7
- (16) *ibid*, pp.7-8
- (17) SADCC, *Report on the Nordic/SADCC Initiative*, Gaborone, SADCC,1987.
- (18) EEC-SADCC Memorandum of Understanding, Courier, No.96, March-April 1986, pp.18-20
- (19) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Japan's Official Development Assistance Annual Report 1992*, Association for Promotion of International Cooperation, pp.444-446
- (20) *ibid*, pp.460-461
- (21) *ibid*, pp.546-547
- (22) Morikawa Jun, *Minami Afurika to Nihon -- Kankeino Rekishi, Kozo, Kadai* (South Africa and Japan: The History, Structure and the Problems of the Relationship). Dobunkan, 1988, p.12
- (23) Kitazawa Yoko, *Aparutoheito e no Nihon no Katan -- Nihon Nan-A Keizai Kankei Chosa Hokoku* (Japan's Support of Apartheid: Report of a Survey on South Africa-Japan Economic Relations). Pacific-Asia Resource Center, 1975, pp.25-26
- (24) "The Emergence of the 'Good Government' Agenda: some milestones", *IDS bulletin*, Vol.24, No.1, 1993, p.7
- (25) *ibid*, p.8
- (26) *ibid*, p.8
- (27) *ibid*, p.7
- (28) *ibid*, pp.7-8
- (29) *The Report of the Economic Mission to Southern Africa sent by the Japanese government*, Keidanren, July 1992.
- (30) *The Report of the Commission on Japanese Economic Assistance to Southern Africa (draft)*, JICA, September 1993.
- (31) *ibid*, pp.68
- (32) *ibid*, pp.72
- (33) *ibid*, pp.74
- (34) *ibid*, pp.76-77
- (35) *ibid*, p.79

[Table 1] Japan's ODA towards Southern Africa 1982-91 (Net disbursement basis;
\$ million)

| | 1982 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Angola | 60.0 | 75.3 | 95.0 | 91.5 | 131.1 | 135.6 | 158.9 | 170.6 | 269.3 | 279.7 |
| Botswana | 101.5 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 96.5 | 102.3 | 155.9 | 150.8 | 159.8 | 148.5 | 135.4 |
| Lesotho | 93.4 | 107.7 | 100.7 | 93.3 | 86.6 | 106.2 | 110.9 | 137.0 | 142.6 | 126.5 |
| Malawi | 121.2 | 116.8 | 158.5 | 113.0 | 195.0 | 276.7 | 375.2 | 433.3 | 505.1 | 524.4 |
| Mozambique | 207.9 | 210.8 | 259.1 | 300.1 | 421.3 | 667.2 | 918.5 | 820.5 | 1008.1 | 1073.4 |
| Namibia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 22.5 | 58.9 | 123.2 | 184.4 |
| Swaziland | 28.2 | 33.5 | 29.7 | 24.7 | 33.6 | 44.2 | 37.0 | 28.3 | 55.1 | 53.9 |
| Zambia | 317.1 | 216.9 | 239.5 | 322.2 | 454.5 | 426.0 | 478.2 | 374.2 | 480.9 | 884.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 216.1 | 208.5 | 297.8 | 237.1 | 224.9 | 293.9 | 272.7 | 264.9 | 340.5 | 393.3 |
| Total (1) | 1145.4 | 1073.1 | 1283.0 | 1284.4 | 1664.9 | 2122.2 | 2524.7 | 2447.5 | 3073.3 | 3655.1 |
| Sub-Sahara (2) | 8174.2 | 7961.8 | 8228.2 | 9041.9 | 10910.9 | 12666.7 | 14444.9 | 15363.1 | 17883.7 | 17632.0 |
| All Developing Countries (3) | 30662.1 | 30067.0 | 31116.9 | 32260.2 | 37834.7 | 41663.3 | 44907.0 | 46780.4 | 57986.3 | 61630.2 |
| (1)/(2) % | 14.0 | 13.5 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 15.9 | 17.2 | 20.7 |
| (1)/(3) % | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 |

(Source) OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1992.

