

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Japan's Official Development Assistance is used by Japan as a tool for its foreign policy approach with an affirmation to the world that ODA aims to improve economic, social and politics for recipient countries including human rights, reduce poverty, and women's empowerment.

Every state in the world has interdependence with one another. Nowadays, interdependence among state is increasing and increasingly emphasizing on the problem of economic, social and politics between countries that need assistance and countries that provide assistance. Where aspects of interests from one another are carried out for their national interests.

The awareness in which makes a country cannot guarantee their continuity life by being independently without establishing the relations with other countries makes international relations is very important for a state. Regarding to this awareness also requires the state to help other countries to fight for and defend their national interests. International relations can be understood as a relations that covers all aspects of human life, whether in the political, economic, social, or cultural fields. International relations is a relations involving two countries or more that interact with each other (Ghosh, 2016, p. 8)

One of the form of interaction in the international scope is the distribution of development assistance from developed countries to developing countries (Lancaster, 2006). It can be seen in Japan, which was one of the

recipient countries of foreign aid because it needed large funds to rebuild the country due to losing the war in 1945. However, in 1954 Japan followed the Colombo Plan and became one of the countries providing technical assistance to developing countries (Adeleke, 2011).

Japan has joined the Colombo Plan since 1954, which is a regional organization formed in 1950 in Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) includes the concept of intergovernmental collective efforts aim to strengthen the economic and social development of its member countries in the South Asian region, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. The main focus of all Colombo Plan activities is on the development of human resources (Colombo Plan).

Since then, the Japanese government has continued to strive to increase collaboration by utilizing the funds and technology through Official Development Assistance, known as ODA (Official Development Assistance), an alternative financing from an external party that is utilized to carry out social-economic development in developing countries. (Japan's ODA, 2015)

In general, the motivation for providing Japanese ODA, in addition to contribute for development upon international society, also to guarantee the security and prosperity of Japan itself. Most of the distribution of ODA is in the form of infrastructure economic assistance, because developing countries need a number of infrastructure to do the trade effectively. Furthermore, the substantial size of Japanese ODA, bolstered by Japan's extending economy throughout the years, mirrors the nation's quest for both financial and political interests (Kawai & Takagi, 2004).

Japanese ODA has various forms of partnerships, through government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other international organizations focus on cooperation that is tailored to the needs of each party. In its implementation, Japan's ODA is divided into two forms of cooperation assistance namely bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation. ODA within the framework of bilateral relations (ODA bilateral), is

intended to contribute to fostering Japanese relations with each developing country recipient of assistance designed based on mutual agreement between the two parties. Whereas ODA in the multilateral framework (multilateral ODA), is distributed through various international organizations by considering the aspects that needed by special knowledge, the existence of political neutralist guarantees and facilitates assistance for countries that are difficult to reach by the Japanese government (Trinidad, 2007).

Historically, after the end of WWII, Japan experienced construction problems and was included as one of the countries that needed assistance with the end of reconstruction. Japan served as a recipient of foreign aid but in this case, Japan also had a San Francisco Peace Treaty agreement in 1951 . Based on that treaty, Japan was asked to pay for war reparations that occurred in 12 countries in East Asia to compensate for damage which happened during WWII. Then, it all started firstly in 1978 when Japan added their role and contribution to international society to their aid and growing up their ODA volume through a series of medium term ODA plans that doubled the ODA budget in five-year intervals. (Akiko, Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a Japanese Foreign Policy Tool, 2000, pp. 153-154)

As a developed country, Japan has demonstrated its sincerity to support various national development programs in order to achieve sustainable development. Japanese ODA is provided to developing countries with various problems such as famine and poverty and lack of education and health services.

ODA is used by Japan as a tool for its foreign policy approach with an affirmation to the world that ODA aims to improve economic, social and politics for recipient countries including human rights, reduce poverty, and women's empowerment. In other words, Japanese government made ODA as a diplomatic instrument to improve national security and encourage economic

development and political stability shows that Japan cares about developing and poor countries by using the loans or its aid.

