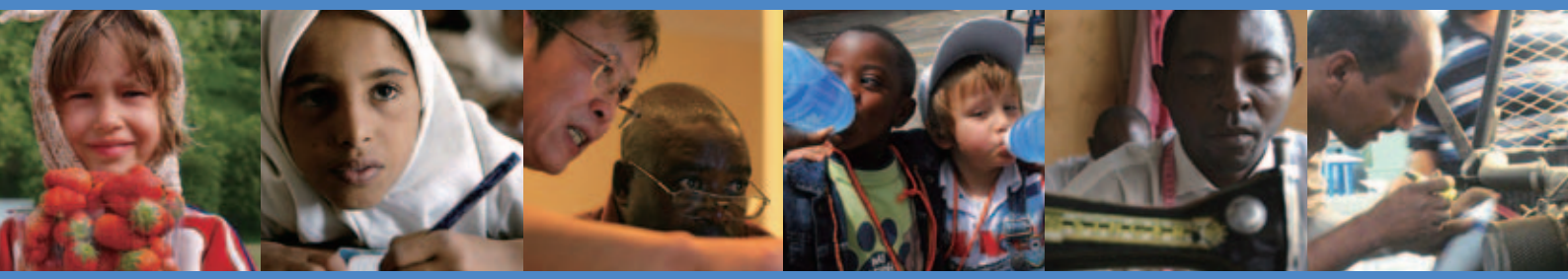
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY **ANNUAL REPORT**

JICA 2011



Inclusive and Dynamic Development

Inclusive and Dynamic Development

Foreword

I would like to express my deepest condolences to the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake and their families.

Immediately after the March 11 earthquake struck Japan, JICA swung into action, working as a liaison for the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and international relief teams from various countries and extending assistance to disaster victims at the Nihonmatsu Training Center and other JICA facilities. Relief activities were also conducted by JICA and JOCV relevant staff in disaster-affected areas.

Japan received support from more than 160 countries and regions worldwide. They included not only Asian nations with which Japan has strong economic ties, but also many Middle East and African nations which themselves have suffered natural disasters, conflict or enduring poverty. I believe the great support Japan received reflects the high opinion held by the world of Japan's earnest aid for developing countries and the existence of humanism, which manifests itself in human security efforts to offer dedicated support to people in crisis no matter where they are.

After World War II, Japan achieved dramatic reconstruction and growth with the support of the international community, beginning with assistance from the United States. Several decades have passed since Japan went from being an aid recipient to an aid donor. But now, once again, we have received aid from the international community. The recent earthquake reminds us that we are truly connected with everyone across the globe, that aid is not a one-way street but a mutually interdependent system which is essential for achieving prosperity for all.

The world praised the people of Tohoku who stood strong at the very center of the disaster area, maintaining order and helping each other. I believe these actions of depending on and helping each other were the highest expression of appreciation these people could have given to the countries which extended a helping hand despite their own difficult situations.

In the rest of the world, many new developments unfolded in 2011, including democratization movements in the Middle East and North Africa and the independence of South Sudan following a prolonged conflict. Many people continue to be in need of assistance and numerous issues still need to be addressed, including efforts to meet Japan's assistance pledges for Afghanistan and Africa, reducing income disparities and poverty in Asia, and tackling climate change on a global scale.

JICA will forge partnerships and make its utmost efforts to address these issues with a diverse range of actors, including various countries and international organizations, companies, universities, and NGOs.

The *JICA Annual Report 2011* presents the agency's activities during the fiscal year 2010 (from April 2010 to March 2011). I hope it will contribute to your further support and encouragement for JICA's activities.

November 2011

緒方貞子

Sadako Ogata
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

JICA at a Glance

JICA's Activities in Numbers

The total length of railways built, including the construction of new lines and double-tracking. This is equal to the total length of the railway line from Tokyo to the capital city of Kagoshima Prefecture at the southwestern tip of the Kyushu island.

The amount of greenhouse gas (CO_2) emissions reduced in China as a result of JICA's assistance up to fiscal 2007 for the development of railways, urban transport systems, electric power supply, and gas supply, among other projects.
In cumulative total, this is equal to approximately one-half of the annual greenhouse gas emissions in Japan.

The increase in rice production in Tanzania. Rice production rose from 220,000 tons in 1974 to 1,340,000 tons in 2008. JICA's consistent assistance over many years has contributed to Tanzania's achievement of self-sufficiency in rice.

The number of healthcare workers who received training in Africa in 2008.
JICA constructed and improved education centers for healthcare workers, including nursing schools, in 19 locations in 6 countries.

The number of countries to which JICA provided assistance for the improvement of maternal and child health.
JICA supported the expansion of prenatal care, improving the safety of childbirth, and preventing infections in infants and small children, among other activities.

85%

The percentage of passengers using the airport developed with JICA's assistance among the number of passengers using airports in Viet Nam. The percentages are 76% in Thailand, 62% in Malaysia and 45% in Myanmar (2008).

28 million people

The number of people who were supplied with safe water over the past five years through the construction of water supply facilities, including wells, in 48 countries.
JICA has also trained 14,000 water supply engineers during this period.

34,000 classrooms

The number of elementary and junior high school classrooms built in 47 countries since the 1980s up to the present. There are 2.1 million children who have studied in these classrooms, and training has been provided to as many as 200,000 teachers.

3 million people

The number of residents who were provided sewer services in China through JICA's cooperation which were implemented between 1996 and 2000.
Assistance for environmental improvements also reduced annual sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions across China by 190,000 tons (a quarter of Japan's annual SO_2 emissions) in 2003.

The total length of the bridges built in Viet Nam. This is equal to nearly twice the total length of Japan's Seto-Ohashi Bridge, which is a series of elevated bridges connected to five small islands in the Seto Inland Sea.

* An overview of results for the past 10 years is used where there are no references to dates.

Contents

Foreword 1
JICA at a Glance 2
Contents 4
HIGHLIGHTS 2010 6

Special Feature

Striving for dynamic development that benefits all

Contributing to growth in Japan and the world

1. Helping resolve issues faced by the international community 8
2. Maximizing development impact 18

Photo by Sanae Numata

Program Goals and Overview

Japan's ODA 24
An Overview of JICA's Programs 27
JICA's Path for Development Activities 30

Front cover images from left to right (JICA project):

Bosnia and Herzegovina (The Project for Confidence-Building in Srebrenica on Agricultural and Rural Enterprise Development (SACRED));
Yemen (Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing on Girls' Education (Part II));
Ethiopia (The Ethiopian Water Technology Center Project Phase-III);
Colombia (Bogota Water Supply Improvement Project);
Rwanda (The Skills Training for the Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers with Disabilities);
Yemen (Improvement of TEVT System through the Establishment of the Model in Automobile Maintenance Sector)

Photos: Marcos Abbs, Kenshiro Imamura, Shinichi Kuno, Sanae Numata, Atsushi Shibuya, Yuji Shinoda

Concrete Initiatives of JICA's Programs in Fiscal 2010

Region-Specific Activities and Initiatives

Southeast Asia 32
East Asia 40
Central Asia and the Caucasus 44
South Asia 48
Middle East 52
Africa 56
Central America and the Caribbean 62
South America 66
The Pacific 70
Europe 74

Issue-Specific Activities and Initiatives

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 78
Economic Infrastructure Development 80
Public Policy 86
Gender Mainstreaming 92
Peacebuilding 94
Poverty Reduction 96
Human Development 98
Global Environment 104
Rural Development 110
Industrial Development 116
Research 122

Nan-pro: We cannot overlook 5.5 billion people
Efforts From the First Year 124

Implementation System

Cooperation Modality

Technical Cooperation 126
ODA Loan and Private Sector Investment Finance 128
Grant Aid 130
Follow-up Cooperation 132
Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan 134
Volunteer Programs 136
Citizen Participatory Cooperation 138
Partnerships with NGOs and Other Organizations 140
Public-Private Partnerships 142
Support for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants 144
Securing and Training Human Resources 146
JICA-Net 148
Japan Centers 149
Emergency Disaster Relief 150
Enhancing Development Partnerships 152

Operation, Management and Evaluation

Public Relations Activities 154
Information Disclosure 156
Compliance 157
Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations 158
Risk Management of ODA Loan Account 162
Safety Management Operations Conducted Overseas 163
Evaluation System of JICA's Operations and Management 164
Operations Evaluation System 165
Efforts to Improve Operations 166
Efforts toward ISO Certification 167
Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake / Tsunami 168

Data and Information

History of JICA 170
Organization Chart 172
Executive Officers and Auditors 173
Budget 174
Statistics on Program Results 175
Financial Statements 208
Financial Conditions 224
Domestic and Overseas Offices 232
Glossary 234
Index of Case Studies 236

HIGHLIGHTS 2010

Key Topics from Fiscal 2010

June 2010–

Contributing to the New Growth Strategy

Promoting Further Partnerships with the Private Sector

In June 2010, the Cabinet approved the New Growth Strategy, which lays out the Japanese government's policy for supporting Japanese companies' entry into developing countries with a view to realizing a strong Japanese economy. Under the New Growth Strategy, JICA is aiming to leverage Japan's expertise and technologies as effective tools for resolving the development issues of developing countries and achieve mutual prosperity for Japan and these countries. As a new initiative, JICA is carrying out Preparatory Surveys for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Infrastructure projects as well as Preparatory Surveys for Base of the Pyramid (BOP) Business Promotion.

Related article
Page 11, Page 142–143
JICA website ➡ "News," December 28, 2010 and January 31, 2011 press releases

Drawing on Lessons Learned from the Great Hanshin Earthquake and Japan's Know-How

In the Wake of the Haiti and Chile Earthquakes, JICA Provides Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Management Cooperation

The earthquakes which hit Haiti in January 2010 and Chile in February 2010 devastated both countries. For Haiti, JICA provided swift and seamless cooperation, including the Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Project based on the findings of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which was conducted with the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank and other organizations. JICA also provided trainings in Japan on the reconstruction process. For Chile, JICA implemented a Technical Cooperation project through which JICA experts shared Japan's experience and knowledge related to Japan's tsunami observation system and technology, among other technologies. Moving forward, JICA will carry out activities, such as joint research with Chile on tsunami disaster countermeasures* and other measures for disaster risk management.

* Consultations with Chile researchers commence from August 2011.

Related article
Page 65, Page 68
JICA website ➡ "News," May 28, 2010 and February 10, 2011 press releases

Chilean researchers and Japanese instructors observing and exchanging views on a large-scale floodgate facility in Numazu Port, Shizuoka Prefecture that makes use of Japan's latest technology.

September 2010

With Five Years Remaining

MDGs Summit: For Achieving the Commitments Made By the International Community

The United Nations (UN) Summit for discussing the initiatives for achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the 2015 deadline was held in September 2010 in New York, at which UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon underscored that the goals are achievable. Then Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced the Kan Commitment to provide support in the areas of health and education of developing countries. JICA, too, will make utmost efforts to achieve the goals of the international community based on the principle of "human security."

Related article
Page 78–79
JICA website ➡ "News," September 17, 2010 press release, News from the Field

Vice President Kiyoshi Kodera participated in the side event as a panelist from JICA (far right)

Dissemination of Policy-Oriented Research Findings

JICA Research Institute Contributes to Global Development Aid Agendas

The JICA Research Institute has begun increasingly disseminating its research findings through publications of English-language working papers and policy briefs, English and Japanese books, and a variety of reports. These research findings obtained in collaboration with research institutes and researchers in Japan and overseas were widely disseminated through the side events of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Annual Meeting as well as international symposiums and academic conferences.

Related article
Page 18, Page 122-123
JICA website ➡ JICA Research Institute

Publications of JICA Research Institute

January 2011

South Sudan Overcomes Long Fought Conflict and Heads Towards Independence

Assistance for Achieving Peace in the Two Sudans

Trainees learning about auto repair from a Japanese expert at the Juba Multi-Service Training Center in Juba, South Sudan

Six years after the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement was reached, a referendum took place in southern Sudan in January 2011, and people of South Sudan chose independence from the North. In 2006, JICA opened offices in both southern and northern Sudan and has provided assistance for the consolidation of peace and the prevention of conflict recurrence. In the South, JICA's assistance has included assistance for war-affected people through vocational training and livelihood improvement in communities; assistance to meet basic needs, including health, science and math education, and water supply improvements; and assistance for infrastructure reconstruction, including the rehabilitation of roads and river ports. JICA will continue to provide assistance to South and North Sudan to enable people still suffering from conflict to enjoy the "peace dividend" as much as possible.

Related article
Page 17, Page 85
JICA website ➡ "Countries" South Sudan

Building New Partnerships

To Increase Development Effectiveness, JICA Strengthens Partnerships with Emerging Countries

With emerging countries having a greater presence in terms of development cooperation, JICA is strengthening its partnerships with these countries, particularly those in Asia. In September 2010, President Ogata visited China and the Republic of Korea. In October, a joint seminar on environmental and social considerations was held among JICA and the development agencies of the Republic of Korea, China and Thailand. Furthermore, in December, JICA held its first regular consultation with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). In order to maximize development outcomes, JICA will continue to build strong partnerships and hold strategic dialogues with these organizations.

Related article
Page 20, Page 152–153
JICA website ➡ "News," September 7, 2010 News from the Field and November 1, 2010 and December 8, 2010 press releases

President Dong Soo Kim of the Export-Import Bank of Korea (left) and President Ogata held their first talks in September 2010.

JICA Carries Out Emergency Relief Operations Overseas and in Japan

Teams Dispatched for Flood Disaster in Pakistan, Great East Japan Earthquake, etc.

In fiscal 2010, long rainfalls and flooding wreaked much havoc, beginning with the flood damage in Pakistan which affected more than 20 million people. JICA's assistance included the dispatch of medical teams and provision of supplies to the country. In the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, JICA provided logistical support for the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and the Israeli medical team in Japan.

Related article
Page 151
JICA website ➡ "News," September 29, 2010 and April 26, 2011 News from the Field

A medical team member (pharmacist) of the Japan Disaster Relief Team dispenses medicine to disaster victims. A local woman offered to serve as an interpreter (Pakistan flood damage).

Inclusive and Dynamic Development

Striving for dynamic development that benefits all

Contributing to growth in Japan and the world

As is clearly seen in the recently volatile circumstances of the Middle East, feelings of inequity that arise when the fruits of economic growth are poorly distributed are a factor behind social unrest. What becomes apparent here is the importance of "inclusive development," an approach that pays attention to widening disparities that can occur with economic growth but which then ensures that all people are beneficiaries. JICA intends to contribute to growth in not only developing countries but also Japan by pursuing support that is both inclusive and dynamic.

1

2

3

4

5

Inclusive development

The Middle East has seen growing instability since an uprising in Tunisia in December 2010, and this situation has provided significant pointers on how development should be pursued. Specifically, developments here shed light on how employment problems combined with freedom of speech issues brought social unrest to countries having abundant resources, relatively strong economic indicators, and fairly high education levels.

Feelings of inequity are caused when growth accelerates but the fruits of such growth are improperly distributed—such as when people cannot find work or gain sufficient income despite being highly educated, and when their dissatisfaction at being placed in such circumstances never dissipates—have greatly changed the complexion of the international community.

Here, JICA presents a vision for "inclusive and dynamic development"; in other words, vibrant development that delivers benefit to all people. Through inclusive development, JICA seeks to have more people enjoy benefits from broad and equal participation in the "growth process" as a step toward achieving poverty reduction from sustainable economic growth. The vision also stresses the importance of considering the circumstances in which people are placed from various angles concerning "inclusiveness" so as to "prevent disparity." Inclusive development is based on the philosophy of "human security" that is a basic policy in Japan's ODA Charter, and it is a concept whose importance has received renewed recognition in the wake of recent developments in the Middle East.

1. Helping resolve issues faced by the international community

1
Accelerating growth and benefits

Growth in developing countries and Japan —"Mutual prosperity" sought by the New Growth Strategy

Even among developing countries needs are particularly acute in those nations faced with severe poverty. Moreover, even in countries that enjoy a certain level of economic growth, deep-rooted problems in daily life will not be resolved if development fails to pay attention to disparities between the rich and poor and the fruits of growth are not shared with ordinary citizens. This was made clear in the string of political upheavals and spreading democracy demonstrations that began in the Middle East in early 2011. There are still many countries in the world that fit this description, and it is here that Japan's ODA has an important role to play.

The circumstances surrounding ODA, however, have also been undergoing significant change in recent years, particularly with regard to Japan's domestic situation. With its economy stagnant for more than a decade, Japan relinquished its position as the world's second largest economy to China in 2010. And as its economy remains shackled by a shrinking labor force caused by an aging society and low birth rate, there is now a growing consensus that Japan should contribute to its own economic growth through ODA. In terms of resources, energy, food, and other areas, Japan's economy is inescapably linked to the global economy. After the March, 2011 earthquake disaster, Japan believes that by fulfilling its commitments to the international community, helping resolve such global issues as poverty and infectious diseases, and contributing to world peace and prosperity, it is also serving its own national interests.

At the same time, countries around the world—including developing nations—extended their support to Japan in the days following the Great East Japan Earthquake. Such support was undoubtedly a reflection of the trust and gratitude such countries have felt for Japan's ODA program in previous years*1. Moreover, as was made very clear by the disaster, there are areas where the problems faced by developing countries and Japan are similar, including the environment, resources, and energy.

While it is true that JICA's mission is to assist developing countries, events following the Japanese earthquake underlined that JICA's experience in implementing projects overseas can be applied within Japan itself. This was demonstrated by activities to support disaster victims by former JICA volunteers (JOCV) and international cooperation-oriented NGOs and NPOs in the days immediately following the disaster. Thus,

Former JICA trainees holding candles and praying for the souls of victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake (Gaza Strip, Palestine)

A former JOCV to Mongolia heading a team lending out supplies at a disaster volunteer center in Sendai (left). She had been independently continuing her activities in Mongolia after the end of her JOCV service, but hurried to Sendai after hearing of the disaster.

1 A counterpart and Japanese expert in the new air traffic control tower simulator at Ho Chi Minh City Airport (Viet Nam)
2 At a school helping to promote women's education (Yemen)
3 Mindanao Container Terminal developed with ODA Loans. Constructed inside an industrial park in Northern Mindanao, the terminal has contributed to the improvement of the business environment for local Japanese companies (Philippines)
4 NERICA rice pilot farms in the Mwea irrigation area, which has long been supported by JICA (Kenya)
5 Counterparts and a Japanese professor engaged in serologic testing to identify the effectiveness of type B hepatitis vaccines (Fiji)

*1 Following the Great East Japan Earthquake, JICA's overseas and domestic offices received more than 3,000 messages of sympathy from more than 100 countries. Some of the messages expressing warm support and encouraging speedy recovery can be viewed on the JICA website. http://www.jica.go.jp/information/disaster_msg/index.html

it is clear that, in addition to supporting developing countries with Japanese technologies and know-how, JICA will also need to address various issues in Japan by utilizing the knowledge and networks it has gained through overseas activities and linking international and domestic aspects.

In June 2010, the Japanese government's "New Growth Strategy" was approved by the Cabinet. This strategy aims to encourage Japanese companies to do business overseas, including in developing countries and to support sustainable growth there. Japanese companies possess superior technologies in such fields as infrastructure development, energy conservation, and the environment. Thus, more than ever, opportunities are growing for Japanese companies to utilize these technologies to help solve problems in developing countries.

Realizing economic growth together with developing countries and seeking "mutual prosperity" form the foundation of the New Growth Strategy. JICA intends to contribute to the New Growth Strategy through project implementation [➡ See the Case Studies on pages10 and 11].

Case Study **Project for the Capacity Development for Transition to the New CNS/ATM Systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam**

Bringing Safer and More Efficient Aircraft Operation to the East Mekong Region

JICA launched this Technical Cooperation project in January 2011 with focus on Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam. The project seeks to develop capacities needed to introduce new technologies for aircraft operation and air traffic control utilizing satellite technology (i.e., new Communications, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management [CNS/ATM] systems).

A JICA expert (right edge in the picture) is guiding counterparts in air-traffic control skills in the control tower of Vientiane Airport, Laos. This control tower was set up with Grant Aid from Japan.

Shift to a New Regional System

Global introduction of new CNS/ATM systems is being promoted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). These systems significantly raise air transport safety and efficiency by making it possible to improve flight precision and shorten routes. They are important technologies in the effort to meet continually growing air travel demand.

This project provides technical support through on-the-job training and training in Japan with the following objectives: 1) capacity development concerning establishment of Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) flight, 2) development of training programs concerning the new systems for air-traffic controllers and air-traffic control technicians, and 3) introduction of Safety Management Systems (SMS).

PBN, which forms the core of the new systems, is a new navigation technology utilizing location information from satellites. It makes it possible to set safer and more efficient flight routes. Introduction of SMS is required by ICAO. Under SMS, aviation operators manage risks concerning aviation safety and systematically implement measures to prevent accidents and hazardous events.

The cooperation period is five years, and JICA experts based in Viet Nam travel to Cambodia and Laos to fulfill their duties. JICA also has been implementing similar projects in Philippines and Indonesia. Through this cooperation, JICA contributes to the harmonization of Southeast Asia in the field of air-traffic control by introducing new aviation systems and technical support to manage the systems.

"Hard infrastructure" and "soft infrastructure" —Promoting package-type cooperation

In general, "infrastructure" refers to public structures such as roads, schools, hospitals, power and water treatment plants. If people's lives are to be improved, hygienic environments must be established by developing waterworks and sewerage systems, and education and appropriate health and medical services must be made available. Before these steps can be taken, however, it is first necessary to build facilities and to secure means of transport to them, which include roads and bridges, buses, and railroads. It is also necessary to supply the electric power that these facilities require.

However, people cannot live by so-called "hard infrastructure" alone which in itself must be appropriately maintained and managed through related laws and regulations and the development of human resources.

Various rights must be secured for people and communities. Civil codes, commercial laws and other statutes must be enacted. Proper investment environments must be established. Such institutions and human resources have become known as "soft infrastructure."

The Great East Japan Earthquake included a massive 9.0 magnitude tremor and an ensuing tsunami of

A subway in the Indian capital of Delhi whose construction was supported with ODA Loans. JICA is also implementing Technical Cooperation and providing know-how for safe and smooth operation [Photo by Shinichi Kuno]

unanticipated height that struck coastal areas. Material damage was overwhelming, but the catastrophe also underlined the importance of this 'soft infrastructure' whereby previous disaster management education helped save countless lives.

Effective cooperation can be achieved by combining hard and soft infrastructure in a well balanced manner. In October 2008, a reorganized and 'expanded' JICA for the first time was able to use a combination of ODA Loans, Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation to implement projects with greater flexibility and effectiveness. This combination gives JICA the ability to implement package-type cooperation that extends from formulation of development plans to establishment of hard and soft infrastructure by combining, for example, infrastructure development projects using ODA Loans and Technical Cooperation and then presenting them as integrated packages to partner countries [➡ See the Case Studies on pages 60, 61, 83, and 85].

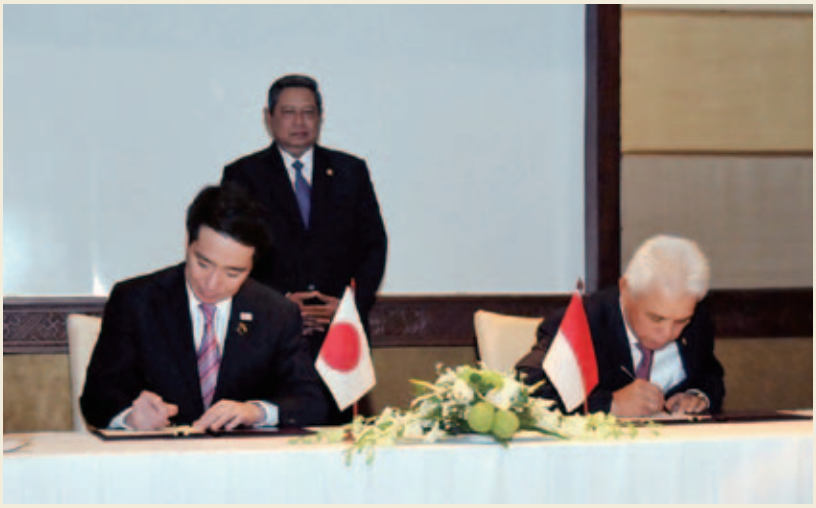
Public Private Partnership —Building a "win-win-win" relationship

As global competition intensifies and barriers to trade and investment fall, private enterprises are actively expanding their trade and investment to developing countries. At the same time, Japan's domestic labor population has been shrinking in recent years due to the country's declining birthrate, and domestic consumption is expected to drop as a result. Thus, there is a growing need for Japan to break away from its traditional internal consumption-driven economy. Against this backdrop, Japan's "New Growth Strategy" advocates the "package of infrastructure-related system export"; in other words, a strategy to expand Japan's overseas involvement in the infrastructure field that is based on public-private sector collaboration. The Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) and other economic organizations have issued recommendations urging promotion of joint public-private initiatives. Here, an approach known as Public Private Partnership (PPP) is receiving attention as a means of promoting economic growth in developing countries. PPP pursues higher efficiency and better quality by dividing the responsibilities of the public and private sectors while applying private-sector technologies, know-how, and

Case Study **Master Plan for Establishing Metropolitan Priority Area (MPA) for Investment and Industry in Jabodetabek Area**

Promoting Overseas Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems

The governments of Japan and Indonesia signed the Memorandum of Cooperation for Establishing Metropolitan Priority Areas (MPA) on December 10, 2010 in Indonesia. This MPA initiative aims to develop the investment environment for both soft and hard infrastructure in the Jakarta metropolitan area. JICA is contributing to the initiative by conducting a MPA Master Plan, as the guiding principle of the MPA, and by supporting formulation and acceleration of the development projects that are highly prioritized in the Master Plan.



Signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation by the then Foreign Minister Maehara and Coordinating Minister for the Economy Hatta.

A High-Level Bilateral Agreement

The MPA Master Plan will present a long-term vision for infrastructure development in order to improve the investment environment in the Jakarta metropolitan area, mainly for nine sectors such as sea ports, roads, and airports. The key principles of the vision are "safety and security" and "environment-friendly technologies." Japanese companies are expected to contribute to the infrastructure investment with their technologies and expertise in these areas.

MPA has been promoted as a high-level ministerial approach since its preparatory stage. The initiative mainly focuses on formulating and realizing development projects. The MPA Master Plan will identify urgent and prioritized projects with possible financing schemes and possibility of private sector participation in development of the infrastructure. The MPA Steering Committee, which consists of relevant ministers of both governments, has already been established. It supervises and supports the implementation of the recommended projects and measures in the MPA Master Plan.

The JICA Master Plan Study Team mobilizes not only development consultants but also the expertise of trading companies, infrastructure service companies and other private companies. This allows the Study Team to make strong recommendations with realistic perspectives of infrastructure investment and operation in addition to urban planning.

The Egypt-Japan University for Science and Technology is supporting the future of science-oriented higher education in Egypt. It opened in March 2009 with support from universities in Japan.

capital. Typically, it should involve the development of basic infrastructure with public funds (ODA, etc.) while the private sector investments in areas expected to be profitable as well as operations, maintenance, and management.

Another approach is "Base of the Pyramid (BOP) business" in which private enterprises use business principles to resolve problems that aid organizations have difficulty in tackling on their own.

Such approaches that seek to form meaningful ODA-private-sector partnerships to expand development and growth are desirable for both developing countries and Japan. Given this, JICA is reinforcing its initiatives to promote PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business. In fiscal 2010, JICA began implementing "preparatory surveys for PPP infrastructure projects" based on proposals submitted by the private sector. JICA also launched "preparatory surveys for BOP business promotion" that support surveys to gather information and formulate business plans at the business plan development stage. Moreover, a plan to restart Private Sector Investment Finance that provides financial support when private enterprises do business in developing countries was announced at a "Ministerial Meeting on the Overseas Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems" held in December 2010.

In order to continue its support for economic growth in developing countries, JICA will promote more effective and efficient aid by strengthening Public Private Partnerships that generate "win-win-win" situations for developing countries, the private sector, and ODA, while also utilizing the capital and vitality of the private sector **[➡ See the Case Study on page 11]**.

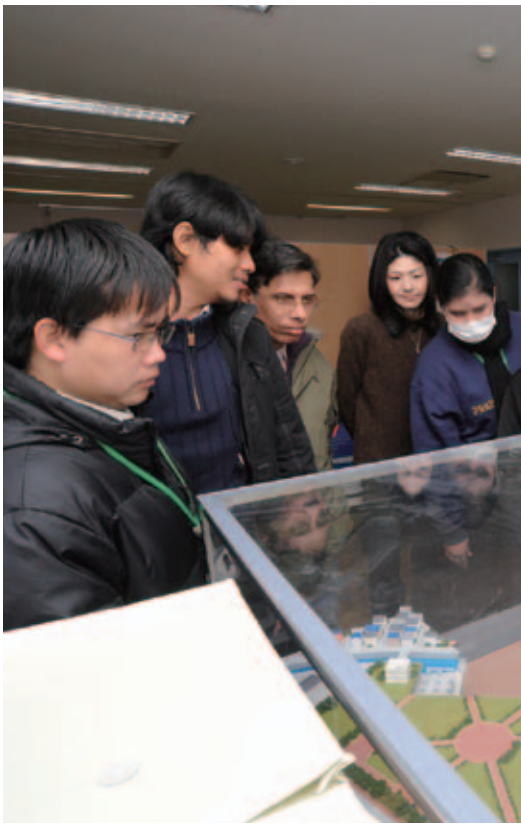
Science and technology —Human resources development and networking of institutions of higher education

Science and technology play major roles in tackling such issues as environmental degradation, disaster management, and infectious diseases. Advancements in S&T are vital elements in efforts to realize economic growth, and the development of human resource in this field is a particularly important means of promoting development.

In this connection, key Diet members of the government's Council for Science and Technology Policy issued a May 2008 statement on "the need to implement joint research and develop the capacities of universities and research institutes based on the requirements and requests of developing countries."

With an eye to realizing sustainable development in developing countries, JICA has been promoting S&T-related human resources development and networking of higher education institutions as part of Technical Cooperation that takes advantage of Japan's long-developed expertise in S&T. It launched a "science and technology cooperation on global issues"*2 scheme in fiscal 2008. It is also promoting activities centered on such projects as the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) and the ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) to promote capacity development of universities and research institutes **[➡ See the Case Study on page 100]**.

*2 Specifically, this refers to projects implemented under Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS; Technical Cooperation project) and Dispatch of Science and Technology Researchers (individual expert dispatch).



2
Response to global problems

Countermeasures against climate change —From the standpoints of mitigation and adaptation

Realizing sustainable global growth requires an appropriate response to issues such as climate change.

2010 was particularly hazardous. Many countries including Colombia, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Benin, and Venezuela suffered from severe floods and JICA responded by providing emergency relief and supplies. Pakistan, in particular, experienced continuous torrential rains that began in late July and subsequent flooding affected approximately 20 million people. In Colombia, unremitting rains that began in April caused flooding as late as December and affected more than 1.6 million people. The floods damaged not only bridges, roads and other infrastructure but caused widespread social disruption by inundating farmland, destroying crops and livestock and causing outbreaks of deadly infectious diseases.

Trainees viewing a model and listening to an explanation of flood countermeasures in major urban areas (Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change)

To address such natural disasters, JICA implements specific disaster related training courses in Japan in addition to related Technical Cooperation projects. In February 2011, Asian officials involved in formulating natural disaster countermeasures participated in a roughly one-month JICA training course, "Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change," the third of a series.

It is widely believed in scientific circles that climate change is at least partially responsible for triggering increasingly heavy rains, destructive

Case Study **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus)**

Promoting REDD-plus as an Approach to Mitigating Climate Change

REDD-plus is a concept to reduce greenhouse gases emissions or to maintain or enhance forest carbon stocks by curbing deforestation/forest degradation or through forest conservation in developing countries. JICA is conducting REDD-plus projects around the world.

Forest clearance in Laos

From Policy to Action

JICA provides cooperation to promote REDD-plus from three aspects: 1) development of policies, institutions, and capacities; 2) improvement of technologies for measuring forest area and forest carbon emissions; and 3) promotion of demonstration activities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Through each of these approaches, JICA encourages stronger partnership among stakeholders in developing countries.

In Laos, which is aiming to restore forest coverage ratios that have been declining rapidly in recent years, JICA has dispatched experts in the forest policy field who are providing guidance and training to forest administrators in order to develop their capabilities in policy formulation and institutional planning in the forest sector, including REDD-plus.

In Indonesia, which is faced with the problem of forest fires caused by drying peatlands and slash-and-burn cultivation, JICA is involved in a science and technology research partnership for sustainable development (SATREPS) in collaboration with related institutions in Indonesia and Hokkaido University. This cooperation involves detecting forest fires using satellite images, developing a prediction model, and establishing a system for evaluating forest carbon stock for a REDD-plus framework.

Moreover, in Brazil, JICA is providing cooperation to reinforce controls on illegal logging, which occurs frequently in the vast Amazon rain forests. JICA is working to build a monitoring system and strengthen the capabilities of counterpart personnel so that the Brazilian Federal Police and the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) can monitor illegal logging through satellite images.

JICA will provide comprehensive cooperation in this field to Cambodia and Viet Nam as well.

The Program for Community-based Flood Disaster Management to Adapt to Climate Change in the Nyando River Basin built disaster-management structures in 24 river-basin villages and improved residents' awareness of disaster management [Photo by Shinichi Kuno]

Case Study **The Project of Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies in Indonesia**

Comprehensive Support for Climate Change Countermeasures in Indonesia

JICA is providing comprehensive support to initiatives by the Indonesian government to tackle climate change. This support ranges from policy-making and institutional reform to capacity development at implementation levels. This kind of support framework that reaches from the "upstream" side to the "downstream" side of the policy process is expected to become a model for future cooperation.

A workshop on the National Action Plan for GHG Reduction that was jointly organized by JICA, the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia (BAPPENAS), and South Sumatra Development Agency.

Supporting the "Formulation" and "Implementation" of Climate Change Countermeasures

Thus far, JICA has provided Low Carbon and Resilient Development Program to promote climate change countermeasures in Indonesia. JICA takes this approach to encourage government initiatives from the "upstream" side by clearly delineating policy and institutional reforms vis-à-vis such countermeasures in a "policy matrix," and then providing loans in a stepwise fashion based on evaluation of progress in realizing the policy matrix.

JICA has also started the Project of Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies to reinforce administrative capabilities within the government that will be needed to move policy from the "upstream" side to the "downstream" side—i.e., actual implementation.

The project contains three sub-projects. Sub-project 1 aims to formulate Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) as well as promote measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV). It also seeks to mainstream adaptation measures in development planning by strengthening capacities among policy-makers and practitioners so that they can take initiatives to implement countermeasures by themselves Sub-project 2 seeks to project and analyze various impacts of climate change by evaluating vulnerability and adaptive capacity based on wider socio-economic perspectives.

Sub-project 3, which seeks to reinforce capacities to develop greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories*, is aiming to establish a management system for upgrading GHG inventories regularly, with a view to enhancing the quality of the inventories.

* "GHG inventory" indicates amounts of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases that are causes of global warming in terms of both emissions and absorption for each source of emission/absorption in a particular country.

storms and other adverse weather patterns. Countermeasures include the greater use of so-called "clean energy" and "mitigation measures" that control emissions of greenhouse gases. An example is REDD-plus (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries) which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by controlling deforestation and forest degradation **[➡ See the Case Study on page 13]**. However, because it takes time for such measures to take effect, other "adaptation measures" are also required in the short term.

JICA projects in developing countries lacking strong social and administrative infrastructures focus on adaptation measures covering a broad range of fields including not only disaster management but also water resources, agriculture, mangrove conservation, biodiversity conservation, infrastructure development, and health and hygiene.

The 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16) met in Cancun, Mexico, in November and December 2010 to discuss an international framework for climate change countermeasures and other matters. Discussions included achieving an agreement on a new international framework for 2013 to replace the earlier Kyoto Protocol which established numerical targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases. During the conference, JICA organized side events on such themes as exchange of GHG emission reductions between developed and developing countries and reduction of GHG emissions by controlling deforestation. It also presented projects that simultaneously address development issues in developing countries and climate change countermeasures, and held discussions with various countries.

Moreover, in a move timed to correspond with COP 16, the JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI) published a book titled *Climate Change Adaptation and International Development* edited by Ryo Fujikura, JICA-RI Visiting Research Fellow, and Masato Kawanishi, JICA Senior Advisor and issued by Earthscan of the United Kingdom, which compiled the results of research on

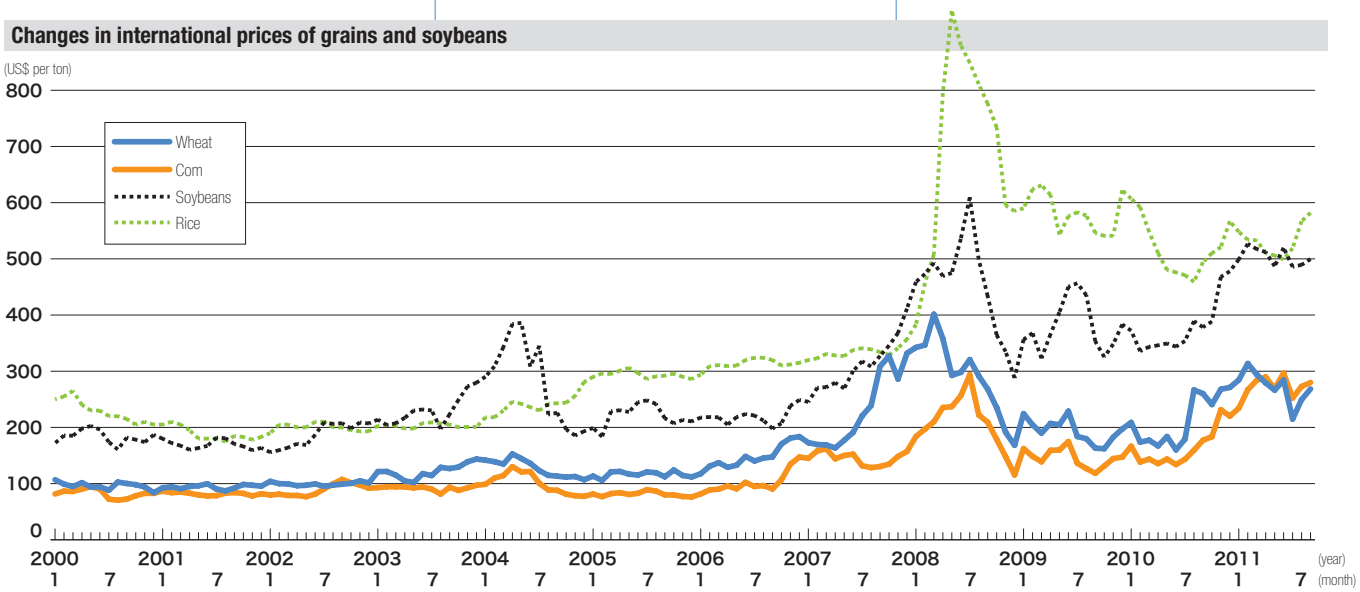
adaptation measures. The book presents weather prediction data for various countries that was prepared through the "Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change" training course over the past two years. In this way, JICA is contributing to international climate change countermeasures through not only specific projects but also conference presentations and research.

Food security —Toward achieving Goal 1 of the MDGs

The proportion of undernourished people in developing countries fell from 20% at the beginning of the 1990s to 16% in the first years of the new millennium. International grain prices began rising around 2006, peaked during the spring and summer of 2008, and then again began rising in 2010 and 2011 following a temporary decline. Such gyrations and uncertainty have a profound impact on impoverished peoples. These developments are expected to lead to an increase of more than 40 million in the worldwide number of people living in impoverished conditions during 2010 and 2011 (World Bank estimates), and are thought to be a factor in the string of political upheavals in Tunisia, Egypt, and other countries of the Middle East in early 2011.

A counterpart of the NERICA Promotion Project in Uganda and a Japanese expert. The project is promoting the dissemination of NERICA rice in Uganda [Photo by Shinoda Yuji]

Changes in international prices of grains and soybeans



[Source] Website of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Japan)

The situation could impede efforts to achieve the first target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to halve the number of the world's undernourished population by 2015. Consequently, JICA is supporting the stable supply of food to threatened populations. Specifically, JICA supports initiatives to achieve sustainable agricultural production and improve marketing, storage and distribution systems in developing countries to reinforce overall food security [➡ See the Case Study on page 127].

In particular JICA is involved in priority actions that include doubling African rice production to 28 million tons by 2018 in collaboration with the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) [➡ See the Case Studies on pages 61 and 114].

The Olkaria geothermal plant of Kenya, which is situated on the foot of a dormant volcano. In March 2010, JICA signed an agreement to provide an ODA Loan toward expanding the plant. As the first project to qualify for a Climate Change ODA Loan ("Cool Earth Loan") in Sub-Saharan Africa, the plant's expansion is expected to help reduce burden on the global environment in addition to providing power [Photo by Shinichi Kuno]

Resources and energy —Utilizing Japan's energy-saving and low-carbon technologies

Against a backdrop of global environmental problems and growing demand in developing countries and emerging economies, securing stable energy supplies is becoming an important issue for the international community.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA)*3, worldwide primary energy consumption in 2008 was 12.3 billion tons (oil equivalent). However, it is estimated that this figure will rise to 16.7 billion tons by 2035, and more than half of that demand will come from developing countries. It is also predicted that consumption in Asia—particularly in China and India—will increase even more.

In addition, the recent unrest in the Middle East, which supplies the majority of the world's fossil fuels, is having a major impact on energy prices. Energy drives industrial and social development and underpins daily life by powering transport, communications, electric, gas and waterworks infrastructure. The damage to thermal and nuclear power plants in the coastal areas of Fukushima, Miyagi, and Ibaraki Prefectures during Japan's March 11 earthquake underlined the need in both Japan and the rest of the world to review energy policies and diversify energy sources. The IEA emphasized that how the energy problem evolves over the long term will depend on how national governments respond to two issues that are closely connected: climate change and energy security.

The international community—including developing countries, Japan and other developed nations that have consumed vast amounts of energy over the course of their own economic development—must now concentrate on "energy conservation" by utilizing limited energy resources over the long term with greater efficiency and stability. Moreover, as Japan promotes energy conservation, it must also more fully exploit renewable energies.

Having experienced two oil crises in the 1970s, Japan has promoted energy-saving measures in its industrial and other sectors, and developed various technologies and institutions for energy conservation. Japan has also become expert in the field of low-carbon technologies. For its part, JICA will help share Japan's know-how with the world, work toward reducing worldwide energy consumption, and, by extension, lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

Peacebuilding and conflict prevention

Throughout the world, the number of armed conflicts is growing and vast numbers of civilians have become victims. Military and political initiatives, preventive diplomacy, disarmament and mediation are often ineffective in resolving conflicts or re-establishing peace. Therefore, it is necessary to tackle the underlying causes such as disparities between the rich and poor or unequal opportunities, and to use development assistance to address these issues.

The establishment of peace is the key precondition for resolving global poverty problems and ensuring economic growth in a secure environment. ODA is an important approach that embodies Japan's diplomatic philosophy; namely that "contributing to the peace and prosperity of the international community brings peace and prosperity home." The positive impact of ODA was recognized when many countries, including Afghanistan, Rwanda,

*3 World Energy Outlook 2010 (IEA)

Sudan, and other nations which have experienced conflict, extended support to Japan in the wake of the 2011 earthquake.

In February 2011, voters in the southern region of Sudan—a country that had been embroiled in civil war for more than 20 years—voted to become the independent state of South Sudan in July, 2011. But ever since a peace agreement between northern and southern Sudan was reached at a donor nations conference in Oslo in April 2005, JICA has been implementing reconstruction support projects in both regions [➡ See the Case Study on the right].

During the war, South Sudan had lost most of its schools, hospitals, and other social services as well as the basic infrastructure needed for daily living. Consequently, JICA has provided support to victims of the conflict through vocational training and livelihood improvement activities; support for basic human needs, such as health care, science and mathematics education, and improved water supply; and support for infrastructure reconstruction, such as road improvement and river port construction. JICA's efforts focused on the new capital city of Juba and it will continue to support nation-building. This will include regional assistance designed to foster confidence between central and local levels of government and to correct regional disparities, with the aims of developing a foundation for stable national functions and preventing a recurrence of conflict [➡ See the Case Study on page 85].

Case Study

A Health and Medical Care Program in Sudan (Frontline Mother and Child Health Empowerment Project)

Village Midwives to Support Rural Maternal and Child Health

Sudan is a country where reconstruction efforts are continuing following the end of civil war. At a time when many donors are providing assistance that focuses on war-torn southern Sudan, JICA has sought to improve health care services throughout the country. This effort includes support to reinforce management of insufficient human resources for health in the south, and support for improved maternal and child health care in the north.

Because many VMW are illiterate, the training focused on practical skills. For some participants, the training provided their first opportunity to acquire new knowledge and skills in decades.

In Sudan, more than 70% of women give birth in their own homes. This makes the role of village midwives (VMW), who are the closest assistants available to expectant and nursing mothers, very important. A system that places one VMW in each village has been established. The presence of midwives who graduate from training schools is expected to support not only childbirth but also women's reproductive health and the general health of regional residents.

Although northern Sudan was not directly impacted by the ravages of conflict, its health care system was weakened by the civil war. As a result, maternal and child health indicators (maternal mortality rate, etc.) in Sudan are at a level that could make achievement of its MDGs difficult. Since 2008, JICA has provided Technical Cooperation for the purposes of developing the capabilities of VMW, who stand at the front lines of maternal and child health, and of reinforcing networks and systems that support VMW activities.

In the state of Sinnar, which is the pilot region for the project, all VMW (a total of 556) underwent in-service training for one week and received items and equipment to support childbirth. Moreover, training was provided to health care professionals who regularly support and guide VMW activities, and a system for providing technical, material, and psychological support to VMW is being developed.

The Sudanese government is planning to spread the "VMW empowerment model" to all states of northern Sudan. It is also striving to strengthen its capacity to provide more comprehensive support to VMW through the second phase of the project, which is scheduled to start in August 2011.

* This Annual Report describes projects that took place during FY2010, and thus the country name and other information provided in this case study pertain to the time prior to the Republic of South Sudan's independence in July 2011.

2. Maximizing development impact

1 Lessons from operational experiences

Reinforcing the program approach

The "ODA Review: Summary of the Final Report" issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in June 2010 lays out a policy for a thorough division of roles. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) will concentrate on policy planning and formulation, and JICA will take responsibility for implementation by utilizing its expertise in line with countries' development needs.

Given its economic circumstances, Japan can no longer implement the kind of "broad and thin" support to a wide range of countries that was possible during earlier large-budget eras. Accordingly, JICA is re-orientating the direction of its cooperation by providing assistance based on in-depth analyses ("JICA Country Analytical Work") prepared for each country as it also reinforces its program approach. These steps will allow JICA to provide strategic and effective assistance.

Starting in fiscal 2010 JICA began this in-depth analysis approach for some 30 countries. The analytical works analyze developing countries from development perspectives so that JICA can study and implement effective cooperation as a development assistance organization. Preparation of analytical works targeting some 30 countries was started during fiscal 2010.

To reinforce the 'program approach', JICA first sets overall development goals in individual countries following bilateral discussions and the completion of a country level analysis. Projects are then formulated using the synergy available through a combination of Grant Aid, ODA Loans and Technical Cooperation.

A donor conference in Fiji that was attended by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and JICA. The conference was a step forward in realizing effective aid through coordination in developing countries and sharing of wisdom (Project for Strengthening EPI in the Pacific Region) [Photo by Kenshiro Imamura].

A "Workshop on Analysis of Cross-Border Higher Education for Regional Integration and Labor Market in East Asia" hosted by the JICA Research Institute in Bangkok

Research activity

JICA-RI conducts research by utilizing the considerable experience and know-how it has accumulated as an institute specializing in development assistance. Its main objectives are "analyzing development issues in developing countries and contributing to JICA project strategy" and "reinforcing communication to domestic and international interests and leading development assistance trends." JICA-RI pursues joint research and builds research networks focused on four key fields: 1) peace and development, 2) economic growth and poverty reduction, 3) environment and development/climate change, and 4) aid strategy.

During fiscal 2010, JICA-RI's research activities resulted in the publication of 14 working papers, four policy briefs presenting policy and practical recommendations derived from research results, and four books. Eighty percent of these projects were jointly conducted with international bodies. In addition, JICA-RI proactively engaged in external communication and made presentations at academic societies, research seminars, and international conferences. This included hosting international symposia based on its research activities.

JICA-RI issued joint reports with the World Bank and other international institutions and incorporated JICA's experience and knowledge into the World Bank's "World Development Report." It engaged in joint research with the Brookings Institution (USA), a body that has significant influence in aid trends, and announced the results at international forums. In joint research on climate change in Asia undertaken with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, JICA-RI is moving forward with studies on project implementation based on research recommendations and contributing to

A study team checking on the maintenance conditions of a water tower/pump facility that was built with Japanese assistance. The facility is managed by a water management union that is organized by residents [Photo by Kenshiro Imamura]

JICA projects by feeding back the results. JICA-RI will continue to conduct research in support of strategic and effective projects by remaining mindful of changes in the circumstances surrounding the international community, including developing countries, and maintaining medium- and long-term perspectives.

Thorough execution of the PDCA cycle

JICA implements Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans, and Grant Aid projects throughout the world. However, there are times when projects do not proceed according to initial plans for various reasons or require a considerable amount of time before expected results appear. In such cases, JICA works to produce effects that are in accordance with plans by asking the partner government to make improvements or by providing supplementary assistance.

Furthermore, while taking immediate steps to resolve problems that are detected in projects is important, it is also necessary to conduct post-project evaluations to analyze the causes of problems and then apply the results in future projects. It is from this standpoint that JICA is working to reinforce its use of the "PDCA cycle."

This is a management cycle comprising four stages—plan, do, check, and action—that seeks to make continuous improvements to activities. Whenever it implements a project, JICA works to improve its development effect by conducting evaluations at each stage of the PDCA cycle—in other words, evaluations from the project formulation and preparation stages to the implementation and post-projects stages, and then feedback so that evaluation results can be utilized in later project formulation. Specifically, JICA strives to produce better "recommendations" pertaining to improvements for target projects, "lessons learned" for current and future projects that resemble the target projects, and "feedback" for future cooperation programs, aid implementation strategy (which serves as JICA's basic cooperation policy), and theme-specific guidelines.

It should be noted that the Government Revitalization Unit's second round of project screening (April 2010) identified the need for reinforced examination functions. Based on this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' "ODA Review: Summary of the Final Report" of June 2010 also recommends "thorough execution of the PDCA cycle" and "participation of third parties in the PDCA cycle."

Given these circumstances, MOFA reorganized the formerly named "country assistance plans" into more concise "country assistance strategies" in order to further clarify priority aid fields and strategies at the project planning stage. Furthermore, with an eye to ensuring appropriate project formulation, MOFA set up "development cooperation suitability meetings" in fiscal 2011, attended by third-party interests, such as academic experts, economic organizations, and NGOs, at the project formulation stage. As a main actor in ODA implementation, JICA will also attend these meetings to reinforce the PDCA cycle and improve the quality of post-project evaluations.

2 Reinforcing partnerships

Collaboration with international organizations and other donors

The deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is 2015, which is less than five years

away. On top of that, global issues that accompany globalization (e.g., climate change, infectious diseases, conflict, food security, etc.) reach beyond national borders and are becoming ever more diversified. Indeed, the emergence of these issues is influencing the very shape of development assistance.

As a comprehensive development assistance organization that implements both financial and Technical Cooperation, JICA is actively building strategic partnerships with international development aid organizations and other donor countries to effectively and efficiently tackle international development issues.

In order to continuously strive toward achievement of the MDGs and respond to changes in the international aid architecture, JICA is strengthening its information gathering at international conferences, communication to the international community, and joint assistance and intellectual contribution with international development aid organizations and other donors. Specifically, JICA engages in comprehensive discussions with United Nations organizations, multilateral development banks, and bilateral donors through mutual visits and personnel exchanges at both the main office and local levels. It also promotes capacity development, South-South cooperation, joint research, and joint financing. These actions have led to more effective and efficient aid implementation through, for example, the sharing of strategies for particular countries and fields and linkage of specific onsite activities **[➡ See the Case Study on the left].**

Case Study **Toward Establishment of a Framework for JICA-IDB Co-financing**

Collaboration with the IDB for Climate Change Action in Latin America and Caribbean Region

On January 14, 2011, JICA signed a memorandum to promote climate change action with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

JICA President Ogata (left) and IDB President Luis Alberto Moreno (right) with the signed memorandum.

Co-financing for up to 300 Million Dollars over Five Years

The memorandum is based on a previous memorandum that was signed by both organizations in March 2009 to promote cooperation for sustainable economic growth and environmental improvement in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among other items, it establishes that JICA and the IDB will create a framework for co-financing for the Central America and the Caribbean region. It is expected that, through the framework, co-financing of ODA Loans targeting the renewable energies and energy conservation fields will be provided in this region for up to 300 million dollars over five years.

The Central America and Caribbean region is experiencing disasters occurring due to climate change, and there are concerns that the region will continue to be seriously affected by climate change in the future. As power generation in the region is primarily based on imported fossil fuels, it has been noted that there is considerable room for initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Consequently, it is expected that the utilization of this co-financing framework will also have a positive effect on socioeconomic development in Central American and Caribbean countries, which now depend on fuel imports, through improvements in the structure of balance of payments in the region.

The IDB is a regional development bank that has long played a central role in development cooperation for Latin America through medium- and long-term loans, financing, financing guarantees, grant aid, and technical cooperation. Through this new partnership, the IDB and JICA will pursue cooperation having even higher development effect by sharing their respective expertise in the renewable energies and energy conservation fields.

Collaboration with "emerging donors"

The international financial and economic crisis that was triggered by Lehman Brothers' collapse in late 2008 shone the spotlight on the rise of emerging economies. These countries are now gaining a stronger presence in the development assistance field as well. However, their emergence has raised questions about diversification of development assistance actors as well as the entire concept of development assistance. The economic power of the G-20, which includes the emerging economies of China and India, is growing at such a pace that it may soon replace the G-8. And in 2010, China claimed the second largest GDP in the world, following the United States.

In addition to traditional donors, such as OECD DAC members, UN organizations, and multilateral development banks, JICA is strengthening its partnerships with the Republic of Korea (which became an official DAC member in 2010) as well as such emerging economies as China and Thailand. JICA is enhancing its collaboration with aid organizations in East Asia and other regions based on relationships and partnerships developed thus far.

As part of this effort, JICA strives to enhance the overall development impact together with China, the Republic of Korea, and other countries. This involves, among other activities, engaging in dialogue through joint seminars, discussions on global issues, and participation in joint research.

At a joint seminar held with aid organizations from the Republic of Korea, China, and Thailand in the Thai capital of Bangkok in October 2010. Participants engaged in active discussion even during recesses.

A public viewing held in partnership with Sony Corporation during the FIFA World Cup. Events encouraging knowledge of HIV and AIDS were held immediately after the match and during halftime.

Case Study **The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10)**

Communicating to the World through COP10

The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) was held in Nagoya from October 18 to 29, 2010. During the meeting, JICA co-hosted a high-level donor forum on biodiversity with the COP 10 Secretariat. JICA also presented details of its project activities and policy to the public through side events and an exhibit booth.

The Nagoya high-level forum, where the perspective that biodiversity conservation was indispensable to poverty reduction was reaffirmed.

Numerous inquiries concerning collaboration with JICA

Over 13,000 people attended COP 10, among them representatives of the 180 parties to the convention as well as international organizations and NGOs. The meeting produced significant results, including the "Aichi Target" (post-2010 target) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

Heads and other representatives of 70 international organizations and national aid organizations attended the high-level forum that was organized by JICA on October 26. This forum resulted in the adoption of a Nagoya Declaration for the mainstreaming of the biodiversity agenda into development cooperation. Many people also visited the side events on African development and poverty reduction as well as the JICA exhibit booth.

During COP 10, the Japanese government announced its Initiative to Assist Developing Countries with the Conservation of Biodiversity (the "Life in Harmony" Initiative). It will be JICA's task to pursue activities that give this initiative concrete form. During the meeting, many organizations approached JICA about possible collaboration, and environment ministers and other officials from developing countries expressed expectation for the roles that JICA will play. Biodiversity conservation is a field that requires cross-sector approaches. Thus, JICA intends to contribute to the realization of COP 10 results by partnering and collaborating with many concerned people and organizations in the world.

Partnering with various actors, including private enterprises and NGOs

As the needs of developing countries become more diversified and complex, it will be important to identify "true" needs and implement precise cooperation in response to them. Doing this will require the establishment of an "all-Japan" framework that concentrates the "people," "knowledge," "capital," and "technology" possessed by both the public and private sectors based on stronger partnership among all concerned, which includes not only the governments of developing countries and aid organizations but also NGOs, civic organizations, and Japanese private enterprises. Here, JICA understands that strengthening dialogue with the various parties concerned and building collaborative systems with them are essential to achieving such a framework, and thus it is expanding opportunities for opinion exchanges with private enterprises.

As was mentioned in the section on Public Private Partnerships (page 11), JICA has already started new initiatives in the area of collaboration with private enterprises. Among them is the implementation of preparatory studies on cooperation for PPP and BOP from 2010.

At the same time, however, the following are key challenges in JICA's relationship with NGOs: 1) promotion of stronger dialogue, 2) promotion of NGO participation in ODA projects, and 3) NGO capacity building.

For the promotion of a stronger dialogue with NGOs, JICA and NGOs have held quarterly liaison meetings each year

since FY1998. They feature constructive dialogues for mutual understanding and partnership promotion. Moreover, with a view to reinforcing support for NGO activities, JICA has been improving its grassroots Technical Cooperation scheme by expanding its budget in this area and extending its implementation period since fiscal 2010. In addition, as NGOs in recent years have expressed their desire to actively participate in ODA projects, both sides confirmed a strategy for utilizing the expertise NGOs have cultivated in their activities in ODA projects.

As for NGO capacity building, JICA is currently implementing technical assistance by utilizing training and experts. It is also studying concrete ways of building bridges between NGOs and private enterprises together with representatives of both sides.

JICA is expected to serve as a link or focal point among the various concerned parties—including recipient countries, other donors and international organizations, NGOs, and private enterprises—so that it can implement international cooperation based on stronger collaboration with them. In the interest of fulfilling this role, JICA is further strengthening its collaboration-oriented efforts by leading development policy discussions at donor conferences, reinforcing its support for NGOs, rebuilding its overseas investment and lending operations, and reinforcing public-private collaboration by promoting CSR/BOP business, etc.

Gaining understanding for JICA's projects

JICA has traditionally promoted public understanding and support for its activities by using JICA facilities both in Japan and abroad (and particularly JICA offices located throughout Japan). It has also provided places for ODA public relations, interchange, and meetings with the cooperation of returned volunteers, technical trainees and others, and organized symposia and training.

JICA is now taking further steps to encourage even greater public understanding and support for ODA based on the results of MOFA's "ODA Review: Summary of the Final Report" of June 2010. Here, JICA is promoting "visualization" as a means of clearly displaying assistance effects by shifting to a results-oriented approach and presenting the current status, results, and other information concerning all ODA projects systematically, comprehensively, and in visible form. On September 30, 2010, JICA took a step forward in disclosing information on completed and in-progress projects by launching *"ODA mieru-ka site"* (website for visualization of ODA) on the JICA website.

Case Study **The Project for Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM) Program in India**

Fostering Promising Products by Supporting Human Resources Development in India's Manufacturing Sector

With an eye to developing human resources to lead reform in India's manufacturing sector, JICA is supporting the training of people who can pass along management methods that are comprehensively focused on "manufacturing." One result is the development of a simple refrigerator for low-income earners called "Chotukool." Devised with know-how acquired through cooperation, Chotukool is currently attracting a good deal of attention.

Vice President Sunderraman explaining "CHOTUKOOL."
"CHOTUKOOL": A portable semiconductor refrigerator that is inexpensive and has low operating cost. It is the cheapest refrigerator on the market in India. *Chotu* means "a little" in Hindi. It is said that 80% of the Indian population do not use refrigerators.

A Nationwide Initiative

Despite being among the newly emerging countries showing remarkable economic growth, India's manufacturing—a sector that normally has significant employment effect—is not keeping pace. Given this, the Indian government established "reinforcement of manufacturing competitiveness" as a priority national policy, and requested assistance from JICA in this regard. JICA responded by beginning Technical Cooperation in 2007 for the purpose of establishing a system to foster manufacturing leaders. Dr. Shoji Shiba, Professor Emeritus at University of Tsukuba, was tapped to serve as the chief advisor. This effort has already succeeded in training more than 400 leaders.

The program is characteristic in that it is India's first initiative based on industry-government-academia collaboration. It is proceeding with the integrated participation of India's National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Confederation of Indian Industry, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management and others.

Expectation for Products that Raise Living Standards Among the Impoverished Classes

Mr. Gopalan Sunderraman, Vice President of Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd, who has served as a member of the program since its beginning, was involved in Chotukool's development using methodologies learned through the program. He said, "I have learned that the difficulties faced by low-income earners are a global concern, and that many of them can be resolved through collaboration. I wish to actively join hands with Japanese companies to improve quality and reduce cost." In this way, it is anticipated that partnerships between Indian manufacturing and Japanese companies will be born through visiting training in Japan.

Program Goals and Overview

A market scene in Mali

Japan's ODA ——— 24
An Overview of JICA's Programs ——— 27
JICA's Path for Development Activities ——— 30

Japan's ODA

1 What is ODA?

Various organizations and groups, including governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies, carry out economic cooperation to support socioeconomic development in developing countries. The financial and technical assistance that governments provide to developing countries as part of this economic cooperation are called Official Development Assistance (ODA).

2 Types of ODA

ODA is broadly classified into two types: bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Multilateral aid consists of financing and financial contributions to international organizations, while bilateral aid is provided in three forms: Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid. In addition, other schemes of bilateral aid includes the dispatch of volunteers.

3 JICA's Integrated Implementation of Assistance Schemes

In recent years, developed countries in Europe and North America have expanded ODA as a means of strengthening the efforts to address global issues such as climate change and poverty reduction. Furthermore, new donor countries including China and the Republic of Korea have emerged. Japan, conversely, has decreased its ODA budget as a result of its severe financial circumstances.

In view of this international situation as well as the flow of domestic administrative reforms, the Japanese government has undertaken reforms that strategize ODA policies and strengthen implementation systems with the objective of further raising the quality of its ODA. With the aim of integrating ODA implementation organizations as part of these reforms, Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Grant Aid Operations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) (excluding those which MOFA continues to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy) were transferred to JICA as of October 1, 2008, thereby creating a "New JICA." Through this integration, the three schemes of assistance have become organically linked under a single organization, which better enables JICA to provide effective and efficient assistance. The principal schemes of assistance are outlined below.

Bilateral Aid

• Technical Cooperation

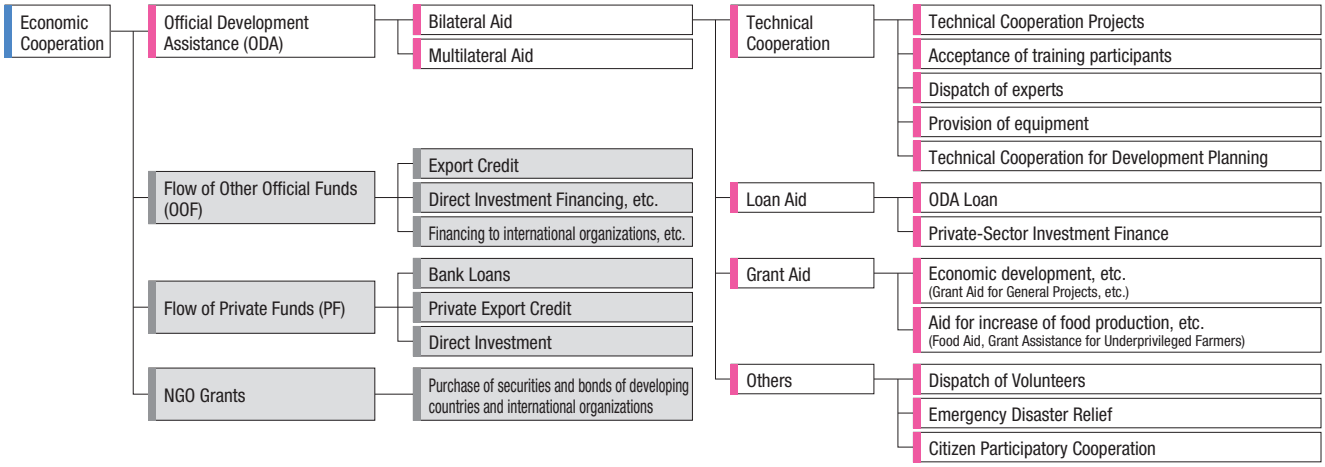
Technical Cooperation draws on Japan's technology, know-how and experience to nurture the human resources who will promote socioeconomic development in developing countries. Moreover, through collaboration with partner countries in jointly planning a cooperation plan suited to local situations, Technical Cooperation supports the development and improvement of technologies that are appropriate for the actual circumstances of these countries, while also contributing to raising their overall technology levels and setting up new institutional frameworks and organizations. These enable partner countries to develop problem-solving capacities and achieve economic growth. Technical Cooperation includes acceptance of training participants, dispatch of experts, provision of equipment and implementation of studies aimed at supporting policymaking and planning of public works projects (Technical Cooperation for Development Planning).

• Loan Aid

Loan Aid supports the efforts of developing countries to advance by providing these nations with the capital necessary for development under long-term and substantially lower interest rates than commercial rates. The primary types of Loan Aid are ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. ODA Loans in particular enable the provision of finance in larger amounts compared with Technical Cooperation or Grant Aid, and therefore this form of aid has been well utilized for building large-scale basic infrastructure in developing countries.

Unlike Technical Cooperation or Grant Aid, Loan Aid requires full repayment by the recipient country, which encourages the beneficiary country to focus closely on the importance and priority

Table 1 Economic Cooperation and ODA



of projects and to make efforts to allocate and utilize the funds as efficiently as possible.

• Grant Aid

Grant Aid, which is an assistance method that provides necessary funds to promote socioeconomic development, is financial cooperation with developing countries with no obligation for repayment. Particularly in developing countries with low income levels, Grant Aid is broadly implemented for building hospitals, bridges and other socioeconomic infrastructure, as well as for promoting education, HIV/AIDS programs, children's healthcare and environmental activities, which directly support the improvement of living standards.

Grant Aid is divided into the following categories according to its content: Grant Aid for General Projects; Non-Project Grant Aid; Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects; Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects; Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (Scholarship); Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement; Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction; Grant Aid for Community Empowerment; Grant Aid for Fisheries; Cultural Grant Assistance; Emergency Grant Aid; Food Aid; Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers; Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change; Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies; and Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding **[➡ for portion implemented by JICA, see page 130]**.

Providing Financing and Contributions to International Organizations through Multilateral Aid

Multilateral aid is an indirect method of providing assistance to developing countries by providing financing or donating funds to international organizations. Funds are contributed to the various bodies of the United Nations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), while financing is provided to multilateral development banks (MDBs) such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA, also known as the Second World Bank) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Table 2 Japan's ODA in Calendar Year 2010 (According to Aid Type and Provisional Figure)

Aid disbursements / Type of Assistance (Calendar Year 2010)	Dollar Base (US$ million)			Yen Base (¥ billion)			Percent of Total
	Disbursements	Disbursements in the Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)	Disbursements	Disbursements in the Previous Year	Change from the Previous Year (%)	ODA Total
ODA / Bilateral ODA / Grants / Grant Aid	3,391.03	2,377.01	42.7	297.599	222.013	34.0	30.4
Debt Relief	20.88	68.33	-69.4	1.833	6.382	-71.3	0.2
Grants through International Organizations	1,232.89	825.90	49.3	108.199	77.139	40.3	11.1
Grant Aid Excluding the Above	2,137.26	1,482.78	44.1	187.567	138.491	35.4	19.2
Grant Aid (Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries)	3,389.19	2,374.26	42.7	297.437	221.756	34.1	30.7
Debt Relief	20.88	68.33	-69.4	1.833	6.382	-71.3	0.2
Grants through International Organizations	1,232.76	825.81	49.3	108.188	77.130	40.3	11.2
Grant Aid Excluding the Above	2,135.54	1,480.12	44.3	187.416	138.243	35.6	19.3
Technical Cooperation	3,514.79	3,194.75	10.0	308.460	298.390	3.4	31.6
Technical Cooperation (Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries)	3,504.41	3,118.40	12.4	307.549	291.258	5.6	31.7
Grants Total	6,905.82	5,571.76	23.9	606.059	520.403	16.5	62.0
Grants Total (Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries)	6,893.59	5,492.65	25.5	604.986	513.014	17.9	62.4
ODA / Bilateral ODA / ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits	507.43	674.55	-24.8	44.532	63.003	-29.3	4.6
(ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits Excluding Debt Relief)	514.24	740.03	-30.5	45.130	69.118	-34.7	
(Figures for Loans Provided)	8,357.31	7,744.40	7.9	733.443	723.327	1.4	
(Figures for Loans Repaid)	7,849.88	7,069.86	11.0	688.911	660.325	4.3	
(Figures for Loans Repaid Excluding Debt Relief)	7,843.07	7,004.38	12.0	688.312	654.209	5.2	
ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits Excluding Disbursements of Eastern European and Graduate Countries	428.22	673.90	-36.5	37.581	62.942	-40.3	3.9
(ODA Loan and Other ODA Credits Excluding Debt Relief)	435.04	739.38	-41.2	38.179	69.058	-44.7	
(Figure of Loans Provided)	8,235.43	7,657.42	7.5	722.746	715.203	1.1	
(Figure of Loans Repaid)	7,807.20	6,983.52	11.8	685.165	652.260	5.0	
(Figure of Loans Repaid Excluding Debt Relief)	7,800.39	6,918.04	12.8	684.567	646.145	5.9	
Bilateral ODA Total	7,413.25	6,246.31	18.7	650.591	583.405	11.5	66.6
Bilateral ODA Total Excluding Disbursements for Eastern European and Graduate Countries	7,321.81	6,166.55	18.7	642.567	575.956	11.6	66.3
ODA / Contributions and Financing to Multilateral Organizations	3,723.41	3,294.58	13.0	326.769	307.713	6.2	33.4
Contributions and Financing to Multilateral Organizations (Excluding Contributions to the EBRD [partially])	3,723.41	3,290.37	13.2	326.769	307.321	6.3	33.7
Net ODA Total	11,136.66	9,540.89	16.7	977.360	891.119	9.7	100.0
Net ODA Total (Excluding Disbursements to Eastern European, Graduate Countries and EBRD [partially])	11,045.22	9,456.93	16.8	969.335	883.277	9.7	100.0
Gross ODA Total	18,986.54	16,610.74	14.3	1,666.270	1,551.443	7.4	
Gross ODA Total (Excluding Disbursements to Eastern European, Graduate Countries and EBRD [partially])	18,852.43	16,440.44	14.7	1,654.500	1,535.537	7.7	
Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) Figures for Each Category (US$ billion, ¥ billion)	5,602.75	5,180.47	8.2	49,170.060	48,385.580	1.6	
Proportion of GNI (%)	0.20	0.18		0.020	0.018		
Proportion of GNI (Excluding Disbursements to Eastern European, Graduate Countries and the EBRD [partially])	0.20	0.18		0.020	0.018		

Notes) 1. The following 12 countries and regions are graduate countries that have received ODA: Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.
2. 2010 DAC designated exchange rate: US$1.00=¥87.7606 (an appreciation of ¥5.6394 compared with 2009)
3. Individual totals may not be equal to the sums of the individual parts because some numbers have been rounded off.
4. Following the decision of OECD DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT), from fiscal 2009, contributions for European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will be partially calculated as ODA.
5. Debt relief includes waiver of ODA Loans and debt reductions of collateralized commercial obligations, but excludes deferring of repayments.
6. In the past, grants through international organizations were treated as "contributions and financing to multilateral organizations." However, from 2006, donations for recipient countries identified at the time of contribution are treated as "Grant Aid" for these countries.
7. Administrative expenses and Development and awareness-raising expenses which were calculated as Technical Cooperation will be calculated seperately. Subsidies for NGO operations will be included in Grant Aid (multi-regional assistance) from fiscal 2010.

4 International Trends in Developmental Assistance

As exemplified by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) [➡ See page 78–79], an international trend in aid has recently been the accelerating move toward the establishment of common goals by the international community, where various countries and organizations implement aid in coordination with each other to achieve the goals. Compared with aid coordination in the past which emphasized cooperation and coordination on an individual project basis, development assistance in recent years has placed greater emphasis on ownership by partner countries, in which donor countries and aid agencies jointly support developing countries' own development plans and priorities and work together to achieve the development goals of these countries. Providers of aid thus need to offer assistance in accordance with the priorities set out in the development strategies of developing countries.

5 Japan's ODA Contribution Level

On a net disbursement basis, in 2010 Japan contributed approximately US$7,321.8 million (approximately ¥642.6 billion) in bilateral ODA and contributed and donated approximately US$3,723.4 million (approximately ¥326.8 billion) to international organizations. Accordingly, total ODA contributions amounted to approximately US$11,045.2 million, up 16.8% from the previous year (a year-on-year increase of 9.7% to ¥969.3 billion on a yen basis). With this amount, Japan ranked fifth among the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), after the United States, United Kingdom, France and Germany.

Historically, Japan became the world's top contributor of ODA in 1989, surpassing the United States, which until that time had held the top position. Japan then remained the leader among the DAC countries, maintaining its top rank for eight years from 1993 to 2000. However, the country's contribution dropped in 2001 and began a gradual decline, with the exception of a temporary notable increase in 2005.

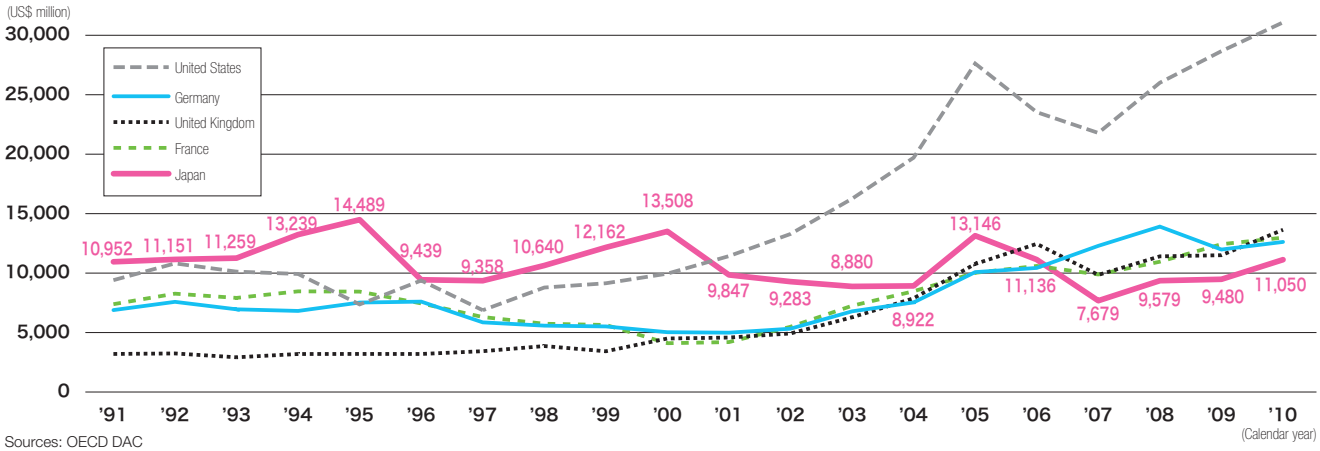
Meanwhile, Japan's ODA was equivalent to 0.20% of its gross national income (GNI), ranking it at the low level of 20th among the 23 DAC countries.

On the other hand, while MOFA's ODA budget has declined, ODA disbursements in 2010 rose due to an increase in Grant Aid for Afghanistan, Pakistan and Haiti, among other assistance, coupled with the yen's further appreciation.

Table 5 Overview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Fiscal 2011 Budget (Unit: ¥ billion)

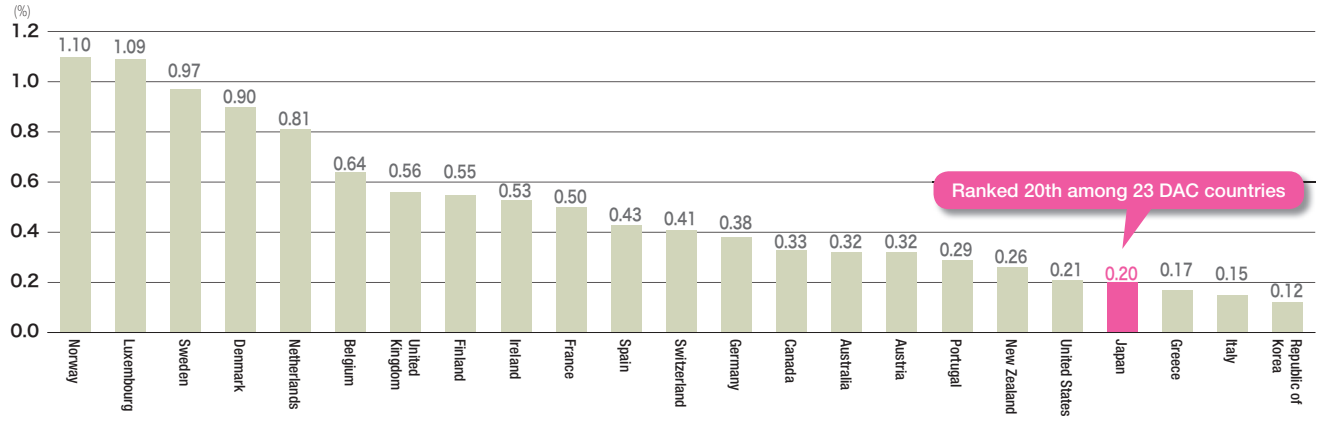
	FY2010		FY2011	
	Budget	Percentage increase	Budget	Percentage increase
Entire government	618.7	-7.9%	572.7	-7.4%
Within the Ministry	413.4	-5.3%	417.0	0.9%
Grant Aid	154.1	-4.2%	151.9	-1.5%
Management Grants (General Accounts)	148.0	-5.0%	145.7	-1.6%
Grants from Government General Account (Accounts for Finance and Investment)	0	-100.0%	0	–
Contributions and donations	51.4	2.4%	60.7	18.0%
Aid for assistance activities	59.8	-4.1%	58.8	-1.7%

Table 3 Trends in Major DAC Countries' ODA (Net Disbursement)



Sources: OECD DAC
Note) 1. Excluding aid for Eastern Europe and graduate countries. 2. Figures for the United States from 1991 to 1992 exclude military-related debt relief. 3. Figures for 2010 are provisional.

Table 4 Proportion of ODA to Gross National Income of DAC Countries



Source: Press release published by DAC in 2010 (provisional figures)

An Overview of JICA's Programs

As priority fields, in fiscal 2010 JICA provided support for: Africa and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); Asian countries as a growth center; the environment and climate change measures; peacebuilding in Afghanistan and other countries; and promoting partnerships with NGOs.

Specifically, in accordance with the policy of the New Growth Strategy unveiled by the Japanese government in June 2010, JICA's operations in Asia focused on cooperation for infrastructure development and institutional development for the facilitation of trade and investment primarily in the ASEAN countries. In Afghanistan, while taking account of the security situation, utmost priority was given to supporting infrastructure development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area in particular, as well as agricultural and rural development. Also, JICA actively formulated projects for Sub-Saharan Africa with a view to achieving the Japanese government's pledge to double ODA for Africa.

Fiscal 2010 Overview of JICA's Activities

Japan's ODA Disbursements and JICA's Activities

In 2010, Japan's total ODA disbursements (provisional figure) amounted to US$18,986.5 million (¥1,666.2 billion), including aid to Eastern Europe and graduate nations and assistance to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Of this total, Grant Aid accounted for US$3,391.3 million (¥297.5 billion), Technical Cooperation US$3,514.8 million (¥308.4 billion) and Loan Aid US$8,357.3 million (¥733.4 billion).

Turning to JICA's disbursements in fiscal 2010 (Table 6), Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA amounted to ¥168.8 billion, a decrease of 4.1% from the previous fiscal year.

As to Grant Aid, which JICA began implementing from October 2008, JICA concluded 163 Grant Agreements amounting to approximately ¥102.4 billion (Grant Agreement [G/A] basis). JICA also implemented 34 projects amounting to ¥12.9 billion (Exchange-of-Notes [E/N] basis) for which JICA was responsible for the promotion of Grant Aid (Table 7 and Table 10).

Loan Aid disbursement amount totaled ¥677.7 billion and was provided to 55 countries.

Tables 8 to 10 show trends in the scale of JICA's programs for Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid over the past 10 years.

In fiscal 2010, Technical Cooperation expenses amounted to ¥168.8 billion, a decrease of 4.1% (¥7.2 billion) from the previous fiscal year.

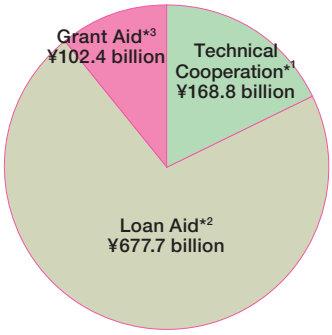
The Loan Aid commitment amount totaled ¥538.9 billion in fiscal 2010. Meanwhile, the scale of Grant Aid programs also decreased from the previous fiscal year and reached a total amount of ¥115.3 billion in fiscal 2010.

Table 6 Distribution by Type of JICA Program in Fiscal 2010 (Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY2010	FY2009
Technical Cooperation *1	168.8	176.0
Acceptance of training participants	20.7	25.1
Dispatch of experts	24.2	21.3
Dispatch of study team members	10.5	14.9
Provision of equipment	4.2	4.4
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	12.5	14.7
Dispatch of other volunteers	4.6	4.6
Others	92.0	91.1
Loan Aid *2	677.7	745.0
Grant Aid *3	102.4	102.0

Note) Because the numbers for each project are rounded off to the nearest whole number, the figures do not always match the total numbers.
*1 Includes costs of dispatching volunteers and other costs.
*2 Amount disbursed within the fiscal year
*3 Amount provided under newly concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

Table 7 Fiscal 2010 JICA's Operation Scale



*1 Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses
*2 Amount of Loan Aid disbursed
*3 Amount provided under newly concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

Table 8 Trends in Technical Cooperation Disbursements for the Past 10 Years

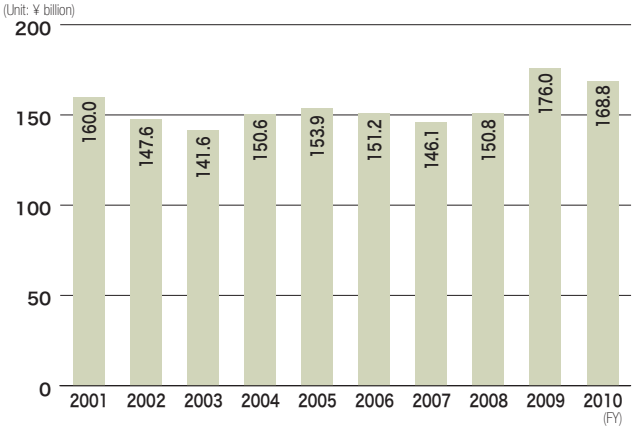
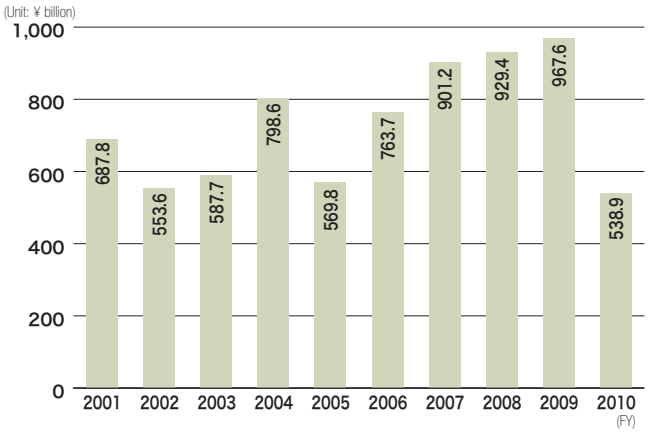
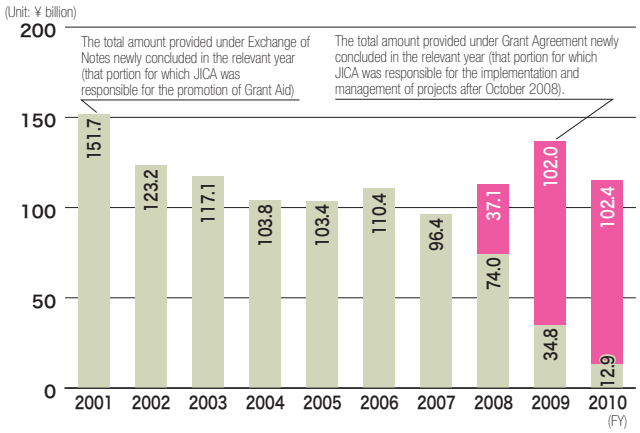


Table 9 Trends in Loan Aid Agreement Amounts for the Past 10 Years



Note) Total ODA Loan and Private-Sector Investment Finance

Table 10 Trends in Scale of JICA's Promotion and Management of Grant Aid



Note) JICA was responsible for promoting Grant Aid until fiscal 2007. From October 2008, JICA has also been performing project management of a portion of Japan's Grant Aid.