[Table 2] Japan's ODA towards Southern Africa by Type (1987-92), (100 million yen)

(1) Loans

| | 1987 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | Total |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 170.83 | 97.46 | 763.78 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | 52.46 | -- | -- | -- | 118.82 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Botswana | 28.0 | -- | -- | -- | 36.61 | -- | 85.61 |
| Malawi | 22 | -- | 44.56 | -- | -- | -- | 213.33 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.51 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total (1) | 50 | 0 | 97.02 | 0 | 207.44 | 97.46 | 1222.05 |
| Sub-Sahara (2) | 289.83 | 972.67 | 804.62 | 247.84 | 456.45 | 172.96 | 6417.27 |
| (1)/(2) % | 17.25 | 0.00 | 12.06 | 0.00 | 45.45 | 56.35 | 19.04 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1992, Annual Report.

(2) Grant Aid

| | 1987 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | Total |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Angola | -- | 1.04 | -- | 2.05 | 2.85 | 1.54 | 7.48 |
| Zambia | 61.97 | 33.25 | 74.38 | 54.76 | 69.72 | 43.48 | 531.30 |
| Zimbabwe | 27.47 | 14.88 | 27.98 | 16.94 | 41.3 | 47.82 | 243.01 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.00 | 11.66 |
| Namibia | -- | -- | -- | 5.5 | 5.53 | 18.24 | 29.27 |
| Botswana | 0.11 | -- | 0.72 | 1.04 | 0.73 | 1.56 | 4.76 |
| Malawi | 18.65 | 10.37 | 18.01 | 13.4 | 24.09 | 20.92 | 146.66 |
| Mozambique | 21.41 | 47.77 | 36.48 | 21.5 | 14.04 | 51.80 | 284.77 |
| Lesotho | 1.5 | 0.75 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13.59 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0.41 | 0.87 |
| Total (1) | 131.11 | 108.06 | 160.07 | 117.84 | 162.07 | 190.77 | 1273.37 |
| Sub-Sahara (2) | 604.06 | 585.63 | 698.39 | 560.99 | 666.33 | 761.02 | 6533.41 |
| (1)/(2) % | 21.70 | 18.45 | 22.92 | 21.01 | 24.32 | 25.07 | 19.49 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1992, Annual Report

(3) Technical Cooperation

| | 1987 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | Total |
|----------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Angola | -- | -- | 0.01 | -- | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.21 |
| Zambia | 14.43 | 14.9 | 21.43 | 23.64 | 19.93 | 21.54 | 172.57 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.64 | 3.2 | 3.63 | 3.46 | 5.6 | 5.18 | 31.89 |
| Swaziland | 0.21 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 0.88 | 14.64 |
| Namibia | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 0.34 | 0.55 | 1.41 |
| Botswana | -- | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 6.00 |
| Malawi | 6.56 | 6.53 | 6.4 | 6.51 | 6.98 | 9.03 | 92.47 |
| Mozambique | 0.17 | 0.64 | 0.17 | 0.79 | 0.67 | 2.29 | 5.54 |
| Lesotho | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.71 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| Total (1) | 24.11 | 25.48 | 31.8 | 35.2 | 34.03 | 39.98 | 325.61 |
| Sub-Sahara (2) | 123.45 | 137.68 | 154.9 | 166.78 | 139.83 | 157.92 | 1727.32 |
| (1)/(2) % | 19.53 | 18.51 | 20.53 | 21.11 | 24.34 | 25.0 | 18.85 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1992, Annual Report

