

Japanese International Assistance for HIV/AIDS in 2000-2005

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Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Japan Bank for International Cooperation

World Bank (JSDF and PHRD)

Asian Development Bank

Plaza for International Cooperation

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Executive Summary

Objectives and Methods

Since period 2000-2001, no official reports on (total) Japanese HIV/AIDS expenditures have been released. Alternative reports are either ambiguous or incomprehensive. This research aims at recovering the figures on official reports released in fiscal years 2000-2001 and constructing the ones for 2002-2005. The research intends both to include all supporting data and to be comprehensive as much as possible.

Data are collected directly or through internet from the following Japanese ministries and institutions (refer to the main text for abbreviations): MOFA, MOF, MHLW, MEXT, JICA, JBIC, WB (JSDF and PHRD,) ADB (JSF and JFPR) and Plaza for International Cooperation. Also, on-the-web resources of major UN organizations are used. Figures are selected and added to each other by the method used by official reports (fiscal years 2000-2001) unless better ways are found. Analyses on the general trends as well as the gaps among the figures on existing reports are performed.

Results and Findings

The amount of Japanese (government's) international assistances for HIV/AIDS has been generally increasing in fiscal years 2001-2005 and almost doubled during the period. The one in fiscal year 2005 is at least 79,964,000 USD. Since fiscal year 2002, the contribution to GFATM has had the largest share and it is 60-71% of the total expenditure in fiscal year 2005.

(All background data are saved and for the ones with on-the web resources, corresponding URLs are recorded.)

The simplest figure obtained from OECD website constitutes only the lower bound of the actual figure as 1) it does not include multilateral aid and 2) starting in 2003, it does not include aid through JICA and grassroots activities (JICA became an "independent administrative institution" in fiscal year 2003.) In fiscal year 2005, OECD figure counted for only 3.6% of the total amount spent on HIV/AIDS response (based on the definitions of this study.)

Next Steps

For reports in fiscal year 2006 and after, one can easily infer the methods of data collection, calculations and analyses from this paper (a guide is attached.) As the processes are repeated, one would have chance to make the steps more systematic as well as simple. Any changes in data providers might be also expected.

1. Background

Most international funding was provided by governments of the developed countries including Japan through bilateral as well as multilateral channels. Although funding for HIV/AIDS has tremendously increased, official estimates also suggest that a considerable financing gap remains. These data are complex, requiring in-depth analysis, process research and reconstruction to assure comparability needs estimate. Data is often politically sensitive, unpublished, or published only obscurely, and its meaning can only be discerned through extensive and delicate discussions with related ministries and agencies, and the most recent estimates are out-of-date. Therefore, this study has been conducted to provide an overview of resource tracking on Japanese funding on AIDS with latest information.

2. Objectives

This study aims at recovering the (official) figures on Japanese foreign HIV/AIDS expenditure in fiscal years 2000-2001 and constructing the ones for fiscal years 2002-2005. In contrast to the existing reports (such as Kaiser Family Report or OECD-CRS,) the study intends both to include all supporting data and to be comprehensive as much as possible.

Data providers include:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA,)

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW,)

Ministry of Finance (MOF,)

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT,)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA,)

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC,)

World Bank (Policy and Human Resources Development Fund and Japan Social Development Fund) and

Asian Development Bank (Japan Special Fund and Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.)

Also, international organizations that provide on-the web or other types of public data sources are:

UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)
UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women)
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)
IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation)

I, with Dr. Takei, have analyzed and synthesized data from specified offices, and then compiled an inventory of key information including its breakdown, trends and gaps. We have also documented each assistance project (i.e. full sourcing of the data).

3. Research Method

We have conducted the following works:

We have reviewed possible forms of foreign assistance for HIV/AIDS (ODA, OA, grants, loans, commodities, technical assistance, training, etc.) Then, we have reviewed detailed bilateral and multilateral channels for assistance and the degree of assistance provided through these different channels.

We obtained aggregate disbursement data for the Japanese fiscal year ending on March 31, 2006, consistent with UNAIDS definitions of what constitutes AIDS spending. Also, we have acquired similar data for fiscal years 2000-2004.

By investigating data, we have documented other key dimensions of Japanese government foreign assistance such as fiscal year, funding cycle, types of accounting systems, primary recipient including government or NGO, earmarks.

Based on those data, we have analyzed actual spending including diverse mechanisms of transaction and disbursement from financing agents, as well as trends and gaps. Also, we have synthesized the data of resource tracking and compile detailed information into matrices and charts.

Detailed Methods

The actual (practical) methods are as follows:

a) Collect Japanese contribution data (2000-2005) as many as possible.

Actually, we have collected most data used in this study on the web. For the data

- that are not on the web, we have visited public offices and asked for additional data.
- b) Compare the obtained 2000-2001 data with the ones on the official reports (made during those periods,) understand general recording methods, infer counting rules and recover the figures.
 - c) Noting the rules inferred in b), select data from a) to construct 2002-2005 figures. If an apparent systematic change (e.g. establishment of a new fund) is found, make an adjustment in categories. Finalize the figures and summarize them on a table.
 - d) By using the figures in c), investigate the sizes of contributions and their trend over 2000-2005.
 - e) By comparing the figures in c) with the ones on Kaiser Family Report and OECD-CRS, characterize the factors causing the difference between two reports.
 - f) By noting the result in e), illustrate general problems in handling data as well as efficient recording method.

In principle, this study selects/records data by the following rules:

- i) A figure based on “pledge,” “approval,” “contract” or “commitment” is used only if there are no data on “disbursement” or “payment.”
- ii) A figure is included in the column of “exclusively for HIV/AIDS” on the table if its purpose is only HIV/AIDS or the (single) major purpose is apparently HIV/AIDS (e.g. the one noted “HIV/AIDS prevention and others.”)

A figure is included in the column of “not exclusively for HIV/AIDS” if there are multiple major purposes (e.g. “HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria”) or HIV is not a major purpose (e.g. “Prevention of Infectious Diseases including HIV/AIDS.”) A figure without a keyword “HIV” or “AIDS” is also included if it has “reproductive,” “infectious disease,” “blood,” “sex” or any similar keyword in its description and the corresponding region has high HIV/AIDS infection rate (e.g. “Reproductive Health Improvement in Zimbabwe.”)

For a figure supposed to be in “not exclusively for HIV/AIDS,” if there is any data on the ratio of HIV/AIDS in total spending, the exclusive amount is estimated by multiplying the figure by the ratio. An underline or footnote indicates such estimation is conducted.

- iv) Figures are usually sorted by Japanese fiscal year (April 1 to March 31 in the next year) because most Japanese data are recorded in that way. If any set of data is recorded by calendar year and those data cannot be sorted by fiscal year, calendar year is used (and footnotes indicate the evidence.) As for World Bank data, World Bank fiscal year (previous year’s July to current year’s June) is used.
- v) If there are multiple data sources for a single category and the figures are

different from each other, the figure on a source that has the most stable, open and detailed record-keeping system is chosen unless any evidences show that figure is less accurate.

vi) Since the study is on international aid, domestic HIV/AIDS expenditures are not counted. Thus, for example, HIV/AIDS education for Japanese youth and domestic medical research on HIV/AIDS are not counted. (JICA's trainings of international aid workers are counted.)

vii) (Added on 20. March) contributions to general funds (UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNICEF) are treated separately because those contributions are apparently not earmarked for HIV/AIDS. The total figure does not include estimates on those contributions.

4. Data Sets

This study uses the following data sets in its analyses. There are two types of data: aggregate (secondary) and raw. The former data are ready-made (already constructed by somebody else) and the latter are just from the original sources.

As for the former, followings four sets (a-d) are used:

Aggregate Data (Benchmark Figures)

a. OECD (bilateral) data:

\$15,640,000 (2000)

\$18,750,000 (2001)

\$14,460,000 (2002)

\$8,910,000 (2003)

\$3,110,000 (2004)

\$2,880,000 (2005)

They are found on the web (OECD's HIV/AIDS online database):¹

OECD also has a website that shows all types of aid (not only for HIV/AIDS):²

¹ http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,2340,en_2649_201185_32124066_1_1_1_1.00.html

² http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34469_1_1_1_1_1.00.html

b. IDI (Okinawa Initiative for Infectious Disease Prevention) “results” table:

\$71,180,000 (fiscal year 2001)

UNAIDS holds it and has provided for me. It is not found on the web.

(Saved file: IDIResults.pdf)

This table is considered to have been made by any officials of Japanese government.

The above figure excludes Japanese aid through GFATM (¥1,177,000,000 = \$11,000,000.)

c. Kaiser Family Report:

\$146,700,000 (2004)

UNAIDS holds it and has provided for me.