Composition of Distribution by Region

Table 11 shows distribution for Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid in fiscal 2010 by geographic region.

Looking at disbursements for Technical Cooperation by geographic region, Asia accounted for 34.1%, Africa 20.1% and North and Latin America 10.6%, in descending order. The 25.7% in "Others" include disbursements for international organizations and worldwide projects across countries and regions.

Looking at commitment amounts for new ODA Loans by region in fiscal 2010, Asia accounted for 75.8%, Africa 10.7% and Europe 7.8%. Following-on from fiscal 2009, Asia's share increased from the previous fiscal year.

On the other hand, the proportion of Grant Aid to Africa was 42.8%, while Asia received 39.9% and North and Latin America 6.6%. As in fiscal 2009, Africa accounted for a large proportion of Grant Aid.

Composition of Distribution by Sector

Table 12 shows the composition of distribution by sector in fiscal 2010.

Disbursements for Technical Cooperation by sector were, in descending order, 30.3% for Others, 17.0% for public works and utilities, 13.0% for planning and administration, and 12.1% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

For ODA Loans, a large portion, i.e., 41.1%, were allocated for projects in the transportation sector, including the development of railways, roads and ports. This was followed by electric power and gas at 26.7% and social services at 12.9%.

Table 11 Distribution by Region (Unit: %, ¥ billion)

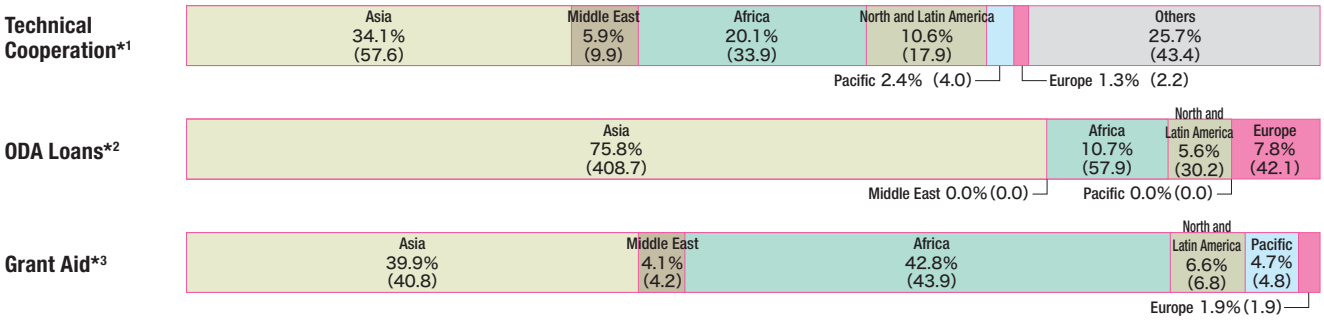
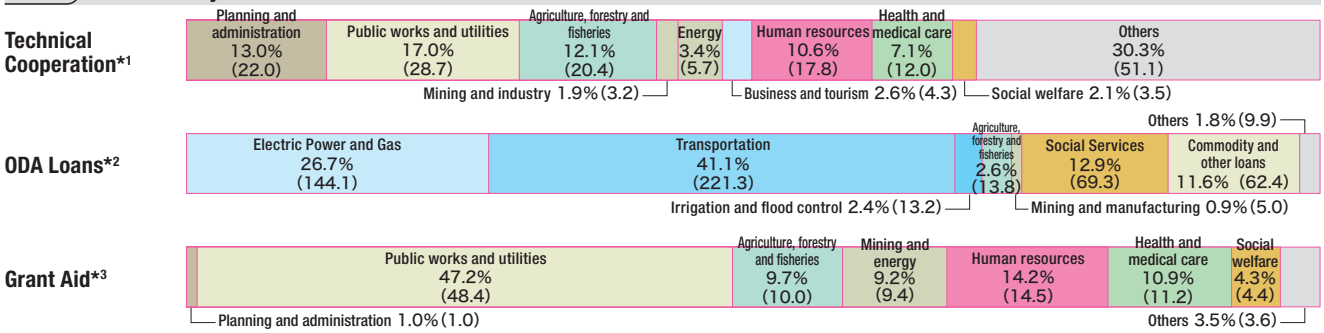


Table 12 Distribution by Sector (Unit: %, ¥ billion)



*1 Expenses that also include expenses required for dispatching volunteers and emergency aid groups.
*2 Amounts are based on loan agreements (L/A basis).
*3 Itemization of ¥102.4 billion (newly concluded Grant Agreements) for projects to be implemented and managed by JICA.

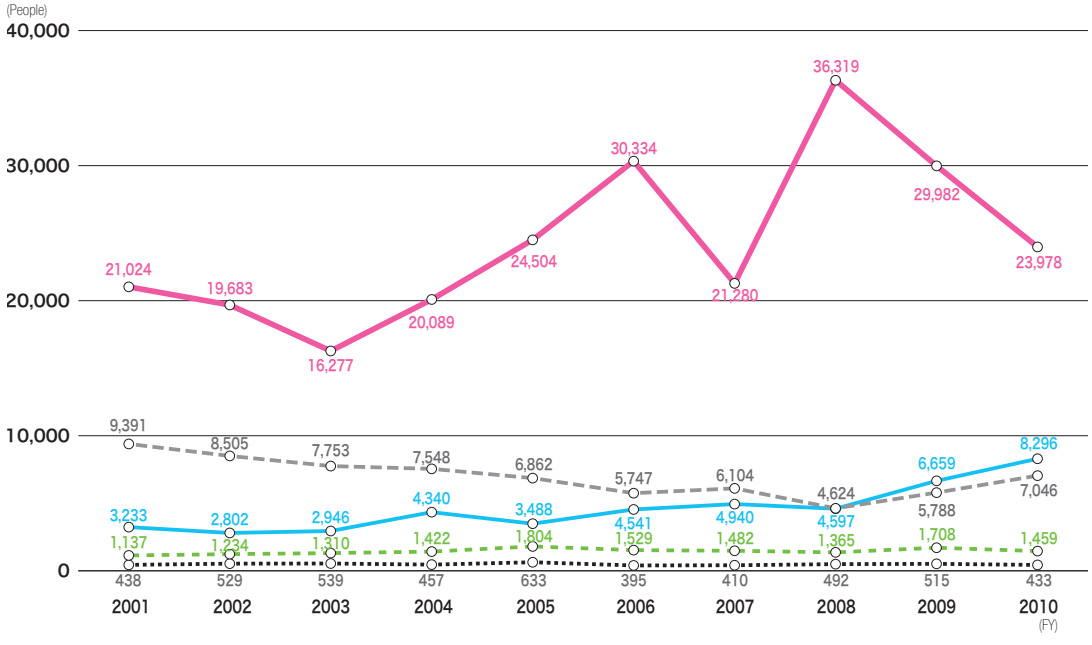
For Grant Aid, the share of distribution increased for public works and utilities at 47.2%, followed by human resources, including education and vocational training, at 14.2%, and health and medical care at 10.9%.

Number of Personnel by Type of Technical Cooperation

The number of personnel by type of JICA program in fiscal 2010 was as follows. The number of technical training participants (new) was 23,978, while JICA dispatched 8,296 experts (new), 7,046 study team members (new), 1,459 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (new) and 433 other volunteers (new). As a result, to date JICA has accepted a total of 461,939 technical training participants (FY1954–FY2010) and dispatched a total of 107,732 experts (FY1955–FY2010), 226,555 study team members (FY1957–FY2010), and 36,298 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (FY1965–FY2010).

Trends in the number of personnel by type of cooperation since fiscal 2001 are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Trends in Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation



* Includes senior volunteers, senior volunteers for overseas Japanese communities, UN volunteers and Japan overseas development youth volunteers. Until 1998, these figures had been included in other totals. The dispatch of immigrants ended in FY1995. The cumulative total from FY1952 to FY1995 was 73,437.

JICA's Path for Development Activities

JICA's Path for Development Activities in Fiscal 2011

Based on JICA's missions as the implementing agency of Japan's ODA ((1) addressing the global agenda, (2) reducing poverty through equitable growth, (3) improving governance, and (4) achieving human security), JICA will implement programs and formulate projects which address the priority issues identified below, while ensuring consistency with the policies of the Japanese government (e.g., "ODA Review Final Report," Priority Policy Issues for International Cooperation).

ODA is a means for pursuing the shared interests of the world. Bearing this in mind, JICA will promote further inclusiveness in its operations, particularly for the Middle East region which continues to face unrest. Furthermore, confronted with the soaring prices of natural resources and energy as well as food, JICA will provide support to the poor who are most impacted by the rising prices and ensure access to a stable supply of these resources. In addition, domestically, JICA will implement measures to promote Japan's recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake as much as possible.

Priority Issues

1 Promote Assistance for Sustainable Development in line with the New Growth Strategy

- Upon reviewing the results and outcomes of past cooperation while keeping in mind the Japanese government's New Growth Strategy (to achieve mutual prosperity and growth for Japan and Asian countries), JICA will provide support in the areas of: urban development and regional infrastructure development; soft infrastructure development; climate change measures; and human resources development and exchanges. JICA will effectively utilize its assets in development assistance and strengthen its collaboration with Asian countries that are achieving dramatic growth to promote initiatives for addressing global issues.
- JICA will actively support private sector activities which contribute to development. As part of this effort, JICA will carry out preparatory surveys for supporting Public-Private Partnerships and promote projects through the introduction of support systems for Base of the Pyramid (BOP) businesses.

2 Achievement of MDGs with Focus on Assistance to Africa

- In accordance with the three pillars of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) ((1) boosting economic growth, (2) ensuring human security, and (3) addressing environmental and climate change issues), in order to contribute to the doubling of Japan's ODA to Africa by 2012, JICA will form and intensively allocate financial resources to programs/projects.
- JICA will contribute to the achievement of health-related MDGs, which are making slow progress towards achievement, by providing assistance primarily to Africa.

3 Support Peacebuilding in Afghanistan and Other Countries

- JICA will prioritize allocations for Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid projects for Afghanistan in order to provide up to US$5 billion in ODA to the country by 2014.
- For countries other than Afghanistan, JICA will provide support which meets the individual needs of post-conflict countries while taking into account the Japanese government's commitments.

4 Initiatives toward Environmental and Climate Change Measures

- In order to achieve relevant commitments made by the Japanese government, JICA will implement and formulate necessary programs/projects through Technical Cooperation and financial assistance (Grant Aid and Loan Aid) by making full use of Japan's experience and skills, including those of the private sector's. In addition, JICA will steadily implement programs which contribute to the Japanese government's support program for promoting Japan's technologies related to the environmental field overseas, which is based on the New Growth Strategy and approved under the fiscal 2010 supplementary budget.
- JICA will steadily follow up the outcome of the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity and take appropriate responses in view of the next meetings.

Concrete Initiatives of JICA's Programs in Fiscal 2010

Laotian junior high school students

Region-Specific Activities and Initiatives

Southeast Asia 32
East Asia 40
Central Asia and the Caucasus 44
South Asia 48
Middle East 52
Africa 56
Central America and the Caribbean 62
South America 66
The Pacific 70
Europe 74

Issue-Specific Activities and Initiatives

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 78
Economic Infrastructure Development 80
Public Policy 86
Gender Mainstreaming 92
Peacebuilding 94
Poverty Reduction 96
Human Development 98
Global Environment 104
Rural Development 110
Industrial Development 116
Research 122

Southeast Asia — Strategic Cooperation for Sharing Prosperity between Japan and Southeast Asia

Southeast Asian countries have shaken off the 2008 global financial and economic crises with minimum impact, and continue to record steady economic development as one of the growth centers of the world. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has agreed on a roadmap for establishing the ASEAN Community by 2015, and is taking steps to achieve economic integration, including the elimination of tariffs within the region. In this context, it is necessary for Japan to build new partnerships for realizing growth together with the Southeast Asian countries.

Meanwhile, growth has brought widening disparities within the ASEAN region, along with individual countries which also face serious concerns about increasingly evident urban and environmental issues as well as disparities within a country. Furthermore, the region continues to confront many challenges, including the prevalence of natural disasters and civil unrest. JICA is addressing these new issues to contribute to sustainable growth in Southeast Asia, which also is critical for Japan.

Key Aid Strategies — Achievement of Regional Economic Growth and the New Growth Strategy, Promotion of Inclusive Development and Efforts toward Common Issues within the Region

Regional Economic Growth and the New Growth Strategy

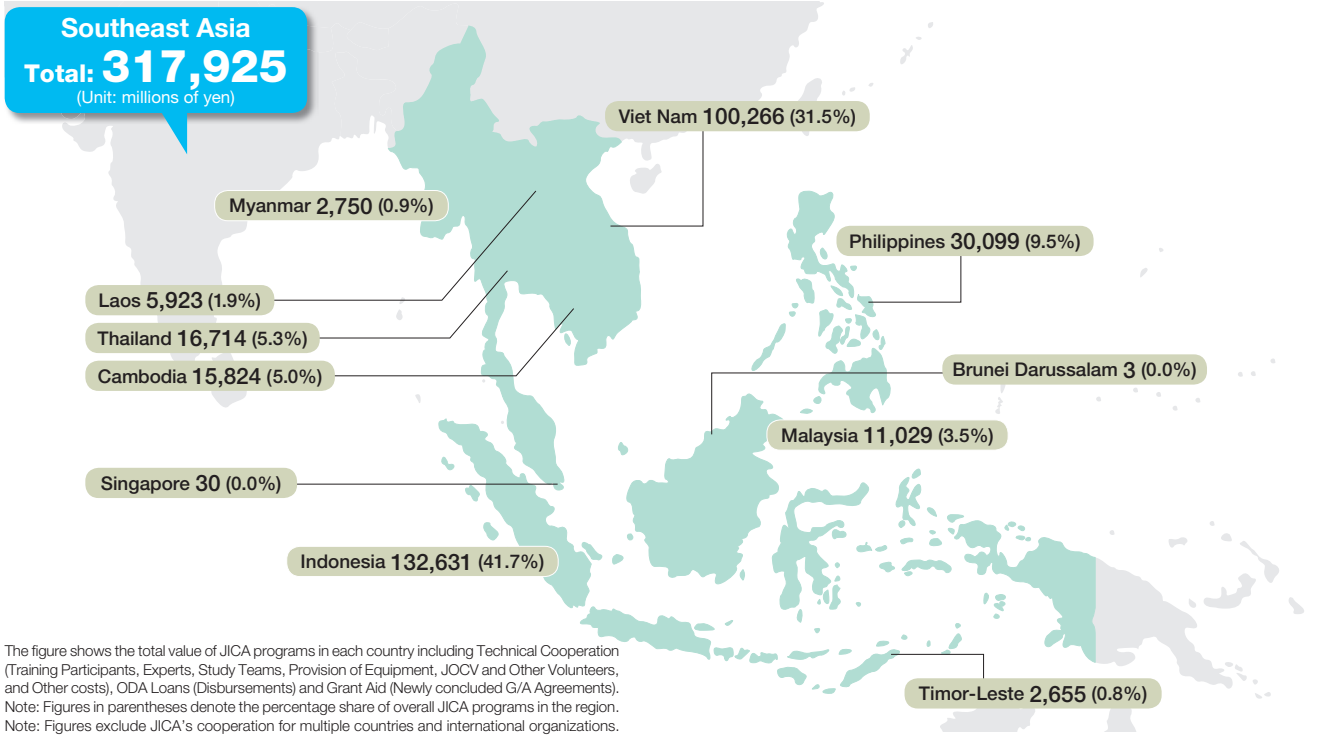
With Asia deemed as the center of global economic development, Japan's relations with Southeast Asia have become ever more imperative for the future of Japan. JICA aims to support the development of Southeast Asian countries, and is reinforcing its links with the New Growth Strategy and the Asia Strategy of the Government of Japan.

Specifically, JICA supports the economic and social development of Southeast Asian countries through a variety of projects, namely: infrastructure development, including roads, railroads, ports, airports, and water and sewerage systems; improvement of investment climate and development of the supporting industry; and strengthening partnerships with private funds and corporate activities through the development of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme. In addition, JICA strives to develop and strengthen the basis of the activities of Japanese companies which contribute to the development of Southeast Asian countries.

Promotion of Inclusive Development

JICA supports the economic growth of the region as well as its inclusive development. In other words, it extends support to remedy two types of disparities: disparities within the region and

JICA Programs in Southeast Asia (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

disparities within the country.

The disparities within the region include the disparity in development between the ASEAN's original member countries—comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei—and its newer members, namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam. In the latter countries, in order to enhance the foundations of socioeconomic development (basic education and health care) and promote growth by capitalizing on the economic growth of the Southeast Asia region, JICA actively advances soft and hard infrastructure development as well as industry-related human resources development that are in line with each country's stage of development.

Lying on lowland terrain and susceptible to frequent flood damages, the Kamanava area in the Metro Manila, the Philippines, was installed with floodgate (photo) and drains, etc. by ODA Loans.

Meanwhile, in ASEAN's original member countries with a higher level of socioeconomic development, disparities exist within the countries, and taking into account their potential to become destabilizing factors for society, JICA takes measures to remedy and prevent disparities.

Addressing Common Issues within the Region

In endeavoring to achieve regional economic growth and the New Growth Strategy as well as inclusive development, JICA has bolstered regional cooperation towards common issues within the Southeast Asia region, in addition to its traditional cooperation for individual countries. For example, in order to strengthen regional "connectivity" needed to promote cross-border economic and social activities, JICA has enhanced "physical connectivity" through the development of hard infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and airports, as well as "institutional connectivity" through the development of soft infrastructure, such as capacity building of customs and harmonization of systems of each country. Furthermore, "human connectivity" has been enhanced through strengthening partnerships between the universities of ASEAN countries and Japan.

Additionally, in promoting measures towards common issues within the region, the aim is to further deepen JICA's partnerships with ASEAN's original member countries by capitalizing on the assets of JICA's cooperation of many years to these countries.

Priority Issues and Efforts

Assistance for ASEAN's Original Member Countries

ASEAN's original member countries have continued to record steady economic growth. However, in order to sustain growth, urban issues arising from rapid urbanization require an urgent resolution. JICA's activities are, therefore, designed to create cities which are efficient, environmentally harmonious, and pose little burden on the environment. This is achieved by supporting the formulation of urban master plans, establishment of urban planning systems to control development, and technological transfers and necessary infrastructure development, including Japan's public transportation system, energy supply, water supply, and waste disposal system.

In addition to the issues related to the development of "hard" infrastructures, a variety of issues also exist with respect to "soft" infrastructures (systems). In more industrialized countries, in order to overcome the "trap of middle income countries"* and achieve sophistication of industries, it is deemed essential to add value by enhancing human capital and strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights, among other measures. JICA has, therefore, also bolstered its initiatives for tackling these challenges.

Furthermore, countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines have experienced a wave of natural disasters in the form of flooding and earthquakes, which are impediments to sustained economic growth. JICA provides humanitarian assistance when natural disasters occur, as well as reconstruction and development assistance such as for the development of economic infrastructure, and assistance for mid- to long-term disaster prevention such as for the development of early warning systems. In addition, JICA also is taking measures to address climate change, which it deems as a critical challenge facing this region. They range from forest fire prevention and development of geothermal and other renewable energies to the development

* Many developing countries, after escaping from the "poverty trap," achieve high growth temporarily. However, when the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) reaches middle-income level, economic growth tends to stagnate in these countries, due to distortions accompanying rapid development, including a widening gap between the rich and the poor and increased prevalence of corruption.

of urban high-speed rail in order to alleviate traffic and reduce exhaust gas emissions, as well as adaptive measures to address the region's vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Cross-Border Development of the Mekong Region

The Mekong River region in the Indochinese Peninsula, including Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam, is called the Mekong region. Of these countries, newer ASEAN members—comprising Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam—fall behind in economic development, and to this day are struggling with high poverty rates. In order to achieve ASEAN's integration by 2015, the intra-regional disparities between the original and newer ASEAN members pose a major challenge.

However, this region in recent years, particularly Viet Nam, has become a prominent investment destination for Japanese firms. Its continued high economic growth leads to expectations for further development in the future and even stronger ties with Japan.

In the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the Mekong-Japan Summit held in Tokyo in November 2009, Japan pledged to provide more than ¥500 billion in ODA Loans to five Mekong countries over a period of three years. In the Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63 announced simultaneously, Japan also committed its assistance for the "A Decade toward the Green Mekong" initiative.

Based on the policy of the Japanese government, JICA is implementing a broad range of projects in partnership with other countries such as Thailand that drive the development of the region, in order to remedy the intra-regional disparities of ASEAN and further develop the Mekong region.

Country Overviews and Priority Issues

Indonesia

Despite its poverty rate of 13.3% (2011, World Bank) as of 2010, Indonesia's real GDP growth rate reached roughly 6.0% in 2010 (2010, International Monetary Fund [IMF]), and with a population of 240 million people, the country is emerging as a driving force for the ASEAN regional economy. In recent years, there is a growing need in Indonesia for an improved investment climate, including infrastructure development; responses to global issues, including climate change; as well as safe and secure society-building through remedying disparities and disaster prevention.

Based on the cooperation needs of Indonesia, JICA carries out initiatives in the capital city of Jakarta which confronts serious infrastructure shortages. Notably, JICA provides cooperation for improving the investment environment through concepts such as the Metropolitan Priority Area (MPA) for Investment and Industry in JABODETABEK area. Furthermore, in order to promote the entry of private companies, JICA undertakes efforts to enhance the institutional development of PPP (Public Private Partnership) **[➡ See the Case Study on page 11]**.

Regarding climate change measures, JICA supports improvements to Indonesia's policy framework in this area through the provision of the Climate Change Program Loan. JICA also promotes comprehensive measures in the field of climate change through the implementation of individual projects, including forest preservation and geothermal power generation projects **[➡ See the Case Study on page 14]**.

The *sabo* dam constructed with JICA cooperation preventing debris flow after the eruption of Mt. Merapi (Indonesia)

In addition, JICA has long implemented disaster prevention and reconstruction assistance for Indonesia, which, like Japan, is plagued by damages from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Support in both structural and non-structural measures have been provided continuously, including assistance for the capacity building of engineers and the establishment of an early warning system **[➡ See the Case Study on page 109]**. The *sabo* facilities constructed with JICA cooperation when Mt. Merapi erupted in October 2010 contributed to the significant reduction of damages from pyroclastic flow.

Philippines

The Philippines faced temporary economic stagnation as a result of the effects of the financial crisis of 2008 after having registered 7.1% economic growth in 2007, which was the highest in the past 30 years. Nonetheless, the Philippine economy demonstrated a remarkable recovery in 2010, recording economic growth of 7.6% (in real terms). The poverty incidence has also improved from 33.1% in 1991 to 26.5% in 2009. Nevertheless, compared with other original member countries of ASEAN (Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia), the Philippines' GDP growth rate over the past 50 years is low and the progress of poverty reduction is slow, while income disparities continue to be high. The country also faces the challenge of supporting a growing population with an annual average growth rate close to 2.0%.

The Government of the Philippines aims to become a middle income country alongside the other original member countries of ASEAN. In order to further drive economic growth and create employment, the Government actively promotes infrastructure development through utilization of private financial resources and improves the investment climate. In addition, the country is vulnerable to external factors, including soaring food prices and natural disasters, and the Government provides direct assistance especially for the poor who are concentrated in rural areas to include them into the development process.

Contributing to Regional Development

Through the transportation network development program, JICA extended assistance to enhance the logistics and transportation infrastructure in the non-conflict affected areas in Mindanao and to strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the region, and thereby, contributes to the development of the region.

In the banana industry cluster, a federation of cooperative associations was launched to establish a new banana production center for export.

Promoting Logistics Network through Construction of Container Terminal

The Cagayan de Oro Port served as the entry port of Northern Mindanao, which mainly handled cargos of the nearby PHIVIDEC industrial park (where Japanese companies are also located). Due to the overcrowding of the Port, however, ships were forced to wait off-shore for a longer period of time and logistics and transportation in the area had become inefficient.

In response, the Mindanao Container Terminal was completed in 2004 within the PHIVIDEC industrial park supported by an ODA Loan, in order to resolve the congestion of the Cagayan de Oro Port and promote smooth logistics and transportation.

Since the Terminal's completion, the volume of imported container cargo increased by 3.3 times, while the volume of exported container cargo increased by 28% from 2008 to 2009. To meet the increasing demand, maritime freight forwarders with offices at the terminal increased from 7 companies (as of the commencement of the Terminal's operation in 2004) to 19 companies (as of 2010). This contributed to establishing an active logistics network in the area and to the improvement of the business environment for local companies.

Excluding 2009 when the global economic crisis was severely felt, exports from the area have increased especially for major industries in sectors such as food and mining products. Thus, the Terminal also had a positive impact on the regional economy.

Promoting SMEs Development through Industry Cluster Activities

Meanwhile, in Davao, the largest city in Mindanao, the Davao Regional Development Council has been striving to revitalize regional industries based on the "industry cluster"* approach to achieve regional economic growth. Since October 2007, JICA has implemented a Technical Cooperation project to promote this approach as well as to build capacity of the agencies concerned.

Clusters are created for each of the eight major industries of the region (banana, mango, coconut, seaweed, timber, mining, tourism, and information and communications technology [ICT]) in Davao. SMEs, government agencies, universities and research institutes shared their knowledge and experiences with addressing common issues to develop the industries. JICA has provided technical assistance for developing strategies, making work plans, and implementing pilot projects. Through the implementation of actual work plans, JICA also assisted to strengthen the capacities of cluster team members, government agencies, and staff of local governments to enhance the implementation of the cluster approach.

Project Wins ODA Best Practice Award

The Technical Cooperation project as described above has helped to jump-start the activities of the cluster teams. In the mango industry, in order to improve the yield ratio of mangoes, pesticide management methods were improved as a pilot project for clustering activities. Training programs were also provided to promote the planned production of mangoes, so as to prevent overlaps in production and shipment periods with other regions. In the banana industry, local farmers have joined together to launch a new federation. The federation conducts market research of Japan and other countries and is working on creating a new exporting channel.

Furthermore, joint development activities among clusters have increased. New ideas are actively proposed, and information is proactively exchanged. Various spillover effects have been observed, which were not initially expected.

The project was completed in June 2010. Its outcomes and impact were highly acknowledged, including the promotion of exports of bananas, timber, and other products. The project consequently won the ODA Best Practice Award given by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines in December 2010. Some members of the cluster teams have received inquiries from Japanese companies regarding further business opportunities.

As described above, the development of a central port in Mindanao and the revitalization of local industries are expected to activate intra-regional transportation and to promote economic development.

* The industry cluster approach aims to improve the regional business environment through the development of a network of organizations, including SMEs, venture companies, and research institutions.

Mindanao Container Terminal

JICA's cooperation to the Philippines focuses on the following priority issues: 1) sustainable economic growth aimed at creating employment opportunities; 2) support for the self-reliance of the poor and improvement of their quality of life; and 3) peace and stability in Mindanao. Under the above priority issues, JICA provides assistance for: infrastructure development through Public Private Partnership; policy and institutional improvement aimed at improving the investment climate; disaster risk reduction and management; and community development in the conflict affected areas of Mindanao [➡ See the Case Study on page 35].

Thailand

The Government of Thailand is pursuing the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2006–2011), which aims to enhance human resources and policies to facilitate adaptation to future change, and achieve further globalization. With this aim, Thailand is taking steps to strengthen international competitiveness, boost domestic demand and strengthen grassroots economies. The GNI per capita of Thailand has reached US$3,760 (2009), as the country shifts its focus to development that addresses challenges in working toward becoming an upper-middle-income country.

JICA is extending its cooperation to Thailand in three priority areas: 1) Enhancement of Competitiveness for Sustainable Growth to drive further development; 2) Adaptation to the Development Issues in a Maturing Society with a view to resolving the challenges that come with growth; and 3) Joint Cooperation to Third Countries, taking into account Thailand's shift to becoming a donor nation.

Based on these three priority areas, JICA is taking both hard and soft infrastructure initiatives. These initiatives include development of human resources and institutions for industrial promotion, development of infrastructure such as the Mass Transit System in Bangkok, support for strengthening environmental management systems and climate change-related policies, measures for remedying the disparities between urban and rural areas, cooperation on development issues for the aging society, support for the socially vulnerable including measures against human trafficking and cooperation on promotion of South-South Cooperation [➡ See the Case Study on page 37].

Chulalongkorn University, one of the universities responsible for the region cooperation, ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net). The project aims to develop human resources who will support industry.

Cambodia

The Cambodian economy is recovering since 2010, after losing momentum in 2009 from the highs of over 10% per year due to the effects of the global financial crisis. Nominal GDP in 2010 was US$11.6 billion (IMF estimate)—nearly twice as high as five years ago. However, Cambodia continues to rank low among the ASEAN countries on various development indexes, including per capita GNI and infant mortality rate. In view of ASEAN's integration by 2015, in order for Cambodia to achieve further economic development and overcome poverty, the country must develop its economic and social infrastructure and continue to engage in institutional building and human resources development in a variety of sectors. To meet these needs, JICA is providing support for the development of both hard and soft infrastructure.

Specifically, JICA is assisting with the development of critical economic infrastructure, such as ports, major arterial roads and bridges and electric power facilities, as well as the establishment of special economic zones to stimulate the private sector. JICA is also providing assistance to improve investment-related services, as well as develop irrigation facilities and improve distribution for raising the productivity of the key agricultural sector [➡ See the Case Study on page 117]. To realize inclusive development, JICA is extending assistance in rural areas for the establishment of water supply, the enhancement of healthcare services, and human resources development in the education sector [➡ See the Case Study on page 101]. JICA also continues to help strengthen the nation's economic foundation and enhance governance as the backbone for social development. These initiatives include assistance for improving the legal system; improving administrative capabilities including for local government; and strengthening national taxation- and customs-related capabilities.

Laos

Laos is the only landlocked country in ASEAN. With a population of just 6.3 million people in a country about the size of Japan's Honshu island, the population density is extremely low. Meanwhile, Laos is also a multiethnic country comprised of 48 ethnic groups. Some 80% of the country's workforce is engaged in agriculture. Laos is designated as a least developing country (LDC) by the United Nations (UN) in the context of its low per capita GNI and economic vulnerability. Mountainous terrain comprises 80% of the landmass in Laos, and along with an undeveloped infrastructure, communities tend to be isolated, making it difficult for people to access social services. Based on these circumstances, the Government of Laos is promoting market economy principles. Identifying poverty reduction as a national goal, Laos aims to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and graduate from LDC status by 2020.

JICA's approach to extending assistance to Laos revolves around: support for the steady achievement of the MDGs; support for building a foundation for economic growth that will serve as a driving force for the country's independent and sustainable growth; and support for capacity development as a prerequisite

Maximizing Community Strengths

Thailand is facing a rapidly declining birthrate and aging society. For an expected project period of four years beginning in 2007, JICA and the Government of Thailand are developing a model for providing sustainable care for the elderly. This model, rooted in community practices, will draw on the strengths of the community, including community members, volunteers and senior persons' clubs.

Elderly persons participating in community health exercises (Khon Kaen)

Rapidly Aging Society

In Thailand, the ratio of elderly persons over the age of 65 has already reached nearly 10%. Due to the extremely rapid pace of population aging in the country, the proportion of elderly persons is expected to surpass 14% in 2023 and make Thailand an "aged society" as defined by the United Nations.

The project is being implemented jointly by the Ministry of Public Health, which oversees health care services, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, which oversees social welfare, and JICA, with the cooperation of the local municipalities and community members. Through model activities, the project is intended to establish an integrated health care and welfare services model for elderly persons. In the future, the model is expected to be expanded across the whole country. Specifically, community members are implementing activities in the four project sites by taking into account community needs and available resources, with support from the project.

Expanding the Model Across the Country

In Surat Thani in the south, access to health care and welfare services is poor due to the lack of transportation means, among other reasons. In light of these circumstances, the Mobile One-Stop Services model has been developed and is implemented every month. Under this model, health care and illness prevention staff, welfare staff, and community volunteers jointly visit each village and offer consultation on health checks and welfare.

While project activities differ by each project site, they all share the basic framework, namely, "community members, including volunteers, play a large role," "relevant organizations, including local governments, provide technical assistance," and "community members and local governments work together." In addition, through the dispatch of short-term experts for providing technical courses for central government employees in dementia care and care management, as well as training for community members on basic nursing care skills, human resources are developed at both the levels of the central and local governments.

In August 2010, a national conference was held in Bangkok to share the outcomes of the activities in the four project sites. An active exchange of views took place with the participation of 260 people from 50 provinces across the country.

By the project's termination in November 2011, JICA will summarize the achievement of model activities as the lesson to be applied to other activities for the care of elderly persons and create a manual which explains the details of the activities at each project site. A compilation of recommendations which will offer practical know-how for leading further successes will also be created. Through these efforts, JICA aims to expand the outcomes of the model activities across Thailand.

From Our Expert

Keiji Takebayashi
Chief Advisor

In Bang Si Thong Town, Nonthaburi Province, the senior peoples' club and community members played key roles in the startup of illness prevention and health promotion activities. Furthermore, they helped to establish a rehabilitation center with the cooperation of the town (while it sounds fancy, it is really an ordinary home). Community members who have received training provide rehabilitation services as volunteers.

These activities stem from the firm belief of the community members that services provided by nonprofessionals are better than not having any services at all.

At the end of 2010, the vice chairman of the senior peoples' club in the community, who was a central figure in these activities, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. Because of his daily involvement in health activities, perhaps, the vice chairman detected the abnormality himself, took a taxi to the hospital, and on the way became unconscious. Although he has paralysis of the right side of the body, he was discharged from the hospital and has started rehabilitation with volunteers—a service he himself helped to organize. And now, he is able to walk with the use of a cane.

I believe things would have been a lot more worse had he not quickly gone to the hospital or had he not quickly started rehabilitation (and I believe the majority of the people in Thailand fall under this worse-case scenario). It gave me hope that even with scarce medical resources, something can be done to a certain extent with the strengths of the community and the people.

I believe this is one of the outcomes of the project.

Mr. Takebayashi, JICA expert, visiting the house of an elderly person with a volunteer

for Laos to achieve self-reliant efforts. JICA is providing a variety of cooperation for the following priority areas: improved access to basic education, expansion of healthcare services, rural development, social and economic infrastructure development, strengthening of the private sector and improvement of administrative capabilities [➡ See the Case Study on page 10].

With Laos falling behind other ASEAN countries in development, JICA commenced the Laos Pilot Program (LPP) as a new initiative for remedying intra-regional disparities toward ASEAN's integration by 2015. In partnership with the ASEAN Secretariat, the project aims to extract the charms of Laos, a country rich in nature, and promote its sustainable development based on the concept of "Clean, Green and Beautiful Laos" [➡ See the Case Study below]. Also, the many unexploded ordnances that remain in Laos not only hinder its development but also take the lives of many people. JICA has started taking countermeasures, drawing on its experience in mine cleaning in Cambodia.

Myanmar

Myanmar held its first general election in approximately 20 years in November 2010, and a new administration was launched under former Prime Minister Thein Sein as President in March 2011. Japan, while closely following the progress of democratization and improvement of human rights situations in Myanmar, will consider and implement on a case-by-case basis projects centering on basic human needs which would directly benefit the people.

Specific assistance includes cooperation for: the prevention of the three major infectious diseases of malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; the provision of water supply to villages in the central dry zone that face a critical water shortage; drug control measures in northern Shan State; the preservation of agricultural lands and mangroves in the Ayeyarwady delta which were heavily damaged by Cyclone Nargis; and the provision of cyclone warnings.

The Project for Strengthening Capacity of Training Teams for Basic Health Staff (Myanmar)

Viet Nam

Viet Nam has achieved steady economic growth of about 7% in recent years, and per capita GDP registered over US$1,000 in 2009. Poverty reduction has progressed with the share of people living on less than US$1.25 a day (poverty rate) declining from 50% in 1998 to 12.3% in 2009. Meanwhile, the development of a high quality workforce to support the economic growth, as well as basic infrastructure, such as electricity and transport, have not sufficiently caught up and serve as bottlenecks to growth.

Case Study **Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration (LPP)**

A Cooperation Scheme for Remedying Intra-regional Disparities Toward ASEAN's Regional Integration

Remedying intra-regional disparities is one of the key challenges for ASEAN's regional integration by 2015. JICA and the ASEAN Secretariat have therefore begun providing cooperation to support the efforts made by Laos, a country that falls behind other ASEAN countries in development, toward integration with ASEAN. Through this assistance, JICA and the ASEAN Secretariat jointly aim to develop a scheme for supporting newer ASEAN members in order to remedy the intra-regional disparities within ASEAN.

Capitalizing on the Strengths of Nature-rich Laos

The cooperation started in October 2010 based on the "Clean, Green and Beautiful Laos" concept in the following three areas: Tourism promotion; Promotion of safe agricultural products; and Environmental management. The partnership between JICA and the ASEAN Secretariat is a feature of this program, which, through specific assistance, will aim to develop a tripartite cooperation mechanism (JICA, ASEAN, and counterpart government) for newer ASEAN member states and standardize the procedures for project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This "pilot" program will be expanded to other ASEAN countries in the future.

The program office was established in the capital city of Vientiane, and the first steering committee meeting was held in March 2011. With 2012 the Year for Tourism in Laos, the tourism component has been jumpstarted with the JICA project team and the Lao National Tourism Administration holding a meeting in February and three provinces being selected as pilot provinces.

JICA and ASEAN concluded an MOU between Secretary General of ASEAN Surin Pitsuwan (right) and President of JICA Sadako Ogata in June 2008.

Furthermore, income disparities between urban and rural areas and environmental degradation also pose challenges. Governance should also be strengthened to tackle these development challenges.

JICA is engaging in a wide range of cooperation focusing on the following priority areas: 1) promotion of economic growth and strengthening of international competitiveness; 2) improvement in living and social conditions and corrections of disparities; 3) environmental conservation; and 4) strengthening of governance. The cooperation covers various issues, such as: improving business environment and development of supporting industries; infrastructure development of highways, railways, water and sewerage systems; improving healthcare services; disaster prevention; and climate change measures [➡ See the Case Studies on pages 10, 83, 87, 129, 113].

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste will soon celebrate its 10th anniversary of its independence, gained in 2002. In the last several years, the country has achieved a rapidly stabilizing security situation and double-digit economic growth since 2008. In July 2011, Timor-Leste announced the Strategic Development Plan that sets out a vision toward 2030, and the country has begun taking steps to graduate from the "reconstruction" stage and to embark on full-fledged economic development.

JICA has been providing assistance to Timor-Leste in the following priority areas so far: human resources development and institution building; improvement and maintenance of infrastructure; agricultural and rural development; and consolidation of peace. However, with the stabilization of the security situation, JICA is shifting its assistance from "consolidation of peace" to give greater focus to the development of economic infrastructure which contributes to economic opportunities promotion. The sustainability of the country requires the development of industries that can replace the revenues from oil industry. JICA's assistance aims to create a more favorable environment to this end. In addition to the above, JICA will continue to make efforts in the following: rural development that contributes to poverty reduction (one of the key development challenges of Timor-Leste); assistance to improve agricultural technology; and development of human resources whose lack of skills also serves as a severe bottleneck to development [➡ See the Case Study on page 97].

Roads are frequently blocked due to road surface damages from heavy rainfall during the rainy season (photo is of the Government's restoration work). JICA supports capacity building in road maintenance work (Timor-Leste).

Malaysia

Malaysia is on a steady growth path as one of the most developed ASEAN nations. It was among the first to escape from the calamity of the world financial crisis and is back on a stable growth track. The Malaysian government announced the New Economic Model (NEM), a long-term economic roadmap, in March 2010. The NEM plan outlines policies that aim to increase annual per capita income to US$15,000 by 2020 by shifting to knowledge-intensive industries, among other strategies. In June 2010, the Tenth Malaysia Plan was announced, which establishes guidelines on the development budget allocations for the next five years.

In response to these actions taken by Malaysia, JICA has been providing assistance in order to forge cooperative relations as a more equitable partner of Malaysia, with a focus on the following four priority areas: 1) enhancement of mutual benefits between Japan and Malaysia; 2) overcoming challenges associated with rapid growth; 3) overcoming regional issues; and 4) strengthening aid implementation capacities and promoting Japan-Malaysia aid coordination.

Some examples currently being implemented through ODA Loans include the Pahang-Selangor Raw Water Transfer Project for supplying water to the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur and the Higher Education Loan Fund Project, or HELP3 initiative, which gives local students a chance to study science and engineering in Japan. Other examples being implemented through Technical Cooperation are the Bornean Biodiversity & Ecosystems Conservation Programme Phase II (BBEC II) initiative in Sabah and the Improvement of Ability in Maritime Safety and Security project aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA).

Based on the above new development policy trends, etc., JICA is now conducting a country analytical work to study how JICA's ODA to Malaysia should be implemented in the next few years.

Singapore

Singapore has achieved remarkable economic development. The country, which "graduated" from JICA's ODA assistance in fiscal 1998, and Japan have been cooperating with each other not as a donor and an aid recipient but as a partner, and carrying out approximately 20 training courses a year mainly for other ASEAN nations. Since the launch of the Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme (JSPP) in fiscal 1994 and up to fiscal 2009, more than 250 training courses were implemented with the participation of over 4,600 training participants from 87 countries.

Since fiscal 2009, as a new initiative, JICA has been dispatching a research fellow to the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of the National University of Singapore to build networks with relevant organizations which can enhance JICA programs, through such activities as joint research and seminars.

East Asia —— Promoting Strategic Partnerships

The East Asia region consists of China, Japan's largest trading partner with the world's second highest total nominal GDP in 2010 (per-capita GDP approximately one tenth of Japan's at US$4,382) and Mongolia, with rapid economic growth based on its abundant mineral resources. The region is becoming increasingly important not only for Japan but also for the global economy. Through top-level joint declarations with each country, the Japanese government has recognized the relationship between each country as "promoting strategic reciprocal relations" (China) and "building a strategic partnership" (Mongolia).

Under these circumstances, JICA is cooperating in dealing with the challenges faced by these two countries, and is assisting in building mutual understanding to support bilateral relations with Japan.

Key Aid Strategies — Promoting Stable and Sustainable Growth and Mutual Understanding

JICA's support for China focuses on the three priority areas listed below, with emphasis on human resource development and policy support.

1) Cooperation to tackle environmental and other global issues including measures against environmental problems and infectious diseases
2) Assistance for the open and reform policy, covering promotion of sound social development and the transition to a market economy
3) Promotion of mutual understanding

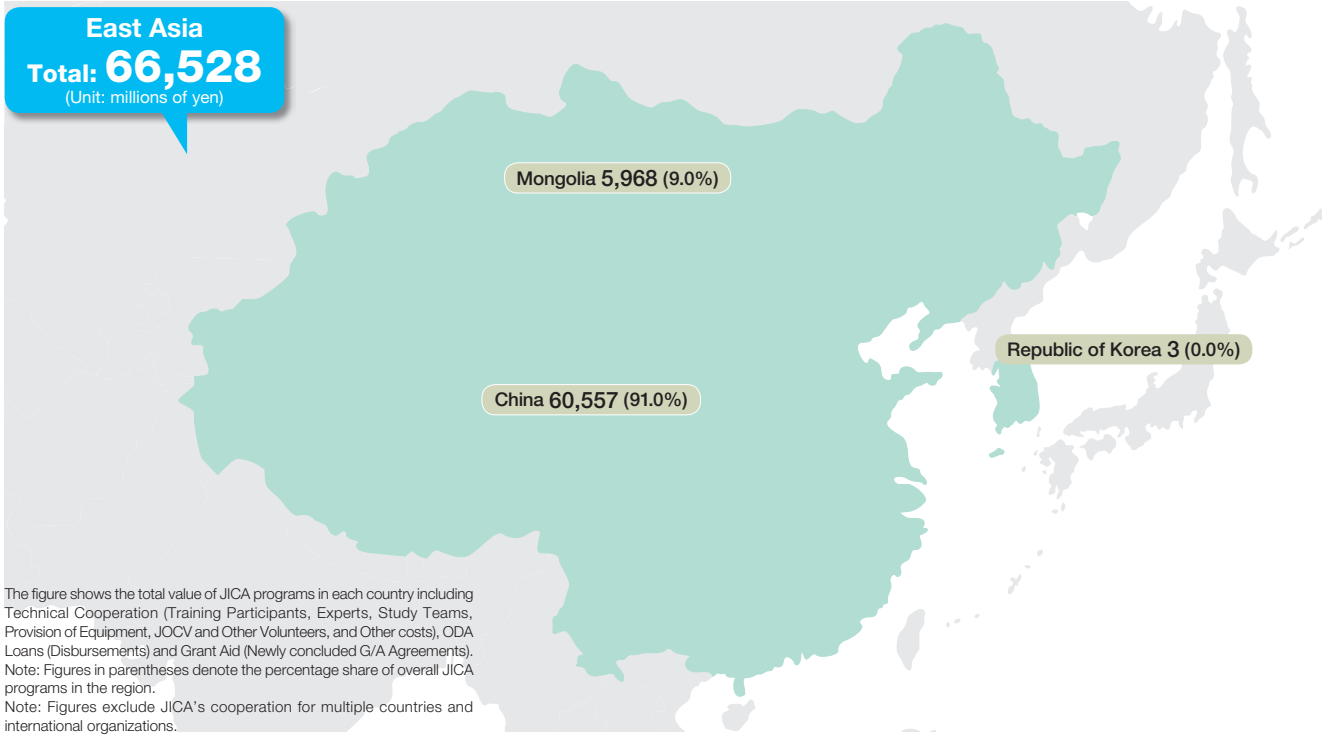
As a part of this support, JICA has activities which also are useful for Japanese private enterprises with high-end technology. One of the activities is holding seminars with the participation of Japanese private enterprises on the appropriate management and recycling of polluted sludge. Furthermore, since the Great Sichuan Earthquake in May 2008, JICA has provided technical support to enhance disaster prevention and reconstruction efforts.

For Mongolia on the other hand, since its democratization and transition to a market economy in 1990, JICA has extended support in the four priority areas listed below.

1) Institution-building and human resource development to promote a market economy
2) Rural development
3) Environmental conservation
4) Infrastructure development to promote economic activity

In recent years in particular, JICA has been supporting Mongolia's efforts to diversify its national industries beyond those that are dependent on natural resources. JICA is also extending

JICA Programs in East Asia (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
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support to solve urban issues in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, and is assisting with expansion of basic social services. In November 2010, in the presence of the leaders of both countries, an ODA Loan agreement was signed, aiming for sustained development through support for small and medium-scale enterprises.

Country Overviews and Priority Issues

China

Considering the experience and human network gained through more than 30 years of support for China, and taking into account the reciprocity, JICA is providing cooperation in the three aforementioned key areas. JICA is also contributing to strengthened relations between both countries in the disaster prevention sector and foreign economic cooperation.

1. Addressing Environmental Issues and Infectious Disease

Infectious diseases and environmental issues in China, including the country's emissions of greenhouse gases, are problems with effects that extend across national borders. Strengthening the measures taken against these problems is considered an urgent matter.

In order to help China deal with environmental issues, JICA is working hard to provide technological support, policy support and human resource development to address climate change and promote a recycling-oriented economy. Through the Promotion of Circular Economy Project, implemented by the Sino-Japan Friendship Centre for Environmental Protection, JICA is extending support for a range of efforts including facilitating environmentally friendly business activities, raising the environmental awareness of Chinese citizens, and promoting the development of eco towns. The Municipal Waste Recycling Promotion Project in China, which began in 2010, is supporting policies for recycling waste and improving legislation [➡ See the Case Study on page 42]. Furthermore, JICA is assisting in efforts aimed at environmental protection through ODA Loan projects currently underway in areas including the development of water and sewage infrastructure, measures to address water and air pollution, and measures to promote afforestation and prevent desertification in China.

In support of infectious disease countermeasures, JICA is helping to improve surveillance and inoculation services for conditions such as polio and measles, and the strengthening of measures against hospital-acquired infection. JICA is also encouraging capacity development in the health administration sector and sharing and exchange of information between Japan and China in order to push forward sustained measures against these diseases.

2. Promoting the Transition to a Market Economy and Achieving Sound Social Development

As China's production capacity and domestic markets expand, the need for it to establish a market economy system harmonized with international rules is becoming increasingly important not only for sustainable economic growth within the country, but also to increase prospects for the economic activities of Japanese companies, and consequently, the creation of new opportunities for economic growth for Japan. For these reasons, JICA is supporting the development of legal systems related to economic activity such as civil legislation, and the development of human resources to ensure the appropriate use of systems including capital markets and international taxation.

However, rapidly growing social disparities and the ambiguous use of administrative power presents risks to the economy and society. Accordingly, JICA is supporting efforts such as the establishment of systems for China as a country governed by the rule of law, the expansion of social security, and the elimination of regional disparities.

3. Enhancing Mutual Understanding

Enhancing the level of mutual understanding between the citizens of Japan and China is essential to achieving good long-term relations between the two nations.

JICA sends volunteers to China, promotes exchanges between local governments and conducts youth training and training for new and middle level managers through visits to Japan, while also supporting the activities of NGOs.

In addition, JICA is implementing diverse initiatives that are designed to develop human resources who possess a good understanding of Japan, while helping to increase opportunities for direct exchange between the citizens of both nations, and to enhance the level of understanding of each other's culture and society. JICA's Higher Education Project aims to contribute to good relations through an ODA Loan which seeks to improve the level of higher education with a focus on inland China.

4. Supporting Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction

Since the Great Sichuan Earthquake wreaked devastation in May 2008, JICA has engaged in a wide range of efforts to apply Japanese experience and techniques and also to backup disaster prevention and reconstruction initiatives in less-tangible terms, such as support for the capacity development of human resources in the fields of earthquake relief, seismic construction, mental healthcare for earthquake victims, and assistance for the restoration of damaged forests through tree planting.

After the Great East

The Japan-China Cooperation Plan of Earthquake First-aid Capacity Training. Scene of rescue training.

Japan Earthquake struck on March 11, 2011, a Chinese emergency relief team formed by the China Earthquake Administration, which assists in JICA projects relating to earthquake relief in China, was dispatched to Japan. This can be considered a good example of how the continued strengthening of relations through cooperation activities has engendered the spirit of mutual assistance.

5. Strengthening Exchanges Related to External Economic Cooperation

China has been implementing its own external economic assistance for many years, and it has increased the scale of this assistance in recent times. JICA is engaged in exchanging opinions in a wide range of areas with, for example, the Export-Import Bank of China, which is responsible for the provision of favorable loans for foreign countries, and the Ministry of Commerce—the ministry in charge of external assistance in China—with a view to deepening mutual understanding about concepts and methods of cooperation and building cooperative relations. In 2010, as well as implementing training in Japan for the Ministry of Commerce's mid-level managers, a joint workshop was held by the Export-Import Bank of China and external economic assistance organizations of the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

Mongolia

Japan has a close relationship with Mongolia, a country to which it has been the largest donor nation since the commencement of the ODA relationship in 1990. Based on this favorable environment for cooperation, JICA is currently working to improve the aforementioned challenges.

1. Promotion of the Transition to a Market Economy and Developing the Private Sector

Mongolia has enjoyed considerable economic growth in recent years, but its economic structure relies excessively on the development and export of mineral resources, which accounts for approximately 80% of total exports. Due to this situation, JICA is providing assistance primarily to strengthen governance, which will serve as the base for appropriate management of revenue from mineral resources and macroeconomic stability, private sector development, and the improvement of the investment environment. In fiscal 2010, a new Technical Cooperation project has begun with the purpose of introducing and establishing a mediation system in the judicial system of Mongolia.

Local training under the Enhancing the Extension System for Comprehensive Crop-Livestock Management in Mongolia project.

Furthermore, JICA is working in multiple areas to aid the development of the private sector through efforts including cooperation to establish an action plan to develop the investment environment and increase the capabilities of the relevant organizations, and the launch of a two-step loan in order to provide long-term capital to small and medium-scale enterprises [➡ See the Case Study on page 43].

2. Supporting Regional Development and Enhancing Basic Social Services

In Mongolia, the benefits of rapid economic growth are simply

Case Study **China Municipal Waste Recycling Promotion Project**

Aiming at Policies on Recycling Solid Waste and at Legislative Development

In October 2010, a Technical Cooperation project was started to support the promotion of national policies and the development of legislative systems for the recycling of municipal waste in China. Solid waste is disposed of through burial and incineration in China, but inappropriate reuse of waste is also practiced, and the risks to the health of town- and city-dwellers as well as to the environment are mounting.

The reprocessing rate for packaging waste is low, while polluted water generated by recycling processes is frequently left untreated.

Expectations for Japan's Intellectual Contribution

Although the volume of solid waste is increasing rapidly in China due to the processes of radical industrialization and urbanization, systems for recycling and appropriate disposal are not fully established.

In the interests of sustainable development, China needs to rise to the challenge of establishing an appropriate waste treatment and material-cycle system, such as promoting resource-recycling technologies, and recycling.

In order to deal with this challenge, the project will target the areas of food waste from restaurants and other establishments, packaging waste such as PET bottles and cans, and used tires, with leading specialists from Japan and China collaborating on policy research for the cyclical use of each form of waste. In addition, surveys and pilot projects will be conducted in four provincial towns and cities, to promote the cyclical use and appropriate management of municipal waste as mentioned above. Both countries intend to feed their results back to one another, with the aim of promoting the development of policy and legislative systems for cyclical use.

The Chinese government enacted the Circular Economy Promotion Law in 2009 and clarified its position in emphasizing the development of a circular economy. The relevant parties in China have great expectations of an intellectual contribution from Japan.

not reaching the poorer classes, resulting in increasing disparities.

In order to reduce poverty, JICA is pushing forward with cooperation, focused both on the development of the agriculture and livestock sector, which are the key industries in rural areas, and the establishment of social service systems, including those for education, health and water supply. In terms of encouraging the agriculture and livestock-farming industries, JICA is implementing a Technical Cooperation project to facilitate the development of a system for extending the concept of a comprehensive crop-livestock industry in an attempt to stabilize and streamline farming management through collaboration between these two sectors. Furthermore, JICA is extending cooperation to drive the improvement of elementary education and water supply facilities through Grant Aid, and to increase the capabilities of individuals and organizations working in basic social services through the dispatch of volunteers and the provision of grass roots Technical Cooperation.

3. Strengthening Urban Functions of Ulaanbaatar

Approximately 40% of the total population of Mongolia is concentrated in the national capital Ulaanbaatar, and this population is continuing to grow rapidly at a rate exceeding 3% per year. There are a number of serious issues, concentrated mainly in the Ger District where the majority of people moving from rural areas live, such as a lack of basic infrastructural development and environmental pollution due to rapid urbanization.

Accordingly, since 2007, JICA has supported the establishment of an urban planning program for Ulaanbaatar. Based on this plan, JICA has provided assistance in institution-building and human resource development to accelerate urban development and improve the living environment. Furthermore, JICA has also assisted the city in enhancing its comprehensive urban functions through the construction of an international airport and roads.

Case Study

Mongolia　Two-Step Loans Project for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprise Development and Environmental Protection (I) (II)

Aiming at Sustained Development through Support for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises

This project will provide long-term capital for the small and medium-scale enterprises, which account for more than 90% of Mongolia's private enterprises and support its economic development, through the country's commercial banks.

Scene of the manufacture of frozen buuz (Mongolian style steamed dumplings) by Khaan Khuns Co., Ltd. The company used this project for capital investment and dramatically increased its sales.

In March 2006, JICA provided an ODA Loan of ¥2.981 billion for the first stage project, with another ¥5.0 billion provided in November 2010 for the second stage. More than 145 projects are currently making use of the first stage funding. Employment for over 1,300 people has already been created, and a contribution to an approximately 18,000 ton reduction in coal usage has been confirmed.

Responding to the Huge Need for Capital

In Mongolia, loans from commercial banks are mainly short term, and the small and medium-scale enterprises that suffer from low creditworthiness lack the long-term capital they require for capital investment. Furthermore, there is no established system for procuring funding for environmental countermeasures. This project aims to promote measures for environmental protection, focusing on capital investment for atmospheric pollution countermeasures in urban areas, where the problem is becoming serious.

The Mongolian economy relies heavily on mining, with approximately 30% of GDP accounted for by the mining sector, and there are calls for industrial diversification through the development of the small and medium-scale enterprises, which account for the majority of businesses. Through this project, JICA is responding to the needs of small and medium-scale enterprises, while supporting the implementation of environmental countermeasures and backing the sustained and balanced growth of the country.

In addition to this project, JICA is engaged in Technical Cooperation projects to develop business-minded human resources through the Mongolian Japan Center for Human Development, to strengthen the capacity for assessing, observing and regulating the sources of Ulaanbaatar's atmospheric pollution, and to increase the abilities of central banks. By collaborating with these activities, the project will support the promotion of Mongolian industry in a multi-faceted manner.

From the Grassroots

B. Enhbold
President, Khaan Khuns Co., Ltd.

As a company manufacturing frozen buuz (Mongolian steamed dumplings), we started business in 2002 with ten employees. Thanks to financing from the ODA Loan in 2008, we automated part of the production process and were able to expand the scale of our operations. Now we have 200 employees and are enjoying drastically increased sales. Our stores have grown to 50 in number, and we now occupy a 45% market share.

From Our Staff in Charge

A. Saihantoya
Staff Member of JICA Mongolia office

Many small and medium-scale enterprises are grateful for this project. After the Great East Japan Earthquake struck, messages of support and charitable donations were received from a large number of related parties, such as intermediary financial institutions (six commercial banks) and approximately 80 small and medium-scale enterprises that had received funding.

In addition to financing, this project is supporting improvements in the abilities of intermediary financial institutions and companies. Furthermore, the repayments from small and medium-scale enterprises are continually financing similar new enterprises through a revolving fund. Accordingly, Mongolia's independent and sustained development can be expected.

Central Asia and the Caucasus

After the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus gained independence following the collapse of the former Soviet Union in 1991, the international community provided support for their pursuit of market economic systems. Nevertheless, disparities have continued to grow in terms of the region's economic development due to each nation's respective natural resources and other factors. Furthermore, the proximity of Central Asia and the Caucasus to unstable nations including Afghanistan and Pakistan has made development and stability in the region vital to ensuring peace and economic development within the international community. JICA's cooperation in the region is focusing on efforts that contribute to the improvement of the electric power and transportation infrastructures and the development of the private sector.

Key Aid Strategies — Enhancing Intra-Regional Cooperation for Ensuring Stable Development

The region of Central Asia and the Caucasus, located in roughly the center of the Eurasian continent, comprises five Central Asia countries—Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan—lying east of the Caspian Sea, and their three neighbors to the west of the Caspian sea, namely Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Support for Improving the Electric Power and Transportation Infrastructures

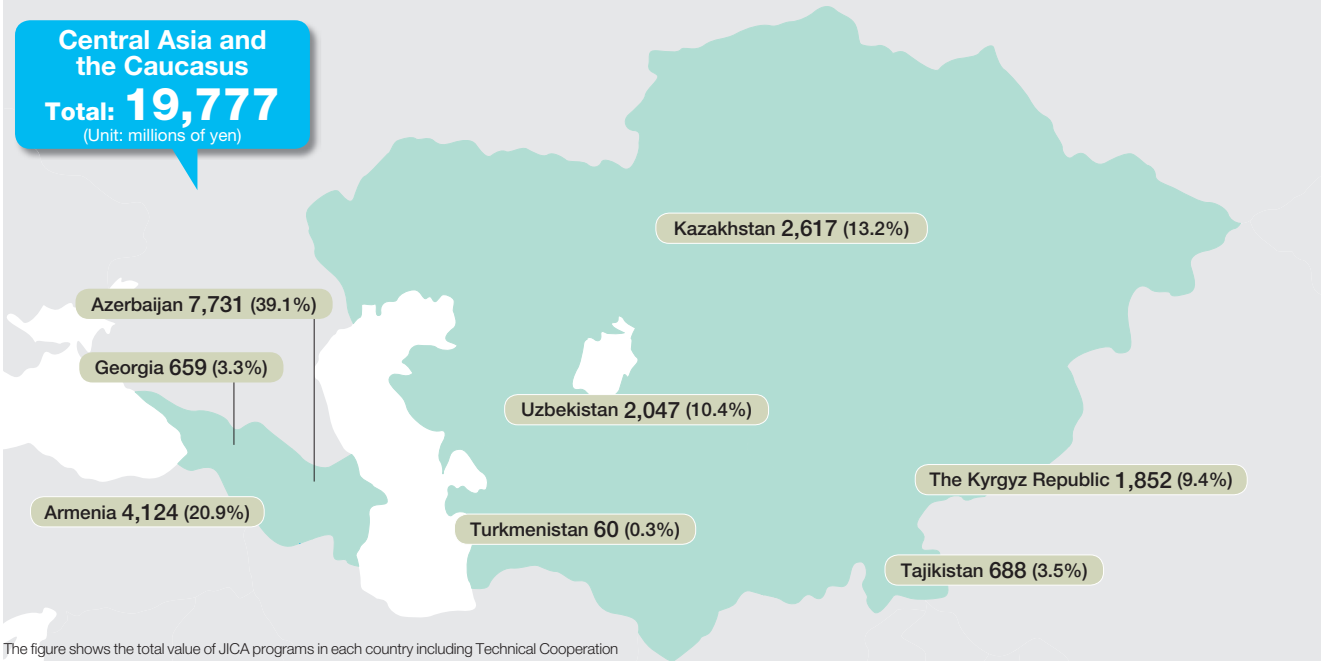
The region faces many challenges that need to be addressed through intra-regional cooperation. These challenges include conflict, terrorism, the drug trade, transportation, effective use of water and energy resources, accelerated trade and investment, and environmental protection.

Based on the Japanese government's "Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue" policy, which was launched in 2004 as a framework for promoting communication between Japan and the Central Asia countries, JICA has been providing assistance for the development of the electric power and transportation infrastructures in line with the framework for regional cooperation that includes the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program.

Support for Developing the Private Sector

Since gaining independence, the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus have been pursuing a range of economic reforms, aiming for sustained economic development based on a market economy. In order to encourage economic reforms in each of these countries, JICA is providing support for the development of the private sector in areas such as private-sector human resource development, based on assistance for legislative development and

JICA Programs in Central Asia and the Caucasus (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV, Other Volunteers, others), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

the Japan Center for Human Development.

Country Overviews and Priority Issues

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is endowed with abundant energy and mining resources, including the world's second largest uranium reserves, which has made it the target of much attention in recent years.

The Government of Kazakhstan is aware that the diversification of industry is necessary in order to sustain economic growth in the future, and JICA is assisting in this endeavor, with its main emphases on training human resources through the Japan Center for Human Development, and on the economic infrastructure that serves as a foundation for industry. Moreover, Kazakhstan intends to pursue a joint project for energy conservation and renewable energy use based on mechanisms ratified under the Kyoto Protocol, a project that JICA is planning to support as a climate change measure.

The Kyrgyz Republic

The Kyrgyz Republic has fewer natural resources and leading industries than other countries in the region, and has been exposed to intense international competition due to rapid liberalization. The country still suffers from a high poverty rate due to unstable development. Furthermore, the political changes of April 2010, followed by the disturbances that occurred in two southern provinces in June of that year have led to severe economic strife within the country.

JICA has set a goal of aiding in promoting the reduction of poverty through economic growth based on the transition to a market economy. JICA is promoting intra-regional cooperation in priority support areas based on: 1) developing a foundation for economic growth including transport infrastructure; 2) support for social sectors; and 3) the Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan is situated at the southern gateway to Central Asia. The country overcame a civil war with the signing of a peace accord in 1997, and has since pursued macroeconomic stability and structural reforms.

In April 2009, the Japanese government formulated the Country Assistance Program for Tajikistan, which identifies four priority areas for assistance: rural development and industry promotion; transportation (road development, maintenance and management); border control; and development of basic social services. JICA is providing Technical Cooperation for a project to improve agricultural extension service through reinforcing agrarian organizations and Grant Aid to develop roads and improve water supply in areas bordering Afghanistan.

Elementary fourth grade pupils visiting the Japan Center for Human Development in Uzbekistan.

Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan possesses one of the world's largest repositories of natural gas. This natural gas, which exists in rich reserves, drives the nation's industry. Other key industries include oil and the production of raw cotton. In 1995, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly acknowledged Turkmenistan's position as a permanently neutral country, and since the change in leadership in February 2007, the government has been taking steps to strengthen relations with Europe and neighboring countries. The direction of Turkmenistan today has a strong impact on the gas pipeline strategy in the Eurasian continent, as exemplified by the country's opening of a gas pipeline to China in December 2009.

Japanese cooperation for Turkmenistan is focused on ODA Loans for the railroad sector and training efforts to allow government workers to learn about Japanese experiences.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has maintained high economic growth for a number of years, dependent on the export of underground resources including natural gas and gold. However, to continue this high level of economic growth in the future, a number of improvements will need to be made in areas including improvements to the business and investment environment, modernization of agriculture, and upgrading of the economic infrastructure. In September 2006, Japan formulated the Country Assistance Program for Uzbekistan, which identifies four priority areas for assistance: support for human resource development and institution-building to facilitate a market economy and develop the economy and industry; support for restructuring the social sector; economic infrastructure renovation and improvement; and promotion of intra-regional cooperation.

JICA opened the Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development in 2000 to encourage the development of Uzbekistan's market economy and increase mutual understanding between the two nations. As well as efforts to provide business

training, Japanese language education and promote mutual understanding, JICA is providing a wide range of assistance in areas including legislative development, electric power plant construction and railroad development [➡ See the Case Studies on pages 47, 149].

Armenia

Armenia has proactively pursued democratization and a market economy since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Japan is extending assistance to Armenia with a focus on infrastructure development to support nation building, overcome aging economic infrastructure and prevent environmental degradation.

JICA is providing ODA Loans for the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Project and Yerevan Combined Cycle Co-Generation Power Plant Project as a priority area as part of its support for the energy sector [➡ See the Case Study below].

Azerbaijan

With steady petroleum development in the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan has enjoyed rapid economic growth. However, improvement of the country's dilapidated infrastructure and development of non-petroleum sectors have become urgent challenges for ensuring sustainable economic development in the future.

The Japanese government has focused on three priority areas in providing development support for the country: economic infrastructure, the social sector, and human resource development. JICA is providing support for the Shimal Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant Project (Second Unit) and Provincial Cities Water Supply and Sewerage Project through ODA Loans, and is assisting with administrative management and in the development of agricultural areas.

Georgia

Georgia depends on the livestock industry and agriculture as its key economic drivers due to its lack of natural resources. In its efforts to reduce poverty through economic development, the country faces substantial challenges in the form of cultivating domestic production and small and medium enterprises, and in improving its education, health and public services, the quality of which are progressively falling due to a dilapidated infrastructure.

Following the armed conflict with Russia in mid-2008, Georgia is facing the challenge of rehabilitation of its infrastructure, which is urgently needed for future economic growth. In October 2008 at the Georgia Donor's Conference, Japan announced it would provide up to US$200 million, under which JICA signed a ODA Loan agreement for the East-West Highway Improvement Project to improve the East-West Highway that is an important part of the international transportation network between Europe and Asia. This project will contribute to the economic development and postwar rehabilitation of Georgia.

Case Study **Armenia Yerevan Combined Cycle Cogeneration Power Plant Project**

Contributing to the Stable Supply of Electricity While Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Armenian capital of Yerevan suffers from an overconcentration of population, economic activity and industry and was in danger of facing energy shortages in the future. This problem was solved by the construction of Yerevan Combined Cycle Cogeneration Power Plant, which was funded by ODA Loan. Operation of the plant began in April 2010, and the stable supply of electricity now supports the economic development of the country. At the same time, this energy-saving power plant contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

An Energy-Saving Power Plant Preventing Power Shortages in the Capital

Because most of the thermal power generation plants in Armenia were built in the 1960s and 1970s, they had become dilapidated and their supply capacity was declining. The demand for electric power, however, was increasing due to economic development. Compared with a maximum daily demand of 1,177MW in 2004, the supply capacity was only 1,266MW. At the time, it was expected that peak daily demand would reach as high as 1,430MW by 2010, meaning that the issue of increasing the power supply capacity had to be solved as a matter of urgency.

The newly built power plant uses a natural gas fuelled cogeneration system featuring high power-generation efficiency. Since the exhaust heat and cooling water generated during power generation are used for cooling, heating and supplying hot water to the surrounding region, the plant is contributing to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions.

For Armenia, this was the initial step in converting from low-efficiency Soviet-era power plants to modern high-efficiency ones. Since this is a newly introduced system, JICA has assisted with the technological transfer through training and in strengthening the systems of operation, maintenance and management.

The completed Yerevan Combined Cycle Cogeneration Power Plant

Case Study

Uzbekistan Project for the Installation of X-Ray Scanning Equipment at Check Points on Uzbekistan's Borders with the Neighboring Countries

Contributing to Speeding Up Customs Clearance and Preventing the Flow of Illegal Goods

Uzbekistan is situated in the central part of Central Asia, serving as an important location on the trade routes used by surrounding countries. However, the possibility has been raised of drugs, weapons and other illegal goods from neighboring Afghanistan flowing through the country. Strengthening the function of Uzbek border checkpoints is therefore vital for improving the efficiency of physical distribution in the Central Asia region, as well as for social stability.

Uzbekistan plans to introduce large-scale X-ray scanning equipment at 16 major border customs check points, and JICA is providing support through Grant Aid to assist in upgrading the equipment at three such points where the level of urgency is particularly high.

Vehicle-mounted large-scale scanner provided for use with cargo (Oybek Customs Check Point).

A Substantial Decrease in Customs Clearing Times

Support from JICA is being utilized at the Ayritom Customs Complex adjacent to Afghanistan, the Galaba Railway Check Point, and the Oybek Customs Check Point adjacent to Tajikistan. Each of these checkpoints has a significant record for the discovery of illegal goods such as drugs and weapons.

The first stage of the project, in March 2011, was the delivery of a single vehicle-mounted large-scale cargo X-ray scanner to the Ayritom Customs Complex and Oybek Customs Check Point, respectively.

These were the first X-ray scanners used by the checkpoint workers who had previously carried out inspections by opening all cargo by hand. After their delivery, JICA also provided technical training at the Customs Training Center in the capital Tashkent, the Oybek Customs Check Point, and the Ayritom Customs Complex. The customs staff worked very hard in training to learn how to operate the equipment and analyze the X-ray images.

For each vehicle loaded with cargo, the customs clearance procedure had previously taken three to five hours, with transport trucks frequently forming a long line. Through mastery of the newly introduced X-ray equipment, this time can be reduced to around 20 to 30 minutes.

By strengthening the capacity to discover and control the import and export of illegal items such as heavy weapons and drugs, Uzbekistan will contribute not only to its own social stability, but also to that of the entire Central Asia region.

Technical training was provided for operation of the equipment and image analysis (Ayritom Customs Complex).

Support for Railroad Customs Check Points

The next stage will be the installation of a large-scale X-ray cargo scanner at the Galaba Railway Check Point. Like the first stage, this will be carried out in combination with technical assistance in developing the checkpoint system, operating the equipment provided, and improving the image analyzing technology.

The new scanner is expected to reduce the customs clearance process, which currently requires approximately an hour and a half per vehicle, to around 15 minutes. Thanks to the synergistic effect together with the railroad between Tashguzar and Kumkurgan, developed with an ODA Loan, this advance is expected to contribute to an increase in capacity for the transportation of goods to Afghanistan.

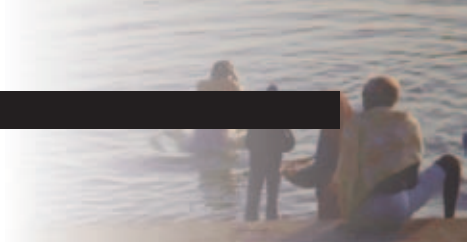
From Our Partner

Zohid Dusanov
Chairman, State Customs Committee

Large-scale X-ray scanning equipment for inspecting cargo is very expensive, but it is extremely useful for the State Customs Committee, which is trying to strengthen the system of inspection at checkpoints. In order to make this project a success, we have made preparations in collaboration with the relevant agencies and ministries in the country.

The two vehicle-mounted X-ray scanners provided recently were received with gratitude by the workers at both customs check points, who were eagerly awaiting their arrival. As the head of customs in the country, I guarantee that this equipment will be used effectively. By using these machines over the long term, I anticipate that the inspection work of border checkpoints will be carried out more effectively and efficiently.

South Asia — Flexible Assistance to Address Diverse Challenges



In the South Asia region, each country faces a different situation. While India has grown to become the third largest economy in Asia, most countries of the region face a pressing need to build a foundation for economic growth and overcome conflict to achieve stable peace and reconstruction. Poverty remains high in the region, and climate change and disaster prevention also present critical challenges.

JICA is utilizing various schemes to provide sustained and flexible assistance tailored to each nation. Working towards achieving sustainable economic growth for the region, JICA provides assistance for social and industrial infrastructure development in such areas as electricity, transport, and clean water and sewage. JICA also assists the development of supporting industries and the promotion of human interaction.

Key Aid Strategies Assistance for Sustainable Growth, Environmental and Climate Change Measures, Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Assistance, Invigoration of Private Sector Economy

South Asia is comprised of the nations of India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan. One-third of the roughly 1.5 billion people who live in the region are considered to be impoverished. Eliminating poverty is a challenge facing each nation.

Many countries also need to develop their social services, including the need to expand access to primary education and medical services. There is also a pressing need to develop key agricultural industries and provide social services and living infrastructure. Furthermore, countries and regions that face political and social instability also face a critical challenge in terms of improving governance and enhancing administrative capabilities.

JICA has set four priority areas for addressing poverty reduction in the region.

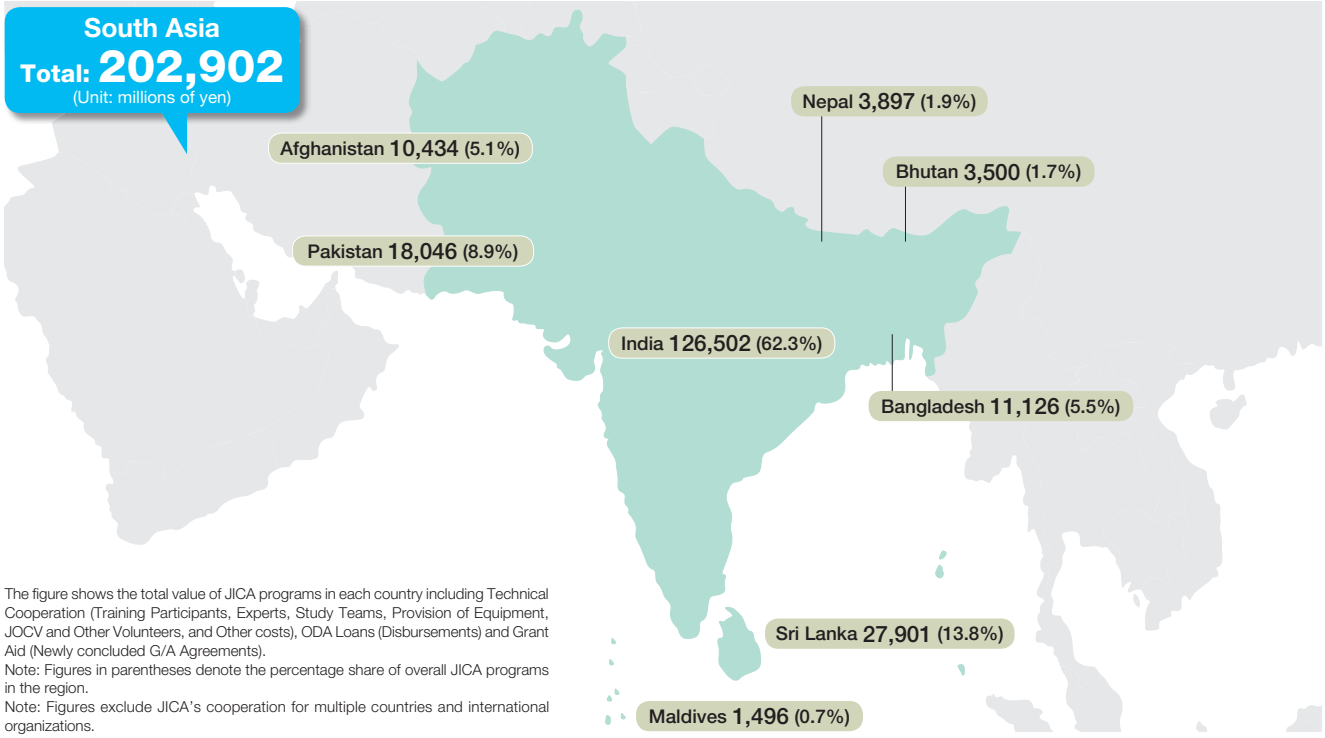
Priority Issues and Efforts

Assistance for Sustainable Growth

JICA supports the development of the infrastructure that forms the foundations of economic growth, including transport, electric power, clean water and sewage, and urban transportation. JICA also works aggressively to address poverty by developing the health and medical, educational, and agricultural and rural sectors, and by promoting assistance aimed at achieving inclusive economic development.

In recent years, Bangladesh has continued to achieve annual economic growth of around 6% and has begun to attract attention

JICA Programs in South Asia (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

as a potential industrial center and marketplace. At the same time, one in three Bangladeshi citizens suffer from poverty. The country is held back by a tremendous lack of social and economic infrastructure. Accordingly, JICA is providing a diverse range of support measures with a view to promoting economic growth and reducing poverty [➡ See the Case Study on page 51]. At the beginning of fiscal 2011, JICA decided to provide ODA Loans to Bangladesh for the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project, which is intended to construct one of the longest bridges in the world. The construction of the Padma Bridge will significantly reduce the travel time between southwest Bangladesh, where the poverty rate is high, the capital Dhaka, and the eastern part of the country. This will greatly contribute to vitalizing the country's overall economy. In addition, JICA has also decided to provide ODA Loans for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). These enterprises form the core of the country's manufacturing industry. ODA Loans will also be put toward the development of water supply system in Khulna, Bangladesh's third largest city.

In Sri Lanka, 25 years of internal conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) finally came to an end in May 2009. Since the end of the conflict, public order has rapidly improved and an environment conducive to peaceful development is being steadily established. Sri Lanka's real GDP over the first three quarters of 2010 grew by 7.8% from the previous fiscal year. For 2011, the country has set itself a real GDP growth rate target of 8.5%. In this way, Sri Lanka's economy is steadily undergoing a full-fledged recovery. Nevertheless, numerous issues remain to be faced, including the lack of infrastructure, disparities between regions, and a deteriorating financial situation. In order to address these problems, since 2009 JICA has provided ODA Loans for the Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project, a project to construct highways that connect major national roads and southern highways in the suburbs outside of Colombo. The project aims to alleviate traffic congestion in the capital and improve connectivity with rural areas, as well as to provide support for the promotion of logistics development.

In Pakistan, with the aim of promoting recovery and reconstruction from damage caused by major flooding in July 2010, JICA signed two ODA Loan agreements at the beginning of 2011 for a rural road rehabilitation project in an area where damage was particularly great, and for Emergency Import Support Loan to be appropriated for the purchase of imported supplies needed for recovery and reconstruction [➡ See the Case Study on page 50].

Environmental and Climate Change Countermeasures

Many countries in South Asia are deeply influenced by the effects of climate change and are in need of mitigating measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in conjunction with measures to address the effects of climate change. The region also faces many natural disasters, with the critical challenges of requiring disaster relief and assistance for recovery and restoration in addition to assistance for disaster prevention and awareness-raising.

Having launched economic reforms in 1991, India has achieved an annual economic growth rate between 4% and 9%. At the same time, there is a big challenge for India to achieve growth targets while ameliorating the environmental burden. JICA is therefore providing assistance through three ODA Loans to support a model of development which is environmentally harmonious and preserves the nation's biodiversity: the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project, the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project, and the Yamuna Action Plan Project (III).

In Bangladesh, JICA is implementing Technical Cooperation in order to improve meteorological analysis and forecasting capacity to support the effective use of equipment associated with the meteorological radar previously installed by Grant Aid. Furthermore, as a preparatory countermeasure against expected large-scale earthquakes, JICA is cooperating with Bangladesh to improve construction administration in order to promote construction and improvement for earthquake resistant buildings.

In Sri Lanka, in addition to providing Technical Cooperation for enhancing disaster preparedness capabilities in response to climate change, JICA is implementing Technical Cooperation for the renewal of the Sri Lankan clean development mechanism (CDM) policy, strategy, and action plans.

Besides the aforementioned flood damage of 2010, Pakistan also suffered from extensive damage from a massive earthquake in 2005 in the northern part of the country that left approximately 75,000 people dead. Through these tragedies, disaster preparedness has become a priority agenda alongside recovery and reconstruction in Pakistan. In March 2010, the project to formulate the National Disaster Management Plan was started with the support of JICA. This project aims to reinforce the national disaster preparedness structure based on the Government of Pakistan's prevention and mitigation efforts as well as on a cross-sectoral disaster response.

Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Support

Effectively promoting peacebuilding support remains a vital issue for countries such as Afghanistan, which is still politically and socially unstable, and Sri Lanka, where peace has yet to be fully established.

In Afghanistan, JICA carries out projects that contribute to economic growth, including the creation of employment opportunities and stabilizing the lives of citizens. At the same time, JICA implements the maximum level of safety measures

possible in consideration of the instable security situation. Specifically, while establishing the priority areas of infrastructure improvement focusing on developing the capital of Kabul and on the development of agriculture and of rural areas, JICA is working to improve administrative services and support the establishment of systems. Furthermore, JICA is promoting a plan to dispatch 500 long-term trainees to Japan over a five-year period.

In Sri Lanka, the internal conflict destroyed major economic infrastructure in the country's north, an area that was continuously affected by the conflict until its end. Moreover, internally displaced persons (IDPs) generated as a result of the conflict still need be returned to their homes and the livelihoods of these people must be restored. In order to improve the living conditions of IPDs and vitalize economic activity by safeguarding the stable supply of electric power to the northern region, JICA is providing an ODA Loan for the repair of power lines running between Vavuniya and Kilinochchi and for the reconstruction of transformer stations. Furthermore, JICA also supports reconstruction through such efforts as the Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District in northern Sri Lanka and the Project for Development Planning for the Urgent Rehabilitation of the Resettlement Community in Mannar District in eastern Sri Lanka.

Vitalizing the Private-Sector Economy

South Asia, comprising countries such as India and Bangladesh, which continue to see remarkable economic growth, is rapidly becoming an attractive region for Japanese companies.

In keeping with the New Growth Strategy of the Government of Japan, JICA works in collaboration with the private sector to form PPP infrastructure projects and BOP business-related projects. At the same time, JICA is actively engaged in promoting human exchanges and technical partnerships, and improving the investment environment [➡ See the Case Study on page 22].

Case Study **Pakistan** **The Emergency Import Support Loan / The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rural Road Rehabilitation Project**

Contributing to Early Reconstruction Following the Worst Flood Damage in Pakistan's History

Pakistan experienced extraordinary rainfall in mid-July 2010, which continued until September 2010, causing the worst flood damage since the birth of Pakistan and leaving 20% of the country covered with water.

In the wake of the disaster, JICA, as a leading bilateral aid donor, participated in a Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) led by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. This assessment had the aim of forming a reconstruction assistance plan in response to the massive damage. JICA promptly began formulating particular projects based on the DNA, and by February 2011 committed to support early reconstruction by two ODA Loan projects totaling ¥19.7 billion.

Coordination with Other Donors

The flooding caused extensive damage throughout the country, affecting more than 20 million people (12% of Pakistan's population) and destroying 1.9 million houses. In response, Japan provided emergency assistance by extending emergency aid supplies, dispatching Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams, and supporting early recovery by providing Emergency Grant Aid.

This bridge was washed away in the flooding. (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province)

Thanks to the efforts made by JICA, in parallel to providing emergency assistance, in preparing medium and long-term reconstruction assistance plans based on the DNA, as well as to its efforts to coordinate its activities with those of other donors, JICA was able to: 1) provide emergency import financing for immediate relief, recovery, and reconstruction needs; and 2) support the rehabilitation works of the roads sector, which JICA has continuously supported in the past.

Concerning Emergency Import Support Loan, an ODA Loan agreement was signed in January 2011 for up to ¥5 billion. This loan will contribute to the stabilization of the balance of payments under the framework of international cooperation spearheaded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Contributing to the Stabilization of the Border Areas

In February 2011, a ¥14.7 billion ODA Loan project was launched in order to support road rehabilitation in the rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, which was severely damaged by the flooding.

This province is host to many mountainous areas and suffers from a high level of poverty. The western side of the province shares a border with Afghanistan, neighboring the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

A severed road in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

Accordingly, development in the province has been far behind due to the severe security situation. Furthermore, since April 2009, a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been generated as a result of the Pakistani government's military operations against the Taliban.

The people faced life-threatening conditions when a large number of their communities were isolated as the transportation access collapsed or became severely damaged by the floods. The unrestored roads and bridges in the flooded areas significantly interfere with the lives of local people and strongly impede efforts for the return of IDPs to their homes, which was being addressed before the flooding.

JICA is working to restore severed logistics and infrastructure, promote an early recovery of the region's socioeconomic activities, and mitigate poverty by rehabilitating damaged roads and bridges. These efforts are expediting the return home of IDPs and the reconstruction of livelihoods, while contributing to reconstruction from conflict.

Linking People and Government; Reaching Beyond Sectors; Changing the Society

Across the country, the Government of Bangladesh promotes two "frameworks," linking peoples' needs and public services, which were developed with JICA's technical cooperation. The JICA Bangladesh Office reports.

