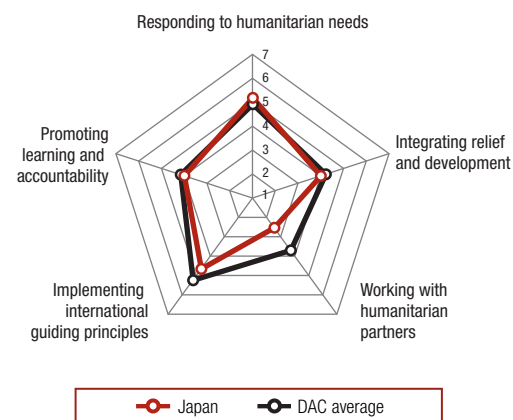


Japan

The main actors in humanitarian conflict-related assistance are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The latter is in charge of grant aid and technical assistance and falls under the portfolio of the MFA. Japan's humanitarian assistance is underpinned by the 1987 Law Concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams (JDR Law), which provides a comprehensive basis for international disaster relief but restricts its scope to natural disasters and man-made disasters other than those arising from conflict. In the early 1990s, the Japanese government enacted another law, in connection with UN Peacekeeping Operations, which expanded its international humanitarian relief operations. Since 2000, policies have shifted to emphasise the importance of integrating relief and development, which has now become a priority area. Most humanitarian assistance is channelled through UN agencies, although Japan has recently begun to increase its support for NGOs and to diversify its areas of assistance. JDR teams that are sent out to major disaster areas around the globe specialise in SAR operations and provide medical care or undertake rehabilitation work.

Source: DAC Peer Review for Japan (OECD, 2004), Overseas Development Institute.

HRI scores by pillar



HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Distribution of funding relative to historical ties and geographical proximity	6.40	3
Funding to priority sectors	6.44	3
Timely funding to onset disasters	6.55	2
Integrating relief and development		
Funding to international disaster risk reduction mechanisms	3.35	5
Learning and accountability		
Funding of other accountability initiatives	4.19	3

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Working with humanitarian partners		
Facilitating safe humanitarian access	3.00	22
Flexible funding (Survey)	3.59	23
Funding ICRC Appeals	1.00	23
Promoting role of NGOs	4.87	21
Reducing earmarking	3.37	23

Overview of humanitarian aid	Japan		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 ³	2005	2006 ³
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	640.0	58.7	6.5	0.6
Bilateral humanitarian aid ¹	515.9	8.9	6.2	0.1
Multilateral humanitarian aid ^{2*}	124.1	42.4	8.0	3.3
Official development assistance	13,147	11,608	11.3	10.2
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund**	n/a	7.5	n/a	2.6
Other funds committed under flexible terms ^{4***}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			DAC average	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	5	0	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	4.9	0.5	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.014	0.001	0.043	0.049

Notes: All data are given in current US\$ m unless otherwise indicated.

1 Bilateral humanitarian aid is provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country and includes non-core earmarked contributions to humanitarian organisations but excludes category 'refugees in donor countries' (where 2006 data not available, estimated as average over last four years).

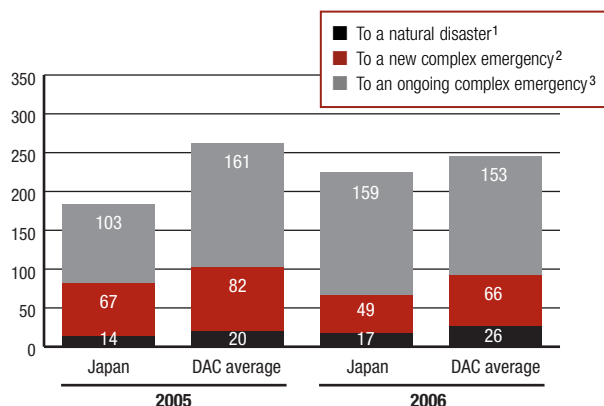
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

3 Preliminary; may include official support to asylum seekers in donor country.

4 Consists of IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, Common Humanitarian Funds piloted in Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo in 2006, Emergency Response Funds in 2006 for the DRC, Indonesia, Somalia, the Republic of Congo and Ethiopia and country Humanitarian Response Funds in 2005 for DPRK, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia.