It is also found on the web.³ An updated version (July 2006) is also on the web.⁴

d. IDI (Okinawa Initiative for Infectious Disease Prevention) “interim report”:

9,788,386,000 yen (fiscal year 2000)

11,486,634,000 yen (fiscal year 2001)

Applying Japanese government’s official exchange rates for statistics (\$1 = 105 yen for 2000 and \$1 =107 yen,)

\$93,222,724 (fiscal year 2000)

\$107,351,720 (fiscal year 2001)

This report is found on the web.⁵ It was completed by “Research Institute of Tuberculosis” in 2004.

It covers fiscal years 2000 and 2001 and useful as it indicates most of the background figures. Those figures can be also used to recover most of AIDS figures on IDI “results” table, which is for fiscal year 2001.

³ <http://www.kff.org/hiv aids/upload/Financing-the-Response-to-HIV-AIDS-in-Low-and-Middle-Income-Countries-Funding-for-HIV-AIDS-from-the-G7-and-the-European-Commission-Report.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.kff.org/hiv aids/upload/7344-02.pdf>

⁵ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hyouka/kunibetu/gai/idi/jk03_01_index.html

Raw Data

According to IDI results” table, IDI “interim report” and others, followings are the possible channels of Japanese HIV/AIDS aid.

Section	Saved File Number	Category
Bilateral Aid (Saved File Number = 1XXX or 1XXXX)		
4-1	11XX	General Grants
4-2	12XX	Emergency Grants
4-3	13XX	Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid
4-4	14XX or 14XXX	Technical Cooperation (mostly by JICA)
4-5	15XX	Loan Aid (mostly by JBIC)
4-6	16XX	Assessments
4-7	17XX	NGO Projects Subsidy
4-8	18XX	Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects
4-9	19XX	Commissioned Research
4-Z	1ZXX	MEXT Teacher Training
Multilateral Aid (Saved File Number = 2XXX or 3XXX)		
Semi-bilateral (Saved File Number = 2XXX)		
4-10	21XX	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
4-11	22XX	World Bank (PHRD)
4-11	23XX	World Bank (JSDF)
4-12	24XX	Asian Development Bank (JSF)
4-12	25XX	Asian Development Bank (JFPR)
Contribution to International Funds (Saved File Number = 3XXX)		
4-13	31XX	UNFPA (UN Population Fund)
4-14	32XX	UNAIDS
4-15	33XX	UNIFEM (UN Development Fund for Women)
4-16	34XX	UNICEF (UN Children's Fund)
4-17	35XX	UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
4-18	36XX	GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)
4-19	37XX	IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation)
4-20	38XX	Others – UNDP, UNODC, UNIDO, WFP, UNIOPS and FAO

4-1) General Grants

Type: Grants (Bilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: Ministry of Finance (MOFA)

Japanese Data:

[Commitment]

MOFA's "ODA – List of Exchange of Notes" (fiscal years 2001-2006)⁶

[Paid]

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2001-2006)

Another set (fiscal years 2000-2004)

Data Conditions:

MOFA's "List of Exchange of Notes" shows all "General Grants" commitments project-by-project. (Those figures are based on the amounts on "Exchange of Notes" and not the amounts "paid.") Some projects are multi-purpose and it is hard to extract only "HIV/AIDS" part.

MOFA has sent an alternative data set to us. It indicates each year's "HIV/AIDS-related" expenditure (paid) through General Grants. The figures are aggregate and there are no breakdowns.

Outline of Contribution:

Since fiscal year 2000, Japan has committed about 75-112 billion yen (\$ 0.7-1.1 billion dollars) of "ODA General Grants" to developing countries in each year. However, few have spent on HIV/AIDS projects. According to IDI "interim report," 2 projects had purposes "HIV/AIDS" in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 750 million yen was spent.

Contribution Details:

Some projects are multi-purpose. Thus, annual total varies depending on the inclusion/exclusion of such projects.

For FY 2000-2001:

⁶ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/index.html>

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/anken/zyoukyou.html> (original version in Japanese)

Using data, two HIV/AIDS projects counted by IDI “interim report” can be specified.
The amounts on those projects are used for this study.

FY 2000: 748,000,000 yen (2 projects)

FY 2001: 0 yen

For FY 2002:

There are no HIV/AIDS projects found on MOFA’s “List of Exchange of Notes.” Also, the one directly sent from MOFA records the amount is 0 yen. Thus, amount 0 is used for this study.

FY 2002: 0 yen

For FY 2003-2004:

The two data sets directly sent from MOFA records some positive amounts while no HIV/AIDS projects are found on MOFA’s “List of Exchange of Notes.” Assuming the former amounts are recorded by any officials who know the breakdowns more in detail, one of them are used each year.

FY 2003: 28,000,000 yen

FY 2004: 759,000,000 yen

For FY 2005:

In contrast to FY 2005, MOFA’s “List of Exchange of Notes” records a HIV/AIDS project while the data directly sent from MOFA records “0.” Now, assuming the latter has failed to record that project, the former is used for this study.⁷

FY 2005: 303,000,000 yen

4-2) Emergency Grants

Type: Grants (Bilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

[Commitment]

MOFA’s “ODA – List of Exchange of Notes” (fiscal years 2003-2006)⁸

⁷ The reason for the difference can be that the former is based on contracts while the latter is on disbursements. If it is the case, “0” is to be an actual figure.

⁸ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/anken/zyoukyou.html> (only in Japanese language)

[Paid]

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2001-2006)

Another set (fiscal years 2000-2004)

Data Conditions:

No “Emergency Grants” data are found on MOFA’s website for fiscal years 2000-2002. For fiscal years 2003-2005, MOFA’s “List of Exchange of Notes” records all commitments project-by-project. Those figures are based on the amounts on “Exchange of Notes” (not the amounts “paid.”)

The data sent directly from MOFA indicate the amounts spent on HIV/AIDS are “unknown” for fiscal years 2000-2005 while the total amounts are known (10-31 billion yen each year.)

Outline of Contribution:

Inferring from “List of Exchange of Notes” for fiscal years 2003-2006, Emergency Grants are used for urgent cases such as earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption or war. HIV/AIDS activities seem to have few chances to receive those grants. Neither IDI “interim report” nor IDI “results” table has recorded any positive amounts for fiscal years 2000-2001. This study also finds no “Emergency Grants” for HIV/AIDS over other periods.

4-3) Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid

(Former name of the grant: **Free Financial Aid for Grass Roots**; in 2002 and before)

Type: Grants (Bilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

[Commitment]

MOFA’s “ODA – List of Exchange of Notes” (fiscal years 2001-2006)⁹

Data directly sent from MOFA:

[Disbursed]

⁹ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/anken/zyoukyou.html> (only in Japanese language)

Another set (fiscal years 2000-2004)

For fiscal years 2002-2005

Data Conditions:

MOFA data show all projects of “Grassroots Human Security” Grants. Those figures are based on the amounts on “Exchange of Notes” (not the amounts “paid.”) Some projects are multi-purpose and it is hard to extract only “HIV/AIDS” part.

Data directly sent from MOFA are disbursement-based (not commitment) and specify HIV/AIDS projects for fiscal years 2004-2005 by (probably) Japanese government’s definition.

Outline of Contribution:

“Grassroots Human Security” grants are intended to provide flexible assistance to small projects proposed by local government or organization. Expenditure per project is generally limited to be less than 10 million yen.

Since year 2000, Japan has committed about 8.5-15 billion yen (\$81-136 million dollars) of “Grassroots Human Security” grants to developing countries in each year.

Some projects deal with HIV/AIDS. According to IDI “interim report,” 61 projects had purposes “HIV/AIDS” in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 360 million yen was spent.

Contribution Details:

Some projects are multi-purpose. Thus, annual total varies depending on the inclusion/exclusion of such projects.

For FY 2000-2003:

Data directly sent from MOFA record the amounts.

FY 2000: 174,091,000 yen

FY 2001: 185,783,000 yen

FY 2002: 201,130,000 yen

FY 2003: 100,691,000 yen

For FY 2004-2005:

Data directly sent from MOFA record the amounts and specify the corresponding projects as follows:

FY 2004: 53,377,000 yen (7 projects)

FY 2005: 14,197,000 yen(4 projects)

4-4) Technical Cooperation

Type: Technical Cooperation (mostly free, Bilateral)

Japanese Office for Contact: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

[paid]

JICA's "Knowledge Site" – All Projects – (in fiscal year 2002 and after)¹⁰

[paid]

(Aggregate Data) MOFA's "White Paper on Official Development Assistance"
(Original – Japanese language version)¹¹

(fiscal year 2005)

Data directly sent from JICA (fiscal years 2000-2005):

[paid]

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

[paid]

Data Conditions:

In principle, JICA's website shows its Technical Cooperation project-by-project. However, the website seems to be imperfectly maintained so that some figures are missing. For the ones not missing, they indicate the amounts paid.