Matching of community needs and public services facilitated by Mr. Rahman (far left)

Link Model, Reversing Stereotype

When (then) Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida of Kyoto University first visited Bangladesh in 1986, he witnessed the huge dissociation between the people and government. For sustainable development, the people and government must collaborate with each other with a sense of unity. With this strong belief, Prof. Kaida proposed a "framework", named the Link Model, through JICA's Joint Studies on Rural Development. The model focuses on "vertical linkages" between communities and local government institutions and "horizontal linkages" among various public services.

Mr. Moshiur Rahman is the only government official working at the Dehunda Union. Union is the lowest tier of local government institutions, covering a population of 30,000. He used to feel helpless with no budget and no manpower. However, Mr. Rahman changed his home Union after initiating the Link Model. Budget and manpower are available at the Upazila level. Upazila is the upper tier of local government institutions above Union. The people know what they really need. All that was needed was a "platform" where these two sides can meet with each other. Today, the Meeting of Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC)* deals with a variety of proposals, including "Let's conduct a cow vaccination program at once and at one place", and "Let's make a recipient checklist for pension payment." This meeting is just like a market where the peoples' needs and public service deliveries are actively matched together.

Ever since being assigned to Bangladesh as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) in 2002, Mr. Hiroki Watanabe, a JICA Expert, has devoted himself to the dissemination and establishment of the Link Model. He notes, "Once a 'platform' is set, peoples' consciousness will change, peoples' behaviors will change, and ultimately the society will change. When the people began to show their willingness to pay more Union Tax based on their expectations of public services, I became very emotional thinking about how far things have come."

Narsingdi Model, Protecting the Lives of Children and Pregnant Women

In Rishipara, Narsingdi District, the pilot district of JICA's Safe Motherhood Promotion Project, a farmer and leader of the villagers' group, Mr. Chandra Das, sat in a circle with his colleagues and health workers, and gazed seriously at a handmade map of the village. The map is color-coded to indicate the houses of pregnant women. Based on the information of the map, women volunteers visit the pregnant women and see what supports are necessary for them. Mr. Das boasts, "Since the project's commencement, we have not lost any women and babies during labor and delivery for three and a half years."

The Narsingdi Model establishes a "framework" of linking the villagers' will to protect the lives of pregnant women, health services, and local government. Under this model, the community people are part of the health system and assist health service delivery by the government while ensuring accountability and government responsiveness.

Ms. Yukie Yoshimura, Chief Advisor of the project, explained with deep emotion. "The community support groups demonstrated the power of the people to change the situation. They have the know-how to solve problems. I was able to get this far by extracting this know-how, learning from it and feeling empowered by it."

Mr. Das's group strives to promote not only maternal and child health, but also seeks to resolve a variety of issues facing the village, including domestic violence, premature marriage, and the need to establish more elementary schools.

Scaling-Up Nationwide

In 2010, the stakeholders of both models visited each others' sites and shared information about their activities. Then the Link Model was adopted and expanded in the Narsingdi District. Furthermore, it was introduced as one of the good case studies of people-government linkages at the Horizontal Learning Program organized by the World Bank. Since then, the model has begun to be implemented over a wide region.

In the same year, the Narsingdi Model was presented at international conferences and the G8 Summit as a successful case study of mother and child health improvement projects.

In 2011, both models were integrated into the institutions and policies of their respective local government institutions, as part of the Government's efforts to scale up the models nationwide. Today, a new Mr. Rahman and Mr. Das are emerging one after another across the country. These people no longer believe that poverty is the problem and that they are powerless. They are filled with pride and confidence of having the power to link the community and government and transform society by themselves.

JICA will continue to stand with the people, and feeling inspired by them, continue to extend assistance with the aim of realizing human security. (JICA Bangladesh Office)

* One of the components of the Link Model. The Committee is comprised of stakeholders engaged in the Union development programs: elected Union council members, village representatives, public service providers, NGOs, etc. Meetings are held every month to mainly coordinate the public service delivery based on peoples' needs.

Mr. Das (far right) is confirming the due dates of pregnant women. Rishipara holds the ongoing record for accident-free labor and deliveries. (The record is now at three and a half years.)

Middle East — Achieving Regional Stabilization through Inclusive Development

In 2011, many Middle Eastern countries were greatly shaken by ongoing political turmoil. The region has undergone many conflicts in its history, which have impoverished its people and also had a grave impact on international politics and the global economy. Accordingly, the international community is being pressed to come up with new responses to the problems facing the Middle East.

Approximately 60% of the world's oil reserves and 40% of its natural gas reserves are in the Middle East. Japan depends on imports from the Middle East for nearly 90% of its domestic oil consumption, which makes the peace and stability of this region a critical factor for Japan's economic development. In addition to providing conventional assistance, JICA is implementing cooperation with the aim of playing a major role in the Middle East and in the international community as a whole by actively responding to the newly surfacing issues of the region.

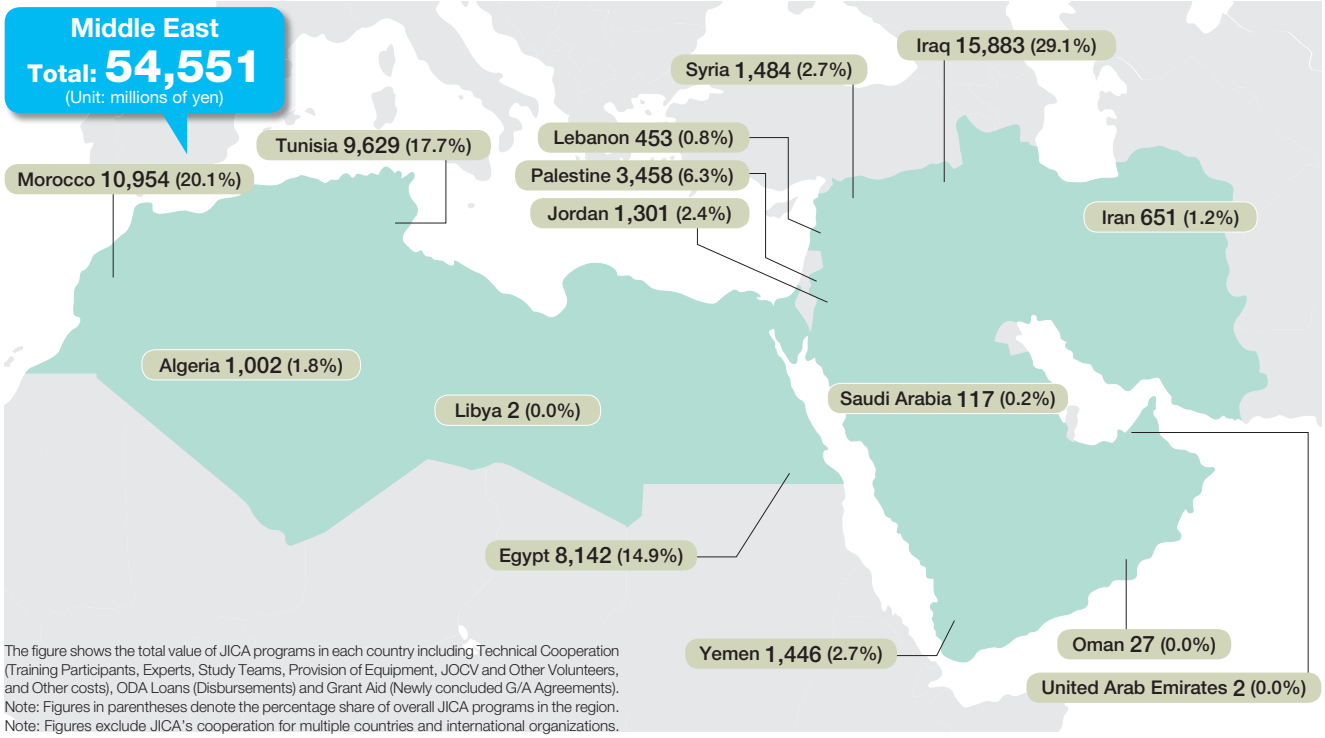
Key Aid Strategies — Supporting Regional Stabilization with Focus on Six Priorities

The year 2011 marks the beginning of a major political upheaval in the Middle East. The political turmoil of Tunisia that began in January quickly led to a similar political reform movement in Egypt, which in turn spread to generate political unrest in Yemen, Libya, and Syria. People in many countries were able to make use of this opportunity to reveal to the world the deadlocked and domineering political and economic standards that had been prominent in their countries. This unrest indicates clearly urgent needs for democratization and the improvement of employment opportunities (particularly for young people), and that overlooking these issues could lead to the incitement of new factors that threaten the security of the Middle East region.

Furthermore, given that the region has been host to the Gulf War, the Iraq War, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, assistance for nation-building and national reconstruction in the Middle East is also an important issue from the standpoint of international politics and economics.

By trying to maintain a neutral and objective position toward all parties in the region, Japan has acquired the trust of countries involved in disputes with each other. Japan seeks to build on this trust in carrying out efforts together with the international community based on the following priorities: 1) support for new nation-building (assistance for the policies and systems of countries such as Tunisia and Egypt that are trying to make the transition towards new systems); 2) promotion of peacebuilding assistance (reconstruction in Iraq, support of the on-going peace

JICA Programs in the Middle East (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

process in the Middle East via assistance provided to the Palestine Authority, etc.); 3) development of socioeconomic infrastructure and support for measures mitigating poverty in low- and middle-income countries; 4) support for water resource management; 5) support for human resource development tailored to the unique local needs of each country; and 6) support for cultivating industries that facilitate employment.

Assistance Tailored to the Different Needs of Oil-Producing and Non-Oil-Producing Nations

The Middle East is broadly separated into countries that enjoy high incomes from oil production and low- to middle-income countries that do not produce oil. Moreover, its populations are characterized by diverse ethnic backgrounds and cultures, which have created a complex social makeup that requires finely tuned aid that meets the individual needs of each country.

Raids on ships by pirates in the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Malacca have been more frequent in recent years, and JICA is providing aid for anti-piracy measures. These include training for officers in charge of the coast guard authorities in Yemen, Oman and some Asian countries in 2009.

Country Overviews and Priority Issues

Iraq

The repeated conflict and economic sanctions that Iraq has suffered since 1980 have led to the destruction of much of the country's economic and social infrastructure and impoverished the country. Now, eight years after the Iraq War, many Iraqis are still living in abysmal conditions with shortages of electricity and clean water. Iraq has the world's third largest oil reserves, and the government relies on revenue from oil exports for approximately 90% of its annual revenue, which means that trends in oil prices significantly impact the country's finances.

In order to meet Iraq's massive reconstruction and development needs, JICA has provided comprehensive assistance in the following four priority areas: 1) Strengthening the Foundation for Economic Growth (improving the production and export capacity for oil and gas, improving agricultural productivity); 2) Activation of the Private Sector (electric power reconstruction, transportation and telecommunication development); 3) Rehabilitation of Basic Living Infrastructure (developing water supply and sewage, improving the quality of medical care and education); and 4) Governance Development (building a foundation for administration and developing human resources) [➡ See the Case Study on page 94]. From the end of the Iraq War up until the end of fiscal 2010, JICA committed to 15 projects for a total of ¥364.6 billion through ODA Loans, and carried out various training courses for more than 4,400 Iraqis through Technical Cooperation. JICA is expanding its assistance in Iraq with the objective of achieving independent development, while paying consideration to the regional balance between the northern Kurdish, mid-western Sunni, and southern Shia regions.

In fiscal 2010, dredging work carried out via an ODA Loan was completed for Umm Qasr Port, Iraq's southern gateway to the ocean. Also, in Iraq's northern Kurdish region, experts in the agriculture sector were dispatched for the first time since the conclusion of the Iraq War. In this way local efforts have been achieving progress.

Despite a long political blank following the country's General Parliamentary Elections of March 2010, a popular-participation-type administration beyond ethnic background and religion was formed in December of the same year. The security situation continues to necessitate vigilance due to the scheduled withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq by the end of 2011. Nevertheless, efforts aimed at independent development are anticipated to pick up speed under the new administration.

JICA is proactively implementing reconstruction assistance by talking directly with government officials in Iraq and through project site visits in order to further enhance its cooperation campaign on the local level.

Palestine

In accordance with the Oslo Accords signed in September 1993, a Palestinian Interim Self-Government was established and the international community accelerated aid in order to achieve peace in the region. However, the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September 2000 caused deterioration of the security situation in the area and the peace process stalled at that point. Subsequently, the Israeli government has imposed a blockade on the occupied territories, and the Palestinian economy has been severely damaged because of the restrictions imposed on transportation and limited distribution of goods as well as a decline in job opportunities for the Palestinian workers within Israel.

In July 2006, the Japanese government proposed the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity concept as a medium- to long-term framework for future co-existence and co-prosperity of Israel

Meeting between President Ogata and Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Salam Fayyad on his visit to Japan (November 2010).

and Palestine. This framework is based on the idea that a "two state solution" is crucial to achieving peace between Israel and Palestine, and is intended to strengthen the socioeconomic foundation of the Palestinian Authority in order to ensure a smooth transition to economic independence for future statehood, while building trust with neighboring countries through regional cooperation among Palestine, Israel and Jordan. Working towards realizing the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity concept, JICA is providing Technical Cooperation for improving agricultural technologies and supporting the promotion of sustainable tourism, as well as surveying and providing Technical Cooperation for the construction of an Agro-Industrial Park in the Jericho area.

Furthermore, from the perspective of supporting future nation-building in Palestine, JICA is extending support in the following seven priority areas in view of the First Japanese-Palestinian High-Level Governmental Consultative Meeting: 1) support for small and medium-sized enterprises and promoting trade; 2) agriculture; 3) tourism; 4) local governments; 5) restoring fiscal health; 6) water and sewage; and 7) child and maternal health **[➡ See the Case Study on page 89].**

Egypt

In February 2011, long-time Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak resigned as a result of the democratization demonstrations that had been held since January. After the collapse of the Mubarak administration, Egypt's constitution was temporarily suspended and presidential authority was entrusted to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. Going forward, a People's Assembly election is scheduled for November 2011 and there is also a plan to hold an election to select a new president in 2012. This process will lead to Egypt being reborn as a democratic state.

Conduit repair work at a pilot site being carried out together with an irrigation association (Water Management Improvement Plan Phase II in Egypt).

The political unrest in Egypt is said to be due to the large number of people that have failed to receive the benefits of development despite the country's favorable macroeconomic growth in recent years, as youth unemployment remains high and the poor face skyrocketing food prices.

JICA provides cooperation with the priority on sustainable growth and creating employment, and reducing poverty and improving living standards. This cooperation is in response to the result of political turmoil in the country, and JICA will continue

Case Study **Support for Early Childhood Education in the Middle East**

Effective Cooperation through Volunteer Dispatch Coupled with Training in Japan

JICA volunteers serving in early childhood education in the Middle East are promoting "Learning through Playing" while sharing information beyond borders. The efforts of the volunteers are steadily producing positive effects that are further confirmed by their counterparts who have received training in Japan.

"Learning through Playing" for Each Country

Early childhood education in the Middle East often means intellectual trainings where children engage in memorization and dictation exercises. JICA volunteers specializing in early childhood education in Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia contribute to improving preschool education on-site aiming at spreading child-centered care with methodologies to support the sound mental development through playing with hands, physical exercises, etc.

In 2008, along with dispatching volunteers, JICA launched a training program in Japan with the objective of human resources development related to early childhood education in the Middle East. It is not always simple for the volunteers to explain the significance of Japanese childcare in Arabic. Collaboration between the JICA volunteers and the training participants, including counterparts, who have a deepened understanding of Japanese early childhood education through interacting with Japanese preschool children and their teachers, is strong support for Japanese cooperation for the development of the expertise of counterparts in this field.

Since 2009, the JICA volunteers and their counterparts have been implementing regional training for sharing information within the region. This is a good opportunity to discuss their common challenges by sharing various practices in each country with those who received training in Japan as well.

These smiles are to change Arab early childhood education (Syria).

to contribute to the economic and social development of Egypt utilizing the experience of Asia in its compound approach that combines Technical Cooperation with financial cooperation. Specifically, JICA implements assistance for developing transport, electricity, and other economic infrastructure so as to improve the investment environment, assistance for soft aspects such as the Institute for International Studies and Training (IIST) in order to vitalize economic activity, and assistance that contributes to improving living standards, such as for promoting school health services in different regions in Egypt, a country with a low level of income, and developing water and sewage systems in the Nile Delta area. JICA also provides assistance by dispatching experts to support elections, which is also a pressing issue, and developing a new Five Year Development Plan.

Morocco

Morocco has been able to steadily achieve economic growth and reduce poverty after implementing economic liberalization policies since the 1990s. However, the reduction of urban-rural economic disparity and effective use of the country's rare water resources remain priority issues.

For this reason, JICA provides cooperation mainly in the areas of rural development and water resource management. Specifically, JICA supports the development of water and sewage systems in rural areas, improves urban environments, and develops rural roads with ODA Loans. Furthermore, JICA allots emphasis to third-country training under its Assistance Program for Francophone African Countries.

Tunisia

In Tunisia, on January 14, 2011 longstanding President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali stepped down from office. Citizens began to hold demonstrations in the city streets, and the political unrest that forced the President out of office was later to be called the "Jasmine Revolution," taking the name of Tunisia's national flower. This led to later pro-democracy movements in surrounding countries such as Egypt.

These demonstrations were triggered by the death of a young man without a job who committed suicide by self-immolation. Tunisia has a high unemployment rate that stands out in the younger generations, and it is particularly high for individuals with higher education levels. The issue is that national industries have yet to advance sufficiently enough to create employment opportunities for such individuals. Furthermore, the areas where the first demonstrations broke out were rural areas with larger poverty levels than Tunis, the capital of Tunisia, and it is necessary to also address the issue of rectifying regional disparity.

JICA provides assistance for developing Tunisia's industries, mitigating disparity, and preserving the environment. Specifically, in addition to developing economic infrastructure such as railway and roads, JICA uses ODA Loans to construct higher education institutions and research institutes, train science and engineering human resources, and support local economic promotion programs. Moreover, JICA dispatches experts and provides other assistance to support elections, which are currently a pressing issue.

Case Study **Yemen Improvement of Enrollment Rate and Quality of Basic Education Program (Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls' Education (BRIDGE) Project)**

Nationwide Expansion of a School Based Management Model that Promotes Girls' Education

Yemen has one of the largest gender gaps worldwide in terms of basic education. The net enrollment ration in primary education is 85% for boys and 65% for girls. Accordingly, there are high expectations for the nationwide dissemination of the BRIDGE model developed by JICA.

Creating a Model that Works in the Field and Establishing it as Policy

JICA has been implementing projects since June 2005 in order to promote girls' education, carrying out pilot activities to improve the management of 59 schools in Taiz Governorate with the participation of local governments, schools, and communities.

Community religious leaders (Imam) have used religious messages in order to spread awareness of the importance of girls' education, and a Mothers' Council has even been established for the purpose of reflecting the opinions of mothers in school operations. As a result, the number of female students increased by 1.5 times and the number of male students has increased by 1.3 times during the same period. Furthermore, when cooperation started, the ratio of school principals that answered, "boys and girls share the same right to an equal education" was a mere 9.4%. By the completion of the project, however, this had risen dramatically to 96.6%.

A primary school where the BRIDGE model has been implemented. (Photo: Marcos Abbs)

JICA has developed these pilot activities into the BRIDGE (Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girl's Education) model. In Phase II of the project, which began in December 2009, cooperation is being implemented on the policy level and efforts are being made to disseminate the BRIDGE model throughout the country, while guidelines are also being drafted to promote girls' education together with the Ministry of Education and other Development Partners.

Africa — Boosting Economic Growth, Seizing an Unprecedented Opportunity toward Poverty Eradication

In 2010, Africa achieved a remarkable recovery from the global economic, financial and energy crises since 2008. Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa achieved a GDP growth rate of 5.8%, which exceeded the average GDP growth rate prior to the crises (2000-2008) of 5.6%*1. Although Africa faces many challenges such as economic diversification, strengthening of administrative capabilities, creation of employment, and enhancing social services, it is now an opportunity to achieve results toward the eradication of poverty through the timely and concerted efforts of the international community to support Africa's growth.

Key Aid Strategies — Achieving Fair and Sustainable Growth through the Yokohama Action Plan

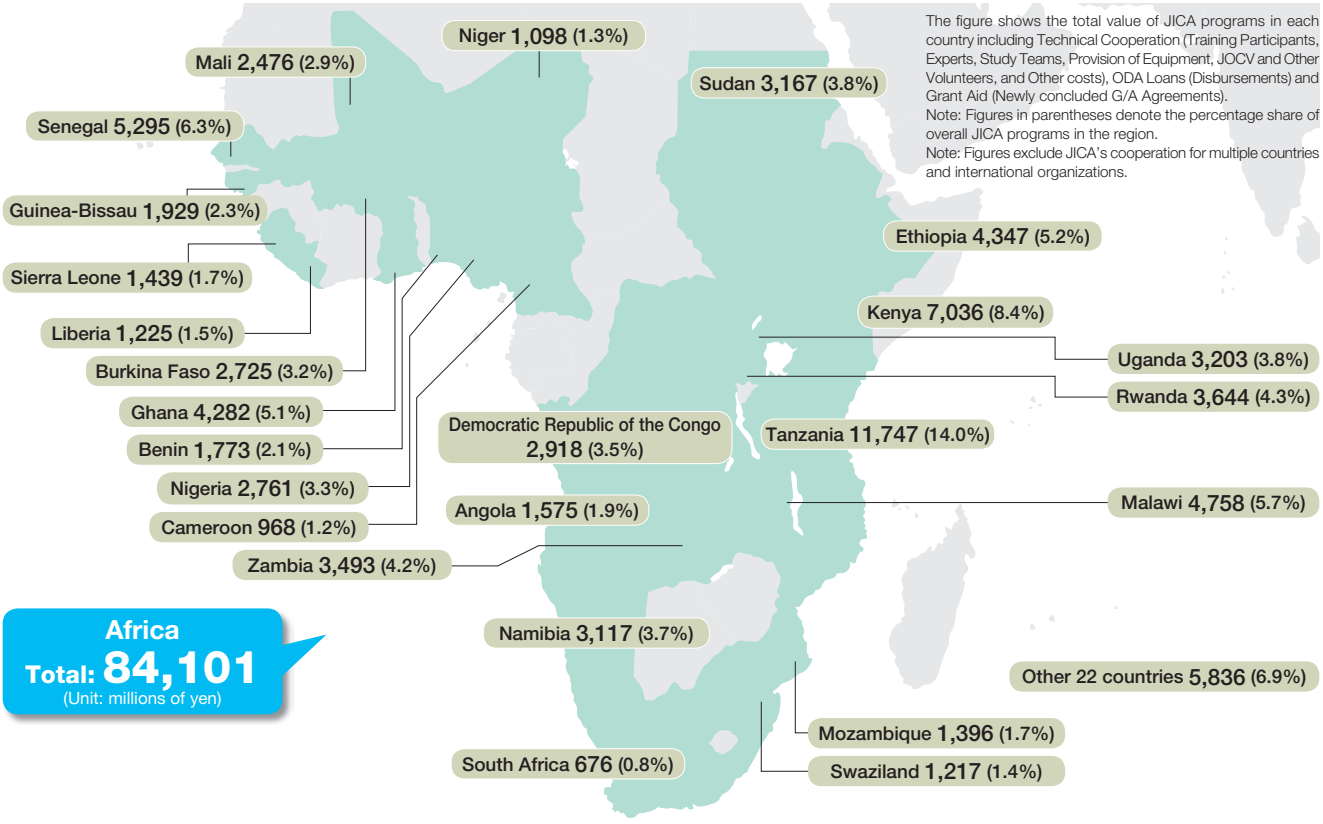
Changes in the Environment Surrounding Africa

The Africa that was ruled out from opportunities of economic development due to conflicts, refugees, draught and dictatorship is becoming a past. With the political situation stabilized, Africa is becoming increasingly attractive as an investment destination including as a source of natural resources. Due to the expansion of domestic consumption, increases in the prices of export goods and other factors, Africa is achieving stable economic growth as mentioned above, which also extends to non-oil-producing countries and countries that have suffered conflicts*2. During the decade leading up to the global financial and economic crises, Africa had achieved an average GDP growth rate of 5%.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa, which has become a more attractive investment destination, first exceeded the net amount of ODA in 2005 and has continued to do so each year since then, including during the time of the global financial and economic crises. It is expected that a similar trend will be maintained from 2011, and FDI in Africa in 2011 is anticipated to amount to US$60 billion*3. Given this situation, as the relative role played by ODA is declining, it is becoming more important to provide support for Africa's sustainable economic growth in collaboration with the private sector.

In addition, there have also been changes in the actors providing development assistance. In particular, the rise of emerging donors such as Brazil, India, China and the Republic of Korea is remarkable. As the international community considers the system and framework change of development assistance, it is necessary for JICA to seek approaches of cooperation that can maximize the impact of support in the field level through partnership with them.

JICA Programs in Africa (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Process

Japan has been initiating the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) since the 1990s to provide the international community with opportunities to discuss the cooperation required by Africa, based on the principles of ownership and partnership. In 2010, the African Union Commission (AUC) has become a co-organizer of TICAD representing Africa, in addition to the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. TICAD is a forum that is widely open to partners that contribute to the growth of Africa, such as aid agencies of the governments of developed countries, international organizations, private companies, emerging donors, Asian countries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). TICAD has developed as a forum where the knowledge and experience of the various participants are consolidated and the roadmap toward Africa's growth is discussed.

TICAD IV, which was held in May 2008, prioritized the three pillars of 1) boosting economic growth, 2) ensuring human security, and 3) addressing environmental and climate change issues, and culminated in the adoption of the Yokohama Action Plan to be implemented collectively by the international community. As an ODA implementation organization of Japan, JICA is extending cooperation in collaboration with various partners for the sustainable development of Africa through the Yokohama Action Plan, along with the international community.

Priority Issues and Efforts

Partnership with TICAD Co-organizers

JICA has been collaborating with the United Nations, which has been a TICAD co-organizer since the process was launched in 1990s, in order to raise awareness of the importance of the development of Africa within the international community. Nowadays, Africa is always included on the agenda of discussions on international development, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Looking back on the fact that Africa was the "forgotten continent" in the 1990s when the TICAD process was started, it is clear that the process has made a great contribution in terms of outreaching Africa development agenda to the international community.

JICA has continued to engage in various forms of cooperation with the UNDP in implementing projects in the field, and this has made possible a wide range of activities that take advantage of each organization's strength. For example, while the UNDP provides support for the establishment of climate change adaptation policies as part of the Africa Adaptation Programme to which the Government of Japan made a contribution through the UNDP, JICA conducts training in related areas, and supports its efforts to improve the environment to implement the policies. JICA is also carrying out cooperation utilizing the Trust Fund for Human Security*4 in collaboration with the UNDP.

Then Foreign Minister Matsumoto giving a speech at the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting held in Senegal on May 1 and 2, 2011.

JICA and the World Bank jointly identify and formulate co-financing projects, in an effort to implement large-scale projects that cannot be implemented by one organization alone. Moreover, regional and sub-regional approach could be effective since the African continent is divided into many countries with diversified size and capacity. For example, in the field of infrastructure development, the development of an international corridor and power pools is carried out on a priority basis as regional infrastructure development.

With the AUC, which became a TICAD co-organizer in 2010, JICA is deepening discussions on what forms of cooperation are possible, including cooperation with the sector committees of the AUC. It is expected that African ownership will be further ensured toward the achievement of the commitments made at TICAD IV.

Establishment of Various Partnerships with a Focus on Africa's Future

The target year for achieving the commitments made at TICAD IV is 2012. While the various commitments are being achieved smoothly, JICA is moving ahead with the expansion of projects with a focus on 2012 and beyond. On the other hand, the development needs of Africa are so enormous that it is difficult for JICA alone to respond to them. Furthermore, when taking into consideration the changes in the situation surrounding Africa, such as its economic growth, the increase in FDI, and the changes in the actors providing assistance, partnerships with various partners such as private companies, NGOs, research institutions including

*1 World Bank, 'Africa's Pulse' Vol3, April 2011
*2 World Bank, 'Africa's future and the World Bank's support to it,' March, 2011
*3 DAC dataset, FDI and ODA flows to Africa 2000-11
*4 A trust fund established at the United Nations under Japan's initiative in March 1999. As of April 2009, the Government of Japan has contributed a total of approximately ¥37.3 billion (approximately US$330.43 million) to the fund. Through the fund, Japan has supported more than 190 projects of international organizations related to the United Nations that address various threats against the existence, livelihood and dignity of people from the perspective of human security. (From the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)

The Project for Urgent Improvement of the Electric Power Supply System in Freetown in Sierra Leone

universities, other donors and international organizations are becoming more important than ever for JICA in expanding its support for Africa.

Cooperation with Private Companies

The development of the private sector is essential for Africa to achieve self-reliance and sustainable growth. Japanese private companies, which boast advanced technologies and possess strengths in corporate and organizational management, are broadly expected to bring benefits to both Africa and Japan through their diverse economic activities in Africa accompanied by technology transfer, human resource development and the creation of employment. As many African countries achieve rapid economic growth, JICA is continuing its endeavor to maintain and improve an environment that enables the private sector to pursue sound and active economic activities.

Some Japanese companies are carrying out actively corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities in Africa. JICA is promoting its partnership with these companies in order to work for the development of Africa as "All Japan" by creating synergistic effects with various projects implemented by JICA in the field. For example, when the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Soccer World Cup was held in South Africa in 2010, JICA partnered with Sony Corporation to set up huge screens in Ghana, and held events that combined the airing of soccer matches and educational activities on HIV/AIDS. In addition, when Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. donated solar lanterns to Africa, JICA solicited ideas on how to utilize them from Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), who were working in Africa, and also selected the donation destinations.

In fiscal 2010, JICA started the framework to support a preparatory survey in order to promote partnership with the BOP (Base of the Pyramid) businesses carried out by companies and other organizations **[➡ See "Public-Private Partnerships" on page 142].** Half of the projects that were selected under this framework were those targeting Africa (10 out of 20 projects), which gives an indication of the increase in Japanese companies' interest in Africa. As JICA has more than 25 local offices in Africa, which has high potential as a market, JICA can help Japanese companies enter the African market and contribute to Japan's national interest in a broad sense.

Partnerships with NGOs

In Africa, JICA promotes the provision of in-depth support closely connected to the basic human needs including water and hygiene (access to safe water), education (promotion of girls' attendance), health and medical care (enhancing the capabilities of local health centers), and rural development (increasing productivity and improving livelihoods) through partnership with NGOs. While Africa is achieving high economic growth, there are places in Africa where administrative capabilities still cannot keep up with the provision of social services. It is anticipated that the various projects implemented by JICA and its support through NGOs will contribute to the equitable development of Africa in a complementary manner.

Although it is expected that the achievement of the MDGs by the target year of 2015 will be difficult, it will be possible to expect to achieve them in not-too-distant future*[5]. While supporting the economic growth of Africa, JICA will also extend its cooperation toward the promotion the equitable growth through which the benefits of growth will be shared among people.

Cooperation with Emerging Donors

Together with China, Brazil and the Republic of Korea, all of which are increasing their presence as emerging donors, JICA is exploring ways to maximize the impact in the field. In particular, China has a large presence in Africa, and JICA is promoting dialogue with China regarding information sharing and the modality of cooperation in order to carry out projects that will bring benefits to all three parties, namely Africa, China and Japan.

In cooperation with Brazil, JICA is promoting agricultural development in a tropical savannah area of Mozambique. Japan and Brazil acquired the abundant knowledge through the agricultural development in the tropical savannah area called "*Cerrado*," in the mid-western part of Brazil. Parts of Mozambique share similar natural conditions to those of the cerrado areas of Brazil, in both countries food security can highly contribute to poverty reduction. Mozambique and Brazil, both of which were Portuguese colony, use the same official language (Portuguese). These were the factors that led to the decision that efficient technology transfer would be possible*[6].

Increases in food prices on the international market, in conjunction with increasing consumption due to economic growth and rising populations, is posing a threat to food security in many African nations. JICA will contribute to ensuring food security in Africa by supporting the agricultural development of Africa, including through the agricultural development project in Mozambique being carried out in a partnership between Japan and Brazil.

South-South Cooperation

One of the characteristics of the TICAD process is the perspective of "passing Asia's experiences on to Africa." Japan

*5 World Bank, 'Africa's future and the World Bank's support to it,' March, 2011
*6 'International Cooperation of Agriculture & Forestry,' article contributed by Advisor Hongo, 'Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique: ProSAVANA-JBM'

Aiming to Become a Center of Excellence in West Africa

JICA's Capacity Development of Government Administration Project was aimed to enhance the capacity of mid-level civil servants in Ghana and improve their moral values. The impact of the project is gradually having effect on the country's public sector reform. In March 2011, the second phase of the project, Project for Institutional Capacity Development of the Civil Service Training Centre was started to further expand the outcome of the project to other West African countries.

Training targeted at mid-level civil servants of Ghana conducted in the first phase. The participation of civil servants from Sierra Leone and Liberia served as an important step to intra-regional cooperation.

Knowledge Acquired by Countries through Third-country Training Programs

One of the important challenges that Ghana faces is the reinforcement of the public sector. Nevertheless, while some progress has been made such as the establishment of the Ministry of Public Sector Reform in 2005*, there has been little training conducted in order to foster the mid-level civil servants who will be the actors of reform.

During the first phase of the project that started in 2007, JICA worked toward the development and implementation of new short-term training courses targeting mid-level civil servants in partnership with the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC) of Ghana. These efforts have yielded excellent results such as significant increases in the numbers of training courses and lecturers, and the establishment of a training evaluation cycle.

The Action Plan System contributed greatly to the achievement of these results. The mechanism under which the trainees implemented the action plans they created during training after returning to their workplaces, with the CSTC following up the implementation status to encourage organizational reform, proved to be effective. This mechanism and the system whereby the trainees evaluate their lecturers, as well as the holding of seminars to share training results, are based on sound practice as recognized in countries including Tanzania, South Africa, Singapore, Malaysia, and Bangladesh, to which JICA has previously extended cooperation in the area of fostering of civil servants, and on what the concerned parties have learned in the course of third-country training programs.

The biggest key to the project's success was that Ghana drew actively on other countries' experiences under the framework of South-South cooperation.

From a Recipient to a Leading Player

Those involved in the work of the CSTC are increasing their awareness in order to upgrade the training center to an international level and strengthen their ownership, with the goal of making it a Center of Excellence (CoE) for the training of civil servants in West Africa.

In order to support this movement, in the second phase of the project, JICA will invite trainees from the neighboring countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, both of which are facing shortages of human resources due to civil wars, and are faced with the need to build up a base for training civil service workers and human resources from scratch. In this way, JICA will provide support centered on trilateral cooperation as a means of joint cooperation in the area of fostering civil servants. The first step has been made to enable the CSTC to provide high-quality training in the future that can respond to the emerging needs of the countries in the region.

From the Field

Ms. Dora Dei-Tumi, Principal of the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC)

In the past, receiving training was considered to be a very painful thing as we had poor staff and facilities. Through the cost-sharing with JICA, however, the facilities were renovated and the capacity to provide training improved. As our good reputation has spread by word of mouth, we are now able to attract many trainees.

A Trainee Who Attended the "Ethical Leadership" Training Course

(From the post-training evaluation interview)

In the action plan, I aimed to make improvements in respect of important matters that had previously been overlooked, such as document management, attitude toward customers, and punctuality for work. With a view to implementing this action plan, we received organizational support through the issuance of a letter from the Head of the Civil Service to the Chief Director of our ministry, as well as a follow-up survey on the status of progress. As a result, the above-mentioned basic practices to be followed by civil servants are now well recognized and followed in the workplace.

CSTC Principal Dei-Tumi giving a lecture

The Renovated Civil Service Training Centre

* The Ministry of Public Sector Reform was reorganized into Public Sector Reform Secretariat under the Office of the President in 2009.

is expected to apply its experience of its own growth and also its knowledge, with which it has led growth in Asia, to Africa in a flexible manner and to promote the sustainable growth of Africa. There are countries in Asia that are transforming themselves into providers of assistance, such as the Republic of Korea, which recently joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Thailand, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. For example, the governments of Thailand and Viet Nam both made contributions to the formulation of the Yokohama Action Plan and have expressed their commitment to supporting Africa.

Having promoted South-South cooperation for over 30 years, JICA is implementing third-country training programs for Africa in cooperation with Thailand and Malaysia. JICA has also provided co-financing together with the Republic of Korea to Mozambique.

In the context of South-South cooperation, JICA also focuses on the promotion of intra-regional cooperation within Africa, in addition to cooperation with Asia. The trainees from neighboring countries are accepted mainly at the vocational training centers that have accumulated knowledge through JICA's support. For example, the vocational training centers in Senegal and Uganda accept trainees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, respectively. Supporting cooperation among countries that share common languages, similar histories, cultures and social backgrounds enables the efficient implementation of projects. There are also benefits such as the strengthening of the organizations responsible for Technical Cooperation and the deepening of these organizations' understanding as they play a role in passing on the knowledge they have obtained from JICA's Technical Cooperation to other countries. As the promotion of mutual understanding through collaborative work is of benefit to African nations that have the will to achieve regional integration, it can be said that JICA's role in promoting cooperation among African nations will continue to be important.

Training provided to trainees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (at the Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)

Cooperation with Donor Countries (Conventional Donors)

JICA is promoting cooperation with the following donors that rank high in terms of the amount of assistance they provide

Case Study

Sierra Leone The Project for Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District / The Project for Establishment of a Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town

Supporting the Stable Supply of Safe Water

In Sierra Leone, less than half of the population has access to safe water. Many people use unhygienic water from wells, rivers and streams, which is a major cause of water-borne diseases. In order to supply safe water in a stable manner, JICA supports the introduction of water supply systems that are easy to maintain and manage.

Sustainable Supply of Water Utilizing a Slow Sand Filtration System and Managed Under a Public Corporation System

The civil war that raged in Sierra Leone for 11 years from 1991 destroyed most of the country's water supply facilities. Furthermore, because many of the remaining water supply facilities lacked appropriate maintenance and management, there was almost no water supply in the country.

Given this situation, JICA implemented Technical Cooperation, the Project for Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District, over a two-year period from December 2006, and restored the water supply facility in Rokupr in the Kambia District, which was constructed through Grant Aid in 1989, as a water supply facility utilizing a slow sand filtration system that is economic and easy to maintain and manage. At the same time, in addition to transferring technology related to the system's operation and maintenance and management, JICA also made efforts to create a system for collecting water bills, establish a public interest corporation as the organization responsible for operation, maintenance and management, and enhance the capabilities of the staff. As a result, the facility is now able to supply safe water to approximately 15,000 people in a sustainable manner.

Based on this experience as a model case, JICA plans to implement a Grand Aid project entitled the Project for Establishment of Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town from 2011. Kambia Town is the district capital of Kambia District, and JICA plans to construct a water supply facility utilizing the slow sand filtration system, and also extend Technical Cooperation to establish a system of maintenance and management by a water corporation. It is expected that the number of users of safe water in the area will increase from the current 3,400 to 30,000 by 2016, three years after the completion of the project.

Treating water at the slow sand filtration plant

to Africa; the United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, while making use of each other's comparative advantages. Specifically, JICA concluded a cooperation agreement with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (the German Agency for International Cooperation, GIZ) in 2010, and agreed to enter into a partnership for the improvement of access to safe water in Africa. JICA and the GIZ will share each other's expertise and know-how on strengthening the capabilities of human resources in the water supply field and on improving water supply ratios, etc., and will make joint efforts to expand the outcomes of various projects to more regions. Furthermore, JICA cooperates with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) for the improvement of regional infrastructure, carrying out activities intended to respond efficiently to Africa's enormous need for infrastructure, which cannot be dealt with by any one organization alone.

In September 2010, JICA joined the Harmonization for Health in Africa (HHA), an international framework for aid coordination, under which it is endeavoring to enhance health systems in the countries of Africa in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), a major donor in the area of health, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), USAID, the World Bank and other organizations.

In keeping with the promotion of aid coordination in Africa, JICA is expected to make a contribution by delivering its expertise rooted in the actual sites of assistance in an effective manner in order to formulate assistance plans and sector-specific development strategies, and also to make the relevant policies more practical.

Collaboration with Local Governments

While conducting research on yellow fever, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese bacteriologist was infected with the disease himself and died in Ghana. Given this relationship between Noguchi and Accra in 1928, the Government of Ghana requested Japan to provide medical cooperation. In response, since 1969 to date, JICA has continued to extend cooperation, including the cooperation of Fukushima Medical University in research on virology and also through the establishment of the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research.

In order to further strengthen its support for Africa, JICA requested Fukushima Prefecture, where Hideyo Noguchi was born, to lend its cooperation, and the prefecture decided to accept more than 100 trainees during the three years from 2010. During the first fiscal year, a total of 40 people visited Japan to attend the four courses on the promotion of industry, the promotion of rice cropping, the maintenance and management of roads, and primary education. The training was conducted with the cooperation of Fukushima Prefecture, as well as companies and universities in the prefecture, Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA), etc.

JICA will continue to support the development of Ghana together with Fukushima Prefecture, while placing importance on the deep relationship between Fukushima and Ghana.

Case Study **Kenya Mwea Irrigation Development Project**

Contributing to Food Security through Rice Promotion

Over the years, JICA has provided support for the irrigation development in the Mwea division in central Kenya. Under the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), an initiative that can be called the key to food security in Africa, JICA is aiming to further increase the production of rice at Mwea. In August 2010, JICA started an ODA Loan project to newly establish and renovate the irrigation facilities and expand the area under cultivation.

Contributing to a More Fruitful Harvest in Kenya's "Rice Production Center"

If you travel about 100 kilometers northeast from Kenya's capital city of Nairobi, you will find a zone of paddy fields spreading before your eyes. This is the Mwea irrigation area, the Kenyan "rice production center" that currently supports over 50% of rice production in the country.

Since the development study conducted in 1988, JICA has provided Grant Aid for the construction and renovation of irrigation facilities, etc. Moreover, through a series of Technical Cooperation projects, JICA has fostered human resources for the National Irrigation Board, provided guidance for rice cultivation to farmers, and conducted rice cultivation testing of New Rice for Africa (NERICA). Thanks to the provision of both structural and non-structural support, the area under irrigation has expanded to 7,860 hectares, and the Mwea irrigation area has become one of the leading rice-producing zones in the country.

In recent years, however, the irrigation facilities have been subject to extreme deterioration, with the result that production has declined due to a shortage of irrigation water. The implementation of this project is intended to restore a stable supply of irrigation water, and is expected to enable double-cropping (two harvest per year) of rice and horticultural crops, as well as to double both the total annual crop acreage and the production volume of rice within in 10 years. This project is attracting enormous expectations as a core project to realize the CARD initiative.

People involved in the project in Kenya confirming the status of rice cropping in the agricultural fields in the Mwea irrigation area, to which JICA has provided support. The project also involves transfers of technology such as for the maintenance and management of irrigation facilities and water management.

Central America and the Caribbean

The countries of Central America and the Caribbean*1 share many commonalities in respect of language, culture, etc. At the same time, however, the region has diverse needs due to marked differences in the sizes and socioeconomic situations of each country.

While taking into consideration the unique context of each country as well as the regional integration and intra-regional cooperation initiatives to overcome region-wide development issues, JICA assists in the stable development of this region by placing a priority on the following three areas: 1) infrastructure development for sustainable economic growth; 2) addressing global issues (measures against climate change, environmental conservation and improvement, disaster prevention); and 3) poverty reduction from a human security perspective.

Key Aid Strategies — Supporting Stable Development by Addressing Common Issues Facing the Region

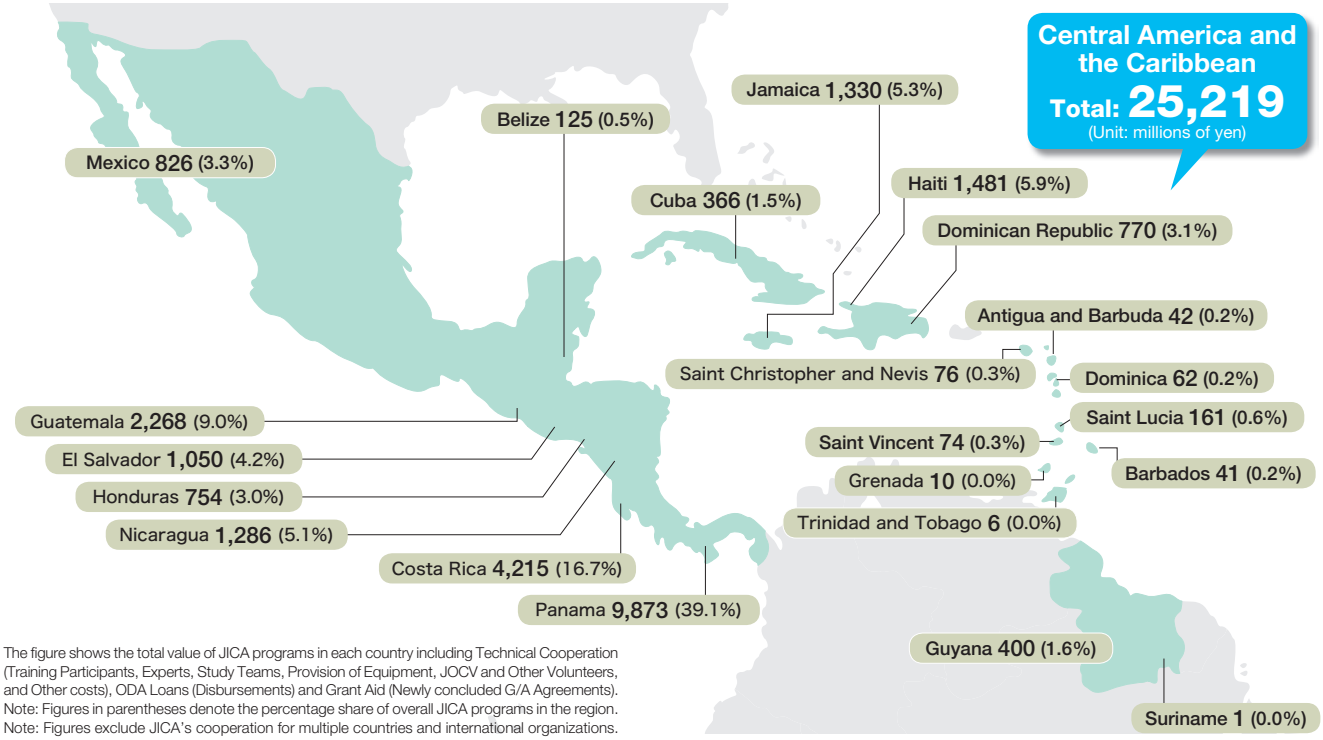
The Central American Crisis (a collective term for the series of civil wars that occurred in numerous Central American countries), which continued for over 10 years starting from the late 1970s, heavily impacted the social and economic development of the Central American region. Later, as the various conflicts wound down and the peace process advanced in the 1990s, democracy began to establish itself and today most Central American countries are experiencing stable economic growth.

The Caribbean region is also maintaining a certain degree of economic growth thanks mainly to its tourism industry and to remittances from migrants residing in the United States. Meanwhile, however, Central America and the Caribbean continue to face numerous challenges, as every year the region experiences natural disasters such as hurricanes, and also on account of its vulnerable economic structure, which remains dependent on the export of primary commodities and on remittances from overseas. With the aim of overcoming these common issues, regional organizations such as the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) work actively to promote regional integration and intra-regional cooperation.

In consideration of language and cultural commonalities and regional integration as well as intra-regional cooperation frameworks, JICA works to provide assistance on a regional scale (regional cooperation) to overcome common development issues that affect each country. JICA works in partnership with international organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and other aid-donors.

Celebrating 70 years of diplomatic relations between Japan

JICA Programs in Central America and the Caribbean (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

and five Central American countries, 2005 was designated as the Japan-Central America Year and was marked by the Japan-Central America Summit, which led to the issuing of the Tokyo Declaration and the Action Plan*2. Using the Action Plan as a guideline, JICA implements assistance for the establishment of peace and democracy, further economic cooperation, development, promotion of tourism, and disaster prevention.

In consideration of the agreement concluded at the 2nd Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference held in September 2010, JICA is providing the CARICOM member states with assistance for environmental and climate change countermeasures, mitigation of the impacts of the economic crisis, reconstruction following the Haiti earthquake, etc.

JICA promotes triangular cooperation through such frameworks like the Japan Mexico Partnership Programme (JMPP), which supports emerging countries such as Mexico to provide assistance to developing countries in the region.

Priority Issues and Efforts

Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Economic Growth

Historically, the long-running civil wars in the region delayed basic economic infrastructure development and stood in the way of economic growth. JICA provides cooperation to fund development projects for roads and bridges in order to streamline region-wide logistics. (ex. ZONAPAZ Road Improvement Project financed by ODA Loans, construction and replacement of bridges along borders provided by Grant Aid) Moreover, JICA has provided ODA Loans to El Salvador for the La Union Port Development Project in order to develop the port into a logistics hub, and for a hydroelectric power plant in Costa Rica through the Pirris Hydroelectric Power Development Project. In this way, JICA provides comprehensive assistance mainly in the form of financial assistance necessary for sustainable economic growth in the region.

The global financial and economic crisis that started in late 2008 and the decline in foreign direct investment and remittances slowed economic growth in this region, which has close economic ties with the United States. In response to this situation, JICA is providing assistance, including the dispatch of experts to improve the productivity of small and medium-sized enterprises in several countries that contribute to the revitalization of economic activities throughout the region for industrial promotion and reduction of dependence on other countries.

The Pirris Hydroelectric Power Development Project supports sustainable economic growth in Costa Rica (ODA Loan project completed in September 2011).

Furthermore, Japan's economic relations with Mexico, with which it enacted an economic partnership agreement (EPA) in 2005, continue to deepen. With the aim of promoting partnerships with the Japanese private sector, JICA is implementing Technical Cooperation projects, such as the Project for Human Resource Development in the Technology of Plastic Transformation and the Project for Human Resource Development for the Electronics Industry in Maquiladora Zone in Baja California, which are supporting the training of human resources for these industries.

Addressing Global Issues

Climate Change Measures, Environmental Conservation and Improvement, and Disaster Prevention

JICA helps countries to address climate change by providing support for mitigation measures such as encouraging the use of renewable energy and teaching energy conservation, as well as adaptation measures such as improving disaster prevention capabilities. In January 2011, JICA concluded a memorandum with the IDB on climate change. Based on this memorandum, JICA will implement financial assistance for renewable energy and energy conservation promotion in Central America and the Caribbean Region [➡ See the Case Study on page 20].

Furthermore, JICA supports environmental improvement through ODA Loans in countries such as Costa Rica and Panama, where waste processing and water pollution amelioration measures are becoming priority issues in urban areas due to the high concentration of population and industry*3. In the areas of waste processing and total management, JICA provides Technical Cooperation on a regional scale based on Japan's knowledge and experience to support the efforts of various countries that aim to promote understanding of the "Three (3) Rs" (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), and the formation of a sound material-cycle society.

Due to the frequent occurrence of hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters in the region, strengthening disaster preparedness capabilities in this region is a tremendously important issue. In efforts to enhance the ability of local governments and residents to prepare themselves against disasters, and to facilitate their coexistence with such disasters, JICA is working to share and disseminate expertise on community disaster prevention for disaster prevention agencies in Central America and the Caribbean. JICA is also working to support reconstruction following the massive earthquake that

*1 Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, and Cuba.
*2 As a follow-up to the Tokyo Declaration and Action Plan, Japan and the Central Americans countries hold the Japan-Central America Forum every year in order to continue dialogue and strengthen relations.
*3 Examples include the Metropolitan San Jose Environment Improvement Project in Costa Rica and the Panama City and Panama Bay Sanitation Project in Panama.

struck Haiti in January 2010 [➡ See the Case Study on page 65].

Poverty Reduction from a Human Security Perspective

While Central America and the Caribbean are achieving a certain degree of economic development, there are still large numbers of people living in poverty who do not have access to basic education, health and medical services, nor to safe drinking water. In consideration of the principles of human security, JICA remains strongly aware of ensuring that benefits reach the socially vulnerable and supports the capacity development of local communities and individuals in partner countries. In so doing, JICA is actively providing comprehensive assistance for promoting efforts to share the experiences and results of previous cases from various countries within the region, as well as efforts by individual countries to address common regional issues.

In the education sector, for instance, the expertise in developing mathematics teaching materials and training teachers that was acquired through the Project for the Improvement of Teaching Methods in Mathematics in Honduras is now being shared and disseminated to four neighboring countries. As one result of these efforts, the teaching materials developed through this project are being used as nationally designated textbooks and improvements have been observed in children's grades.

In the health and medical sector, JICA is providing assistance for countermeasures against infectious diseases such as Chagas disease. JICA also carries out a leading role in supporting the Central American Initiative for Control of Chagas Disease, which is a joint undertaking between Central American countries in the region. As a result of this assistance, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially recognized the interruption of transmissions resulting from foreign reduviid bugs in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. JICA also supports the Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic in order to train health professionals that play central roles in improving public health services [➡ See the Case Study below].

Japanese experts and their counterparts discussing teaching materials created in the Project for the Improvement of Teaching Methods in Mathematics.

The countries of Central America and the Caribbean each share common linguistic and cultural backgrounds, making it possible to boost the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation by sharing experiences. Moreover, by supporting initiatives and forming networks not only at the national level, but also on a region-wide scale, it is possible to promote regional undertakings to address development issues and increase the sustainability of results achieved. JICA will continue to promote such region-wide cooperation in Central America and the Caribbean.

Case Study

Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic

Winner of the Outstanding Performance Award at the High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

In November 2010, this project was awarded the Outstanding Performance Award at the High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which was co-hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations. The project was commended as a superior example of South-South cooperation that has allowed a country to utilize its own experience and strengths in assistance for other developing countries. The project's coordinator, Consuelo Olano de Eilas, presented the project's results at an award ceremony in Geneva, Switzerland.

The "Proyecto Angeles" (The Angels Project)

This award-winning project based in El Salvador has been implemented in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic since 2007. It is a region-wide nursing education program commonly referred to as "Proyecto Angeles".

What makes the project so special is that local nurses who have undergone past JICA assistance programs in El Salvador are now working with Japanese experts to train nursing education instructors in neighboring countries. Trained counterparts in turn pass on project knowledge to others. A TV conference system is used to connect participants for joint undertakings to improve the quality of nursing education and promote friendly cooperation in all five countries.

A basic nursing curriculum has been drafted in each country and participants are promoting a collaborative practice model for nursing education and on-site training. Project leader Masako Ogawa has created a network of nurses ("angels") that drive the project forward. She commented that in the future she hopes to form a regional "Nurses Without Borders." It seems the achievement of her dream may not be that far off.

Project members in El Salvador receiving a report on the progress of the other four countries during a TV conference.

Helping to Restore Infrastructure and Improve Lives

A massive earthquake struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. The disaster left more than 316,000 people dead and nearly 310,000 injured. It also caused extensive damage in the capital of Port-au-Prince, destroying numerous buildings, including hospitals and schools. JICA dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Team (medical team) immediately after the earthquake. Since then, JICA has continued to provide assistance, helping the people of Haiti to restore infrastructure and gain skills for reconstruction and development through training.

Trainees observe Nagata Ward in Kobe City, which was successfully reconstructed after the earthquake.

Rapid Initiation of a Survey and Project Immediately After the Earthquake

The international community took the catastrophic damage caused by the Haiti earthquake very seriously. Many countries swiftly announced intentions to extend support. JICA participated in the reconstruction needs survey carried out directly after the disaster by the Haitian government together with the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Based on the outcomes of this survey and reconstruction plans drafted by the Haitian government, JICA launched the Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Project for Haiti in May 2010. It was forwarded three pillars: 1) reconstruction of living conditions in the disaster areas including restoration of infrastructure such as water supply systems; 2) assistance to help the Haitian government draft a national land use plan; and 3) confirmation and implementation of technical surveys related to additional assistance needs. JICA also opened a field office to further coordination with the Haitian government and manage project operations.

Alongside emergency reconstruction assistance, JICA began work to train human resources for the future development of Haiti, which is one of the poorest countries in Central and South America. Since October 2010, JICA has been implementing the Project on Technical Training in Agricultural Production System in Mountainous Areas to Technicians of the Republic of Haiti in order to foster agricultural technicians and bolster Haiti's food production. This project was carried out through cooperation with the Dominican Republic, Haiti's neighbor on the island of Hispaniola.

A Resident Participation Model for Reconstruction and Disaster Prevention from Hyogo

In March 2011, JICA Hyogo accepted a group of Haitians for post-earthquake reconstruction training.

Fourteen persons from Haiti's central government, local governments, and NGOs participated in the training program. The participants gained knowledge on reconstruction activities implemented by local governments and NGOs in the aftermath of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Following the training, each of the participants created a concrete action plan based on the knowledge they acquired through the training program.

Action plans included projects such as "Care for the Heart," an effort suggested by a trainee managing an orphanage. Another trainee who works at the Haitian Red Cross Society proposed the "Shelter Construction Project." The former project aims to provide mental healthcare and counseling for children orphaned as a result of the disaster, while the latter will work to construct disaster prevention centers that can be used ordinarily as disaster prevention education facilities. JICA is continuing to support these trainees in realizing their action plans.

From the Grassroots

Pierre Louis Germaine
Supervisor, Haitian Red Cross Society

I had wanted to forget about the earthquake before the program, as it was such a sad event. Visiting each of the local governments and NGOs in Hyogo, I could tell that everyone possessed a strong will to overcome tragedy through reconstruction and to prepare for future disasters. I learned about the "rebuild better" concept, in which we do not forget disasters, but learn from them, rebuilding in a better way than before. The people of Haiti tend to rely on the government. I want to promote reconstruction and disaster prevention together with the people using the action plans that we created. I hope to empower people and help them raise their voices. I want them to engage in reconstruction on their own.

From Our Officer in Charge

Hajime Tsuboi
Central America and the Caribbean Division, Latin America and the Caribbean Department

Even before the earthquake, Haiti experienced political unrest for many years and its poor governance had become a major issue. As the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission set up in the wake of the earthquake showed, to rebuild Haiti, the international community and the Haitian government need to work together based on a mid- to long-term perspective. Japan has continued to assist Haiti as a member of the international community ever since the disaster. Aside from JICA, a great many organizations, including UN peacekeeping operations, NGOs, and others continue to assist Haiti. There is a lot of support for Haiti in Japan. This support comes from both local governments such as Hyogo Prefecture as well as individuals and groups. We will continue to offer cooperation and assistance, utilizing our respective strengths to help Haiti recover and rebuild as quickly as possible.

A public water hydrant established by the Project. From October 2010, cholera infections increased in Haiti, causing a large number of deaths. Efforts continue to deliver safe and clean water to the people of Haiti.

South America

Promoting Effective Aid Tailored to Each Country's Diverse Situations While Advancing Inter-Regional Partnerships

South America, gifted with fertile soil and abundant natural and mineral resources, is achieving strong economic growth spurred by the recent increases in demand and prices of resources and foods. At the same time, however, South American countries are still characterized by large disparities in both income and access to social services, resulting in many regions where large numbers of people are forced to live in poverty in the shadows of economic growth. Taking into account the specific circumstances under which each country lives, JICA addresses the issues that are considered to be priorities in each country, and also focuses on environmental conservation of the region's resources, such as the Amazon Basin, which have a significant impact on the global environment.

Going forward, JICA will focus on extending cooperation on economic infrastructure development, global issues, and mitigating disparities, while assisting the development of countries inside and outside of the region through private sector partnerships and partnerships with countries in the region that have achieved relatively high income levels and possess advanced technology, such as Brazil.

Key Aid Strategies — Contributing to Regional Stability by Developing Economic Infrastructure, Addressing Global Issues and Mitigating Disparities

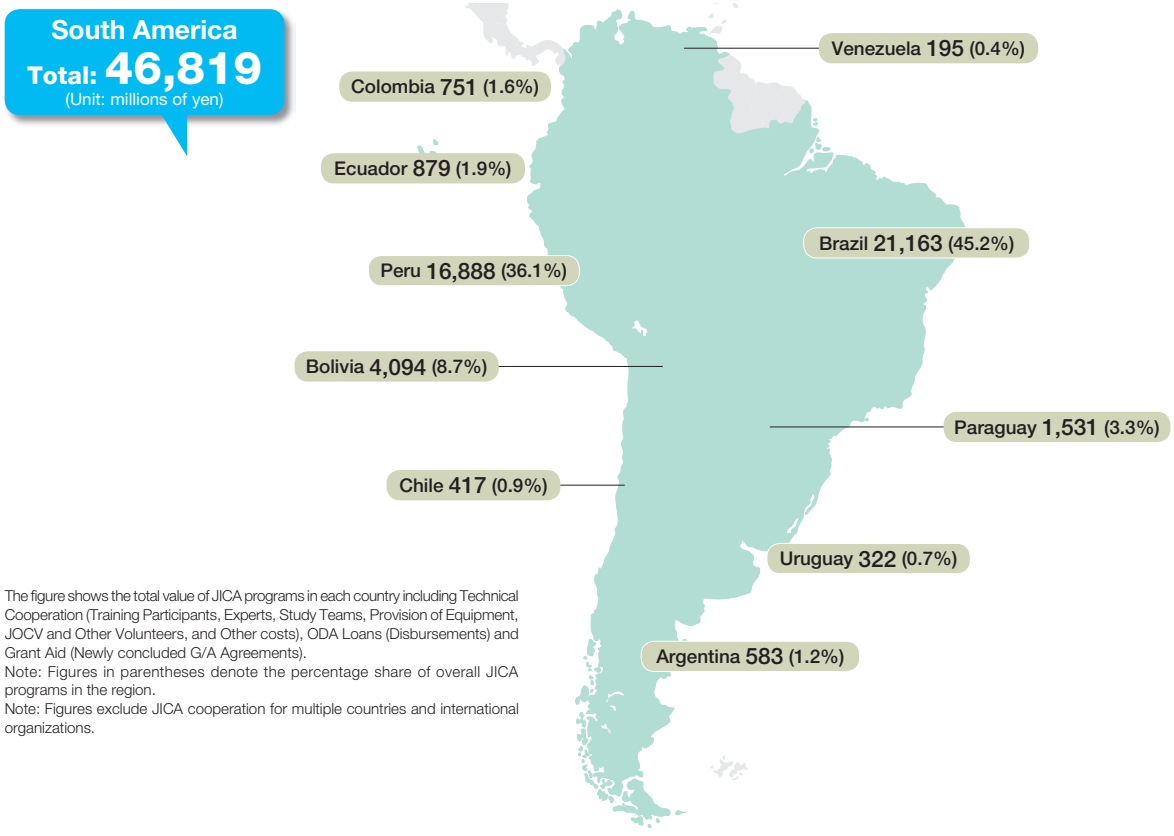
South American economies depend heavily on the production and export of primary products, which makes them extremely vulnerable to global economic and market trends. In the future, these countries will need ongoing industrial development, trade promotion, and an improved investment environment, as well as economic development that facilitates sustainable growth. It is also essential to strengthen the administrative capacities of the governments as a foundation for encouraging private sector economic activity. Moreover, there are many areas in which urban environmental problems are growing more serious due to economic growth, and these problems require an urgent response as well.

In the shadows of the strong economic growth of recent years, there persists considerable social anxiety created by the presence of continuing economic disparities at the national and intra-regional levels. Under these circumstances, in addition to undertakings to foster economic growth, efforts are being made to mitigate disparities and stabilize the economy and society in the region.

It is important to address global issues in South America because the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest, greatly impacts global climate change, and because this area still offers significant potential for developing both agricultural land and natural resources, which are related to food and energy security.

Furthermore, South America has witnessed frequent major natural disasters in recent years, including an earthquake in Chile

JICA Programs in South America (Fiscal 2010)



The figure shows the total value of JICA programs in each country including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, JOCV and Other Volunteers, and Other costs), ODA Loans (Disbursements) and Grant Aid (Newly concluded G/A Agreements).
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.

and flooding in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela, making disaster prevention countermeasures an important issue.

Placing a priority on utilizing this key aid strategy, JICA implements assistance taking into consideration the characteristics of the South American region and keeps the next three points in mind when carrying out cooperation programs:

1) Mitigating disparities both within regions and within countries
2) Contributing to development while maintaining respect for the ownership of the recipient countries
3) Ensuring that the benefits of growth are extended to the poorest segment of the population

In addition, JICA is strengthening its relationships with emerging countries such as Brazil and Argentina, where income levels have grown higher and technological capabilities have also improved compared to other countries in the region, in order to form partnerships to address development in neighboring countries and in Africa.

South America is host to a large Japanese immigrant community numbering more than 1.6 million people, and in recent years Japan has been importing more and more of its resources and food from this region. As such, the relationship between Japan and South America is likely to deepen further in future.

Priority Issues and Efforts

Building a Foundation for Sustainable Economic Growth

Blessed with abundant natural resources, South America has achieved steady economic growth in recent years, primarily driven by private-sector investment. Although the region was impacted by the global economic crisis in 2008 and by volatile prices for natural resources, the economy recovered in 2010. JICA is providing support to reinvigorate the economies of rural areas in consideration of mitigating domestic income disparities, which is an important development issue faced by various countries in the region.

In Paraguay, 87% of the roads remain unpaved, and are commonly unusable in the rainy season. This threatens the country's social safety net, as it hinders the sales channels for livestock industry, Paraguay's major industry, as well as slowing down economic activity and restricting access to schools and hospitals. JICA is implementing the Rural Road Development Project (ODA Loans) for local roads with particularly low pavement ratios.

In Bolivia, there is an increasing demand for electric power to facilitate mine development, which is an important industry for the country. The mining industry in Bolivia is also an important source of foreign investment due to the skyrocketing prices of resources around the world. Nevertheless, the power supply is tight and securing electric power is a major issue. Bolivia is striving to provide stable electricity supplies using geothermal power generation, as the potential for thermal or hydroelectric power generation in this part of the Andes is limited. JICA is assisting Bolivia in securing electric power, which is essential for sustaining economic growth, by helping the country to realize its geothermal power plant construction plans.

In addition, JICA is considering financial assistance to improve the investment environment of South America in order to promote private sector investment, where demand is increasing in line with regional economic growth, as well as for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Addressing Global Issues

South America is affected by global issues such as climate change, but at the same time the region can have a significant impact on the resolution of such problems. Accordingly, JICA is cooperating in this field with many South American countries. In some countries with relatively advanced levels of technology, JICA pursues research cooperation together with universities and other Japanese research institutes by utilizing Japanese science and technology in order to contribute to resolving global issues.

In the Amazon region, the world's largest rainforest, deforestation is progressing due to such reasons as reckless logging, and this carries the risk of precipitating climate change and affecting ecosystems. Conservation of the Amazon region is therefore an issue of global concern, and JICA has provided ongoing assistance in this field. For instance, under the Carbon Dynamics of Amazonian Forests Project (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development: SATREPS) in Brazil, JICA assists in the development of quantitative assessment methods for the reduction of CO_2 that is achieved by preventing the depletion and deterioration of the Amazon rainforest. Furthermore, through the Development of an Integrated Solution related to Industrial Waste Management in the Industrial Pole of Manaus (Technical Cooperation), JICA assisted in the creation of blueprints that would allow for developing industry while at the same time conserving the natural environment in the Amazon region.

Ninety-nine per cent of the world's tropical glaciers are concentrated in the Andes Mountains of South America, and these glaciers are disappearing rapidly due to climate change. Through the Study on Impact of Glacier Retreat on Water Resource Availability for cities of La Paz and El Alto Project (SATREPS) in Bolivia, conducted jointly with Tohoku University and other partners, JICA is supporting the research and development of a water resource management model that reflects climate change and changes in the social environment in order to reduce the impacts of disappearing glaciers.

In Argentina and Chile, JICA is implementing the Project to Strengthen the Capacity to Measure the Ozone Layer and UV Radiation in Southern Patagonia and the Projection towards the Community (Technical Cooperation), which supports activities related to observing the ozone layer, and warning and educating residents about limiting the health impacts that result from ozone layer depletion.

Poverty Reduction and the Correction of Disparities

Measures to address poverty and the correction of disparities are an issue common to all South American countries as well as a cornerstone of each nation's governmental policy.

In Bolivia, which has the lowest per capita income level of any country in South America, basic social services in particular, such as education, health and medical care, and safe water, are not reaching the poor. In the water sector, for instance, JICA is implementing the Water is Health and Life project (Technical Cooperation) to assist in the development of drinking water supply facilities in villages in regions where development is lagging particularly behind, as well as to support the organization of water management committees to ensure that people can continue using sanitary water.

In Peru, where income levels have been rising due to strong economic development in recent years, with the aim of improving income levels in the mountain regions where a high ratio of people live in poverty, JICA is supporting the improvement of income levels and the mitigation of disparities by developing the agricultural industry through the incorporation of the Sierra-Natural Resources Management and Poverty Alleviation Project (I) (II) (III) (ODA Loans) with the Project for Improving Livelihood of Small-Scale Farmers in Cajamarca (Technical Cooperation). Moreover, through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III) (ODA Loans), JICA works to improve the living standards of community residents by developing power networks in rural areas with low electrification ratios [➡ See the Case Study on page 69].

In Colombia, where conflict continues to entangle certain areas, JICA provides cooperation for assisting persons displaced due to conflict, people with disabilities due to landmines, surrendered soldiers, and other victims of conflict. Under the Improvement of the Nutritional Condition of the Vulnerable People Including Internal Displaced People through Urban Agriculture Strengthening Project (Technical Cooperation), JICA is working to improve the nutritional condition of socially vulnerable people including internally displaced persons through the self-provision of vegetables by teaching agriculture in urban areas. The conflict in Colombia is complicated, making it difficult to find a clear solution. Nevertheless, JICA supports the efforts of Colombia to correct domestic disparities by implementing concrete assistance for communities that accept conflict victims and injured persons.

Strengthening Relationships with the Japanese Government and People

Aid from national governments themselves or from foreign countries has a relatively smaller impact on the overall economy in comparatively higher income countries, where private sector economic activity drives development.

In South America, Japanese private sector companies have entered the mining industry to start with in particular because of the region's rich mineral resources. The progress of these private sector economic activities will serve to promote further economic development, while also contributing to strengthening the relationships between these countries and Japan.

JICA is also supporting the adoption of Japanese style terrestrial digital broadcasting (Japan-Brazil method) in many countries of Latin America, as well as planning to establish comprehensive development programs for impoverished regions located near mines under development in Bolivia.

Case Study **Chile Project on Capacity Building to Seismic Events and Tsunamis**

Towards Earthquake-resilient Nation-building with Japanese Expertise

In February 2010, a massive magnitude 8.8 earthquake struck the coast of central Chile, generating a tsunami over 30 meters high. This disaster affected two million people and left 521 people dead. JICA commenced Technical Cooperation from October 2010 with the aim of resolving the disaster preparedness issues facing the country that were exposed by the disaster. Chile possesses a high level of awareness and engineering skills, so a major focus of JICA's cooperation was placed on discussions, through which lessons were shared between Japan and Chile.

Enhancing the Soft and Hard Aspects of Disaster Preparedness

JICA has provided Chile with assistance for many years that emphasized the construction of earthquake-resistant structures. As many buildings were partially destroyed in this earthquake, JICA dispatched experts in disaster-preparedness construction assessment and earthquake-resistance standards for bridges to Chile to assess the situation and offer advice regarding collapsed bridges and other problems.

Moreover, JICA provided cooperation to revise the issuance process and accuracy of tsunami warnings, as the system did not function properly due to damaged communications networks caused by the earthquake. Since Chile has adopted Japan's terrestrial digital broadcasting system, JICA has worked with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to create the first joint training program with the aim of introducing a Japanese early warning system in Chile.

In terms of capacity building, JICA has implemented training on the roles of the community during disasters and improving local governments' capacity to respond to disasters (emergency response, reconstruction planning, and mental health care) with the cooperation of Hyogo Prefectural and Kobe City Governments. Despite the short half-year span of this project, JICA was able to implement prompt assistance to respond to the multifaceted needs of Chile, which will greatly complement the country's accumulated knowledge and technology. This cooperation allowed related Chilean organizations to develop ties and thus contributed to strengthening the country's unified disaster preparedness structure.

Community Disaster Preparedness Training held at JICA Hyogo. Based on this training, a disaster preparedness training week was established and local plans are beginning to take form, including disaster preparedness training plans for primary schools.

Boosting Electrification in Rural Areas through Continued Assistance

JICA has continuously supported the electrification of the rural and mountainous regions of Peru through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III). Through Phase I (1997–2008) and Phase II (1999–2006), JICA contributed to the improvement of the rural electrification rate of target regions. Through Phase III, for which an ODA Loan agreement was signed on March 2009, there are plans to develop a power transmission grid in the three regions with the country's lowest electrification rates. The implementation of Phase III is expected to provide the access to electricity to approximately 130,000 households.

Towards Mitigation of Regional Electricity Disparities

Whether for streetlamps that light dark streets at night, home appliances, or computers, electricity has become an essential element for securing a safe and affluent life. Nevertheless, large populations in developing countries have no access to electricity.

In Peru, approximately six million people, 22% of the total population, are living without electricity services. Furthermore, there are marked disparities in the electrification rate between urban and rural areas. For instance, in Lima, the electrification rate is over 90%, while it falls to a mere 32% in rural areas, where nearly 40% of the country's population lives.

Regional electrification disparities are related to regional disparities in income. In Peru, approximately 40% of the population lives in poverty, and a major portion of those people live in the mountainous regions, where the altitude is higher than 2,000 meters. In terms of per capita income, the income of the people living in the rural mountainous regions is less than half of that of people living in the urban coastal regions including Lima, demonstrating the seriousness of regional disparity in Peru.

Aiming to Improve Rural Living Standards and Vitalize Rural Economies

In the non-electrified rural regions, people rely on batteries, kerosene lamps, candles and other goods for their power sources and light, which restricts production activities. These regions also face problems such as inferior medical and education services compared to electrified regions.

Since 1993, the Government of Peru has implemented the Plan Nacional de Electrificación Rural (PNER) in order to promote the electrification of rural areas. JICA has continuously supported the PNER through the Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III).

Through Phase I and Phase II, for which ODA Loan agreements were signed in 1997 and 1999, respectively, JICA provided assistance to improve the living standards of residents in rural areas and vitalize local economies by extending assistance for the development of electricity distribution lines and small-scale power grid systems in 14 target areas.

Through Phase III, for which an ODA Loan agreement was signed in 2009, JICA has supported the expansion of power lines and the development of a small-scale power grid system in the three regions with Peru's lowest electrification rates, Cajamarca, Huánuco, and Loreto.

JICA places priority on poverty reduction and disparity mitigation in its operations in Peru. JICA expects to further develop poor regions in Peru by improving rural electrification through the implementation of Phase III, mainly targeting sierra regions where particularly high concentrations of poor people can be seen.

From the Field

Masao Hasegawa
A Consultant Involved in Phase II

This project provided residents who had been relying on oil lamps and candles for light with access to a stable power source. This not only allowed residents to improve their standard of living by installing lights and household electronics, but also for the promotion of local industry and the efficient processing of agricultural products and traditional crafts.

A rural village in the Andes Mountains where electrification development is underway.

The stable supply of electric power allows for more convenient and affluent lives.

The Pacific — Overcoming Vulnerabilities of Island Countries

The small island countries of the Pacific Region, which are separated by vast expanses of ocean, are subject to vulnerabilities such as limited land areas and populations as well as small domestic markets and poor access to international markets, which mean that they face many difficulties in developing their economies. The region also faces problems with regard to natural disasters, the effects of climate change, and the management of increasing solid waste. Accordingly, the region's challenge is to overcome these vulnerabilities on the economic and environmental fronts, which are peculiar to the island countries. Paying due regard to the situation of each country, JICA is actively providing support aimed at resolving priority issues in addition to region-wide cooperation to address issues of common concern throughout the region such as environmental issues.

Key Aid Strategies — Increasing Aid Efficiency by Promoting Region-Wide Cooperation

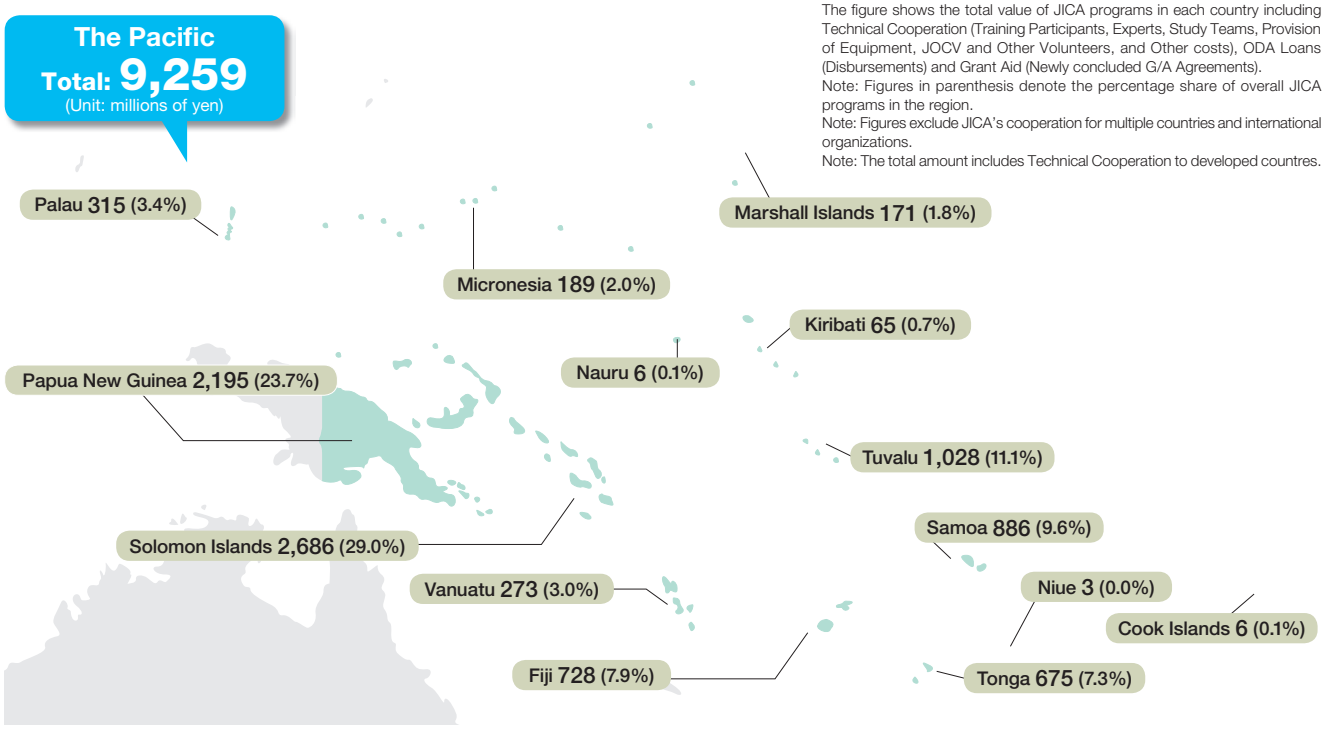
JICA provides assistance to the following members of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF): Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, as well as the Cook Islands and Niue. These countries are dispersed across the three subregions of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia, each with its own diverse languages and unique cultures.

In recent years, these island countries have run large trade deficits as a result of changes in the import-dependent economic structure brought about by the influx of modern economic and cultural influences into what were traditional self-sufficient economies. Environmental issues such as an increase in solid waste that is difficult to treat on the islands have also surfaced. Furthermore, as these countries are small and consist of islands dotted about in the sea, they suffer from inadequate social services and a lack of transportation infrastructure, which has made it difficult to achieve social and economic development or self-supporting economies.

A summit meeting called the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting is held every three years between Japan and the island nations of the Pacific. At the Fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM5), which was held in May 2009, the participants confirmed the necessity of responding to environmental and climate change-related issues, overcoming vulnerabilities from the perspective of human security, and enhancing people-to-people exchanges.

JICA is working to provide region-wide cooperation in the region including solid waste management, climate change, health and education, in order to address issues common to these island

JICA Programs in the Pacific (Fiscal 2010)



countries while paying due regard to the uniqueness of each country. In this kind of cooperation, JICA's approach involves the creation of development models to be shared across the region by dispatching experts to countries that play key roles, and the dissemination of such models to neighboring countries through such means as third-country training programs. JICA is making efforts to ensure the efficient provision of support by promoting collaboration with international and regional organizations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Priority Issues and Efforts

Adaptation to Climate Change

The Pacific Ocean takes up the largest area on the globe, and Japan has a share in its benefits, and thus does its part to assist the countries in the region. Low-lying atoll countries such as Tuvalu are especially vulnerable to climate change and rising sea levels. Strengthening the capacity of those countries to adapt to the phenomena is an urgent issue.

With a view to minimizing damage from disasters, JICA is making efforts to improve the capacity for weather forecasting and providing early warnings, and to speed up the communication of disaster information to residents through the improvement of radio broadcasting networks for disaster prevention in Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands, and by upgrading the weather observation facilities in Samoa. JICA is also supporting the enhancement of the community's disaster prevention capacity in the Solomon Islands and Fiji [➡ See the Case Study on page 73].

In Tuvalu, JICA also supports the Science and Technology Research Partnership Project for Sustainable Development with an ecological engineering approach to identify the mechanisms by which islands are formed and maintained as sediments are produced by creatures (foraminifera) and sand drifts accumulate. The project also devises long-term measures to prevent soil erosion and considers measures to protect the coastline.

As part of its cooperation toward the mitigation of climate change, JICA is also providing support for the introduction of solar power generation in Micronesia, Palau, the Marshall Islands and Tonga, as well as support for the enhancement of monitoring capacity for forest preservation in Papua New Guinea.

Strengthening Environmental Management

Waste management is a common challenge for the small islands in the Pacific. JICA supported Samoa in its efforts to improve waste disposal sites and raise management and operation capacities from 2000, and subsequently supported efforts in neighboring countries to improve waste management practices. With the help of Shibushi City in Kagoshima Prefecture in Japan, which has had success in reducing waste generation, JICA pursued cooperation programs in Fiji to recycle garbage and reduce volume.

Seawater flowing over a road (Tuvalu)

From fiscal 2010, in order to disseminate these initiatives throughout the Pacific, JICA has been working with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional international organization, to provide support to 11 countries in the region for the formulation and implementation of a Solid Waste Management Strategy in each country, with the main focus on reducing, reusing and recycling waste. In this way, JICA is expanding its regional cooperation to support the creation of a sound material-cycle society by reducing the impact of human activity on the environment as represented by waste, with a view to achieving sustainability on these small islands [➡ See the Case Study on page 106].

Health and Medical Services

In the Pacific, where the improvement of the vaccination rate has been a challenge for the prevention of infectious diseases, many donor organizations, centered on the World Health Organization (WHO) have been promoting vaccination and have achieved some successes, including the eradication of Poliomyelitis from the region. Previously, many countries in the region were suffering from insufficient capacity to manage the cold chain networks necessary for vaccine logistics, and the systems required for safe immunization were not adequately established. To address this issue, in 2004 the governments in the region, international organizations such as the WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and bilateral donor agencies from countries such as Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Japan committed themselves to extending cooperation for the Pacific Immunization Programme Strengthening (PIPS) framework as a means of invigorating immunization projects.

Since 2005, JICA has been playing a leading role in PIPS by supporting the dissemination of technology and human resource

development related to the management of immunization projects and vaccines in 13 countries in the Pacific from a base established in Fiji. The cooperation extended by experts working in the field is also highly evaluated in the recipient countries.

Meanwhile, the WHO is improving its support for human resource development in response to the lack of health personnel in the island countries of the Pacific. In cooperation with the WHO, JICA has also strengthened its efforts toward human resource development for community health as well as toward improving medical facilities and research equipment in order to achieve synergistic effects through the provision of both structural and non-structural support.

Education

In order to expand the education opportunities available in each country, JICA provides support for distance learning programs utilizing television, radio and satellite communication networks, and for the improvement of the quality of education on remote islands.

The University of the South Pacific (USP), headquartered in Fiji, is a regional university founded by 12 countries in the region in 1968. With Japanese support, USP was equipped with a satellite communications network, allowing interactive communication between the main campus in Fiji and branch campuses located throughout the region. JICA is currently providing support to upgrade facilities and equipment and enhance the education implementation system with the objectives of further improving access to higher education and enhancing the quality of ICT education for which there has been a particular increase in demand in recent years **[➡ See the Case Study below]**.

Meanwhile, in Papua New Guinea, the enrollment rate in basic education is extremely low, and the improvement of the implementation system of basic education represents a challenge for the entire country. JICA is supporting the production of educational programs at the National Education Media Centre, which was established through Grant Aid, providing classes conducted at model schools to elementary and junior high schools in rural areas via television, and raising awareness among local residents about education. In this way, JICA is providing valuable support to expand opportunities for basic education in rural areas.

In the area of primary education, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and JICA Senior Volunteers are working to improve the quality of mathematics education in several countries in the region. For example, in Vanuatu, a cooperation framework was established between those involved in primary mathematics education at the local level and JICA volunteers, and a mathematics association was established to improve the teachers' skills. In Samoa, with the implementation of a volunteer-led project to improve the capabilities of teachers to provide basic education in mathematics and science, JICA has been supporting the improvement of the education level through such means as training local teachers.

Case Study **The Program for Distance Education and ICT in the Pacific**

Providing Opportunities for Higher Education to Many People by Utilizing Information Communication Technology

In the Pacific, there are relatively few institutes of higher education and access to information is not easy. Distance learning is an effective means of providing opportunities for higher education to people living in such areas. Through the provision of support in the area of information communication technology (ICT), JICA is working to improve the learning environment of the inhabitants of these island countries and contributing to human resource development in the ICT area in the region.

