

CSO Comment Sheet for OECD-DAC Peer Review - Japan 2019

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Select dimension(s) you want to comment, and delete others.

3. Financing for development

Describe your comments.

On 3, we welcome GoJ announced commitment to providing US\$200 million in three years to support the education of girls and women in developing countries at G7 summit in Canada, 2018. However, this is not additional to current aid to education, and Japan's aid amount to basic education is very low. The percentage of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocated for primary and secondary education is only 2.2 per cent, while other DAC member nations allocate 5.4 per cent of their aids to basic education. This is due to the fact that Japanese ODA prioritizes economic infrastructure with allocating 40% of aid. The amount of contribution of the Japanese government to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), a multilateral aid agencies for basic education, ranks 17th out of 22 nations, with only 0.53 per cent share in all donors' contributions to GPE. Japan has not made any contribution to Education Cannot Wait (ECW) fund, a multilateral agency to fund education in emergencies. Finally, the programme to promote the Japanese-style education model to be implemented outside Japan is donor-driven. It ignores the ownership of governments and is not aligned with the national education policy. Japan should increase its allocation to basic education to the level of other DAC members, contribute more to GPE and to start supporting ECW.

References (journals, books, websites etc,)

- Civil Society Spotlight Report on the SDG 4 Implementation Status in Japan, Japan NGO Network for Education and ASPBAE, Sep. 2019 (Available at http://jnne.org/doc/JAPAN_SpotlightReportonSDG_4,2019.pdf)
- DAC Creditor reporting system (accessed in Feb 2019)

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