The data directly sent from JICA cover all results (amounts paid) in detail. The projects on HIV/AIDS can be clearly identified.

Some "Technical Cooperation" projects are not made by JICA. It seems hard to obtain data on them.

Outline of Contribution:

Since year 2000, Japan has made 310-400 billion yen (\$2.7-3.8 billion) of Technical

¹⁰ http://gwweb.jica.go.jp/km/km_frame.nsf

¹¹ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hakusyo/05_hakusho/ODA2005/html/zuhyo/zu030481.htm

Cooperation with developing countries in each year. The share of JICA specialized in international technical cooperation, is almost half (142-160 billion yen or \$1.2-1.5 billion) in monetary value.¹² The remaining part is mostly accommodations of foreign students and other types of trainees by Japanese central and local governments and schools.

Some of “Technical Cooperation” projects deal with HIV/AIDS. According to IDI “interim report,” there were 61 cases of “Equipment Supplies” related to HIV/AIDS and 1.32 billion yen was spent in fiscal years 2000-2001. Also, 140 million yen was spent for “Development and Welfare Assistance Projects.” Moreover, there were 29 cases of “Project Technical Cooperation,” 401 “Trainee Acceptance,” 15 “Expert Dispatches” and 9 “Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Dispatches” (the monetary amounts were not specified on the report.)

IDI 2001 table indicates 137,598 thousand yen was spent for “Trainee Acceptance” on HIV/AIDS, 19,935 thousand yen for “Expert Dispatches,” 348,422 thousand yen for “Equipment Supplies,” 916,577 thousand yen for “Project Technical Cooperation,” 25,137 thousand yen for “Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer Dispatches,” 29,137 thousand yen for “Development Research,” 33,784 yen for Aid Efficiency Promotion Projects” and 44,747 thousand yen for “Development and Welfare Assistance Projects” were spent in fiscal year 2001.

Contribution Details:

For FY 2000-2005:

Data directly sent from JICA are in detail so that all HIV/AIDS projects and other expenditures can be specified by investigating them carefully. In FY 2005 for example, there were 185 HIV/AIDS projects and other types of expenditures. 1,523,291,000 yen was spent in total.¹³

4-5) Loan Aid

Type: Loan (to be repaid, Bilateral)

Japanese Office for Contact: Japan Bank for International Cooperation

¹² The figures on national total and on JICA are not entirely consistent to each other. Japanese total does not count equipment supplies but JICA does.

¹³ The amount does not include 597,000 yen of “research on ODA grant aid items” because expenditure related to ODA grant aid is covered in section 4.1. If it is included, the total becomes 1,523,888,000 yen for FY 2005.

For FY 2001, JBIC's "ODA Project Data" specifies the HIV/AIDS project counted by IDI "interim report." This study uses the corresponding figure.

FY 2000: 0 yen

FY 2001: 1,508,000,000 yen

For (calendar years) 2002-2005:

The data set directly sent from JBIC does not indicate annual expenditures of multiple-year projects. Thus, they are estimated by assuming equal expenditures are made over the project period.

4-6) Assessments

Type: Assessments of Projects

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

[Projects: non-monetary]¹⁷

[Bid Price]

MOFA's "Procurement Information"¹⁸

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

[Disbursed]

Data Conditions and Outline of Contribution:

Although several project assessments are conducted every year and the annual reports investigate the costs of projects in detail, they do not record the cost of assessments themselves. "Procurement Information," which is supposed to record all assessment costs (as all ODA assessments are outsourced,) is kept on the web only for a year.

Moreover, even if one finds an assessment conducted for some HIV/AIDS project, it cannot be regarded as a part of HIV/AIDS contribution because the assessment is for better governance but not for HIV/AIDS patients. Both IDI "interim report" and IDI

¹⁷ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/hvouka.html> (only in Japanese language)

¹⁸ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/annai/shocho/shotatsu/index.html> (only in Japanese language)

“results” table have recorded zero for this category. (It is not clear why IDI “results” table had this category just for recording “0.”)

Data directly sent from MOFA record zeros for FY 2000-2004. Also, as for FY 2005, few HIV/AIDS assistances are considered to be made through this category. Thus, the amounts are assumed to be zero for the entire study period FY 2000-2005.

4-7) NGO Projects Subsidy

Type: Subsidies to Japanese NGOs working in developing countries (cover up to 50% of their expenses)

Japanese Ministry (Office) in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

[Paid]

MOFA’s “White Paper on Official Development Assistance” (Original – Japanese language version)¹⁹

(Tables)

¹⁹ (fiscal year 2000)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hakusyo/01_hakusho/ODA2001/html/zuhyo/zu05089.htm

(fiscal year 2001)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hakusyo/02_hakusho/ODA2002/html/zuhyo/zu93001.htm

(fiscal year 2002)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hakusyo/03_hakusho/ODA2003/html/zuhyo/zu453001.htm

(fiscal year 2003)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hakusyo/04_hakusho/ODA2004/html/zuhyo/zu030551.htm

(fiscal year 2004)

http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hakusyo/05_hakusho/ODA2005/html/zuhyo/zu030561.htm

(only one page)

“ODA and NGO – NGO Projects Subsidy” (fiscal years 2003-2005)²⁰

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

[Paid]

Data Conditions:

MOFA’s White Paper data show all of the subsidies by recipient group. Those figures are based on the amounts paid. Some projects are multi-purpose and it is hard to extract only “HIV/AIDS” part.

Outline of Contribution:

Japanese NGOs (working in developing countries) are supported by Japanese government (MOFA) with two types of grants: “NGO Projects Subsidy” and “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.”

The latter was established in fiscal year 2002 and is about to replace the former, which has been used since fiscal year 1989. (Since 2004, contributions through the former have been limited to “supports for project promotions” and no contributions to "health and hygiene projects" have been made.)

This section (section 4-7) corresponds to the former and section 4-8 is for the latter.

In fiscal years 2000-2002, Japanese government (MOFA) has paid about 411-541 million yen (\$3.4-5.2 million) of “NGO Projects Subsidy” in each (fiscal) year to (Japanese) NGOs working in developing countries. In fiscal years 2003-2005, the amount has rapidly decreased and it is only 36 million yen (\$340 thousand) in fiscal year 2005. MOFA has announced that the subsidy is to be discontinued in years. According to IDI “interim report,” 7 projects had purposes “HIV/AIDS” in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 74 million yen was spent.

Contribution Details:

For FY 2000-2004:

Data directly sent from MOFA record the amounts.

FY 2000: 30,008,000 yen

FY 2001: 143,593,000 yen

FY 2002: 0 yen

²⁰ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofai/gaiko/oda/kaikaku/oda_ngo/shien/jh_i.html

FY 2003: 7,392,000 yen

FY 2004: 2,530,000 yen

For FY 2005:

There are no detailed data. However, noting that contributions have been limited to “supports for project promotions” since 2004 and the scheme is fading out, this study uses zero for FY 2005.

4-8) Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

Type 1: (Direct) Grants to Japanese NGOs working in developing countries

Type 2: Grants to Japanese NGOs or similar organizations working in developing countries through semi-governmental organization (“Japan Platform.”)

Japanese Ministry (Office) in Charge: MOFA

Another Organization: Japan Platform

Japanese Data:

[Paid]

(Directly with NGOs)

MOFA’s “ODA – List of Exchange of Notes” (fiscal years 2002-2006)²¹

“ODA and NGO – Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects”²²

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

(Through “Japan Platform”)

Japan Platform Annual Reports (2001-2006)²³

“ODA and NGO – Results of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects”²⁴

Data Conditions:

“Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects” was established in fiscal year 2002. MOFA data show all of the corresponding grants project-by-project. Most figures are

²¹ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/anken/zvoukyou.html> (only in Japanese language)

²² http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/kaikaku/oda_ngo/shien/jngo_i.html

²³ <http://www.japanplatform.org/report/index.html> (only in Japanese language)

²⁴ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/kaikaku/oda_ngo/shien/ngo_musho_0610.html (fiscal year 2005 details – only in Japanese language)

based on the amounts on “Exchange of Notes” but by comparing “List of Exchange of Notes” with “ODA and NGO – Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects,” it can be inferred that the corresponding amounts are actually paid. Some projects are multi-purpose and it is hard to extract only “HIV/AIDS” part.

Outline of Contribution:

As has been noted in the last section, Japanese NGOs (working in developing countries) are supported by Japanese government (MOFA) with two types of grants: “NGO Projects Subsidy” and “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.”