One of the form of relationship among state that has these aspect is foreign loan and foreign aid between Japan and conflict-prone countries. Japan sees a possible link to enhance prosperity through Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In term of enhancing prosperity, there has been a significant enhancement in support for post-conflict reconstruction in developing countries. It is important to incorporate the perspective of "Human Security" in this process, protect and empower individuals at each stage of post-conflict reconstruction and development. The Charter of Development Cooperation shows that peace is one of Japan's priority problems by incorporating the perspective of "Human Security" into its basic policies. This is based on the idea that Japan's contribution to peace-building through ODA safeguards Japan's security and prosperity (Peacebuilding Assistance Japan's Action, 2017).

As stated in the basic policy of Japan's Development Cooperation Charter on the perspective of "Human Security", Japan's peace building is a priority issue. Japan also promotes conflict prevention and urgent humanitarian assistance to support and promote the end of conflicts as well as the consolidation of peace and nation building after conflict (Peacebuilding Assistance Japan's Action, 2017).

Japan provides assistance to reconstruct and rehabilitate countries after conflict. Its ODA activities include sponsoring ministerial conferences, chairing international committees on rehabilitation and reconstruction, implementing development projects, providing humanitarian aid and refugee relief, providing aid for reconstruction and emergency imports, and contributing to the efforts of international organizations, such as the programs of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); recently, the

government announced a fund for landmine removal (Beaudry-Somcynsky & Cook, 1999, p. 7).

As mentioned that Japan sees a possible link between economic development and prosperity through Japanese ODA including Africa. Africa is known as one of the conflict-prone countries (Tuman, Strand, & Emmert, 2009). African countries currently get the worst reputation when it comes to violence and conflict. The most prominent reason that causes the conflict is poverty. Although poverty doesn't cause conflict, when combined with other factors like ethnic or religious divisions, and weak governance, then resulted in instability and conflict. In addition, Displacement across conflict-affected areas in Africa directly impacts a range of social, political, and economic processes, and diminishes current development gains on the continent. South Sudan is the country that is concerned by Japanese ODA (Wild, Denney, Menocal, & Geddes, 2011).

Since the early 1990s, Japan has been the main nation to reliably hold major international conferences on African development. It has held three meetings, booked for at regular intervals in 1993, 1998 and 2003. Japan just gave around 10% of its ODA assets to Africa, and gave the extreme financial weights with which the nation has been loaded amid this equivalent period, the explanations behind arranging these significant advancement gatherings are not plainly obvious (Lehman, 2005).

Japan gives high priority to Africa (i.e. Sub-Saharan Africa) in providing economic assistance in order to contribute to the solution of various problems in South Sudan in the term of post-conflict reconstruction, as part of its global responsibility to enhance prosperity throughout the world. Since 1988, Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to Africa has been the largest fund destination for any region in the world with the exception of Asia. Furthermore, as of 1994 Japanese aid to Africa (calculated on a net disbursement basis) was more or less second among the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) of the OECD countries after France, and thus

basically on a par with Germany and the United States (Overview of Japan's Economic Assistance to the African Region).

The humanitarian crises report highlighted food security in South Sudan as a priority throughout, along with severe protection needs for internally displaced people as displacement remains a common thread across many listed crises. Funding gaps, access to proper water and sanitation infrastructure, along with proper health facilities and humanitarian access to affected communities also remain high concerns in the coming year, the report warns (Roby, 2018).

For many years now, Japan has concerned on African development, by means of preparing in the idea of kaizen, actually, 'profitability upgrade', or 'improvement.' Kaizen has been characterized as ceaseless, little scale enhancements in efficiency, created by laborers who are treated as 'family', and urged to see, and propose proficiency and waste-decrease measures, which after some time create bigger profitability increments. It has been attributed with adding to Japan's post-war monetary blast, and developed, to some extent, from American preparing in logical assembling forms (Chorin, 2018).