(4) Total ODA

| | 1987 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | Total |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| Angola | 0 | 1.04 | 0.01 | 2.05 | 2.9 | 1.68 | 7.69 |
| Zambia | 76.4 | 48.15 | 95.81 | 78.4 | 260.48 | 162.48 | 1472.65 |
| Zimbabwe | 30.11 | 18.08 | 84.07 | 20.4 | 46.9 | 53.0 | 393.72 |
| Swaziland | 0.21 | 0.04 | 1.6 | 1.66 | 2.79 | 4.88 | 26.30 |
| Namibia | 0 | * 0 | 0 | 6.02 | 5.87 | 18.79 | 30.68 |
| Botswana | 28.11 | 0.12 | 0.77 | 1.11 | 37.4 | 1.77 | 96.37 |
| Malawi | 47.21 | 16.9 | 68.97 | 19.91 | 31.07 | 29.95 | 452.46 |
| Mozambique | 21.58 | 48.41 | 36.65 | 22.29 | 14.71 | 54.09 | 330.82 |
| Lesotho | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 14.30 |
| South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.36 | 0.54 | 10.40 |
| Total (1) | 205.22 | 133.54 | 288.89 | 153.04 | 403.54 | 328.21 | 2820.03 |
| Sub-Sahara (2) | 1017.34 | 1695.98 | 1657.91 | 975.61 | 1262.61 | 1091.9 | 14678.00 |
| (1)/(2) % | 20.17 | 7.87 | 17.42 | 15.69 | 31.96 | 30.06 | 19.22 |
| Grant/Total | 63.89 | 80.92 | 55.41 | 77.00 | 40.16 | 58.12 | 45.14 |
| Loan/Total | 24.36 | 0 | 33.58 | 0 | 51.41 | 29.69 | 43.32 |
| T.C./Total | 11.75 | 19.08 | 11.01 | 23.00 | 8.43 | 12.18 | 11.54 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1992, Annual Report.

ANGOLA

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|---|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | - | (Total 0.00) |
| 1988 | - | Emergency Relief (1.04) (via UNICEF) (Total 1.04) | - |
| 1989 | - | - | (Total 0.01) |
| 1990 | - | Emergency Relief (0.47) (WFP) Emergency Relief (1.50) (WFP) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 project) (0.08) (Total 2.05) | - |
| 1991 | - | Nutrition Improvement Program (2.57) Emergency Relief (0.22) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 project) (Total 2.85) | (Total 0.05) |
| 1992 | - | Food Aid (1.00) Emergency Relief (0.50) Small-Scale Grant Aid (0.04) (Total 1.54) | (Total 0.02) |
| Total | - | 7.48 | 0.07 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Angola (1991)

(\$ million)

| Sweden | Italy | France | U.S. | F.R.G. | Others |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 31.72 | 29.97 | 10.58 | 10.00 | 8.85 | 27.12 |
| 26.8% | 25.3% | 8.9% | 8.5% | 7.5% | 22.9% |

(Source) Ibid.

BOTSWANA

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1987 | Project for Reinforcement of Freight Train (28.00) (Total 28.00) | LL Equipment (0.11) (Total 0.11) | - |
| 1988 | - | - | (Total 0.12) |
| 1989 | - | Debt Relief (0.72) (Total 0.72) | (Total 0.05) |
| 1990 | - | Debt Relief (1.04) (Total 1.04) | (Total 0.07) |
| 1991 | Trans-Kgalagadi Road Construction Project (36.61) (Total 36.61) | Debt Relief (0.73) (Total 0.73) | (Total 0.06) |
| 1992 | - | Moving Library Cars for National Museum (0.09) Debt Relief (0.92) Debt Relief (0.55) (Total 1.56) | (Total 0.21) |
| Total | 85.61 | 4.76 | 6.00 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Botswana (1991)

| Norway | F.R.G. | U.K. | Sweden | U.S. | Others |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 26.90 | 19.83 | 15.55 | 13.56 | 12.00 | 16.38 |
| 25.8% | 19.0% | 14.9% | 13.0% | 11.5% | 15.7% |

(Source) Ibid.