The latter was established in fiscal year 2002 and is about to replace the former, which has been used since fiscal year 1989. (Since 2004, contributions through the former have been limited to “supports for project promotions” and no contributions to "health and hygiene projects" have been made.)

The payments of “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects” are made directly by MOFA or through “Japan Platform,” a semi-governmental organization. Japan Platform was established in 2001 to make government’s emergency relief in natural disasters and refugee situations more effective and quick with collaboration of NGOs.

Since fiscal year 2002, Japanese government (MOFA) has paid about 0.6-1.2 billion yen (\$4.8-11.2 million) of “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects” in each (fiscal) year directly to (Japanese) NGOs working in developing countries. Some projects deal with HIV/AIDS.

In addition, Japanese government (MOFA) has spent about 0.6-1.8 billion yen (\$4.8-16.6 million) of “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects” with “Japan Platform.”

Contribution Details:

For FY 2000-2001:

The grant was established in FY2002. No contributions had been made until then.

For FY 2002:

The grant was established in this (fiscal) year but no HIV/AIDS contributions are found in the data set.

For FY 2003-FY2005:

Several HIV/AIDS projects are found and counted. As for FY 2003 and 2004, the same amounts (aggregates) are also found on the data directly sent from MOFA.

4-9) Commissioned Research

Type: Commissioned (outsourced) Researches

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

GII and IDI had some commissioned researches such as making IDI "Interim Report." IDI "Results" table records the cost of one of them (8,880,000 yen) in fiscal year 2001. Japanese government sometimes makes similar contributions.

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

[Paid]

Contribution Details:

Noting IDI "Results" table, 8,880,000 yen is recorded for FY 2001. For other years (FY 2000-2004,) data directly sent from MOFA are used. As for FY 2005, it is assumed to be zero as no contributions are found on official reports.

FY 2000: 0 yen

FY 2001: 8,880,000 yen

FY 2002: 27,142,000 yen

FY 2003: 11,589,000 yen

FY 2004: 0 yen

4-Z) MEXT Teacher Trainings

Type: Teacher Trainings

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MEXT

MEXT provides teacher trainings for preventing HIV/AIDS in regions with serious HIV/AIDS problems.

Data directly sent from MEXT:

[Committed]

Contribution Details:

For FY 2002-2005:

The data set directly sent from MEXT does not indicate annual expenditures of multiple-year projects. Thus, they are estimated by assuming equal expenditures are made over the project period.

4-10) United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Most bilateral transactions are specified.

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

[Approved Budgets]

MOFA's "United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security – supported projects" (fiscal years 2002-2006)²⁵

"The Trust Fund for Human Security – For the "Human-Centered 21st Century" (summary table for fiscal years 2002-2005)²⁶

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Data Conditions:

MOFA's data indicate all projects in detail. The figures are approval-based (not "paid.") They are consistent with the ones data directly sent from MOFA and even more comprehensive.

Outline of Contribution:

Contribution Details:

For FY 2000-2001:

Using MOFA's data, all HIV/AIDS projects counted by IDI "interim report" can be specified. Moreover, several other projects are found to be apparently for HIV/AIDS.

²⁵ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/hs/hs_05.html (only in Japanese language)

²⁶ http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/pr/pub/pamph/pdfs/t_fund21.pdf

This study renews the figures:

FY 2000: 391,335 yen (exclusively for HIV/AIDS; 2 projects)
911,743 yen (not exclusively for HIV/AIDS; 3 projects)
FY 2001: 3,333,000 yen (exclusively for HIV/AIDS; 4 projects)
856,116 yen (not exclusively for HIV/AIDS; 3 projects)

For FY 2002-2005:

Using MOFA's data, HIV/AIDS projects can be selected.

4-11) World Bank

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Most bilateral transactions are specified.

Japanese Office for Contact: World Bank Tokyo Office

[Approved]

Approved Project Data:

World Bank Tokyo Office's "Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD)" Annual Reports (fiscal years 2000- 2004)²⁷

World Bank Tokyo Office's "Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)" Annual Reports (fiscal years 2001- 2004)²⁸

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Data Conditions:

Tokyo Office's data show all PHRD and JSDF expenditures project-by-project. Those figures are based on approvals (not the amounts "paid.") Some projects are

²⁷ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/JAPANINJAPANEEEXT/0,contentMDK:20873557~menuPK:2385954~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:515498,00.html>

²⁸ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/JAPANINJAPANEEEXT/0,contentMDK:20873575~menuPK:2385972~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:515498,00.html>

multi-purpose (e.g. “HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis”) and it is hard to extract only “HIV/AIDS” part.

Outline of Contribution:

Japan supplies capital as well as grants (as contribution to trust funds) to World Bank.

1) Capital subscription: Japan is the second largest supplier of capital to World Bank (Group.)

For example, as for IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,) Japanese capital subscription is 15.3 billion USD (8.1%) out of 190.8 billion USD, the total capital stock, in 2004 (World Bank fiscal year.)

As for IDA (International Development Association,) Japanese capital subscription is 26.5 billion USD (21.6%) out of 123.0 billion USD in 2004 (World Bank fiscal year.)

However, the capital (stock) of World Bank is not directly related to its loan aids (loans are funded mostly by World Bank Treasury purchased by various private institutions as well as public.) Neither IDI “results” table nor IDI “interim report” has included this type of capital supply in “Japanese expenditure on HIV/AIDS.”

2) Co-financing: World Bank and JBIC (Japan bank for International Cooperation) sometimes co-finance loan projects. The descriptions of the loans are recorded by JBIC. See section 5.5 for availability of data.

3) Grants to PHRD (Policy and Human Resources Development Fund)

This fund was established in 1990 jointly by Japanese government and World Bank. All approved grants are recorded in PHRD Annual Reports. Most of the grants are of bilateral type and some have purpose “HIV/AIDS.” According to IDI “interim report,” 17 grants had purposes “HIV/AIDS” in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 870 million yen was spent on them.

4) Grants to JSDF (Japan Social Development Fund)

This fund was established in June 2000. Data characteristics are similar to the ones of PHRD. According to IDI “interim report,” 2 grants had purpose “HIV/AIDS” in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 110 million yen was spent.

Contribution Details:

PHRD and JSDF annual reports indicate the project names and descriptions in detail. Based on them, HIV/AIDS projects can be specified.

4-12) Asian Development Bank

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Most bilateral transactions are specified.

Japanese Office for Contact: Japanese Representative Office of Asian Development Bank

Project Data:

Annual Report on the Japan Special Fund (JSF) (2000- 2005)²⁹

Annual Report on the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) (2001- 2005)³⁰

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

Data Conditions:

Annual Reports show all JSF and JFPR expenditures project-by-project. Those figures are based on approvals (not the amounts “paid.”) Some projects are multi-purpose and it is hard to extract only “HIV/AIDS” part.

Outline of Contribution:

The methods of contributions are similar to the case of World Bank. Japan supplies capital as well as grants (as contribution to trust funds) to Asian Development Bank.

1) Capital supply: Japan is the largest (coequally with U.S.) supplier of capital to Asian Development Bank. Japanese capital subscription is 8.5 billion USD (15.8%) out of 54.2 billion USD, the total capital stock, in 2004.

As for Asian Development Fund (Asian Development Bank’s major special fund,) Japanese contribution is 7.5 billion USD (37.3%) out of 20.1 billion USD in 2004.

However, the capital stock is not directly related to its loan aids (loans are funded mostly by bonds purchased by various private institutions as well as public.) Neither IDI “results” table nor IDI “interim report” has included capital supply of this type in “Japanese expenditure on HIV/AIDS.”

²⁹ http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Japan_Special_Fund/default.asp

³⁰ http://www.adb.org/JFPR/annual_reports.asp

2) Grants to JSF (Japan Special Fund)

This fund was established in 1988 jointly by Japanese government and Asian Development Bank. All approved grants are recorded in JSF Annual Reports. Most of the grants are of bilateral type and some have purposes “HIV/AIDS.” According to IDI “interim report,” 1 grant had purpose “HIV/AIDS” in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 63 million yen was spent on it.

3) Grants to JFPR (Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)

This fund was established in May 2000 jointly by Japanese government and Asian Development Bank. Data characteristics are similar to the ones of JSF. According to IDI “interim report,” 1 grant had purpose “HIV/AIDS” in fiscal years 2000-2001 and 860 million yen was spent.

Contribution Details:

JSF and JFPR annual reports show the project names and descriptions in detail. Based on them, HIV/AIDS projects can be specified.

4-13) UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

MOFA’s “Report on Contributions to International Organizations” (fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)³¹

Recipient Data:

UNFPA Annual Reports 2000 -2005³²

Data directly sent from MOFA:

³¹ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/sonota.html>

³² http://www.unfpa.org/publications/index.cfm?filterPub_Type=2

Data Conditions:

MOFA data and UNFPA data are highly consistent to each other.