A New Base for Distance Learning and ICT Education

In July 2010, the Japan-Pacific ICT Centre opened at the University of the South Pacific (USP) located in Suva, the capital of Fiji. The Centre was established through a Grant Aid project as the USP's new base for distance learning and ICT education and also as a core facility for the utilization of ICT in the entire Pacific.

In keeping with the words of Vice-Chancellor and President of USP Rajesh Chandra, "In order to further enhance the livelihoods of people in the Pacific, USP will utilize all the knowledge, human resources and infrastructure that it possesses. By utilizing ICT, we will expand the USP network at the community level in the rural areas of the member countries," the Centre is expected to enhance education opportunities for people not only in Fiji but also in other countries throughout the region. USP is a higher education institution established and managed by 12 island countries in the region.

On the other hand, since February 2010, JICA also has been supporting the enhancement of the USP Net System by using satellite communication, as well as by establishing a new ICT bachelor's degree program, etc. The implementation of this project over a three-year period is expected to result in a steady increase in the number of areas in which it will be possible to receive a high-quality education equivalent to the education received on the main campus.

The Japan-Pacific ICT Centre, which is expected to play a leading role in the development of ICT in the Pacific, in addition to serving as a base for distance learning for the island countries of the region.

Enhancing the Capacity to Respond to Natural Disasters Throughout the Region

The island countries of the Pacific are vulnerable to natural disasters and are strongly affected by climate change. JICA is making efforts to enhance the capability of the entire region on disaster prevention area by improving 1) the capability of governments to manage disasters, 2) the capability of communities to respond to disasters, and 3) the capability to conduct weather observation and forecasting and to issue warnings, through a combination of Technical Cooperation projects, third-country training programs and Grant Aid.

A briefing session on a simplified rain gauge held as part of the project in Nasolo Village, Fiji

Island Countries with Lands Separated by the Ocean

The Pacific is vulnerable to frequent natural disasters such as cyclones, tsunamis and flooding, as well as the effects of sea level rise and extreme weather that are considered caused by climate change. In addition, every country in the region is comprised of more than one island, and there cannot be said to be sufficient transportation or information and communication systems linking the various towns and villages on each respective islands or between the main islands of each country and the more remote islands. Because disaster information is not promptly and accurately communicated to the residents and emergency relief cannot be easily provided to all the necessary areas, it is important that disaster countermeasures be taken at each community level.

Providing Disaster Information More Promptly and Accurately

Given such a situation, in October 2010, JICA began to extend cooperation to Fiji and the Solomon Islands for the purpose of enhancing the disaster prevention capabilities of national governments and local communities and promoting cooperation between them.

In this project, community disaster prevention activities are conducted by the residents themselves (installation planning, management and maintenance of simplified rain gauges and water gauges; creation of hazard maps; disaster prevention education activities targeting residents; and evacuation drills) in the target communities.

The project is also aimed at enhancing the capacity to respond to disasters through the use of emergency response manuals created by the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) of the two countries, which are responsible for issuing warnings and responding to emergency situations at times of disaster, and through simulated practice and disaster drills conducted according to the manuals. Efforts are also being made to improve the system of collecting meteorological and hydrological data utilized by the Meteorological Service and related organizations, and to enhance the capacity to conduct analysis by establishing a flooding forecasting model.

By sharing the lessons learned and achievements obtained from these activities between both countries, JICA aims to establish a system where there is a functional collaboration system among organizations at the time of disaster, with evacuation information and warnings promptly issued based on reliable information, and the residents can feel safe and evacuate at an appropriate timing.

Combination of Region-Wide Cooperation and Bilateral Cooperation

Since 2001, the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS), with observation and forecasting equipment by Grant Aid has been contributing to the fostering of weather forecasters and technicians in 11 countries in the region by providing third-country training programs. In collaboration with this training, weather observation facilities and communication equipment are being established in Samoa through Grant Aid.

Since fiscal 2010, JICA has also been working to secure a method of communicating emergency information, such as disaster information for communication to the residents, by supporting the improvement of radio broadcasting networks in Tuvalu, where atoll islands spread across a wide area around the capital city, and in the Solomon Islands, where the existing broadcasting equipment had broken down.

From Our Counterpart

Akisi Korodrau
Principal Disaster Management Officer, Fiji National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)

The people in the community are extremely vulnerable to damage from flooding. That is why educational activities implemented as part of the project that can help the residents take disaster prevention measures on their own are important. JICA's project is changing the awareness of the staff of the NDMO, particularly the younger ones. We anticipate that in the future the response measures being taken against disasters at the national level will be integrated with those at the community level.

From the Grassroots

Alice Mary Basile
Village Nurse of Tamboko Village, Guadalcanal Province, Solomon Islands

In the past when flooding occurred, people evacuated after their houses and buildings became flooded, and this resulted in a continuing stream of damage with people being injured and their precious household goods being washed away. The workshops and evacuation drills have helped residents to understand the appropriate actions that should be taken at the time of flooding. If water gauges and rain gauges are installed in the future and we can receive warnings prior to the flooding, it will become possible to take more prompt and safer evacuation action. We will also be better able to protect the drugs and the wireless equipment at the clinics, communicate damage information, and give emergency medical treatment to the evacuees.

Emergency response simulation conducted by the NDMO of the Solomon Islands

Europe

Supporting Accession to the EU and Ethnic Co-existence in the Western Balkans

Europe is a complex region with a long heritage of economic and cultural development. Most countries in the region have already joined the European Union (EU), and others are pursuing economic and social development with the intention of joining in the future.

JICA's assistance to the region places an emphasis on infrastructure development, environmental improvement and private sector development. The western Balkan region, in particular, has been marked by ethnic conflicts in the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s and early 2000s, creating the need to build stable social situations in which different ethnicities can co-exist together. JICA has provided assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina designed to encourage ethnic co-existence. JICA has also initiated bilateral assistance to Kosovo, which declared independence in 2008.

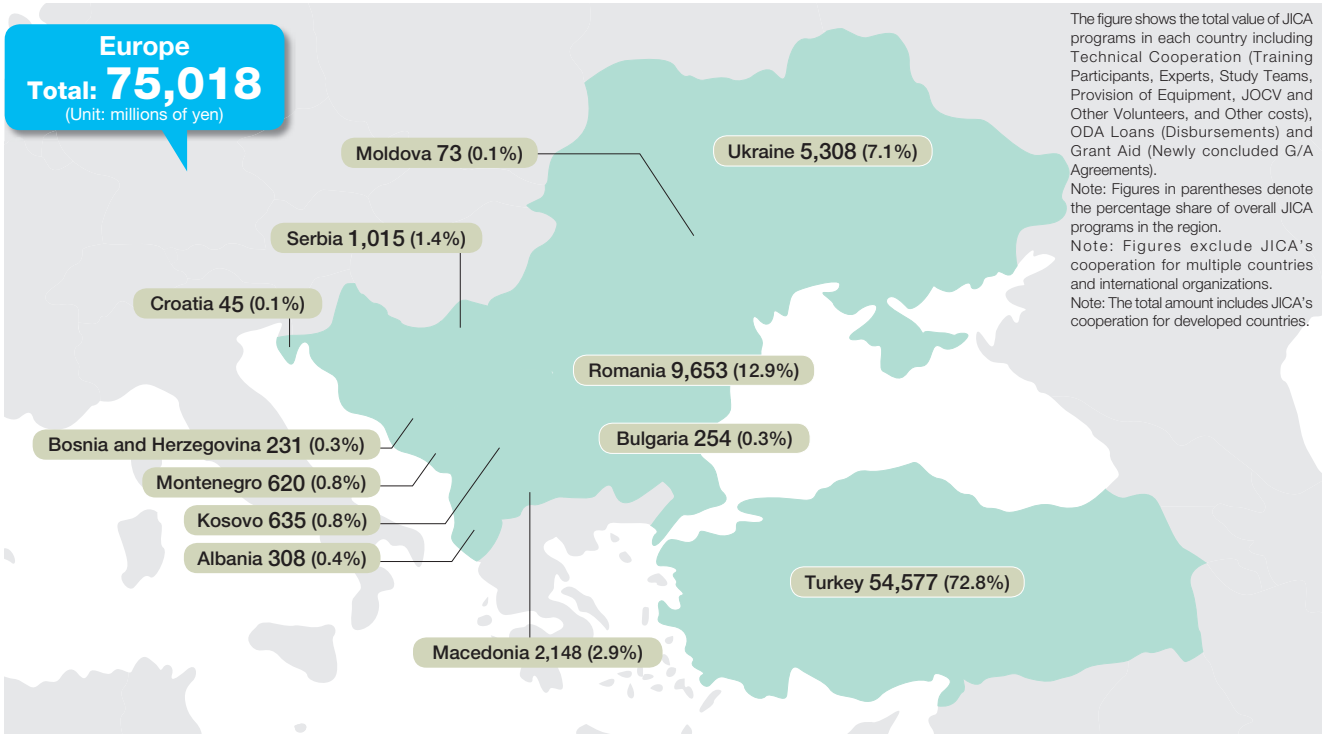
Key Aid Strategies — Supporting Environmental Protection, the Private Sector, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

JICA operations in Europe originated with support for the former Eastern Bloc countries and newly independent former members of the Soviet Union to assist their pursuit of market economic systems and democratization following the G7 Summit in 1989.

With the establishment of the EU in 1993, Eastern Bloc countries sought to pursue social and economic reforms with assistance from the international community, with the aim of joining the EU. In 2004, the EU was enlarged with the accession of the four Visegrad Group countries—comprising Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia—together with the three Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and rounded out by Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus. In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria became the EU's newest members. The new EU member states were removed from the DAC list of ODA recipient countries in 2006. Technical Cooperation projects to EU member states were concluded in fiscal 2008, except for continuing cooperation in the form of ODA Loan projects and followup projects.

The western Balkans region—comprising the countries of the former Yugoslavia and Albania—has achieved a measure of reconstruction from ethnic conflicts and civil wars that originated with the breakup of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. However, the countries in this region face many challenges including high rates of unemployment and simmering ethnic tensions. Further economic development and enhanced governance is needed for these countries to be accepted into the EU. More and more countries in this region have achieved economic development on

JICA Programs in Europe (Fiscal 2010)



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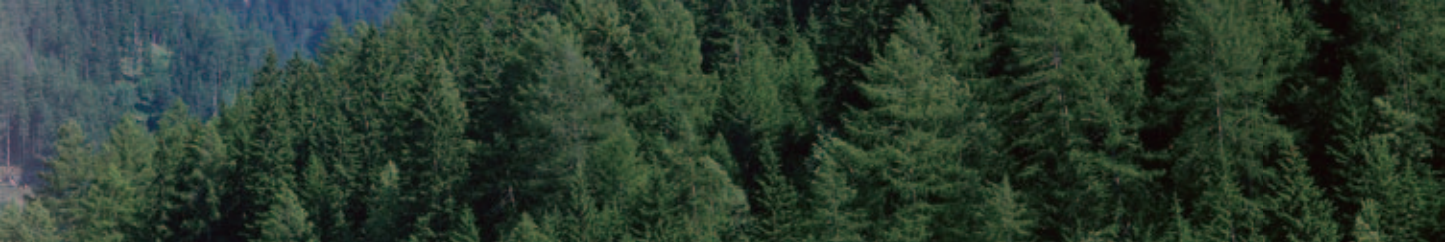
Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage share of overall JICA programs in the region.
Note: Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries and international organizations.
Note: The total amount includes JICA's cooperation for developed countries.



a par with the newly industrialized economies (NIES), but further effort is needed to build stable social situations in which different ethnicities can coexist together, and pursue environmental measures, which have been a low priority until now.

JICA is focusing on the environment and assistance for the private sector to support countries in the western Balkan region in their efforts to join the EU and help to address global issues. Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to be politically and socially marked by ethnic segregation that stems from conflict during the 1990s, motivating JICA to focus its efforts on assistance to encourage ethnic co-existence. Kosovo, which declared independence in 2008, established diplomatic relations with Japan in 2009, and the governments of both nations have confirmed their intentions to engage in future cooperation. Under this framework, JICA initiated bilateral assistance in 2010 by dispatching experts to Kosovo and conducting training in Japan [➡ See the Case Study on page 76].

Ukraine and Moldova are situated in a geopolitically significant position between Russia and the EU. The two nations continue to strive for economic independence and development. Ukraine was severely impacted by the global financial and economic crises that began in the late 2008, and needs critical assistance to enhance the nation's basic economic strength by supporting infrastructure development and promoting investment. Moldova is Europe's least developed country with a GNI per capita of US$1,590 (World Bank, 2009) and is still in need of sustained assistance.

Turkey has achieved a more developed status, but continues to need assistance to address environmental issues, correct disparities and encourage South-South cooperation as priorities for cooperation.

Since the conflict, Croatian, Serbian and Bosniak high school students have been educated under different curricula according to their ethnicity. Progress is being made in trials of "informatics" classes, using a shared curriculum developed based on a program for Japanese high schools (Project on Informatics Curricula Modernization in BiH).

The Project for Confidence-Building in Srebrenica on Agricultural and Rural Enterprise Development (SACRED),Bosnia and Herzegovina: Beekeeping has been restarted after ceasing for many years due to the conflict. It requires a high level of skill, therefore the locals are teaching one another. They have begun shipping the product. Vegetables and seeds are being produced for sale in greenhouses. JICA provides technical assistance to returnees in order to help them obtain an income.

Priority Issues and Efforts

Maximizing Aid Effectiveness to Foster Graduation from the Need for ODA

JICA currently extends assistance to 12 countries in Europe. Aside from Moldova, Ukraine and Kosovo, JICA has nearly concluded all Grant Aid to countries in the region, with the exception of cultural, grassroots and human security Grant Aid. JICA will pursue cooperation centering on Technical Cooperation and ODA Loans. In Romania and Bulgaria, JICA is extending ODA Loans and implementing follow-up projects, while assistance to Moldova and Kosovo is being pursued through Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid.

JICA's cooperation aims to leverage its own expertise and Japan's strengths, while considering the recipient country's EU ties and potential to graduate from the need for ODA in the future. JICA is implementing highly focused Technical Cooperation and projects that can be locally pursued through training and follow-up in the recipient nation. There is also a need to implement projects that can produce region-wide results.

Many countries in Europe that are eligible for ODA Loans have equaled the performance of the NIEs. In these countries, ODA Loans focus on environmental improvement as a global issue that demands continued assistance.

JICA is pursuing Technical Cooperation in coordination with ODA Loans and schemes for Grant Aid, while also examining collaboration with other assistance agencies and the private sector. These initiatives are aimed at maximizing the benefits derived from ODA assistance.

Case Study

Kosovo The Project for Enhancement of the Capacity for Waste Management toward Sound Material-cycle Society

Start of the First Post-Independence Full-Scale Technical Cooperation Project

In January 2011, JICA began cooperation in the solid waste sector in Kosovo's second city of Prizren. This represents the first full-scale Technical Cooperation project for Kosovo, which gained independence in 2008.

Litter in empty lots and around the riversides of Prizren is very noticeable—the appropriate management of waste is an urgent matter.

Aiming at Improving Garbage-Collection Rates

Japan recognized Kosovo as a nation immediately following its independence and established diplomatic relations with the country in February 2009. As of February 2011, 75 nations recognize Kosovo's independence, and the next step for the country is the immediate diplomatic challenge posed by accession to international organizations such as the United Nations. Accession to the European Union (EU) is anticipated in the future, but Kosovo must quickly meet strict environmental criteria in order to qualify.

To this end, JICA has commenced efforts aimed at improving Kosovo's management of solid waste, which is currently the most serious issue it faces in the environmental sector.

In Prizren, the majority of waste is managed via the collection of containers set on street corners and in open spaces, into which the inhabitants dispose of garbage whenever they like. These containers are picked up by collection trucks and transported to disposal sites. However, old urban districts exist in Prizren crisscrossed by many narrow alleys that make the use of collection trucks impossible. For this reason, the garbage in the containers must be collected either by tractor or pushcart. Moreover, the containers lack durability and any garbage that cannot fit into them tends to spill out into the surrounding area, creating insanitary conditions.

Due to the increasing volume of solid waste associated with the lack and dilapidation of collection equipment and the dramatic population increase in recent years, the management of waste is becoming ever more difficult, with the result that current urban garbage collection rates are around 50%.

Introducing Japanese Garbage-Collection Systems

In response to this situation, JICA has launched a pilot project aimed at serving both the urban and mountain areas of Prizren, and plans are being made to introduce fixed-time, fixed-site collection using garbage bags. Since garbage is only taken out at specific times, the situation involving garbage continually overflowing at all times will be ameliorated, which is expected in turn to improve the town's scenic appearance and hygiene situation. Furthermore, it is hoped that the project will spur understanding among the local residents regarding separated waste collection, and that this will help drive recycling in the future.

Environmental education and enlightenment activities to allow local residents to gain this understanding are also planned, while small- and medium-sized collection vehicles of types used in Japan, which can also collect garbage from the narrow alleys, will be provided through Grant Aid. These vehicles will also be accompanied by a characteristic sound when collecting in order to inform the residents.

The objective of this project is to provide practical support using experience already gained by Japan in the field of solid waste management, thereby contributing to the establishment of a waste management program that is suited to the situation in Kosovo, firstly by turning the old historic city of Prizren, the spiritual hometown of many Kosovars, into the cleanest city in the country, and then by extending these measures nationwide.

The basic agreement on the Technical Cooperation project was signed on January 26, 2011, after which the first assistance for Kosovo was set in motion.

From the Partner Country's Government Official

Edon Cana
Official, Kosovo's Ministry of European Integration

Support from Japan is being welcomed not only by residents of the project's target region, but from the nation as a whole. The method of developing a system, which includes political capacity in order to contribute to an increase in the standard of living for local residents, rather than by simply providing items and materials, is extremely important in the sense that it will also raise the potential for self-reliance in future development.

From Our Expert

Yumi Yasuda
Advisor for Japanese Aid Coordination

This project is capable of making a direct contribution to the health and happiness of people who live each day at the mercy of political and social complexities. I want to work hard to ensure that before long, each and every citizen will be able to live a better life.

Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Aid Utilizing Japanese Technology and Knowledge

The Marmara Earthquake in Turkey in 1999 resulted in more than 17,000 victims and caused damage on an enormous scale. Japan provided large-scale aid through the dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief teams, provision of emergency supplies, dispatch of specialists in temporary housing construction, and an emergency ODA Loan (totaling 23.6 billion yen) to assist those affected. The Marmara region, which includes Istanbul, is considered to be at high risk of a large-scale earthquake occurring in the near future, and cooperation in the field of disaster prevention continues.

Large-scale bridges in Istanbul for which seismic reinforcement work has been completed.

Support for Strengthening the Seismic Observation Network and Improving Research Capabilities

In order to minimize damage from earthquakes in Istanbul, the main center of economic and social activity in Turkey, JICA has implemented a range of cooperation measures.

Examples of these measures include Technical Cooperation and provision of materials for seismic observation and seismic engineering from 1993 through 2000, as well as technology for the establishment of an earthquake disaster prevention program in Istanbul. In addition, since 2003, a series of Technical Cooperation projects has been provided, focusing on local seminars by short-term consultants and training in Japan for relevant parties, with the objective of raising awareness about disaster prevention among administrative officials such as provincial governors and mayors. This initiative has been highly appreciated by the people of Turkey.

Seismic Reinforcement Work to Protect Urban Functioning

Furthermore, in 2002, JICA signed an ODA Loan agreement with the Turkish government to provide a loan of up to 12.022 billion yen for seismic reinforcement work on bridges and elevated structures built on the Bosphorus. The project introduced the concept of "seismic isolation" to Turkey for the first time, becoming a cooperation project that took advantage of Japanese engineering.

People involved in a cooperation project visited elementary schools in the target regions where they gave explanations and exchanged opinions on a project for disaster prevention education to teachers, parents and pupils.

The First Specialized Project for Disaster Prevention Education

The School Based Disaster Education Project, which began in January 2011, is aimed at developing the capacity of teachers to teach classes on disaster prevention, and at creating a system to address the issue of disaster prevention education across entire schools.

In the interests of extending disaster prevention education nationwide in Turkey, the project's most substantial feature is its use of a training system for Turkish teachers. The approach of developing disaster prevention education and extending it through the framework of the public education system is also a first for JICA. The project targets elementary and secondary schools in eight provinces in the Marmara Region and two neighboring provinces, which had been affected by the Marmara Earthquake and are at high risk of another earthquake in the future.

In the first stage of the project, in March 2011, a total of ten university teachers and Ministry of National Education staff involved in the development of a curriculum for teacher training in Turkey visited Japan. They learned about the experience Japan has accumulated in areas such as methods of disaster prevention education, based on the lessons learned after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, a M7.2 earthquake which occurred in 1995 and resulted in 6,000 deaths. Based on the outputs of this training, efforts are now underway to establish a teacher-training curriculum on disaster prevention education, and to develop instructors for teacher training.

The Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011

For a period of approximately three weeks from March 21, 2011, a 32-member Turkish aid and relief team worked on rubble removal and on the search for missing persons in Shichigahama, Miyagi Prefecture, receiving high praise from local residents. Turkey also sent a substantial quantity of aid supplies.

In the wake of the recent earthquake, the friendly relationship built up between Japan and Turkey through many years of cooperation has become even stronger. JICA will continue to work together with Turkey in the field of disaster prevention.

From Our Counterpart

Yurt Necati
Section Director, Ministry of National Education, Teacher Training Department
(Project Manager/ Team Leader)

Working together, the Teacher Training Department and JICA aim to increase the knowledge and ability concerning disaster prevention of the administrators, teachers, pupils and parents of 80 pilot schools in the project's target regions. We are striving to develop a more thoroughgoing disaster prevention program for these and other schools.

The goal of the project is to create "model disaster prevention plans for schools," while also improving the current educational materials and curricula used in elementary schools. In addition, a range of organizations are cooperating to develop educators who are able to play a central role in the region, by conducting trainers training in a number of areas including disaster prevention education, disaster prevention management and disaster risk mitigation. Ultimately, a major objective of the project is to contribute to improving awareness regarding disaster prevention among people nationwide.

We would like to sincerely thank everyone who has supported this project, beginning with JICA.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The Attention and Cooperation of the International Community are Essential in the Resolution of Issues of Poverty and Human Development

Defining Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

During the Millennium Summit held in September 2000 in which 189 countries participated, the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration was adopted, and it set the goals to be achieved by the international community in the 21st century. The Declaration served to clarify the direction and role of the UN on issues of peace and security, development and poverty, the environment, human rights, and protecting the vulnerable. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were then established as a common framework by integrating this Millennium Declaration and the international development goals adopted by major international conferences and summits in the 1990s. The MDGs consist of eight goals to be achieved by 2015.

In September 2005, five years after the Millennium Declaration, the UN hosted a Millennium+5 Summit attended by over 170 Heads of State to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made on efforts proposed in the Declaration, including the MDGs. The outcome statement declared the international community's strong commitment to achieve development goals based on country ownership and partnership.

At the UN MDG Summit held in September 2010, it was deemed that the achievement of the MDGs by 2015 is feasible with the further efforts of the international community, while the progress towards the MDGs varies by goal and region and challenges remain, including rising food prices, economic crises, climate change, and conflict. In this context, the Government of Japan unveiled the Kan Commitment, which sets out specific measures in the areas of health, including maternal and child health, and education, beginning with basic education—the areas where progress has been slow.

In order to follow-up on the MDG Summit, JICA co-hosted the MDGs Follow-Up Meeting in Tokyo with the Government of Japan, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). JICA shared with participants as well as the international community the lessons learned and provided knowledge for the achievement of the MDGs in the remaining five years.

The Eight MDGs

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Achieve universal primary education

Promote gender equality and empower women

Reduce child mortality

Improve maternal health

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Ensure environmental sustainability

Develop a global partnership for development

Logos created by the NPO Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa (Don't let it be – World Poverty)

JICA Activities to Achieve the MDGs

JICA has been working toward poverty reduction through a comprehensive approach integrating human resource development and capacity development, improvements in policies and institutions, and development of social and economic infrastructure in developing countries.

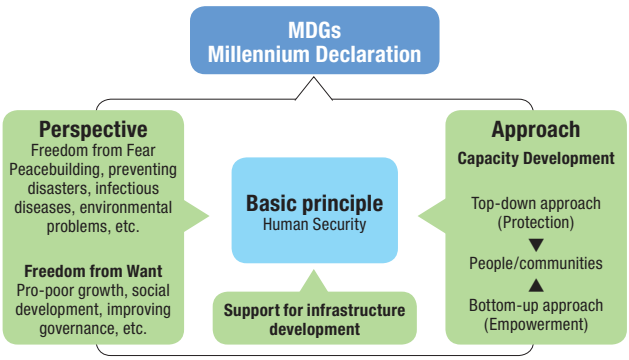
JICA is taking initiatives for the achievement of the MDGs based on the following perspectives.

Human Security and the MDGs —JICA's Philosophy to Achieve the MDGs

JICA recognizes "Human Security" as an important concept for achieving the MDGs, which focuses on people and takes a holistic view of the various threats that they face. As one of the vital approaches to realize "Human Security," JICA supports "Capacity Development" in developing countries, which helps them overcome problems and manage risks. Further, the role of infrastructure in development is critical. JICA expands cooperation in "infrastructure development" as a foundation that underpins people's potential.

JICA is strengthening the following actions toward the achievement of the 2015 targets.

JICA's MDGs Achievement Efforts



The MDGs are the specific objectives of the development agenda outlined in the Millennium Declaration. JICA is working toward achieving the MDGs and sustaining the outcomes of this achievement by providing cooperation based on the principle of "Human Security." This principle has two aspects:
1) Perspective: Addressing the need for not only "freedom from want" but also "freedom from fear"
2) Approach: Applying both top-down and bottom-up approaches to support the endogenous process of enhancing the capacities of developing countries for dealing with their own problems ("Capacity Development")
Underpinning these efforts is cooperation in the area of infrastructure development.

Applying the Experiences of Asia to the World —Poverty Reduction through Sustained and Inclusive Growth

In Asia, integrated efforts for developing economic and social infrastructure, human resources and institutions have promoted the growth of the private sector and led to economic growth and more employment opportunities. Economic growth has contributed to strengthen the financial foundations of governments and expanding public expenditures in social sectors such as education, health and medical fields.

Through its own experiences with modernization, postwar reconstruction and cooperation to Asian countries, Japan has learned that ownership of developing countries is the driving force of development, and that continuous inclusive growth is essential to sustain and scale up outcomes of development, including the achievement of the MDGs. JICA continues to share the successful lessons learned from Asia with people around the world.

Overcoming Global Risks around the MDGs —Taking Measures to Tackle Global Issues

Problems such as climate change and rising energy and food prices are high risk factors that could be detrimental to the achievement of the MDGs, and it is essential to take appropriate measures against those global risks. Also, the achievement of the MDGs and peacebuilding are closely related to one another, and hence more efforts need to be made for the consolidation of peace through prevention of armed conflicts and their recurrence.

JICA aims to achieve the MDGs and ensure that results remain into the future by boosting efforts directly related to the MDGs such as education, health and water, and by countering potential risks detrimental to achieving the goals.

Catalyzing Development Partnerships

In recent years, emerging countries are actively expanding international cooperation, and actors engaging in development issues have become more diverse, as seen in the expansion of the South-South Cooperation between developing countries. NGOs and private foundations are also increasingly involved in development cooperation, and private enterprises are also expanding corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. It is important to build and utilize effective networks among those actors to enhance the quality of development cooperation. Further, to strengthen collective efforts to achieve the MDGs through these partnerships, more financial resources are required from such sources as ODA, private investment and innovative mechanisms including International Solidarity Levies.

JICA continues to enhance development effectiveness by facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation, and exploring close partnerships with NGOs and the private sector.

A child holding onto a mother and child health handbook (Philippines)
[Photo by Kenshiro Imamura]

Rice seedlings being removed (Tanzania).

Economic Infrastructure Development

A Holistic Response to Urban and Regional Issues Based on a Macro Perspective

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

The lack of utility infrastructure and frameworks for its operation and management hinders economic progress in many developing countries. Thus, JICA assists in infrastructure establishment and the development of the economy in these respective countries.

Although rapid urbanization can boost efficiency in economic activities and drive economic development, it can also trigger problems, such as the worsening of living environments, traffic congestion, unstable security, as well as increased disparities between urban and rural areas.

The promotion of effective urban and regional development requires not only region-specific approaches, but also planning on a macro scale, keeping in mind the linkages with other regions and cross-border economic zones.

With a view to developing sustainable economic infrastructure, JICA establishes urban and regional development plans which take stock of suitable social systems and institutions. Based on these plans, JICA is extending cooperation for the development of transportation infrastructures and information and communication networks, as well as for strengthening the organizations and human resources which maintain and manage these infrastructures and networks.

Urban and Regional Development

Overview of Issue

The world's population has been estimated to increase to 7 billion people in 2011. Although only 13% of the world's population lived in urban areas in 1900, rapid urbanization prompted the figure to increase by over 50% in 2006. This growth tendency is particularly pronounced in developing countries, and about 80% of the world's urban population is expected to be centered in developing countries by 2030.

The effects of rapid urban development may drive economic expansion but can also give rise to poor living environments, traffic congestion, air and water pollution, increased garbage, lack of public security and the buildup of slums areas. It also widens the gap between urban and rural areas, which leads to several problems such as regional economic deterioration, outdated social infrastructures and deficient public services.

JICA believes that all issues cannot be resolved from an individual perspective and that a holistic approach to development in urban areas or regions is crucial to reduce these negative effects due to rapid urbanization.

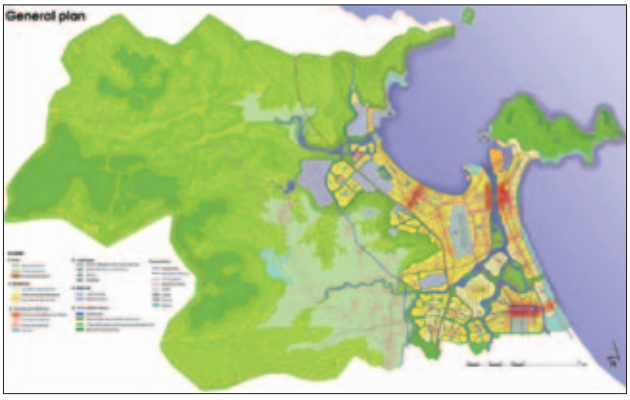
JICA Activities

JICA's efforts to sustain urban and regional development in developing countries include both urban master planning and comprehensive regional planning. Also, it conducts surveys, Technical Assistance and cooperation to facilitate the execution of these plans, which contributes to economic growth and improved standards of living.

Master plans and development plans are formulated based on the following five perspectives:

1) Take an integrated and comprehensive approach on the diverse issues in the urban areas or region
2) Emphasize capacity development across all administrative agencies, social organizations and communities to advance urban and regional development
3) Enhance regional administrative systems in line with the country's state of affairs
4) Correct disparities between regions by promoting balanced regional development that recognizes the perspectives of its residents
5) Encourage balanced economic development that prevents the negative effects of urbanization

Based on the above, JICA will analyze urban and regional problems, create a mid- to long-term vision, formulate development policies and sector-specific development plans, and propose action plans for their implementation. By implementing



A structural drawing of the future city proposed by The Study on Integrated Development Strategy for Danang City and Its Neighboring Area conducted in Viet Nam. The Study established a holistic development strategy and plan which achieves a balance between industry, tourism, commerce, and residential areas.

Internally displaced children in Northern Uganda attending class outside due to a shortage of classrooms. In the Amuru District in Northern Uganda, a region headed towards reconstruction in the aftermath of the 20-year conflict, JICA is extending cooperation to establish a community development model necessary for promoting the return and settlement of internally displaced persons.

multiple projects based on a master plan in coordination with each other, JICA strives to maximize the development impact.

Comprehensive and Internally-Driven Processes

JICA has conducted numerous urban and regional development cooperation to date. In order for the people in the developing countries to be able to realize the development plans on their own in the future, cooperation for urban and regional development must prioritize comprehensiveness and internally-driven approaches.

In particular, it is necessary to develop the capacities of people who work at the counterpart organization and are responsible for implementing the urban and regional development plans. It is important to review the organization's scheme for developing human resources, as well as the social and institutional mechanisms for the purpose of the organization's function to work effectively and sufficiently. It is incumbent on donors to cooperate on internally-driven processes which will facilitate people in developing countries to identify and address the issues comprehensively with their own efforts, at the individual, organizational, societal and institutional levels. JICA is extending cooperation which consistently prioritizes comprehensiveness and internally-driven processes, through every stage of the formulation and implementation of urban and regional development plans in developing countries.

Regional Development from a Macro Perspective

As regional needs diversify, there are an increasing number of issues that require a holistic approach based on an urban or regional perspective, rather than an approach that resolves issues individually. This approach must adopt a cross-border macro perspective by looking at the region more broadly from multiple angles, instead of supporting the development of agricultural areas left behind in the economic growth. At the same time, initiatives increasingly need to take account of global issues, including climate change.

Transportation

Overview of Issue

In developing countries, the slow development of transportation infrastructure, including roads, railways, ports and airports, has impeded economic growth and contributed to poverty. Transportation infrastructure is the means for the movement of people and goods, and its development is indispensable to sustainable growth.

The demand for transportation infrastructure development is high worldwide, and the need to maintain, repair and upgrade aging structures is rising rapidly. These projects require significant financing, and securing funds is a big challenge. The limited public funds available are not sufficient to develop all necessary infrastructures. Other funding sources need to be secured, including private capital, in order to sustainably provide transportation services which meet demand while at the same time are not being wasted.

Furthermore, assistance is needed for initiatives which enhance the environment and society of the counterpart country, including initiatives for the elimination of traffic congestion through the introduction of modes of public transportation and

In the capital city of Bangkok, Thailand, the purple line of the mass transit system, connecting Bangkok and the neighboring Nonthaburi Province, is being constructed with the provision of ODA Loans.

changes in transportation methods; CO_2 reductions through more efficient distribution means; and air pollutant control.

JICA Activities

JICA's main goal for cooperation in transportation is the swift, smooth and safe transportation of goods and people in order to vitalize socioeconomic activities and to ultimately improve income levels and enrich people's lives.

It is not merely enough to simply build roads and bridges to establish freight and transportation infrastructure in developing countries. The infrastructure also requires the establishment of a plan to ensure an efficient transportation system, the development of human resources and the strengthening of organizations that will appropriately maintain and manage the infrastructure, and the creation of social and institutional arrangements that support the organizations. JICA actively promotes participatory cooperation with the residents and collaboration with NGOs with a focus on the beneficiaries, including users and residents, in view of who will use the system and for what purpose.

In addition, cooperation for the transportation sector needs to consider a variety of perspectives, including: "international transportation" for promoting the international flow of goods and people and the development of regional economic zones which transcend borders; "national transportation" which ensures people's fair access to transportation and balanced national development; "urban transportation" which supports sustainable urban development and enhances living standards; and "rural transportation" for improving the living standards of rural areas which tend to be left behind from development. The aim of JICA is indeed to achieve "inclusive and dynamic development."

Cross-border Transportation Infrastructure

Cooperation may be required for the development of transportation infrastructure in multiple countries, across national borders, e.g., those which connect an ocean-side country with a landlocked country.

JICA views cross-border transportation as a way to promote the integration of economic markets over a wide region across national borders. Cross-border transportation infrastructure will require a holistic approach, including the development of domestic infrastructure and border facilities, such as customs

Namibe Port in Angola which was repaired with Grant Aid

Vietnamese airport officials visited Japan for training in Japan. The photo shows the officials receiving an on-site lecture about facility management at Narita Airport.

Holistic Assistance for the Introduction of Viet Nam's First Urban Railway System

JICA is extending assistance for the introduction of urban railway systems in both Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. This is a holistic urban railway development initiative, which integrates ODA Loans, Technical Cooperation, and private partnerships, and covers the stages of planning; construction; operation, maintenance and management; and urban development along railroads.

In Viet Nam's major cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, rapid economic growth and urbanization in recent years have caused an increase in traffic volume of motorbikes and vehicles. This has worsened traffic congestion and raised concerns about adverse effects on economic and social activities. Furthermore, vehicle traffic has contributed to the grave problem of air pollution.

An image of an elevated bridge which crosses Saigon River, heading from central Ho Chi Minh City toward the suburbs

Drawing on Japan's Experience and Technologies

In light of these circumstances, JICA supported the formulation of urban development master plans, including urban transportation plans for Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. Both plans recommended the introduction of a mass rapid transit system as part of a shift toward a system of public transportation.

Based on the recommendation, in Ho Chi Minh City, JICA provided ODA Loans for the construction of Line 1 (approximately 19.7km between Ben Thanh and Suoi Tien), which had the highest priority. In Hanoi, JICA is providing assistance through ODA Loans for the construction of Line 1 (11km between Gia Lam and Giap Bat, 4km around Ngoc Hoi station) and Line 2 (12km between Nam Thang Long and Tran Hung Dao) of the urban railways recommended in the master plan.

Because Japanese companies possess advanced technologies in the area of urban railway, the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) will be applied to the ODA Loan projects. For the traffic signal, communication systems, and the train car parts, Japanese products are expected to be delivered and utilized. Furthermore, Japanese railway operators not only develop railways but also possess unique business models, including urban development models for real estate development along rail lines. It is expected that Japan's experience with urban development in connection with railways will also be harnessed for the development of urban railway systems in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Construction will begin in 2012 for Line 1 in Ho Chi Minh City, and operations are targeted to start in 2017. Line 1 in Hanoi is expected to open in 2017 and Line 2 in 2016.

Assistance for Maintenance and Development of Neighboring Areas

Viet Nam lacks experience in operating and maintaining urban railway systems. A new company must therefore be launched to carry out the operations and maintenance. Beginning in 2011, JICA has commenced a Technical Cooperation project to support the establishment of an operation and maintenance company for urban railway in Ho Chi Minh City, while a similar cooperation is being considered for Hanoi.

Urban railway systems also require the establishment of technical standards and standard specifications. Thus, JICA supported the formulation of technical standards for urban railway systems through a Development Study project (2008-2009).

Furthermore, in order to promote the use of urban railway among people used to commuting by motor bikes, the development of the train stations' surrounding area is essential in addition to the development of railways. This includes the development of facilities which enhance rider convenience, including parking lots for cars and bicycles as well as bus terminals for commuting to work and school. JICA is providing assistance for the development of areas across the major stations of Lines 1 and 2 and the development of areas along railway lines in Hanoi. Additionally, for Ho Chi Minh City, JICA is implementing a study with private companies in order to present a holistic proposal for the development of the Ben Thanh station that will include an underground mall. Ben Thanh station will serve as a terminal station connecting to other train lines.

Moving forward, JICA will continue to support urban development in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City through the introduction of the urban railway system, while making full use of Japan's railway technologies and experience.

The significant increase in road traffic has made road congestion a critical issue. In Ho Chi Minh City, the average travelling speed of vehicles is projected to worsen from 23.8km per hour in 2002 to 13.3km per hour in 2020.

and immigration offices; the development of a regional network allowing a region-wide flow of people and goods; simplified border crossing procedures to promote cross-border transportation; and the development of soft infrastructure, such as human resources development.

The aim is to vitalize the economies of the countries and region by promoting cross-border transportation, and its development will also require planning and implementation through multilateral cooperation. Nonetheless, JICA recognizes that the benefits of cross-border transportation may yield disproportionate gains to economically stronger regions, as well as lead to crimes and the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS. JICA takes into account the possibility of these negative impacts in advancing its cooperation while considering measures to address them.

The satellite hub antenna and the Japan-Pacific ICT Center constructed with Grant Aid at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji, in order to serve as the hub facility for ICT in the Oceania region. Technical Cooperation projects currently being implemented include the establishment of new ICT bachelor's degree courses and the enhancement of the satellite communication network.

A class being held at the ICT Center Lab

Information Technology (IT)

Overview of Issue

Information technology (IT) has been advancing remarkably in developed countries. Applicable in the administrative, social and economic fields, IT has been used to computerize central government operations (e-governance), educate via the Internet (e-learning) and facilitate digital trade and commerce (e-commerce). IT also has the potential to support a variety of improvements, including increasing the efficiency of the economic and social systems of countries, raising productivity, and enhancing the quality of life.

In many developing countries, however, the spread of IT has been slow. This has led to a digital divide with developed countries, which in turn has worsened economic disparities.

JICA Activities

JICA believes closing the digital divide is necessary to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of various cooperation programs. By promoting IT use in developing countries, JICA is contributing to the elimination of the digital divide.

At the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit of July 2000, Japan asserted its stance to help bridge the digital divide in developing countries through distance learning and other means. The Japanese government also announced its plan to use ODA funds more effectively and establish IT bases in 30 locations. Through these actions, JICA has also tackled efforts to correct the digital divide in developing countries mainly in Asia **[➡ See the Case Study on page 72]**.

IT Policies Linked to Social and Economic Development

JICA offers the following five approaches to address the delayed introduction of IT in developing countries:

1) Improve IT policy-planning capabilities: Dispatch advisors to support the formulation of IT policies in such areas as national strategy concerning electronic communication and development of relevant industry.
2) Develop communication infrastructure: Formulate a plan to develop central communication networks and rural communication infrastructure, and reinforce their maintenance and management systems.
3) Improve aid effectiveness and efficiency through IT use: Increase project effectiveness and efficiency by adopting IT in government administrative departments and using IT for cooperation projects in a variety of sectors, including education, health care, and commerce.
4) Train skilled IT personnel: Implement a human resource development project to enhance the capabilities of technicians and policy planners in order to further spread IT usage. This step comprises a large proportion of JICA's IT support efforts.
5) Broadcasting: Extend cooperation to spread Japanese-style digital terrestrial broadcasting, which can withstand interferences and permits stable reception, etc.

Contributing to the Building of a New State through Port Distribution Promotion

Water transportation by the Nile River is critically important to South Sudan which does not border any ocean. JICA, coupled with the plan to construct a pier, etc. at Juba Port through Grant Aid, has commenced a Technical Cooperation project which will strengthen the port's management capabilities. With South Sudan obtaining independence in July 2011, JICA will promote cooperation for both hard and soft infrastructure with a view to contributing to the building of the new state through the promotion of the distribution system.

Diagram of the Juba River Port Expansion Project (at completion, forecast)

Lifeline Supporting the Reconstruction

After the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was reached in 2005 between the South and North which concluded a 20-year civil war, an Autonomous Government of Southern Sudan was established and southern Sudan has made progress towards reconstruction.

The smooth distribution of goods in and outside of the country is required for advancing post-war reconstruction. However, the arterial road linking South and North Sudan is not complete and transportation capabilities are limited. The inland water route of the Nile River, linking the Red Sea and the Juba Port through a central port in the North, serves as a lifeline supporting the reconstruction of South Sudan, along with the ground route through Kenya and Uganda.

JICA has consistently provided assistance for developing the Juba River Port, which serves as a central point of the inland water route. Immediately after the peace agreement was reached, JICA began repairing the port facilities which were damaged during the civil war, through an emergency development study. JICA has also promptly constructed a 35m pier, as well as in follow-up cooperation, provided cargo handling equipment and training in port management.

While at present the port handles bulk (stacked separately) cargo primarily, the use of containers will dramatically improve the efficiency and safety of cargo handling work.

Both Hard and Soft Infrastructure

Following a six-year transition period since the peace agreement, the Republic of South Sudan obtained independence in July 2011. In view of the increasing freight transport demand due to economic vitalization accompanying the country's independence, JICA is working on a new cooperation which integrates Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation, in order to further promote freight transportation centered on Juba Port.

The preparatory survey for the Grant Aid has already been completed. By fiscal 2013, JICA plans to develop infrastructures, including an expanded pier (by approximately 200m) and a warehouse, as well as procure equipment, including large-scale cranes. While to date cargo had been handled mainly by humans, the introduction of full-fledged mechanized cargo handling by JICA is anticipated to increase the volume of cargo that is handled, raise the efficiency and safety of cargo handling, and improve the sanitation conditions of the premises.

Furthermore, the Technical Cooperation project implemented from March 2011 for the next four years (plan) will strengthen Juba Port's port management capabilities through the establishment of the roles and organizational structure of the port management organization at Juba Port and its budget management mechanism. The project will also enhance the facilities' maintenance and management capabilities, promote safe and efficient cargo handling and port management, and create port statistics. In addition, in order to remedy the regional disparities which are of concern, JICA will conduct training for the staff of six other major commercial ports and aim to share the knowledge and experience gained at Juba Port among the other ports.

The development of port facilities in parallel with the port's human resources development will enable the provision of effective cooperation, including the provision of technical courses which take advantage of the facilities and equipment that were installed, as well as the maintenance and management of the facilities by the human resources which were trained.

Infrastructure Linking the South and North

The establishment of a smooth goods distribution system through this cooperation will allow many goods to be delivered to a broad area more cheaply. This is expected to generate economic effects, including lower prices for commercial products and the distribution of diverse products. This cooperation is also expected to not only contribute to the development of South Sudan, but also to the reconciliation between South and North Sudan through the promotion of goods distribution between the two areas.

From Our Counterpart

Eng. Maurice Rehan
Director General – Directorate of River Transport / Ministry of Transport

This Technical Cooperation project will help improve the management capabilities of the river port in South Sudan as well as expand the volume of cargo handled by the port, and is an excellent opportunity for South Sudan. We would like to devote our attention to acquiring the port technologies of Japan. Furthermore, I hope Japan will share with us not only technology but also its culture, including discipline.

Public Policy — Realizing High Quality Public Services Based on Peoples' Needs

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

To achieve stability and sustainable development in developing countries, it is essential that the countries become capable of mobilizing, allocating and managing their resources efficiently and in ways that reflect the will of the people. To this end, "governance," or the mechanisms to manage a country's affairs encompassing not only the government but also the civil society and the private sector, will be key. JICA's public policy assistance helps to strengthen governance in developing countries through cooperation for developing legal and judicial systems which support the backbone of society, increasing administrative efficiency and transparency, and improving administrative capacity of local government, and by strengthening fiscal and financial systems. This support aims to promote sustainable growth in these countries and realize a fair and democratic society.

Many developing countries suffer from weak institutions and foundations, including legal and judicial systems, administrative organs and fiscal management, as well as lack human resources to operate these processes properly. Weak social infrastructure can be a hindrance to a country's development and may significantly undermine the efficacy of development assistance.

Recognition of the importance of good governance and a strong sense of ownership of developing countries are indispensable elements in ensuring effective public policy assistance for strengthening the countries' basic mechanisms and institutions. JICA places emphasis on the notion of capacity development (CD) as a means to support intrinsic developmental processes at individual, organizational and societal levels.

Governance

Capacity Development for Legal and Judicial Sectors

Overview of Issue

Establishing the "rule of law," namely the assurance of the legitimacy of established rules, the establishment of impartial dispute-resolution systems and the guarantee of access to these systems, is essential to the building of good governance.

People may resort to violence or payoffs to resolve disputes in societies that do not have suitable rules or a fair and transparent procedure for conflict resolution. This could lead to violations of the rights of disadvantaged groups such as the poor and women, and even to social unrest. In addition, methods of resolving conflict may be unreasonable and unpredictable, which could add to the cost of transactions and hinder economic activity.

Capacity development for the legal and judicial sector also helps prevent corruption through improving transparency and accountability of administrative execution and by increasing the clarity of standards for conflict resolution. However, it takes a long time for this process to take hold since it is not sufficient to simply set in place rules and institutions. It is also necessary to gain the trust of the public in legal and judicial systems.

JICA Activities

Beginning from the Meiji Restoration in the late 19th century, while Japan has incorporated the advanced legal systems of other states, it has customized and adapted those laws to the cultural and societal factors present within the existing system. The Japanese experience has contained useful knowledge that can contribute positively to the "rule of law" promotion processes, which many developing countries are undertaking today. These experiences include those of drafting, promulgating and revising laws and systems in accordance with the conditions and changes particular to the development of the nation, and which has led to the upgrading of legal systems in line with international standards and the realization of social stability and economic growth.

JICA provides support for the process of strengthening legal and judicial systems in developing countries with the aim of improving governance to ensure social stability and sustainable development, mainly in countries shifting to a market economy and those undergoing the reconstruction process. JICA's support rests

Under the Training and Dialogue Program in Japan, "Trainer's Training for Mediators," participants, including participants from the Mongolian Supreme Court, discuss the problems of mediation through role playing (Mongolia, Strengthening Mediation System Project).

on the following core elements: 1) supporting the development of rules and regulations; 2) supporting the improvement of the capacity of public organizations that implement laws; 3) supporting the legal empowerment of people and society; and 4) supporting the development of legal professionals.

JICA believes in the importance of laws and legal systems that are in harmony with existing systems, culture and social and economic norms. Attention also needs to be given to the stage of development in the country and changes in the social landscape. JICA emphasizes dialogue in its approach and respects the ownership of a developing country in supporting the process of drafting rules and strengthening the judicial system. The aim is to provide support that takes root in the society itself.

JICA began its involvement with Technical Cooperation in the legal and judicial sector in 1996 with the launch of the Project in the Legal and Judicial Field in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Since then, JICA's cooperation in this field has expanded toward developing countries shifting to a market economy or post-conflict countries.

JICA's cooperation in this field includes assistance for drafting basic civil laws (Viet Nam, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, Nepal, China), economic laws, e.g., competition law (Viet Nam, China, Indonesia), administrative laws (Viet Nam, Uzbekistan), improvement of court proceedings (Viet Nam), development of civil dispute resolution mechanism (Mongolia, Indonesia), capacity development of bar association (Viet Nam, Cambodia, Mongolia), development of legislative capacity (Laos, Timor-Leste) and capacity development of legal professionals (Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos).

Since it takes time to promote the establishment of the "rule of law," JICA respects each country's ownership over the process and supports their self-help efforts so that countries, even those that have been assisted in this regard, promote legal and judicial development by themselves in the future.

A national seminar was organized in Cambodia to disseminate knowledge about the Cambodian Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure drafted and enacted with JICA assistance since 1999 (June 2008).

Strengthening Democratic Systems

In parallel with capacity development for the legal and judicial sector, JICA supports developing countries in establishing and strengthening democratic systems in the process of post-conflict

Case Study **Viet Nam Capacity Development for the Office of the National Assembly**

Knowledge and Know-How for Functioning Legislative Body

Viet Nam has been undergoing economic reforms under the Doi Moi policy, and with the establishment of a new Constitution in 1992, political reforms associated with the transition to a market economy. With the aim of reforming the Vietnamese National Assembly, JICA has supported the Office of the National Assembly of Viet Nam through study visits in Japan since 2010 for three years. The study visits are designed to impart knowledge and know-how useful for the National Assembly to fulfill its role as a legislative body.

A National Assembly that Reflects National Opinion

In the project's initial year of fiscal 2010, JICA organized a study visit for 15 members of the Office of the National Assembly, which supports legislators in many functions including lawmaking.

During the study visits, with the cooperation of Japan's House of Representatives, knowledge was disseminated on the role of the House's departments (research bureau, legislative bureau, committees department, general affairs department's personnel division and public information divisions), lawmaking by legislators and the budget deliberation process. Also, active discussions took place on the role of the Office and the human resources sought for the smooth functioning of the National Assembly. In particular, participants expressed interest in Japan's high level of legislative capability, and many questions were asked about the processes leading up to the establishment of laws and specific tasks of the legislative and research bureaus. At the Hiroshima prefectural assembly, participants learned about the relations between the central and local assemblies and exchanged views with members of the prefectural assembly.

The Deputy Chairman of the Office of the National Assembly who participated in the study visit commented, "This program made me realize once again the weight of the National Assembly's mission. I hope to promote reform one step at a time." Other participants also noted: "I was impressed by Japan's democratic management of the Diet," and "I hope to transform the National Assembly into one that reflects the national opinion."

In 2011 and 2012, JICA plans to organize study visits, in close consultation with the Office of the National Assembly of Viet Nam, for further discussions on the National Assembly reform in the context of Viet Nam's policies and new challenges.

state building as well as to developing countries undergoing political reform. This support is extended as part of the assistance for improving governance, and includes support for election management, strengthening legislative bodies, and enhancing capacity of mass media.

In fiscal 2010, JICA supported Nepal for reviewing media-related policies and regulations and strengthening the functions of Radio Nepal, the only national radio network that broadcasts to the entire country, in order to reinforce the capabilities of the media which plays a vital role in the post-conflict democratization process [➡ See the Case Study on page 95]. Additionally, JICA is providing support to reform the National Assembly of Viet Nam, where political reform has become a necessity with over 20 years having passed since the Doi Moi policy was adopted and the country experiences remarkable economic development [➡ See the Case Study on page 87].

Public Administration

Overview of Issue

JICA defines the role of public administration as managing society's resources, providing services and developing rules and environments for private-sector activities in order to fulfill the three missions of 1) guaranteeing the people's social rights and their right to exist, 2) enhancing social justice and adjusting disparities, and 3) promoting economic stability and growth. The scope of these functions is not limited to a specific sector, but can be extensively applied to widespread fields.

In many developing countries, the number of administrative officials is limited and the tax revenue structure is often weak, making the efficient provision of various public services difficult. Furthermore, there is often a lack of transparency in public works projects planning and tendering processes, as well as insufficient participation by local citizens and the private sector, which in some cases lead to fraud, corruption and graft.

In order to tackle the above challenges in developing countries, it is necessary to 1) boost administrative quality and efficiency, 2) ensure optimal allocation of financial and human resources by increasing and strengthening their capacities, and 3) increase transparency by encouraging participation by citizens and the private sector. Therefore, it is necessary to promote administrative reform aimed at improving administrative institutions and systems; to enhance the capacity of administrative agencies; to advance decentralization aimed at formulating development plans close to citizens, the beneficiaries of public services, and providing efficient public services; and to prevent fraud and corruption.

Support for the improvement of public administration can be broadly divided into two areas. The first concerns support for overall administrative functionality and the second concerns support for particular sectors such as health and education. When providing support, it is important to define whether targeted challenges require initiatives of the government as a whole, including local government, or that can be limited to a specific sector. Thereafter, it is necessary to decide on the institutions to support, either presiding ministries in specific sectors (ministries of health and education, for example), or the ministry of general affairs, ministry of local affairs and local government.

JICA Activities

Over the years, JICA has provided assistance in numerous areas for strengthening public administration. This includes strengthening the capacity of civil servants in the formulation and management (e.g., monitoring and evaluation) of development projects aimed at strengthening administrative functions. JICA also supports efforts aimed at decentralization and enhancing the capabilities of local administrative officials so that local governments can provide services that satisfy the needs of local residents. Elsewhere, JICA supports the development of statistics, such as population and economic censuses, which are indispensable to the formulation of a country's development plan, and helps police and fire brigades ensure people's safety [➡ See Case Studies on pages 59, 89].

Cambodia's first nationally conducted office registry development study (Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia)

In recent years, there have been growing calls for measures to combat misconduct and corruption due to a lack of good governance.

From the perspective of strengthening administrative functions, JICA provides assistance bearing in mind: the delivery of better public services to community residents and organizations; extending support from a mid- to long-term perspective while strengthening the ownership of the partner country; enhancing the capabilities needed for the institutions developed to function; and urging

Strengthening Local Governance by the Interim Self-Government

Since 2005, JICA has supported institutional reforms of the central government and service improvements of local governments with a view to improving the Palestinian local governance system. Public services are largely administered by an interim self-government. In this context, the pilot project and other activities which had visible effects served as an opportunity for the government, local government entities and residents to together verify the modality of local governance, and became one of the precursory examples that attempted to promote community development with the participation of the residents.

Supporting Expansion of Local Governments

In Palestine, many small-scale local governments were established following the launch of the interim self-government in 1994. However, most lacked financial resources, human resources and capability, and were unable to provide appropriate public services to residents. Therefore, to efficiently implement administrative services, JICA has promoted the clustering of small-scale local governments and delivering services in a collective manner.

In this project, the local governmental units in the Jordan Valley region serves as a model for this initiative and were clustered into four groups. With the assistance of JICA's expert team, resident representatives and local government staff collaborated to plan, implement and manage pilot projects based on resident needs assessments.

By 2010, 15 pilot projects were implemented. For example, a kindergarten was established in response to the community's request. Through active exchanges with neighboring kindergartens, this project increased awareness of the importance of preschool education. In another example, a project enhanced the management skills of a women's center and revived joint activities among participating villages. The pilot projects have strengthened the relations between residents and local governments and have yielded outcomes that are directly linked to peoples' livelihoods.

Development of Financial System and Human Resources

For the central government, JICA has supported the establishment of the local financial policy aimed at fiscal decentralization and the strategy for regional local governments that sets out the modality of a broader-based local government. The lessons learned from the planning and management of pilot projects are outlined in the strategy. It has been agreed that the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government will implement this policy and strategy. To this end, JICA is considering the provision of support for their implementation.

In addition to the government's institutional initiatives, training the staff who will be responsible for their implementation is also critical. JICA has supported the establishment of a training center for the local government staff in Jericho, and has provided training on local governance since 2007. Over 2,600 people, far more than the initial target of 1,000 people, received various trainings and are demonstrating the training outcomes at their workplaces.

Hope about Continued Residence

The project's biggest outcome was that stakeholders were able to see that peoples' livelihoods have improved under local governments with limited authority, which has raised the motivation to promote further improvements. In areas where development assistance did not reach before, public facilities were constructed with numerous coordination of government authorities. People residing in areas whose access to public services is restricted were able to experience local services and community involvement through this project. This has great significance.

Many comments were received from stakeholders, including "The project has brought local governments and residents closer together" and "The project has given me hope about continuing to live here where living is a struggle."

From Our Counterpart

Fawaz Rabaia, Ministry of Local Government
Project Counterpart

This is an outstanding project that left clear footprints at both the level of central and local governments. It had significant impact not only on Palestine but also other donors, and we continue to receive inquiries from all dimensions. It was an honor to be a part of this project.

Mr.Rabaia during Ex-post evaluation (center)

From the Grassroots

Najad Irmeileih
Manager, Construction of Kindergarten in Al-Foqa
Pilot Project

There are many people who must engage in agriculture together as a couple. Therefore, this social service is very helpful for working parents and for people seeking the early education of their children.

Children full of energy at a kindergarten constructed with the pilot project. Ms. Najad Irmeileih, front row far left, is the kindergarten manager.

the efforts of relevant ministries, agencies and organizations at multiple levels.

Fiscal and Financial Sector

Overview of Issue

Sound fiscal management and financial systems are vital to a country's sustainable economic development. If these systems collapse, the impact on people's assets and livelihood as well as on economic activities in the private sector would be devastating. The breakdown of the system may lead to a decline in the provision of government services and in financial intermediary functions, and inflation.

In addition, all kind of support assistance for developing countries proves to be more effective with sound fiscal and financial systems and economic stability as its underpinning. However, foundations of the economy in many developing countries are fragile and economic management unstable. JICA's assistance in this area aims at strengthening the fiscal and financial structure of these developing countries.

JICA Activities

Preventing economic and financial crises is a key element for developing countries in reinforcing fiscal and financial structures. Many ASEAN countries suffered from the loss of their assets and employment in the Asian financial crisis that hit in 1997, causing enormous economic loss. Vulnerability in ASEAN countries' financial systems was cited as one of the main factors behind the crisis. The global financial and economic crises of 2008 also reconfirmed the need to bolster financial systems.

The other important issue in this area is public financial management for improving the skills for managing the overall national budget. In view of utilizing limited funds effectively and efficiently, the following initiatives are keys: 1) proper management of fiscal balance based on a given budget; 2) allocation of budgets to priority areas of development; and 3) efficient implementation of plans which have budget allocations.

In light of this, JICA has provided such support as the following.

1. Reinforcement of Fiscal Systems

It is important to expand the tax base and increase tax revenues in order to realize policies in developing countries. For that reason, JICA's initiatives strive to strengthen the administrative capacity of collecting agencies of national tax and tariffs. Specifically, JICA supports efforts to enhance the ability to formulate policies of central government and governmental agencies, including Ministry of Finance, in partner countries. JICA also promotes capacity development of tax administration agencies to ensure appropriate tax collection based on laws as well as suitable management and utilization of tax revenues [➡ See the Case Study on page 91].

In addition, JICA provides assistance to supreme audit institutions and other inspection agencies to strengthen their functions since improving the ability to identify whether a country's finances are being appropriately managed or not is vital to the efficient allocation of capital.

At the Malaba Border Post between Kenya and Uganda, customs officials of both countries are to the right and provide one-stop service for export and import procedures (The Project on Capacity Building for the Customs Administrations of the Eastern African Region).

2. Reinforcement of Financial Systems

JICA provides support with regard to boosting capacity in financial supervision, enhancing financial intermediary functions, cultivating capital markets and improving small business finance. Stability in financial systems and efficient management of these systems underpins the foundations for a country's stable economic policies; therefore, JICA supports development of capacity of central banks and development banks.

3. Development of a Macroeconomic Management Infrastructure

JICA provides support for the development of economic laws such as competition law, the formulation of macroeconomic models and the improvement of economic statistics including industry-related tables.

Since there are a number of donors with a proven track record in general budget support* in the fiscal and financial sector, it is important to harmonize with their support and promote collaboration between financial support and technical assistance. Raising the profile of Japanese assistance while taking limited cooperation resources into account is a future challenge in the fiscal and financial sector.

* General budget support: A method of assistance in which funds are injected directly into the general account of the recipient country in accordance with an agreed-upon strategy between the developing country and donor countries/institutions aimed at driving development at the national level.

For the Effective Allocation of the National Budget

The efficient achievement of policy goals requires transparent budget use and strategic allocation of resources, for which enhanced and appropriate fiscal management skills are necessary. Through the introduction of PBB, etc. promoted by the Indonesian government, JICA has supported initiatives for the efficient establishment of development plans and formulation and management of budgets since 2010.

National meeting participated by local governments for establishing the 2012 budget, hosted by BAPPENAS

Enhancing Fiscal and Budget Management Skills

Indonesia has taken a number of initiatives for efficiently establishing development plans and formulating and managing budget plans. They include the establishment of government ordinances, such as the Law on State Finance (2003) and the Law on National Development Planning System (2004), and the introduction of concepts, such as the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Performance-Based Budgeting (PBB), and budget unification.

The National Medium-term Development Plan 2010-2014 partially established an overall budget framework and performance indicators, while PBB was not conducted. The Japanese government was requested to provide Technical Cooperation for capacity development related to the introduction and implementation of PBB.

At the national meeting group discussions, staff of the Ministry of Finance, the project's counterpart agency, had a coordinating role and demonstrated the knowledge and know-how they acquired through the project.

Through OJT in Budget Formulation

Since 2010, JICA dispatched an expert team to assess: 1) the Indonesian government's budget formulation mechanisms; 2) status of performance evaluations and PBB; and 3) the capacity development needs of relevant staff. It then compiled a set of recommendations as well as implemented seminars in Indonesia and trainings in Japan.

At present, JICA is carrying out activities to organize and improve assessment methods and performance evaluations for introducing effective PBB. Moving forward, JICA plans to pilot PBB in Indonesia's actual budget formulation work through on-the-job training (OJT).

Incidentally, the Development Policy Loan that JICA provides jointly with the World Bank and ADB also identifies as its policy goal for improving fiscal management "the introduction and implementation of PBB." Assistance is strategically provided in coordination with other donors.

From Government Officials of Recipient Country

Syafril Basir
Director of Allocation of Development Funding
National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)

Indonesia is in the process of introducing PBB and medium-term fiscal frameworks for improving the quality of the budgets. JICA's project has been very helpful for raising the skills of us, the members of the BAPPENAS and Ministry of Finance team engaged in budgeting and planning reform. I hope to draw on Japan's experience and initiatives which I learned at the seminars and trainings for developing Indonesia's implementation plans and performance evaluations.

Gender Mainstreaming

Clarifying Gender-Based Development Issues, Needs and Impacts

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

Gender can be defined within social and cultural contexts, and can refer to the roles of men and women as well as their mutual relationship. On a global basis, females are far more likely to be placed in socially, politically and economically disadvantaged positions than men. As such, one of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations is "gender equality and the empowerment of women."

JICA promotes "gender mainstreaming," a comprehensive approach to incorporate the perspective of gender in all stages of planning, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in all policies, programs and projects to clarify gender-based development issues, needs and the impacts.

Overview of Issue

The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve "gender equality"*1 in all fields of society. It is a process of identifying men's and women's development issues and needs, as well as the impact on men and women of development policies, programs and projects, at each of the stages of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, on the premise that the formulation processes and impacts of development policies, programs and projects are not neutral but affect men and women differently.

Gender is often unconsciously constructed based on the mentality, culture, traditions and customs of a country and therefore also affects various policies, systems and organizations. Consequently, it is essential to support national machinery (national agencies, mechanisms and organizations striving for joint participation by men and women) such as the Ministry of Women's Affairs to ensure that the policies and systems in partner countries adopt a gender-based perspective.

In most cases, however, statistics, data and indices are not tabulated according to gender. If a philosophy of gender is introduced without fully comprehending the society in a target region, it may in fact produce negative results such as exacerbating gender disparity. It is critical to collect and comprehensively analyze fundamental data needed for plans and projects by gender, age, ethnicity and religious affiliation, and to develop human resources who have this perspective.

Although it is important to promote women's empowerment as part of efforts to advance gender mainstreaming, focusing solely on women may not achieve the desired results. This also requires changing the consciousness of men, decision-makers and socially influential people such as administrative officials, educators, politicians and religious leaders. In other words, it is necessary to reform the social structure and systems surrounding women. It is essential to review areas and projects that at first glance may appear not to require a gender perspective and provide support based on the different roles of men and women. For example, one form of support would be developing agricultural equipment that is easy for women to use since they are responsible for the majority of agricultural work. Another example would be encouraging the participation of women in water quality control organizations.

JICA Activities

For many years, JICA has considered the importance of gender issues and developed a basic strategy for implementing gender-responsive projects. JICA has also established an organizational framework for gender mainstreaming.

Actual assistance includes strengthening organizational capacity and creating policies and systems for gender equality in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Nepal by supporting national machinery such as the Ministry of Women's Affairs. To promote the empowerment of women, JICA provides support in wide-ranging areas. JICA works to invigorate women's centers in Nigeria, nurture entrepreneurs, particularly women, in poverty-stricken areas of Honduras [➡ See the Case Study on page 93], and improve education for women in Yemen [➡ See the Case Study on page 55].

Rather than focus solely on women, JICA conducts activities such as advertising on the radio in order to gain the understanding of husbands and other family members toward women's centers, and getting religious leaders to convey the importance of education for females to their fathers and mothers.

Moreover, efforts are made to ensure that the perspective of gender is reflected in the results and actions in various fields. In the forestry industry in India, in addition to simply employing women, additional support was provided to generate income so that they don't have to cut young trees to get wood; they can purchase alternative fuel instead. Under the drive for regional development in Paraguay, workshops were held in which both

*1 According to the "DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-Operation" issued by the OECD Department of Assistance Committee (DAC), "Gender equality does not mean that men and women need to become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances are equal. The emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment is not based on a single model of gender equality for all societies and cultures, but reflects a concern that women and men have equal opportunities to make choices about what gender equality means, and work in partnership to achieve it. Because of current disparities, equal treatment of women and men is insufficient as a strategy to achieve gender equality." (Extract taken from page 13 of the Guidelines)

male and female citizens could participate, and through which the roles fulfilled by each gender were confirmed. Subsequently, efforts were started to establish development programs that benefit both men and women.

In recent years, there has been increasing recognition of the need to address new issues in gender and development, such as trafficking in persons and other forms of gender-based violence. Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights that inflicts severe emotional and physical suffering on the victims, who are mainly women and children, but include men as well. It calls for prompt and appropriate response from a humanitarian perspective, as well as from the perspective of putting a stop to international organized crime. The Japanese government formulated Japan's 2009 Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which was originally established in 2004, and is now engaged in implementing these measures through associations composed of concerned ministries and agencies, and other efforts.

Trafficking in persons is a complex and broad-ranging issue, and JICA is providing support focused on "prevention of trafficking in persons" and "protection and reintegration of trafficked persons" in Thailand, Viet Nam and Myanmar. In Thailand in particular, a guideline for protecting and reintegrating victims is starting to take shape. It is critical to create a regional cooperative framework because trafficked persons move across borders. Regional seminars are held in Thailand and video conferences are conducted regularly that connect JICA headquarters with the three countries in order to share information on the situation as well as the measures being taken in each country in the Mekong region.

Case Study **Honduras Promotion of Self-management Enterprises of Women in Rural Areas in Honduras**

Women in Farming Villages Start Businesses from Nothing

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in Central and South America, with around 60% of the population living in the poverty. Meanwhile, the roots of the male-centered ideology of "machismo" run deep and opportunities for social participation by women are extremely limited.

Since 2003, JICA has provided business development support for poor women in rural areas, who even among the poorer classes, suffer from an acute lack of employment opportunities. JICA established the "The Model for Promotion of Self Management Enterprises of Women in Rural Area" (MeM System) through group organization, training of promoters to encourage systematization, and instruction to teach the necessary knowledge and skills required to start and run businesses.

Empowerment of Rural Women

The first feature of the MeM System is its focus on efforts to start up businesses "from nothing," beginning with the organization of women who had not completed basic education and had never previously left their villages. Rather than expand existing organizations, this project makes it possible for women to form new groups, develop rules, select their industry, learn production and sales techniques through training, and even implement periodic assessment activities.

The system's second feature is its objective of achieving empowerment of participating women. A survey based on 12 indices including "decision-making" and "actions" conducted on these women, who had previously not been allowed adequate opportunities solely on the basis of their gender, and who had low feelings of self-worth, identified a clear manifestation of empowerment. The project did more than simply make the women aware of changes and of their abilities; it also confirmed a positive impact on the awareness and actions of men with respect to the social participation and abilities of women, thanks to the substantive changes resulting from the women's activities including increased revenue in poorer households.

In addition to the guidelines for implementation of the MeM System, necessary manuals for organizational operation have been drawn up in seven areas including "training promoters" and "accounting and cost calculation." It is hoped that these will be distributed to and made good use of in other regions.

From the Grassroots

A Woman who Participated in MeM Activities

Right now, I really feel that participation in the activities of the MeM activities has been a wonderful opportunity for us. Previously, we had suffered continued hardship, but now, we are constantly striving to create new products, and we are putting new designs on sale every month. These have been well-received by our customers.

Women in a ceramics group, using molds to create ceramic frying pans, a craft they learned in training.

Project Website: http://www.jica.go.jp/project/honduras/2391068E0/index.html

Peacebuilding — Supporting Conflict-Affected Countries and Contributing to the Prevention of Conflict and Promotion of Peace

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

Most conflicts are internal disputes that take place in development countries, in particular in the poorest countries and regions. In such disputes, not only the military, but also ordinary citizens become both victims and perpetrators, and therefore the impact on people's lives is significant.

In order to contribute to the promotion of peace and prevention of conflict, in support of post-conflict nation-building, JICA is making concerted efforts toward the reconstruction of social capital and economic recovery to solve economic disparities—one cause of conflict—and provide equal opportunities as well as strengthening the state system of governance, thus enhancing security.

Overview of Issue

The majority of conflicts in the world today are internal conflicts in developing countries, most of which arise in the poorest countries and regions in economic terms.

These conflicts are characterized by their huge impact on ordinary citizens, and particularly on the socially vulnerable, such as children and the poor. At the same time, the divide between the military and citizens has faded, and cases of ordinary citizens or children becoming perpetrators have been increasing in recent years.

Armed conflicts do more than just destroy the infrastructure that serves as a foundation for people's livelihoods; they also tear the bonds holding the society together and increase mutual distrust and hatred. They destroy and leave a bitter legacy on the path to reconstruction. According to some statistics, close to 50% of countries return to a state of war within five years of signing a peace or cease-fire agreement.

There are three frameworks for peacebuilding, military, political and social/economic. Military measures and political methods, such as preventive diplomacy, are important factors in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the consolidation of peace, as is development aid to correct economic disparities, and improving unequal opportunities and other factors that lead to conflict.

The Japanese government has established peacebuilding as a priority issue within the framework of the ODA Charter and the Medium-term Policy on ODA, and is providing assistance accordingly.

Case Study **Iraq Power Sector Support**

Restoring Confidence in Government through High-Quality Government Services

JICA has provided Iraq with a variety of reconstruction support in a combination of ODA Loans, Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation. JICA is striving to assist in improving the country's power supply capacity, an area in which the Iraqi people still have substantial requirements.

Equipment for distribution of electricity, provided via an ODA Loan (Erbil, northern part of Iraq (Kurdistan region))

Power Outages Longer than Ten Hours a Day

Since 1980, due to three wars and many years of economic sanctions, Iraq has suffered the effects of the destruction and dilapidation of much of its economic and social infrastructure. The electric power sector is no exception. Even now, power outages lasting ten hours or longer in a single day continue in the majority of regions, while the supply capacity, at around 6,000 MW, meets just half of the national demand of approximately 12,000 MW.

In Iraq, where the maximum temperature in summer can reach as high as 50ºC, access to electric power can be a matter of life and death. There is a distinct lack of trust with regard to the ongoing power shortages, which the government has failed to rectify even though eight years have passed since the end of the Iraq War, and in the summer of 2010, large-scale riots broke out in the south of the country. In the administrative services, improving the power supply capacity is similarly considered to be a major challenge.

As a result of this situation, JICA has provided Iraq with ODA Loans specifically for the improvement of power stations, transmission and substation facilities, and is implementing training for Iraqis in collaboration with the electricity authorities of neighboring countries such as Jordan, Egypt and Syria, as well as Japanese electricity companies, to train electrical engineers for roles including power station operation, where there is a shortage of human resources.

A training institute, which was constructed in 1998 in the Jandar Power Plant in Syria with Grant Aid, is being used for training in streamlining the operation, maintenance and management of thermal power stations, as a part of the efforts currently underway to improve electric power services in Iraq.

JICA Activities

JICA is working to contribute to the prevention of both the occurrence and recurrence of armed conflicts, taking into account the perspectives of conflict prevention and peace promotion. JICA has assisted in attempts to alleviate the various difficulties faced by people during and immediately after the conflicts and to subsequently achieve stable development over the medium and long term. Specifically, JICA supports 1) the reconstruction of social capital, 2) economic recovery, 3) rebuilding the state system and functions, and 4) security enhancement.

In a new effort, JICA is supporting the strengthening of government capabilities in order to develop conflict affected communities, while also strengthening the links between central and regional government in post-conflict nation-building processes. For example, in the region of Darfur in Sudan, and the region under transitional rule close to the north-south border, support is being provided to strengthen administrative functions so that the government can appropriately provide basic services such as water supply, health services and occupational training. In supporting this process, JICA is trying both to improve the capacity of the concerned organizations in terms of implementation and to strengthen the government's coordinating capabilities in order to ensure a suitable budget allocation.

JICA is also engaged in research regarding the best ways to assess projects implemented in conflict-affected countries.

Going forward, JICA will increase the number of projects it supports in conflict-affected countries and regions, and intensify its support in the field of peacebuilding, through efforts such as human resource development to supply experts who can become involved in the process.

Case Study **Nepal Democratization Process Support Program**

Creating a Mechanism to Ensure Countries do Not Lapse Back into Conflict

After emerging from a civil war, Nepal took its first steps as a federal democratic republic in 2008. JICA is providing comprehensive support for the development of a democratic system in Nepal, bearing in mind the objective of creating a mechanism to ensure that the country does not lapse back into conflict.

Resolution Based on the Law

The civil war, which had continued in Nepal for approximately ten years, came to an end in 2006. The monarchy was abolished and the country started on the path toward democratization. However, there were many challenges including political turmoil and interracial confrontation, and contrary to the public expectation, the path toward reform has been difficult. By supporting the democratization process, JICA is aiming to create a mechanism that will guarantee rights for the citizens of Nepal, as set out under the new constitution.

The basis for this support is the establishment of civil law. JICA's objective is for Nepal to create a foundation for the resolution of conflict through legal channels, by drafting a bill for civil law, and making it into law. The current laws were drawn up 150 years ago and incorporate strong ethical considerations. These have been unfeasible not only as a means for settling the actual problems, but also in respect to international transactions. Accordingly, the parties involved in legislation in Nepal and a Japanese advisory group consulted together a number of times over a period of two years.

The new civil law draft was completed in August 2010, and submitted to the Nepalese Constituent Assembly in January 2011.

A media workshop was held for technicians of the national radio station Radio Nepal

Support for Media and Community Arbitration

Because the distribution of fair and impartial information to citizens is vital within the democratic political process, JICA is also providing support for media capacity building. The organization is cooperating to help in the revision of media-related bills and to foster a healthy media through efforts that include strengthening the organization of the state-run Radio Nepal.

It will require time to improve the diffusion and application of support for system creation through efforts such as civil law-related assistance, and in addition, in rural areas, it is not easy to obtain access to judicial administration. On the other hand, considerable opposition and social disorder are being encountered in the course of the democratization process in rural areas. To improve this situation, JICA has been providing support during the transitional phases through the cultivation of "community mediators" to help citizens resolve problems between themselves. Furthermore, from the perspectives of caste, race and gender, JICA hopes to create a foundation for achieving social inclusion. Training has already been implemented for more than 100 people in areas including dispute resolution, careful listening techniques and simulated mediation, as a part of effort to provide these trainees with community mediation know-how.

From the Grassroots

A Nepalese taking the training course to become a community mediator

Previously, when there was a dispute, we had to visit the home of a major figure in the village and rely on them for mediation. We could be made to wait outside for a number of hours, or turned away at the door and told to return the next day. From now on however, I may be able to resolve not only problems within my own community, but also even disputes between influential figures. This has instilled me with confidence.

Poverty Reduction

Supporting the Development of Essential Capabilities of the Poor

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

The proportion of the poor in developing countries as a whole has declined from 41.7% in 1990 to 25.7% in 2005 due in part to economic development in Asia. Nonetheless, nearly half of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa still suffers from extreme poverty. Moreover, recent increases in food prices and financial crises have led to fears that an increasing number of people will fall into poverty.

In order to promote JICA's vision of "inclusive and dynamic development," JICA identifies as one of its four strategies, "reducing poverty through equitable growth." JICA extends assistance for human resources development, capacity building, improvement of policies and institutions, and the development of social and economic infrastructure in developing countries.

Overview of Issue

Poverty is an issue that cannot be ignored from the perspective of "human security," as outlined in the Japanese ODA Charter. The number of people living in poverty on less than US$1.25 per person a day is estimated at over 1.4 billion worldwide.

In addition, natural disasters, environmental destruction and other factors make it difficult to continue traditional means of livelihood. This means some people are extremely vulnerable to poverty. Problems such as disease, unemployment, lack of education and social discrimination each impact the other. Once a person falls into this vicious cycle, the situation becomes even more serious, as the original problems lead to other problems and a person cannot escape from this cycle easily. This is sometimes referred to as the "deprivation trap" and has become an urgent issue when tackling poverty reduction. Neglecting poverty and vulnerability may widen the gap between the rich and poor and intensify competition for resources, causing instability in society.

In recent years, the notion that poverty is the state in which the following five capabilities are lacking has become dominant: Ability to ensure stable and sustainable livelihood (1. economic capability); Ability to be healthy, receive basic education, and live in a sanitary environment (2. human capability); Ability to cope with various "threats" which threaten peoples' lives (3. protective capability); and Ability to participate in a society in which people' dignity as humans and their culture and customs are respected (4. political capability, 5. socio-cultural capability).

JICA Activities

In order to advance equitable growth and sustainable poverty reduction, JICA will strive to enable each and every person in poverty to escape from it by reinforcing the above five capabilities and supporting the development of an environment in which these capabilities may be manifested. Specifically, JICA both: 1) carries out "poverty measures" to directly assist the poor; as well as 2) makes "poverty considerations," by incorporating creative approaches into projects in order to improve the circumstances of the poor by maximizing the projects' benefits to the poor.

To this end, JICA gathers information on where and what kind of people suffer from poverty (targeting) and adopts methods effective for poverty reduction. For example, regarding methods which are gaining attention in recent years, JICA furthers stakeholders' understanding through trainings and study meetings. These cover topics such as: "Microfinance," which provides savings services or very small loans in order to enable the poor who are living on an unstable income to have stable expenses every month on services such as health care, education, and food; "Conditional cash transfer," in which the government aims to redistribute income by directly providing money or its equivalent to individuals or households on the condition that they fulfill certain obligations; and "Labor-based technology," which can generate short-term employment for the poor.

Residents analyzing the cost of daily life as part of a study carried out in conflict-affected areas (Burundi)

Contributing to Poverty Reduction through the Development of Roads "Owned" by the People

In Timor-Leste, donors including the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are providing assistance for the construction and improvement of arterial roads to promote economic development and poverty reduction. In order to generate further poverty reduction effects through the development of arterial roads, JICA, in coordination with ADB using the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), is providing assistance for a participatory program to develop community roads which are more immediate to the lives of the poor and which connect to arterial roads.

The road is continuously slanted. Coupled with the effects of heavy rain, road conditions are extremely poor.

Creating Employment by Labor-Based Technology

According to a World Bank study, nearly half of the people in Timor-Leste are forced to live in poverty. Due to lack of a road network, the distribution of supplies for production activities is hampered in Timor-Leste. Basic social services, such as health care and education, also do not reach the necessary areas. These circumstances are believed to be a major cause of poverty, particularly in agricultural areas.

In order to mitigate the vulnerabilities of the residents of poor areas and enhance their capabilities, JICA and ADB are coordinating to implement this project which incorporates the following creative approaches.

First, in contrast with the usual development of roads by construction companies using large-scale equipment, in this project, people in three districts with a large population of the poor will develop roads on their own using labor-based technology.

Labor-based technology is a small-scale infrastructure development approach, which adopts relatively simple techniques, such as the use of sandbags, stonework, and gabions. This approach is cheaper than machinery-based approaches, and for a short-term, is able to provide employment opportunities to community members, i.e., opportunities to obtain cash income. Furthermore, the involvement of community members in the construction and repair of the roads gives them a sense of ownership, which is also expected to improve and enhance road maintenance.

Project information session in Bobonaro District

Training for Community Members and Government Officials

Secondly, this project offers a variety of trainings for community members. They provide knowledge necessary for daily livelihood, such as literacy and information on health care and sanitation, as well as knowledge and skills necessary for agriculture and small businesses. By instilling this knowledge in community members, the aim is to promote broader uses of the developed roads and contribute to improving the lives and livelihood of the community members, including the poor.

Thirdly, Timor-Leste, which gained independence in 2002, is still a young country and its administration capabilities are still inadequate. Therefore, this project conducts trainings and practical exercises not only for community members but also for government officials in order to advance their capabilities regarding technical knowledge on road maintenance and project management. This project will provide assistance to establish a system to enable officials to construct and improve community roads after the project's conclusion.

Although this project just started in 2011, creative efforts will be made to be able to implement the outcomes and lessons learned in other regions, for example, the process and method of selecting communities which will carry out the road development project through labor-based technology, as well as initiatives for enhancing the capabilities of community members and local administration.

From Our Expert

Yoshinori Fukubayashi

Many sections of the community roads in the project area are undeveloped. Due to the steep incline in the mountain area and water flood and load slope disaster in the rainy season, people cannot access the arterial road and are isolated. In order to improve these road conditions, emphasis is placed on improving road sections which serve as bottlenecks. Approaches which make maximum use of local resources are also proposed. This project aims to improve community members' access to various services, including health care and education, through the use of roads which are developed and improved.

Human Development — Helping People the World Over to Lead Richer Lives

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

The international community is making concerted efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were established as the goals for the 21st century. Yet there are as many as 69 million out-of-school children around the world, and 165 out of 1,000 infants in Afghanistan cannot survive their first year. These and other facts indicate that there are still many people who are unable to live decent lives.

With the aim of enabling people to live healthy and creative lives each day and seek their own meaningful goals, JICA has been cooperating in the fields of education, healthcare, and social security, based on the concept of human security.

Education

Overview of Issue

Education is the cornerstone of all development. Acquiring knowledge and skills through education enables people to open up and improve their prospects in life. In addition, people's building of their own capacities promotes poverty reduction, economic growth, and scientific and technological development. Furthermore, the promotion of mutual understanding across all religions and ethnic groups is essential for the stability and peace of the world, and education plays an important role in this regard as well.

Developing countries, however, face many problems both in terms of the quantity and quality of their education. Although the number of children not attending school has decreased by as many as 36 million compared with 1999, 69 million children are still not attending school. In addition, in the least developed countries, one third of the children who enroll in elementary schools drop out before graduation. On the other hand, although the demand for secondary education has been increasing in line with the expansion of primary education, the enrollment rate of secondary education has remained low.

In addition to primary and secondary education, interest in higher education has been increasing rapidly in recent years. There are considerable expectations for higher education institutions to play a central role in responding to the needs of the knowledge-based society in each country by such means as creating knowledge and innovation (research), developing human resources that drive socioeconomic development (education), and resolving development issues that are becoming increasingly complex in keeping with the steady globalization of the economy and society, as well as by returning benefits to industry and society (social contribution), with a focus on post-Education for All (EFA) and post-MDGs period.

The enhancement of partnerships between universities in Japan and those in Asia in particular is important for Japan as well, from the perspective of promoting the internationalization of higher education institutions as well as of boosting economic growth in the region through the fostering of the highly skilled human resources required by industry. On the other hand, in reality, many institutions of higher education in the developing countries face issues such as shortages of sufficiently qualified academic staff and of facilities and equipment for education and research, making it difficult for them to provide high-quality education and research activities. In addition, as it has been pointed out that inconsistencies between the dissemination of higher education and employment contributed to the pro-democracy movement in the Middle East that has been active since the end of 2010, education that leads to employment that matches the needs of society and industry is becoming increasingly important.