LESOTHO

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | Food Aid (1.50) (Total 1.50) | (Total 0.10) |
| 1988 | - | Food Aid (0.75) (Total 0.75) | (Total 0.05) |
| 1989 | - | Food Aid (1.00) (Total 1.00) | (Total 0.05) |
| 1990 | - | Food Aid (1.00) (Total 1.00) | (Total 0.01) |
| 1991 | - | Food Aid (1.00) (Total 1.00) | (Total 0.05) |
| 1992 | - | Food Aid (1.00) (Total 1.00) | (Total 0.03) |
| Total | - | 13.59 | 0.71 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Lesotho (1991)

(\$ million)

| <u>F.R.G.</u> | <u>U.K.</u> | <u>France</u> | <u>U.S.</u> | <u>Sweden</u> | <u>Others</u> |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13.28 | 12.60 | 10.03 | 10.00 | 8.44 | 19.68 |
| 17.9% | 17.0% | 13.5% | 13.5% | 11.4% | 26.6% |

(Source) Ibid.

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| 1987 | Third Structural Adjustment Program (22.00) (Total 22.00) | Groundwater Development Project (6.70) Project for Improvement of Social Welfare (2.00) Non-Project Grant Aid (3.00) Food Aid (2.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (4.00) (Total 18.65) | (Total 6.56) |
| 1988 | - | Construction Project of Multipurpose Agricultural Warehouse (3.76) Groundwater Development Project (1.61) Food Aid (1.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (4.00) (Total 10.37) | (Total 6.53) |
| 1989 | Industrial and Trade Policy Adjustment Program (37.57) Reschedule (6.99) (Total 44.56) | Project for Road Construction Equipment (5.74) Groundwater Development Project (1.51) Non-Project Grant Aid (3.00) Food Aid (2.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (4.00) Debt Relief (1.76) (Total 18.01) | (Total 6.40) |
| 1990 | - | Project for Improvement of Forest Fire Fighting Equipment (3.30) Food Aid (1.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (3.00) Debt Relief (5.68) Emergency Relief (0.41) (Total 13.40) | (Total 6.51) |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--|--------------|
| 1991 | - | Project for Construction of Multipurpose Agricultural Warehouse (4.41) Project for Medical Equipment (3.39) Non-project Grant Aid (5.00) Food Aid (2.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (3.50) Debt Relief (5.79) (Total 24.09) | (Total 6.98) |
| 1992 | - | Groundwater Development Project in Mchinji (6.46) Food Aid (3.00) Food Aid (2.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (4.00) Debt Relief (2.74) Debt Relief (2.72) (Total 20.92) | - |
| Total | 213.33 | 146.66 | 92.47 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Malawi (1991) (\$ million)

| <u>U.K.</u> | <u>F.R.G.</u> | <u>U.S.</u> | <u>Japan</u> | <u>Canada</u> | <u>Others</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 50.47 | 44.38 | 37.00 | 17.53 | 9.88 | 39.84 |
| (25.3%) | (22.3%) | (18.6%) | (8.8%) | (5.0%) | (20.0%) |

(Source) Ibid.

MOZAMBIQUE

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | Beira Corridor Road Rehabilitation Project (4.00) Food Aid (8.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Audio-Visual Car (0.41) (Total 21.41) | (Total 0.17) |
| 1988 | - | Capital Area Roads Rehabilitation Project (5.80) Non-Project Grant Aid (25.00) Protective Works for the Sopinho Small-Scale Fisheries Center (0.72) Food Aid (5.75) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Emergency Relief (1.50) (Total 47.77) | (Total 0.64) |
| 1989 | - | Non-Project Grant Aid (15.00) Project for Building of a Coastal Transport Vessel for Fishing Products (7.48) Food Aid (5.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) (Total 36.48) | (Total 0.17) |
| 1990 | - | Project for Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Nampula Province Roads (4.50) Nutrition Improvement Program (3.00) Food Aid (5.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) (Total 21.50) | (Total 0.79) |

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---|--------------|
| 1991 | - | Food Aid (5.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 Project) (0.04) (Total 14.04) | (Total 0.67) |
| 1992 | - | Project for Construction of Fishing Vessel Rehabilitation (5.73) Non-Project Grant Aid (25.00) Food Aid (7.00) Food Aid (2.50) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Emergency Relief (2.50) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 Project) (0.07) (Total 51.80) | (Total 2.29) |
| Total | 40.51 | 284.77 | 5.54 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Mozambique (1991)
(\$ million)

| Sweden | France | Norway | F.R.G. | U.S. | Others |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 134.99 (20.5%) | 80.66 (12.2%) | 68.85 (10.4%) | 64.55 (9.8%) | 60.00 (9.1%) | 250.68 (38.0%) |

(Source) Ibid.