The ratio of UNFPA's expenditure on "Reproductive Health" to UNFPA's total is reported every year by UNFPA Annual Report.

The ratio or the amount of UNFPA's expenditure on HIV/AIDS is not clear.

Outline of Contribution:

Since year 2000, Japan has contributed \$1 million (fixed amount) to the "Core" and about \$37-50 million to "Regular Fund Contribution" in each year.

UNFPA deals with general population problems and the amount of its expenditure on AIDS is not clear. According to UNFPA Annual Report, expenditure on "Reproductive Health" *includes* expenditures on HIV/AIDS and has 61-70% share in UNFPA's total expenditure. IDI "interim report" uses this share to calculate Japanese AIDS expenditure through UNFPA. When the amount of contribution is multiplied by this share, about \$24-35 million are regarded as Japanese AIDS expenditure through UNFPA. Because figures in "Reproductive Health" also include expenditures on the purposes other than HIV/AIDS control, those figures can be overestimated ones.

Contribution Details:

MOFA data:

Fiscal Year	Contribution (yen)	Contribution (USD)	Rate
2000	¥5,227,425,000	\$49,785,000	¥105 ³³
2001	¥5,326,995,000	\$49,785,000	¥107
2002	¥4,943,074,000	\$40,517,000	¥122
2003	¥4,943,074,000	\$40,517,000	¥122
2004	¥4,517,370,000	\$41,067,000	¥110

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Fiscal	"Core"	Trust Fund	By	Total	Rate
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³³ Original report denotes 107.75 but according to other similar documents as well as yen-USD ratio on this table, it is likely to be 105.

Year	(yen) (USD)	(yen) (USD)	Supplementary Budget (USD)	(yen) (USD)	
2004	¥4,346,870,000 \$39,517,000	¥110,000,000 \$1,000,000	-	¥4,456,870,000 \$40,517,000	¥110
2005	¥4,011,553,000 \$37,491,000	¥107,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,300,000	¥4,257,653,000 \$39,791,000	¥107

UNFPA Annual Reports (those figures are actually used to construct the table);

Year	Regular Funds Contributions (General Resources) Paid ³⁴	Other Funds Contributions (Supplementary Resources) “Core” Paid	Total
2000	\$48,285,000	\$1,000,000	\$49,285,000 ³⁵
2001	\$48,785,000	\$1,000,000	\$49,785,000
2002	\$39,517,000	\$1,029,161	\$40,546,161
2003	\$39,517,000	\$1,000,000	\$40,517,000
2004	\$39,517,000	\$1,000,000	\$40,517,000
2005	\$37,491,151	No data	No data

Ratio by Programme Area (%)

Year	Reproductive Health	Population and Development	Multisector	Advocacy
2000	63.7 ³⁶	23.2 ³⁷	4.1 ³⁸	9.0 ³⁹
2001	69.5 ⁴⁰	19.9	1.3	9.3

³⁴ Original data also show “pledged” figures. All of them coincide with the “paid” figures.

³⁵ According to MOFA data and previous year’s figure, the actual figure is likely to be 49,785,000.

³⁶ By Annual Report 2001. Annual Report 2000 indicates 63.2 instead.

³⁷ By Annual Report 2001. Annual Report 2000 indicates 24.2 instead.

³⁸ By Annual Report 2001. Annual Report 2000 indicates 3.8 instead.

³⁹ By Annual Report 2001. Annual Report 2000 indicates 8.6 instead.

2002	63.5	19.5	5.6	11.4
2003	61.5	19.8	6.7	12.1
	Reproductive Health	Population and Development	Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	Programme Coordination and Assistance
2004	62.8	21.6	6.0	9.6
2005	61.5	21.3	5.2	12.0

4-14) UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS)

Type: Grant to a Multilateral Organization

Japanese Ministry in Charge: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)

Japanese Data:

MOFA's "Report on Contributions to International Organizations" (fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)⁴¹

Data directly sent from MOFA (fiscal years 2000-2004):

Recipient Data:

Donor Contribution Table 1995-2005⁴²

Data directly provided by UNAIDS

Data Conditions:

MOFA data and UNAIDS data are correlated but not exactly (perhaps because UNAIDS shows "Core" contribution while MOFA shows general value.)

Outline of Contribution:

Since UNAIDS was established in 1996, Japan has contributed \$3.3-7.2 million (including \$2.9-5.6 million to the "Core") in each year.

UNAIDS can be regarded as almost single-purpose organization (for HIV/AIDS) and 100% of Japanese contribution to it will approximate the actual amount spent on

⁴⁰ By Annual Report 2002. Annual Report 2001 indicates 69.4 instead.

⁴¹ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/sonota.html>

⁴² http://data.unaids.org/Governance/PCB01/Core_1995-2005_en.pdf?preview=true

HIV/AIDS.

Contribution Details:

MOFA data:

Fiscal Year	Contribution (yen)	Contribution (USD)	Rate
2000	¥758,100,000	\$7,220,000	¥105
2001	¥773,423,000	\$7,229,000	¥107
2002	¥615,573,000	\$5,046,000	¥122
2003	¥406,368,000	\$3,331,000	¥122
2004	¥366,397,000	\$3,331,000	¥110

UNAIDS Donor Contribution Table (those figures are actually used to construct the table):

Year	“Core”
2000	\$4,800,000
2001	- ⁴³
2002	\$5,608,245
2003	\$4,808,245
2004	\$3,100,000
2005	\$3,100,000

4-15) UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women)

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

MOFA’s “Report on Contributions to International Organizations” (fiscal years 2003,

⁴³ The table shows no value for 2001.

2004 and 2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)⁴⁴

Recipient Data:

UNIFEM Annual Reports 2001 -2005/2006⁴⁵

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Data Conditions:

MOFA data and UNIFEM data are exactly consistent to each other except for fiscal year 2004.

The ratio of UNIFEM's expenditure on HIV/AIDS is not on the annual reports.

Outline of Contribution:

Since year 2000, Japan has contributed about \$700-1,400 thousand to UNIFEM in each year.

UNIFEM copes with gender problems generally and the amount of its expenditure on HIV/AIDS is not clear. However, UNIFEM's website as well as a document directly sent from MOFA suggests UNIFEM has a considerable expenditure on HIV/AIDS responses. According to DAC Questionnaire, its expenditure on HIV/AIDS is about 9% of the total expenditure.

Contribution Details:

The figures on MOFA data and UNIFEM report are exactly the same for fiscal years 2000-2003 and 2005. For fiscal year 2004, this study uses the one on UNIFEM report. Because DAC Questionnaires are available only for 2003-2004 and both 2003 and 2004 reports indicate the rate is 9%, 9% was used for entire period (2000-2005.)

4-16) UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

⁴⁴ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryosonota.html>

⁴⁵ http://www.unifem.org/about/annual_report.php

Japanese Data:

MOFA's "Report on Contributions to International Organizations" (fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)⁴⁶

Recipient Data:

UNICEF Annual Reports 2000 -2005⁴⁷

(not covering year 2002)

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Data Conditions:

The figures on MOFA data and UNICEF report are close to each other except for fiscal year 2001..

UNICEF annual reports record 2000, 2004 and 2005 rates of UNICEF's expenditure on HIV/AIDS responses.

Outline of Contribution:

Since year 2000, Japan has contributed \$23-25 million to UNICEF.

According to UNICEF annual report, its expenditure on HIV/AIDS is about 7-8% of the total expenditure. When this rate is taken into account, \$1.7-2.1 million are regarded as Japanese HIV/AIDS assistance through UNICEF.

Contribution Details:

In principle, the figures on UNICEF annual reports are used to represent the total contributions. Because year 2002 is not covered by those reports (because of a change in recording system,) the one of MOFA data is used. For years 2000-2003, they are multiplied by 0.07 (2001 rate.) For years 2004 and 2005, they are multiplied by 0.09 (2004 rate) and 0.08 (2005 rate,) respectively.

4-17) UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

⁴⁶ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/sonota.html>

⁴⁷ http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_pubs_ac.html

Type: Contribution to Grant Fund (Multilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Japanese Data:

MOFA's "White Paper on Official Development Assistance" (2001-2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)⁴⁸

Data Conditions:

"Special Trust Fund for AIDS Education" is almost single-purpose. Those figures are based on approvals (not the amounts "paid.")

Outline of Contribution:

Among various Japanese contributions to UNESCO, contribution to "Special Trust Fund for AIDS Education" is earmarked for "Preventive Education against HIV/AIDS." Since year 2000, Japan has contributed about \$56-\$68 thousand in each year.