Japan's Official Development Assistance Annual Report 1997 notes that "it is crucial that regional tensions be defused before they develop into full-blown military conflicts though varying factors are usually behind the outbreak of any given conflict, human deprivation and economic confrontation are often common denominators in the equation. ODA therefore has a role to play". Considering of the civil wars that were breaking out in various corners of the world, Japan has thus identified ODA as a tool for reconstruction of post-conflict regions through development assistance so called peace building (Yamaguchi, 2005). This, Japan's new focus in aid, has been demonstrated by hosting meetings of the International Conference on Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC), the Tokyo International Conference on African Development

(TICAD), and the Mongolia Assistance Group Meeting (Akiko, Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a Japanese Foreign Policy Tool, 2000, pp. 164-165).

The showpiece of Japanese assistance to Africa is the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the multilateral policy dialogue on African development issues, which was launched in 1993 (Takahashi, Kobayashi, Nomura-Baba, Kakimoto, & Nakamura, 2013). TICAD does not only stand out for its longevity but it is also a unique format in Japan's larger ODA framework and it has come to profile Japan as a donor in significant ways (Cornelissen, 2016). Throughout over two decades since the first TICAD meeting in 1993, the discussion built a track record of improving social and monetary conditions in Africa, for the most part through aid grants and technical assistance (Veras, 2018).

B. Research Question

In regarding to the background, the main research question would be:

How does Japan's ODA strategy to enhance prosperity in South Sudan?

C. Theoretical Framework

Theories of Foreign Aid

Foreign aid is a policy instrument that is not rarely used in international relations. In general, foreign aid can be defined as the transfer of resources from one government to another that can take the form of goods or services. (Perwita & Yani, 2005, p. 81)

Foreign aid can also be associated as a tool used by developed countries to expand their markets. Foreign aid is synonymous with trade motives, so this is termed a "trade aid". This foreign-patterned trade assistance often appears as developed countries' actions to developing countries to facilitate the export of developed countries in their countries. "Trade aid" as well as investment opportunities desired by developed

countries to the state (Dreher, Lang, & Ziaja, 2018, p. 4).

According to Holsti, the definition of foreign aid is as a transfer of funds, goods, or technical advice from one donor country to the recipient country which is a policy tool that has been used in foreign relations. Only large countries can use foreign aid as an effective means of policy to sustain their diplomacy, and even does not distribute large amounts of assistance to all countries that are still less developed.

Furthermore, Holsti divides the four main forms of foreign aid, such as: (Perwita & Yani, 2005, p. 81)

1. Military assistance

Military assistance is assistance that has advantages such as the control of donor countries to recipient countries. Dependence that occurs is not merely in aid recipient countries upon donor countries but also recipients of assistance will not be able to operate military power effectively unless donor countries provide necessary training assistance, parts and maintenance. Within this way, supervision in the use of weapons provides a guarantee that the recipient country will use its military power in a manner that does not conflict with the interests of the donor country.

2. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is assistance that has several people with special expertise from industrialized countries who will be sent to developing countries to provide assistance in various development projects. But technical assistance is not made to disseminate knowledge and expertise.

3. Grant (commodity import program and grant)

The capital assistance method and the most preferred are grants or gifts that do not require repayment. However, gift giving like this always creates conflict for donor countries and recipient countries. Because the big state government will replace Grant with a long-

term loan. Grant in the economic field is often done when recipient countries face emergencies such as sudden military threats, hunger, disease outbreaks and natural disasters.

4. Development Loan

Loans are financial assistance in the short term, but recipient countries must repay loans and interest. This request is temporary, only bilateral and multilateral loans given to recipient countries, with lower interest rates than new international financial markets can be considered as assistance.

Based on those four types of foreign aid, in the case study Japan's development assistance's strategy to African country (South Sudan) as strategy to enhance prosperity is included in the second and third types, technical and grant assistance. In providing development assistance to South Sudan, Japan as a donor country has provided assistance to the sectors of primary education, health and medical services, food security, infrastructure and water resources.