NAMIBIA

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | - | - |
| 1988 | - | - | - |
| 1989 | - | - | - |
| 1990 | - | Low Income Group Housing Project (2.00) Food Aid (1.05) Aid for Increased Food Production (2.50) (Total 5.50) | (Total 0.52) |
| 1991 | - | Project for District Road Improvement (3.03) Aid for Increased Food Production (2.50) (Total 5.53) | (Total 0.34) |
| 1992 | - | Project for Shipbuilding to Investigate Ocean Resources (14.27) Food Aid (1.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (2.50) Equipment for Educational Programme to Broadcast Corporation (0.47) (Total 18.24) | - |
| Total | - | 29.27 | 1.41 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Namibia (1991) (\$ million)

| Finland | Sweden | F.R.G. | U.S. | Norway | Others |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 17.54 | 14.97 | 14.05 | 14.00 | 13.09 | 21.18 |
| (18.5%) | (15.8%) | (14.8%) | (14.8%) | (13.8%) | (22.3%) |

(Source) Ibid.

SOUTH AFRICA

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|---|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | - | - |
| 1988 | - | - | - |
| 1989 | - | - | - |
| 1990 | - | Small-Scale Grant Aid (3 Projects) (0.15) (Total 0.15) | - |
| 1991 | - | Small-Scale Grant Aid (8 Projects) (0.31) (Total 0.31) | (Total 0.05) |
| 1992 | - | Small-Scale Grant Aid (11 Projects) (0.41) (Total 0.41) | (Total 0.13) |
| Total | - | 0.87 | 0.17 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

SWAZILAND

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | - | (Total 0.21) |
| 1988 | - | - | (Total 0.04) |
| 1989 | - | Aid for Increased Food Production (1.50) (Total 1.50) | (Total 0.10) |
| 1990 | - | Aid for Increased Food Production (1.50) (Total 1.50) | (Total 0.16) |
| 1991 | - | Aid for Increased Food Production (2.50) (Total 2.50) | (Total 0.29) |
| 1992 | - | Food Aid (1.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (3.00) (Total 4.00) | (Total 0.88) |
| Total | - | 11.66 | 14.64 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Swaziland (1991)(\$ million)

| U.S.A. | F.R.G. | U.K. | Canada | Japan | Others |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 12.00 | 3.38 | 2.84 | 2.55 | 2.42 | 7.95 |
| (38.5%) | (10.9%) | (9.1%) | (8.2%) | (7.8%) | (25.5%) |

(Source) Ibid.