Contribution Details:

Because only MOFA data are available, they are used in this study.

MOFA data:

Fiscal Year	Pledged (yen)
2000	¥7,100,000
2001	¥7,276,000
2002	¥7,500,000
2003	¥6,900,000
2004	¥6,900,000
2005	¥6,500,000

4-18) GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)

Type: Contribution to a Grant Fund (Multilateral)

⁴⁸ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/hakusyo.html>

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

MOFA's "Report on Contributions to International Organizations" (fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)⁴⁹

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Recipient Data:

"Current List of Pledges and Contributions," GFATM, 2006⁵⁰

"Distribution of Funding after 5 Rounds," GFATM, 2006⁵¹

Annual Report 2002/2003, GFATM⁵²

Data provided by UNAIDS

"Pledges & Contributions" table (an old version)

Data Conditions:

MOFA data and GFATM data are highly consistent for cumulative amount of 2001-2004.

For each year, figures from those two data sets are slightly different (because MOFA uses fiscal year while GFATM uses calendar year.)

The ratio of GFATM's expenditure on HIV/AIDS is clearly indicated on the website.

Outline of Contribution:

GFATM was established in January 2002.

No contributions had been made in 2000 and before. In 2001, Japan contributed \$11 million for preparation. After the foundation, Japanese has contributed about \$80-90 million in each year.⁵³

According to GFATM's website, its expenditure on HIV/AIDS is about 57-59% of the

⁴⁹ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/sonota.html>

⁵⁰ <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>

⁵¹ <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funds%5Fraised/distribution/>

⁵² http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/annual_report_2002_2003.pdf

⁵³ According to MOFA data, special contribution of \$50,300,000 was made in fiscal year 2003 in addition to the regular one.

total expenditure (2002-2005.) When the amount of contribution is multiplied by this share, about \$45-50 million are regarded as Japanese AIDS expenditure through GFATM.

Contribution Details:

MOFA data:

Fiscal Year	Contribution (yen)	Contribution (USD)	Rate
2002	¥10,248,000,000	\$84,000,000	¥122
2003	¥9,350,000,000	\$83,032,000	¥122
2004	¥8,932,000,000	\$81,200,000	¥110
Subtotal	¥28,530,000,000	\$248,232,000	—
2003 (Other Grants)	¥6,136,600,000	\$50,300,000	¥122

(2001-2004 figures are actually used to construct the table):

Year	Pledged	Contributed
2001-2002	\$80,000,000	\$80,400,337
2003	\$79,993,442.62	\$79,993,442.62
2004	\$100,000,000	\$86,126,233.38
2005	\$81,200,000	\$81,200,000

GFATM Current List (2005 figure is actually used to construct the table):

Year	Pledged	Contributed
2001-2004	\$246,119,676	\$246,520,013
2005	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
2006	\$130,148,228	\$130,148,228

Ratio by Disease (%),
in “Distribution of Funding after 5 Rounds” and Annual Report 2002/2003

Year	HIV	Malaria	TB	HSS
2002-2003	59	21	19	0
2002-2005 (after 5 rounds)	57	27	15	1

4-19 IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation)

Type: Contribution to Grant Funds (Multilateral)

Japanese Ministry in Charge: MOFA

Japanese Data:

MOFA’s “Report on Contributions to International Organizations” (fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005)

Annual payment data in yen and in dollars (official)⁵⁴

Recipient Data:

IPPF Financial Statements 2000 -2005⁵⁵

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Data Conditions:

MOFA data and IPPF data are highly consistent.

Japan Trust Fund for HIV/AIDS (JTF) is almost single-purpose.

The ratio or the amount of IPPF’s general expenditure on HIV/AIDS is not clear.

Outline of Contribution:

Since year 2000, Japan has contributed about \$1 million to Japan Trust Fund for

⁵⁴ <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/index/shiryo/sonota.html>

⁵⁵ <http://www.ippf.org/en/About/Financial+statements.htm>

HIV/AIDS and about \$14-18 million to “Core” (unrestricted grant) in each year.

Japan Trust Fund for HIV/AIDS can be regarded as almost single-purpose and 100% of Japanese contribution to it will approximate the actual amount spent on HIV/AIDS.

However, the “Core” part is used for general purposes. IPPF deals with various sexual and reproductive health problems and the amount of its expenditure on AIDS is not clear. Regarding Japanese total contribution to the “Core” as expenditure on HIV/AIDS will result in some overestimation.

Contribution Details:

MOFA data:

Fiscal Year	Contribution (yen)	Contribution (USD)	Rate
2000	¥2,017,050,000	\$19,210,000	¥105 ⁵⁶
2001	¥2,055,470,000	\$19,210,000	¥107
2002	¥1,919,060,000	\$15,730,000	¥122
2003	¥1,919,060,000	\$15,730,000	¥122
2004	¥1,730,300,000	\$15,730,000	¥110

Data directly sent from MOFA:

Fiscal Year	“Core” (yen) (USD)	Trust Fund (yen) (USD)	Total (yen) (USD)	Rate
2004	¥1,617,880,000 \$14,708,000	¥112,420,000 \$1,022,000	¥1,730,300,000 \$15,730,000	¥110
2005	¥1,489,573,000 \$13,921,000	¥109,382,000 \$1,022,000	¥1,598,955,000 \$14,944,000	¥107

IPPF Financial Statements (those figures are actually used to construct the table);

Year	Grant Unrestricted	Grant Restricted	Total
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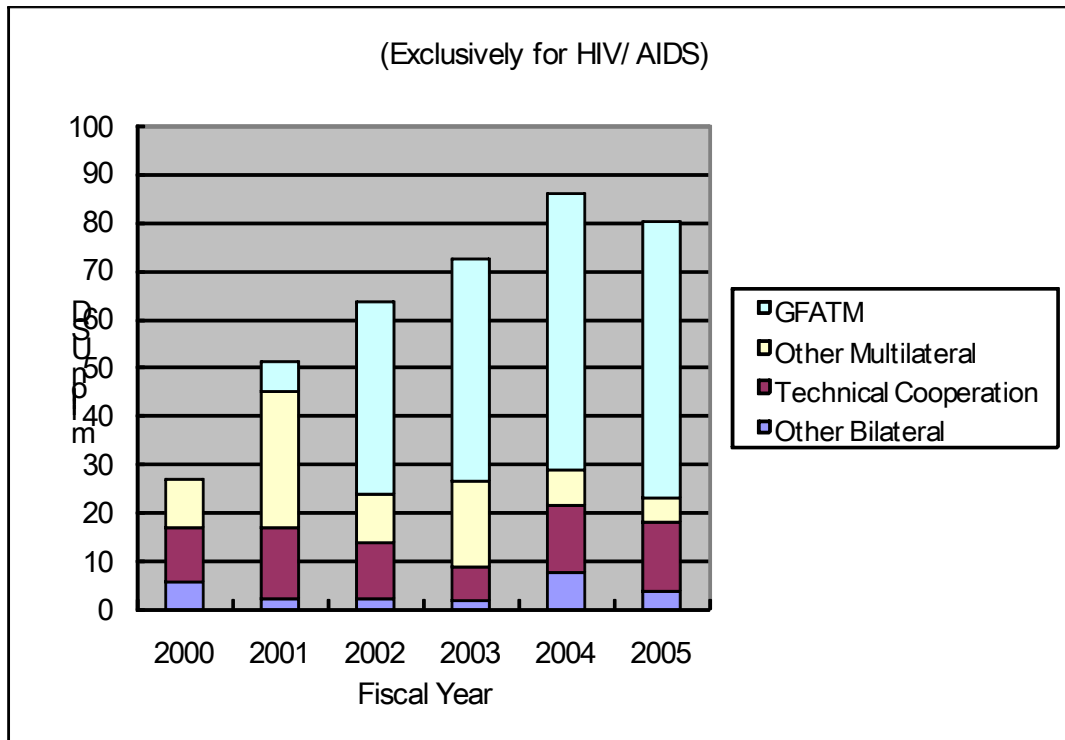
⁵⁶ Original report denotes 107.75 but according to other similar documents and the yen-USD ratio of the figures on this table, it is considered to be 105.

	(Core) Paid	(Japan Trust Fund for HIV/AIDS) Paid	
1999	\$18,200,000	\$0	\$18,200,000
2000	\$18,210,000	\$1,000,000	\$19,210,000
2001	\$18,210,000	\$1,000,000	\$19,210,000
2002	\$14,708,000	\$1,022,000	\$15,730,000
2003	\$14,708,000	\$1,022,000	\$15,730,000
2004	\$14,708,000	\$1,023,000	\$15,731,000
2005	\$13,922,000	\$1,023,000	\$14,945,000

5. Results

The following figure summarizes the changes in Japanese HIV/AIDS contributions (exclusively for HIV/AIDS) over 2000-2005 periods.