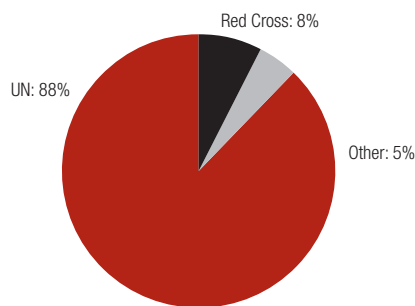
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (**) OCHA; (***) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

Response times by crisis type, 2005–2006 (days)



Notes: ¹Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given ongoing emergencies. ²Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given new emergencies. ³Average number of days between onset of natural disaster (following CRED dates) and commitment or disbursement of funds to given natural disaster. Source: OCHA/FTS (status early May 2007), Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (<http://www.cred.be/>).

Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2006



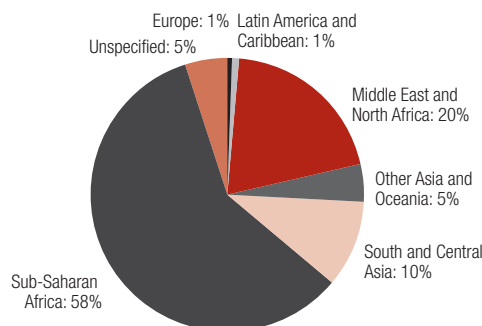
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, private organisations and foundations reported in OCHA/FTS. Shares are taken relative to total of three categories. Sources: UN/OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, OECD.

Funding per emergency, 2006

Crisis	US\$ m	% of total	Inside an Appeal (%)	Outside an Appeal (%)
Palestinian Territories	29.5	17.5	59.6	40.4
Sudan	25.7	15.2	78.7	21.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	12.7	7.5	100.0	0.0
Liberia	11.9	7.1	100.0	0.0
Burundi	10.8	6.4	100.0	0.0
Chad	6.0	3.5	100.0	0.0
Great Lakes Region	5.5	3.3	100.0	0.0
Indonesia: Java Earthquake, May	5.4	3.2	22.3	77.7
Timor-Leste: Population Displacement - May	5.0	3.0	100.0	0.0
Kenya	4.7	2.8	0.0	100.0
Other	51.3	30.4	62.2	37.8
Total	168.4	100.0	72.9	27.1

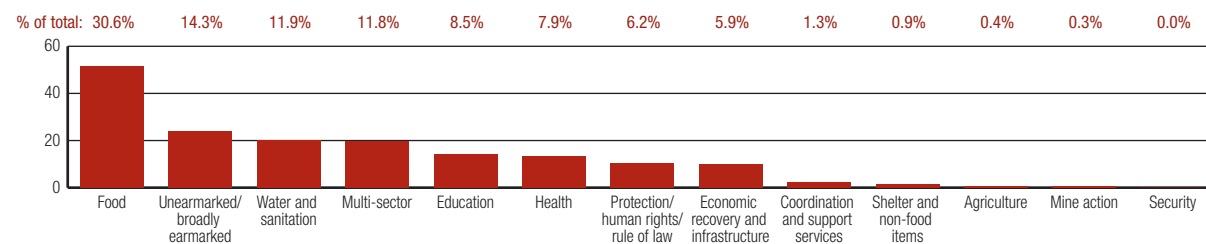
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

Regional distribution of funding, 2006



Note: The number of Appeals financed per region: Europe (1), Latin America and Caribbean (0), Middle East and North Africa (2), Other Asia and Oceania (1), South and Central Asia (3), Sub-Saharan Africa (14), Unspecified (1). Source: OCHA/FTS.

Sectoral distribution of funding, inside and outside an Appeal, 2006 (US\$ m)



Notes: 'Unearmarked/broadly earmarked' category consists of funding not yet applied by recipient agency to particular project or sector. Source: OCHA/FTS.