JICA Activities

1. Basic Education

Basic education refers to education that provides basic knowledge and skills such as reading, writing and numeracy, and includes not only primary and secondary education but also early childhood development and non-formal education (including literacy education and community education).

Developing countries are facing diverse issues in the basic education sector. Among them JICA places a particular priority on the three issues of 1) enhancement of access to primary and secondary education, 2) improvement of the quality of primary and secondary education, and 3) improvement of education management (education administration and school management).

Specifically, JICA is promoting cooperation with a focus on i)

Training conducted at the Juba Multi-Service Training Center (South Sudan)

capacity building of teachers through the improvement of teacher training, ii) establishment of participatory school management systems that involve the community, iii) construction of school facilities by local contractors, and iv) capacity development of administrative officers of central and local governments in charge of education, which is essential for sustaining the effects produced by these other efforts [➡ See the Case Study on page 55].

In particular, in the Sub-Saharan African countries that are the least-developed in the area of education, JICA is providing focused and comprehensive support in accordance with the Yokohama Action Plan that was announced at the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008, for i) expansion of access (provision of educational opportunities to about 400,000 children through construction of 1,000 elementary and secondary schools with 5,500 classrooms), ii) improvement of the quality of education (provision of training for 100,000 science and mathematics teachers), and iii) improvement of school management (expansion of the School for All project, a community-participatory model for improving school management, to 10,000 schools).

Children working in groups in an arithmetic class
(Senegal: Strengthening Mathematics, Science, and Technology Education Project (PREMST))

It is the responsibility of the international community to provide support to enable as many people as possible in the developing countries to receive quality education. JICA is continuing to provide steady support for basic education toward 2015, the target year of the EFA and MDGs.

2. Higher Education

Higher education is positioned as the final stage of a country's education system. With a view to improving the quality, quantity and equality of higher education, which have been attracting particular attention in recent years, JICA is implementing efficient and effective projects with the cooperation of Japanese universities. With the main targets being the core universities that play a leading role in promoting the higher education sector of each respective country or region, JICA provides support for the improvement of their education and research capabilities through such means as improving the capabilities of academic staff, improving the campus and the education and research equipment, enhancing the university's governing structure, promoting industry-academia-community links, and establishing a network between universities.

In Asia, while focusing support on the ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network Project (AUN/SEED-Net), JICA is also extending cooperation to other core universities as necessary, and endeavoring to foster highly-skilled human resources through long-term training in the formal courses at Japanese graduate schools [➡ See the Case Study on page 100]. In the Middle East and Africa, JICA extends its cooperation with a focus on support for Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) that was partially opened in February 2010.

In conjunction with its support for higher education, JICA also provides support to the core technical education institutions in each country in order to enable them to promptly foster and turn out human resources that can respond to the diverse needs for technology and skills that change according to the stage of industrial development.

Health and Medical Services

Overview of Issue

In developing countries, many people lose their lives because they are not able to receive adequate health care or medical services. In the health sector, it is generally recognized that it will be difficult to achieve health-related MDGs by 2015 despite the large contribution made by various partners including donor countries, private funds, and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO). The Government of Japan has also committed its continuous support to address these issues at TICAD IV, the MDGs meetings and at other fora. JICA is addressing issues such as the improvement of maternal and child health, infectious disease control, and strengthening health systems, in coordination with other actors involved in global health issues.

JICA Activities

1. Improving Maternal and Child Health

Approximately 99% of the 360,000 pregnant women who die during pregnancy or childbirth and the 8.1 million children who

die before reaching their fifth birthday every year live in developing countries. This fact indicates that the health and well-being of pregnant women and young children is one of the most serious issues facing the developing countries.

JICA is supporting developing countries in strengthening health systems to provide "Continuum of Care for MCH"* by improving the quality of health care and medical services and ensuring access to such services. Specifically, JICA is supporting the promotion of antenatal care for pregnant women in the interest of safe delivery, upgrading health and medical facilities, strengthening of communication and collaboration among different levels of health and medical facilities, creating human resources for health and medical services such as midwives, and other measures **[➡ See the Case Study on page 17].**

Community activity to confirm the location of the homes of pregnant women on the map, and consider support for maternal and child health (Bangladesh)

In fiscal 2010, JICA started the Project for Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Services in Eastern Visayas in

* Continuum of Care for MCH is defined as continuous care that considers the chronological flow of stages such as the pre-pregnancy (including adolescence and family planning), pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium periods, and the neonatal, infant, and childhood periods collectively as a single unit, as well as care provided with families, communities, primary health and medical facilities and secondary and tertiary health and medical facilities all linked and supplementing one another in a continuous manner.

Case Study

ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network Project (Phase 2)

For the Further Enhancement of Core Universities in Each Country, and the Strengthening of the Network Between Universities

Until 2008, JICA provided cooperation to improve the education and research capabilities of top-level engineering universities in the 10 member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Building on the accomplishments of this endeavor, JICA is continuing its efforts to further strengthen the human network between Japan and ASEAN through activities including human resource development to enhance the education and research capabilities of the universities, and collaborative research on issues common to the region.

The Asian financial crisis of 1997 served as an opportunity to raise awareness that the fostering of human resources that can invigorate industry is important for the long-term sustainable development of the ASEAN region. In response to the need for human resources, with the cooperation of 11 universities in Japan, JICA established an engineering education development network among 19 representative ASEAN universities, and has extended region-wide Technical Cooperation to foster human resources in the field of engineering since 2003.

A total of 444 academic staff of the member universities have taken advantage of the opportunity to study in other countries in the region or in Japan at the master's degree or doctorate degree level, and thereby increase their education and research capabilities. In addition, the quality of the graduate programs of the universities accepting them has also improved through the acceptance of international students and the guidance received from Japanese professors. This has led to an invigoration of academic exchanges, as can be seen by the conclusion of partnership agreements between the member universities as well as with universities in Japan.

Based on these achievements, JICA is continuing to provide support for the improvement in the qualifications of academic staff mainly in the less developed ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam) where needs still remain high. JICA is also promoting the participation of other universities, industrial circles and the community in academic conferences held in the region. In addition, JICA is working to conduct collaborative research on cross-sectoral issues common to the ASEAN region and the industrial world.

A student dispatched through the project conducting an experiment at De La Salle University in the Philippines

the Philippines to enhance the system for enabling safe deliveries for expectant mothers and providing adequate care for newborn babies. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, JICA equipped a university hospital with medical equipment for emergency obstetric care. In Bangladesh, JICA is promoting and communicating both at the community level and at health facilities the importance of antenatal care and of the referral system in maternal and child care. In addition, JICA is advancing preparations for the commencement of the Safe Motherhood Promotion Project (SMPP) (Phase 2), which is aimed at reducing maternal and infant deaths.

2. Infectious Diseases Control

With three major infectious diseases, namely HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, alone claiming the lives of over 4 million people each year, infectious diseases pose a direct threat to the people in developing countries and they are also a factor in hindering economic and social development. Infectious diseases control is an issue that needs to be addressed not only by specific countries or regions, but also by the entire world, as those diseases spread around the world through economic activities and as a result of the development of transportation.

In the field of infectious diseases control, JICA mainly provides support for the improvement of access to and the quality of testing, the collection and analysis of health information, and strengthening service providers' capacities to provide necessary treatment and care services. Moreover, JICA supports policy making at the national level, and enhancing service delivery at health facilities at the sub-regional level. In fiscal 2010, JICA launched a project entitled "Health Systems Strengthening for HIV and AIDS Services Project in Tanzania", which provides support to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems with supervision in order to improve the quality of HIV and AIDS responses implemented at health and medical facilities. In addition, JICA is implementing various projects under the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) in Asia and Africa, utilizing Japan's knowledge in the field of research and development on infectious diseases, and is also promoting joint research on tropical diseases.

3. Health Systems Strengthening

"Health systems" refer to the frameworks that form bases for the provision of health care and medical services to people (improving governance, improving medical facilities, managing proper medical products, identifying and effectively utilizing accurate health information, and securing and managing financial resources) as well as to the fostering and managing human resources for health [➡ See the Case Study below]. While it is necessary to take a balanced approach to addressing the issues of specific diseases and strengthening of entire health systems a number of partnerships have been established by various organizations that specialize in strengthening key components

Case Study **Cambodia Health System Strengthening Program**

For the Provision of High-Quality Health Services

Under the Pol Pot administration in the late 1970s, Cambodia's health systems suffered catastrophic damage. Since the early stages of reconstruction, JICA has been providing active support mainly for maternal and child health and for tuberculosis control. Since fiscal 2009, JICA has extended cooperation with a focus on support designed to lead to the strengthening of the entire health systems.

Aiming to Improve Health Services for All Cambodians

Children's health is improving in Cambodia, but the Maternal Mortality Rate remains high and the country still faces numerous challenges such as health status disparities between urban and rural areas. In response, the Royal Government of Cambodia has been implementing the National Health Strategy with a view to improving the health services provided to all Cambodian people, especially to the poor and to women and children, by 2015, and JICA is supporting these efforts jointly with other donors and partners.

In addition to supporting tuberculosis control and the improvement of maternal and child health, JICA provides support through Technical Cooperation projects for the building of capacity to manage medical equipment that serves as the basis to provide health services, and for the establishment of a certification system for nurses. JICA is also working to improve systems that best match the actual situation of the country, including by supporting the renovation of provincial hospitals through Grant Aid.

The Project for Improving Maternal and Newborn Care through Midwifery Capacity Development carries out activities to establish a maternal care system that can bring satisfaction to both the pregnant women and health workers. The Project on Strengthening of Medical Equipment Management in Referral Hospitals works not only on the maintenance, checking and repair of medical equipment, but also on the establishment of a system for maintaining and managing medical equipment in conjunction with hospital management including equipment allocation and budget planning.

Checking the technical level of midwives during a hands-on technique training course (Project for Improving Maternal and Newborn Care through Midwifery Capacity Development)

of health systems. In light of this situation, JICA is expected to play a role in supporting developing countries, in harmony with international initiatives and these existing partnerships.

JICA actively contributes to the formulation of national health plans and budgets, and supports the smooth implementation of these plans. The Project for Strengthening Management for Health in Nyanza Province in Kenya and other JICA-supported projects extend cooperation for improving the functions that constitute the health systems (including strengthening of local administration, reinforcement of local health services, and improvement of health information systems, etc.). On the other hand, in other projects such as the Project for Strengthening Integrated Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Services in Laos, JICA supports implementation of the national health program that includes maternal and child health and infectious diseases control from the perspective of strengthening the health system.

Hands-on training on safety supervision at a construction site (Project for Improving Occupational Safety and Health Administration of Department of Occupational Safety and Health of Malaysia)

Social Security

Overview of Issue

There are countries as well as larger regions such as Asia that have achieved remarkable economic growth in recent years. On the other hand, increases in economic disparities have become pronounced, while many vulnerable people are being left behind in receiving benefits from economic growth.

In order to establish a stable society while maintaining economic growth, it is essential to enhance medical and income security. It is also important not only for individuals but also for society as a whole to make preparations to deal with various risks. Furthermore, providing support for the independence of the socially vulnerable promotes their participation in social and economic activities, which also has the potential to contribute to the expansion of the consumer class as well as to financial stability.

JICA is extending cooperation in the area of social security from the perspective of promoting inclusive cooperation.

JICA Activities

Based on Japan's knowledge and experience in social security systems, JICA is undertaking projects aimed at improving the social security systems of developing countries, focusing on the three areas of social insurance and social welfare, assistance for persons with disabilities, and labor and employment.

1. Social Insurance and Social Welfare

JICA supports the development of social insurance systems such as medical security and income security (including pensions), as well as strengthening social welfare policies for the elderly, children and mothers. In recent times, JICA provided support in response to the aging society in Thailand, including the development of human resources involved in healthcare and medical and welfare services for the elderly **[➡ See the Case Study on page 37]**.

2. Support for Persons with Disabilities

Even though support for persons with disabilities is generally considered as a part of social welfare services, JICA views persons with disabilities not simply as recipients of welfare services but also as important actors of development. JICA's ultimate goal is to build a society that is comfortable to live in for all people, regardless of disabilities.

JICA aims at realizing the "full participation and equality" of people with disabilities in developing countries, with emphasis on support that ensures active participation of persons with disabilities in society. JICA is working to empower persons with disabilities through leadership training and strengthening disabled people's organizations, as well as creating barrier-free environments **[➡ See the Case Study on page 103]**.

3. Labor and Employment

In addition to support for the development of policies for labor and employment, JICA provides support in such fields as occupational health and safety and work placement services. In developing countries, in contrast to the achievement of economic development, legal frameworks and enforcement of such legislation in the field of occupational health and safety tend to be underdeveloped, resulting in a significant increase in labor accidents.

When workers who have been injured at work cannot receive adequate compensation, they lose their source of income and face the risk of immediately falling into extreme poverty. As labor accidents also pose a great risk not only to laborers and their families, but also to employers and to society, JICA is providing support for the improvement of occupational health and safety in Malaysia and other countries.

For the Empowerment of All Persons with Disabilities

Cooperation is underway in the Asia-Pacific region with persons with disabilities playing central roles so that they will be able to carry out activities for the promotion of a barrier-free society jointly with those without disabilities. JICA is providing support in order to empower all persons with disabilities, regardless of the type of disability, to further drive forward the movements toward promoting a barrier-free society that have been started in each country.

Activities being carried out by Dao Ruang Group, Thailand's first self-help group of persons with intellectual disabilities, which was established through the APCD Project

Interview with a man with a disability who was involved in a subway barrier-free construction project (Bangkok, Thailand)

Persons with Disabilities are Themselves Changing Society

There are estimated to be about 400 million people with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region, many of whom are unable to obtain opportunities to participate in society such as education and employment or to receive necessary services. With the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), which was constructed through Grant Aid, in Thailand serving as the project base, JICA, working together with Thailand, has provided Technical Cooperation to 32 countries in Asia and the Pacific since 2002.

Under the basic principle that persons with disabilities are not the recipients of services, but are important actors who participate in the community and advance social development, the Center aims to create an environment in which persons with disabilities are guaranteed certain rights and afforded opportunities to participate in various social activities together with persons without disabilities.

The Center conducts training for persons with disabilities, their families and supporters, and also supports their networking with people in various positions such as the staff of the relevant administrative bodies of the governments of each country and of NGOs, in addition to following up their activities after training. Experts from Japan have provided guidance on the management of the Center, the collection and dispatch of various kinds of information, and the holding of seminars and events related to disabilities.

Barrier-Free Environments Realized in Various Places

In the course of cooperation extended over a five-year period, more than 900 persons with disabilities and relevant people have received training. The trainings have resulted in the emergence of leaders with disabilities in each country. They have also begun movements to disseminate their own experience of receiving training to other persons with disabilities in their own countries, including through the establishment of organizations of persons with disabilities (DPOs) and the holding of workshops. There have been cases where persons with disabilities who had been staying home for years have started to go out, to live independent lives in the local area, or even to gain access to a variety of organizations and institutions. As these cases indicate, persons with disabilities are expanding their activities. Appeals made by the participants in the training sessions have also led to the creation of a barrier-free environment at a subway station in Bangkok and at one of Asia's largest shopping malls in the Philippines.

Building on such outcomes, JICA has been providing cooperation with the second phase of the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) Project since 2007. The second phase of the project focuses on the empowerment of persons with hearing impairments and intellectual disabilities, who found it difficult to participate in the first phase, in an effort to give consideration to all types of disabilities. The dispatch of a Japanese person with an intellectual disability as a short-term expert and the invitation of a leader with an intellectual disability from Thailand have had a significant impact, which has led to the establishment of the first self-help group for persons with intellectual disabilities in Thailand.

JICA is aiming to further strengthen the networks it has established up to now in order to further its contribution in each country toward empowering all persons with disabilities and creating an equitable society that is comfortable for everybody.

From Our Partner

Ms Phacharin Sujaritwatanasak, current leader of Dao Ruang (a group of persons with intellectual disabilities)

Through the training conducted in Japan and the dispatch of a short-tem expert with an intellectual disability, we, as people with intellectual disabilities in Thailand, came to understand the concept of "self-advocacy," and established Dao Ruang. We gained the inspiration to develop a dishwasher detergent to generate funds so that the group could continuously engage in activities, and with support from JICA's project, we are steadily increasing our sales.

Furthermore, I visited Myanmar as the resource person of the JICA project to share with those with intellectual disabilities in Myanmar the experience of establishing Dao Ruang. Through this experience, I have gained strong confidence that even I can be the leader of a group.

(Note: At the time of this mission, the first group of persons with intellectual disabilities in Myanmar was also established.)

Filling bottles with dishwasher detergent. Dao Ruang's leader on the left.

Global Environment

For the Termination of the Vicious Cycle of Poverty and Environmental Destruction

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

In developing countries, a vicious circle is occurred as the destruction of the environment, which is a basis for human life, causes the further escalation of poverty. Each passing moment brings the further destruction of the irreplaceable natural environment on which humanity depends, driving the need for the creation of a sustainable society based on the concept of harmony with the environment. JICA is implementing cooperation widely for the conservation of the global environment. Key initiatives focus on nature conservation, environmental management, water resources, disaster prevention and management, and climate change.

Nature Conservation

Overview of Issue

Over the past decades, large-scale development and excessive resource consumption have led to the rapid destruction of nature worldwide that includes deforestation, desertification and the extinction of species. It is reported that the area of forest land is declining by approximately 13 million hectares, equivalent to one-third of the land area of Japan, every year due to factors such as logging, forest fires, conversion to agricultural land, and excessive slash-and-burn cultivation. Moreover, more than 18,000 wildlife species are considered to be in danger of extinction.

Human life is ultimately dependent on the earth's ecosystem, which provides such essentials as food, water and air. Destroying the balance of the ecosystem has a huge impact on people's lives. In particular, since many of the poor in developing countries are relying on natural resources during their daily lives, the destruction of the natural environment results in the further deterioration of their lives.

We are faced with the need to conserve and sustainably manage the natural environment that forms the basis for the survival of humanity, including forests, wildlife, lakes, wetland and mangroves, etc., which are rapidly vanishing from the earth.

JICA Activities

In addition to conducting activities such as collecting forest data, formulating management plans and improving the lives of local residents, JICA is carrying out afforestation activities for forest restoration in many countries. In order to eliminate the vicious cycle of environmental deterioration and poverty, and to promote the formulation of a society in harmony with the environment, JICA provides cooperation on nature conservation in the following three areas, with the aim of facilitating harmony between the maintenance of the natural environment and human activities.

1. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources by Local Residents

In developing countries, many people use natural resources in their daily lives. A steep rise in population, however, has meant that the use of those resources exceeds nature's ability to recover, causing the deterioration of the environment that supports human life.

Aiming to both conserve nature and improve living standards, JICA provides assistance based on local requirements, including those for sustainable production, environmental restoration and conservation activities, and works to improve community services through administration.

2. Conservation of Biodiversity

The blessing of biodiversity sustains our daily life in forms such as food, clothing, medicine, and wood products. However,

Counterpart personnel filling out monitoring forms with data (Capacity Enhancement Project for Coral Reef Monitoring in Palau)

because of such factors as the excessive utilization of natural resources due to deforestation, overgrazing, and the harvesting of firewood and charcoal materials, as well as to overhunting of wildlife, introduction of alien species, and the threat of climate change, it is considered that as many as 40,000 wildlife species, including unknown species that remain undiscovered, are becoming extinct every year, and the functions of the ecosystem are deteriorating all over the world.

With the aim of establishing a sustainable society in which human activities co-exist in harmony with the natural environment, JICA is providing various forms of support such as providing Technical Cooperation for improving the capabilities of administrative officers and researchers, raising awareness through environmental education for local residents, introducing eco-tourism, and developing and disseminating agricultural technologies that can help strike a balance between the improved productivity and environmental conservation. In particular, JICA is carrying out activities for the conservation of biodiversity hotspots such as mangrove forests and coral reefs in regions that are rich in biodiversity.

In October 2010, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) was held in Nagoya, Japan [➡ See the Case Study on page 10]. In keeping with the adoption at COP 10 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), or the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, JICA is supporting the efforts of developing countries in protecting their biodiversity-related resources and also in connection with ABS, which plays an important role in the promotion of sustainable utilization.

3. Sustainable Forest Management

Forests are not only valuable natural resources, they also have the function of retaining water resources and conserving soil while absorbing CO_2 to mitigate climate change. Although it is critical to replace forests by planting trees, it is more important to make sure existing forests are not depleted above current levels via adequate maintenance and management.

JICA conducts surveys on the state of forests, develops reforestation technology to regenerate wooded areas, and works to raise awareness of the importance of forests and their maintenance and management. In addition, JICA is extending cooperation on the conservation of forests, with a view to contributing to the establishment of a system to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus), which has been advanced by the international community in recent years as part of the measures against climate change [➡ See the Case Study on page 13].

Environmental Management

Overview of Issue

Environmental issues such as water and air pollution and untreated solid waste, once considered the problems of developed countries, now extend to developing countries as well. This

A tree-planting activity being conducted by local residents as part of the Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation (Laos)

threatens the health and life of humans and other life, and inhibits the sound development of economic activities. It will be too late to address environmental issues once our ecosystems and human health are tangibly damaged. What is needed is an effort emphasizing prevention, and to this end it is important to strengthen the capacity to respond to environmental issues.

JICA Activities

Because many environmental issues involve complex factors in a multilayered manner and are spread over a wide spatial area, it is difficult to find solutions in a short period of time. In order to minimize the scale of environmental damage while continuing development, "environmental management" is important as a means of reducing the overall burden of human activity on the environment and maintaining the environment in a healthy state.

JICA provides various forms of support in accordance with the development status of each developing country or region. In so doing, JICA recognizes that it is essential to enhance the capacity of the organizations and individuals involved in environmental management to respond to these issues. Accordingly, in recent years, JICA has been further strengthening its efforts on capacity development for environmental management.

1. Water Environment

JICA supports measures to prevent pollution in rivers, wetlands and oceans. This includes support for increasing the capability to monitor water quality, for drafting management plans and making policy proposals. JICA also provides support for the drafting of plans and the operation and management of facilities needed to treat waste water from households and industry and improve the hygienic environment, such as support for the improvement of sewage facilities.

2. Atmospheric Environment

JICA supports measures to prevent air pollution, such as increasing the capability to monitor air quality, and improving capacity for drafting management plans and making policy proposals. JICA is also providing support for the development of air pollutant removal facilities, and new methods to measure contaminants.

3. Waste Management

JICA supports measures for improving waste management,

such as increasing the administrative service capabilities for the collection, transportation, intermediate treatment and final disposal of waste, and improving capacity for drafting management plans and making policy proposals. Recently, JICA is increasing its support to create a sound material-cycle society by promoting the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) of waste [➡ See the Case Studies on pages 42, 76 and below].

4. Other Areas of Environmental Management

JICA supports the formulation of a basic plan for environmental management.

Water Resources

Overview of Issue

One-third of the world's population faces water shortages, while over a billion people lack access to safe drinking water. Moreover, many children are dying from water-related diseases. In this way, developing countries are facing a multitude of water-related problems, including food shortages caused by floods and inappropriate water allocation.

JICA Activities

In conjunction with the 3rd World Water Forum, held in Japan in 2003, JICA announced its basic policies for cooperation in the water resources sector, centering on the expansion of supply of safe water, and has followed this up steadily. In addition, at the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in 2008, commitments were made to expand support regarding water and sanitation in Africa, and JICA has been promoting efforts to realize these. Through the construction of water supply facilities via Grant Aid, JICA increased the number of people with access to safe drinking water by roughly 22 million worldwide between 2005 and 2009.

It is also essential to identify the state of water resources in a particular country or region in order to provide support that meets local needs.

1. Promotion of Integrated Water Resource Management

In order to adequately manage and sustainably utilize the limited water resources, JICA provides support with an emphasis on integrated water resource management to comprehensively tackle water-related issues concerning flood control, water utilization and the water environment. Specifically, JICA supports the formulation of integrated water resource management plans for entire watersheds, the development of systems for the collection and analysis of water resource related information and the establishment of watershed management systems.

2. Urban Water Supply

In addition to providing support for the formulation of plans for water supply systems and the improvement of water supply facilities, JICA supports the enhancement of the management foundations of water supply utilities, through measures including ensuring adequate operation, maintenance and management of facilities, capacity development related to non-revenue water,

Case Study **Pacific Region Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management**

To Reduce the Environmental Impact in Island Countries

The island nations of the Oceania region, where land areas are small and traditional land ownership systems remain intact, share the common issue of how to ensure the adequate treatment of solid waste. In order to disseminate the outcomes of the efforts on solid waste management that JICA has obtained through cooperation with the region's countries, JICA commenced region-wide Technical Cooperation in February 2011 in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), with which JICA had previously established the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010–2015.

Synergy Effects of Collaboration Expected

This project is characterized by its utilization of the experiences of Japanese local governments and of collaboration among various types of cooperation.

The project plans to promote the dissemination of the semi-aerobic landfill system (Fukuoka method) that can be built with locally available materials and waste materials, and is easy to maintain and manage, based on the experience of introducing the system in Samoa. Through active collaboration utilizing the activities carried out by volunteers dispatched to each country for environmental education and the management of final treatment plants, JICA plans to promote the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) of waste while involving local residents.

In Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan, the Shibushi City Model has made possible the long-term use of final treatment plants by reducing the volume of solid waste as a result of thorough waste separation. JICA plans to provide grassroots Technical Cooperation to disseminate this model in the region while obtaining the cooperation of local governments. It is expected that collaboration between grassroots Technical Cooperation and this project will generate synergistic effects.

The project also plans to widely utilize the "Manual regarding Occupational Safety and Health in Waste Collection" produced by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and JICA as part of a Technical Cooperation project implemented in Fiji.

An official of Lautoka City, Fiji checks compost, which is being promoted for home use. Transfer of compost technology is also underway as part of the 3Rs.

A Japanese expert provides technical guidance at a laboratory (Water Quality Monitoring Techniques Project (Phase 2) in Panama)

and the establishment of water tariff collection systems.

3. Rural Water Supply

JICA assists hydro-geological studies for borehole construction, the enhancement of operation and maintenance systems in existing water supply facilities, and the improvement of sanitation in rural areas [➡ See the Case Studies on page 60 and below].

4. Flood Control

JICA supports the implementation of balanced flood control measures for the entire watershed, from upstream to downstream. This entails a multifaceted approach combining both structural and non-structural aspects. Projects include formulating plans to develop facilities for flood prevention, strengthening community organizations, and setting up flood-warning systems.

5. Conservation of Water Environment

JICA provides support for strengthening systems to conserve the water environment through a range of activities that include formulating environmental standards, monitoring, controlling sources of pollution and awareness-raising activities.

Disaster Prevention

Overview of Issue

The prevalence and damage of disasters has increased sharply in the past 30 years or so, as storm and flood damage, earthquakes, volcanic activities and other disasters occur across the globe almost daily. People in developing countries are particularly vulnerable due to urbanization, which accelerates the concentration of people in cities and delays the provision of social infrastructure. Natural disasters do more than claim life; they directly impact people's livelihood and aggravate the poverty cycle. Whereas the previous mainstreams of disaster assistance were centered more on structural measures such as construction of dams and levees, there is also a need for compound measures that emphasize non-structural assistance such as installation

Case Study **Burkina Faso Program for Improvement of Water and Sanitation Environment**

To Improve People's Lives through Intensive Support

The intensive support provided by JICA in the Central Plateau and South Central regions of Burkina Faso in the field of water and sanitation has led to many new wells and enabled approximately 450,000 people to gain access to safe water. In order to accelerate the efforts being made toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal of "to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation," JICA is extending cooperation by achieving collaboration between Technical Cooperation projects, Grant Aid, dispatch of volunteers and Science and Technology Research Partnership.

Life with Access to Safe Water and Basic Sanitation

In order to facilitate the sustainable management of the wells constructed through Grant Aid, JICA aims to promote the "reform" system stipulated by the Burkinabe government, under which local residents and the local government play the central roles in maintaining and managing water supply facilities. To this end, JICA is supporting capacity development to enable administrative officers and local residents to establish rules on operation and maintenance, to set water tariffs, and so on.

At the same time, JICA is carrying out awareness-raising activities by selecting and fostering motivated people at the village level as promoters, who are tasked with considering and leading discussion about water-related diseases and hygienic behavior together with their fellow villagers and communicating correct knowledge. Furthermore, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), including the Water Action Team*, working in the field of health, medical care and education, is conducting activities to raise awareness of sanitation and hygiene at each activity site.

JICA is also providing cooperation to improve water and sanitation by utilizing science and technology. The International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering of Burkina Faso, in cooperation with Hokkaido University and other research institutions of Japan, is trying to develop and apply to the local society a sustainable low-cost system.

Promoters carrying out activities to raise awareness on sanitation and hygiene to villagers using games and cards.

* The Water Security Action Team is an initiative to dispatch JOCVs, Senior Volunteers and others to African nations to provide technical guidance to enable people to use safe water in a stable manner. Launched at TICAD IV held in Yokohama in 2008, the initiative carries out a wide range of activities that include ensuring safe water, the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities, and improving the sanitation environment related to water use. The initiative plans to dispatch about 200 volunteers and others during the five-year period until 2013 in an effort to deliver safe water supplies in cooperation with local people.

of disaster warning systems, creation of hazard maps, and evacuation drills to improve the emergency response of people and society to disasters.

JICA Activities

Based on a disaster management cycle (DMC), which entails emergency response, recovery and reconstruction, and prevention and mitigation activities, JICA leverages its experience to provide assistance in the following areas.

1. Efforts toward a Safe and Secure Society

The risk of natural disasters is increasing in developing countries. JICA makes use of Japan's leading technical capabilities in disaster prevention to evaluate risk in developing countries, propose measures to mitigate existing risk and preventive measures for new risks so that people can live with peace-of-mind [➡ See the Case Study on page 65].

2. Supporting the Formulation of Integrated Disaster Management Plans

JICA supports the formulation of integrated Disaster Management plans and action plans that include improving the disaster management systems and capabilities of administrative institutions, establishing the relevant legal framework, identifying disaster-related hazards and risks, enhancing awareness and strengthening response [➡ See the Case Study on page 68].

3. Support from the Viewpoint of Human Security through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

Japan's experience has highlighted the importance of "self-help" and "mutual-help" in addition to "public-help." Community-based measures are key in developing countries where the disaster management capabilities of administrative institutions remain insufficient. JICA therefore directs assistance toward strengthening such capabilities among communities and individuals, as well as linking these groups with public organizations [➡ See the Case Studies on page 73, 77,109].

Climate Change Measures

Overview of Issue

The issue of climate change has an impact on the entire infrastructure of human life, including the ecosystem, society and the economy. It is a global challenge that poses an enormous threat to equitable economic growth, poverty reduction and human security. Recently, phenomena considered as negative effects of climate change, such as the submersion of coastal lowlands due to rising temperatures and sea levels and increases in extreme weather and natural disasters including droughts, torrential rain, floods, and declines in food production and water resources, have been reported in various places. The impact of climate change is expected to seriously affect our lives more intensively and extensively in the future.

JICA Activities

1. Supporting the World's Concerted Efforts for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gases

In recent years, greenhouse gas emissions from developing countries have been increasing and are expected to exceed emissions from developed countries in the near future. In order to minimize the negative effects brought by climate change, it is essential that the ongoing efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or "mitigation measures," involve developing countries as well as developed countries.

For developing countries faced with a large number of issues including poverty reduction, it is important to take an approach that both reduces greenhouse gas emissions and bears benefits such as improvements in livelihood and economic development. JICA extends cooperation in areas including the introduction of renewable energy, promotion of energy saving, improvement of urban public transportation system, solid waste management, forest management and support for afforestation. JICA also provides extensive support for the formulation of policies and strategies, such as the establishment of energy-saving laws and low-carbon urban development.

2. To Protect People in Developing Countries from the Negative Impact of Climate Change

Developing countries, and the poor in particular, are extremely vulnerable to the impact of climate change. Therefore, it is vital to tackle this issue from the perspective of human security. To alleviate the negative effects of climate change at the most, it is necessary to review the society as a whole and establish a system that enables adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change.

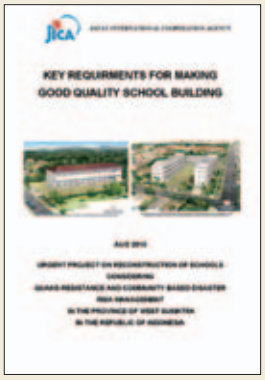
JICA provides support to adaptation measures in accordance with each country's needs. These include developing capacity in shore protection and embankments, the construction of drinking water supply facilities, the appropriate management of water resources, ecosystem protection, introducing and improving the quality of highly drought-tolerant crops, and efforts in the area of infectious diseases control. Furthermore, JICA is formulating and implementing adaptation measures tailored for each region and country based on meteorological observation, climate change prediction and impact evaluation. Such cooperation will become increasingly important in the future.

The climate change issue is closely related to a variety of issues faced by developing countries in such areas as energy, transportation, forests, water resources, disaster prevention, agriculture, and health and sanitation. For the developing countries, the climate change issue is inseparable from development.

By drawing on past experiences and achievements in supporting sustainable development, and on the basis of international discussions, JICA provides support for climate change measures in developing countries from a number of angles, from the policy level to implementation of projects, research, etc., while collaborating with concerned domestic and international organizations [➡ See the Case Study on page 14].

One Year After the Earthquake Disaster Sharing the Lessons Learned from Reconstruction

On September 30 and October 1, 2010, a year after a major earthquake struck West Sumatra Province, a memorial ceremony marking the one-year anniversary of the earthquake was held with the attendance of the governor of the province as well as representatives from the governments of Indonesia and Japan. At the ceremony, the disaster prevention efforts and the reconstruction plans made with the cooperation of JICA were introduced, and the concerned parties reconfirmed the importance of disaster prevention. In addition, the Declaration Marking the One-Year Anniversary of the Earthquake—for the Sharing of Lessons Learned from Reconstruction was adopted.



The quality control manual for the reconstruction of safe schools

Seamless Support for Recovery and Reconstruction

At 5:16 p.m. on September 30, 2009 (local time), an earthquake measuring magnitude 7.6 occurred off the coast of Padang, Indonesia. The earthquake precipitated a major catastrophe that claimed the lives of 1,200 people and injured nearly 3,000, resulting in total damage estimated at 229.8 billion yen.

Immediately following the earthquake, Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief team comprising a rescue team and a medical team and provided emergency relief supplies. The needs assessment survey that was subsequently conducted to assess the needs in respect of support for recovery and reconstruction revealed that more than 2,000 school buildings, equivalent to one third of all school buildings in West Sumatra Province, close to the epicenter, were either completely or partially destroyed. In December 2009, JICA began the provision of Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid to reinforce the quake resistance of schools and reconstruct them as bases to which local residents could evacuate safely at times of disaster.

"Schools Serving as Evacuation Shelters at Times of Disaster" Transferring the Japanese System to Indonesia

In Indonesia, the Guidelines on the Construction of Public Buildings (established in 2002) make it compulsory to ensure that newly constructed public buildings are earthquake-resistant. Although there were already guidelines on the construction of schools issued by the Ministry of National Education, it had previously been difficult to adhere to these guidelines in rural areas due to technical and financial reasons.

Through a Technical Cooperation project, JICA supported the reviewing of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of National Education, and developed standard drawings for the construction of schools that would satisfy the earthquake-resistance standards. In addition, at the model schools to be completed under the project through pilot construction, JICA provided guidance on the essential points in supervising construction to the staff of local governments and schools and to representatives of the local residents, and created the a quality control manual Key Requirements for Making Good Quality School Buildings that included the results of the project.

A Japanese expert providing guidance on earthquake-resistant design to local workers at the construction site.

Rendering of school, SDN08 Sintuk Toboh Gadang, to be completed through pilot construction.

In this way, JICA advanced the construction of the model schools through Grant Aid, while providing technical support through pilot construction for the process from ensuring earthquake-resistant design to supervising construction. JICA also implemented disaster prevention activities for the community including disaster prevention education, evacuation drills, and a disaster prevention sports festival in the school districts of each of the model schools. In this way, JICA has emphasized and communicated to local teachers and residents the importance of communities that do not succumb to disasters, from the perspectives of "self-help," "mutual help," and "public help," based on the lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

In the light of these accomplishments, West Sumatra Province decided to utilize the quality control manual, which was created for use in construction as part of this project, for the rebuilding and repair of public buildings such as hospitals that sustained major damage in a similar way as the schools. In the wake of this project, in order to ensure human safety and security, increased efforts are being made to improve the earthquake resistance of newly constructed public buildings.

From the Grassroots

Community leader in the neighborhood of SDN08 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Elementary School (Padang Pariaman District, a model school)

The building serving as the model school is of the highest quality in Padang Pariaman District and is earthquake resistant. We can also use it as an evacuation shelter for the neighboring communities, so I am happy as a resident as well.

Principal of SDN23/24 Padang Elementary School (Padang City, a model school)

A superb building has been completed, and people are saying that it will attract good teachers as an excellent school in the region. In the 2011/2012 school year, disaster prevention education will also be conducted. I would like to continue to carry out pioneering disaster prevention activities.

Rural Development — Tackling Global Food Insecurity and Poverty

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

In 2008, food prices peaked at their highest levels since 1973 due to poor harvests owing to bad weather and also to the flow of speculative money into cereal crops to meet stronger demand of biofuels. While prices subsequently declined, they continue to remain at a high level. In December 2010, food prices again skyrocketed as a result of export restrictions driven by poor harvests in major agricultural product exporting countries. There is concern that these price increases will have an impact on developing countries, and in particular on populations suffering from poverty, as many of these countries are dependent on imports for food.

In order to contribute to Goal 1 of the MDGs, to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger," JICA implements various kinds of cooperation to address the issues of agricultural and rural development. In addition, JICA provides support for fisheries in farming and fishing villages. These villages are host to large numbers of poorer people and serve as bases for supplying food in developing countries.

Agricultural and Rural Development

Overview of Issue

The environment surrounding agricultural and rural development has been diversifying in recent years driven by such factors as the rapid advance of globalization, export restrictions imposed on agricultural products due to poor harvests, climate change, skyrocketing food and crude oil prices, growing demand for biofuels, global competition for farmland, and post-conflict rehabilitation. In many developing countries farmers account for the majority of the population, and most farmers suffer from poverty, which means that developing countries are likely to be strongly affected by these changes.

Stable Food Supply

According to an estimate by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the proportion of people in developing countries suffering from malnutrition has been rising since 2008, and now stands at 17%, reaching one billion for the first time in 2009.

In 2010, this number declined to 925 million, but the figure is still too high to ignore. It will therefore be difficult to achieve one of the targets of Goal 1 of the MDGs, namely to "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger."

Stably providing people with the food that they need (food security) is the foundation for economic and social stability and an important policy issue. However, the food security of many developing countries is easily affected by unstable climates and their citizens are exposed to food security threats due to such factors as lack of government planning and implementation capacity, underdeveloped agricultural infrastructure, and low levels of production technology.

This situation not only impacts people's health; the outflow of valuable foreign currency to pay for food imports combined with intensifying rural poverty also drives an increase in the numbers of people moving from rural to urban areas as well as abandoning farming. This in turn leads to a worsening of poverty in urban areas and is a contributory factor toward domestic social and economic instability.

Reducing Rural Poverty

According to a report compiled by the World Bank in October 2010, while the 2008 financial crisis did have a negative impact, overall it is expected that the size of poorest segment of the population, which numbered 1.8 billion people in 1990, will shrink significantly to 920 million by 2015. Nevertheless, there is still a major disparity between the rates of poverty reduction in different regions. In Sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, poverty is growing. Three-fourths of the poor in developing countries live in rural areas, so agriculture is not only a source of food but also a means of supporting the livelihood of these poor populations, which gives it an important role as a foundation for securing economic independence. Moreover, in regions such as South America and Southeast Asia, where self sufficiency rates for major grains have reached stable levels and the urban middle class is growing, there are areas in which diversifying food needs are providing opportunities for agricultural and rural development growth.

JICA Activities

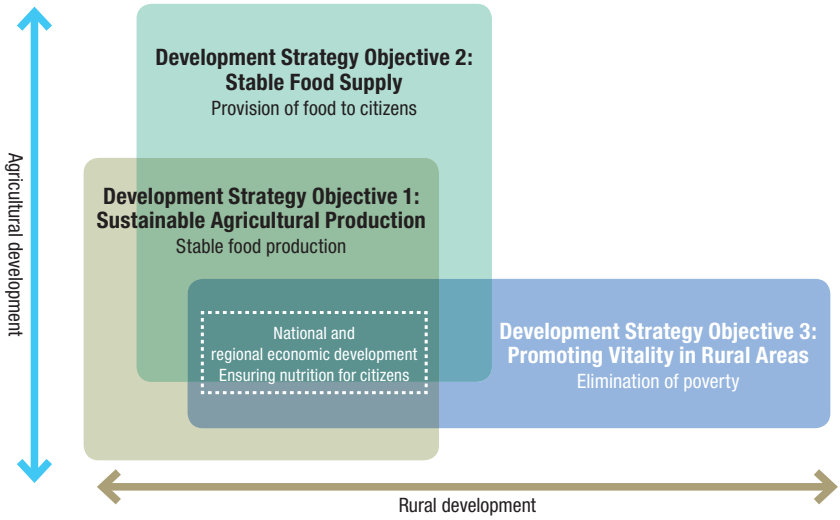
JICA's assistance in agricultural and rural development aims to ensure a stable food supply to people in both rural and urban areas, reduce poverty in rural communities and thereby drive economic development at national and regional levels. Through these activities JICA strives to contribute to achieving Goal 1 of the MDGs. Sustainable agricultural production is the basis of food security, while sustainable agricultural production and stable food supply are also the cornerstones of reducing poverty via rural development.

For this reason JICA has established the following three specific cooperation objectives: 1) sustainable agricultural production, 2) stable food supply, and 3) promoting vitality in rural areas.

1. Sustainable Agricultural Production

In developing countries, realizing sustainable agricultural

Agricultural and Rural Development Assistance Objectives, Philosophy and Goals



production is indispensable for ensuring a stable food supply for the entire nation as it alleviates food shortages in rural areas while also ensuring food provision to urban centers.

In its approach to enable stable agricultural production, first, JICA seeks to gain an understanding of the country's overall agricultural sector, analyze the various aspects, and draft agricultural policies that meet needs. Based on these policies, JICA extends various support to improve people's livelihoods by expanding agricultural production, enhancing productivity, and diversifying agricultural management through numerous initiatives. These include establishing, maintaining, and managing foundations for agricultural production such as irrigation systems, strengthening lab research and technical development, accelerating agricultural extension, and improving the procurement and consumption of agricultural equipment and materials. In this way JICA is working to secure nutrition and economic development for the peoples of developing countries **[➡ See the Case Studies on pages 113 and 127].**

Africa accounts for the largest portion of people suffering from malnutrition in the world (29% of the total population (2008)), and is in the greatest need of increased food production. The amount of rice consumed in Africa is growing at a rapid rate, while the potential of increasing production of this crop is high. Therefore, rice is believed to be the key to eradicating food insecurity on the continent. Together with other donors, JICA launched an initiative called the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) on May 2008 to double rice production (an increase of 14 million tons) in Africa within 10 years. Toward this target, JICA is supporting the formulation of National Rice Development Strategies in the 23 Africa rice-producing countries along with other efforts to increase rice production in line with the strategy **[➡ See the Case Studies on pages 61 and 112].**

2. Stable Food Supply

Risks related to food supply have recently surfaced amidst a complex intertwining of short-term factors such as poor harvests owning to bad weather and accompanying speculation, and long-term factors such as population increases in emerging economies, changes in the demand structure, restrictions on production resources such as land and water, vulnerability to climate change, and competition between rising demand for biofuel and food. In dealing with these issues it is therefore necessary to consider responses in accordance with their individual causes and in the light of the differing circumstances of each region. In order to respond to this diversity of problems, JICA is working to 1) provide short-term assistance via the provision of food and agricultural production materials and equipment, 2) provide medium- to long-term assistance through the development and dissemination of irrigation systems and technologies, 3) improve distribution

Efforts are made toward the development of cultivation and processing techniques aimed at improving income levels by allowing agricultural products to be shipped between seasons under Master Plan Study on Development of Agricultural Produce Marketing for Small Scale Farmers in the Upper Egypt. A large number of women participate in and play an important role in cultivation technique training, comprising hands-on training and lectures.

through the development of the value chain*, 4) develop biomass energy that does not compete with food production, and 5) strengthen the systems for stockpiling and agricultural statistics.

In Mozambique's tropical savanna, which has immense potential for expanding agricultural production, JICA is implementing triangular cooperation together with Brazil, which has become one of the world's leading exporters of agricultural products through the development of its cerrado, or savannah grasslands. This cooperation is aimed at alleviating poverty among small-scale farmers and reducing domestic food problems, and efforts are also being made to contribute to international food security by assisting medium- and large-scale farmers in expanding their exports to international markets.

3. Promoting Vitality in Rural Areas

The aims of rural development are to expand agricultural production for food security at the local and national levels as well as strengthen rural communities from the standpoints of economic development and enhancing the livelihood of people. For this reason it is necessary to go beyond simply improving productivity to combine support in a diverse range of fields, such as by improving agricultural management including distribution and marketing as well as by making efforts in diverse fields that transcend the framework of the agricultural sector, from strengthening local administrative functions and enhancing education and health services to developing rural infrastructure such as community roads and ensuring safe drinking water.

To stimulate rural development, JICA helps local administrative institutions to draft development plans with the participation of rural residents, for the establishment of implementation systems that enables the community to raise income and improve people's livelihood, as well as for improving the distribution and sale of agricultural products.

In the Philippines, in order to support farmers who have acquired new farmland in the course of the currently ongoing agricultural reform, for over 10 years JICA has been providing Loan Aid for communities formed of benefitting residents (ARC), which, is aimed at developing infrastructure (access roads to irrigation facilities, postharvest treatment facilities, and markets) in an integrated manner, while also improving agricultural productivity and the income level of farmers by strengthening agricultural cooperatives and irrigation associations. Meanwhile, in Egypt, JICA is providing support aimed at improving the additional value derived from quality assurance and processing after the implementation, shipment and harvest of agricultural products and varieties, based on providing small-scale farmers in Upper Egypt with information on markets and needs. Moreover, JICA is working to design action plans (master plans) in order to promote the development of rural communities through this support.

*Meaning the chain that allows for acquiring maximum value for individuals involved in each stage of the following process: production → processing → distribution → consumption → waste processing. (Kaplinsky, R. (1999). Journal of Development Studies 37 (2): 117–146. Kaplinsky, R. and M. Morris (2001). A Handbook for Value Chain Research, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex).

Case Study **Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) Initiative**

Towards Drafting of National Rice Cultivation Plans and Strengthening Partnerships

Under the CARD initiative, which is aimed at boosting rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa, JICA works together with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), and other institutions to support the formulation of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) for 23 countries in the region and to strengthen partnerships between donors.

Collaborations Take on New Forms

Two JICA experts have been dispatched to the CARD Secretariat located at Nairobi Headquarters for the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). JICA is supporting the CARD Secretariat's activities, which include assessing the rice development situation and drafting systematic development strategies, as well as enhancing participation by all related stakeholders. At the same time, JICA conducts projects in relation to agricultural infrastructure development (irrigation development, farming field development, capacity building for irrigation engineers, etc.), the dissemination of rice cultivation techniques, capacity building for postharvest management, and marketing. Furthermore, JICA is also promoting new undertakings, such as a partner program with Viet Nam in Mozambique and a training program for African researchers in collaboration with IRRI.

Currently, the CARD initiative functions to create synergy in each country and also provides a forum for discussion on common issues under the following three topics: 1) support for working out agricultural investment plans in each country (the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme*) and NRDS, 2) promotion of private sector investment in rice development, and 3) enhancing participation from a diverse range of donor countries and organizations including those from Asia.

The Fourth General Meeting of CARD is scheduled to take place in Uganda in November 2011, where discussions are expected to focus on the initiative's achievements over the past three years since its launch.

The Third CARD General Meeting held in Arusha, Tanzania in May 2010

* The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) states that 10% or more of the national budget should be allotted to the agriculture sector.

Project for Improvement of Productive Technology in Small and Medium Scale Dairy Farms in Viet Nam

Boosting Community Milk Production 2.5-Fold Through Improved Technology

In 2000, JICA began providing support for breeding dairy cattle better suited to the climate of Viet Nam through the use of cattle artificial insemination (AI) technology. In order to link the results of these efforts to increased milk production at the individual farmer level, in 2006 JICA launched a technology improvement project for small- and medium-sized dairy farmers in northern Viet Nam. At model farms this project succeeded in boosting the average milk production per cow by from 30% to almost 50%, while overall milk production in the project's target areas increased by nearly 2.5-fold. This project significantly contributed to increasing milk production in these and other areas.

The Key to Improving Rural Life and Diversifying Agricultural Management

Agriculture is an important industry in Viet Nam that accounts for approximately 22% of GDP and occupies 58% of the working population. However, rice cultivation, which lies at the center of this industry, suffers from poor labor productivity and it is difficult for farmers to improve their income through rice cultivation alone.

Meanwhile, while consumption of milk as a source of protein with high nutritional value continues to increase domestically, Viet Nam relies on imports for 80% of its milk. As part of its strategy for boosting domestic milk self-sufficiency while also diversifying and stabilizing agricultural management, the Government of Viet Nam is promoting the introduction of dairies that can provide comparatively high and stable income levels, and JICA is supporting these promotional efforts.

Utilizing Multiple Extension Mechanisms

Under this project, efforts were made to strengthen the functions of the Station for Training and Extension of Dairy Technologies (STEDs), which was established for the express purpose of spreading dairy technologies in northern Viet Nam, through the development of training materials and the provision of education for trainers (national trainers (NTs)) while also improving the training of local dairy technical trainers (local trainers (LTs)).

During the first half of the project training was mostly provided for NTs and during the second half activities were promoted with an emphasis on local technology transfer while assisting LTs in their local extension activities. The initial flow of technology extension was from Japanese experts to NTs, LTs, and then finally to small- and medium-sized farmers. However, by skillfully utilizing local incentives and flexibly combining seminars for farmers conducted directly by Japanese experts and NTs along with technical demonstrations of appropriate technologies at model farms in the target areas, JICA was able to accelerate the expansion of technology to the surrounding farmers, which generated a ripple effect in terms of technology transfer between neighboring farms.

Up to the time of the project's conclusion in April 2011, a total of 147 training sessions and technical demonstration activities had been conducted and a total of 4,885 recipients had benefitted from these technology transfer efforts.

Cooling fans and anti-moisture devices were installed on the ceilings of cattle barns without walls as a heat management measure.

The use of grass chopping machines that make tough grass easier for cows to eat spread rapidly after they became less expensive by having them manufactured by local blacksmiths.

As a Model for Similar Projects

In order to promote the effective implementation of the disseminated activities regarding technology, periodical evaluation was carried out on farmers in the target areas on a quarterly basis to assess the degree to which they had adopted the new dairy skills related to dairy cattle milking and feeding methods. A "Technical Evaluation Sheet" was then introduced for use in assessing the level of improvement using a point system. After one year of monitoring, improvements were observed at between 80% and 95% of farms, according to the skill in question, providing tangible confirmation of the effects of the project.

This project has made a substantial contribution to educating central and local government technicians, testing effective dissemination methods, and boosting milk production. Accordingly, it is greatly anticipated that this project will become a model for similar projects in future.

From Our Expert

Satoshi Saito
Chief Advisor

The biggest achievement of this project has been the establishment of a system for dissemination and human resource development. Thanks to the platform created by the preceding project, and also because we had a clearly defined objective in the shape of improving the dissemination of technologies and boosting milk production levels, it was possible for everyone involved to carry out effective activities working towards a unified objective with limited investment, human resources, and time. It was the ability to break the boundaries of the existing framework and search for more flexible means and better methods that led this project to success.

From the Grassroots

A Local Trainer (LT) in the project area

The response of farmers has become better than before and they are actually using the knowledge and skills that we taught them. For instance, we had taught about the fermentation of grass (silage) before but the farmers were not practicing the method. Now, however, most farmers are making silage. This change was engendered by clearly teaching the farmers about the blending methods and merits following the STED training. Moreover, the farmers started to practice this method because those farmers who had participated in agricultural training were able to acquire a personal understanding of the practice.

Pamphlets for farmers, training materials, technical manuals, record logs, etc. were developed. Reproductive calendars, weight measurement tools, milking posters, and other materials were also created and distributed.

Fisheries

Overview of Issue

Fisheries resources from the oceans, rivers and lakes are important sources of food for people in developing countries that can be acquired at a relatively low cost. Nearly 20% of animal protein intake in developing countries is dependent upon fisheries, according to FAO. The fisheries industry is also a valuable means of securing food and livelihood for people without land or steady income. It provides a valuable livelihood for poorer segments of the population and women as well. Developing countries account for 50% of the world's exports of fisheries products in monetary terms and 61% in volume terms (2008), making this industry vital to the economies of these nations.

Global production volume of fisheries products increased almost sevenfold between 1950 (approximately 20 million tons) and 2008. Production volume of marine fisheries hit a peak and has reached its limit after the 1990s. Amid increasing pressure on natural resources, production volume in the fish farm industry has continued to grow since the 1990s, and now accounts for one-third of total fisheries production.

Even in the developing countries the decline in marine resources due to overfishing and the destruction of the environment is a serious problem. In the developing countries, however, the concept of resource management has not yet been sufficiently disseminated to fishermen, and as people who face hard living conditions have a strong tendency to prioritize immediate benefits, it is not easy to adequately manage fishing activities. Managing and preserving fisheries resources and encouraging a sustainable fisheries industry are key challenges.

African catfish cultivated in an aqua culture pond maintained by central farmers that oversee training for other farmers on inland aquaculture (Project for the Extension of Inland Aquaculture in Benin)

JICA Activities

While being a key sector for developing countries, the fisheries industry faces the problem of resources diminishing and becoming depleted through poor management and environmental degradation. It is important not only to develop the fishing industry but also to develop the fishing villages in order to improve their livelihood as coastal regions often tend to suffer from chronic poverty.

JICA's cooperation in the fisheries industry has three main objectives: ensure the stable supply of food to local people, eliminate malnutrition by providing valuable nutrition and reduce poverty by providing a livelihood to the poor. Appropriate preservation and management of fisheries resources are prerequisites to achieving these objectives and key to the development of fishing villages based on sustainable utilization of these resources. JICA is working toward the following three goals with these ideas in mind: 1) Vitality in local fishing communities, 2) Stable food supply (effective utilization of fisheries resources), and 3) Appropriate preservation and management of fisheries resources.

1. Vitality in Local Fishing Communities

The key to alleviating chronic poverty and bringing vitality to fishing communities is to provide support focusing on stabilizing household income. This can be accomplished through the correct and sustainable management of fisheries resources and appropriate technology selection. A comprehensive approach is required, including vitalization of agricultural and other industries, and provision of education and health services.

JICA supports efficient management and cost reduction of fishing activities by such measures as the construction of fish markets and strengthening of fishermen organizations. JICA also works to improve the capacity of fisheries organizations as well as activities by women's groups in small fishing villages, from fish processing to sales.

2. Stable Food Supply (Effective Utilization of Fisheries Resources)

Developing countries face the serious problem of food shortage due to rapidly rising populations, which puts further pressure on capturing fisheries resources.

JICA supports the development of extensive fish farming using traditional low-cost techniques from the perspective of securing animal protein intake in light of the severe conditions of marine

resources. In inland water aquaculture, JICA supports the combination of agriculture and livestock with fish farming for carp, tilapia and catfish by making use of ponds, paddy fields and irrigation canals. JICA also assists with the relatively simple ocean aquaculture of seaweed and shellfish. Elsewhere, efforts are made to construct facilities to promote and proliferate aquaculture and toward the integrated education of researchers, engineers, promoters and other human resources in this field.

Because marine products cannot be stored at normal temperatures, in developing countries where the distribution infrastructure is underdeveloped, they are often discarded due to deterioration or rotting. JICA is supporting efforts to improve the freshness and quality of marine products and promoting the effective use of marine resources by developing distribution facilities such as fishing platforms and fish markets, and improving the technologies for simple processing of dried-salted products and smoked products, as well as for frozen processing.

3. Appropriate Preservation and Management of Fisheries Resources

Unlike mineral resources, fisheries resources actively propagate and grow within the natural environment as long as catches can be controlled within certain limits. To make the most of this, it is important to restrict usage to an appropriate level in developing countries to maintain volume, which will enable a sustainable fisheries industry. It is important to first raise awareness among administrative circles and fishermen. Furthermore, in addition to developing scientific data and promoting broad cross-border initiatives, it is also necessary to focus on preservation of the marine environment as well as the management of rivers and forests upstream. These efforts to conserve marine resources must be taken from a long-term perspective with consideration of land and marine ecosystems.

JICA supports the formulation of fishing management systems in administration and enhanced operating capacity from the standpoints of fisheries resource management and fish environment preservation. This entails increasing awareness through a participatory approach that includes fishermen and local residents. With the participation of coastal fishing communities, JICA works to regenerate and preserve seaweed beds, which nurture fisheries resources, and to recover resources through artificial production and discharge of experimental seedlings **[➡ See the Case Study below]**.

Case Study

Formulation of a Master Plan on Sustainable Use of Fisheries Resources for Coastal Community Development in the Caribbean

Seeking Sustainable Usage Methods for Fisheries Resources with Local Organizations

JICA is cooperating with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), an inter-governmental organization, in carrying out Technical Cooperation in conducting regional development plan surveys in the Caribbean region, where there are concerns over declining fisheries resources levels. Intended as a means of promoting the appropriate use of fisheries resources, this cooperation is aimed at drafting a master plan that is intended to serve as a region-wide marine resource management policy. This is the first Technical Cooperation for Development Planning project implemented with a local organization for the purpose of forming a master plan that will serve as a guideline for fisheries resources management for the whole region.

Verifying Alternate Income Sources

The surveys, which started in March 2009, comprise three phases. During Phase I, a baseline survey was used to clarify the needs of the agricultural and fishing community, as well as the development potential of pelagic fish resources and aquaculture. During Phase II, a pilot project is being carried out to verify effectiveness. During the final phase, the lessons learned in the course of the pilot project will be utilized to draft a highly realistic master plan.

A string of surveys are being carried out jointly by the CRFM and the marine product bureaus of its member countries, and these efforts are expected to improve the ability of administrative officers and individuals related to fishermen's organizations from each country to manage fisheries resources.

A characteristic of these surveys is that, if catch amounts decline due to management measures for fisheries resources (restrictions on the number of fishing boats, fishing gear, or trip numbers), alternative revenue sources for compensating for those losses have been proposed in accordance with a pilot project. For instance, the pelagic fish industry has been introduced on a trial basis into a pilot community that uses inland water culture and fish aggravating devices (FADs). If this project is confirmed to be effective it will be incorporated into the master plan.

A seminar held for fishermen during the verification project for aquaculture dissemination. The participants in the picture are observing a hatchery.

* Pelagic fish: Fish that mainly live near the surface or in the water column of coastal, ocean and lake waters. Pelagic fish species include bonito, cero, horse mackerel, sardines, and halfbeaks, as distinguished from fish that live on or near the bottom, such as fluke, flounder, etc.

Industrial Development

Supporting Developing Countries in Promoting Industry and Creating an Economically Independent Society

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

In the field of industrial development, JICA supports the development of the private sector, which serves as an engine for economic growth. While focusing on promoting trade and investment, tourism development, small and medium-sized enterprises development, and the vitalization of local industry and economy, JICA provides broad-ranging support for developing industrial infrastructure in developing countries, including support for the stable supply of electric power, mining, renewable energy, and energy conservation. The objective is to empower developing countries to build industrial bases, advance industry, increase job opportunities and create a society in which local residents can receive the benefits from economic development.

In a globalizing economy, supporting developing countries through Public-Private Partnerships is also an important theme, and JICA is laying emphasis on cooperation in environment-related and other sectors where it can utilize Japan's advanced technologies.

Private Sector Development

Overview of Issue

Efforts to develop the private sector aim to promote economic growth in developing countries by enhancing the capacity of private sector corporations and local industries. The growth and expansion of private sector corporations and local industries are essential to diversifying and strengthening the competitiveness of industries in developing countries. Improving the investment climate for private sector companies will contribute to developing local communities through a form of industrial promotion that exploits local resources and the self-fulfillment of the people. The governments of developing countries are being asked to tap the vibrancy of their private sectors from a dynamic and inclusive perspective in order to expand job opportunities and thus reduce poverty.

JICA Activities

JICA's private-sector development initiatives have so far centered on Southeast Asia and East Asia. Today, both of these regions are experiencing tremendous economic growth. In light of this fact, there is an increase in requests from Africa to learn from the experiences of Asian countries.

The volume of trade and investment in the global economy has risen substantially due to globalization. Asian countries that have grown into emerging economies on the world stage, as well as many developing countries in Africa and other regions, are actively taking part in international frameworks such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA).

Economic globalization has increased the likelihood that one country's economic crisis will spread quickly and widely and significantly damage the economy of vulnerable countries and regions, as witnessed in the global financial and economic crises that struck in autumn 2008 and the unstable situations emerging in a number of Middle Eastern countries since early 2011. JICA supports developing countries in building their industrial bases, increasing job opportunities and creating societies that can reap the rewards of economic development through their own efforts.

1. Promoting Trade and Investment

By promoting trade and investment, developing countries can create new markets, introduce expert knowledge such as finance and management know-how and technology, create jobs and strengthen international competitiveness. JICA provides assistance in three core areas: development of industrial bases, organizational/institutional reinforcement and capacity development.

The development of industrial bases includes creating legislation and institutions to promote trade and investment and building other infrastructure for industrial advancement. On top of this, JICA supports the organizational/institutional reinforcement of institutions which play key roles in trade and investment promotion, and individual companies in each country, as well as capacity development for policymakers and private sector human resources of private enterprizes. By doing so, JICA can provide comprehensive support from industrial policy to the promotion of export and investment.

Recent successful projects include the Study on the Institutional Strengthening of Investment Promotion in Cambodia, the Egyptian Export Promotion Center, Reinforcing the Capabilities of the Zambia Development Agency and Project for Reinforcement of the Human Resource Development Center on Export and Investment in the Dominican Republic.

In Cambodia, JICA has supported the establishment of a special economic zone (SEZ) on around 70ha of land near Sihanoukville Port, the country's only international port. The SEZ is expected to attract foreign direct investment for the development of Cambodia's export-related industries, which can generate employment opportunities particularly for youths. JICA conducted

Strengthening Customer Service Functions in Order to Attract Active Investment

Cambodia is continuing to gather attention as a potential investment market after China and Viet Nam. JICA is providing Cambodia support in strengthening the functions of the customer service institutions that work to attract investment from Japan and other foreign countries. Thanks to these wide-ranging efforts, investment from Japanese corporations in Cambodia increased sharply in 2010.

The Cambodia Investment Seminar held in Tokyo with the participation of numerous private company employees.

Lack of Effective Information and Consultation

For Cambodia, a country that is working hard to promote economic development, attracting direct investment from foreign countries that will facilitate production and management-related technology transfers and generate funds is a major task. Investments from China, Thailand, and other countries have increased as the result of an active national effort to attract foreign investment, including by revising the investment law and strengthening the structures of the institutions that accept investments. Nevertheless, investment from Japanese corporations remains modest for reasons that include high production costs owing to an underdeveloped infrastructure and a lack of information on the investment environment and opportunities.

The investment promotion institutions of neighboring countries such as Thailand and Viet Nam, in particular, provide investors with comprehensive investment-related information and consultation services, actively working to attract investment. In Cambodia, however, the functions of the institutions that are supposed to oversee such services are extremely limited, thereby hampering the attraction of investment.

For this reason, since 2007 JICA has extended cooperation to promote investment for the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), an institution that endeavors to attract investment from overseas. Investment promotion advisors have been dispatched as experts, and since 2009 a development survey has been carried out in order to strengthen the functions of customer services that will attract investment to Cambodia. In March 2011, a Technical Cooperation project was launched to provide CDC officials with the knowledge and expertise needed to attract investment, and support has been provided for information consolidation functions as well as activities that promote investment.

Development advances in the Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

Investment Surges with Guidebooks and Seminars

In April 2010, the Cambodia Investment Guidebook (Japanese) was completed as a part of a development survey. Moreover, in May of the same year, a series of Cambodia Investment Seminars was held in Tokyo and Osaka by the ASEAN-Japan Centre (international organization), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). These seminars served as an opportunity to attract the interest of many Japanese corporations in investment in Cambodia. In fact the level of investment is beginning to rise. While the total investment amount over the four-year period between 2005 and 2009 was US$180 million and the figure for 2010 alone was US$35 million, for 2011, if projects for which approval procedures are ongoing are included, investment by Japanese corporations in Cambodia has already risen to US$130 million as of the end of May.

Since 2011, JICA has been extending various forms of Technical Cooperation to CDC with the aim of improving the organization's investment-related services required by investors. Specifically, JICA is endeavoring to launch an investor information website and develop library and reception desk services in order to strengthen the capacity of CDC to provide investment-related information. JICA is also planning to enhance the functions of the Japan desk, which is the precursor to the country desk, and to hold more Cambodia investment seminars in Japan.

Simultaneously Promoting Infrastructure Development

JICA has used ODA Loans to support the repair and expansion of Sihanoukville Port, which is expected to develop into Cambodia's main center for trade and industry, as well as for the development of the neighboring Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Japan is contributing to the economic development of Cambodia by promoting this type of infrastructure development while also supporting the penetration of Japanese corporations.

From Our Partner

Vice Chairman of CDC
Senior Minister Sun Chanthol

There is much that Cambodia must do, such as promoting the provision of various forms of beneficial information, but I feel that the investment seminars in Japan have created a good response as many Japanese corporations participated. I intend to take advantage of this valuable opportunity to promote investment. We will be putting the action plan proposed by JICA into action in the near future.
(in a greeting delivered at the Cambodia Investment Seminar)

a development study from February 2009 aimed at strengthening functions for attracting investment and transferred the required knowledge and know-how to the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC). Throughout this cooperation, CDC's capacity, such as information gathering and investment promotion, can be strengthened [➡ See the Case Study on page 117].

2. Promoting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

In developing countries, growth for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has been stifled by the delayed development of policies and institutions that support SMEs, coupled with the lack of corporate networks, insufficient technical and managerial know-how, and poor access to finance. Efforts to train industry human resources that can work in these enterprises are also inadequate.

In response to these issues, JICA provides cooperation for strengthening implementation capacity of the government institutions in charge of SME promotion as well as educational institutions, human resource development and improving the quality and productivity of enterprises. Moreover, since it is difficult for SMEs to receive financing, JICA aims to provide effective support with financial aid offered in the form of ODA Loans [➡ See the Case Studies on page 43].

Recently, emphasis has been placed on extending cooperation for developing countries where large numbers of Japanese firms have established a presence, such as Thailand, Viet Nam and Mexico. This cooperation is aimed at creating a mutually beneficial relationship between the recipient country and the Japanese firms operating there. In Viet Nam, for example, JICA helped the country promote small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, JICA also assisted supporting industries in providing comprehensive cooperation for government agencies that are in charge of promoting SMEs, educational institutions, financial institutions, etc., with the aim of empowering local companies to oversee the supporting industries that provide parts and materials to local Japanese companies and to cultivate industry human resources that can work at Japanese companies.

JICA also works to support the strengthening of public institutions that provide companies with services for Japanese business improvement techniques such as "5S" activities and the quality/productivity improvement *"KAIZEN"* methodologies [➡ See the Case Study on page 119]. In Cambodia, for instance, policy dialogue regarding the roles of corporate support services was carried out in consideration of the results of a model corporation where the 5S and *KAIZEN* methodologies were applied, and these methods were even reflected in governmental policy.

Learning about corporate consulting through OJT from an expert (Productivity and Quality Improvement Center Project in Egypt)

Furthermore, while JICA is endeavoring to provide cooperation for SMEs, it is also supporting careers at corporations and entrepreneurship for individuals placed in vulnerable positions, such as the families of surrendered soldiers in Colombia.

3. Promoting Local Industry and Vitalizing Local Economies

Regional disparities, as an impact of economic growth, have become an important issue in many developing countries. Developing countries face an increasing need to create local employment opportunities and to promote local industries by vitalizing their local economies. In response to this demand, JICA supports the development of local industry under a program called "One Village, One Product" and encourages the use of local resources in attempt to create employment and promote regional economies.

In Africa, in particular, the "One Village, One Product" project is scheduled for implementation in 12 countries, as stated in the Yokohama Action Plan released at the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). Surveys and projects are being implemented in countries such as Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria, where efforts are now being carried out to develop governments' structures for assisting small local producer groups, provide support for accounting and other basic business skills as well as production technologies, and strengthening the collaborative structure that ties together markets and producer groups. Similar programs are also being carried out in Asia, Central America, and South America.

4. Tourism Development

Previously the tourism industry in developing countries was led by foreign-capital entities such as tourism developers, travel companies and hotel chains. This is regarded as heteronomous tourism. Although not necessarily adverse, it does not allow local people to fully reap the benefits of this sector.

JICA initiatives aim to promote autonomous tourism development, in which the local people develop the industry under their own steam and sustainably by utilizing their own resources.

JICA provides support in the following areas: (1) promotion of Public-Private Partnerships in which public institutions such as the Ministry of Tourism and local tourist bureaus, private enterprises such as travel companies and guide associations, and local people can work together; (2) nuturing of human resources to convey the necessary know-how to advance tourism; (3) development of tourism products using tourism resources such as places of historical importance or extraordinary scenic beauty in addition to locally produced items such as handicrafts and folk art unique to a region; and (4) strengthening tourism promotion and marketing capacity and the implementation system. Through such support, JICA aims to ensure sustainable tourism that helps realize regional advancement contributing to poverty reduction. This is attainable by increasing the income of local citizens, creating jobs and strengthening the impetus of social harmony.

For instance, in Palestine and El Salvador JICA is providing

support for developing tourism products using local resources and carrying out promotions for those products. In the Dominican Republic, a project called Sustainable Tourism based on Public-Private Participation is being implemented, which aims to create foundations for tourism development that provide benefits to the local community in a sustainable manner. The Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration (LPP) (tourism promotion component) aims to rectify disparities between member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Under this project, JICA is providing support to promote tourism development for Laos, one of the least developed Southeast Asian countries, by utilizing natural, cultural, and historical tourism resources in an appropriate and sustained manner [➡ See the Case Study on page 38].

In this way, JICA assesses the needs of each country and the condition of local communities and supports tourism development that is necessary and suitable for each country or region.

Natural Resources and Energy

Overview of Issue

The energy sector has been host to significant developments in recent years.

According to the World Energy Outlook 2010, released by the International Energy Agency (IEA), energy demand is expected to increase rapidly in the future mainly in countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and consequently energy security issues including the diversification of primary energy are expected to become more relevant challenges. At the same time, summit-level meetings such as the G8 and G20 continue to discuss reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels and to further strengthen its efforts noting the results of the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Copenhagen in 2009 that identified the energy sector as a main source of GHG emissions. Energy technologies have also progressed significantly. In addition to improvements being made to the conventional power generation technologies such as the thermal efficiency of boilers and turbines, efforts have been progressing to develop new energy technologies such as solar thermal power generation and to commercialize advanced power supply systems utilizing IT technologies such as smart grids.

Taking account of these trends, moving forward the international community must pursue an optimum form of energy development, based on both short-term and medium- to long-term perspectives.

In June 2010, the Japanese government issued The New Growth Strategy: Blueprint for Revitalizing Japan, in which it stated that Japan would strive to become an “environment and energy power” and would actively promote Japan’s top-level

Case Study **Industrial Policy Dialogue in Ethiopia**

Utilizing the Economic Development Experience of Asia in Africa

Ethiopia is working aggressively to develop its private sector while referring to the experience of economic development in Asia. In support of this endeavor, JICA is hosting a policy dialogue to shed light on Asia’s experience and is supporting the drafting of industrial policy.

After the industrial policy dialogue, a manual created during the Study on Quality and Productivity Improvement *(KAIZEN)* in Ethiopia, which started at the same time as the dialogues, was presented to Prime Minister Meles by Ms. Kuwashima, the manager of JICA’s Industrial Development and Public Policy Department.

Prime Minister Meles Zenawi Displays Keen Interest

On the occasion of the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in Yokohama in May 2008, JICA hosted an international symposium, East Asian Lessons for African Growth, which was favored by the participation of Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. Also, at the African Task Force Meeting of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD) held in July of the same year in Ethiopia, JICA gave a presentation about Asia’s economic development experience together with professors from the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS). Prime Minister Meles displayed strong interest in this presentation, and thereafter requested JICA’s support in the form of advice about creating an industrial development strategy for Ethiopia and for improving the competitiveness of the country’s private corporations. He indicated that he hoped to seek advice by freely exchanging views about ideas based on the economic development experience of Asia in particular.

In October 2009, JICA joined hands with GRIPS in launching a two-year industrial policy dialogue project in the form of a project research initiative. Moreover, JICA provides Technical Cooperation for *KAIZEN* (improving quality and productivity) as a form of support for boosting corporate competitiveness.

The dialogues, which are attended by the Prime Minister, his advisors, related ministers, and related organizations, are serving as a forum for energetic exchanges of views based on the economic development experience of various Asian countries. In this way, the dialogues contribute to assisting the Ethiopian government in the formation of its policies.

environmental energy technologies overseas. JICA is actively providing support in the energy sector for developing countries in the light of this government policy.

A diesel generator provided to Sierra Leone, where civil war came to an end in 2002, via Grant Aid as a means of supporting the country's economic reconstruction. JICA has provided cooperation since 2010, when the generator began operating, in order to improve Sierra Leone's capacity to operate and manage electric power facilities.

JICA Activities

1. Electric Power and Energy

The key aspects of JICA's support in the energy and power sector are, 1) support for sustainable economic growth through the stable supply of electric power, 2) promoting the reduction of GHG emissions by implementing optimal technologies, and 3) promoting rural electrification in view of reducing poverty.

In order to ensure the stable supply of electric power, it is important to develop the systems of power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities in a timely and coordinated manner, as well as to cultivate administrative and technical capacity of human resources. Taking this into account, it is possible to develop electric power facilities in a swift and integrated manner by providing Technical Cooperation for the development and planning of facilities in accordance with each country's unique circumstances and implementing financial cooperation via ODA Loans at the construction stage. Furthermore, implementing managerial and maintenance training allows countries to operate their new facilities in a sustainable manner, and realize further effects from cooperation.

The global community intensifies its efforts to reduce GHG emissions, and so do the developing countries: they are beginning to promote the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal power generation, as well as high-efficiency thermal generation technologies. Japan must utilize its abundant knowledge about the development of renewable energy and the implementation and maintenance of high-efficiency thermal power generation to cut GHG emission levels in the energy sectors of developing countries [➡ See the Case Study on page 46].

When promoting rural electrification, which targets on upgrading the living standard of communities, it is important to act from the standpoint of human security. This means that electrification plans must be formulated and implemented based on the actual needs of the local citizens as well as local industry development and other development plans. Also, in view of the lack of technicians working in power generation and distribution in developing countries, it is important to enhance maintenance and management capacity, including the development of management structures for facilities at the same time. Furthermore, in countries with low electrification rates such as those in Africa, efforts are underway to improve rural electrification rates by using off-grid that utilizes solar and other power generation technologies.

JICA also implements cooperation in countries that are undergoing reconstruction, such as Rwanda and Sierra Leone, including human resource development that contributes to the management of electric power facilities.

2. Mining (Natural Resources)

Demand for metallic resources is currently increasing in accordance with the economic development of newly industrializing economies. Moreover, the rare earths crisis of 2010 has reconfirmed that demand for rare earths is rising not only in the industrialized nations, but in newly industrializing economies as well. Using these limited mineral resources in an effective manner is important for both producers and importers. In developing countries, JICA works to support systems for the promotion of sustainable mining development and investment for mining, as well as for human resource development, the creation of master plans, and the collection of information on mineral resources. JICA also advises on environmental countermeasures for mining, development plans for infrastructure taking into account the environment and related industries, and support plans for communities.

3. Energy Efficiency

JICA provides assistance for the training of energy management technicians in order to support energy conservation efforts using sophisticated Japanese technologies. This program has produced many positive outcomes. For instance, JICA has provided support for the construction of energy manager systems and the education of technicians that can manage thermal and electric power in Thailand, Turkey and Poland. Following a series of programs in Turkey, technicians were soon able to operate systems independently. These sites are now used as third country training grounds.

In ODA Loans, JICA is providing Two-Step Loans* in India and Viet Nam focused on energy efficiency and renewable energies. Two-Step Loans strengthen financing and the ability to establish energy conservation projects, and increase the effectiveness of support by complementing Technical Cooperation. Through this scheme, it is easier to provide financial support for private-sector activities.

* Scheme where ODA Loan funds provided to development finance organizations of the borrowing nation are used to provide loans to small and medium-sized enterprises in the borrowing nation.

Aid for Trade

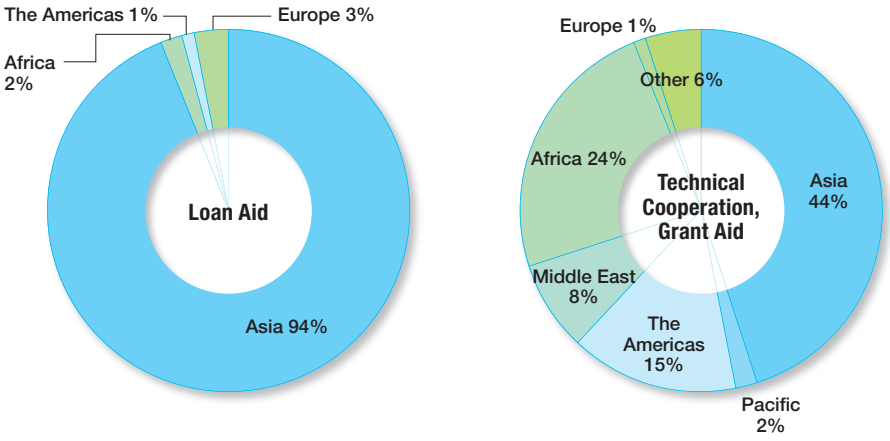
What is Aid for Trade (AfT)?

AfT refers to assistance provided to developing countries that helps to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure, so that these countries can benefit from trade expansion and reduce poverty. It will enable these countries to realize trade profits, and consequently, realize economic growth through these trade profits.

JICA Activities

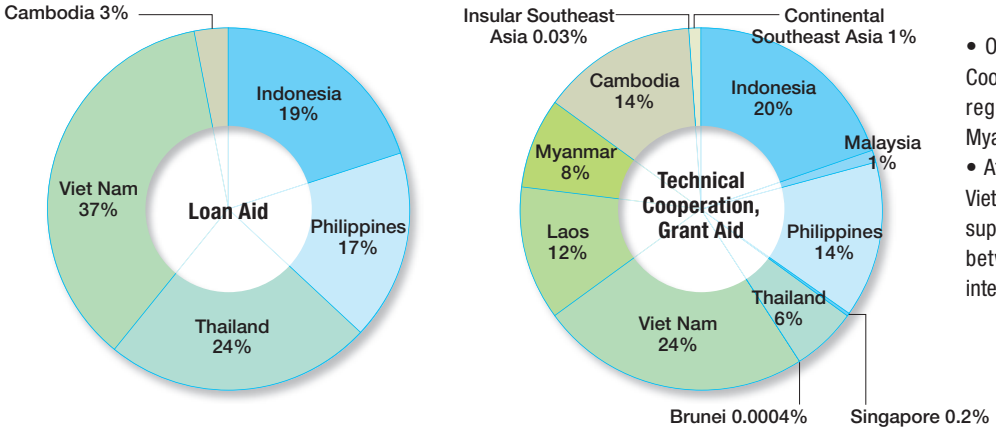
JICA is actively engaged in AfT. Approximately 54% of all ODA Loan projects were devoted to AfT in 2009.

Figure 1 Breakdown of AfT by Region (2009)



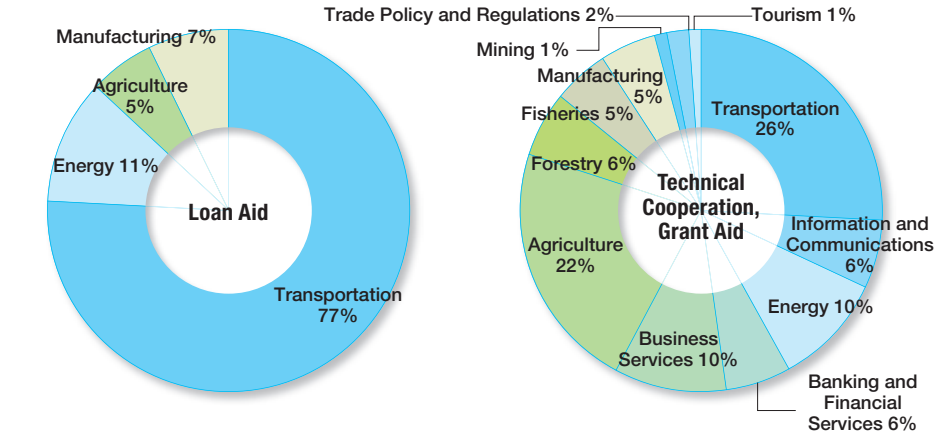
- AfT-related Loan Aid, Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid are concentrated in Asia. In 2009, Asia accounted for 94% of AfT-related Loan Aid and 44% of AfT-related Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid.
- Africa accounted for 24% of AfT-related Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid, second behind Asia.

Figure 2 Breakdown of AfT by ASEAN Country (2009)



- Over half of all AfT-related Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid in the ASEAN region takes place in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam.
- AfT-related Loan Aid is concentrated in Viet Nam, expressing the direction of JICA's support in terms of correcting disparities between ASEAN nations and improving integration by expanding trade.

Figure 3 Breakdown of AfT by Industry in ASEAN Countries (2009)



- JICA focuses on development of economic infrastructure in the ASEAN region with the aim of promoting economic growth that will benefit the lives of every individual.

Note: Figures in the charts are rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals may not add to 100.

Research

The JICA Research Institute Aiming to Provide Feedback on Development Work and Input into the World's Development Agendas

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), relevant goals are shown in color.

The JICA Research Institute (JICA–RI) carries out research activities with the main objectives of "conducting analysis of development issues in developing countries and contributing to JICA's operation strategies" and "strengthening the transmission of information to Japan and abroad and leading the development assistance agendas," while utilizing the wealth of experience and know-how it has accumulated as a development assistance organization.

The results obtained from these research activities are published in the form of working papers, policy briefs, books, and other publications, and are released broadly through websites and other means.

The international community has been grappling with the problems facing developing countries—including poverty, armed conflict and environmental degradation—but solutions to many of the most basic problems remain elusive. To promote value-added research aimed at producing policy recommendations, JICA-RI has laid down four basic policies and four key research areas, as listed below.

Basic Policies

1. Incorporating a Comprehensive Perspective

JICA-RI will incorporate a comprehensive perspective in its cross-field research and analysis of development issues, encompassing individuals, society, the state and the market.

2. Integrating Past and Future

JICA-RI will conduct studies based on the past experiences and analytic results of development aid organizations worldwide, including JICA, and make them available for use in future aid activities.

3. Sharing Experiences in Japan and East Asia

JICA-RI will analyze the growth experiences of Japan and its East Asian neighbors and explore the applicability of these experiences to other regions.

4. Sharing Information with the International Development Community

JICA-RI aims to be a research institute that is open to both Japanese and international partners, including researchers, aid-implementing organizations, governmental bodies, private-sector corporations and NGOs.

Key Research Domains

1. Peace and Development

JICA-RI conducts comparative analysis of past experiences to uncover ways to effectively prevent and manage armed conflict, and promote post-conflict peacebuilding. It also analyses past experiences in regional and international efforts to resolve difficult cross-border problems that cannot be handled by individual countries, such as infectious diseases, transnational crime and environmental degradation.

2. Growth and Poverty Reduction

Japan and its East Asian neighbors are considered economic development success stories, having realized growth and reduced poverty. JICA-RI studies these cases from the multifaceted perspectives of individuals, state, market and society, and conducts comparative analysis with economic development in African countries.

3. Environment and Development/Climate Change

Regional and environmental deterioration are major threats to human security in developing countries. JICA-RI promotes the formulation of measures to promote environmental conservation and adapt to environmental change caused by climate change using the latest knowledge in natural sciences, and experience and data gained from JICA's field operations.

4. Assistance Strategies

While utilizing Japan's experience and knowledge, JICA-RI makes recommendations on the roles and functions of international cooperation by conducting research on the modalities of assistance based on principles such as the "capacity development" approach aimed at enhancing the capabilities of people, organizations and society across diverse domains, and the concepts of "human security" and "inclusive and dynamic development" (dynamic development that benefits all people).

Within these four research areas, JICA-RI places particular emphasis on the following five priority themes: responding to fragile states including conflict-affected countries, African development and the Asian experience, responding to climate change, analysis and improvement of aid effectiveness, and issues related to the integration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Research Activities in Collaboration with Other Institutions around the World

An overview of these research projects can be found on the JICA-RI website* along with preliminary findings in the form of working papers. Fourteen working papers were released in fiscal 2010.

These working papers are released broadly in the form of

English language papers to those involved in development assistance throughout the world.

Policy briefs are also published in series, which summarize the political and practical implications drawn from the research findings detailed in the working papers in a concise manner. These policy briefs are intended to offer suggestions for the formulation of actual policies and the consideration of the directions of assistance.