Figure 5-1:



The amount has been generally increasing and more than doubled in 5 years. The one for fiscal year 2005 is at least 79,964,000 USD (exclusively for HIV/AIDS.) Since fiscal year 2002, the contribution to GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) has had the largest share and it counts for 60-71% of the total expenditure in fiscal year 2005.

The contribution to GFATM is steadily increasing and for 2006-2007, more contribution (in 2007, about 1.8 times as much as the one of 2005) has been already pledged.

Other subtotals fluctuate. The main reason of fluctuation in JICA's figures is restructure of JICA in 2003 (expenditure stalled.) As for the "other bilateral" subtotal, because sometimes a few big "general grant" projects are conducted, it is not stable. Also, as for the "other multilateral" subtotal, World Bank projects play a similar role (discrete but sizes are large.)

6. Analysis

By investigating the data I have obtained so far, I can make the following conjectures (conjectures A - C) on the differences of the benchmark figures.

See pages 4-5 for the definition of “benchmark figures.”

Conjectures (refer to figure 2 on the next page)

A) JICA became an “independent administrative institution” in 2003. Since then, any JICA’s activities have not been counted as “13040” (purpose code) and any texts such as “HIV/AIDS” have not been appeared in OECD report.

This change can be the main cause of the large difference between the figures in 2002 (and before) and 2003 (and after) in OECD data.

B) Simple OECD table posted on the web shows only the amount of bilateral aid for each country.⁵⁷

Multilateral aid is shown by each international organization but not by each donor country.

In IDI “results” table, IDI “interim report” and Kaiser Family Report, some part of Japanese multilateral aid is counted.

As a result, the figures on those reports are expected to be larger than simple OECD figure by the amount of included multilateral aid.

Estimating by using IDI “results” table and IDI “interim report,” 71%-80% of Japanese AIDS expenditure are through multilateral aid.

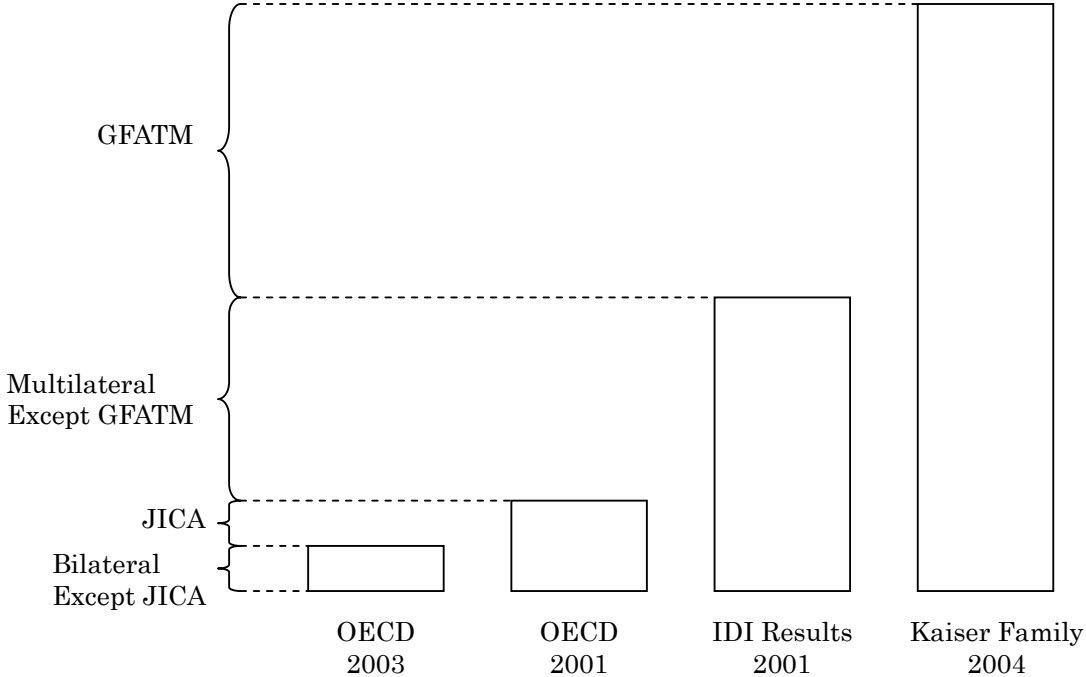
Thus, for example, the difference between OECD data (\$18,750,000) and IDI “results” (\$71,180,000) in (year or fiscal year) 2001 can be explained mostly by exclusion/inclusion of multilateral aid.

C) In 2002, GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) was founded. Japanese government started contributing about \$80,000,000 every year. Aid through other channels was not reduced so much. As a result, Japanese AIDS expenditure increased dramatically in 2002.

⁵⁷ See: http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,2340,en_2649_201185_32124066_1_1_1_1.00.html

The difference between IDI “results” (\$71,180,000 in fiscal year 2001) and Kaiser Family Report (\$146,700,000 in 2004) seems to coincide with the amount of annual contribution to GFATM (about \$80,000,000.)

Figure 2:



Characterizing the Differences
(Rough Pictures: the sizes are not exact)

6-1) Change in OECD Figures

Circumstantial Evidence:

OECD has two web databases that include data on HIV/AIDS.

One is “HIV/AIDS online database.” In principle, this database includes only the data with purpose code “13040 (all activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control)” in 2004 and before. In 2005 and after, the data with “16064 (social mitigation of the HIV/AIDS)” have been also included. (There are several exceptions. For example, U.S. data with code “16064” were included in 2004. Some Japanese data with codes 12- or 13- levels were also included in 2002 and before.)

The other is “Aid Activities database,” more general database that covers activities on HIV/AIDS and all others.

By investigating the two databases, I have found the following evidence:

In year 2002 and before, “Aid Activities database” did not record any of JICA’s activities (on HIV/AIDS or others.) However, “HIV/AIDS online database” recorded JICA’s activities on HIV/AIDS. In 2003, “Aid Activities database” started recording many JICA’s activities but none of them have had purpose code “13040.” Accordingly, HIV/AIDS online database” have not recorded any JICA’s activities. As a result, it looks JICA’s activities (on HIV/AIDS) suddenly disappeared from “AIDS online database” in 2003. That is causing a sharp decline in the amount of Japanese HIV/AIDS expenditure in “AIDS online database.”

Detailed arguments are as follows:

In year 2002, none of JICA’s activities (on HIV/AIDS or others) were recorded by “Aid Activities database.” However, in “HIV/AIDS online database,” 155 activities (12.34 million USD) out of 204 Japanese activities (\$14.46 million) recorded in that year were the ones conducted by JICA. Among those 155 activities, 147 activities (\$11.20 million) had code “13040,” 4 had “13020” and 4 had other 12- or 13- codes. That is, most of the Japanese activities recorded in “HIV/AIDS online database” in 2002 were the ones conducted by JICA and had purpose code “13040.” Even in 2001 data set, similar situation can be observed.

In year 2003, “Aid Activities database” started recording JICA activities (7041 activities were actually recorded.) However, none of them had purpose code “13040.”

In that year, HIV/AIDS online database recorded no JICA activities. It recorded only 16 non-JICA activities (\$8.91 million) In year 2004, 15 (\$3.11 million) non-JICA activities were recorded.

It seems clear that some *change* was made in 2003. Inferring from the above evidence, the following can be a possible outline of the change:

For detailed figures, refer to the original databases:

HIV/AIDS online database,⁵⁸
and Aid Activities database.⁵⁹

6-2) OECD and IDI “results”

See the actual reports. For example, IDI “results” table has sections such as “Contributions to UN” and “Trust Fund for Human Security.” IDI “interim report” describes multilateral contributions more in detail and includes in its aggregate:⁶⁰

Kaiser Family Report (Table 3) states the figure includes “Global Fund contributions” and others.

iii) As a result, the figures on those reports are expected to be larger than simple OECD figure by the amount of included multilateral aid. Estimating by using IDI “results” table and IDI “interim report,” 71%-80% of Japanese AIDS expenditure are through multilateral aid. Thus, for example, the difference between OECD data (\$18,750,000) and IDI “results” (\$71,180,000) in (year or fiscal year) 2001 can be explained mostly by exclusion/inclusion of multilateral aid.