ZAMBIA

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | Improvement Project of Lusaka Water Supply System (8.25) Kaunga Rural Development Project (5.30) Non-Project Grant Aid (35.00) Food Aid (4.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Equipment for Geological Survey (0.42) (Total 61.97) | (Total 14.43) |
| 1988 | - | Construction Project of Food Grain Storehouses (8.60) Project for Groundwater Development in Southern Province (5.41) Road Improvement Project (7.17) Aid for Increased Food Production (12.07) (Total 33.25) | (Total 14.90) |
| 1989 | - | Project for Junior Secondary Schools (17.48) Project for Rural Road Maintenance (9.90) Non-Project Grant Aid (35.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (12.00) (Total 74.38) | (Total 21.43) |
| 1990 | - | Project for Junior Secondary Schools (10.20) Kafue Road Bridge Reconstruction Project (0.52) Non-Project Grant Aid (35.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 Project) (0.04) (Total 54.76) | (Total 23.64) |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|---------------|
| 1991 | Reschedule (170.83) | Kafue Road Bridge Reconstruction Project (7.39) Project for the Rural Water Supply Development (8.35) Project for New Agricultural Village Development in Kanakantapa Area (5.94) Non-Project Grant Aid (35.00) Food Aid (4.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 Project) (0.04) | (Total 19.93) |
| | (Total 170.83) | (Total 69.72) | |
| 1992 | Commodity loans for the support of privatization and economic reform (97.46) | Kafue Road Bridge Reconstruction Project (9.12) Project for New Agricultural Village Development in Kanakantapa Area (6.80) Project for the Rural Water Supply Development (4.71) Lusaka Telephone Network Reconstruction Project (8.81) Food Aid (2.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (9.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (3.00) Small-Scale Grant Aid (1 Project) (0.04) | (Total 21.54) |
| | (Total 97.46) | (Total 43.48) | |
| Total | 763.78 | 531.30 | 172.57 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Zambia (1991) (\$ million)

| <u>F.R.G.</u> | <u>Sweden</u> | <u>Japan</u> | <u>U.K.</u> | <u>Norway</u> | <u>Others</u> |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 113.07 | 90.00 | 83.15 | 66.83 | 51.57 | 178.13 |
| (19.4%) | (15.4%) | (14.3%) | (11.5%) | (8.8%) | (30.6%) |

(Source) Ibid.

Z I M B A B W E

(100 Million Yen)

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1987 | - | Non-Project Grant Aid (25.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (2.00) Equipment for Geological Survey (0.47) (Total 27.47) | (Total 2.64) |
| 1988 | - | Rural Water Supply Project (5.24) Project for Rural Feeder Roads Maintenance (9.25) Equipment for Producing Cultural Programs to Zimbabwe Broadcasting Cooperation (0.39) (Total 14.88) | (Total 3.20) |
| 1989 | Telecommunication Expansion Project (52.46) (Total 52.46) | Project for Construction of Medium Size Dams in Masvingo Province (12.51) Non-Project Grant Aid (15.00) Audio-Visual Equipment to Audio-Visual Center of National Archives (0.44) Small-Scale Grant Aid (2 Projects) (0.03) (Total 27.98) | (Total 3.63) |
| 1990 | - | Project for Construction of Medium Size Dams in Masvingo Province (9.98) Rehabilitation Project for Zimbabwe Broadcasting (3.44) Aid for Increased Food Production (3.00) Sound and Lighting Equipment to Ministry of Education and Culture (0.49) Small-Scale Grant Aid (2 Projects) (0.03) (Total 16.94) | (Total 3.46) |

| Fiscal Year | Loan Aid | Grant Aid | Technical Cooperation |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| 1991 | - | Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medical Facilities of Central Hospital (6.91) Project for Construction of Medium Size Dams in Masvingo Province (5.36) Non-Project Grant Aid (25.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (3.50) Equipment for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage to the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (0.43) Small-Scale Grant Aid (2 Projects) (0.10) (Total 41.30) | (Total 5.60) |
| 1992 | - | Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medical Facilities of Central Hospital (6.53) Project for Construction of Medium Size Dams in Masvingo Province (9.85) Non-Project Grant Aid (25.00) Food Aid (2.00) Aid for Increased Food Production (4.00) Judo Equipment to the Commission of Sports and Recreation (0.35) Small-Scale Grant Aid (5 Projects) (0.09) (Total 47.82) | (Total 5.18) |
| Total | 118.82 | 243.01 | 31.89 |

(Source) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's ODA 1993, Annual Report.

Share of DAC Countries in Total Bilateral ODA Received by Zimbabwe (1991) (\$ million)

| U.K. | F.R.G. | Japan | Sweden | U.S. | Others |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 75.12 (20.9%) | 49.67 (13.8%) | 42.98 (12.0%) | 36.06 (10.0%) | 28.00 (7.8%) | 127.33 (35.5%) |

(Source) Ibid.