JICA-RI actively presents these research findings at international research and academic meetings and other fora. In fiscal 2010, JICA provided a background paper to the World Development Report, which is published each year by the World Bank. At the Workshop on the Evolving Global Aid Architecture held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in November 2010 with a view to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) High Level Forum to be held in Busan in 2011, JICA-RI made presentations on capacity development and South-South cooperation based on its research findings.

In February 2011, JICA-RI co-hosted a workshop in Thailand that also served as a forum to report the findings of a research project titled "Analysis of Cross-Border Higher Education for Regional Integration and Labor Market in East Asia," jointly with the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Higher Education and Development (SEAMEO RIHED). JICA-RI has also presented its research findings at other symposia and seminars.

In conducting these research activities, JICA-RI attaches importance to network-oriented research based on partnerships with not only local but also international research organizations and assistance agencies. JICA-RI carries out joint research with the researchers of overseas institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Harvard University in the United States, Oxford University in the United Kingdom, and the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN ISIS).

In addition to disseminating such information internationally, JICA-RI has also carried out research for the Project History Series, which analyzes Japan's contribution to the development of developing countries from a long-term perspective, and published the research findings in three volumes in Japanese.

*JICA Research Institute website: http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp

Case Study **JICA-World Bank Forum**

Discussion on Globalization and a New Direction for Development Assistance

An international forum (co-hosted by JICA and the World Bank, supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan) was held at JICA-RI on April 2, 2010 to explore how the world has been changing through globalization and how the direction and roles of development assistance have shifted accordingly.

In the first part of the forum, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Chinami Nishimura commenced the event with an opening remark. Then, Former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea Han Seung-Soo, ASEAN Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank Justin Lin, entrepreneur Nobuyuki Idei, and JICA President Sadako Ogata, who served as panelists, stated their opinions on the increasing interdependence of nations and the benefits of regional integration (the titles of the panelists are from the time of the forum).

Through the discussion by the panelists, the following recognition was reconfirmed: "The largest issue in development is the insufficient capacity development of the developing countries themselves. In conjunction with economic development, it is essential for developing countries to enhance the capabilities they need in order to achieve the MDGs. This is where the role of ODA comes in."

In the last part of the forum, with the attendance of Co-Director of the World Development Report (WDR) Sarah Cliffe and others, a workshop was held to contribute to the World Development Report 2011, themed on issues such as state fragility and armed conflicts. The first half of the workshop focused on threats that transcend borders and regional initiatives, and discussion was held on issues such as how regional integration has progressed in the recent global situation.

During the second half of the workshop, opinions were exchanged on issues such as national capacity building, stability, political leadership, and the differences between international standards and norms and regional standards and norms. Based on the discussions held during the workshop, then Director of JICA-RI Keiichi Tsunekawa pointed out that tolerance of antigovernment forces, modalities of economic competition, and secular national identities were among the socio-political characteristics of East Asia that have led the region to its current, relatively stable situation. He concluded that consideration should also be given to how political and economic reforms are carried forward.

From left to right: NHK commentator Aiko Doden serving as the chair, JICA President Sadako Ogata, and former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea Han Seung-Soo.

なんとかしなきゃ！
見過ごせない——55億人

Nantokashinakya Project
Nan-pro: We cannot overlook 5.5 billion people.

Efforts From the First Year

The Nantokashinakya Project—We cannot overlook 5.5 billion people (Nan-pro), which was started on July 27, 2010, is promoting international cooperation through public participation. The aim of the project is to expand awareness, understanding, support, action and participation in international cooperation, by distributing information in collaboration with organizations involved in international cooperation such as domestic citizen's groups, international organizations, government agencies, corporations, local governments, and educational institutions, in order to spread the concept like a ripple to society-at-large.

Front page of the Nan-pro website (http://nantokashinakya.jp [Japanese])

Shun Shioya surrounded by East Timorese children.

Kurara Chibana visiting Sri Lanka, at a site of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) activities.

As a part of this project, an executive committee was formed by the three organizations JANIC (Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation), JICA and UNDP (United Nations Development Program) to provide, by working with the approximately 200 member organizations, information on the current status of challenges and support for developing countries, and information on recent international cooperation activities in which people can participate.

This information is provided via the dedicated Nan-pro website (http://nantokashinakya.jp [Japanese]). The project is characterized by, among other things, the voluntary involvement of celebrities and influential figures who are interested in international cooperation and whose capacity to disseminate information is employed in sending out messages.

A program is now in place whereby these celebrities and other influential members travel to developing countries and describe their impressions in their own words. Kurara Chibana, who visited Sri Lanka in August 2010, and Shun Shioya, who visited Timor-Leste in January 2011, have provided information via various means including magazines and blogs, and have also discussed their experiences directly on talk shows.

The reaction from individuals who have participated in these events has been substantial. Comments have included the following: "I gained an interest in the existence of JICA and international cooperation NGOs thanks to the activities of these celebrities" and "It was a good opportunity for me to think about what I could do to contribute."

With large numbers of people interested in participating in events and seminars, the first step in international cooperation is to enhance the information available via the website on prefectural and regional events. In Hiroshima on September 25, 2010, prior to the Sanfrecce Hiroshima J. League soccer team's match, the players made a "Nantokashinakya Statement", and an event was held for people to discuss thoughts on international cooperation. 6,000 people took part in the event, most of whom were soccer fans.

In Nan-pro, people who agree with the idea of the project and support its activities are referred to as "supporters," and urged to register on the website. The target is to achieve 55,000 registrations in three years. If enough interest can be gathered, it may be possible to run the project both in Japan and worldwide. With these hopes in mind, the Nantokashinakya Project will keep pressing forward.

Implementation System

Philippine fishermen

Cooperation Modality

Technical Cooperation — 126
ODA Loan and Private Sector Investment Finance — 128
Grant Aid — 130
Follow-up Cooperation — 132
Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan — 134
Volunteer Programs — 136
Citizen Participatory Cooperation — 138
Partnerships with NGOs and Other Organizations — 140
Public-Private Partnerships — 142
Support for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants — 144
Securing and Training Human Resources — 146
JICA-Net — 148
Japan Centers — 149
Emergency Disaster Relief — 150
Enhancing Development Partnerships — 152

Operation, Management and Evaluation

Public Relations Activities — 154
Information Disclosure — 156
Compliance — 157
Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations — 158
Risk Management of ODA Loan Account — 162
Safety Management Operations Conducted Overseas — 163
Evaluation System of JICA's Operations and Management — 164
Operations Evaluation System — 165
Efforts to Improve Operations — 166
Efforts toward ISO Certification — 167

Technical Cooperation

Supporting Capacity Development of Developing Countries through Multi-tiered Assistance, such as Human Resources Development, Organizational Strengthening, and Institutional Development

Responding to Diverse Needs

Technical Cooperation is one of JICA's key assistance schemes. It is people-to-people cooperation that supports developing countries in enhancing their comprehensive capacities to address development challenges by their own efforts. Formulating customized cooperation plans with developing countries, JICA remedies problems by utilizing the knowledge, experience and technologies of both Japan and developing countries.

The needs of developing countries are becoming increasingly diverse. In addition to the development of agriculture, transport infrastructures, industries, healthcare services and education, in recent years, these needs have extended to support for developing legal systems, transitioning to a market economy, peacebuilding, reconstruction assistance, and formulating environmental and climate change measures. To respond to such wide-ranging needs, JICA's Technical Cooperation provides multi-tiered assistance for human resources development, organizational strengthening, policy formulation, and institutional development in developing countries by dispatching experts, accepting training participants and/or providing equipment.

Some of the development issues require financial cooperation for constructing facilities and providing equipment. To meet those needs more effectively and efficiently, JICA integrates financial cooperation and Technical Cooperation into a single cooperation program which will yield greater synergistic effects.

Additionally, in order to address global challenges that require the development and application of new technologies and new scientific knowledge in the areas of the environment, energy, biological resources, disaster prevention and infectious diseases, JICA is implementing "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)" since fiscal 2008, which incorporates elements of joint research with developing countries.

Effectively Combining a Variety of Cooperation Tools

1. Dispatch of Experts

Japanese experts are dispatched to developing countries to disseminate necessary technologies and knowledge to partner country government officials and engineers (counterparts). At the same time, they cooperate with these counterparts in developing and spreading technologies and institutions suited to the conditions in those countries as well as conducting awareness-raising activities. Giving consideration to a partner country's regional characteristics, historical background and language, when appropriate, JICA dispatches experts from third countries (countries other than Japan or the partner country) rather than experts from Japan in order to deliver services more efficiently.

2. Acceptance of Training Participants

JICA invites competent personnel in developing countries, who have significant responsibility in social and economic development, to Japan as training participants. They participate in training programs in Japan [➡ See page 134] and obtain knowledge and technologies needed in their home countries. JICA also organizes training programs in partner countries or in third countries.

3. Provision of Equipment

Equipment needed by experts for implementing effective cooperation is provided to partner countries.

4. Technical Cooperation Projects

Technical Cooperation projects, which optimally combine the "Dispatch of Experts," "Acceptance of Training Participants" and/or "Provision of Equipment" are the core operations of JICA's Technical Cooperation. Even more reliable project outcomes can be obtained through systematic and comprehensive project operation and implementation from planning to implementation and evaluation.

To raise a sense of ownership of developing countries, many Technical Cooperation projects adopt "participatory" methods, whereby local people in each project's target area participate in planning, operation management and evaluation activities. JICA also collaborates with private enterprises, universities, NGOs and other organizations to utilize their cumulative experience, knowledge and know-how in projects in order to address more-complex and high-level issues.

Implementation Process

1) Project Identification and Formulation
   JICA identifies and formulates projects through discussion with the government of the partner country, information gathering by JICA's overseas offices and preparatory surveys.
2) Request and Approval
   Based on a request from the partner country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, other related ministries and JICA discuss on whether or not to approve the project. The approved project is reported to the partner country by the Japanese government and note verbales are exchanged by diplomatic missions abroad.
3) Examination/Ex-Ante Evaluation
   In order to clarify details and expected outcomes of the project and comprehensively examine the appropriateness of implementation, ex-ante evaluation is conducted based on five evaluation criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.
4) Project Implementation/Mid-Term Review/Terminal Evaluation
   JICA and the government organization of the partner country sign a Record of Discussions (R/D) regarding project

implementation, details of activities and necessary measures.

Evaluation indicators set in ex-ante evaluation are used as the basis of the mid-term review conducted at a certain point from the project inception and terminal evaluation conducted a half year prior to the project completion. Each result of evaluation is used as recommendations for improving the project.

5) Follow Up/Ex-Post Evaluation

In case unexpected problems emerge, Follow-up Cooperation is provided when necessary.

Ex-post evaluation is carried out several years after the project completion to check the sustainability and impact of projects. Evaluation results are used as lessons learned for formulating and implementing similar projects.

5. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

While supporting developing countries' policymaking and public works plans, JICA transfers technologies, including survey/analysis methods and planning methods to counterparts in the partner country. The following four features are the main contents of cooperation.

1) Master plans (M/P) and policy support studies (fiscal reforms, establishment of legal systems, etc.) to support policymaking and the planning of public projects
2) Emergency support studies (rehabilitation and reconstruction of basic infrastructure that has been damaged by natural disasters, conflicts or other factors)
3) Feasibility studies (F/S) for projects which will be realized by the developing country governments or other donor
4) Other studies (topographic mapping, groundwater surveys, etc.)

Following the completion of this cooperation, based on the results of Technical Cooperation for development planning, developing countries will 1) formulate plans for sector/regional development or rehabilitation/reconstruction by utilizing recommendations; 2) implement plans (project) by raising funds from international organizations and others; and/or 3) carry out the recommended organizational/institutional reforms.

6. Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)

As a modality of JICA's Technical Cooperation, "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)" incorporates elements of joint research for developing and applying new technologies and acquiring new scientific knowledge that will help address global challenges, involving partnerships between universities and research institutions, etc. in Japan and those in developing countries. This cooperation aims to acquire new scientific knowledge and outcomes with potential for practical utilization in society, and to enhance research capacity in developing countries to support their independent and sustainable development.

The cooperation will be implemented in two ways, either as a Technical Cooperation project or by dispatching researchers as experts. This program is identified as part of the "science and technology diplomacy", which utilizes Japan's advanced science and technologies to advance diplomacy. It is implemented jointly between the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and JICA.

Case Study **Afghanistan**
Improvement of Rice-based Agriculture in Nangarhar Province

Trust and Hopes in JICA's Improved Rice Farming Techniques Derived from High-yield Harvest

In March 2011, the project for Improvement of Rice-based Agriculture in Nangarhar Province (RIP) to enhance rice cultivation techniques and improve rice quality in the eastern Afghan province of Nangarhar was terminated with significant outcomes. Based on these achievements, JICA initiated a new project named "Rice-based Agriculture Development in Afghanistan (RIPA)" in May 2011 and is providing seamless assistance for promoting rice cultivation on a national level.

Establishment of Suitable Rice Cultivation Techniques

In Afghanistan, agriculture is a backbone industry in which around 80% of the population is engaged, with rice being the second largest crop in the country. However, many years of conflict had destroyed the basic infrastructure of agriculture and had led to a shortage of human resources.

In response to these severe circumstances, JICA implemented a Technical Cooperation project in Nangarhar Province, one of the major rice production areas, from September 2007 for three and a half years, focusing on capacity development for the R&D of rice cultivation and extension system. The project verified the effectiveness of improved rice cultivation techniques at the agriculture experiment station and achieved 120 to 310% higher yields than conventional cultivation methods. These improved rice cultivation techniques were also shared with the local farmers of eight districts through 25 pilot farms.

Although the activities of Japanese experts were restricted on those pilot farms due to security reasons, a series of techniques from seed preparation to post-harvest technology applicable to local farmers were developed through the strong collaboration between the researchers and agricultural extension workers with a sense of unity.

The support from highly motivated counterparts and step-by-step approaches ensured the consolidation of improved rice cultivation techniques among the local farmers.

In the RIPA project, the researchers and extension workers trained by RIP will play a vital role in further spreading the improved rice cultivation techniques across Nangarhar Province and to other provinces as well as further improving the techniques, and expanding the scope of the project.

The practical training held at the agriculture experiment station, which combined theory and practice, was praised by extension workers as easy to understand.

ODA Loan and Private Sector Investment Finance

Providing Development Funds with Concessional Terms to Support Ownership by Developing Regions

For Sustainable Development of Developing Regions

In many developing countries and regions, economic and social infrastructure encompassing electricity, gas, transportation and communications services is underdeveloped. Furthermore, in recent years, global issues such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, air and water pollution, climate change, conflicts and terrorism, and financial crises have emerged in addition to the problems of poverty. To address these issues, the international community set the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as common goals, while individual countries have formulated a host of measures.

Loan assistance provides relatively large amounts of development funds under concessional terms to developing countries and regions to support their efforts for growth and development.

ODA Loan

Support that Emphasizes Ownership by the Developing Country

Ownership is crucial for economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. An ODA Loan, which requires repayment, promotes efficient use of the borrowed funds and appropriate supervision of the projects, thereby bolstering developing countries' ownership in the development process. In addition, as an ODA Loan is financial assistance with a repayment obligation, this method of assistance places a relatively small fiscal burden on the Japanese government and represents a sustainable instrument for ODA.

Flow of ODA Loan—Project Cycle—

An ODA Loan follows six steps and lessons learned from ex-post evaluations implemented at the final stage will be fed back into preparations for new projects. This flow of steps is called the Project Cycle.

Types of ODA Loans

1. Project-Type Loans

1) Project Loans

Project loans, which account for the largest portion of ODA Loans, finance projects such as roads, power plants, irrigation, water supply and sewerage facilities. The loans are used for the procurement of facilities, equipment and services, or for conducting civil and other related works.

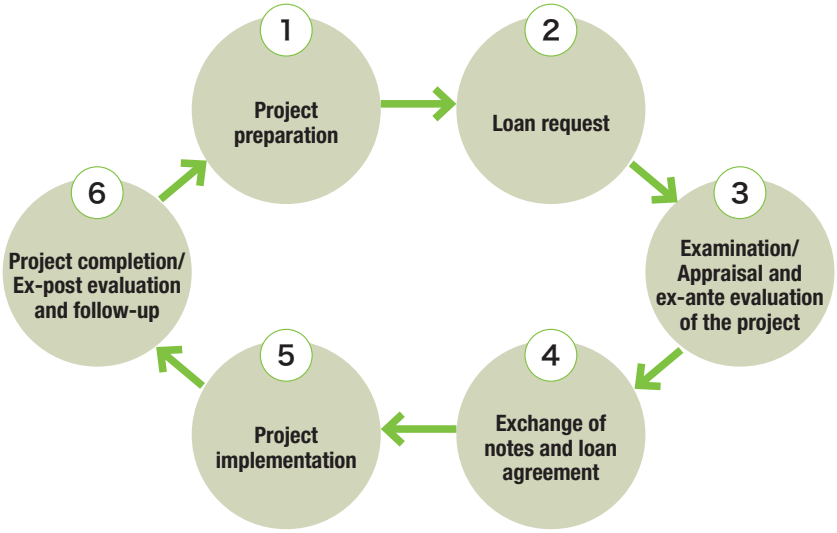
2) Engineering Service (E/S) Loans

Engineering Service (E/S) loans are for engineering services which are necessary at the survey and planning stages of projects. These services include reviews of feasibility studies, surveys on detailed data on project sites, detailed designs and the preparation of bidding documents. In the same manner as Project Loans, completion of feasibility studies or their equivalent and confirmation of the project's overall necessity and relevance are prerequisite for this type of loan.

3) Financial Intermediary Loans (Two-Step Loans)

Financial intermediary loans are implemented through the financial institutions of the recipient country based on the policy-oriented financial system of the partner country. These loans provide funds necessary for the implementation of designated policies, such as the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises in manufacturing, agriculture and other specified industries and the construction of facilities to improve the living standards of the poor. These loans are known as "two-step loans (TSL)" because under the process, funds pass through two or more financial institutions before the end-beneficiaries receive the funds. Under this type of loan, funds can be provided to a large number of end-beneficiaries in the private sector. Since these loans are implemented through local financial institutions, strengthening of the operational capabilities of these institutions and the development of the financial sector of recipient countries are also expected as the result of these loans.

ODA Loan Project Cycle



4) Sector Loans

Sector loans are for materials and equipment, services and consulting required for the implementation of development plans in a specific sector consisting of multiple sub-projects. This type of loan also leads to improved policies and systems in the sector.

2. Non-Project Loans

1) Program Loans

Program loans support the implementation of national strategies and poverty reduction strategies of developing countries that are seeking to improve policies and implement general system reforms. In recent years, the most common type of these loans is one in which proceeds are incorporated into the target partner country budget. In confirming achievement, consultation proceeds with future reform items in support of reforms based on a long-term framework. There are many instances in which these types of loans take the form of co-financing with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs).

2) Commodity Loans

In order to stabilize their economy, commodity loans provide settlement funds for urgent and essential imports of materials to developing countries that are experiencing a worsening foreign currency situation and facing economic difficulties. These loans are often used to import commodities such as industrial machinery and raw materials, fertilizer and pesticide, agricultural and other kinds of machinery, which are agreed upon beforehand between the Japanese and recipient governments.

3) Sector Program Loans

This type of loan is a Commodity Loan used simultaneously to support development policies in prioritized sectors of developing countries. Local currency (counterpart) funds received by the government as payment for foreign currency sold to importers are utilized for public investments for sector-specific development.

Private Sector Investment Finance

On January 25, 2011, the Cabinet gave its approval to "Realizing the New Growth Strategy 2011," a policy under which it was decided that JICA would resume private sector investment finance scheme.

Given this decision, JICA, taking a pilot approach* to provide investment through private sector investment finance to projects that have high aid effectiveness, in accordance with the development and other policies of developing countries **[➡ See page 143]**.

* Implementing specific pilot projects in order to; 1) Verify and improve the new operation system; and to 2) Finalize rules concerning project selection.

Case Study **Viet Nam The Cuu Long (Can Tho) Bridge Construction Project**

A Bridge of Dreams in the Mekong Delta

Completed in April 2010, the Can Tho Bridge is the largest bridge across the Mekong River. It was built using ODA Loans and has significantly improved the transportation and commodity distribution situation in the Delta, thereby contributing to the economic and social development of the region.

Once Ferries, Now a Bridge: "A 100-Year Dream Come True"

Located 170 kilometers southwest of Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho City is the largest urban center in the Mekong Delta region. Along with recent economic development, the region has seen significant growth in its agricultural and manufacturing industries. Exports are increasing, causing a sharp rise in traffic. However, the tributaries of the large Mekong River have always made commodity distribution difficult. Transport up until now has depended on the use of a ferry system that started more than 100 years ago. Depending on the time of day, people have been forced to wait several hours before they can board a ferry, with roads near the river often becoming heavily congested.

Mitigating these issues, the Can Tho Bridge was opened on April 24, 2010. Many people from the government, including Prime Minister Tan Dung, attended the inauguration ceremony. Everyone enthusiastically celebrated the opening of the bridge. A newspaper reported that local residents were filled with joy. Some were even heard to have called the bridge "a 100-year dream come true."

Traffic on the bridge since its opening has far exceeded expected levels. The bridge has definitely contributed to the smooth flow of people and goods in the Mekong Delta region. The Can Tho Bridge connects to a section of National Highway No. 1 that was formerly the only part still being traversed by sea. This highway runs north-south across the length of Viet Nam, and now links Can Tho City to other major cities including the capital, Hanoi, and Ho Chi Minh City. As such, this grand project represents an achieved dream for the people of Viet Nam. Furthering the development of the Mekong Delta region and the entire country, the bridge has helped to improve living standards. It will surely continue to serve as a symbol of friendship between Japan and Viet Nam for many years to come.

With the main bridge section extending 1,010 meters, the Can Tho Bridge is the longest cable-stayed bridge in Southeast Asia.

Grant Aid

Financial Cooperation for Building Living Foundations for the Future of Developing Countries

For the Future of Countries with Low Income Levels

Grant Aid is financial cooperation implemented by the Japanese government with no obligation for repayment by the developing country concerned. Targeted mainly at developing countries with low income levels, this type of aid covers a wide range of cooperation related to the future of developing countries, including development of social and economic infrastructure, such as the construction of hospitals or bridges, as well as education, HIV/AIDS awareness, children's health, the environment and other areas.

In recent years, Grant Aid has not been limited to structural measures, such as facility construction or the provision of equipment, but has also focused on cooperating in non-structural areas such as technical guidance, the development of human resources, and so forth, resulting in more effective cooperation.

For instance, to provide local people with the know-how to enable them to operate and maintain equipment installed through Grant Aid, experts are either dispatched from Japan, or local people are invited to Japan for training. There are also cases where the training and research facilities required for Technical Cooperation are built using Grant Aid.

Aside from projects implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan due to the necessity in executing diplomatic policy, JICA is responsible for implementing Grant Aid and handles all project aspects, from conducting preliminary surveys to project implementation, including payment operations, and post-project management.

Twenty-eight fire trucks were newly provided to 13 fire stations in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, as replacements, together with technical guidance regarding operation and fire fighting (The Project for Improvement of Fire Fighting Equipment in Yerevan City of Armenia).

Targeted Sectors

Major targets include health and medical care, sanitation, water supply, primary and secondary education, rural and agricultural development, transportation, electric power, information communications and other fields involving basic human needs. In recent years, these target sectors have been expanded and diversified to include conflict prevention, peacebuilding, landmine eradication, terrorism and piracy countermeasures, disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction, the environment and climate change countermeasures, and other areas.

Procedure for the Implementation of Grant Aid

Project Identification and Formulation

Regarding project content, JICA conducts preparatory surveys

Types of Grant Aid (Portion implemented by JICA)

Scheme Name	Outline
Grant Aid for General Projects	Support for projects implemented for basic human needs, education, etc. (including the construction of hospitals, schools and roads, or the procurement of materials and equipment for public transport vehicles, etc.)
Grant Aid for Community Empowerment	Support for comprehensive skills development in communities faced with threats to human life or safe living
Grant Aid for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding	Support and others for spreading the necessary economic and social infrastructures in post-conflict countries
Grant Aid for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction	Disaster prevention assistance and post-disaster reconstruction assistance
Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change	Support for adoption of policies and planning related to climate change countermeasures, etc., and for related projects
Grant Aid for Poverty Reduction Strategies	Public financing support for countries implementing poverty reduction strategies
Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (Scholarship)	Support for training young administrative officials
Grant Aid for Fisheries	Support for projects promoting the fisheries industry
Cultural Grant Assistance	Support for equipment procurement and facilities development needed for promotion of culture, etc.
Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers	Support for purchase of agricultural equipment and fertilizers, etc., to support self-help efforts toward food self-sufficiency
Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement	Support for strengthening piracy countermeasures and other public security policies

and other surveys in discussion with the government of the partner country, while examining from a variety of perspectives on the country's current situation, objectives of project implementation, scale of cooperation, the operation and management structures if implemented and the expected outcome. Based on this information, necessary costs are calculated.

Project Examination and Approval

Concerning the implementation process and results of preparatory surveys, JICA shares all information with the Japanese government, verifies the appropriateness of implementing a project and then examines the contents of cooperation.

Based on the results of the surveys, the Japanese government conducts necessary reviews and procedures for securing budgets and then submits project proposals to the Cabinet for a final decision on implementation.

Exchange of Notes and Grant Agreements

After approval by the Cabinet, the government of the partner country and the Japanese government sign documents (Exchange of Notes) summarizing the objectives and content of cooperation for the project.

JICA then signs a "Grant Agreement" with the government of the partner country that sets the specific conditions for the grant.

Project Implementation

At the project implementation stage following the signing of the Exchange of Notes and Grant Agreement, JICA offers advice and implementation guidance to the recipient country and consultants. This advice and guidance is to ensure that facility construction as well as materials and equipment procurement proceed in an appropriate manner without delays, from the time of the agreement through transfer of the materials and equipment until completion of construction.

Post-Project Management

After cooperation is completed, the government of the partner country handles operations and maintenance. However, there will be cases when equipment breakdowns or other unexpected problems occur. In such circumstances, JICA provides Follow-up Cooperation in the form of materials and equipment procurement, dispatch of repair teams and emergency repair work in order to maintain the effectiveness of cooperation.

JICA improved the facilities and equipment of Jaffna Teaching Hospital, which had not been functioning sufficiently as the only tertiary medical facility in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka due to dilapidated facilities and equipment. Photograph is equipment provided to the department of radiology of the hospital (The Project for the Improvement of Central Functions of Jaffna Teaching Hospital in Sri Lanka).

Preparatory Surveys

Formulating Cooperation that Maximizes the Benefit of the Three Assistance Schemes of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid

Enhancing Implementation of Effective Projects through Preparatory Surveys with Flexibility and Quickness

Preparatory surveys are undertaken at the preparation stage of a cooperation project.

The preparatory surveys attain a significant improvement in flexibility and speed because:

- The decision on implementation of a preparatory survey is made at any time on a necessity basis in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan,
- When appropriate, a cooperation program and individual projects can be formed in a single survey.

The preparatory surveys enable JICA to optimize combinations and synergistic effects of the three assistance schemes of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid, and thereby enhance development effects.

The objectives of the preparatory surveys can be divided broadly into two types.

1) A survey to "set a development goal for cooperation" and "draft suitable cooperation scenarios (cooperation program) for attaining the goal" in order to assist partner countries in attaining specific development goals in an effective and efficient manner.

2) A survey to identify and formulate individual projects and basic plans for these projects, propose cooperation contents and examine relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the candidate projects.

Follow-up Cooperation

Follow-up Cooperation Adds Value to Projects

Post-Project Support

Cooperation projects conducted by JICA are completed after a predetermined period of time. JICA carries out ongoing monitoring after a project has ended to assess the partner country's self-help efforts in maintaining and enhancing the results of the project. JICA also provides indirect support and supplementary support when necessary. Such support is referred to as "Follow-up Cooperation," which may be broadly divided into two categories.

1. Follow-up Cooperation to Solve Problems with Facilities and Equipment

This type of cooperation involves working with the partner country to solve problems that may have arisen with facilities constructed by or equipment provided through Japan's cooperation projects. Such problems can occur owing to a variety of factors, including damage caused by natural disasters, shortage of financial resources in the partner country due to a worsening economic situation, or problems with the use and maintenance of the facilities or equipment.

Through Grant Aid to the Palestinian Authority, JICA has provided medical equipment to the Gaza Strip in fiscal 1995 and fire engines to the West Bank in fiscal 1999 and contributed to the improvement of medical services and fire-fighting activities.

In the Gaza Strip, however, the blockade has hindered the inflow of supplies and prevented the smooth refurbishment of medical equipment. Meeting the needs of the increasing number of patients was therefore a pressing challenge. With that, JICA, in partnership with the Palestinian Authority and the World Health Organization, extended Follow-up Cooperation to replace some of the aging equipment for protecting the health and lives of the people of the Gaza Strip.

In the West Bank, too, with fire engines deployed more frequently with urbanization and population growth, the aging of the vehicles and equipment had gradually compromised the fire-fighting activities. The financial situation was dire owing to the long ongoing conflict, and the Palestinian Authority lacked sufficient resources for repairing the fire engines. In response, through Follow-up Cooperation, JICA dispatched engineers from the fire engine manufacturer, and repaired and improved 11 fire engines in total. By providing refresher trainings in maintenance and inspection, JICA also contributed to the enhancement of fire-fighting activities in the West Bank again.

A test being conducted using a replaced X-ray equipment at a medical center in the Gaza Strip.

2. Follow-up Cooperation to Expand Project Benefits

Another type of Follow-up Cooperation is the provision of additional support to the partner country to add new value to a completed project or training program in line with the project goal, thereby promoting and expanding the benefits that will accrue from a project.

As part of the cooperation to support Mongolia's transition to a market economy, JICA implemented the Establishment of Tax Education System Project from 2006 to 2008. This project provided support such as technical training to carry out fair and equitable taxation services, the establishment of a human resources development system related to taxation, and support for improving taxpayer services. Following the project's completion, from 2009, a working group for promoting tax education was formed on the initiative of the Mongolian government and the Future Taxpayer Program was established.

In order to support this program, JICA implemented Follow-up Cooperation in 2010. JICA dispatched trainers from Japan to offer advice, and supported the establishment of teaching materials and programs for tax education suitable for the current circumstances of Mongolia and conducted a pilot course. As a result, tax education was incorporated into the social science courses of junior high and high school students across the country beginning from the new term in September 2010. In addition, the Mongolian government has created educational materials, such as "What Are Taxes?" aimed at elementary school students, "The Essence of Taxes" for junior high school students, and "Tax and Taxation System" for high school students. Using these materials, the Government also created 12 TV programs for an educational series titled "Future Taxpayers" and broadcast them on national television. By providing children with accurate information about taxes, these programs are expected to promote proper tax payments in the future and contribute to the strengthening of the financial infrastructure.

At JICA Tsukuba, the training course "Development Farm Machinery for Small-Scale Farmers" is offered every year. The course accepts trainees from farm machinery and farmers' organizations from various countries, and provides basic knowledge and training in practical techniques necessary for farm machinery manufacturing. In 2008, an engineer from the Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources participated in the training, who, upon returning to his country, made use of the know-how acquired during the training for manufacturing threshing machinery using locally available materials. This earned him high praise from agricultural stakeholders.

Engineers testing the fanning mill (Rwanda)

Course materials for students and manuals for teachers created for tax education (Mongolia)

Seminar on earthquake resistance (left side are participants from the Dominican Republic and Haiti and on the right is the instructor from El Salvador)

This engineer also attempted to manufacture a fanning mill used in Japan, too, in the past. However, he felt he lacked the technical know-how and harbored concerns, and therefore, consulted JICA. In response, JICA implemented Follow-up Cooperation and dispatched two Japanese instructors who provided the training at JICA Tsukuba to Rwanda for three weeks. Training on fanning mill production was offered to 20 engineers and workers.

In Rwanda, over 90% of the agricultural work is done by hand. Livestock and agricultural machinery are rarely used. Many farmers utilize simple tools such as spades and hooks, and more efficient machinery are sought for reducing the agricultural work and improving productivity. JICA's Follow-up Cooperation which contributes to resolving this critical issue has gained the attention of and earned praise from Rwandan stakeholders.

Support for Alumni Associations of Former Training Program Participants

Follow-up Cooperation also includes support for alumni associations for ex-participants in JICA's Training and Dialogue programs in Japan. Since the program's establishment, JICA has hosted in Japan more than 270,000 training program participants from developing countries. These former program participants will play a key role in the future development of their respective countries while also representing "important human assets" that serve as bridges connecting Japan with many countries around the world. To maintain and develop friendships with these former participants, who have gained a positive understanding of Japan, as well as to support the ongoing enhancement of the skills and knowledge they acquired in Japan, JICA supports the formation and maintenance of alumni associations of ex-participants in their home countries. As of 2010, there were 125 such alumni associations around the world.

At many of these alumni associations, participants returning from training program in Japan give lectures at study sessions and share their knowledge of JICA activities in their country and the results of their own training through the alumni association's website, newsletter or annual meeting.

JICA collaborates with these alumni associations, which it recognizes as valuable human assets, to further enhance the effectiveness of its cooperation projects.

For example, with the cooperation of the JICA Alumni Associations of both the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, a seminar on earthquake-resistant construction was held in the Dominican Republic in March 2011. This seminar was intended to introduce the outcomes of JICA's Technical Cooperation on earthquake-resistant construction in El Salvador to the Dominican Republic and neighboring countries. University professors participating in this project were invited as instructors.

In coordination and cooperation with the alumni associations of both countries, two seminars were held in the capital city of Santo Domingo and another city in the Dominican Republic. The participants included not only domestic stakeholders, but also many government officials and university personnel from the neighboring country of Haiti. A heated Q&A session took place on earthquake-resistant construction methods and cost effectiveness with the over 240 participants.

In recent memory, collapsed buildings, etc. killed over 300,000 people in the Haiti earthquake in 2010 and once again the importance of earthquake-resistant engineering was noticed. In coordination and cooperation with alumni associations, Japan's know-how on earthquake resistance is being spread across the region.

Follow-up Cooperation helps to extend and enhance the results of past cooperation projects over longer time periods, thereby increasing the effectiveness and quality of Japan's international cooperation efforts.

Training and Dialogue Programs in Japan —— Cornerstone of an Intellectual Platform

Working to Accumulate and Circulate Knowledge and Experience

Working closely with its overseas offices, Regional Departments and Issues Departments* engaged in the implementation of projects in developing countries, JICA's Department of Training Affairs and Citizen Participation and domestic offices manage and operate training and dialogue programs in Japan, citizen participatory cooperation programs, scholarship programs, collaboration with universities, and donation programs to support developing countries in resolving their development issues.

As shown below in the diagram, each domestic office is accumulating knowledge for addressing development issues, based on JICA's strengths in each geographic region and its partnerships with the implementing agencies of assistance in each sector and training programs cultivated through JICA's projects to date. The domestic offices work toward the realization of effective and high quality cooperation for responding to the various needs of developing countries.

The field for cooperation activities in Japan can be thought of as platforms for knowledge accumulation and intellectual creation for the resolution of development issues. The field experience acquired in developing countries and the variety of know-how for raising cooperation effectiveness accumulated by JICA's experts, volunteers and study team members who engage in cooperation activities overseas are all harnessed in domestic cooperation programs through this platform. This experience and know-how are also integrated with the activities of cooperation organizations and groups in each region and drawn upon for the further development of developing countries.

Training and Dialogue programs in Japan effectively and organically link cooperation project sites in developing countries with partners in Japan, and play a key function in circulating knowledge and experience accumulated in the field overseas and in Japan.

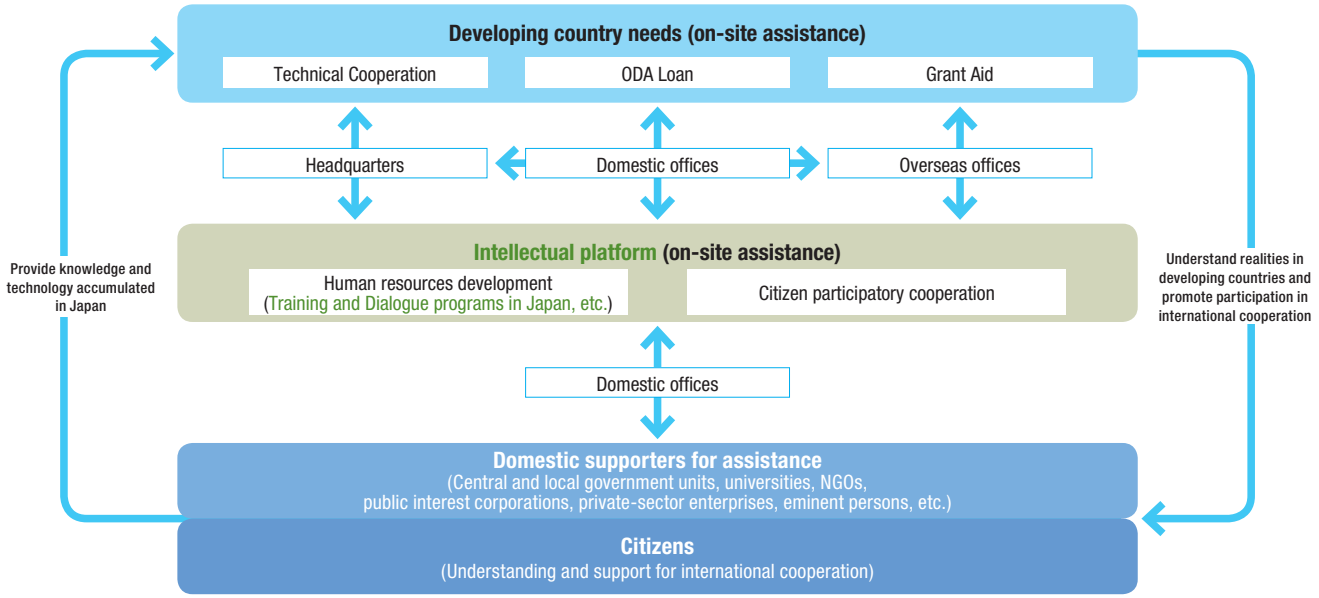
Globally Unique Training Programs

The implementation methods for Technical Cooperation can be broadly divided into: Overseas cooperation through the dispatch of experts in the respective sectors and volunteers from Japan to developing countries; and Domestic cooperation through the invitation of stakeholders from developing countries to Japan. "Training and Dialogue programs" refers to the Technical Cooperation training schemes implemented in Japan.

Implementing technical training in Japan is significant, less for transmitting Japan's know-how and advanced technologies in each sector, than for taking stock of Japan's experience for the development of developing countries. To this end, gaining an understanding of the "knowledge" accumulated by Japan is important. This often requires direct experience with Japan's organizational know-how and the backgrounds and transitions underlying its social systems. Moreover, a particular characteristic of Training and Dialogue programs is to provide opportunities for trainees from developing countries to come into contact with Japan's different culture and to reexamine the experiences and actual circumstances in their own countries from outside their countries. Hence, trainees are able to examine problems in their

* JICA's organization consists of five Issues Departments: the Economic Infrastructure, Industrial Development and Public Policy, Human Development, Global Environment and Rural Development departments.

Accumulation and Circulation of Knowledge and Experience to Provide Assistance to Developing Countries



At JICA Okinawa, training is implemented on the theme of tourism development for the Central America and Caribbean region and Oceania where the climate is similar to Okinawa's, as well as the tropical and sub-tropical regions (Group Training "Planning and Management of Eco-tourism in Tropical and Subtropical Area").

respective countries from a different perspective.

Training and Dialogue program is one example of the technical training programs in Japan, in which group training is provided to trainees from a variety of developing countries. In this program, trainees examine the issues not only from the perspectives of Japan and their respective countries, but from a more multifaceted viewpoint through the exchanges of views with other trainees. The program thus offers valuable insight and discoveries to the participants.

Training and Dialogue programs are an essential tool of Technical Cooperation for utilizing Japan's unique "knowledge" to promote human resources development and solve development issues in developing countries.

JICA accepts around 10,000 training participants every year, primarily at three branches and its 11 International Centers at locations across Japan. Although the majority of these participants are affiliated with governments of developing countries, recent years have seen an increase in NGO-affiliated participants, reflecting the developing countries' diversifying needs and expansion of Japan's cooperation programs. When implementing the programs, training is undertaken in almost all fields for resolving the issues in developing countries in cooperation with a broad range of sectors in Japan, in partnership with the national government, local governments, universities, private sector enterprises, public interest organizations, NGOs and other organizations. JICA's Training and Dialogue programs in Japan are extremely unique globally in terms of scale and the diversity of activities and represent a major and outstanding characteristic of Japan's international cooperation.

As expressed in the phrase *"wakon-yosai"* ("Japanese spirit, Western skill"), Japan has experience in skillfully absorbing and adapting new knowledge and outstanding technology obtained from abroad for developing the country in harmony with the domestic situation. There is much that developing countries too will find beneficial from this experience in the process of nation building in response to globalization. Drawing on these elements

JICA Chubu implements numerous training programs for Asia and Africa, Central and South America and the Middle East, including the Group Training "Japanese MONOZUKURI and Manufacturing in Developing Countries" course.

as well as consistently improving and reviewing the programs to ensure that they are effective and efficient for developing countries, JICA's policy will be to continue to further fortify its abilities for communicating these Japanese strengths in Training and Dialogue programs in Japan.

To date, over 270,000 people have participated in Training and Dialogue programs in Japan. These trainees have acquired much know-how and skills through the training and met numerous Japanese people while staying in Japan, and return home with a deeper understanding and familiarity with Japan acquired from learning about Japanese culture. JICA provides support to the JICA Alumni Association and other groups formed voluntarily by training participants in their respective countries. By expanding the human network, JICA strives to further consolidate the know-how that trainees acquired in Japan and promote an understanding of Japan in developing countries **[➡ Refer to page 132, Follow-up Cooperation]**.

Volunteer Programs

"Work to Change the World, and Yourself" International Cooperation Led by Citizens

JICA's volunteer programs support activities by citizens who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development as well as the reconstruction of developing countries.

The volunteer programs are widely recognized as representative programs of Japan's international cooperation and are highly praised by partner countries. Furthermore, upon their return to Japan, the volunteers, having developed a global perspective, are expected to be a valuable presence in Japanese society.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)

In principle, JOCVs are assigned to developing countries for a period of two years. As summarized by the phrase "together with the local community," JOCVs live and work together with the communities in the country to which they were sent, speak the same language of the community and carry out activities with an emphasis on raising self-reliant efforts while fostering mutual understanding.

Recruitment campaigns target people between the ages of 20 and 39, with the areas of cooperation spanning eight sectors and a diverse range of about 120 sub-sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, fabrication, repair operations, civil engineering, sanitation, education and culture, sports as well as planning and administration. In fiscal 2010, a total of 1,459 people were sent overseas, with a cumulative total of 35,905 people dispatched to 88 countries since the program was inaugurated in 1965.

A JOCV, explaining to students about the valve mechanism of an engine (Philippines/automobile mechanics)

A Youth Volunteer for *Nikkei* Communities practicing at the auditorium with members of a Japanese *taiko* drum class (Brazil / elementary school teacher).

Senior Volunteers

Recruitment targets people between the ages of 40 and 69. In recent years, there has been an increase in applicants from retirees seeking to spend their "second life" in a more meaningful way. In recent years, there has been an increase in applicants from retirees seeking to spend their "second life" in a meaningful way.

Areas of cooperation span nine different sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy, health and medical care, and human resources (education, culture, sports, etc.). In fiscal 2010, 375 people were sent overseas. To date, a total of 4,628 people have been dispatched to 67 countries. (Youth and Senior Volunteers for Nikkei Communities, too, are dispatched to contribute to the development of Nikkei communities in Latin America.)

Support for Returned Volunteers

There are high expectations for JICA volunteers who return to Japan, as human resources who welcome diverse cultures and societies, who are open to dialogue, and who take action in a variety of settings, including community, government, educational and corporate activities in Japan. As of April 1, 2011, the number of local government authorities and boards of education that have special employment quotas for returned volunteers had risen to 37 (22 boards of education and 15 local government authorities).

Hence, JICA has support systems in place to allow volunteers to make use of their experiences in their assigned countries upon their return to Japanese society. Moreover, many of JICA's returned volunteers take initiatives to address various issues faced by Japanese society, including the implementation of child-rearing support and support for the revitalization of Japanese communities. JICA will be publicizing its volunteer programs as programs which not only contribute to the development of developing countries but as programs that also serve to "energize Japan."

Globalized Personnel Sought by Companies

Young people in Japan are often said to have introspective tendencies, with over 30% of new company recruits expressing hesitancy to work overseas. Nevertheless, many companies seek human resources who can adapt to globalization. The following are companies' accounts of JOCVs as human resources.

Their aggressiveness and toughness make JOCVs attractive human resources

Mr. Toshiyuki Yoshino
General Manager of HR, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

"Globalized personnel" are indispensable to us as a company with many overseas offices. We think of globalized personnel as those who not only have foreign language proficiency, but are also very cultured and enlightened. Whether they are working in a developing or developed country or overseas or in Japan, they strive to proactively forge trust with customers and colleagues while never losing sight of the "global" perspective.

JOCVs personally chose to go to developing countries and engaged in activities that forced them to use their imaginations. Their ability to actively interact with external partners, coupled with their toughness to survive in a competitive society, make them attractiv e human resources.

There is much meaning for our company, customers and society as a whole if these highly skilled people engage in work with a high level of professionalism. At Sumitomo Chemical, a number of former JOCVs are serving key roles in a variety of departments.

Mr. Kenichi Nakanishi
(Dispatched fiscal 1981/Kenya/Soils and Fertilisers)
Manager, Technical & Product Development Department
Vector Control Division, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

I participated in the JOCV program shortly after graduating from university. Although there were numerous hardships I faced in the field, I recall the time when I contracted malaria and felt both physically and mentally weakened by my recurring high fever.

I joined Sumitomo Chemical after returning to Japan, and since 1992 have been in charge of our work in the Africa region. African countries are different from Japan in every way. Yet, it is indeed because of my experience as a JOCV that I am able to engage in my work not with uncertainty and resistance, but with a sense of familiarity.

Currently, I am involved in dispersing technologies for mosquito nets to prevent malaria infection as well as special projects. My own experience with malaria is driving my ambition to protect the African people from malaria. Every day I feel a sense of great reward knowing that the business I am involved in is directly linked to international cooperation.

JOCVs = Globalized personnel

Mr. Masahiro Fujita
Group Leader, Human Resources Group
Personnel & General Affairs Department, UNITIKA Ltd.

At UNITIKA, we believe human resources are our assets and many efforts are dedicated to the development of our young personnel.

Some personnel trainers note that although young employees in recent years steadily carry out their given tasks, the employees are apt to becoming passive. While we, the Personnel & General Affairs Department, commend the employees for their high level of basic skills and work ethic, we hope the young generation full of energy will demonstrate their ability to pave the way or push forward.

The former JOCVs working for us have sharpened the "four skills" we deem (1. passion, 2. ability to deliver, 3. forward-looking attitude and toughness, and 4. ability to hold dialogue) through their activities in developing countries, and have acquired a global perspective. Since returning to the workplace, these employees have drawn on these strengths and largely contribute to our daily operations and business expansion.

Ms. Kuniko Inoue
(Dispatched fiscal 2006/Burkina Faso/Rural Community Development)
Research & Development Center
Technology and Development Headquarters, UNITIKA Ltd.

Four years after joining the company, I took advantage of the volunteer leave of absence system, and as a JOCV, engaged in assistance work for improving the lives of women in the villages of Burkina Faso.

In order to earn the trust of the local people, it was imperative that I take initiative and take action. Setbacks were inevitable given the differences in language and culture. However, I believe this in turn made me a tougher person internally. Additionally, "dialogue" is absolutely critical for executing a single activity in tandem and in cooperation with others. While there are differences between working in developing countries and Japan, I believe the same can be said about any workplace.

As long as deep trust can be forged, one can expect positive outcomes at any workplace. Confidence is one of the things I gained through my activities as a JOCV.

Citizen Participatory Cooperation

Making International Cooperation Part of the Japanese Culture

Citizen participation in international cooperation takes a variety of formats, including participation in the activities of NGOs and other civic groups as well as JICA's volunteer programs and ODA projects, including Technical Cooperation. Among them, JICA refers to activities implemented based on the initiative of civic groups and the volunteer spirit of individuals as peoples' and others' cooperation activities. JICA identifies these cooperation activities as well as activities for promoting peoples' understanding of international cooperation as Citizen Participatory Cooperation and implements a variety of initiatives.

International cooperation by citizens diversifies approaches for responding to the issues of developing countries. It also promotes more people to become familiar with and to contribute to ODA. This is significant. More people in Japan become aware of the circumstances of developing countries and engage in international cooperation. This in turn revitalizes Japanese communities and advances internationalization. Citizen participatory cooperation is expected to make international cooperation a part of Japanese culture.

A distinct feature of citizen participatory cooperation is its emphasis on the will and initiatives of individuals and groups as well as the opportunity for all people to participate. Please see Volunteer Programs (page 136) for more details on volunteer programs and Partnerships with NGOs and Other Organizations (page 140) regarding the JICA Partnership Program and NGO support programs.

Using Japan's Domestic Offices as International Hubs

JICA has 17 domestic offices which undertake activities focused on promoting understanding of international cooperation and providing opportunities for participation in various regions throughout Japan. Additionally, JICA's international cooperation promotion officers at International Association offices at local government entities act as liaisons linking JICA with local communities and hold events and seminars and are available for consultation on international cooperation.

At the JICA Global Plaza in Hiroo, Tokyo and the Nagoya Global Plaza in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, persons with experience in overseas cooperation serve as "Global Concierges" and lead visitors at exhibitions that encourage "seeing," "listening" and "touching." Through these exhibitions, visitors can experience actual conditions in developing countries and become aware of global-scale issues faced by people in those regions of the world. Both Global Plazas feature on-site cafés that allow visitors to sample ethnic cuisines and also sell fair trade commodities. In addition, these plazas make available spaces that are ideal for holding seminars and meetings. These areas can also serve as venues for citizen-led international cooperation activities as well as presentations on the outcomes of such activities.

Efforts to Promote Understanding about International Cooperation—Programs for Supporting Development Education

JICA implements development education programs at educational forums in partnership with NGOs and schools with the aim of deepening peoples' understanding about the situation in developing countries and enhancing their knowledge of international cooperation activities, including civic activities.

JICA's programs include the "International Cooperation Lectures" (held approximately 2,000 times per year), under which instructors are dispatched to elementary and junior high school classes, as well as the "Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students" (approximately 70,000 applicants per year, junior and senior high school combined), which is an essay competition on international cooperation. Additionally, JICA implements the "Development Education Study Tour for Teachers Program" for teachers interested in development education. This program provides an opportunity for teachers to visit developing countries and incorporate their observations into their coursework upon returning to Japan. JICA also conducts the "Development Education Instructor Training" and creates course materials for learning about development education approaches and case studies.

These citizen participatory cooperation activities are implemented in cooperation with NGOs, local government entities, etc. which focus on linkages with communities. JICA is strengthening its activities so that international cooperation will come to be regarded by Japanese citizens as commonplace and accessible activities, as well as an outstanding characteristic of Japanese culture.

JICA Essay Contest on International Cooperation for Junior and Senior High School Students

JICA implements an essay contest on international cooperation targeting junior high and senior high school students in Japan who will be responsible for the next generation. The aim of the contest is to deepen students' understanding of the situation in developing countries and the need for international cooperation, and to examine what Japan should do as a member of the international community as well as what each and every individual should do.

The following is an excerpt of the winning essay from the contest for junior high school students:

"'I'm hungry, but if I read a picture book I can sleep soundly with feelings of joy,' said a girl in Afghanistan where food tends

to be scarce. I was shocked to hear these words. Here was a young child, very much hungry, avidly reading a picture book. If you were in this situation, which would you choose: food or picture book? My dream is to become a novelist. My dream is to make all the people in the world who read my books happy and make this world a world filled with smiles. Some people live with the fear that they may die tomorrow. Some people live with the fear that the day may end without having anything to eat. Against these concerns, my dream is to shine a light of hope with the power of words."

Top winners of the essay contest are able to participate in an overseas training trip to a developing country

Global Concierge Program for College Students

At JICA Global Plaza, the Global Concierge Program for College Students is offered for university students in Japan during their spring and summer holidays.

JICA Global Plaza features an "Virtual Global Experience Area," where displays are set up to facilitate citizens' understanding of developing country issues and international cooperation. The Plaza is staffed with Global Concierges who can provide clear explanations on the contents of the exhibitions.

The Global Concierge Program for College Students is a hands-on program for university students to examine their involvement in international cooperation, through their work as Global Concierges, exchanges with international cooperation practitioners beginning with JICA staff, and the planning and implementation of workshops on international cooperation.

A student taking part in the Global Concierge Program for College Students offers guidance to a visitor

Partnerships with NGOs and Other Organizations

Collaboration with Diverse Actors of International Cooperation

As development issues have become more complicated, there is a greater need for Japanese overseas cooperation to mobilize people, knowledge, and expertise, based on the concept of human security, in order to cope with diverse themes such as the MDGs.

Reflecting this drive to engage more with key actors of development, collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, and local governments have become an integral part of effective ODA for education, health, and environment improvement, community development, peace-building, and reconstruction. NGOs possess the strength, experience, and knowledge for responding flexibly and quickly to the needs of local community as well as for emergency assistance in the aftermath of natural disasters. Universities possess technical expertise, while local governments possess know-how accumulated in their localities.

JICA has been strengthening its engagement with these actors of civil society in a variety of forms, namely through dialogues, partnerships, and support programs [➡ Refer also to page 138, Citizen Participatory Cooperation].

Introducing compost techniques at a junior high school in Sibu City, Malaysia (JPP Local government type, "Community-Based Solid Waste Management System Development Project in Sibu City," Kita-Kyushu City)

Training for Capacity Building of NGOs: Project Management Course, "Preparing to Engage as Outsiders"

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

Joint Implementation of Overseas Development Projects

JICA implements JPP projects jointly with Japanese organizations which have a strong desire to implement international cooperation projects, including NGOs, universities, local government entities and public-interest corporations. JPP is based on proposals from these experienced organizations, which helps benefit the local people in developing countries. JPP projects are unique as they directly contribute to improving the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people by carrying out detailed activities at the grassroots level. In fiscal 2010, JICA implemented 211 JPP projects in 48 countries. JPP projects consist of three schemes: Partner type, in which organizations with a certain level of experience in developing countries utilize their experience and skills; Support type, in which projects are carried out by organizations with less experience in developing countries; and Local government type, in which local government entities play a central role and utilize their know-how accumulated in their localities.

NGO-JICA Japan Desk

Supporting Activities of Japanese NGOs

JICA has "NGO-JICA Japan Desks" in 22 countries to support the activities of Japanese NGOs operating in developing countries. These desks offer consultation and information on various aspects, for example, on local laws, local systems, the social situation and the state of local NGO activities, which are also helpful for NGOs in implementing JPP projects.

Support for Capacity Building

Strengthening Human Resources and Organization for Better International Cooperation

To support international cooperation activities by NGOs and citizen groups, JICA provides a variety of support programs. These include Project Cycle Management (PCM) method training; training for organizational strengthening through human resource development; and dispatching of advisors with special expertise. In fiscal 2010, 374 persons participated in the training courses and advisors were dispatched to 28 organizations.

NGO-JICA Dialogue Meeting

Promoting Equal Partnerships

JICA emphasizes the importance of dialogue between NGOs for ensuring deeper mutual understanding and promoting excellent collaboration. Through its headquarters, overseas offices and domestic offices, JICA exchanges opinions and information with NGOs on regional and sectoral issues. Also, JICA holds a quarterly dialogue meeting with NGOs, where both sides discuss the effective cooperation and promotion of equal partnerships.

JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World

International Cooperation through Donations

The JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World encourages citizens, corporations and groups to participate in international cooperation. The donations are used to support Japanese civil society groups' activities aiming to alleviate poverty, improve healthcare, education, and environment of developing countries. In fiscal 2010, the fund supported 10 projects.

Efforts of Group of Residents Realize Safe Childbirth

Partner Type
Project for Safer Pregnancy/Delivery by the Local Community in Chibombo District, Zambia
TICO

Women waiting for prenatal checkups

In rural areas of Zambia, many women lose their lives through pregnancy and childbirth due to the lack of healthcare infrastructure necessary for delivery.

This project provides training to the Safe Motherhood Action Group (SMAG) comprised of traditional midwives and community health volunteers to protect the health of community women during pregnancy and childbirth. Under the Group's leadership, health education on nutrition, pregnancy, childbirth and other topics are offered to women of childbearing age in order for pregnant and parturient women to acquire basic knowledge about health.

NGO Staff

Ms. Hiroko Sakai, Healthcare Expert

In rural areas, maternal deaths occurring outside of medical facilities were not reported to official agencies. It is an enormous step forward for the health of pregnant and parturient women in the community that a group has been set up to carry out healthcare activities for these women, that the residents themselves are collecting, organizing and reporting information, and that a system is in place for understanding the situation and resolving the problems. I will offer support to firmly establish these activities and contribute to the organization's maturing and bringing about changes in the community.

From the Grassroots

SMAG Member/Community Health Volunteer

In the community where we live, many women have home births with the help of people who have never received training. Due to their erroneous decisions, some women lose their lives during childbirth. We recommend deliveries at medical facilities. Some women are used to home deliveries, some live far away from medical facilities, and some continue to deliver babies at home for various other reasons. It is difficult to change the behavior of these people. Nevertheless, we hope to bring about changes through persistent efforts.

Support for Drug Addicts in the Philippines Utilizing a Method Fostered in Japan

Support Type
Recovery Project for Drug Addicts in Poverty Group in Manila, Philippines
Asia-Pacific Addiction Research Institute (APARI)

Regularly held meeting to support the recovery of drug addicts

In the Philippines, support fails to reach drug addicts in the poverty group. This in turn leads to further drug use and secondary effects, including violence and family breakdown. To improve the situation, APARI and JICA are jointly implementing this project.

APARI is affiliated with the Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center (DARC), which has over 50 offices across Japan. APARI has supported the recovery of drug addicts by promoting them to help each other and strengthen their links with the community. Using this method developed in Japan, APARI extends support to enable drug addicts in the poor group in the Philippines to help each other and overcome their addiction.

NGO Staff

Mr. Tsuneo Kondo
Project Manager

For three years I struggled to grapple with what it is that APARI should do in this project. This was because drug addicts are not simply using the drugs themselves. They are also involved in the selling of drugs for their livelihoods. In this project, we support the recovery of drug addicts in the Philippines with the help of Manila's communities and through sharing the experiences of recovering drug addicts in Japan. It is a rational approach that drug addicts extend support to their fellow addicts. It is a relay of life. I am thankful that this project has been realized.

From the Grassroots

Meeting Participant

I used to be a drug seller. Before participating in these meetings, my spouse and I used to use drugs together. Even my son consequently started using drugs. During the period that I was using drugs, no one talked to me and I lost all of my friends. My spouse and I couldn't carry on a decent conversation. However, things are different now. My spouse and I live happily together, and I have my friends from the meeting. I am healthier, and my weight has increased. Seeing my progress, my son has also started seeking help.

Public-Private Partnerships

New Partnerships that Support Economic Growth

The demand for sustainable development and infrastructure development in developing countries is enormous, and it is difficult to respond to this demand with ODA alone. Private sector funding now accounts for a much larger proportion of the funds entering developing countries from advanced nations than does ODA*. Under such circumstances, there are hopes for even more effective development support through collaboration with private-sector activities.

Traditionally, ODA has served as a catalyst for private sector funding in developing countries. Recently, however, due to intensifying global competition and a lowering of trade and investment barriers, corporations are more actively expanding their trade and investment in developing countries and are focusing their attention on new activities, including public-private partnership (PPP) infrastructure projects, base of the pyramid (BOP) businesses, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. These efforts have allowed private sector businesses in developing countries to produce successful development results, including creating employment opportunities, cultivating human resources, and improving technologies.

Nevertheless, there remain many barriers hindering corporations from carrying out these activities on their own. For example, corporate activities in developing countries require a developed business and investment environment in terms of both institutional and hard infrastructure aspects, including well-established legal structures, human resource development, and peripheral infrastructure development. Accordingly, there are areas where it is difficult for private sector to carry out activities by themselves, creating room for collaboration with ODA.

In April 2008, the Government of Japan announced "Public-Private Cooperation for Accelerated Growth". Recognizing the importance of private-sector growth in reducing poverty in developing countries, the policy aims to construct productive partnerships between the public and private sectors and accelerate growth by sharing important foreign policy objectives and working to address these in concert. Furthermore, the New Growth Strategy released in June 2010 also recognizes the importance of utilizing ODA in the overseas deployment of integrated infrastructure systems. In light of these circumstances, it would be ideal for both developing countries and Japan if ODA and private-sector activities led to constructing productive partnerships, intensifying the effects of development in developing countries, and accelerating the pace of growth.

* Concerning the flow of funds from Japan to developing countries, private-sector fund totals amount to approximately three-times those of ODA (Source: December 28, 2010 press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "The Flow of Funds from Japan to Developing Countries in 2009").

Preparatory Survey for PPP Infrastructure Projects

Public-Private Partnerships to Address Infrastructure Projects in Developing Countries

There is a growing trend in developing countries toward incorporating the energy of the private sector into infrastructure projects that have traditionally been carried out as public projects in the areas of construction, management, and maintenance. Based on a proper division of roles between the public and private sector, public-private partnerships (PPP) are implemented in order to engender greater effects and efficiency in these projects. This has led to the advent of a public-private collaboration mechanism to address development issues in developing countries. Against this backdrop, JICA is working to form PPP infrastructure projects based on support via Loan Aid and private sector investment finance.

In PPP infrastructure projects, it is imperative that surveys are carried out as a collaborative effort between the public and private sectors from the initial planning stage based on the awareness of the various related parties, including project owners and sponsors. For this reason, JICA began the Preparatory Survey for PPP Infrastructure projects, a scheme for formulating project plans based on proposals from the private sector. Proposals with concepts for project formulation are widely solicited from private corporations, and JICA entrusts the organization with the selected proposal to conduct a preparatory survey as a feasibility study for project formulation. During 2010 two public calls for proposals were made, and of the responses received, nine proposals were selected from the first round and two from the second, for a total of 11 projects.

Preparatory Survey for PPP Infrastructure: Selected Projects

Country	Survey Name
1st public call for proposal on March 31, 2010	
Indonesia	Application of Waste water Reclaiming in Southern Bali water supply system
Indonesia	West JAVA Regional Solid Waste Treatment and Final Disposal
Malaysia	Creation of the Best Optimized Water Infrastructure PPP in Major Urban Areas
Philippines	PPP Project for Development of a connector road in Manila
Viet Nam	Utility Management of Environment-Friendly Industrial Parks
Viet Nam	Long Thanh International Airport Development Project
Viet Nam	PPP Duong River Water Supply System Project
Viet Nam	Song Hau 1 Coal Fired Power Plant Project and its related common infrastructures
Viet Nam	Urban Development with Above-and Under-Ground Combined Structures at Ben Thanh Station Area in Ho Chi Minh City
2nd public call for proposal on November 12, 2010	
Viet Nam	Yen Xa Wastewater Treatment Plant in Hanoi
Viet Nam	Phap Van-Cau Gie Expressway Project

Preparatory Surveys for BOP Business Promotion

A New Approach Utilizing Corporate Business Principles

BOP business is also referred to as "inclusive business", and is attracting attention as a new approach to resolving issues in developing countries that cannot be addressed by aid agencies alone via corporate business. In recent years, the aid agencies of various countries and multilateral organizations have been actively promoting partnerships with BOP businesses.

The success of BOP business relies on gathering and analyzing information on the actual living situation of the BOP demographics as well as on society and the economy, and then promoting product development and business plan creation based on people's needs. However, the lack of such information at corporations is a major barrier to their entering the BOP business market. For this reason, JICA has started a public recruitment-type survey structure where proposals for BOP business plans that contribute to solving development issues are widely solicited, and then the organizations of selected proposals are commissioned to gather information on their BOP business and implement a survey for establishing a business plan that includes cooperation with JICA. In August 2010 the first public call was made and 20 projects were selected.

Preparatory Survey for BOP Business Promotion: Selected Projects

Country	Survey Name
1st public call for proposal on August 6, 2010	
Indonesia	Hybrid education business in Indonesia
Indonesia	Slag fertilizer in peat bog areas in Indonesia
Cambodia	Social investment for the development of BOP business
Viet Nam	Production of bio ethanol
Bangladesh	Rainwater tanks with microcredit system
Bangladesh	CDM business by introduction of energy micro utility system in rural areas in Bangladesh
India	Safe water supply and establishment of its supply chain for poverty reduction
India	Water purification for poverty reduction in India
India	Commercialization of stationeries for the profit generation of BOP
Sri Lanka	Water supply in non-supply areas
Kenya	Solar lantern
Kenya	Long-lasting insecticidal net for the poor
Tanzania	Jatropha production
Tanzania	Production of solid fuel for households and SMEs
Rwanda	Microbial material for agriculture and public health
Mozambique	Energy conversion
Ghana	Off-grid energy solutions in unelectrified area
Ghana	Nutrient enriched food during weaning period
Ghana	Road maintenance in rural villages by using "DONOU (sandbag)"
Senegal	Village water supply with clean water system in West Africa

Private Sector Investment Finance

Private-Sector Corporation Projects in Developing Countries Supported by Private Sector Investment Finance

Of the Loan Aid provided by JICA, an additional pillar to ODA Loans is economic cooperation implemented using private sector investment finance as a form of support for private-sector activities. Various private-sector businesses in developing countries help to vitalize the economies and create employment in their respective countries, and consequently produce development results that lead to improvements in people's lives. At the same time, these businesses create expectations for further results such as acquiring foreign currency and technology transfers. Nevertheless, due to factors such as their high risk, it is difficult for these businesses to obtain financing from private-sector financial institutions.

The private sector investment finance operations of JICA support private-sector corporations attempting to conduct business in developing countries under these circumstances from the two financial perspectives of "investing" and "financing". The New Growth Strategy released by the Government of Japan in June 2010 states that, "As for private sector investment loans by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), in order to provide loans for highly-effective development projects which cannot be financed by existing financial institutions, we will fully study and evaluate the successful and failed cases in the past and establish a risk examination and management system, toward the resumption of this business." Furthermore, at the December 2010 Ministerial Meeting on the Overseas Deployment of Integrated Infrastructure Systems, a decision was again made to resume the scheme in fiscal 2011. In response to this decision, the necessary procedures for restarting private sector investment finance were concluded by the end of March 2011.

Greenhouse Gases Generated by APEC Yokohama were Balanced by JICA's Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) Acquired from the World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund

JICA used a portion of the CERs acquired from a wind power generation project in the Philippines via the World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF), which JICA funds using private sector investment finance, in order to balance out (by "carbon offsetting") a portion of the greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of holding the November 2010 APEC Ministerial Meeting in Yokohama.

PCF is the world's first carbon fund and was established through funding from 23 governmental organizations from 10 countries including Japan, as well as from private-sector corporations. The fund was created before institutional frameworks were established to promote the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), serving as a primer for allowing JICA to use private sector investment finance to fund climate change countermeasures with private-sector funding, as there were high risks involved for private-sector corporations in carrying out projects in developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on their own.

The actual amounts of greenhouse gas emissions reduced by these projects are distributed among the PCF investors including JICA in the form of "CERs," thereby contributing to cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

Support for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants

Focusing on Human Resource Development and Elderly Welfare

Evolving Issues and Challenges Weighing on *Nikkei* Communities and Japanese Emigrants

There are currently more than 2.9 million Japanese emigrants and their descendants *(Nikkei)* living around the world, with the majority living in North, Central and South America. Japanese emigrants and *Nikkei* communities make important contributions in many fields in each country, including politics, business, education and culture. Their presence plays a key role as an intermediary between Japan and the countries where *Nikkei* reside.

JICA assists the Japanese emigrants who have settled in Central and South America in line with the Japanese emigration policy since the end of World War II. JICA has focused on helping emigrants settle into their adopted countries through programs including emigrant loans (for the purchase of land and assisting farming operations), settlement area programs (land development and subdivision) and infrastructure development programs (agricultural production, community facilities, medical care, hygiene and education).

With the decrease in the number of new emigrants, Japan's emigration policy ended in fiscal 1993. Moreover, the circumstances for emigration have changed along with the maturing and generational transition of *Nikkei* communities. The first generation of emigrants is aging, and many *Nikkei* communities are encountering a situation where the working age population leaves as migrant workers, causing recession and increased vulnerability in the communities. Such communities face issues involving the loss of their *Nikkei* identity. At the same time, *Nikkei* communities in Japan confront serious social security-related problems, including non-participation in medical insurance and pension programs. In addition, these communities also face educational issues such as truancy among *Nikkei* children due to a lack of Japanese proficiency.

Main JICA Activities and Programs for Japanese Emigrants and *Nikkei*

To support the Japanese emigrants and *Nikkei* confronting these issues, JICA undertakes the following activities and programs.

1. Knowledge Dissemination

The Japanese Overseas Migration Museum, which opened in Yokohama in 2002, consists of permanent exhibits and special exhibitions that feature the overseas migration history and the present situation of *Nikkei* communities. The museum also provides information online via its website. The museum aims to help people understand the history of Japanese emigration as well as the emigrants and *Nikkei* among Japan's general public, especially for the younger generation who will be leading the country in the near future.

2. Support for Emigrants Abroad

1) Dissemination of Farm Management Practices

To improve farm management skills, JICA dispatched *Nikkei* agricultural experts from Brazil, an agriculturally advanced country; conducted agricultural training programs; and provided practical training for agricultural cooperative staff members. In addition, JICA provided subsidies to assist study groups on agriculture. With the advancement of agricultural skills in *Nikkei* communities, JICA terminated the assistance programs at the end of fiscal 2010.

2) Medical Care and Hygiene

JICA assists in the management of five *Nikkei* clinics at colonial settlements in Paraguay, Bolivia and the Amazonia Hospital in Brazil. JICA also supports travelling clinics for the colonial settlements in Brazil. JICA assists programs related to the implementation of medical examinations and nurse care training in countries with a high demand for elderly welfare and medical services, such as the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Brazil and Bolivia.

3) Education and Culture

To enhance Japanese-language heritage education among *Nikkei* communities, JICA assists joint training sessions for local *Nikkei* teachers, the purchase of teaching materials, third-country training for local Japanese-language teachers and research and studies on Japanese-language promoted by the Brasil Japanese Center. Furthermore, 27 teachers participated in the Pan-American joint training program for Japanese-language teachers (third-country training) held in São Paulo, Brazil, in fiscal 2010.

4) Upgrading Facilities and Equipment

In fiscal 2010, JICA supported the enhancement of facilities and equipment, including the purchase of equipment for seminars on medical and health management for elderly people in Brazil and equipment for elderly welfare services in Bolivia.

3. Educational Initiatives for the Children of Emigrants

1) Educational Programs for Students of Japanese-Language Schools

JICA organizes a program to provide students with a firsthand opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of Japanese culture and society. In this program, *Nikkei* children attending Japanese-language classes run by local *Nikkei* organizations are invited to Japan to attend a public junior high school for a short period, including a homestay at a Japanese family. A total of 58 students from North, Central and South America participated in this program in fiscal 2010.

2) Scholarship for Japanese Immigrants and Their Descendants in Latin America (Program for Developing Leaders in *Nikkei* Communities)

JICA offers peripheral support to *Nikkei* students attending graduate school in Japan through a scholarship to help cover their living expenses and tuition fees. In fiscal 2010, there were fourteen new recipients participating in this program.

4. Support for *Nikkei* Communities and Local Communities

JICA dispatches Youth Volunteers and Senior Volunteers (*Nikkei* Volunteers) to *Nikkei* communities in Central and South America to assist with Japanese-language education, healthcare and welfare services. As a new assistance initiative in fiscal 2008, JICA established the Special Program for School Teachers *(Nikkei)*, where public school teachers from Japan are dispatched to government-accredited schools in Brazil. In fiscal 2010, 7 teachers participated for the first time in a long-term (two years) volunteer program. Upon returning to Japan, these teachers are expected to utilize their experiences to play active roles as key resources capable of addressing the needs of *Nikkei* children residing in Japan.

In addition, JICA accepts trainees from Latin American countries. Through training proposals from universities, local government and other organizations, including public interest corporations, this program serves to promote nation-building in respective participating countries as well as cross-border human interchange. In fiscal 2010, JICA accepted 124 persons under this program.

5. Business Loans

The JICA loan program for emigrants and *Nikkei* organizations concluded in fiscal 2005. At present, JICA only administrates the repayment of these loans.

Case Study **Dissemination of Farm Management**

The Conclusion of Programs in the Agricultural Sector

As one pillar of assistance for Japanese emigrants living abroad, JICA has promoted programs aimed at the development of agricultural production infrastructure. Since the late 1950s, Japan has been operating agricultural research institutes, teaching agricultural management skills, dispatching agricultural experts, and providing training to agricultural cooperatives through several programs targeting Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic. Most of these programs concluded by fiscal 2000, with the final program to teach farm management in Brazil ending in fiscal 2010. The following is an overview of these programs.

Advanced Agricultural Training

The objective of this program was to modernize and improve agricultural skills and management practices in areas where Japanese emigrants reside. JICA implemented training, passing on advanced agricultural techniques and knowledge about the distribution structure of the agricultural industry. This program started in fiscal 1978, targeting participants from Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

An expert gives instruction on bamboo pretreatment methods to *Nikkei* farmers in Roraima State (Photo by Shimada Massanobu [JICA expert])

Akira Ikegami lectures at the Seminar on Vitalizing *Nikkei* Agricultural Cooperatives in South America (Photo by EX Research Institute Ltd.)

In fiscal 2010, three people from Paraguay underwent farm leadership training and acquired the skills they needed to train others at a *Nikkei* agricultural cooperative in Paraná State. One person from Rio de Janeiro learned about cultivation skills at the Associação Hortolândia de Atibaia.

Dispatch of Agriculture Experts Living in Brazil

Since fiscal 1978, JICA has been dispatching agricultural engineers and farmers with an in-depth understanding of the South American agriculture industry to settlements in Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil in an effort to improve regional agricultural skills.

In fiscal 2010, one agroforestry expert was dispatched to a *Nikkei* agricultural cooperative in Amazonas State, Brazil. Experts in bamboo cultivation and processing technologies were also dispatched to an NGO in Pará State and a Japan-Brazil cooperative in Roraima State. These experts conducted training programs for both *Nikkei* and non-*Nikkei* residents.

Practical Training for Staff Members at Agricultural Cooperatives

Started in fiscal 1983, this program worked to improve the quality of management at agricultural cooperatives. Staff members from agricultural cooperatives in Bolivia underwent practical training at an advanced agricultural cooperative in Brazil.

Thanks to assistance from Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), in January 2011 the Cooperativa Central Agrícola e de Colonização do Brasil held 11°Seminário de Revitalização das Cooperativas *Nikkeis* (the Seminar on Vitalizing *Nikkei* Agricultural Cooperatives in South America). This seminar was undertaken with the goal of enhancing partnerships among agricultural cooperatives in South America and featured sessions on such topics as the sales strategies and processing technologies required from agribusiness partners in Japan. Former Agricultural Minister Roberto Rodrigues and journalist Akira Ikegami gave presentations on themes such as food production in Brazil and South America, and representatives from *Nikkei* agricultural cooperatives in Brazil and Bolivia organized a panel discussion.

This Seminar was a great success and resulted in the formation of a new agriculture cooperative network by 22 agricultural cooperatives and other groups (one from Argentina and Paraguay; two from Bolivia; and 18 from Brazil). The seminar was also a priceless opportunity for *Nikkei* agricultural cooperatives to advertise their activities to Japanese corporations and trading companies.

Together with Non-*Nikkei* Residents

While the aforementioned programs were undertook as assistance to *Nikkei* farmers, non-*Nikkei* farmers residing near *Nikkei* settlements were also offered training, mainly in Brazil. As a result, the quantity and quality of agricultural production in the entire community improved. Assistance also helped locals build networks among cooperatives. Thus, support to develop infrastructure for Japanese emigrants ultimately benefitted non-*Nikkei* residents as well.

Japanese emigrants, once the recipients of assistance, are now actively supporting their communities. Thankful for the acceptance and support of local communities and countries, *Nikkei* emigrants continue to work toward the development of the societies they reside in.

Securing and Training Human Resources

Training and Securing the Human Resources Needed in International Cooperation

There is a growing need at international cooperation sites for professionals with the ability to respond accurately to increasingly complex and diverse aid needs. JICA carries out a variety of initiatives in the form of human resource training and securement projects in order to secure the necessary human resources to respond promptly to these needs.

Overview of Projects

Title/Objective	No. of participants (as of March 2011)
Human Resources Training	
1. Associate Expert Program Enhancing the Abilities of Young People	25 new trainees
2. Long-Term Overseas and Domestic Training Program Enhancing Abilities in Specialized Fields	New trainees (8 overseas; 11 domestic)
3. Individualized Training for Expert Development Specialty-Based Brush-up Training	7 participants
4. JICA Internship Program (open recruitment-type) Broadening the Base of International Cooperation Personnel	37 trainees
5. Other trainings	
1) Pre-Dispatch Training for Specialists Skills Advancement and Orientation Prior to Dispatch	Implemented 12 times 382 participants
2) Capability Enhancement Training Short-Term Intensive Training to Enhance the Skills of Mission-Ready Personnel	Implemented 13 courses 275 participants
3) Security Risk Management Training Safety-focused Training Conducted in Collaboration with UNHCR	Implemented 4 courses (4 times) 98 participants
4) Other (1) Pre-Dispatch Training for JICA staff, (2) National Staff Training	(1) 156 participants, (2) 54 participants
Securing Human Resources	
1. JICA Senior Advisors Securing Professional Human Resources	88 persons on assignment
2. Special Advisors Securing Capable and Qualified Human Resources as Experts	19 persons on assignment (new)
3. PARTNER Operation of Website for Providing General Information on Careers in International Cooperation	Site access numbers: 696,226/year

Cultivating Human Resources for the Future

1. Associate Expert Program

JICA enables young people who aspire to careers in the area of international cooperation to gain experience and expertise in developing countries by providing opportunities to become involved in JICA projects in Japan and overseas and thereby raise their practical capabilities.

2. Long-Term Overseas and Domestic Training Program

This training program is intended to cultivate specialists and other persons who will work in the field sites of international cooperation. The training program is provided to persons pursuing a master's degree at graduate schools in Japan and overseas and aims to enhance expertise and skill in their specialized fields.

3. Individualized Training for Expert Development

This program provides personnel with practical experience with individualized training at aid agencies and educational institutions in Japan and overseas. Training under this program allows participants to handle more complex and demanding development issues.

4. Internship Program

This program provides graduate students who engage in research and aspire to a career in international cooperation fields with one to four months of practical experience at a JICA institution in Japan or overseas.

Cultivating Mission-Ready Personnel

1. Pre-Dispatch Training for Specialists

JICA provides experts with training prior to assignment in such areas as JICA cooperation policy, project content, current trends in aid and effective means of technology transfer.

2. Capability Enhancement Training

This training is provided to persons who already possess skills or expertise in certain specialty fields as well as language proficiency and who expect to be assigned as an expert to a developing country in the near future. The training provides the opportunity to acquire knowledge on current aid trends and gain practical skills. The training is implemented based on themes that give consideration to recent needs in assistance support, including support for the establishment of laws, consideration of

In Capability Enhancement Training, trainees learn about recent aid trends as well as knowledge and cooperation methods acquired from experience in the field.

In Security Risk Management Training, trainees engage in emergency response exercises, such as those on lifesaving techniques.

Helping to secure human resources for international cooperation

Comprehensive International Cooperation Career Information Website "PARTNER"

What is PARTNER?

PARTNER is an all-Japan comprehensive career website that offers information on careers in international cooperation created with the objective of providing variety of useful information for individuals wishing to play active roles in the field of international cooperation throughout the world, as well as for implementation agencies and groups recruiting personnel for international cooperation. The website includes job listings from JICA and other organizations, information on training and seminars, as well as a career counseling corner for individuals who wish to work in the field of international cooperation.

Operations

In fiscal 2010, the website posted 2,494 job listings and information on 965 different training sessions and seminars. As of March 2011, 8,993 individuals had registered with PARTNER as International Cooperation Personnel, in addition to 574 organizations that conduct international cooperation activities. Also, PARTNER implemented PARTNER Mail Consultations, an e-mail-based career formation program, and interview-type PARTNER Career Consultations, were implemented 117 and 146 times, respectively.

Holding International Human Resource Seminars

JICA holds International Human Resources Seminars targeting persons who aim to enhance their careers through the activities of NGOs and international institutions, beginning with JICA. In fiscal 2010, seminars were held in Tokyo and Kobe with the participation of 230 people, the largest number in the program's history. Comments from participants of the seminars have included the following: "These seminars are beneficial for people that want to work in jobs related to international cooperation. I wish that they were also held frequently where I live" and "After participating in the seminar, I have a stronger urge to utilize my experience in Japan and abroad."

Holding Seminars for PARTNER registered organizations

In fiscal 2010, JICA held the "First Action Seminar: Collaborations between corporate CSR and NPOs/NGOs" (participation by 53 organizations), as well as the "Second Action Seminar: Enhancing Identity. The power of PR" (participation by 65 organizations). Many participant requested that such group seminars be held in the future as well. One participant commented that, "The seminar was packed with information and it was very meaningful. I hope that you will continue to hold regular seminars like this one that link companies with NGOs." Another participant remarked that, "I learned that a PR strategy must coincide with management strategy. I hope that JICA will hold a seminar at the next level up from today's seminar in the future."

Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

In order to respond to the Great East Japan Earthquake, a disaster of unprecedented scale, PARTNER opened the "PARTNER Information on the Disaster" webpage from March 25, 2011 to provide information that links people that wish to participate in reconstruction assistance activities with organizations. This page has made a modest contribution to securing human resources that can carry out activities in the disaster areas by promptly posting emergency recruitment information in order to respond to the time-sensitive needs of people in the field.

the environment and support for peacebuilding.

3. Security Risk Management Training

JICA implements training programs in security risk management in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) eCentre. This training is provided to specialists and others who are engaged in the fields of peacebuilding and reconstruction assistance.

4. Other

In order to strengthen response capabilities in the field in developing countries and carry out cooperation in an effective and efficient manner, JICA provides training for overseas JICA administrative workers and local staff members to enhance their issue response capability.

Systems to Secure Human Resources

JICA is working to secure persons with ample practical experience in developing countries who can immediately play an active part in on-site assistance as JICA Senior Advisors or Special Advisors. JICA Senior Advisors, in particular, utilize their advanced knowledge in their respective specialized fields to contribute to improving the quality of JICA projects.

One of the roles of JICA Senior Advisors is to develop efficient methods for teaching skills to others. The photo shows a JICA Senior Advisor demonstrating a method that he developed to a Japanese expert (center). By learning and utilizing this kind of method, the Japanese expert will implement various forms of training.

JICA-Net — A New Form of International Cooperation That Transcends the Restrictions of Time and Distance

JICA-Net is a distance Technical Cooperation modality promoted by JICA. JICA-Net uses a wide range of information and communication technologies, including those for providing distance lectures and seminars, creating multimedia-based learning materials, and delivering learning materials via our website to transcend time and distance restrictions and thereby improve the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of JICA projects.

JICA-Net was launched in response to the Japanese government initiative announced at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Since then the benefits provided by JICA-Net have come to be widely recognized along with the growth in the storage of content, including multimedia teaching materials and distance lectures and seminars, and an expansion in overseas videoconference network bases.

In fiscal 2010, statistics show videoconferencing was utilized approximately 5,800 times, with around 9,400 connection hours and over 69,000 participants in distance seminars and videoconferences. At present, videoconference systems have been installed at 19 organizations in Japan, including JICA's headquarters, and in 72 offices in 69 overseas countries. This system can also be mutually used through the networks of external organizations, such as with the World Bank's Global Development Learning Network (GDLN).

JICA-Net endeavors to disseminate remote technical cooperation through the following methods.

Distance Lectures and Seminars

As a means of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of activities, JICA has held distance lectures and seminars via a videoconference system in such situations when it's difficult to dispatch Japanese experts or when JICA needed to open a regional workshop for multiple countries connecting simultaneously.

In the Japan Center Project, for instance, distance training was launched in accordance with the November 2011 Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting with the objective of training human resources in the Mekong region. As a part of this training, distance lectures are being held on themes tailored to the needs of each country, such as business skills and investment promotion, by connecting Japan and the Japan Centers in Viet Nam (Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi), Laos, and Cambodia. These lectures were held four times during fiscal 2010 with the participation of approximately 600 business professionals and university-related personnel (see Chart 1).

Chart 1

Creating Multimedia Teaching Materials

Multimedia-based learning materials incorporate a variety of media, including video, photographs and text that are recorded on CD-ROMs or DVD. These materials are created to digitize knowledge related to JICA projects and to share this JICA knowledge and experience with persons in developing countries and people engaged in JICA activities. The materials are used mainly as learning materials for Technical Cooperation.

To date, approximately 250 types of multimedia teaching materials have been developed. One of these materials, developed in fiscal 2010, "REACHING OUT TO THE UNREACHED—ANM's role in improving Maternal Health services," uses actual footage recorded in India in the project site to illustrate how Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and other health workers have developed their capacity to provide the rural community with quality Maternal Health services.