6-3) IDI “results” and Kaiser Family Report

Kaiser Family Report (Table 3) clearly states it aggregate includes “Global Fund contributions.” Moreover, it specifies the share of HIV/AIDS in the total expenditure to be 60%. Noting that the report is showing the figures on “commitments,” using \$100,000,000 on “Pledges & Contributions” table in section 4-2, HIV/AIDS contribution through GFATM is estimated to be \$60,000,000. It fills most part of \$75,520,000, the difference between IDI “results” and Kaiser Family Report

7. OECD data

⁵⁸ See: http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,2340,en_2649_201185_32124066_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁵⁹ See: http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34469_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁶⁰ See: http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/shiryo/hvouka/kunibetu/gai/idi/jk03_01_index.html

As has been noted in the last section, OECD's "HIV/AIDS online database" records (bilateral) grants and JICA activities for 2000-2002 and only grants for 2003-2005.

Then, do the amounts of the grants recorded by OECD coincide with the ones recorded by MOFA? How about the amounts of JICA expenditures (OECD records versus JICA records)?

The answer is: "In each case, two sides' data are mostly consistent but not exactly equal."

And the followings can be said:

7-1) For 2003-2005, OECD's "HIV/AIDS online database" does not contain any information on Technical Cooperation (JICA,) Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, Loan Aid (JBIC,) NGO Projects Subsidy or Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

7-2) OECD's "HIV/AIDS online database" indicates committed amounts. MOFA's website is also based on commitments.

7-3) OECD's disbursement data (constructed by using OECD's general "Aid Activities database,") are entirely different from commitment data for 2000-2002 ("Aid Activities database" does not contain sufficient information for specifying HIV/AIDS projects.) However, for 2003-2005, they are almost consistent with each other and comparable. The amounts on MOFA's disbursement data are almost equal to the ones on OECD's disbursement data.

7-4) The difference between calendar-year system (OECD) and fiscal-year system (MOFA and JICA) may be also creating small gaps.

7-5) OECD records many small general grants, which are not shown by MOFA's website. However, the total amount does not change so much even if they are taken into account.

7-6) Starting in 2003, none of "Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid" expenditures are recorded by OECD. This is also small.

Detailed discussions are as follows:

7-1), 7-2), 7-3), 7-5) and 7-6) Category Exclusions and Commitment/Disbursement

In order to consider how commitment-based figures are different from disbursement-based, it is necessary to compare data sets from both sides. Unfortunately, OECD's "Aid Activities database," which has a disbursement-based part,

is apparently insufficient for 2000-2002: only a few lines have purpose code “13040(HIV/AIDS)” while “HIV/AIDS online database” records (commitment-based) more than a hundred lines with “13040” for each year. Perhaps the former, which has about 1,500 lines for each year, indicates only subtotals and detailed figures such as the ones on “HIV/AIDS online database” are not open.

However, for 2003-2005, disbursement-based part of OECD’s “Aid Activities database” is comparable to “HIV/AIDS online database” (commitment-based.)

In the excel file, “Part III” corresponds to the former and “Part II” corresponds to the latter. The aggregate figures are calculated as follows:

Table 7-1:
(million USD)

Year	Part I: MOFA data (Fiscal Year)		Part II: HIV/AIDS online database (All General Grants)		Part III: Aid Activities database purpose code 13040 (All General Grants)	
	General Grants only	All Bilateral except for JICA	HIV/AIDS (Commit.)	HIV/AIDS global (Commit.)	Commit.	Disburse.
2003	0.230 (Disburse.)	1.299 (Com/Dis)	8.885	8.888	8.820	0.503
2004	6.900 (Disburse.)	7.576 (Com/Dis)	3.069	3.071	3.072	7.265
2005	2.832 (Commit.)	3.452 (Com/Dis)	2.882	2.885	2.886	2.767

Investigating the data sets, followings can be said:

A) For 2003-2005, all assistances recorded by “HIV/AIDS online database” and “Aid Activities database” are of General Grants. They do not contain any information on Technical Cooperation (JICA,) Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, Loan Aid (JBIC,) NGO Projects Subsidy or Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects.

B) For fiscal years 2003-2004, this study uses disbursement-based data directly sent from MOFA. One can clearly see that the disbursement-based data of OECD in Part III

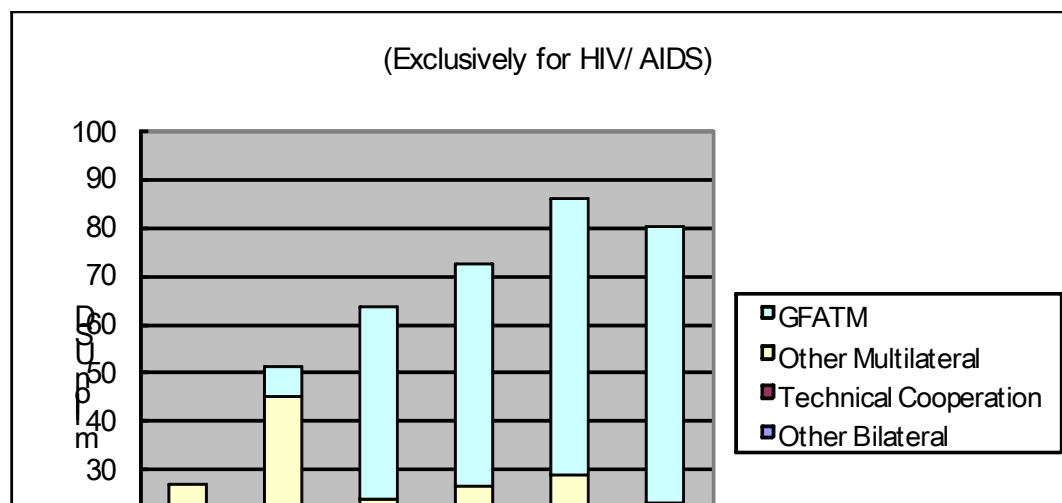
approximates them much better than the commitment-based data in Part II or Part III.

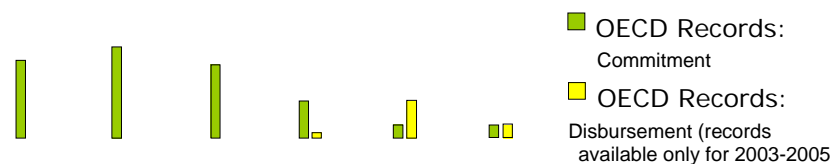
C) For 2003-2004, it is impossible to compare the breakdown of Part I with the one of Part II or Part III because MOFA data (Part I) show only the sum of General Grants in each year. However, by comparing the first column of Table 7-1 with the last, one can easily expect that OECD “Aid Activities database” includes almost all assistances (General Grants) counted by MOFA and there are several other small assistances (General Grants).

D) For 2005, this study uses on-the-web MOFA data (commitment-based) and conducts text-search. One project (Tanzania HIV/AIDS control) has been found (\$2.832 million.)

Actually, “Aid Activities database” (part III) indicates that similar amount (\$2.752 million) was committed in 2005 for Tanzania but not disbursed. In addition, the database shows 11 other small general grants (\$0.133 million in total) are committed and disbursed within that year. Moreover, 3 relatively large grants, which had been committed before 2005, were disbursed in 2005 (\$2.634 million in total.) Just by coincidence (the amount of the first type was almost equal to the third type,) the disbursed amount was nearly equal to committed amount.

The difference between disbursement and commitment aside, it is inferred from the above that there are several small general grants reported to OECD but cannot be obtained by text-search.





Text-Search on OECD Table

Using 2005 data from “Aid Activities database,” a test of text-search was conducted. See Table 7-2 below for details.

Table 7-2:(million USD)

Commitment			Disbursement		
Purpose Code	Text: HIV	Text: HIV, reproductive, infectious or blood (excluding apparently inappropriate ones)	Purpose Code	Text: HIV	Text: HIV, reproductive, infectious or blood (excluding apparently inappropriate ones)
13040			13040		
2.886 (12 projects)	3.248 (25 projects)	5.773 (26 projects)	2.767 (14 projects)	2.885 (27 projects)	17.6569 (33 projects)

For both commitments and disbursements, text-search gives larger number of projects and total amounts than in the case purpose-code is used. The extended part includes project with purpose-codes 12181 (Medical education/training,) 12230 (Basic health infrastructure,) 12250 (Infectious disease control,) 15110 (Economic and development policy/planning) and 43030 (Urban development and management.)

7-4) Calendar Year versus Fiscal Year

Some evidences show that the gap between OECD figure and MOFA figure is due to the difference between calendar-year system and fiscal-year system. For example, a big loan project (Sri Lanka, Blood Transfusion Improvement, 1.508 billion yen) was committed on 26. January 2001. That date was in year 2001 and fiscal year 2000. It causes a large gap between OECD counts and MOFA counts if commitment-based figures are used. Most other records do not show exact dates of commitments or disbursements so that similar comparisons are not possible.

*Other comparative analyses are also possible but this paper does not proceed further regarding time constraint.