D. Research Argument

By using the theory of foreign aid, it denotes that Japan's ODA able to enhance prosperity in South Sudan. Japan's ODA strategy to enhance prosperity in South Sudan is in accordance to the form of foreign aid ;

Firstly, technical assistance. The technical assistance is implemented as its strategy aims to help to reconstruct on several infrastructure within the help of several people with special expertise in various development projects. Those projects are mostly access to proper water and sanitation infrastructure along with proper health facilities and humanitarian access to South Sudan.

Secondly, grant. Japan's ODA supports to enhance prosperity of South Sudan through Grant Aid Cooperation. This grant aid is given to improve the

basic living and livelihood in South Sudan and to give adequate basic social services, such as giving the grant aid responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of food insecure.

E. Scope of Research

In the process of writing, although the research has reached its aim, there were some unavoidable limitations. In this thesis, the author focuses on the strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance to enhance prosperity in (South Sudan). The period of time that will be analyzed begin in 2012-2016 when projects given the utmost importance to South Sudan as the post-conflict reconstruction. It began in 2012, one year after South Sudan got its independence, then it last until 2016 where the end of the post-conflict reconstruction to South Sudan given by Japan's Official Development Assistance. Japan addresses the hope of the Japanese people that the range of aid projects is intended to better navigate the South Sudanese people to assume control of the development and to change to a harmonious society.

F. Objective

The purposes of the research are below:

1. To examine Japan's Official Development Assistance as the foreign policy tool
2. To examine the strategy of Japan's Official Development Assistance to enhance prosperity in South Sudan
3. To enrich the knowledge on international relations study with regard to the topic of Japan's foreign policy.
4. To complete the writer's study and gain Bachelor's Degree.

G. Method

In writing this thesis, the author used qualitative research methods. This qualitative approach is descriptive analysis, aims to describe and analyze phenomena. Descriptive research method also tries to explain the

problem or object of research in detail. Descriptive research also used to help researcher on answering questions on the object of research in detail.

The technique used in analyzing the data in this study is a qualitative data analysis technique of Mil's and Huberman. In this case, analysis qualitative data is carried out through three steps: (1) Data Reduction; data refers to the process of selecting data, focusing data, simplification and summarizing data, and / or transforming data that appears in notes field, transcript of interviews, documents, and other empirical data. This process is the process of collecting research data and the data selection process needed or relevant to this research, (2) Data Presentation; the stage where the data is obtained, then processed into narrative texts that are systematically arranged into important parts. These parts adapted to the problems that are the focus of this study. In this process, data is classified / grouped according to core themes and then, (3) Conclusion / Verification; the last step continue the analysis of data reduction and data presentation. At this stage, data concluded but still have the opportunity to receive input

The method of data collection used in this study are more emphasis on literature studies. The data used in this study are primary data, such as ODA Charter; As for secondary data obtained in the form of statistical data from Japanese government institutions such as MOFA; and other research data from various sources in the form of text books, scientific journals, articles and electronic media.

H. Outline

The outline of this research consists of five chapters.

The first chapter delivers Introduction that consists of Background, Research Question, Theoretical Framework, Research Argument, Scope of Research, Objective, Method and System of Writing.

The second chapter is about Japan's Official Development Assistance and its aid to Africa, in which this chapter explores more about Japan's Official Development Assistance on its definition, historical context, types of classification of ODA in general, international contribution of Japan's ODA along with its contribution to Africa.

The third chapter thoroughly discusses Japan's ODA to South Sudan on Post-Conflict Reconstruction, in which this chapter explains the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan the emergence of Japan's ODA in South Sudan on post-conflict reconstruction along with its aid motive.

The fourth chapter discusses about the form of Japan's ODA to South Sudan as its strategy, in which this chapter elaborates the form of Japan's ODA as its strategy to South Sudan along with its impact that had enhanced prosperity in South Sudan.

The fifth chapter as the last chapter contains a conclusion based on the author's view of the results of the research that has been carried out. The conclusion in this chapter is the final results of a series of author research processes.