Sharing Digital Content Via JICA Website

JICA stores digital content, including syllabuses and materials for distance lectures and seminars, as well multimedia-based learning materials, on the JICA-Net website. This web environment allows counterparts or partners of JICA activities throughout the world to share and reuse this content. The website also introduces practices in distance Technical Cooperation and on the usage of JICA-Net to promote further use of it.
(JICA-Net URL: http://jica-net.jica.go.jp/en2/index.html)

Japan Centers — Business Professional Training in Countries Transitioning to a Market Economy

Centers Established in Eight Countries from 2000

The Japan Centers for Human Resources Development ("Japan Centers") were established as bases for business personnel training in countries transitioning to a market economy, mainly in the nations in the Indochina region and Central Asia. The first Japan Centers were established in Viet Nam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City) and Laos in September 2000, and this network was subsequently expanded with the opening of additional centers in Cambodia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine. Presently there are a total of nine centers in operation in eight countries (Note: The project in Ukraine is scheduled to end in fiscal 2011. However, the Japan Center will continue to be operated by the Ukrainian side) .

Cultivating Human Resources to Promote Private Sector Development

Under the Business Programs provided at the Japan Centers, training has been conducted for over 77,000 people to date, making a significant contribution to the cultivation of business professionals. Primarily targeting proprietors of small and medium-sized businesses, managers, as well as entrepreneurs, the program provides practical training covering business management, including Japanese-style management, as well as business skills and factory-floor diagnostics and leadership. This program has earned high acclaim from local companies and business communities. Some countries have witnessed a great deal of activity in recent years, where alumni associations or kaizen associations organized by graduates of Japan Center business courses are working actively and expanding the network of local business professionals.

Frontline of Private Sector Partnerships

Countries in which Japan Centers are set up, such as Viet Nam, are often those in which Japanese corporations are advancing business and a growing number of these corporations are dispatching their local employees to Japan Center's Business Programs to obtain basic knowledge on Japanese-style business management and practices.

Knowledge of the underlying Japanese language and culture is valuable in understanding Japanese-style management. Japanese language courses have been established in collaboration with the Japan Foundation at many Japan Centers to provide a range of opportunities to learn Japanese, for beginners as well as advanced students. In recent years, Japanese corporations are experiencing growing needs concerning those such as:"the employment of local personnel with Japanese language capabilities" or "short-term training on daily conversation-level Japanese language for local management staff preparing for training in Japan."

Moreover, taking advantage of the fact that most Japan Centers are located within universities, in recent years Japan Centers are focusing on promoting exchanges with Japanese universities and supporting study abroad programs to Japan. In 2010, "Study-in-Japan Fairs" were held at Japan Centers in six countries, drawing participation from approximately 4,000 persons. There are high expectations that overseas students studying in Japan as a result of these fairs work in Japan or at local Japanese companies in the future.

In this way, JICA will continue to encourage the use of Japan Centers by universities, private companies, NGOs, government institutions, local governments and other organizations as venues for their activities. By doing so, JICA aims to position Japan Centers as platforms for cooperation and exchange between Japan and partner countries.

Case Study **Uzbekistan Japan Center for Human Development**

The Number of Graduates Tops 800. Alumni Association Holds Job Fair

The Uzbekistan Japan Center for Human Development's (UJC) flagship course, the Business Course, is a course that teaches management expertise over a five-month period. In the past 10 years the number of graduates has exceeded 800, and many of these graduates are working in executive positions or as managers at companies, serving as a driving force for economic development in Uzbekistan.

The "A-Club", an alumni association organized by graduates of this course, promotes a variety of activities, one of which is an annual job fair held in cooperation with the UJC.

In 2010, this job fair was held for the fifth time, attracting the participation of 2,700 job seekers and 57 corporations. While providing employment opportunities for many, the event was a venue of business matching, where companies could exchange information. Furthermore, a recruitment company where one of the graduates worked in provided guidance on attractive resume writing and job interviews, and a forum was held for personnel management officers to exchange views on human resource management, making the event a very meaningful one.

A-Club members after the opening ceremony

Emergency Disaster Relief — Providing Timely Support to Disaster Victims

Disaster Relief Activities by Team Dispatch and Relief Supplies

JICA is responsible for administering Japan's disaster relief operations as determined by the Japanese government in response to requests from affected governments or international organizations following major disasters. Search and rescue teams, medical teams, expert teams and/or Self-Defense Force units are dispatched as Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams. JICA also provides emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected areas.

Stockpiling Supplies Around the World for Rapid Responses

To facilitate the rapid and reliable supply of the large-volume of relief items, reserve supplies must be procured and appropriately stockpiled in advance at locations as close as possible to disaster areas. Accordingly, JICA has warehouses in four locations worldwide, namely Germany (Frankfurt), Singapore, the United States (Miami) and South Africa (Johannesburg).

Eight priority goods are stockpiled at these four locations—tents, sleeping pads, plastic sheets (tarpaulins), blankets, portable water containers (plastic jerry cans), water tanks, water purifiers and electric generators(with extension cords). In cases where other types of supplies are required, JICA takes emergency action to procure these in affected or neighboring countries. When requested, emergency medical supplies are also procured from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Supply Division in Denmark or the International Dispensary Association (IDA) in the Netherlands and are rapidly shipped to affected countries

A rescue dog and its handler conducting search operations

A rescue team member trying to bore through a beam during a UN-led team capacity assessment, INSARAG External Classification

* In March 2010, the Japan Disaster Relief rescue team obtained the Heavy-class qualification, the highest-level classification, by the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)

Handing over emergency relief supplies

Japan's International Disaster Relief

Dispatch of personnel — **Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams** ← Carried out by JICA based on orders from the Japanese government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Dispatches pursuant to the JDR Law

- **Search and Rescue Teams** (Search and rescue) — Members from the National Police Agency, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency and the Japan Coast Guard, construction professionals, doctors, and nurses
- **Medical Teams** (Emergency medication and public health) — Doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other co-medical staff registered with JICA
- **Expert Teams** (Disaster response and reconstruction) — Government officials, etc.
- **Self-Defense Force Units** (Transportation, epidemic prevention and medical care) — Personnel from the Ministry of Defense

Relief Supplies — **Provision of emergency supplies** ← Carried out by JICA
Tents, blankets, sleeping pads, plastic sheeting (tarpaulins), portable water containers (plastic jerry cans), water tanks, water purifiers and electric generators

Financial Aid — **Emergency Grant Aid** ← Carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Provision of Disaster Relief Supplies in Fiscal 2010 (April 2010 – March 2011, 15cases)

No	Disaster occurrence date	Country	Type of disaster	Value of material aid	Supplies provided
1	April 2010	Guatemala	Tropical storm	Approx. ¥20 million	Tents, blankets, sleeping pads, water tanks
2	May 2010	Honduras	Tropical storm	Approx. ¥10 million	Blankets, sleeping pads, portable water containers, water tanks
3	June 2010	Myanmar	Torrential rains	Approx. ¥10 million	Tents, water purifiers, water tanks, generators, extension cords
4	July 2010	Pakistan	Flooding	Approx. ¥20 million	Tents, water purifiers, water tanks, drainage pumps (locally procured)
5	July 2010	Pakistan	Flooding	Approx. ¥20 million	Tents, water purifiers, purification tablets (locally procured)
6	October 2010	Viet Nam	Flooding	Approx. ¥20 million	Blankets, generators, extension cords, water purifiers, portable water containers, mosquito nets (locally procured)
7	October 2010	Haiti	Cholera	Approx. ¥15 million	Water tanks, water purifiers, portable water containers, plastic sheets
8	October 2010	Benin	Flooding	Approx. ¥20 million	Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping pads
9	October 2010	The Caribbean (Saint Lucia)	Hurricane	Approx. ¥8 million	Generators, extension cords, water tanks, water purifiers, plastic sheets
10	October 2010	The Caribbean (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Hurricane	Approx. ¥7 million	Generators, extension cords, water purifiers, plastic sheets
11	November 2010	Ghana	Flooding	Approx. ¥13 million	Blankets, plastic sheets, portable water containers, water purifiers
12	November 2010	Costa Rica	Flooding	Approx. ¥8 million	Blankets, generators, extension cords
13	December 2010	Columbia	Flooding	Approx. ¥20 million	Tents, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping pads
14	December 2010	Venezuela	Flooding	Approx. ¥10 million	Blankets, sleeping pads, portable water containers, water purifiers, generators, extension cords
15	January 2011	Sri Lanka	Flooding	Approx. ¥20 million	Tents, sleeping pads

Case Study **Earthquake Disaster in South Island, New Zealand**

Japan Disaster Relief Teams Swiftly Arrive and Encourage Disaster Victims

A rescue team member searching crevices using devices headed with cameras.

At 12:51 p.m. (local time) on February 22, 2011, a 6.3-magnitude earthquake struck about 10 kilometers southeast of Christchurch on New Zealand's South Island. The earthquake caused a large number of buildings to collapse, including the Christ Church Cathedral located in the city center. The partial collapse of the Canterbury Television (CTV) building took many lives, including a large number of Japanese students studying at a language school located in the same building. The number of deaths and missing persons resulting from the earthquake rose to over 350, of which 28 were Japanese.

Round-the-Clock Response

On the day of the earthquake, the emergency survey team was dispatched to the disaster area. On the afternoon of the following day, February 23, the first Japan Disaster Relief rescue team was dispatched using the government aircraft of Japan and relief activities began. Although international rescue teams from seven countries, including the Japanese team, continued to make intense around the clock search efforts, the teams were unable to rescue any survivors. Nevertheless, the dedicated efforts of these teams served as a source of encouragement for the people in the stricken area. Moreover, in order to secure safety for relief activities, a structural assessment expert participated in the team to assess the safety of collapsed buildings.

JICA also dispatched its second and third rescue teams on a continuous basis, in addition to an expert team to provide psychosocial care for Japanese disaster victims and their families.

The return of the third rescue team to Japan on March 12, 2011, marked the conclusion of this series of rescue operations. The Japan Disaster Relief Team was highly praised for its quick arrival at the disaster area and coordinating with New Zealand and other countries to carry out search and rescue operations. The Japan Disaster Relief rescue team is certified as an International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Heavy USAR Team [➡ See page 150] and is looked on to perform relief activities in prompt response to large-scale disasters throughout the world in the future.

Enhancing Development Partnerships

Scaling Up Development Outcomes in Coordination with International Development Assistance Organizations

JICA has been actively promoting partnerships with international development assistance organizations and other bilateral donors to scale up development outcomes and to effectively tackle global development issues. JICA has been delivering messages to the broad international community on development initiatives and effective aid implementation by actively engaging in the discussions of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as participating in and holding international conferences together with the Japanese government.

Shifting Development Challenges

Less than five years remain until the 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were compiled according to the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. The necessary funds to achieve the MDGs were appealed at the Monterrey International Conference on Financing for Development in March 2002 and the Doha Follow-Up International Conference on Financing for Development in November 2008. A substantial increase in the amount of aid through donors, the World Bank and UN agencies have been agreed to since the Gleneagles Summit in 2005.

Meanwhile, achieving the MDGs requires not only increased aid volumes, but also improvement in the quality of assistance. With the adoption of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in March 2005 and the Accra Agenda for Action in September 2008, progress towards the realization of more effective assistance is being monitored and evaluated.

In addition to these international initiatives, globalization and emerging global issues (e.g., climate change, infectious diseases, conflicts, food shortages) have had considerable impact on the modality of development assistance. Following the global financial and economic crisis in 2008, private companies and foundations, charity groups and emerging countries have heightened their presence in development arena in place of developed countries suffering from dire financial situations. The diversification of development players and development modality are now discussed more frequently at international conferences, such as the G20. Having a thorough understanding of these trends is critical for advancing development assistance.

Development Agenda Initiatives and Strategic Dialogues

According to the outcome document of the MDGs UN Summit in September 2010, progress towards the achievement of the MDGs varies by country and further efforts are needed, and JICA will thus continue to promote and work towards the achievement of the MDGs. In order to cope with the changes in the international development environment, JICA has been increasing its effort to share its country and thematic strategies and field experience at international conferences as well as working closely together with international development assistance organizations and other bilateral donors through strategic dialogues and implementation of collaborative projects.

When adopting the Accra Agenda for Action, for instance, the Japanese government and JICA stressed the importance of Capacity Development (CD) and South-South cooperation in ensuring the ownership of the partner countries, and this was reflected in the action plan document. Since then, JICA has shared case studies and know-how with the international community through international conferences and scoping studies, and the importance of CD and South-South cooperation are often raised at OECD DAC and UN forums, as well as at the field level in developing countries.

At the High-Level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation co-hosted with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in November 2010, JICA's Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic was commended as an outstanding case study [➡ See the Case Study on page 64]. JICA also played a leading role at the International Workshop on CD co-hosted with DAC and the Government of Egypt in March 2011, contributing to the compilation of the Cairo Consensus on CD.

The Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4), for reviewing the aid effectiveness initiatives set out in the Paris Declaration and the framework for future international cooperation is scheduled to be held in Busan, Republic of Korea, in November 2011, and active discussions are taking place around the world leading up to the meeting. Against this backdrop, JICA, the Brookings Institution and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) published a joint research report titled "A New Vision for Aid" that presents a set of policy recommendations on the aid framework and the role of development cooperation. This report was utilized at the HLF4 preparatory meeting held in Seoul in November 2010 and contributed significantly to the discussions on the new development assistance framework.

Furthermore, JICA was involved in the drafting of the World Bank's World Development Report 2011 on organizational violence and conflict since the preparatory stage, serving as a key member of the Advisory Council, and providing the human security perspective and JICA case studies.

Maximizing Development Outcomes

Development issues are increasingly becoming transboundary

and more diverse. To meet these needs, it is vital to build strong partnerships among development assistance organizations and scale up project outcomes by implementing effective and efficient assistance through strategic partnerships and cooperation.

In addition to traditional donors such as OECD DAC member countries including the United States, France and Germany, UN agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), JICA has been strengthening partnerships with emerging countries, namely the Republic of Korea, which formally became a DAC member in 2010, as well as China, Thailand and other countries, and also the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) which has had an increasing presence in recent years.

Joint seminar among the development agencies of the four Asian countries (Japan, China, Republic of Korea, and Thailand)

With partners such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), JICA holds comprehensive discussions on global development issues at regional and country levels through participation in their annual meetings and mutual visits, as well as through personnel exchanges with some of the organizations. As a result of these discussions, the sharing of development strategies and partnerships for specific activities in the field have been promoted, which has been contributing to enhancing aid effectiveness and efficiency.

For example, at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in October 2010, JICA, the World Bank and ADB presented the joint research, "Climate Risks and Adaptation in Asian Coastal Megacities," and its utility was highly recognized. In 2010, JICA, the World Bank, European Investment Bank, French Development Agency (AFD) and German Development Bank (KfW) began co-financing a power generation expansion project in the Olkaria geothermal power production district in Kenya. In February 2011, JICA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) to strengthen coordination for assistance in the water and sanitation sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. Based on the MOU, the two organizations are implementing initiatives with the aim of scaling up projects and ensuring efficient implementation in five countries, including Zambia. Through staff exchanges, partnerships with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have deepened in the areas of assistance for refugees returning to conflict-affected countries and assistance for host communities.

Moreover, JICA continues to hold occasions to exchange information on development priorities and approaches with other organizations such as the European Commission (EC) and IsDB, and is considering possible areas of cooperation.

Strengthening Partnership with Emerging Countries

Partnerships with the emerging countries in Asia have entered a new dimension in fiscal 2010. So far, JICA had held regular consultative meetings with the Economic Development Cooperation Fund of the Export-Import Bank of Korea (EDCF) and Export-Import Bank of China, respectively. Taking advantage of the sound trust and partnerships that had been formed among these organizations and to further enhance coordination with various agencies including the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) of Thailand, the four organizations including JICA held a joint seminar on environmental and social considerations in Bangkok, Thailand in October 2010.

In November 2010, the Asian Development Cooperation Meeting hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea was held in Seoul. The finance ministries, IFIs and research institutions from Asian countries assembled and discussed each country's ODA policy, South-South cooperation, and initiatives for tackling global issues. Though many of the participants were financial aid agencies this was perhaps the first time that Asian donors had an opportunity to gather at one place. The second meeting is expected to be held in Japan in 2011.

JICA is also strengthening information sharing with China, as its foreign development activities have been drawing global attention, through regular meetings with the Export-Import Bank of China, the holding of the aforementioned Asian Development Cooperation Meeting, participation in China-DAC Study Group meetings, etc. The China-DAC Study Group meetings were held with the aim of advancing mutual understanding and dialogue between China and DAC members to share experiences on poverty reduction initiatives in Africa. The meetings have been held four times since 2009 in African countries and Beijing, and JICA has been participating in this process from the beginning. Through these initiatives, JICA promotes dialogue with the Chinese authorities.

Thailand and Malaysia are also increasingly providing support to other developing countries. With a view to scaling up development effectiveness, JICA will also build and deepen partnerships with these emerging countries.

Public Relations Activities

JICA proactively engages in wide-ranging public relations activities in Japan and abroad through its headquarters with 17 domestic offices and over 60 overseas offices.

Public Relations Strategy and Achievements

To promote further understanding of and participation in international cooperation, JICA proactively disseminates information, such as about the issues confronting the international community and international cooperation initiatives, in a way that is tailored to the interests of a variety of people, including the general public as well as researchers and the media.

JICA is strengthening its public relations activities targeted at the general public to promote their interest and support in international cooperation. Specifically, JICA provides facts on what is the significance of resolving the issues faced by developing countries, what approaches are being taken to solve these issues and what outcomes are being achieved, along with human-interest stories, through JICA's website and other means.

In fiscal 2010, in order to illustrate the extent to which the daily livelihood of Japanese people is dependent on developing countries, contents based on the findings of the Japan-Developing Countries Interdependence Survey carried out in the previous fiscal year were posted on JICA's website and presented in pamphlets for elementary, junior high and high school students, and the general public.

- Elementary and Junior High School Students
  "You are Part of the World" (Video)
  Website/DVD
- Junior High and High School Students
  "What has become? The World and Japan" Website/Pamphlet
- General Public
  "Japan: Our Country Cannot Survive Alone" (Q&A format)
  Website/Book
  "An Interdependent World" (Video) Website/DVD
  "DATABOOK 2010" (Data and analysis)
  Website/Pamphlet

For the media, JICA's headquarters, overseas offices and domestic offices issue timely press releases. Workshops for reporters on topical themes that provide explanation on recent activities are also organized. Furthermore, JICA provides opportunities for members of the foreign media to observe the programs implemented in developing countries and the trainings conducted in Japan. In fiscal 2010, JICA invited media representatives from 11 countries of Asia and the Middle East to introduce them to Japan's technologies and program management know-how with "water" as the theme. In addition, JICA has ongoing initiatives to enhance the understanding of opinion leaders, including those from the academic, political and economic communities, regarding the issues confronting Japanese society and the need for international cooperation.

Members of the foreign media observing and collecting information about a training course on non-revenue water management

JICA has also started using Twitter in fiscal 2010 and is expanding the means available for sharing information about JICA's activities.

For the overseas audience, JICA is strengthening its information dissemination through its website, English-language public relations magazines and other means. JICA further enhanced its English-language website by regularly posting feature articles and quickly posting news and updates and other stories as well as renewed its French-language website in July 2010.

Japan-Developing Countries Interdependence Survey
http://www.jica.go.jp/world/interdependence/index.html (Japanese)

Public Relations Initiatives of Domestic and Overseas Offices

JICA Global Plaza (Tokyo)

http://www.jica.go.jp/hiroba/english/index.html

Nagoya Global Plaza (Nagoya)

http://www.jica.go.jp/nagoya-hiroba/index.html (Japanese)

Global Plazas serve as hubs for promoting citizen participation in international cooperation and enabling them to learn about the issues facing the world, mainly developing countries, in an easy-to-understand format. There are currently two Global Plazas, one in Hiroo, Tokyo, and one in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture. Global Plazas feature highly popular hands-on exhibitions that allow visitors to see, listen and touch. Global Plazas are also used as centers for disseminating information and for holding exchanges and trainings on international cooperation by citizens' groups.

Guides with international cooperation experience are available to provide easy to understand explanations of exhibited items (JICA Global Plaza)

TV crew filming trainees who are listening to a lecture (Initiative of Tunisia Office)

The signing of Record of Discussions on a project between JICA and Cambodia (Initiative of JICA Okinawa)

JICA's domestic and overseas offices also carry out a variety of public relations initiatives as demonstrated below.

Tunisia Office: Creation and Airing of Short TV Program for the Greater African Region

In cooperation with the Senegal Office, the Tunisia Office has created a 10-minute program about the maternal and child health initiatives in Africa which are being carried out as follow-up to the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). The program has been aired 78 times in 32 countries.

JICA Okinawa: "Praying for Peace" in Partnership with Overseas Offices

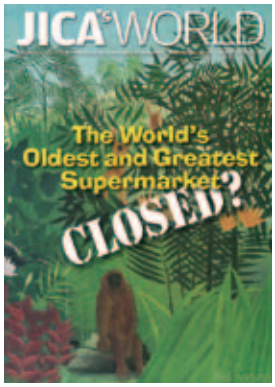
Jointly with the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, a range of public relations activities about peace cooperation were implemented in partnership with the Cambodia Office and Thailand Office.

Publications

Besides the *JICA's World* monthly public relations magazine, JICA publishes and distributes numerous pamphlets and leaflets that promote a deeper understanding of JICA's international cooperation programs.

The fiscal 2010 editions of *JICA's World* included stories about Japan's international cooperation initiatives, coinciding with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Summit and the events marking the 60th anniversary of the UN Refugee Convention. The magazines also included special features on assistance activities in the areas of railroad and sports to generate interest among people who have had few opportunities to engage in international cooperation.

JICA's World (a monthly public relations magazine)



JICA's World (English edition)

Website (http://www.jica.go.jp/english/)

The website provides a wealth of information about JICA's activities as well as about the countries receiving assistance. Additionally, the Japanese website accepts applications for viewing and renting photos of developing countries and JICA's activity sites.

In fiscal 2010, a new Japanese website was launched to provide a wide range of information about ODA activities in an easy to understand format. Many photos of JICA project sites are posted, and creative approaches are employed to enable viewers to understand a project from its beginning to end.

Message from Official Supporter

Mr. Tsuyoshi Kitazawa, an official supporter of JICA, visited the Philippines in fiscal 2010. He observed the activities of JICA and Japanese NGOs aimed at tackling waste and environmental issues, including the decline of mangrove forests. More information about his visit is available on JICA's website and public relations magazines in Japanese.

JICA provides support to make recycled products from waste in Philippines, where garbage is posing a grave challenge. Mr. Kitazawa is holding a bag made of plastic straw.

Information Disclosure

In addition to those items identified in each of the following sections, JICA discloses information through its website and other means in accordance with Article 22 of the Law Concerning Access to Information held by Incorporated Administrative Agencies, Etc. (Law No. 140 of December 5, 2001).

Information Related to the Organization

Relevant rules and regulations; an overview of the organization and its operations; an organizational chart; standards applicable to the provision of officer compensation and retirement allowances; standards applicable to the provision of employee salaries and retirement allowances; etc.

Information Related to Operating Activities

Business plans; operating reports; project performance charts; annual reports; etc.

Information Related to Financial Standing

Financial statements (including balance sheets and income statements); financial reports; audit reports; etc.

Information Related to the Evaluation and Audit of the Organization, Operating Results and Financial Standing

Documents related to the evaluation of operating results; administrative evaluation and supervisory reports; auditors' opinions; accounting audit reports; etc.

Information Related to Procurement and Agreements

Information related to discretionary contracts; bidding status lists; etc.

Information on Related Entities

Funding activity recipient details; the status of related public-interest corporations; etc.

JICA Annual Report, in Japanese and English

For More Information

For additional information, please refer to the Japan International Cooperation Agency website.

Information Related to Disclosure
Japan International Cooperation Agency "Home" page ⇨ Information Disclosure
URL: http://www.jica.go.jp/disc/index.html (Japanese only)

Information Related to the Protection of Personal Information
Japan International Cooperation Agency "Home" page ⇨ Privacy Policy
URL: http://www.jica.go.jp/english/policy/index.html

Information Disclosure

Type or request medium		(Reference) FY2010	FY2009	FY2008	FY2007	FY2006	Total
Postal mail		20	8	27	26	31	112
Contact points	Headquarters	13	24	46	25	59	167
	Domestic offices	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forwarded from other organizations		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		33	32	73	51	90	279

Information Disclosure Determination

*Figures in parentheses represent the number of decisions assumed by JBIC

Category			(Reference) FY2010	FY2009	FY2008	FY2007	FY2006	Total
Completed	Disclosure determination measures taken	Full disclosure	3	5	11	16	19	54
		Partial disclosure	20	24	54	30	68	196
		Information not disclosed	9	2	6 (2)	4	5	26 (2)
	Withdrawn		1	1	0	1	1	4
	Forwarded in full to other organizations		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			33	32	71	51	93	280
Total including portion assumed by JBIC					73			282

Notes: 1. This table outlines the manner in which requests for information disclosure, including those forwarded from other organizations, were handled on an individual request basis.
2. Figures recorded under "Forwarded in full to other organizations" indicate the number of requests for information disclosure forwarded in full to other organizations in accordance with Article 12 or Article 13 of the relevant law. Cases in which a request was divided and forwarded to multiple administrative organizations have been counted as a single request. Cases in which a request for information disclosure was partially forwarded to other organizations have not been recorded under "Forwarded in full to other organizations;" the portion that was not forwarded to other organizations is recorded as one request under "Disclosure determination measures taken," "Withdrawn" or "In progress."
3. Figures recorded under "Withdrawn" represent the number of requests for information disclosure withdrawn by the requesting party following initial receipt by JICA, resulting in completion with no decision made as to the disclosure of information. This does not include requests not fully recorded, such as information disclosure requests withdrawn by the requesting party following the provision of information during the request recording process.
4. The table does not include one incident (classification: unreleased) which was handled jointly with the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), involving the reorganization of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) on October 1, 2008.

Compliance

Compliance Policy

(1) JICA shall improve transparency and fairness in its management of both operating and financial activities in order to secure trust from the people of Japan as an incorporated administrative agency.

(2) JICA shall ensure its credibility in the global society by contributing to sound development of the international community through development assistance.

(3) JICA shall satisfy the needs of developing countries and provide flexible and high quality services.

(4) JICA shall respect natural and social environments in the performance of its operations.

(5) JICA shall communicate widely with society to maintain a transparent organizational climate.

JICA bears a heavy social responsibility and is charged with a public mission as an incorporated administrative body. In order to discharge this social responsibility while responding to the expectations of the general public and the international community, as well as in light of changes in the environment surrounding JICA such as administrative and ODA reform, it is becoming increasingly important to ensure transparency and fairness of its operational management in accordance with laws, internal regulations and social norms. Accordingly, strengthening compliance is necessary to ensure that operations are thoroughly conducted along the lines mentioned above.

Based on this awareness, JICA has identified compliance as the highest priority management issue to be addressed by the organization, and is working to practice compliance based on the behavioral principles outlined in the above compliance policy.

Specifically, in addition to audits conducted by inspectors and accounting auditors based on the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies, an Office of Audit, independent of other departments, oversees internal auditing directly under the control of the president in carrying out regular audits, thereby working to ensure that JICA operations are conducted in an appropriate and efficient manner.

Furthermore, an incident report system and internal report system have been established for the purpose of preventing and properly responding to violations of laws and internal regulations, as well as contributing to preventing the reoccurrence of violations. Also, in order to deliberate and consider various issues related to compliance, JICA has established a Compliance Committee chaired by the Senior Vice-President. Through these efforts JICA endeavors to position itself to abide by and put into action its compliance policy and ensure fairness in its management operations.

JICA has also distributed a compliance manual to all of its officers and staff. This manual identifies, organizes, and systematizes those compliance policies, laws, rules, and social demands that must be observed in an easy-to-understand manner in addition to serving as a guide to behavior for staff. Moreover, in fiscal 2010, JICA created national compliance manuals for each country office compiling specific points that need to be taken note of, such as national laws and social customs.

Based on this platform and the compliance program established by the Compliance Committee, JICA carries out a variety of activities, including an annual awareness survey and training implemented for officers, in an effort to improve each individual staff member's compliance awareness.

Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

Effectuation of Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

The guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations implemented by former JICA and JBIC were revised along with the Objection Procedures, and on July 1, 2010, the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter, the "new Guidelines") and the Objection Procedures based on the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter, the new "Objection Procedures") were put into effect.

A citizens' meeting in India

1. Consolidation of Procedures for Loan Aid, Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation

In the past, the guidelines of the former JBIC had been applied for Loan Aid, while the guidelines for the former JICA were applied for Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation. These have now all been integrated into a single set of guidelines.

2. Strengthening the Requirements for Environmental Review

The former JICA and JBIC guidelines provided requirements to be used as a standard that should be complied with in developing countries. The new guidelines, however, boast a higher degree of compliance with the safeguard policies of the World Bank by confirming that there are no major disparities with these policies.

3. Enhancing the Involvement of the Advisory Committee

Under the new Guidelines, advice is provided for JICA reporting as required during preparatory cooperation screenings (survey stage), environmental reviews (screening stage), and monitoring (implementation stage).

4. Enhancing the Scope of Information Disclosure

In the new Guidelines, environmental approval certifications, resettlement plans, indigenous people plans, and monitoring results of partner governments have been added to the scope of information disclosure. Furthermore, major reports are also being disclosed prior to environmental reviews.

When implementing development projects, adverse environmental and social impacts are expected. These include effects on such areas of the natural environment as air, water and soil, as well as ecosystems, and also encompass involuntary resettlements and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples. To realize sustainable development, it is necessary to internalize these environmental and social impacts within the development project. The initiative for realizing this internalization is environmental and social considerations. The new Guidelines express the requisites asked of the project proponent and the responsibilities of and procedures implemented by JICA that are essential for the environmental and social considerations.

The new Objection Procedures express a series of procedures for submitting objections to JICA by the residents who have suffered actual damage or who are likely to suffer damage in the future as a result of JICA's non-compliance with the new Guidelines and for investigating the facts and for encouraging dialogues between the parties concerned.

The new Guidelines and new Objection Procedures are being applied to projects for which requests were received on July 1, 2010 and after. The scope of these guidelines includes the following cooperation projects and their preparatory surveys:

a. Loan Assistance
b. Grant Aid (excluding aid provided through international organizations)
c. Preliminary surveys conducted by JICA on Grant Aid undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
d. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning
e. Technical Cooperation projects

Procedures for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

It is essential to thoroughly confirm environmental and social considerations before the decision-making process concerning project implementation. The new Guidelines divide the process of confirming environmental and social considerations into three stages, as follows: "Screening" classifies projects into four appropriate environmental categories; "Environmental Review" confirms the appropriateness of environmental and social considerations made for the projects; and "Monitoring" takes place after decisions are made.

Projects are screened based on the screening form submitted by the project proponents and classified into four categories depending on the degree of environmental impact. The classification is swiftly made public on the JICA website. If there is a deficiency in documents on environmental and social considerations prepared by the project proponent, when necessary, JICA will implement a preparatory survey and provide support for the environmental and social consideration procedures of the project proponent.

Next, an environmental review is conducted based on procedures specific to each classified category. For example, if the project is classified as Category A, an environmental review which includes on-site visits is conducted based on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report submitted by the project proponent. The results of environmental reviews are made public on the JICA website as the "Ex-ante Evaluation Report" after the conclusion of agreement documents.

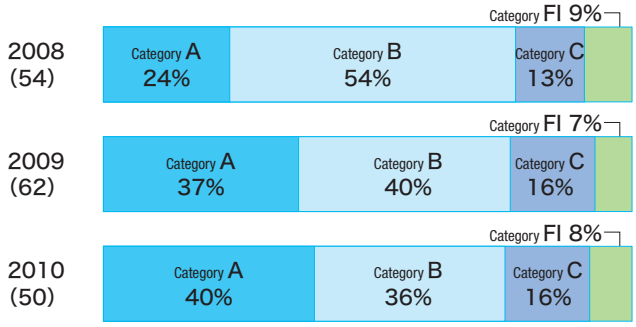
Furthermore, for Category A projects and Category B projects that have been recognized as requiring advice, the Advisory Committee of Environmental and Social Considerations provides advice to JICA during the environmental review and monitoring stages.

Categorization

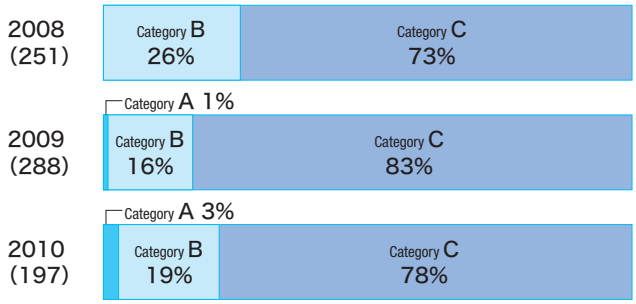
Category A	Projects which are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In principle, they include the following: 1) Projects in sensitive sectors, 2) Projects that have characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impacts, 3) Projects located in or near sensitive areas.
Category B	Projects whose adverse impacts on the environment and society are less adverse than those of Category A projects.
Category C	Projects which are likely to have minimal or little adverse impact on the environment and society.
Category FI	Projects in which JICA's funding of projects is provided to a financial intermediary or executing Agency and for which the sub-projects cannot be specified prior to JICA's approval of funding (or project appraisal).

Category Composition Trends

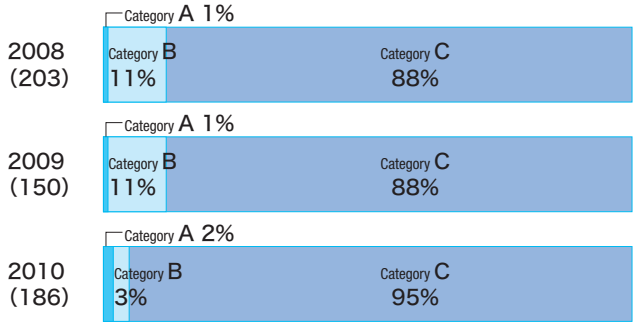
■Loan Aid



■Grant Aid

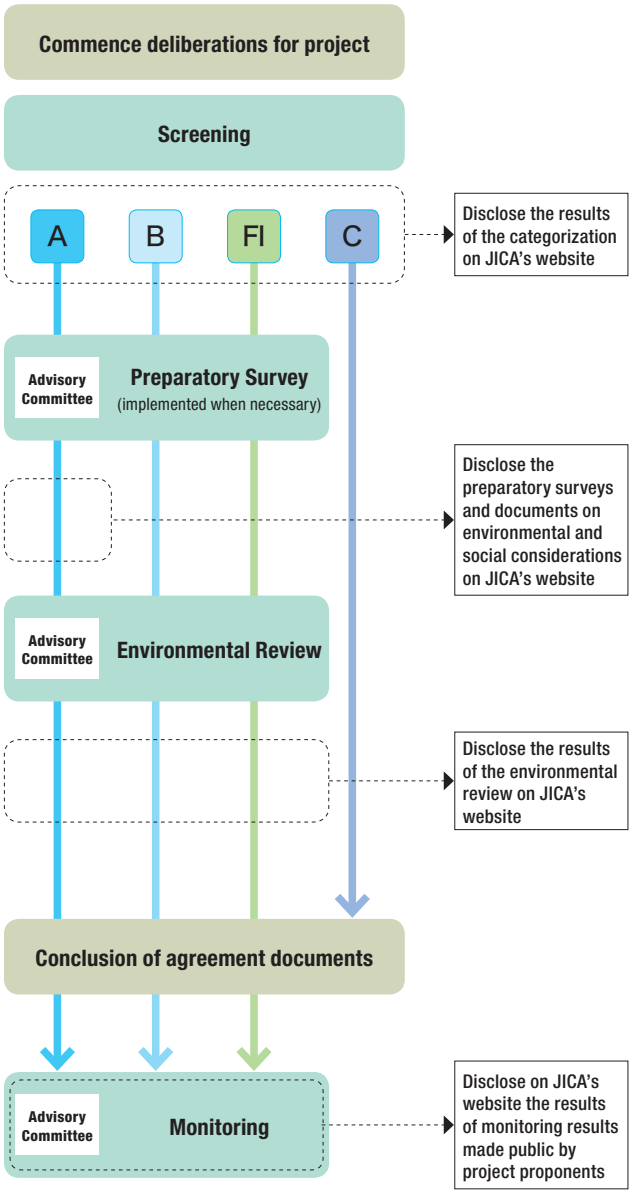


■Technical Cooperation Projects
(Technical Cooperation and Technical Cooperation for Development Planning)



*Figures in parantheses denote the number of agreement documents concluded.

Flowchart for Environmental and Social Consideration Procedures



Establishment of the Environmental and Social Consideration Supervision Division

The responsibility to pay environmental and social consideration during a project lies with the party that implements the project, such as the partner country. However, it is important for JICA, as a cooperating partner in these projects, to confirm such efforts and to provide the necessary support and take appropriate measures.

The new Guidelines ensure that a higher degree of effort is exerted at the monitoring stage, including the disclosure of monitoring information for JICA projects being implemented and the reporting of monitoring situations to the Advisory Committee of Environmental and Social Considerations. In order to accommodate these changes, a new Environmental and Social Consideration Supervision Division has been established within the Evaluation Department.

This new Section works to confirm that proper consideration is paid to the environment and to society at the project implementation level together with the regional department overseeing the project's management, the issue-related department, the loan aid department, and the overseas office. At the same time, this Section provides assistance and advice while cooperating with experts. Moreover, the Section works to accumulate the lessons learned during monitoring at JICA and to reflect them in new project screenings and project management.

Confirming environmental and social considerations through a local survey in Indonesia.

The Advisory Committee of Environmental and Social Considerations

Activities of the Advisory Committee for Environmental and Social Considerations

In unison with enacting the new Guidelines, JICA has established the Advisory Committee for Environmental and Social Considerations as a permanent third-party institution formed by external experts in order to acquire advice concerning the support and confirmation of environment and social considerations in cooperation projects. This Committee is a system unique to JICA that seeks external advice on environmental and social considerations in the decision-making processes of projects.

The Committee comprises 19 members (academics, NGO staff, etc.) of various specialties, including environmental legal systems, ecosystems, resettlement, and citizen participation. Committee meetings are expected to help reduce risks associated with environmental and social considerations.

The Committee's meetings are held in a public forum. The advice given at the meetings along with the minutes of each meeting are made public, boosting the transparency and credibility of JICA's decision-making process and making it visible to the public.

In fiscal 2010, working group meetings at which several members convened to consider matters and draft proposed recommendations were held 22 times from July 2010 when the Committee was established, while general meetings where all members convened to confirm the advice of those recommendations were held on 10 occasions **[➡ See the JICA website: http:www.jica.go.jp/environment/advice/giji.html (Japanese)]**.

Establishment of Objection Procedures

To assure compliance with the new Guidelines, the Objection Procedures for the former JICA and JBIC have also been integrated. The objectives of the new Objection Procedures are to 1) investigate whether JICA has complied with the new Guidelines and report the results to the President, and 2) encourage dialogues between the parties concerned with their consent in order to assist in the early resolution of disputes concerning specific environmental and/or social problems caused by the project for which JICA provides assistance that have arisen due to JICA's non-compliance with the new Guidelines. JICA has appointed two Examiners for the Guidelines under the direct control of the President. Specific procedures are prescribed under the new Objection Procedures.

The Examiners also engage in public relations activities and

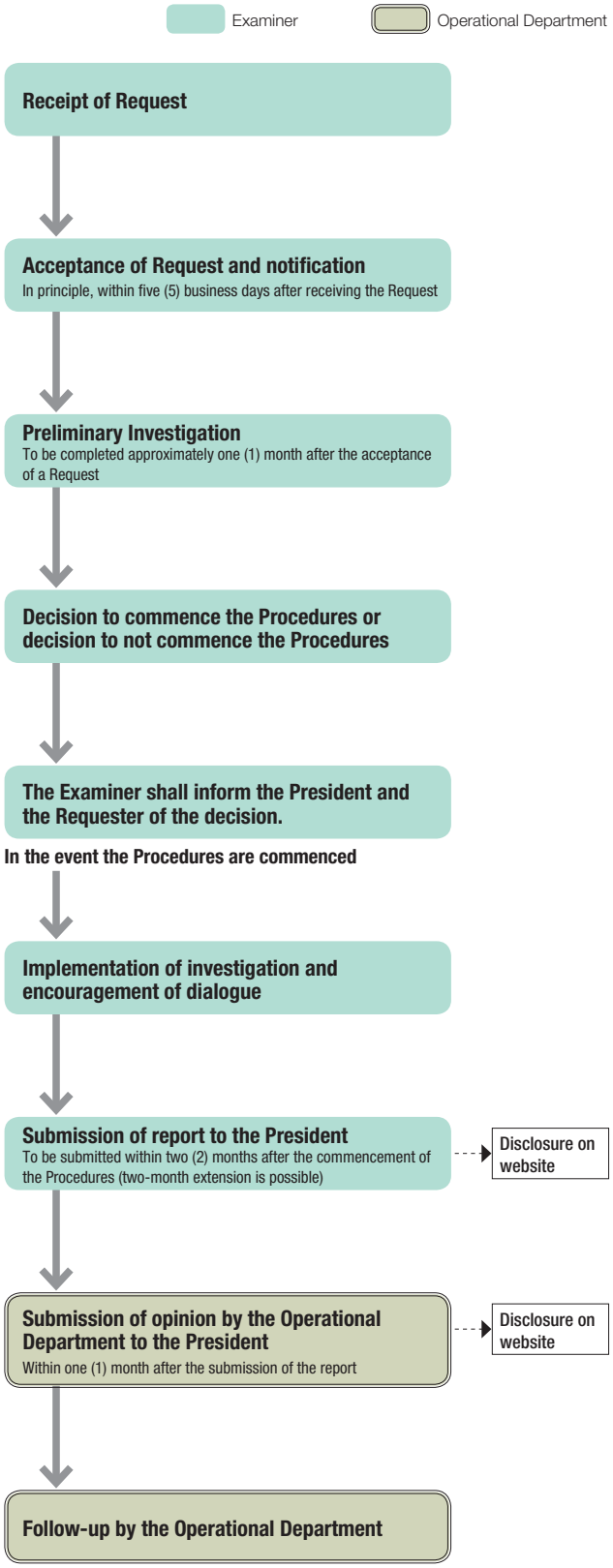
disclosure of information and their activities are publicized each year in the annual report. During the course of fiscal 2010, there were no objections submitted.

Collaboration and Cooperation with Major International Organizations

The new Guidelines confirm that there are no significant disparities between the safeguard policies of the World Bank (guidelines indicating environmental and social consideration requirements that the World Bank complies with and requests of partner governments), and, when determined appropriate, the New Guidelines refer to standards created by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). JICA collaborates and cooperates with various aid agencies for the purpose of assessing global trends in environmental and social consideration and disseminating information on its own environmental and social consideration undertakings.

- Participation in the 30th conference by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) (Geneva, Switzerland; April 2010)
- Participation in the Safeguard Policy conference with the Export-Import Bank of China and the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Bangkok, Thailand; October 2010)
- Participation in the Working-Level conference on Environmental and Social Consideration in Multilateral Financial Institutions (Washington, United States; November 2010)
- Confirmation and collaboration of safeguard policy operations with the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, and Asian Development Bank (as required)

Objection Procedures Flowchart



Risk Management of ODA Loan Account

The operations of financial institutions involve various risks, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other risks. As a government agency, JICA conducts financial operations to achieve policy objectives. Thus, JICA differs from private financial institutions in terms of the nature as well as the extent of risks involved in its operations and ways to deal with them. Nonetheless, it is essential to have appropriate risk management as a financial institution. In line with the international trend of focusing on risk management as the basis of operations of financial institutions, JICA is improving its internal risk management system.

More specifically, risk management of the ODA Loan Account was taken to be a managerial issue that needs to be addressed systematically by the entire organization. JICA has thus adopted a risk management policy under which it identifies, measures and monitors various risks to which its operations are exposed. The objective of this policy is to ensure sound and effective operations and to earn returns commensurate with risks.

JICA manages various risks that policy-based financing institutions are facing. The following are examples of JICA's major risk management activities.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss from difficulties or failure to recover credit assets due to the declining financial position of a debtor. Given the very nature of financial support for external economic transactions and overseas economic cooperation, JICA frequently extends loans to foreign governments and government agencies. Therefore, sovereign risk makes up a considerable part of the credit risk that accompanies JICA's operations.

1) Credit Rating System

JICA has established a credit rating system as part of the organization's operating procedures and to be used to cover all the borrowers in principle. Credit ratings are the cornerstone of credit risk management, being used for conducting individual credit appraisals and quantifying credit risks. Credit ratings are revised when appropriate based on the organization's risk profile.

2) Internal Assessment of Asset Portfolio

Japanese private financial institutions undertake the internal assessment of asset portfolios in accordance with the Financial Inspection Manual prepared by Japan's Financial Services Agency. JICA is similarly undertaking the internal assessment of its loan portfolio based on the Financial Inspection Manual in consultation with an auditing firm to accurately reflect the characteristics of its loan assets to its assessment. In this process, the first-stage assessment is conducted by the relevant financing departments, while the second-stage assessment is conducted by the corporate and country economic analysis departments with inspection by the Office of Audit. The results of internal assessment conducted on the asset portfolio are not only used internally for the continuous reviews of the loan asset portfolio but also reflected in the disclosure of asset quality to enhance the transparency of JICA's financial position.

3) Quantifying Credit Risk

In addition to individual credit risk management, JICA is working on quantifying credit risks with a view to evaluating the risk of the overall loan portfolio. To quantify credit risks, it is important to take into account the characteristics of JICA's loan portfolio, which holds a significant proportion of long-term loans and loans involving sovereign risk. Also to be taken into account is the mechanism of securing assets, such as the Paris Club, a unique framework for debt management by official creditor countries. The credit risk quantification model incorporating these factors is measuring credit risks and utilized for internal control.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the potential losses incurred through changes in the value of assets held due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and/or interest rates. In the context of potential losses stemming from changes in market interest rates, JICA bears risks due to the long-term nature of its financing activities, which are conducted over terms that can reach up to 40 years. In this regard, JICA is enhancing its capacity to absorb interest rate risk by capital injection from the General Account Budget of the Japanese government. Furthermore, interest-rate swaps are carried out exclusively for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk. In order to control counterparty credit risk of interest rate swaps, the market value of transactions and credit worthiness of each counterparty are constantly assessed, and collateral is secured when necessary.

On the other hand, JICA's finance and investment account does not involve any exchange rate risk since none of its outstanding loans are denominated in foreign currencies.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to difficulties attributable to funding gaps due to discrepancies in asset and liability terms as well as from a reduced ability to secure funds due to a reduction in recognized credit standing.

JICA takes full measures to avoid liquidity risk through management of its financing. This includes efforts to secure multiple procurement of funds such as Agency Bonds, and borrowing under Fiscal Investment and Loan Programs.

Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the potential losses incurred from improper systems, personnel activities, work processes or other external events. For JICA, this refers to risks that stem from its work activities, systems and internal or external misconduct. JICA manages this operational risk as part of the efforts in compliance with the rules.

Safety Management Operations Conducted Overseas

Developing countries are commonly confronted by poverty issues, which in turn can give rise to the increased incidence of crime. Some countries face political instability, the possibility of a coup d'état and the burden of long-running civil wars.

Even after the conclusion of civil wars, there are instances that require peacebuilding activities in countries beset with political instability and numerous public security issues. Moreover, there are also regions around the world where there are threat factors on terrorism. Additionally, there are nations in which transportation customs differ from those in Japan, with many of these countries characterized by a high risk of traffic accidents due to inexperienced local drivers and underdeveloped transportation infrastructures.

In this regard, JICA undertakes those security measures and risk management initiatives outlined below in an effort to support personnel engaged in international cooperation to act and work in safety.

Training and Seminars on Security

JICA conducts pre-departure security measures training for affiliated personnel, including experts, volunteers and their families. Training focuses on such topics as region-specific crime, the selection of housing, dealing with local residents, the protection of valuables as well as hold-ups or car-jacking. In general terms, information is provided from the standpoint of crime prevention and emergency response.

An orientation is organized for newly posted arrivals through JICA's overseas offices. Topics covered include information on current public security conditions and crime prevention measures. Led by JICA's overseas offices, affiliated personnel convene a Security Meeting at least once a year for the purpose of sharing pertinent experiences and providing local security information. Through these meetings, individuals living and working in the same environment reveal and share their practical expertise on security measures accumulated through day-to-day experiences.

Stationing of Security Management Advisors

To strengthen local safety measures, JICA assigns personnel with expertise in public security as "security management advisors." These advisors undertake the collection and dissemination of public security information, and are charged with the responsibility of responding to, and taking security measures against such wide-ranging incidents as residential crime and traffic accidents. Security management advisors draw upon their extensive knowledge of both local crime patterns and Japanese behavior patterns to provide the appropriate guidance on safety.

In countries without overseas offices, JICA may assign personnel to collect local information.

Establishment of Emergency Contact Networks

In each country of operation, JICA builds communication systems that encompass all relevant personnel in the event of an emergency. Means of communication naturally include the telephone, mobile phones, satellite phones and radio equipment. Recognizing the essential nature of information transfer and confirmation in emergency situations, JICA positions the emergency contact networks as a vital pillar of its safety measures.

Dispatch of Security Confirmation Missions to Prepare Appropriate Safety Measures

With regard to countries presenting particular issues in terms of safety, JICA dispatches security confirmation missions to assess local conditions, and to then examine specific safety measures. For example, in order to respond to aid needs, JICA analyses the state-by-state public security condition of a particular country and then makes appropriate decisions on the range of activity by JICA personnel.

In countries with a high occurrence of crime, JICA dispatches a security advisory mission to provide direct safety guidance to locally stationed personnel, covering such topics as the prevention of residential crime and actions to be taken when dealing with armed crime.

Regarding traffic safety measures, JICA prepares various types of instruction manuals and distributes these to persons affiliated with JICA. At the same time, JICA regularly publicizes information regarding the occurrence of traffic accidents in various countries and works to foster an awareness of safety. In response to local requests, JICA dispatches investigation teams to provide instruction on traffic safety.

Bearing the Expense of Crime-Prevention

JICA bears such expenses as alarm systems, the hiring of guards and the installation of crime prevention equipment for the residences of its experts and volunteers. As one example, JICA may arrange for the construction of raised fences, the installation of steel gratings and the reinforcement of doors and window frames as and when considered necessary.

24-Hour Crisis Management

JICA's Headquarters remains on a 365-day, 24-hour standby status to respond to overseas emergency situations.

Anti-Terrorism Measures

The steady increase in the number of countries and regions prone to terrorism is a cause for concern. One particular feature of terrorism in recent years has been the increase in the number of large-scale terror incidents perpetrated by international terrorist organizations. Until now, acts of terror have targeted U.S. and European interests in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa. However, there is no denying that Japan could also become a target of terrorism in the future. JICA strives to raise an awareness of terrorism among JICA personnel working in high-risk regions to help them avoid risk. These efforts include providing specific precautions on such occasions as pre-dispatch training and post-arrival orientation on how to avoid becoming involved in a terrorist incident to raise the awareness of these personnel and avert risk.

Security Measures in Reconstruction Assistance Activities

JICA conducts programs in post-conflict countries or countries with ongoing conflicts such as Afghanistan, Iraq, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Pakistan. Drawing on the activities of United Nations organizations and other agencies active in the relevant region, JICA routinely monitors volatile political and public security situations, carefully surveys regions of activity and deploys necessary safety equipment such as radios and armored cars in the ongoing conduct of its projects. As JICA increases its participation in the peacebuilding area and in reconstruction assistance projects, a focus on such safety measures and a high state of readiness become ever more vital.

Given the nature of unpredictable events such as kidnappings, coup d'état, riots and terrorism, practical know-how in dealing with potential dangers is of the utmost importance. To that end, JICA has instituted Security Risk Management Training both in Japan and overseas in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) eCentre from 2003.

Evaluation System of JICA's Operations and Management

JICA, an incorporated administrative agency (IAA), is required to deliver its administrative services steadily by improving and ensuring quality, efficiency and transparency.

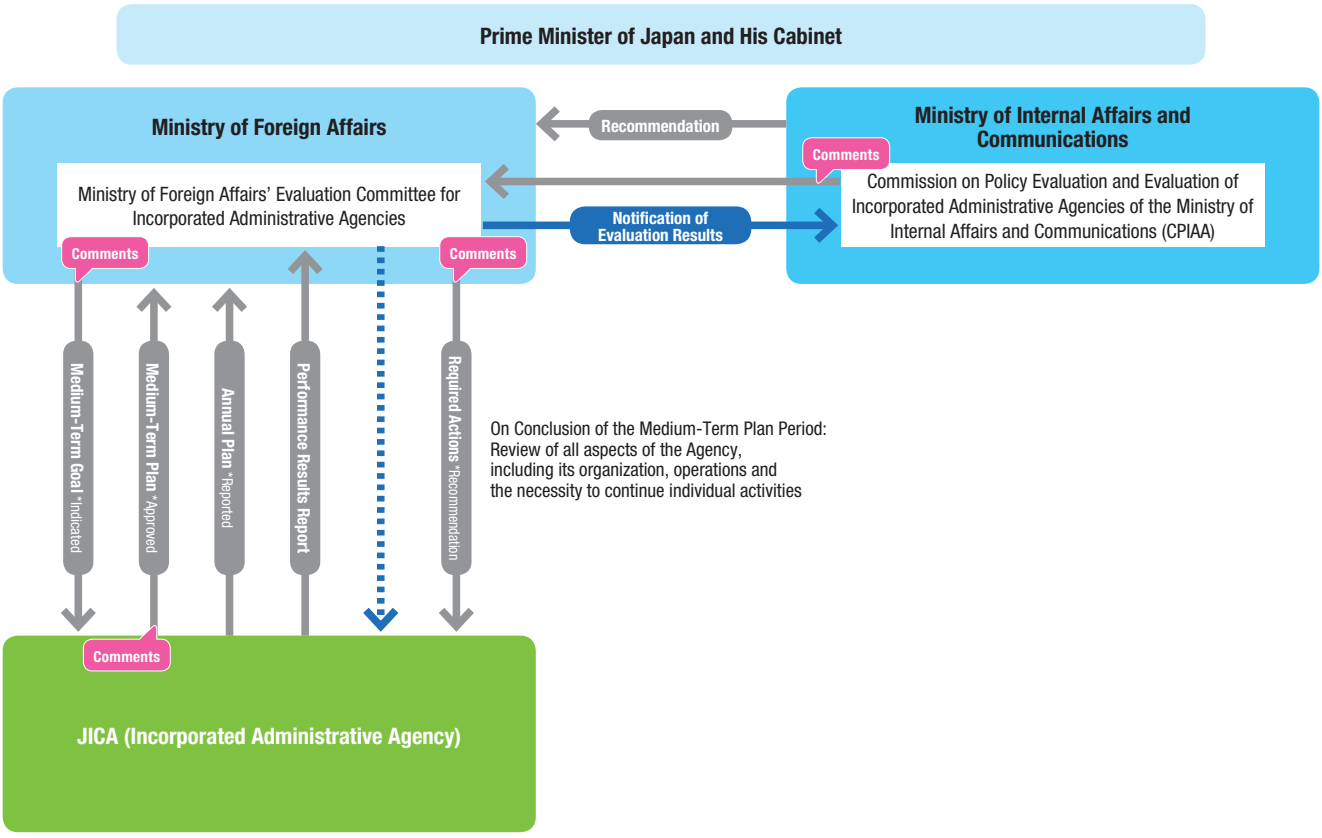
To this end, the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies identifies the systems for medium-term goal-oriented performance management and third-party post evaluation. Under the three- to five-year medium-term goals set by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, JICA establishes medium-term and annual plans. At the close of each fiscal year, JICA submits a report on the performance of its operations and management during the period of the medium-term goals as well as a self-evaluation to the Evaluation Committee for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (ECIAA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan. After receiving the report, ECIAA of MOFA evaluates the performance of JICA's operations and management. Evaluation results are made public on MOFA's website. With regard to cross-cutting secondary evaluations, the Commission on Policy Evaluation and Evaluation of Incorporated Administrative Agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (CPIAA) assesses evaluation results concluded by individual ECIAA of various government ministries, including MOFA. At the end of the medium-term goal period, CPIAA reviews the necessity of each IAA's operations, organization and operating portfolio, and then makes recommendations to the relevant competent minister in charge (for JICA, the Minister for Foreign Affairs).

JICA implements its operations and monitors the progress every six months in order to secure the achievement of its medium-term and annual plans. The findings of this monitoring are reflected in JICA's operations along with the evaluation results and recommendations from ECIAA of MOFA and CPIAA. Through these processes, JICA undertakes consistent efforts to improve its operations and management.

JICA has established the internal Advisory Committee on Performance Evaluation in order to conduct an appropriate performance evaluation with the participation of outside experts.

On the basis of the merger with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (ODA Loan, etc.) of the former JBIC in October 2008, the current medium-term plan (fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2011) aims to firmly establish an organization and operating structure that can fully utilize the benefits of integration; deploy the synergies from Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid by promoting program assistance projects; as well as raise the quality and outcomes of projects that emphasize human security and enhance the efficiency of operations and expenses.

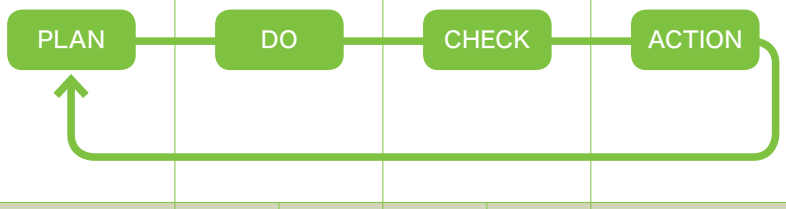
Framework for Performance Evaluation and Operational Management Review



Operations Evaluation System

JICA conducts an evaluation of each project/program, using the plan-do-check-action (PDCA) cycle to be commonly applied to Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid. JICA's evaluation utilizes a common framework that encompasses the pre-implementation, implementation, post-implementation and feedback stages, while reflecting the features of each aid scheme such as the assistance period and timeframe for expected results. By conducting the evaluation at each stage of the PDCA cycle, JICA aims to improve the development results of the operations.

Table 1 The PDCA Cycle



Ex-ante evaluation	Mid-term review / Terminal evaluation	Ex-post evaluation / Ex-post monitoring	Feedback
Prior to project implementation, the relevance, details and expected outcome of the project along with evaluation indicators are examined.	Examines the relevance of the plan, progress of the project, attainability of the goal, and internal and external factors influencing the project.	After the completion of the project, the relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability of the project are examined. Ex-post monitoring examines measures and actions taken based on lessons learned and recommendations offered at Ex-post evaluation.	Evaluation results are reflected in the present project for improvement and also utilized as reference for planning and implementation of similar projects.

Characteristics of JICA's Evaluation System

1. Consistency throughout the Project by Reflecting the PDCA Cycle (See Table 1)

2. Coherent Methodologies and Criteria for All Three Schemes of Assistance

JICA aims to conduct evaluation and utilize the findings based on a consistent philosophy and a standard evaluation framework, while it takes into consideration the characteristics of each assistance scheme. This entails evaluation based on the PDCA cycle; evaluation using the Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (See Table 2) laid out by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as an international ODA evaluation perspective; and publication of evaluation results based on a standard rating system.

3. Cross-Sectoral and Comprehensive Evaluation Offered at Program-Level Evaluation

JICA derives recommendations and lessons learned by comprehensively evaluating and analyzing its cooperation by specific themes and development objectives. JICA has conducted thematic evaluations by development issues, regions and assistance methods. In future evaluations, JICA will also be taking steps to evaluate "cooperation programs" which are part of a strategic framework to support developing countries in achieving specific mid- and long-term development objectives.

4. Ensuring Objectivity and Transparency

JICA has incorporated external evaluations in the ex-post evaluations which require objective verification of project implementation results. JICA will continue its efforts for increasing the objectivity and transparency in its evaluations.

Furthermore, as a framework to reflect the perspectives of outside parties in evaluations, advice on evaluation policy, evaluation structure, and methods is sought from the Advisory Committee on Evaluation comprising third-party experts.

5. Emphasizing Use of Evaluation Results

JICA is strengthening its feedback system. The evaluation results from each stage of the project are reflected in the "Action" phase within the PDCA cycle. This feedback is utilized as recommendations for improvement of the present project and lessons learned for similar projects that are in operation or in preparation. At the same time, JICA makes efforts to reflect evaluation results on the project, program and upper level plan, such as development policies, through providing feedback of evaluation findings to the partner government and conducting joint evaluations.

Table 2 Evaluation Perspectives Using the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance

Relevance	Examines the extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor: Does the goal of the aid activity meet the needs of beneficiaries? Are the activities and outputs of the program consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?
Effectiveness	Measures the extent to which a program or a project attains its objectives.
Impact	Examines positive and negative changes as a result of the project. This includes direct and indirect effects and expected and unexpected effects.
Efficiency	Measures the outputs in relation to the inputs to determine whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to achieve the desired results.
Sustainability	Measures whether the benefits of the project are likely to continue after the closure of the project.

Efforts to Improve Operations

JICA has carried out a number of efforts with the aim of improving its administrative services. In addition to the monitoring implemented over the past year and a half following the merger with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations of the former JBIC in October 2008, in consideration of the ODA Review Final Report released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in June 2010 and the Government of Japan's screening process, JICA places priorities on the following six points in determining the future direction of work improvement: 1) the improvement of aid strategies; 2) efforts to deliver efficient aid; 3) demonstration of leadership within the international community; 4) promotion of understanding and support by citizens; 5) enhancing the organizational capacity of JICA; and 6) appropriate and efficient organizational management.

JICA strives to create and disseminate new value in a self-sustained and dynamic manner through these efforts.

Efforts for Improving Organizational Structure

As an effort to strengthen management strategy, a task force was established to make plans on refining operations and developing new cooperation modalities, as well as to consider an organizational strategy required to make such propositions feasible in a cross-organizational manner.

From the perspective of strengthening operations targeting ASEAN countries and responding to the Japanese Government's New Growth Strategy, the Southeast Asia 1 and Pacific Department and the Southeast Asia Department 2 were integrated into the Southeast Asia and Pacific Department. Moreover, in order to broaden the scope of areas that correspond to the various development issues and improve the efficiency and flexibility of aid, the Public Policy Department, Industrial Development Department, and Economic Infrastructure Department were reorganized into two departments.

As a result of these organizational reforms, the initial new JICA structure of 26 departments has been rearranged into a 23-department structure. JICA is also carrying out organizational streamlining efforts in order to rationalize the internal document approval process, expedite decision-making, clarify responsibility and authority, and rectify the scope of management.

Efforts for Cutting Costs and Boosting Procurement Competitiveness

In consideration of the screening process and other factors, JICA has worked to further cut and rationalize costs as well as to enhance the competitive environment for its procurement.

One example of JICA's cost-cutting efforts has been the establishment of a rule where basically all staff and experts traveling via airplane overseas must travel economy class. Also, competitive tendering has been introduced for the purchase of airplane tickets.

Examples of undertakings carried out to boost procurement competitiveness include exhaustive third-party confirmation of noncompetitive negotiated contracts, the introduction of a quality and cost based selection process for commissioning contracts for regular business processing, simplifying competitive participation (abolition of independent registration systems, lightening the burden of creating proposals), and the priority disclosure of information of planned projects. JICA will continue to carry out revisions in an appropriate manner based on the Basic Policy on Operational Revisions of Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Cabinet Decision in 2010).

Strengthening External Functions

In order to strengthen its external functions, JICA is revising the placement of its overseas offices in accordance with efforts being made to strengthen its overseas office structure as well as with changes in the project environment. In addition, JICA is promoting the placement of staff on the frontlines of assistance overseas.

Efforts toward ISO Certification

JICA is active in its efforts to address environmental problems, striving for a level of environmental conservation that envelops all of human life in concert with sustainable development. On April 1, 2004, JICA announced details of the Agency's Environment Policy as a first step toward the full-scale implementation of its environmental management system. As a part of its ongoing environmental endeavors, JICA's domestic organization achieved ISO 14001 certification in 2005, and successfully received a renewal of its ISO certificate in 2007 and 2010.

About ISO 14001

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) formulated ISO 14001 as a global standard for the construction and operation of environmental management systems. It was established against the recent background of enormous concern over environmental issues. The standard calls for organizations to prevent and reduce the environmental burden generated by their activities and to consistently engage in activities that benefit the environment through the plan-do-check-action (PDCA) cycle.

Environmental Efforts

JICA places the utmost importance on efforts that incorporate concerns for the environment. This emphasis is the linchpin of its Environment Policy.

Basic Principles

JICA will implement and continually improve its environmental management systems in order to prevent and lessen the environmental burden generated by its activities. These initiatives will be based on the mission outlined under the Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency—Japan International Cooperation Agency, namely, "to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation and to the sound development of Japan and the international socioeconomy by contributing to the development or reconstruction of the economy and society, or economic stability of overseas regions which are in the developing stage." These efforts will also be made in conjunction with contributions made toward preservation of the global environment while strictly observing environmental laws and regulations.

Promotion of Environmental Measures through International Cooperation

As an organization that provides ODA, JICA promotes projects based on Japan's aid policies that contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment.

- Promotion of international cooperation that contributes to environmental conservation in developing countries
- Efforts related to climate change [➡ Refer to page 108]
- Reduction of the environmental impact of development projects through adherence to guidelines that take into consideration environmental society [➡ Refer to page 158]

Promotion of Environmental Education

JICA strives to accumulate knowledge and information related to the environment and to increase people's environmental awareness.

- Educational and awareness activities through an introduction to JICA's environmental efforts
- Proposal and implementation of ongoing surveys and research regarding environmental issues
- Provision of ongoing education and training through seminars and briefings for JICA's directors, officers, employees and persons engaged in the Agency's work

Promotion of Environmentally Conscious Activities in Offices and Facilities

JICA promotes environmentally conscious activities in an effort to reduce the environmental burden generated by its work and projects.

- Promotion of waste reduction, resource and energy conservation and resource recycling activities
- Promotion of the environmentally conscious procurement of goods under systems such as the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing

Adherence to Environmental Laws and Regulations

JICA strictly complies with environmental laws and regulations to which it is subject.

For details on other efforts, please refer to the following website: http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/social_environmental/index.html

Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake/Tsunami

Drawing on JICA's Knowledge, Experience and Network

In response to the unprecedented catastrophe of the Great East Japan Earthquake, JICA made efforts to fulfill its responsibility as a public organization. It took advantage of the knowledge and experience accumulated through JICA's overseas emergency disaster assistance and disaster prevention activities and provided assistance utilizing JICA's human resources, network and facilities.

The words "Gratitude and Departure" are inscribed in remembrance of the commemorative tree planting and cleaning activity by residents who temporarily evacuated to JICA Nihonmatsu Training Center in Fukushima Prefecture.

On the day of the earthquake, JICA established the Emergency Response Headquarters chaired by JICA's President and immediately confirmed the safety of personnel and training participants from overseas. On March 13, in response to the request from Fukushima Prefecture, JICA began accommodating evacuees from areas near the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station at the JICA Nihonmatsu Training Center (JICA Nihonmatsu).

JICA staff were dispatched to support evacuees, whose number increased rapidly. At the early stage of the operation, the staff coordinated a participatory meeting for evacuees (which is an approach used in development projects) and supported to set up the principle of resident autonomy, as well as provided need-based support. At the stage where assistance became necessary to improve the quality of life of the affected people, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and others who had temporarily left the countries for security reasons, began carrying out volunteer activities in Japan. The volunteers provided continuous support in the areas of health and child care utilizing their experience in developing countries.

To coordinate international assistance from overseas, JICA dispatched eligible members to participate in the teams accepted by the Japanese government: the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) team. These members contributed to the activities by drawing on the knowledge and network acquired from previous international emergency relief activities. They also supported the activities of an overseas medical team.

Furthermore, JICA provided facilities and dispatched staff with expertise on reconstruction assistance for the activities of NGOs, which played a key role in coordinating citizen-led relief activities.

In order to analyze the information obtained from the affected areas regarding the disaster and to disseminate this information globally, JICA carried out a study in cooperation with Tohoku University*. In addition, JICA co-hosted the High Level Expert Panel on Water and Disaster on April 28, which was attended by international experts, including the UN Secretary-General and the Governor of Iwate Prefecture (both by video). JICA is also compiling case studies and "lessons learned" regarding the reconstruction process, and is making preparations to disseminate these to the international community as well as to utilize them for supporting developing countries. The following table outlines JICA's other activities, such as relief activities by JICA staff and volunteers, utilization of facilities, provision of supplies, etc.

* See JICA's website for reports on the study. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/thematic_issues/water/earthquake/index.html

Provision of JICA's Facilities	
Accommodation of people who could not return home due to disruption of transportation services (Tokyo facilities)	JICA's facilities in Ichigaya, Hiroo and Hatagaya were made available to the public for overnight stay.
Accommodation of dialysis patients (JICA Tokyo)	A maximum of 100 patients were accepted at JICA Tokyo.
Accommodation of foreign student evacuees (JICA Osaka)	60 foreign students and their families from the disaster affected areas were temporarily accepted.
Provision of facilities to serve as secondary evacuation centers	Employee housing, Tsukuba International Center, Hiroo Center, and Azabu Institute were placed on the list of available facilities of the Ministry of Finance (Financial Bureau) for secondary evacuation centers.
Assistance to Affected People by the Disaster	
Liaison services for international assistance	JICA supported the activities of the UNDAC team and UNOCHA (provided JICA's facilities and logistical assistance). JICA staff accompanied and supported an overseas medical team.
Shelter for evacuees in Fukushima Prefecture (JICA Nihonmatsu)	JICA Nihonmatsu was made available as an evacuation center upon the request of Fukushima Prefecture. At most 453 people were accepted.
	JICA staff were continuously dispatched to assist the affected people. JOCVs worked to provide livelihood assistance, including healthcare and child care.
	Meals were provided using a portion of donations from JICA staff, experts, volunteers and others.
Assistance for operations of Higashi-Matsushima City Evacuation Center in Miyagi Prefecture	JOCVs were dispatched to assist with the operations of the evacuation center.
	JICA staff were dispatched for the coordination of JOCVs.
Cooperation for Sanriku area through Tono Magokoro Net in Iwate Prefecture	JOCVs, Senior Volunteers, JICA staff and others were dispatched as volunteers (to remove the mud, clean houses, sort supplies, prepare meals, assess the needs, etc.). In addition, JICA staff were dispatched to support the Secretariat of Tono Magokoro Net. Buses of JICA international centers (JICA Tsukuba, Yokohama, Chubu, etc.) were made available for the transportation of volunteers.
Assistance for launch of volunteer information station	JICA staff supported the launch of "Volunteer Station(an information booth)" at Sendai Station for the relief network called "Tasukeai Japan."
Collaboration with NGOs and NPOs	
Provision of JICA Tohoku's conference room for the use of NGOs	Office space of JICA Tohoku in Sendai was offered to the Great East Japan Earthquake Liaison Office of the Japan Platform (JPF) and Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC).
Japan Platform (JPF)	JICA staff was dispatched to support its operation.
Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)	JICA staff was dispatched to support its operation.
Sendai-Miyagi NPO Center	JICA staff was dispatched to support its operation.
Other	Facilities were made available for briefing sessions on disaster relief activities and orientation sessions for volunteers, etc. (Global Plaza, JICA Tokyo, Chubu, etc.)
Donations	¥54.54 million in donations collected from JICA employees, experts, volunteers, officials and others in Japan and developing countries was donated to the three affected prefectures and JANIC.
Messages from the World	Over 3,000 messages received from 100 developing countries (words of condolence, sympathy and encouragement, appreciation for Japan's assistance to date, pledges of cooperation for Japan's reconstruction, etc.) were placed on display at JICA Nihonmatsu and Higashi-Matsushima City, as well as at JICA's other Domestic Offices, some prefectural international associations, Saitama Prefectural Education Center, "Global Festa"(annual festival for international cooperation held in Tokyo) and other locations. A special exhibit related to the disaster, titled "The World is Connected," was held at the Global Plaza.
Compilation of Reconstruction-Related Lessons Learned and Preparations for Their Global Dissemination	
The High Level Expert Panel on Water and Disaster	Held in Tokyo on April 28, 2011.
Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	JICA participated in the meeting held in Geneva on May 13, 2011.

Data and Information

An Industrial and Technological College at La Union, El Salvador

History of JICA — 170
Organization Chart — 172
Executive Officers and Auditors — 173
Budget — 174
Statistics on Program Results — 175

1. Outline of JICA Operations — 176
2. Geographical Distribution of JICA Operations — 176
3. Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Type and Program — 186
4. Regional Distribution of Technical Cooperation — 187
5. Sectoral Distribution of Technical Cooperation Projects — 189
6. Sectoral Distribution of Grant Aid Projects — 189
7. Overview of Loan Aid (Data from the Previous Five Years) — 190
8. Sectoral Distribution of ODA Loan — 190
9. Geographical Distribution of ODA Loan (FY2010) — 191
10-1. Debt Rescheduling Based on Paris Club Agreements (FY2010) — 192
10-2. Debt Cancellation (FY2010) — 192
11-1. Principal Contractors under ODA Loan (FY2010/Goods and Services) — 193
11-2. Principal Contractors under ODA Loan (FY2010/Consulting Services) — 194
12-1. Terms and Conditions of ODA Loans — 196
12-2. Tying Status (Commitment Basis) — 199
12-3. Nationalities of Contractors (Including Procurement in Local Currency) — 199
12-4. Nationalities of Contractors (Foreign Currency Only) — 199
12-5. Nationalities of Contractors (Including Procurement in Local Currency, Including Commodity Loans) — 199
12-6. Nationalities of Contractors (Foreign Currency Only, Excluding Commodity Loans) — 199
13-1. Technical Cooperation Projects (Record of Discussion Newly Signed in FY2010) — 200
13-2. Grant Aid (FY2010 Projects) — 202
13-3. List of Principal ODA Loan Commitments (FY2010 New and Approved L/A) — 206
13-4. Major Projects of Equity Investments (As of March 31, 2011) — 207

Financial Statements — 208
1. General Account — 208
2. Finance and Investment Account — 216

Financial Conditions — 224
1. Two-Year Financial Statements — 224
2. Disclosure of Financial Conditions of Finance and Investment Account — 228

Domestic and Overseas Offices — 232

Glossary — 234

Index of Case Studies — 236

History of JICA

1954

The former Japan International Cooperation Agency

January 1954	The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations is established.
April 1954	The Japan Asian Association is established.
September 1955	Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.
June 1962	Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.
July 1963	Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) is established.
April 1965	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Office is established by OTCA.
May 1974	The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law is promulgated.
August 1974	The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is established.
December 1974	The Statement of Operation Procedures is implemented.
April 1978	The JICA Law is revised (promotion of Grant Aid operations is added).
October 1983	Institute for International Cooperation is established.
April 1986	Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team is established.
July 1990	25th anniversary of the JOCV. The cumulative number of participants surpasses 10,000 people.
January 1991	Evaluation Guidelines are published.
September 1992	Environmental Guidelines for Infrastructure Projects are published.
December 1992	The Handbook for Women in Development (WID) Consideration is published.
May 1994	The cumulative number of participants in JICA training programs surpasses 100,000 people.
August 1995	The Evaluation Report is published.
June 2000	The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 20,000 people.
December 2001	The reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions is announced by the Japanese government. Included in this reform plan is a measure transforming JICA into an independent administrative agency.
June 2002	The Advisory Committee on Evaluation is established.
October 2002	An information disclosure system is launched.

The former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation

December 1960	The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Law is promulgated.
March 1961	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) is established to take over management of the Southeast Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM). Capital of approximately ¥5,444 million is received from the government, establishing OECF.
March 1961	The Statement of Operation Procedures is approved allowing operations to commence.
March 1966	First OECF ODA Loan (to the Republic of Korea) is provided.
May 1968	The OECF Law is revised (commodity loan facility is added).
March 1980	First government-guaranteed OECF bond is issued.
April 1987	Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) is commenced.
April 1988	Special Assistance for Project Formulation (SAPROF) is commenced.
November 1989	OECF Guidelines for Environmental Considerations is published.
May 1991	OECF Policy for Consideration of Women in Development (WID) is published.
April 1992	Special Assistance for Project Implementation (SAPI) is commenced.
March 1995	Cabinet decides to merge JEXIM and OECF.
April 1996	Special Assistance for Development Policy and Projects (SADEP) is commenced.
April 1999	The Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated.
September 1999	Cabinet Order related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated. Ministerial Ordinance related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is published on the official register.
October 1999	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is established.
December 1999	Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (October 1, 1999–March 31, 2002) is published.
April 2001	Ex-Ante Project Evaluation for ODA Loan operations is introduced.
September 2001	Japanese GAAP-Based Financial Statements and Statement of Administrative Cost Calculation are made public.
October 2001	First Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) agency bonds are issued.
December 2001	The Cabinet decides to proceed with the reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions.
April 2002	JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations are published. The Performance Measurement for Strategic Management is introduced. The Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2002–March 31, 2005) is published.

November 2002	JICA receives ISO 14001 certification.
December 2002	The Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.
September 2003	JICA is dissolved as a special public institution.
October 2003	JICA is transformed from a special public institution to an Incorporated Administrative Agency. The first Mid-term Objectives (October 1, 2003–March 31, 2007) are published.
April 2004	JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are published.
April 2006	The Global Plaza at JICA Hiroo, Tokyo is opened.
April 2007	The Second Mid-term Objectives (April 1, 2007–March 31, 2012) are published.
April 2007	The JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World, a public donation program, is launched.
June 2007	The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 30,000 people.

October 2002	The Act on Access to Information Held by Independent Administrative Agencies is implemented.
March 2005	The Medium-Term Operations Strategy based on the Performance Measurement for Strategic Management (applicable from April 1, 2005 onward) is published.
April 2005	The New Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is published.
May 2005	The cumulative number of countries to have received ODA Loans reaches 100.
June 2006	The Act on Promotion of Administrative Reform for Realization of Small and Efficient Government is promulgated.
March 2008	The period for implementation of policy on Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is extended by six months.

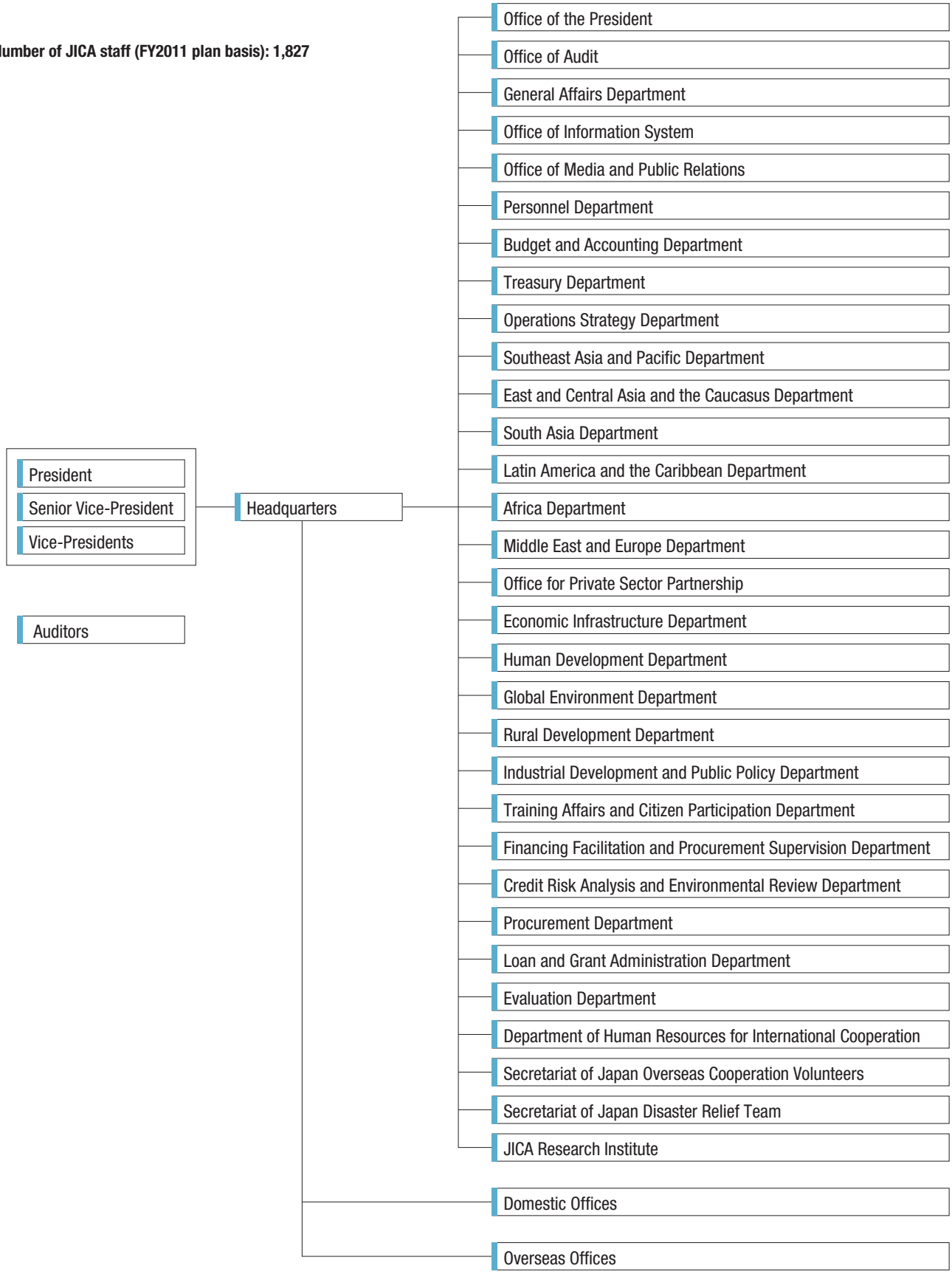
New JICA

November 2006	A partial revision of the Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.
October 2008	Operations of ODA Loans previously managed by the former JBIC (Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations) and a portion of the Grant Aid provided by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) are succeeded by JICA. However, MOFA remains responsible for directly providing Grant Aid in conjunction with the execution of diplomatic policies.
October 2008	The Second Mid-term Objectives are modified.
April 2010	The new JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations are published.

Organization Chart

Organization Chart (As of September 1, 2011)

Number of JICA staff (FY2011 plan basis): 1,827



[➡ Please refer to JICA's website for updates of this information.]

Please refer to page 232 for a list of JICA's Domestic and Overseas Offices.

Executive Officers and Auditors

1. Number of executive officers and auditors: Pursuant to Article 7 of Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency - Japan International Cooperation Agency, there shall be one President and three Auditors, and there may be one Senior Vice-President and up to eight Vice-Presidents.

2. Terms of office of executive officers and auditors: Pursuant to Article 9 of Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency-Japan International Cooperation Agency, the term of office of the President and Senior Vice-President shall be four years and the term of office of Vice-Presidents and Auditors shall be two years.

3. The names, current positions and previous positions of executive officers and auditors as of October 1, 2011 are as follows.

Title	Name	Date of Appointment	Previous Position
President	Sadako Ogata	October 1, 2003 (Reappointment)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Vice-President	Izumi Arai	October 1, 2008 (Reappointment)	Senior Executive Director, Japan Bank for International Corporation
Vice-President	Hiroyo Sasaki	January 1, 2010 (Reappointment)	Director General, Personnel Department, JICA
Vice-President	Kiyoshi Kodera	April 1, 2010 (Reappointment)	Executive Secretary of the Development Committee, The World Bank & IMF Deputy Corporate Secretary, The World Bank
Vice-President	Masakazu Ichikawa	August 1, 2011 (Reappointment)	Deputy Director General, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Vice-President	Tsuneo Kurokawa	September 1, 2011 (Reappointment)	Chief Secretary, Office of the President, JICA
Vice-President	Masato Watanabe	September 1, 2011 (Reappointment)	Director General, General Affairs Department, JICA
Auditor	Takafumi Ito	October 1, 2011	Director General, Secretariat of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, JICA
Auditor	Hajime Kurokawa	October 1, 2011	Manager, Public Sector, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

(Vice-Presidents and Auditors are listed in the order of their appointment.)

[➡ Please refer to JICA's website for updates of this information.]

Budget

1 General Account Revenue and Expenditure Budget (FY2010 and FY2011)

(¥ million)

Item	FY2010	FY2011
Revenue: Fiscal year budget plan	154,925	147,039
Revenue from management grants (Initial budget)	147,986	145,681
Revenue from management grants (Supplementary budget)	3,740	(2,380)
Revenue from contracted programs	2,014	1,512
Project income	574	564
Donation revenue	17	9
Receipt from facility maintenance fund	594	1,596
Revenue from reversal of reserve carried over from previous mid-term period	0	57
Funds allocated pursuant to Article 35 of the Law concerning the Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency (Fund for grant aid projects) Note 1 *1	0	0
Expenditure: Fiscal year budget plan	154,925	147,039
General administrative expenses	10,658	10,296
Excluding special items	10,658	10,238
Operating expenses	141,643	133,626
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	70,811	69,427
Expenses for the expedition of grant aid projects	524	290
Expenses for public participation-based cooperation	21,104	16,852
Expenses for emigration program	367	337
Expenses for aid personnel recruitment and training	856	550
Expenses for research and development *2	544	—
Expenses for program formulation *2	6,034	—
Expenses for follow-up cooperation *2	1,584	—
Expenses for project/program evaluation *2	279	—
Expenses for assistance promotion *3	—	8,039
Expenses for security, information, internal auditing, etc.	8,144	6,883
Expenses for operation support	30,525	30,367
Expenses for disaster relief activities	870	880
Facility maintenance expenses	594	1,596
Contracted program expenses	2,014	1,512
Expenses for donation projects	17	9
Expenses for the expedition of grant aid projects *1	0	0

*1 Since the plan for Grant Aid projects is determined by the Cabinet, the allocation is shown as zero.
*2 Items removed through revision of FY2011 budget items.
*3 Item newly established through revision of FY2011 budget items.

2 Financial Plan for the Finance and Investment Account (FY2010 and FY2011)

(¥100 million)

		FY2010	FY2011
Investment and loan	ODA loans	8,908	9,498
	Private-sector investment finance	2	2
	Total	8,910	9,500
Source of funds	Capital investment from the Government of Japan (GOJ)'s General Account	1,044	419
	Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP)	3,949	4,380
	- Borrowings from the FILP	2,999	4,380
	- Government-guaranteed bond (JGGB) issuance	950	—
	Own funds, etc.	3,917	4,701
	- FILP agency bond issuance	800	800
	Total	8,910	9,500

Note: For FY2011, the figures subsequent to the supplementary budget are shown. For FY2010, the initial budget figures are shown.

Statistics on Program Results

Interpreting the Statistics

The following shows statistics relating to JICA's operations in FY2010.
The methods of calculation and the range of figures are as follows.

1. When categorized according to region, figures for bilateral cooperation are based on classification into six regions.
   (1) Asia (including Central Asia and the Caucasus, excluding the Middle East);
   (2) Pacific;
   (3) North America and Latin America;
   (4) Middle East (west of Iran and north of Sahara except Sudan);
   (5) Africa (excluding the Middle East);
   (6) Europe (including Turkey)
2. The programs are classified into the following five types in regard to the program results by number of participants.
   (1) Acceptance of technical training participants; (2) Dispatch of experts; (3) Dispatch of study teams; (4) Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV); and (5) Dispatch of other volunteers
3. Sectoral classification in regard to the Technical Cooperation employs the following 10 categories.
   (1) Planning/administration; (2) Public works/utilities; (3) Agriculture/forestry/fisheries; (4) Mining/industry; (5) Energy; (6) Business/tourism; (7) Human resources; (8) Health/medical care; (9) Social welfare; and (10) Others
4. All other data in connection with JICA's operations and performance together with revisions and updates of achievements and results not appearing in this report shall be posted on JICA's website in a timely and appropriate manner.

Breakdown of Countries and Regions

Asia	Southeast Asia	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
	East Asia	China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macao, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Taiwan
	South Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
	Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Pacific	Pacific	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, North Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
North America and Latin America	Central America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
	South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
	North America	Canada, United States of America
Middle East	Middle East	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Africa	Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Europe	Europe	Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Others	International Organizations, etc.	
	Worldwide	Multiregional Cooperation

Note: On a geographic regional classification basis and with regard to ODA Loan data prior to FY2007, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia have been included in figures for Africa (North of Sahara), while Turkey has been included in figures for the Middle East.
With respect to Technical Assistance and Grant Aid data prior to FY2007, Afghanistan, Sudan and Turkey have been classified under the Middle East.
Country names appearing by region appear in alphabetical order.

1 Outline of JICA Operations

Content of Cooperation	FY2010	FY2009 (reference)
1. Developing Countries/Regions Targeted for Assistance	150 countries/regions	147 countries/regions
2. Japan's total ODA (Calendar year, including aid for Eastern Europe and graduate nations, etc.)	¥1,666.3 billion	¥1,554.2 billion
3. JICA's Technical Cooperation Expenses (excluding administrative costs)	¥168.8 billion	¥176.0 billion
4. JICA's Grant Aid Projects (New G/A Approvals; JICA Projects)	¥102.4 billion	¥102.0 billion
5. JICA's Loan Aid Projects (New L/A Commitments; JICA Projects)	¥538.9 billion	¥967.6 billion
6. Training Participants (New)	23,978 (persons)	29,982 (persons)
7. Experts Dispatched (New)	8,296 (persons)	6,659 (persons)
8. Members of Study Teams Dispatched (New)	7046 (persons)	5,788 (persons)
9. JOCV Dispatched (New)	1,459 (persons)	1,708 (persons)
10. Other Volunteers Dispatched (New)	433 (persons)	515 (persons)
11. Grassroots Technical Cooperation Projects (New/Ongoing)	211 (48 countries)	190 (46 countries)
12. Technical Cooperation Projects (Ongoing)	732 (91 countries)	685 (88 countries)
13. Grant Aid Projects (JICA Projects/New)	163 (70 countries)	217 (91 countries)
14. Loan Aid Projects (New)	36 (17 countries)	62 (27 countries)
15. Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR), Provision of Disaster Relief Supplies	26 (16 countries)	26 (19 countries)
DAC Rate: US$1=	¥87.8	¥93.4

2 Geographical Distribution of JICA Operations

Note: The figures within Japan's ODA (2010) are provisional figures for the calendar year prepared from materials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Cumulative total persons are cumulative new personnel (includes data for FY2010)

* Grant ceilings of projects for which a Grant Agreement (G/A) was signed. For multi-fiscal-year projects, the fiscal year the G/A was signed denotes the first year of the project, and grant ceilings by fiscal year for the subsequent fiscal years are listed.

2-1 Asia

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
							Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)		Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)		Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
Brunei Darussalam		0.11		2010	0.003	Persons	15													
						Expense	2,261							1,088						
				Cumulative Total	3.944	Persons	1,235		114		237									
						Expense	1,743,977		1,011,566		675,988		416,318	96,460						
Cambodia	80.65	52.03	13.54	2010	3.894	Persons	439	54	386	55	168	21					32	35	14	28
						Expense	504,440		1,090,129		192,693		147,289	1,572,928			257,584		129,423		1.524	10.406
				Cumulative Total	59.392	Persons	10,641		2,791		3,666						343		152	
						Expense	7,964,085		18,800,525		15,462,699		4,483,378	7,221,242			3,550,489		1,910,074	
Indonesia	52.83	115.31	-108.49	2010	8.589	Persons	787	64	804	127	757	34					33	38	4	17
						Expense	905,816		1,857,814		578,438		182,518	4,801,263			178,680		84,295		120.963	3.079
				Cumulative Total	312.090	Persons	38,947		12,973		21,677						621		223	
						Expense	45,193,987		109,631,184		90,333,428		39,140,409	17,805,456			6,857,909		3,128,018	
Laos	62.47	40.58	17.71	2010	2.775	Persons	337	44	313	43	149	25					16	48	11	19
						Expense	314,138		666,942		221,012		50,737	1,227,788			197,060		97,284		1.330	1.818
				Cumulative Total	54.037	Persons	7,196		2,474		3,423						625		128	
						Expense	7,994,951		16,010,045		13,617,329		4,377,046	5,143,665			5,204,502		1,689,379	
Malaysia	6.57	26.11	-86.32	2010	1.013	Persons	384	24	107	16	53	1					12	23	10	17
						Expense	289,640		230,935		10,734		2,579	301,864			96,969		80,512		10.016	
				Cumulative Total	110.615	Persons	15,448		2,998		6,538						1,265		172	
						Expense	28,701,118		24,138,169		29,128,349		13,575,223	2,201,275			10,691,578		2,179,048	
Myanmar	21.06	24.66		2010	1.742	Persons	374	28	115	25	95	5								
						Expense	336,802		363,056		42,501		70,915	928,324								1.008
				Cumulative Total	41.479	Persons	5,163		1,832		2,988									
						Expense	8,459,735		11,413,681		9,607,776		7,813,692	4,184,195						
Philippines	45.69	81.09	-215.78	2010	4.434	Persons	1,318	50	379	46	444	29					55	36		
						Expense	522,630		830,224		650,642		126,642	2,054,423			249,154				24.025	1.641
				Cumulative Total	197.937	Persons	32,046		6,360		14,553						1,480			
						Expense	31,945,497		54,298,639		62,955,016		26,089,949	10,241,071			12,406,793			
Singapore		1.51		2010	0.030	Persons	3		7	1										
						Expense	146		11,968					18,264						
				Cumulative Total	21.729	Persons	4,820		1,270		775									
						Expense	8,133,404		7,676,063		1,741,290		3,630,484	547,788						
Thailand	14.40	55.98	-214.79	2010	2.798	Persons	470	25	230	39	255	18					5	36	8	41
						Expense	465,585		432,665		235,499		310,795	1,081,363			131,224		140,887		13.916	
				Cumulative Total	212.721	Persons	29,039		8,618		13,896						592		287	
						Expense	39,174,464		68,491,590		49,816,056		39,421,198	6,068,582			6,574,289		3,174,847	
Timor-Leste	20.49	7.09		2010	0.708	Persons	107	2	77	5	58	3					4			
						Expense	88,613		152,687		91,556		1,210	364,755			9,205					1.947
				Cumulative Total	6.723	Persons	922		463		601						4			
						Expense	869,920		2,247,321		2,527,565		153,635	914,957			9,205			
Viet Nam	48.32	108.17	649.12	2010	7.152	Persons	1,176	97	793	77	733	30					24	52	15	29
						Expense	1,028,695		1,426,899		450,804		65,767	3,800,188			202,757		177,128		92.069	1.045
				Cumulative Total	96.858	Persons	18,581		4,738		8,163						318		107	
						Expense	14,795,058		24,696,048		32,206,308		10,026,553	11,343,210			3,133,205		657,974	
China	11.84	346.38	-552.87	2010	3.468	Persons	4,251	29	493	38	55	7					26	46	2	10
						Expense	977,312		889,656		59,329		205,682	1,116,010			187,330		32,743		56.767	0.322
				Cumulative Total	173.916	Persons	29,373		7,810		13,499						759		29	
						Expense	35,529,351		41,839,138		53,076,140		28,303,712	6,638,265			8,269,064		260,315	

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)													JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
						Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-1 Asia (Continued)																				
Hong Kong		0.15		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	1.905	Persons			653		37		39							
						Expense			1,157,472		313,236		46,373	386,594	1,725					
Macao				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.001	Persons			1											
						Expense			971											
Mongolia	42.13	21.35	-10.14	2010	1.315	Persons	225	9	246	16	11					24	51	12	19	
						Expense		226,919		335,220		3,882	43,016	455,315		173,631		77,486	1.040	3.613
				Cumulative Total	33.113	Persons		3,111		1,333		2,705				371		121		
						Expense		4,876,963		5,819,213		13,131,458	2,676,354	1,717,164		3,750,193		1,141,875		
Republic of Korea				2010	0.003	Persons														
						Expense								2,933						
				Cumulative Total	24.440	Persons		6,178		1,635		1,074								
						Expense		9,545,471		3,802,838		1,809,506	9,002,856	279,636						
Afghanistan	700.20	44.90		2010	4.816	Persons	363	15	269	31	149	12								
						Expense		316,152		385,826		330,554	46,173	3,737,589						5.618
				Cumulative Total	27.600	Persons		2,203		1,116		1,465								
						Expense		2,548,000		6,381,533		8,183,025	1,739,383	8,748,225						
Bangladesh	29.53	39.37	-45.20	2010	2.411	Persons	267	16	210	22	198	13				39	59	2	1	
						Expense		199,995		736,420		210,883	6,363	974,629		272,645		9,671	8.600	0.115
				Cumulative Total	58.545	Persons		6,093		1,878		3,735				1,082		12		
						Expense		11,410,549		11,417,285		15,137,901	5,350,907	4,747,255		10,384,355		96,543		
Bhutan	11.18	8.76	23.02	2010	0.760	Persons	77	1	54	14	30					15	37	9	14	
						Expense		69,883		230,222		6,774	30,747	226,508		140,011		56,060	1.638	1.102
				Cumulative Total	14.177	Persons		1,383		221		726				351		104		
						Expense		2,319,405		2,328,938		2,652,796	1,215,555	658,007		3,879,056		1,123,631		
India	1.64	35.49	943.60	2010	1.681	Persons	298	2	158	33	164	6				7	12			
						Expense		217,263		482,053		163,335	37,443	723,401		57,804			123.842	0.979
				Cumulative Total	31.032	Persons		5,987		1,129		2,556				166				
						Expense		8,192,940		6,887,109		9,769,706	3,272,627	2,205,762		703,729				
Maldives	14.81	2.86	19.56	2010	0.193	Persons	29		10	1						13	19	2	3	
						Expense		34,298		11,620				44,736		93,362		8,683	1.303	
				Cumulative Total	6.279	Persons		818		77		356				277		9		
						Expense		1,353,769		138,807		1,363,885	216,670	249,552		2,908,191		47,664		
Nepal	66.94	23.74	-10.04	2010	1.466	Persons	151	19	145	23	27	1				42	55	25	23	
						Expense		206,492		274,933		30,640	77	572,943		260,522		120,418	0.019	2.412
				Cumulative Total	59.738	Persons		4,848		1,891		3,341				1,038		133		
						Expense		8,441,378		16,061,793		14,328,600	7,112,112	2,504,914		9,881,485		1,408,174		
Pakistan	177.36	26.27	2.70	2010	2.434	Persons	172	11	156	19	268	6								
						Expense		205,216		850,622		91,697	67,528	1,218,382		193		321	12.759	2.853
				Cumulative Total	44.521	Persons		5,242		1,396		3,625				167		54		
						Expense		9,880,010		10,236,574		14,554,264	3,872,698	3,655,448		1,750,358		572,017		
Sri Lanka	31.30	31.41	91.88	2010	2.324	Persons	278	36	170	31	197	10				19	53		11	
						Expense		252,701		323,522		94,738	48,918	1,412,631		169,984		21,509	24.919	0.658
				Cumulative Total	67.611	Persons		11,335		1,894		4,371				807		57		
						Expense		14,816,084		14,176,137		18,166,399	7,142,879	5,208,475		7,653,722		446,897		
Armenia				2010	0.263	Persons	40	2	3	1	25									
						Expense		70,703		23,372		11	48	168,769					3.861	
				Cumulative Total	2.581	Persons		421		55		338								
						Expense		708,867		214,935		1,423,025	34,992	199,070						
Azerbaijan	0.86	1.97	-13.86	2010	0.071	Persons	24				30									
						Expense		26,551				7,548		37,128					7.659	
				Cumulative Total	2.876	Persons		414		7		317								
						Expense		593,661		145,531		2,033,541	1,160	101,986						
Georgia	8.45	0.91	-2.92	2010	0.026	Persons	15			1										
						Expense		17,852		717				7,334					0.153	0.480
				Cumulative Total	1.781	Persons		349		11		178								
						Expense		505,698		148,511		884,898	99,554	142,240						
Kazakhstan	0.36	5.08	-7.43	2010	0.332	Persons	76	3	8	7	22	5								
						Expense		94,288		82,313		70,096	744	85,049					2.284	
				Cumulative Total	12.308	Persons		1,112		288		1,138								
						Expense		1,787,150		2,082,242		7,317,093	584,365	537,562						
Kyrgyz Republic	13.87	9.45	-0.34	2010	0.767	Persons	86	5	43	16	13					14	27	6	5	
						Expense		118,214		161,813		32,044	51,795	258,037		114,071		31,387		1.085
				Cumulative Total	11.090	Persons		1,318		284		732				116		28		
						Expense		2,172,138		1,601,187		4,002,106	748,261	1,495,093		952,124		118,799		
Tajikistan	39.00	4.11		2010	0.391	Persons	109	4	9	4	14							2		
						Expense		166,649		58,215		4,017	70,449	86,838				4,389		0.297
				Cumulative Total	4.077	Persons		1,301		40		285						2		
						Expense		2,100,602		317,565		954,417	400,083	299,595				4,389		
Turkmenistan		1.47	-2.49	2010	0.060	Persons	28				2									
						Expense		47,816				6,192		6,272						
				Cumulative Total	0.787	Persons		389				38								
						Expense		582,849		62		90,353		113,288						
Uzbekistan	6.77	13.27	-13.39	2010	0.849	Persons	127	6	90	10	28	3				20	20	5	11	
						Expense		136,474		227,175		66,481	65,253	218,514		70,884		64,196	1.009	0.189
				Cumulative Total	12.960	Persons		1,621		771		1,016				131		48		
						Expense		2,242,739		2,476,653		4,265,799	882,610	1,402,180		1,208,260		481,927		
2-2 Pacific																				
Australia				2010	0.002	Persons														
						Expense								2,039						
				Cumulative Total	0.224	Persons		1		19		44								
						Expense		31,795		21,425		68,583	3,954	71,972		934				
Cook Islands		0.07		2010	0.006	Persons	5													
						Expense		6,048												
				Cumulative Total	0.787	Persons		166		22		43								
						Expense		271,928		80,190		398,671	29,861	6,417						

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
							Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-2 Pacific (Continued)																				
Fiji	11.43	8.74	-1.38	2010	0.728	Persons	70	6	45	8	2	2			21	33	7	12		
						Expense	89,142		169,758		10,061		37,208	210,403	151,516		59,447			
				Cumulative Total	23.728	Persons	2,133		487		790				460		113			
						Expense	4,581,343		5,267,114		4,610,923		2,270,131	733,733	4,822,732		1,441,817			
Guam				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total		Persons					1									
						Expense														
Kiribati	1.59	1.83		2010	0.065	Persons	11		2	1	1				8	3				
						Expense	12,237		9,858				1,573	13,874	27,171					
				Cumulative Total	3.919	Persons	427		27		253				18					
						Expense	804,099		682,549		2,164,957		137,859	46,355	82,702					
Marshall Islands	10.19	2.34		2010	0.171	Persons	16	2	2	1	5				10	24	4	3		
						Expense	18,579		13,485					29,600	93,616		15,538			
				Cumulative Total	3.947	Persons	302		12		213				190		19			
						Expense	376,164		186,898		1,011,298		134,379	84,690	1,988,469		165,395			
Micronesia	13.24	3.05		2010	0.189	Persons	12	1	3	1	5				12	19	4	11		
						Expense	15,151		23,263		13,145			8,056	76,327		53,497			
				Cumulative Total	7.302	Persons	477		84		353				313		35			
						Expense	797,905		885,294		1,287,329		431,742	140,605	3,447,483		311,587			
Nauru	1.33	0.29		2010	0.006	Persons	5													
						Expense	6,482													
				Cumulative Total	0.202	Persons	134		2		11									
						Expense	147,962		10,928		42,475			1,087						
New Caledonia				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.002	Persons														
						Expense					1,582									
New Zealand				2010	0.031	Persons	1		136											
						Expense	176		30,990				266							
				Cumulative Total	0.168	Persons	6		138		6									
						Expense	1,517		56,779		3,471		106,223	208						
Niue		0.04		2010	0.003	Persons	3													
						Expense	2,944													
				Cumulative Total	0.143	Persons	92													
						Expense	139,820				555			2,844						
North Mariana Islands				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.002	Persons	1													
						Expense	1,736													
Palau	5.78	3.75		2010	0.315	Persons	17		6	3	3				9	11	2	10		
						Expense	16,994		51,420		9,536		73,686	26,471	86,233		50,237			
				Cumulative Total	5.400	Persons	279		113		388				156		46			
						Expense	538,069		843,017		966,807		357,605	318,056	1,795,143		581,547			
Papua New Guinea	31.02	10.15	-19.18	2010	0.859	Persons	71	2	51	2	36	5			18	38	5	11		
						Expense	62,183		148,862		30,024		6,307	349,657	188,286		74,151		0.005	1.330
				Cumulative Total	26.328	Persons	3,522		541		1,091				565		73			
						Expense	5,519,210		4,684,679		4,971,078		1,866,027	1,415,264	6,707,726		1,164,417			
Samoa	16.91	3.91	5.94	2010	0.319	Persons	40	8	22	3					18	11	12	8		
						Expense	72,467		54,625					44,827	83,678		63,829		0.566	
				Cumulative Total	11.938	Persons	930		159		362				460		94			
						Expense	1,939,286		1,686,884		1,231,957		845,886	553,532	4,542,077		1,138,414			
Solomon Islands	11.48	4.68		2010	0.351	Persons	97	4	14	4	4				20	18	3			
						Expense	51,001		87,281		4,656			103,728	90,399		14,328			2.335
				Cumulative Total	9.000	Persons	820		170		519				321		3			
						Expense	1,265,817		1,284,118		2,035,114		643,190	565,328	3,192,167		14,328			
Tonga	19.75	3.84		2010	0.295	Persons	32	3	8		4				15	18	7	14		
						Expense	50,598		17,589		11,447		534	14,592	114,870		85,749			0.380
				Cumulative Total	9.442	Persons	683		117		286				371		58			
						Expense	1,393,449		1,353,099		1,100,123		949,133	199,235	3,853,376		593,924			
Tuvalu	1.73	2.76		2010	0.227	Persons	9	1	15	14	29	4								
						Expense	11,575		23,214		9,079		320	182,495						0.801
				Cumulative Total	1.783	Persons	190		32		143									
						Expense	346,000		179,926		806,064		31,626	419,418						
Vanuatu	11.80	3.70		2010	0.273	Persons	31	1	7	2	8				9	32	7	8		
						Expense	44,807		36,968		1,976		2,171	13,884	115,528		57,940			
				Cumulative Total	6.163	Persons	526		64		220				216		44			
						Expense	857,005		937,663		918,606		314,032	230,629	2,422,977		482,429			
2-3 North America and Latin America																				
Antigua and Barbuda	6.28	0.46		2010	0.042	Persons	7	1		1										
						Expense	16,327		21,737					4,294						
				Cumulative Total	0.661	Persons	64		9		56									
						Expense	157,805		200,346		244,933		36,959	20,484						
Bahamas				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.063	Persons	22													
						Expense	48,655						14,135							
Barbados		1.19		2010	0.041	Persons	5		9											
						Expense	7,618							33,571						
				Cumulative Total	1.095	Persons	94		56		10									
						Expense	206,158		550,147		42,970		138,292	157,028						
Belize	5.92	1.47		2010	0.125	Persons	20	2	2	1					8	13	1	2		
						Expense	24,428		19,554					12,502	53,933		14,880			
				Cumulative Total	1.592	Persons	207		6						112		3			
						Expense	337,971		36,398		20,317		92,850	43,185	1,037,989		23,077			

2-3 North America and Latin America (Continued)

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
							Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
Costa Rica	19.06	6.14	38.35	2010	0.481	Persons	69	7	17	5	2				6	23	11	10	3.688	0.046
						Expense	94,226		116,158		4,287			93,334	99,182		74,265			
				Cumulative Total	20.340	Persons	1,693		463		833				506		69			
						Expense	3,032,479		4,079,085		4,536,795		2,063,998	490,892	5,455,821		680,259			
Cuba	0.87	4.37		2010	0.366	Persons	28	7	24	5	3									
						Expense	54,742		80,685		2,668		104,011	124,190						
				Cumulative Total	4.177	Persons	714		111		265									
						Expense	1,734,547		605,772		1,139,335		276,138	421,515						
Dominica	2.06	0.65		2010	0.062	Persons	4	1	1						5	7				
						Expense	12,021		3,675					361	45,792					
				Cumulative Total	1.385	Persons	108		7		89				35					
						Expense	257,653		307,360		324,430		155,620	24,534	315,879					
Dominican Republic	1.59	10.05	-13.82	2010	0.770	Persons	86	2	37	3	11				9	35	19	31		
						Expense	94,783		92,305		42,662			188,183	172,864		178,720			
				Cumulative Total	29.649	Persons	1,597		559		1,181				530		237			
						Expense	3,449,369		6,696,076		6,272,524		2,413,890	1,579,324	5,957,654		3,241,445			
El Salvador	18.76	11.83	-22.18	2010	1.046	Persons	99	12	48	16	30				9	49		6		
						Expense	125,882		252,564		4,101		19,538	428,186	189,642		26,438		0.004	
				Cumulative Total	19.169	Persons	1,467		476		1,002				443		10			
						Expense	2,412,267		3,960,095		5,073,101		1,545,607	1,666,796	4,424,743		86,495			
Grenada	5.72	0.11		2010	0.010	Persons	5													
						Expense	10,322													
				Cumulative Total	1.105	Persons	105		5		95									
						Expense	230,649		304,566		458,713		107,710	2,898						
Guatemala	14.89	11.49	14.59	2010	0.776	Persons	111	7	61	12	5				23	32	4	4		
						Expense	131,006		231,207		15,283		6,611	196,245	169,169		26,529		1.492	
				Cumulative Total	26.829	Persons	1,639		573		1,705				568		23			
						Expense	2,841,793		4,924,513		9,084,317		1,563,608	1,614,827	6,594,138		205,340			
Guyana	5.41	1.09		2010	0.111	Persons	7	1	2	3	9						7	2		
						Expense	20,229		31,197		5,452			36,558			17,911			0.289
				Cumulative Total	1.255	Persons	154		18		98						15			
						Expense	398,764		286,876		400,410		59,098	61,666	10,468		37,502			
Haiti	69.84	1.97		2010	0.433	Persons	62		1		41									
						Expense	57,204		54,580		300			321,376						1.048
				Cumulative Total	2.013	Persons	305		42		189									
						Expense	676,608		405,282		458,482		115,590	357,023						
Honduras	6.82	9.18		2010	0.754	Persons	44	1	39	14	13				16	52	2	14		
						Expense	35,966		199,165		20,934		1,703	217,780	204,909		73,950			
				Cumulative Total	38.788	Persons	2,522		848		1,696				1,081		139			
						Expense	3,082,313		8,424,672		8,720,731		3,995,555	1,252,574	11,598,070		1,713,821			
Jamaica	0.16	3.51	-5.98	2010	0.246	Persons	34	4	7		1				11	10	2	3		
						Expense	87,455		11,299		3,411			60,150	57,681		26,370		1.057	0.027
				Cumulative Total	8.364	Persons	480		133		216				286		28			
						Expense	1,147,426		1,556,395		755,845		810,896	503,588	3,284,295		306,032			
Mexico		13.40	-61.00	2010	0.826	Persons	121	45	77	3	29				1	7	1	16		
						Expense	316,009		209,516		13,041		12,800	180,654	27,177		67,130			
				Cumulative Total	70.168	Persons	6,200		2,041		2,572				230		146			
						Expense	19,915,592		20,443,309		12,072,338		10,072,091	2,444,073	2,775,844		2,206,612			
Montserrat				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.007	Persons	1													
						Expense	529						6,144							
Netherlands Antilles Curacao				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.006	Persons	1		1											
						Expense	3,004		2,091				1,329							
Nicaragua	24.26	9.89		2010	0.807	Persons	78	3	31	24	8				25	34	6	3		
						Expense	85,960		318,800		22,974		20,605	156,596	166,294		35,895			0.479
				Cumulative Total	19.559	Persons	1,358		416		1,063				494		35			
						Expense	2,463,892		3,588,723		5,456,876		1,181,532	1,122,095	5,402,041		343,979			
Panama	0.80	6.10	94.86	2010	0.476	Persons	36	2	25	4	3				22	18	8	15		
						Expense	32,930		52,474		9,983			142,244	146,167		92,484		9.397	
				Cumulative Total	27.481	Persons	1,616		505		1,170				364		108			
						Expense	3,197,804		7,125,568		6,492,187		3,950,046	1,168,581	4,268,741		1,278,153			
Puerto Rico				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.002	Persons	1		1											
						Expense	982		934					115						
Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.11	0.58		2010	0.076	Persons	4				5									
						Expense	11,386				95			64,381						
				Cumulative Total	0.331	Persons	48		2		40									
						Expense	109,531		6,262		130,009		18,710	66,923						
Saint Lucia	0.78	1.66		2010	0.161	Persons	14	3	2	2					12	14				
						Expense	39,567		38,130					18,122	64,717					
				Cumulative Total	2.430	Persons	139		15		89				120		9			
						Expense	334,244		393,255		266,108		58,409	62,205	1,174,740		141,110			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		0.82		2010	0.074	Persons	5	2							9	6				
						Expense	14,236							243	59,641					
				Cumulative Total	1.523	Persons	119		11		78				46					
						Expense	330,958		369,079		303,223		71,754	6,452	441,544					
Suriname		0.01		2010	0.001	Persons	1													
						Expense	1,164													
				Cumulative Total	0.700	Persons	81		8		66									
						Expense	225,820		214,831		250,224		4,225	4,404						
Trinidad and Tobago		0.07		2010	0.006	Persons	4													
						Expense	6,100													
				Cumulative Total	3.264	Persons	157		70		142									
						Expense	374,466		1,829,002		633,859		413,255	12,937						

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
						Type (¥1 thousand)													
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-3 North America and Latin America (Continued)																				
Argentina	0.45	11.38	61.89	2010	0.416	Persons	72	2	9	3	1						10	37		0.167
						Expense	116,232		53,525		2,674		3,478	39,907	15,265		185,207			
				Cumulative Total	46.319	Persons	3,429		1,187		1,686				21		228			
						Expense	8,650,513		12,689,142		10,102,384		7,617,983	2,821,627	795,091		2,955,903			
Bolivia	35.38	18.86	-0.42	2010	1.369	Persons	98	1	55	14	15	3			19	60	7	21		2.725
						Expense	116,224		254,437		7,866		72,646	558,533	268,372		91,294			
				Cumulative Total	66.062	Persons	5,483		1,165		2,523				837		139			
						Expense	7,685,482		16,625,734		15,078,233		8,719,021	6,217,288	9,356,982		1,978,226			
Brazil	5.32	32.93	-101.54	2010	1.988	Persons	226	16	100	7	52	7					37	63	19.175	
						Expense	366,557		251,716		106,595		79,991	725,187	27,337		430,866			
				Cumulative Total	104.364	Persons	9,710		2,550		3,693				49		435			
						Expense	27,478,580		25,503,994		16,673,751		15,331,719	9,454,593	1,366,086		6,319,838			
Chile	8.29	8.64	-1.15	2010	0.413	Persons	89	4	11	3	8				7	23	3	10		
						Expense	141,669		51,614		24,119		26	53,798	86,842		54,999			
				Cumulative Total	41.291	Persons	3,040		1,188		1,817				186		64			
						Expense	6,673,778		13,458,705		9,884,065		7,870,260	535,375	2,095,198		699,311			
Colombia	3.67	8.83	-39.20	2010	0.751	Persons	194	11	21	12	5				5	6	20	13		
						Expense	280,160		191,660		15,600		158	112,893	41,162		109,219			
				Cumulative Total	28.607	Persons	3,811		464		1,572				218		61			
						Expense	7,390,053		4,381,220		9,928,096		3,087,016	630,530	2,568,387		594,756			
Ecuador	13.77	9.00	-28.22	2010	0.655	Persons	82		13	10	11	4			17	33	13	21		0.225
						Expense	80,378		143,209		61,622		33,840	62,169	166,623		106,717			
				Cumulative Total	21.398	Persons	1,581		336		1,206				451		48			
						Expense	2,758,050		3,969,438		6,476,298		2,281,196	385,796	5,144,761		382,590			
Paraguay	15.63	17.52	-37.32	2010	1.328	Persons	98	10	46	17	59	7			36	57	25	40		
						Expense	120,355		197,238		185,809		69,522	254,026	269,995		231,133		0.203	
				Cumulative Total	81.137	Persons	3,439		1,620		2,516				1,051		291			
						Expense	9,249,498		24,748,632		11,801,909		12,777,608	6,557,595	11,494,454		3,884,141			
Peru	7.62	19.86	-739.64	2010	1.667	Persons	136	8	54	8	201	17			7	8	2	5		
						Expense	191,916		144,066		317,463		651	941,129	47,653		23,751		13.459	1.762
				Cumulative Total	49.103	Persons	6,435		1,044		2,439				231		16			
						Expense	13,811,827		10,005,510		13,188,111		6,876,388	3,146,176	1,907,205		114,812			
Uruguay	9.41	4.02	-2.21	2010	0.322	Persons	47	1	2	1	8						9	20		
						Expense	61,044		14,939		4,288		7,374	97,508	1,403		135,529			
				Cumulative Total	14.494	Persons	1,311		447		585				3		113			
						Expense	2,834,068		4,480,233		2,330,489		2,925,322	347,603	104,649		1,471,407			
Venezuela	0.65	2.26		2010	0.195	Persons	42	3	1	2	1				10	10				
						Expense	76,925		35,945					20,701	60,980					
				Cumulative Total	10.112	Persons	1,388		262		577				84					
						Expense	2,533,326		2,591,908		3,359,279		764,240	115,444	744,526					
Canada				2010	0.006	Persons	6													
						Expense	2,309							3,436						
				Cumulative Total	0.533	Persons	110		13		25									
						Expense	115,430		205,908		18,365		22,128	137,441						
United States of America				2010	0.096	Persons			3	1										
						Expense			20,244		793			75,223						
				Cumulative Total	0.898	Persons	11		61		166									
						Expense	1,295		238,629		127,934		136,945	392,823						
2-4 Middle East																				
Algeria		1.65	13.68	2010	0.148	Persons	21	3	15	1	7								0.854	
						Expense	47,177		13,544		67,356			19,577						
				Cumulative Total	6.639	Persons	662		321		393									
						Expense	1,808,462		1,259,579		1,659,334		1,614,391	296,925						
Bahrain		0.03		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	1.364	Persons	241		30		5									
						Expense	530,070		770,516		4,084		52,558	6,817						
Egypt	20.37	34.76	-73.07	2010	2.485	Persons	128	21	154	21	226	18			12	31	2	8		
						Expense	303,276		301,732		457,720		197,840	1,046,724	149,375		28,640		5.656	
				Cumulative Total	62.218	Persons	9,895		2,083		4,272				193		31			
						Expense	13,404,487		15,559,931		20,035,429		7,201,710	3,740,605	1,997,686		278,341			
Iran	13.31	7.71	-28.27	2010	0.651	Persons	75	1	41	8	53									
						Expense	100,334		118,656		111,658		508	319,586						
				Cumulative Total	23.028	Persons	2,934		864		1,636									
						Expense	5,764,464		5,373,198		8,071,765		2,831,193	976,955	10,923					
Iraq	5.30	10.25	128.14	2010	0.976	Persons	681	40	1	2	42									
						Expense	434,331		36,242		83,726			421,722					14.907	
				Cumulative Total	9.930	Persons	5,300		105		332									
						Expense	5,165,051		746,988		1,974,459		1,080,749	962,294						
Israel		0.26		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.045	Persons	27		2		33									
						Expense	16,423		5,950		22,347									
Jordan	43.63	12.74	-107.07	2010	1.093	Persons	120	9	32	17	46				22	45	12	16		
						Expense	130,408		190,349		17,244		44,093	431,231	190,901		88,494		0.208	
				Cumulative Total	29.661	Persons	1,862		699		1,501				440		178			
						Expense	3,200,967		6,651,594		6,827,940		4,112,576	1,995,565	4,605,334		2,266,552			
Kuwait		0.03		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.935	Persons	205		35		1									
						Expense	378,882		489,426		15,475		43,565	7,997						
Lebanon	0.82	0.19	2.22	2010	0.009	Persons	7													
						Expense	7,456							1,230					0.445	
				Cumulative Total	1.177	Persons	194		16		153									
						Expense	334,886		48,703		782,028		8,414	2,834						
Libya		0.12		2010	0.002	Persons	2													
						Expense	1,623													
				Cumulative Total	0.129	Persons	70		10		20									
						Expense	94,385		10,764		22,092		130	2,124						

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
							Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-4 Middle East (Continued)																				
Morocco	7.71	10.62	102.78	2010	0.787	Persons	65	2	14	6	25	9			26	27	8	19	9.581	0.586
						Expense	103,769		114,374		145,869		17,406	128,733	175,531		101,076			
				Cumulative Total	32.424	Persons	1,271		417		1,783				876		89			
						Expense	2,831,737		5,968,632		10,479,147		2,901,931	625,771	8,603,820		1,013,008			
Oman		1.47		2010	0.027	Persons	12		1											
						Expense	12,349		13,167		4			1,731						
				Cumulative Total	14.005	Persons	568		158		1,250									
						Expense	1,293,939		3,441,746		8,708,858		467,697	92,281						
Palestinian Authority	66.71	11.41		2010	0.808	Persons	168	6	41	13	15	1								2.650
						Expense	89,243		159,796		17,857		125,452	416,077						
				Cumulative Total	8.166	Persons	3,798		202		418									
						Expense	2,618,402		745,996		2,091,942		458,693	2,250,587						
Qatar		0.01		2010	0.000	Persons														
						Expense								31						
				Cumulative Total	1.077	Persons	116		37		33									
						Expense	244,744		531,139		257,866		22,987	20,235						
Saudi Arabia	66.71	11.41		2010	0.808	Persons	168	6	41	13	15	1								2.650
						Expense	89,243		159,796		17,857		125,452	416,077						
				Cumulative Total	8.166	Persons	3,798		202		418									
						Expense	2,618,402		745,996		2,091,942		458,693	2,250,587						
South Yemen		2.76		2010	0.117	Persons	11	4	5	3	5									
						Expense	19,254		57,314		29,193		397	11,150						
				Cumulative Total	20.832	Persons	2,034		813		1,118									
						Expense	4,130,383		9,233,450		4,113,336		3,039,539	315,701						
Syria				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.705	Persons	29		12		56									
						Expense	67,114		333,704		279,004		17,197	6,059	2,266					
Tunisia	10.45	16.57	-81.90	2010	1.484	Persons	200	15	111	14	34	6			10	37	2	30		
						Expense	169,992		179,730		21,969		192,857	590,862	178,307		149,786			
				Cumulative Total	28.823	Persons	2,267		661		1,385				567		109			
						Expense	3,564,059		5,163,976		6,959,897		3,517,333	2,176,693	6,109,116		1,332,119			
United Arab Emirates	11.39	10.18	14.37	2010	0.759	Persons	34	12	47	4	32	1			3	25	7	11	8.870	
						Expense	60,989		83,140		87,714		31,411	354,658	79,681		61,593			
				Cumulative Total	22.093	Persons	1,142		366		1,096				333		145			
						Expense	2,588,186		3,585,678		7,076,493		2,505,506	1,058,966	3,482,747		1,795,401			
Yemen	22.44	5.80	-1.89	2010	0.486	Persons	144	12	26	10	7									0.960
						Expense	95,601		146,533				34,118	206,511	2,855					
				Cumulative Total	9.888	Persons	1,040		307		600				68					
						Expense	1,421,733		2,778,049		2,701,622		1,668,706	766,617	551,718					
2-5 Africa																				
Angola	34.30	3.15		2010	0.348	Persons	124		2	3	27	1								1.227
						Expense	71,647		38,444		15,238			222,567						
				Cumulative Total	3.974	Persons	1,293		14		458									
						Expense	420,600		139,670		3,072,954		8,128	332,915						
Benin	22.43	6.71		2010	0.664	Persons	145		19	6	4	5			36	53				1.109
						Expense	70,508		105,017		1,826			200,216	286,140					
				Cumulative Total	5.365	Persons	839		38		293				147					
						Expense	1,116,285		723,269		1,777,980		138,333	344,605	1,264,176					
Botswana	12.87	2.80	-5.14	2010	0.341	Persons	57	2	7	1	8				13	13	3	6		
						Expense	54,322		37,217		1,871		11,951	92,723	104,413		38,639			
				Cumulative Total	5.217	Persons	563		20		106				244		28			
						Expense	787,300		162,656		768,036		182,992	156,316	2,829,328		330,706			
Burkina Faso	25.47	15.82		2010	1.454	Persons	110	4	78	17	23	6			43	71				1.271
						Expense	177,096		295,352		7,708		33,546	588,731	351,173					
				Cumulative Total	10.336	Persons	661		151		528				333					
						Expense	1,177,355		1,199,003		3,435,681		337,808	1,265,429	2,920,410					
Burundi	34.22	4.74		2010	0.368	Persons	29	3	29	2	4	1								0.112
						Expense	30,176		120,381		5,775		532	211,493						
				Cumulative Total	2.308	Persons	340		74		148				12					
						Expense	429,636		458,052		732,099		113,986	526,750	47,960					
Cameroon	31.33	4.48	6.06	2010	0.436	Persons	56	2	6	2	26				12	20	1	1		
						Expense	78,707		66,732		38,964			98,824	144,954		7,919		0.531	
				Cumulative Total	4.862	Persons	675		31		363				49		4			
						Expense	1,305,077		277,505		1,989,330		553,051	176,277	540,128		20,671			
Cape Verde	7.35	3.25	6.73	2010	0.169	Persons	24				24									
						Expense	12,555				15,084			141,495					0.638	
				Cumulative Total	2.196	Persons	235		7		264									
						Expense	319,552		353,566		1,080,728		126,419	315,319						
Central African Republic	14.15	0.06	-6.12	2010	0.003	Persons	2													0.543
						Expense	3,429													
				Cumulative Total	2.779	Persons	239		9		223									
						Expense	545,352		369,622		1,399,468		451,204	13,254						
Chad	13.54	0.18		2010	0.022	Persons	11	1												
						Expense	21,518													
				Cumulative Total	0.781	Persons	173		5		43									
						Expense	319,762		136,736		224,845		58,402	41,712						
Comoros	0.41	0.25		2010	0.077	Persons	14		6		2									
						Expense	12,501				8,967			55,765						
				Cumulative Total	0.798	Persons	89		18		40									
						Expense	224,062		266,623		190,703		47,238	69,733						
Congo	5.56	0.49		2010	0.030	Persons	13				4									0.270
						Expense	10,123				15,088			4,519						
				Cumulative Total	0.330	Persons	92		3		24									
						Expense	158,244		1,577		100,316		60,176	10,055						
Cote d'Ivoire	33.94	1.33	45.79	2010	0.085	Persons	41	4												
						Expense	77,437							8,024						
				Cumulative Total	10.605	Persons	948		131		509				173					
						Expense	2,276,478		2,048,908		3,060,115		817,699	121,066	2,280,540					

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
							Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-5 Africa (Continued)																				
Democratic Republic of Congo	66.15	14.10	-0.43	2010	0.826	Persons	2,308	2	12	6	40	3								2.092
						Expense	413,787		41,687		65,739		10,475	294,560						
				Cumulative Total	10.283	Persons	20,011		188		569									
						Expense	1,931,758		3,606,472		3,257,469		715,218	772,308						
Djibouti	34.42	3.52		2010	0.331	Persons	22		1	1	12	2					9	12		0.489
						Expense	19,465		11,356		18,830			205,025		76,194				
				Cumulative Total	3.188	Persons	291		18		292					87				
						Expense	634,122		156,329		1,062,647		115,012	395,528		824,171				
Equatorial Guinea		0.31		2010	0.003	Persons	3													
						Expense	2,660													
				Cumulative Total	0.310	Persons	74		1											
						Expense	222,228		54,983		2,252		29,240	1,657						
Eritrea	8.25	1.49		2010	0.140	Persons	31		9	1	2									
						Expense	42,621		14,867		3,030		12,770	66,527						
				Cumulative Total	1.887	Persons	226		39		168									
						Expense	298,930		314,700		795,298		190,228	287,476						
Ethiopia	64.03	29.26		2010	2.622	Persons	166	11	124	27	145	13			25	41	4	6		1.725
						Expense	213,797		669,829		418,974		82,886	996,988	203,159		35,923			
				Cumulative Total	26.918	Persons	1,918		609		1,111				533		20			
						Expense	3,874,255		6,880,386		5,634,713		2,909,976	2,697,850	4,787,074		133,783			
Gabon	21.92	4.71	-1.95	2010	0.321	Persons	35	1	10	3					12	27				
						Expense	44,838		62,873				1,295	77,335	134,680					
				Cumulative Total	2.569	Persons	365		39		80				64					
						Expense	627,799		317,579		625,674		189,758	155,296	652,812					
Gambia	16.25	0.92		2010	0.030	Persons	24													
						Expense	29,726													
				Cumulative Total	2.773	Persons	229		7		229									
						Expense	482,840		358,543		1,217,644		488,164	226,246						
Ghana	47.36	21.79		2010	1.963	Persons	231	17	90	14	58				35	81	1	4		2.319
						Expense	373,631		262,556		152,294		66,134	665,959	423,803		18,887			
				Cumulative Total	44.054	Persons	2,680		933		1,382				1,121		20			
						Expense	7,243,707		10,072,064		7,289,767		4,477,699	3,313,706	11,472,611		184,613			
Guinea	9.96	0.84		2010	0.069	Persons	4				6									
						Expense	1,894				66,767			169						
				Cumulative Total	6.212	Persons	582		30		586									
						Expense	1,242,570		929,037		3,537,752		441,552	61,221						
Guinea-Bissau	15.87	0.19		2010	0.033	Persons	11				7									1.896
						Expense	10,731							22,288						
				Cumulative Total	0.708	Persons	133		3		68									
						Expense	261,195		142,311		249,071		29,330	26,000						
Kenya	68.72	35.57	-68.29	2010	2.970	Persons	513	27	121	46	90	7			31	86	3	2		2.809
						Expense	370,473		872,856		91,887		175,354	1,084,093	361,912		13,163		1.257	
				Cumulative Total	96.414	Persons	7,160		2,295		3,560				1,439		26			
						Expense	13,974,269		33,575,085		19,654,313		10,530,573	4,697,280	13,830,778		151,314			
Lesotho	8.14	0.59		2010	0.064	Persons	73				3									
						Expense	32,588							31,755						
				Cumulative Total	1.019	Persons	492				72									
						Expense	503,258		307		260,949		182,324	59,524	13,082					
Liberia	10.85	4.27	119.03	2010	0.149	Persons	35	1	8	1	1	4								1.076
						Expense	55,640		56,084		18,808			18,455						
				Cumulative Total	4.773	Persons	352		43		180				170					
						Expense	861,234		453,977		1,304,403		365,247	124,489	1,663,981					
Madagascar		9.53		2010	0.774	Persons	20	3	35	14	16				4	36				
						Expense	39,194		198,741		95,570		39,664	280,853	119,772					
				Cumulative Total	15.831	Persons	881		278		1,098				125					
						Expense	1,831,402		4,211,230		5,767,826		1,631,600	1,159,499	1,229,103					
Malawi	49.59	19.28		2010	1.422	Persons	147	14	38	18	76	4			47	57	1	9		3.336
						Expense	208,157		312,146		54,228		2,775	430,350	351,715		62,590			
				Cumulative Total	34.526	Persons	2,113		404		1,141				1,510		34			
						Expense	3,757,836		6,073,498		6,146,714		2,359,818	1,646,860	14,238,201		303,098			
Mali	34.58	3.66		2010	0.428	Persons	34		4	4	33				9					2.048
						Expense	38,128		85,115		107,128			153,687	43,666					
				Cumulative Total	8.696	Persons	498		33		779				9					
						Expense	1,007,065		322,034		6,884,433		147,205	289,847	44,503		837			
Mauritania	12.53	1.98		2010	0.100	Persons	18		1		8	4								
						Expense	14,146		17,193		68,726									
				Cumulative Total	5.941	Persons	480		39		617									
						Expense	811,840		801,758		4,069,568		239,088	18,655						
Mauritius	0.19	0.45	-3.55	2010	0.083	Persons	21	1	2		5									
						Expense	23,900		10,582		10,129			38,302					0.001	
				Cumulative Total	4.734	Persons	384		62		357									
						Expense	645,130		1,383,204		2,226,451		353,203	125,749						
Mozambique	48.91	13.28	0.38	2010	0.910	Persons	79	2	27	7	92	5			33	31	3			
						Expense	69,585		131,060		65,359		14,080	383,110	239,652		7,248		0.486	
				Cumulative Total	10.546	Persons	15,014		130		909				161		3			
						Expense	980,863		1,350,237		4,645,748		481,146	1,763,485	1,317,495		7,248			
Namibia	0.17	3.89	36.39	2010	0.261	Persons	127	2	4	1	3	1			10	29				
						Expense	48,613		38,275		2,334			34,276	137,270				2.856	
				Cumulative Total	3.123	Persons	607		23		166				70					
						Expense	557,853		214,158		1,262,981		154,520	292,515	641,149					
Niger	15.73	9.39		2010	0.717	Persons	21	1	21	12	1				43	63				
						Expense	4,699		179,640		4,494		8,453	158,928	360,871					
				Cumulative Total	19.057	Persons	771		109		800				694					
						Expense	1,470,618		2,336,047		5,478,147		1,174,133	815,403	7,782,190					
Nigeria	16.94	6.59		2010	0.748	Persons	524	9	37	5	44									
						Expense	106,513		92,640		204,537		63,353	281,017						
				Cumulative Total	13.186	Persons	3,087		298		717									
						Expense	2,953,595		3,331,967		4,755,642		1,445,535	699,163						

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
							Type (¥1 thousand)												
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-5 Africa (Continued)																				
Rwanda	11.01	11.53		2010	1.000	Persons	71	8	79	11	25	2			29	28	1	1		2.644
						Expense	79,531		139,953		99,819		32,441	504,489	137,989		6,215			
				Cumulative Total	6.844	Persons	668		204		340				140		4			
						Expense	1,037,335		1,017,668		1,791,626		292,728	1,415,411	1,273,745		15,970			
Sao Tome and Principe	2.85	0.69		2010	0.016	Persons	19													
						Expense	14,842							842						
				Cumulative Total	0.708	Persons	153		6		48									
						Expense	237,616		150,474		242,081		72,816	4,896						
Senegal	30.82	21.45	2.80	2010	1.962	Persons	125	8	76	16	84	11			45	78				
						Expense	168,714		259,753		135,652		16,910	968,118	413,255				0.112	3.221
				Cumulative Total	34.386	Persons	3,413		481		1,641				846		6			
						Expense	3,634,132		6,695,121		9,098,428		2,558,066	3,320,674	9,034,437		45,333			
Seychelles	8.84	0.70		2010	0.071	Persons	5				7									
						Expense	8,744				8,734			53,693						
				Cumulative Total	1.444	Persons	302		14		79									
						Expense	775,876		257,752		276,771		56,767	77,312						
Sierra Leone	6.04	6.09		2010	0.634	Persons	27	1	40	6	19									0.805
						Expense	47,331		198,333		38,029		13,354	336,540						
				Cumulative Total	3.590	Persons	328		146		160									
						Expense	680,776		616,024		1,230,325		65,361	997,620						
Somalia	29.05	0.02		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.871	Persons	95		21		45									
						Expense	241,361		323,910		185,489		106,032	14,479						
South Africa	1.21	7.13	-1.07	2010	0.610	Persons	69	2	78	7	10				9	9				
						Expense	51,466		167,509		41,865		54,241	229,369	65,318					0.067
				Cumulative Total	8.672	Persons	1,229		301		606				68		1			
						Expense	2,323,771		1,769,358		3,094,566		158,248	662,271	660,735		2,834			
Sudan	92.92	25.94		2010	2.297	Persons	269		174	21	95				1	5				
						Expense	80,856		329,928		90,755		385,057	1,391,910	18,211					0.870
				Cumulative Total	12.261	Persons	1,551		423		706				17					
						Expense	2,357,868		1,706,793		3,659,407		1,321,852	3,077,503	137,167					
Swaziland	2.81	1.44		2010	0.074	Persons	93				10									
						Expense	38,901							35,427						1.143
				Cumulative Total	3.994	Persons	640		53		237									
						Expense	866,031		808,228		1,809,947		251,145	258,388						
Tanzania	65.87	27.45	10.50	2010	2.598	Persons	1,418	22	122	24	125				46	72				
						Expense	256,181		432,040		259,731		39,144	1,249,697	361,068				1.054	8.096
				Cumulative Total	69.945	Persons	9,436		1,106		2,893				1,365					
						Expense	10,789,932		18,241,488		17,064,773		6,450,871	4,404,901	12,992,777					
Togo	6.65	0.98	-0.12	2010	0.071	Persons	14				18									
						Expense	13,075				8,648			49,197						
				Cumulative Total	0.917	Persons	327		7		90									
						Expense	478,246		70,782		305,375		5,657	55,733	1,465					
Uganda	41.94	22.29	6.44	2010	2.240	Persons	151	16	28	21	99	15			55	111	3	5		
						Expense	172,726		357,395		704,134		51,203	490,793	440,411		22,922		0.373	0.590
				Cumulative Total	19.077	Persons	2,307		284		923				450		12			
						Expense	3,079,676		4,235,397		5,636,117		1,347,827	1,861,039	2,853,040		63,707			
Zambia	20.90	23.32	1.44	2010	2.080	Persons	138	12	76	27	84	7			39	70	5	12		
						Expense	210,982		491,742		196,517		30,312	735,071	360,892		54,547		0.161	1.252
				Cumulative Total	51.115	Persons	2,716		738		1,816				1,224		52			
						Expense	5,990,806		14,167,294		9,776,371		5,587,342	2,607,846	12,420,669		564,998			
Zimbabwe	17.13	1.46		2010	0.150	Persons	75	2	1		2				3					
						Expense	108,867		4,088		2,853			27,319	6,960					0.464
				Cumulative Total	16.363	Persons	1,231		80		759				484					
						Expense	2,389,079		1,819,516		4,673,354		960,338	316,595	6,203,883					
2-6 Europe																				
Albania	0.39	2.78	-0.78	2010	0.179	Persons	25	1	2		19	2								
						Expense	54,590		25,035		51,360			48,245					0.128	
				Cumulative Total	2.016	Persons	320		8		202									
						Expense	720,851		59,177		978,259		122,212	135,208						
Austria				2010	0.001	Persons														
						Expense								1,438						
				Cumulative Total	0.518	Persons			12		4									
						Expense			475,498		5,682		30,756	6,347						
Belarus	1.01	0.39		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total		Persons														
						Expense														
Belgium				2010	0.005	Persons														
						Expense								4,849						
				Cumulative Total	0.024	Persons			8		7									
						Expense			9,395		6,191			8,023						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.98	2.62	-1.44	2010	0.179	Persons	32	7	4	4	1									
						Expense	60,628		56,300		3,359			58,770					0.008	0.044
				Cumulative Total	5.500	Persons	606		81		505									
						Expense	1,224,677		536,659		2,820,211		170,887	747,774						
Bulgaria	0.85	1.18	-6.72	2010	0.079	Persons					28									
						Expense	1,823				72,386			4,359					0.125	0.051
				Cumulative Total	11.261	Persons	842		243		617				253		2			
						Expense	1,701,417		2,052,834		3,106,568		913,402	195,132	3,286,378		5,468			
Croatia	1.14	0.71		2010	0.045	Persons	7		33	1	1									
						Expense	15,425		13,192		479			16,225						
				Cumulative Total	0.757	Persons	127		35		71									
						Expense	302,394		32,267		397,052		1,677	23,898						
Cyprus		0.02		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.093	Persons	30													
						Expense	92,652													

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
						Type (¥1 thousand)													
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
							New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing		
2-6 Europe (Continued)																				
Czechoslovakia				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.596	Persons		139		3		33								
						Expense		438,033		8,169		149,334	684							
Czech Republic		0.51		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.579	Persons		185		11		1								
						Expense		354,012		149,349		4,392	65,691	5,283						
Denmark				2010	0.000	Persons														
						Expense								329						
				Cumulative Total	0.025	Persons						6								
						Expense				1,743		2,377		20,866						
Estonia		0.11		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.129	Persons		75												
						Expense		128,557												
Finland				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.000	Persons						5								
						Expense						405								
France				2010	0.088	Persons			1	1	7									
						Expense				7,373				80,358						
				Cumulative Total	0.824	Persons		1		30		263								
						Expense				148,208		305,177	6,146	258,525	106,442					
Germany				2010	0.004	Persons														
						Expense								3,712						
				Cumulative Total	0.065	Persons		1		2		28								
						Expense				23,941		22,493		18,909						
Greece				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.345	Persons		27		8		41								
						Expense		138,081		7,559		168,856	26,005	4,040						
Hungary		1.28		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	7.691	Persons		800		103		375			138					
						Expense		1,646,968		1,122,749		2,228,557	735,270	21,416	1,935,855					
Iceland				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.003	Persons														
						Expense								2,861						
Ireland				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.000	Persons						2								
						Expense						1								
Italy				2010	0.001	Persons														
						Expense								948						
				Cumulative Total	0.088	Persons				1		8								
						Expense				14,221		6,265	63,000	4,048						
Kosovo	0.12	0.90		2010	0.092	Persons	21			1	7									0.543
						Expense		39,975		16,332		4,859		31,328						
				Cumulative Total	0.198	Persons		59		1		8								
						Expense		122,335		21,839		6,465		47,357						
Latvia		0.12		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.431	Persons		76		6		50								
						Expense		137,998		21,952		270,103	1,299							
Lithuania		0.15		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	1.112	Persons		114		10		105								
						Expense		141,127		83,729		844,369	42,642							
Luxembourg				2010	0.001	Persons														
						Expense								925						
				Cumulative Total	0.001	Persons														
						Expense								925						
Malta		0.01		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.399	Persons		77		18		16								
						Expense		252,433		94,536		44,178	5,082	2,614						
Moldova	0.24	0.62		2010	0.073	Persons	20	3			9									
						Expense		38,066				6,926		27,536						
				Cumulative Total	1.389	Persons		261		8		134								
						Expense		466,106		100,008		542,641	217,309	62,912						
Monaco				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.002	Persons						2								
						Expense						2,430								
Montenegro	0.22	0.62		2010	0.024	Persons	8	1	2	1										0.596
						Expense		15,120		6,563				1,835						
				Cumulative Total	0.689	Persons		39		3		33								
						Expense		72,131		11,148		523,208	30,175	52,054						
Netherlands				2010	0.003	Persons														
						Expense								2,518						
				Cumulative Total	0.010	Persons		7				10								
						Expense						4,513		5,226						
Norway				2010	0.002	Persons														
						Expense								2,072						
				Cumulative Total	0.008	Persons						5								
						Expense				54		4,936		3,105						

2-6 Europe (Continued)

Country	Japan's ODA (2010)			JICA's Technical Cooperation (FY2010)														JICA's ODA Loan	JICA's Grant Aid
						Type (¥1 thousand)													
							Training Participants		Experts		Study Team Members		Provision of Equipment	Other Expenses	JOCV		Other Volunteers		
	Grant Aid (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation (US$1 million)	Loans (US$1 million)	Technical Cooperation Expenses (¥1 billion)			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing			New	Ongoing	New	Ongoing	Disbursements (FY2010) (¥1 billion)	(FY2010) (¥1 billion)*
Poland		0.87	-13.18	2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	8.972	Persons			830	287	593					106		1		
						Expense			1,672,727	1,909,527	2,953,027		952,167	41,638	1,427,106		15,346			
Portugal				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.201	Persons			9		41									
						Expense			32,561		168,197									
Romania	0.88	0.91	105.85	2010	0.045	Persons	1		6										9.609	
						Expense		1,995		40,881				1,806						
				Cumulative Total	10.040	Persons		988		178		617				118				
						Expense		2,164,301		1,631,228		3,463,904	1,055,305	265,404		1,460,286				
Russia				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.125	Persons		2		2		8								
						Expense		23				352	124,223							
Serbia	1.18	4.72	-0.88	2010	0.383	Persons	44	6	26	3	33						4	1		
						Expense		86,686		163,140		86,412	2,135	35,342				9,695		0.632
				Cumulative Total	2.921	Persons		474		110		247						5		
						Expense		1,007,418		610,962		732,959	390,824	168,004				11,297		
Slovakia		0.10	-6.74	2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	1.487	Persons		349		23		110								
						Expense		629,676		101,547		720,011	35,681							
Slovenia		0.13		2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.474	Persons		92		7		40								
						Expense		157,844		158,342		149,460	8,533							
Soviet Union				2010		Persons														
						Expense														
				Cumulative Total	0.133	Persons				34										
						Expense				38,074			94,730							
Spain				2010	0.001	Persons														
						Expense								735						
				Cumulative Total	0.001	Persons				3		2								
						Expense				25		117		735						
Sweden				2010	0.001	Persons														
						Expense								573						
				Cumulative Total	0.019	Persons				2		7								
						Expense				7,150		6,574		5,032						
Switzerland				2010	0.036	Persons			1	1										
						Expense				19,320				16,988						
				Cumulative Total	0.194	Persons				35		44								
						Expense				119,891		19,797	3,384	51,067						
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.41	1.29	21.24	2010	0.114	Persons	26	4	3	2	1								2.034	
						Expense		55,763		44,604		3,668		10,077						
				Cumulative Total	3.625	Persons		369		36		330								
						Expense		828,873		257,185		2,288,240	51,477	199,402						
Turkey	0.15	7.70	535.41	2010	0.534	Persons	150	12	21	1	48						2		54.043	
						Expense		158,439		71,355		193,177	6,756	95,108				8,790		
				Cumulative Total	41.995	Persons		4,708		1,222		2,091				2		43		
						Expense		8,851,814		12,263,291		12,187,520	6,816,305	1,276,212		80,664		519,341		
Ukraine	1.06	3.25	48.73	2010	0.208	Persons	48		3	2	21								5.068	0.032
						Expense		55,230		26,208		13,082	4,519	109,281						
				Cumulative Total	1.237	Persons		458		25		112								
						Expense		534,823		240,577		206,349	45,776	209,587						
United Kingdom				2010	0.009	Persons														
						Expense								8,662						
				Cumulative Total	0.316	Persons		2		5		67								
						Expense				157,483		28,990	4,383	125,551						

3 Numbers of Persons Involved in Technical Cooperation by Type and Program

(New volunteers/participants/trainees, Unit: Persons)

Type/Program		Asia	Pacific	North America and Latin America	Middle East	Africa	Europe	Unclassifiable*	Total
Training Participants	Technical Training	4,245	248	1,078	636	1,555	286		8,048
	Third-country Training	1,432	23	497	753	1,026	3		3,734
	Local In-country Training	4,302	56		80	4,629			9,067
	ODA Loan Training				2				2
	Emigration Program			64					64
	Japanese Emigrant Training Program			124					124
	Training Course Initiated by Local Government	195	1	10	4	6			216
	Training Program for Young Leaders	1,053	83	47	36	223	18		1,460
	Country Focused Training (ODA Loan)	178		66	68	56	46		414
	Training Related to Japanese ODA Loan	309		2	6	5	24		346
	Program Focused Training (ODA Loan)	313	9	46	83	47	5		503
	Total	12,027	420	1,934	1,668	7,547	382		23,978
Experts Dispatched	Individual Technical Cooperation (long- /short-term)	102	17	56	23	72	8		278
	Third-country Experts (short-term)	2		48		2			52
	Overseas Technical Training (short-term)	33	3	6	12	12			66
	Experts Related to Operation Support (long-term)			3	1		2		6
	Disaster Relief Activities (short-term)	49	136						185
	Experts Related to Loan Aid (ODA Loan) (long- /short-term)	505		42	25	60			632
	Experts Related to Loan Aid (Individual) (long- /short-term)	264	16	30	8	8	8		334
	Overseas Technical Training (ODA Loan) (short-term)	14							14
	Project Formulation Advisor (Project Formulation) (long- /short-term)	39	4	12	12	47	1		115
	Project Formulation Advisor (Finance) (long-term)	1				1			2
	Project Formulation Advisor (Volunteer) (long- /short-term)	32	17	30	11	51	1		142
	Technical Cooperation Projects (long- /short-term)	3,327	109	412	386	980	84		5,298
	JICA Partnership Program (long- /short-term)	935	35	61	9	132			1,172
	Total	5,303	337	700	487	1,365	104		8,296
Member of Study Teams Dispatched	Acceptance of Technical Participants	2		1		6	1	1	11
	Technical Cooperation Projects	1,043	29	91	98	364	21	5	1,651
	Development Study	197		75	80	169			521
	Overseas Development Study	175		50	28	61	87		401
	Grant Aid Projects	11	5			3		5	24
	JOCV	11				4		2	17
	Disaster Relief Activities							8	8
	Program Formulation	155	6	30	15	19	4	9	238
	Project/Program Evaluation	21						127	148
	Public Participation-Based Cooperation	12		2		4			18
	Follow-up Study Team	72	10	16	15	12	1	4	130
	Study Team for Supplementary Programming	3		1		1	1		6
	Research Investigation Team	7				6		5	18
	Preparatory Survey	1,272	28	260	237	703	25	64	2,589
	Study Team Related to Japanese ODA Loan	1,041	23	50	19	45	41	47	1,266
	Total	4,022	101	576	492	1,397	181	277	7,046
JOCV		400	140	257	73	589			1,459
Other Volunteers	Senior Volunteers	127	51	135	31	25	6		375
	Senior Volunteers for Overseas Japanese Communities			13					13
	UN Volunteers							6	6
	Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers			39					39
	Total	127	51	187	31	25	6	6	433
Grand Total		21,879	1,049	3,654	2,751	10,923	673	283	41,212

* Regions which cannot be classified include results from international organizations.

4 Regional Distribution of Technical Cooperation

Type of Cooperation	New/ Ongoing	Total Number of Persons	Planning/ Administration		Public Works/Utilities				Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries				Mining/Industry		Energy	Business/Tourism		Human Resources		Health/ Medical Care	Welfare	Others
			Development Planning	Administration	Public Utilities	Transport/ Traffic	Social Infrastructure	Communications/ Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Industry	Forestry	Forestry	Mining	Industry		Business/ Trade	Tourism	Human Resources	Science/ Culture			
4-1 Asia																						
Training Participants	New	12,027	1,015	3,091	613	498	459	148	636	182	769	94	6	165	324	296	70	741	8	2,455	398	59
	Ongoing	546	22	66	4	14	26	11	65	8	43	5	2	33	20	8		190	2	26		1
	Total	12,573	1,037	3,157	617	512	485	159	701	190	812	99	8	198	344	304	70	931	10	2,481	398	60
Experts Dispatched	New	5,303	348	916	328	462	351	48	351	64	252	27	7	73	253	221	34	576	43	595	256	98
	Ongoing	701	54	110	22	49	41	14	78	13	31	7	1	10	13	18	5	79	1	63	26	66
	Total	6,004	402	1,026	350	511	392	62	429	77	283	34	8	83	266	239	39	655	44	658	282	164
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	4,022	387	234	443	1,072	334	80	170	37	86	23	15	78	477	74	15	203	2	94	15	183
	Ongoing	230	19	3	35	52	34	4	23		3	10		15	17	2		2		6	2	3
	Total	4,252	406	237	478	1,124	368	84	193	37	89	33	15	93	494	76	15	205	2	100	17	186
General Volunteers Dispatched	New	400		31	1		8		67	2				14			2	135	16	87	30	7
	Ongoing	647		53	4		13	2	92	9	2	1		17			10	244	31	123	40	6
	Total	1,047		84	5		21	2	159	11	2	1		31			12	379	47	210	70	13
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	127		16	4	3	8	5	5	2		1		17	4	6	9	22	12	6	5	2
	Ongoing	248		30	10	6	11	5	17	1		3		31	7	20	5	48	16	9	24	5
	Total	375		46	14	9	19	10	22	3		4		48	11	26	14	70	28	15	29	7
4-2 Pacific																						
Training Participants	New	420	6	60	36	22	71	14	34	4	2	8	1	20	18	5	13	51		49	4	2
	Ongoing	28		3	7	1			8	1		3		1				2		2		
	Total	448	6	63	43	23	71	14	42	5	2	11	1	21	18	5	13	53		51	4	2
Experts Dispatched	New	337	6	48	24	13	7	15	8		2	5			3			3		39	136	28
	Ongoing	39	5	16				2	1			1			1	1		1		1		10
	Total	376	11	64	24	13	7	17	9		2	6			4	1		4		40	136	38
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	101		1	22	19	21	3	1			2			12			10		10		
	Ongoing	13			4	2	6				1											
	Total	114		1	26	21	27	3	1		1	2			12			10		10		
General Volunteers Dispatched	New	140		15	1		1		10	1	1	1		8			2	69	4	22	5	
	Ongoing	207		20	1		3	1	28	1		2		10			4	84	7	37	5	4
	Total	347		35	2		4	1	38	2	1	3		18			6	153	11	59	10	4
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	51		7	3	1	2	4	2			3		5			2	13	2	6	1	
	Ongoing	77		13	5	2	7	3	5	2		8		8	2	3	2	9		8		
	Total	128		20	8	3	9	7	7	2		11		13	2	3	4	22	2	14	1	
4-3 North America and Latin America																						
Training Participants	New	1,934	123	350	140	50	110	36	214	11	48	44	2	36	62	175	47	210	4	182	40	50
	Ongoing	156	3	19	1	9	9		12	1		2		13	1	28		40	6	11		1
	Total	2,090	126	369	141	59	119	36	226	12	48	46	2	49	63	203	47	250	10	193	40	51
Experts Dispatched	New	700	25	114	93	53	38	1	58	8	40	16		4	16	31	39	20	4	84	13	43
	Ongoing	171	21	8	5	1	4	4	37	6	3	5	1	4	1	10	1	12		18	7	23
	Total	871	46	122	98	54	42	5	95	14	43	21	1	8	17	41	40	32	4	102	20	66
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	576	34	24	84	60	73		61	1	15	30	22	17	44	9	54	1		26	1	20
	Ongoing	43			10	2	2		18			5					6					
	Total	619	34	24	94	62	75		79	1	15	35	22	17	44	9	60	1		26	1	20
General Volunteers Dispatched	New	257		34	1		1		46	1	2			5			3	79	19	50	10	6
	Ongoing	497	1	47	3		5		86	5	1			9			7	140	32	130	25	6
	Total	754	1	81	4		6		132	6	3			14			10	219	51	180	35	12
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	187		15	6	1	10		15	2	2	6	1	15	1	16	2	65	6	12	9	3
	Ongoing	336		21	12	2	8	4	30	3	2	2		38		38	2	99	21	17	28	9
	Total	523		36	18	3	18	4	45	5	4	8	1	53	1	54	4	164	27	29	37	12

Type of Cooperation	New/ Ongoing	Total Number of Persons	Planning/ Administration		Public Works/Utilities				Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries				Mining/Industry		Energy	Business/Tourism		Human Resources		Health/ Medical Care	Welfare	Others
			Development Planning	Administration	Public Utilities	Transport/ Traffic	Social Infrastructure	Communications/ Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Industry	Forestry	Forestry	Mining	Industry		Business/ Trade	Tourism	Human Resources	Science/ Culture			
4-4 Middle East																						
Training Participants	New	1,668	19	285	154	59	59	59	343	10	5	17		52	281	46	31	81	6	111	49	1
	Ongoing	125	1	17	38	1	11		14	1		10		18		5		3	2	4		
	Total	1,793	20	302	192	60	70	59	357	11	5	27		70	281	51	31	84	8	115	49	1
Experts Dispatched	New	487	5	74	22		42	2	69		16	7		14	7	17	4	121	26	45	1	15
	Ongoing	100	5	11	6	1	3		10			1		3		2	5	15	5	13	3	17
	Total	587	10	85	28	1	45	2	79		16	8		17	7	19	9	136	31	58	4	32
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	492	13	22	18	162	37	10	88					1	95	9		13		8	4	12
	Ongoing	35	4	1	1	14	7		3											4	1	
	Total	527	17	23	19	176	44	10	91					1	95	9		13		12	5	12
General Volunteers Dispatched	New	73		6					9					1				25	10	5	15	2
	Ongoing	165		6			3		10		2			7				57	22	29	27	2
	Total	238		12			3		19		2			8				82	32	34	42	4
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	31		3			3	2	2					6		2		5	4	3	1	
	Ongoing	84		5	2		4	4	2	1		1		16		9	1	21	7	2	9	
	Total	115		8	2		7	6	4	1		1		22		11	1	26	11	5	10	
4-5 Africa																						
Training Participants	New	7,547	131	2,637	398	138	97	14	350	24	59	107	9	76	61	97	61	2,313		942	31	2
	Ongoing	178	5	29			4		77	11	2	8		5			1	25		10		1
	Total	7,725	136	2,666	398	138	101	14	427	35	61	115	9	81	61	97	62	2,338		952	31	3
Experts Dispatched	New	1,365	30	147	112	69	94		237	3	53	42	2	3	57	22		196		221	13	64
	Ongoing	324	23	19	7	6	10		74		7	5		1	3	5		66		54	2	42
	Total	1,689	53	166	119	75	104		311	3	60	47	2	4	60	27		262		275	15	106
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	1,397	69	21	150	232	231	2	130		13	10	11	20	160	31	1	141		96	11	68
	Ongoing	109	4		5	28	18		23		6	6			5			5		3	6	
	Total	1,506	73	21	155	260	249	2	153		19	16	11	20	165	31	1	146		99	17	68
General Volunteers Dispatched	New	589	2	48	1		12	1	132	6	2	2		27		1	2	210	24	90	27	2
	Ongoing	993	3	77	5	2	14	4	242	15	7	6		45			4	314	41	166	34	14
	Total	1,582	5	125	6	2	26	5	374	21	9	8		72		1	6	524	65	256	61	16
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	25		2	2		1	1	2			1		3		2		8		1	1	1
	Ongoing	46		6	2	2	2	5	4	1			1	12	1	1		8		1		
	Total	71		8	4	2	3	6	6	1		1	1	15	1	3		16		2	1	1
4-6 Europe																						
Training Participants	New	382	9	71	33	39	10	6	47	2	23	3	2	5	26	14	16	52		22	2	
	Ongoing	34	9	4	2		2		3	1				6		3		2	2			
	Total	416	18	75	35	39	12	6	50	3	23	3	2	11	26	17	16	54	2	22	2	
Experts Dispatched	New	104			1	6	58		2		1	6				6	2	17			1	4
	Ongoing	17	3				4		2							2		3				3
	Total	121	3		1	6	62		4		1	6				8	2	20			1	7
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	181	2	10		50	7	1	1		1		12	1	75	7	1	5				8
	Ongoing	2				2																
	Total	183	2	10		52	7	1	1		1		12	1	75	7	1	5				8
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	6															1	2	2	1		
	Ongoing	1																1				
	Total	7															1	3	2	1		
4-7 Worldwide																						
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	New	277		21	3	4	2					4			49			4	21		8	161
	Ongoing	13													9							4
	Total	290		21	3	4	2					4			58			4	21		8	165
4-8 International Organizations																						
Other Volunteers Dispatched	New	6																				6
	Ongoing	22		6		1			1									1	1	2	1	9
	Total	28		6		1			1									1	1	2	1	15

5 Sectoral Distribution of Technical Cooperation Projects

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

Sector \ Type of Cooperation		New			Ongoing			Total		
		Number	Amount	Rate	Number	Amount	Rate	Number	Amount	Rate
Planning/ Administration	Development Planning	2	1.70	4	16	21.57	6	18	23.27	6
	Administration	22	5.80	15	109	54.17	16	131	59.97	15
Public Works/ Utilities	Public Utilities	5	2.13	5	27	16.22	5	32	18.35	5
	Transport/Traffic	5	1.40	4	32	17.35	5	37	18.76	5
	Social Infrastructure	11	2.45	6	32	26.78	8	43	29.23	8
	Communications/Broadcasting	2	0.03		8	4.27	1	10	4.30	1
Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fisheries	Agriculture	20	4.98	13	87	48.11	14	107	53.09	14
	Animal Industry	2	0.12		12	5.44	2	14	5.56	1
	Forestry	9	1.46	4	22	14.20	4	31	15.67	4
	Fisheries	5	1.93	5	16	6.34	2	21	8.28	2
Mining/ Industry	Mining									
	Industry	2	0.95	2	11	3.54	1	13	4.48	1
Energy		5	2.24	6	6	3.90	1	11	6.14	2
Business/ Tourism	Business/Trade	4	1.71	4	25	9.54	3	29	11.25	3
	Tourism				5	2.49	1	5	2.49	1
Human Resources		15	6.92	17	77	63.66	18	92	70.58	18
Health/Medical Care		23	5.65	14	91	44.05	13	114	49.70	13
Social Welfare		3	0.08		20	6.61	2	23	6.69	2
Others					1	0.42		1	0.42	
Total		135	39.55	100	597	348.66	100	732	388.22	100

Note: Projects for which contracts for Record of Discussions (RD) were concluded in FY2010 are classified as New and projects for which contracts for RD were concluded in or before FY2009 are classified as Ongoing.
Technical Cooperation Projects only (excluding science and technology projects, development plan survey-type Technological Cooperation, and development plan survey-type Technological Cooperation carried out through commissioned expenditures).
Disbursement results: Amount disbursed in FY2010 (includes budget for the current year and amount carried forward).
In some cases numbers do not correspond to the sum total figures because of rounding.

6 Sectoral Distribution of Grant Aid Projects

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

Sector		FY2010		
		Number	Total *	Share
Planning/ Administration	Environment	3	10.06	1.0
Public Works/ Utilities	Water Supply	14	103.64	47.2
	Sewerage	2	38.73	
	Urban Health	1	37.00	
	General Transportation	12	58.22	
	Roads	13	124.06	
	Land Transportation	1	13.30	
	Ports	1	11.75	
	Aviation/Airports	3	15.33	
	Urban Transport	2	2.86	
	Infrastructure	1	11.37	
	Rivers and Sand Erosion Control	1	5.86	
	Water Resources Development	8	48.64	
	Broadcasting	2	13.05	
	Total	61	483.81	
Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fisheries	General Agriculture	2	23.89	11.0
	Agriculture Engineering	2	13.17	
	Assistance to Increase Food Production	9	27.75	
	Forestry Preservation	2	8.34	
	Fisheries	3	26.39	
	Total	18	99.54	
Mining/Manufacturing		0	0	0.0
Energy	Electric Power	3	79.54	9.2
	New/Renewable Energy	3	14.20	
	Total	6	93.74	
Human Resources	Education	21	100.76	14.2
	Basic Education	2	12.64	
	Higher Education	6	6.29	
	Vocational Training	2	19.18	
	Culture	12	6.13	
	Total	43	145.00	
Health/ Medical Care	Health and Medical Care	18	111.97	10.9
Social Welfare	Social Welfare	1	16.82	4.3
	Food Aid	4	26.90	
	Total	5	43.72	
Others	Others	9	36.31	3.5
Total		163	1024.15	100.0

Note: Ongoing projects implemented and managed by JICA.
* Grant ceilings of projects for which a Grant Agreement (G/A) was signed. For multi-fiscal-year projects, the fiscal year the G/A was signed denotes the first year of the project, and grant ceilings by fiscal year for the subsequent fiscal years are listed.

7 Overview of Loan Aid (Data from the Previous Five Years)

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

			FY2006			FY2007			FY2008			FY2009			FY2010		
			Number	Total	Share	Number	Total	Share	Number	Total	Share	Number	Total	Share	Number	Total	Share
ODA Loan	Commitments	Asia	61	6,440	84.3	40	6,259	69.5	37	7,025	75.6	43	6,472	66.9	26	4,087	75.8
		Pacific				1	46	0.5				1	83	0.9			
		North and Latin America	1	60	0.8	1	194	2.1	4	166	1.8	3	293	3.0	3	302	5.6
		Middle East	9	743	9.7	12	2,147	23.8	7	1,181	12.7	7	1,552	16.0			
		Africa	5	279	3.6	4	367	4.1	3	121	1.3	5	463	4.8	7	579	10.7
		Europe							2	481	5.2	3	813	8.4		421	7.8
		International Organizations, etc.	1	115	1.5				1	321	3.5						
		Others															
		Total	77	7,637	100.0	58	9,012	100.0	54	9,294	100.0	62	9,676	100.0	36	5,389	100.0
	Disbursements			6,067			6,839			7,143			7,450			6,777	
	Repayments			6,186			6,601			6,798			6,417			6,803	
	Outstanding			113,748			113,837			113,828			114,809			114,792	
Private-Sector Investment Finance	Commitments			–		–	–		–	–		–	–		–	–	
	Disbursements			1			0			3			1				
	Recovered			88			200			8			327			6	
	Outstanding			1,437			1,380			1,372			1,279			1,272	

Note: On a geographical regional classification basis and with regard to ODA Loan data prior to FY2007 in this Annual Report, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia have been included in figures for Africa (North of Sahara), while Turkey has been included in figures for the Middle East. Therefore, some figures do not correspond to figures by region prior to FY2007 shown in this table.
The total number of loan commitments in FY2007, FY2008 and FY2010 does not include the commitments to provide additional loans to one project while the total amount includes this total loan commitment of ¥17,100 million in FY2007, ¥10,500 million in FY2008 and ¥42,100 million in FY2010.
Advanced redemptions (the amount redeemed during the relevant fiscal year out of the amount originally scheduled for redemption in the following fiscal year or thereafter) for each year were as follows: FY2006: ¥70,500 million; FY2007: ¥74,600 million; FY2008: ¥67,200 million; FY2009: ¥3,600 million; FY2010: ¥71,500 million.
Data for FY2008 and after shows the managed credits and was calculated using a different method than figures calculated based on the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency.

8 Sectoral Distribution of ODA Loan

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

Sector		FY2009			FY2010			Accumulated		
		Number	Total	Share	Number	Total	Share	Number	Total	Share
Electric Power and Gas	Multipurpose Dams							61	2,738	1.0
	Power Plants	8	1,551	16.0	3	842	15.6	373	42,274	15.6
	Transmission Lines and Distribution Systems	3	419	4.3	5	598	11.1	154	11,934	4.4
	Gas							16	2,648	1.0
	Others							13	608	0.2
	Subtotal	11	1,970	20.4	8	1,441	26.7	617	60,202	22.3
Transportation	Roads	9	685	7.1	8	1,269	23.5	278	24,607	9.1
	Bridges	2	57	0.6	2	340	6.3	67	4,643	1.7
	Railways	7	2,562	26.5	2	603	11.2	220	29,190	10.8
	Airports	1	126	1.3				71	8,821	3.3
	Ports	1	72	0.7				136	9,749	3.6
	Marine Transportation							47	2,211	0.8
	Others	1	304	3.1				18	1,354	0.5
	Subtotal	21	3,805	39.3	12	2,213	41.1	837	80,576	29.8
Telecommunications	Telecommunications							175	9,092	3.4
	Broadcasting							24	1,009	0.4
	Others							1	19	0.0
	Subtotal							200	10,119	3.7
Irrigation and Flood Control	Subtotal	1	31	0.3	1	132	2.4	237	13,885	5.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry	Agriculture	1	146	1.5	1	50	0.9	93	6,190	2.3
	Forestry	1	54	0.6	1	88	1.6	37	3,124	1.2
	Fisheries							19	454	0.2
	Farming									
	Subtotal	2	200	2.1	2	138	2.6	149	9,769	3.6
Mining and Manufacturing	Mining							55	1,921	0.7
	Manufacturing	3	231	2.4	1	50	0.9	174	16,153	6.0
	Others							3	70	0.0
	Subtotal	3	231	2.4	1	50	0.9	232	18,144	6.7
Social Services	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation	12	1,810	18.7	5	693	12.9	260	24,642	9.1
	Education							77	4,756	1.8
	Public Health and Medicine							29	1,178	0.4
	Tourism							17	1,214	0.4
	Urban/Rural Community Infrastructure	2	322	3.3				49	4,214	1.6
	Strengthening of Administrative Management							16	660	0.2
	Environmental Conservation in Multisector							43	2,810	1.0
	Others							5	801	0.3
	Subtotal	14	2,132	22.0	5	693	12.9	496	40,275	14.9
Commodity Loans	Subtotal	10	1,308	13.5	6	624	11.6	272	36,262	13.4
Others	Subtotal				1	99	1.8	15	1,282	0.5
Grand Total		62	9,676	100.0	36	5,389	100.0	3,055	270,514	100.0
Rescheduling		2	45		3	219		208	21,101	

Note: There were no commitments for Private-Sector Investment Finance in FY2009 and FY2010.
The total number of loan commitments in FY2010 does not include the commitments to provide additional loans to one project while the total amount includes this total loan commitment of ¥42,100 million.

9 Geographical Distribution of ODA Loan (FY2010)

(Unit: Cases, ¥1 billion)

Region/Country			Commitments		Disbursements	Repayments	Outstanding	Accumulated	
			Number	Total	Total	Total	Total	Number	Total
Asia	Southeast Asia	Cambodia			1.5	0.2	10.8	11	31.1
		Indonesia	5	107.8	121.0	125.7	2,170.5	668	4,548.7
		Laos			1.3	0.2	12.6	8	18.9
		Malaysia			10.0	17.1	276.8	74	917.1
		Myanmar					273.5	67	410.0
		Philippines	2	50.8	24.0	68.4	965.2	274	2,199.2
		Singapore						2	1.2
		Thailand	2	23.9	13.9	32.1	492.3	242	2,164.4
		Viet Nam	6	86.6	92.1	26.6	833.7	147	1,592.7
		Subtotal	15	269.1	263.8	270.2	5,035.4	1,493	11,883.2
	East Asia	China			56.8	106.4	1,782.9	369	3,359.7
		Mongolia	1	5.0	1.0	1.6	33.3	12	75.8
		Others						5	12.5
		Republic of Korea				3.4	6.2	92	596.2
		Subtotal	1	5.0	57.8	111.4	1,822.3	478	4,044.3
	South Asia	Afghanistan						1	0.7
		Bangladesh			8.6	9.8	162.1	84	714.1
		Bhutan			1.6		2.6	1	3.6
		India	4	48.0	123.8	64.7	1,366.6	221	3,164.8
		Maldives			1.3		2.5	1	2.7
		Nepal			0.0	0.9	13.8	9	63.5
		Pakistan	2	19.7	12.8	3.5	562.0	82	793.5
		Sri Lanka	2	33.1	24.9	19.1	353.7	117	798.4
		Subtotal	8	100.8	173.1	98.0	2,463.2	516	5,541.4
	Central Asia and the Caucasus	Armenia			3.9	0.3	30.9	2	31.8
		Azerbaijan			7.7	1.3	43.9	4	101.2
		Georgia			0.2	0.3	4.8	2	23.1
		Kazakhstan	1	6.4	2.3	2.8	76.5	6	95.1
		Kyrgyz Republic				0.0	27.8	6	25.7
		Turkmenistan				0.2	3.7	1	4.5
		Uzbekistan	1	27.4	1.0	2.5	60.6	9	125.0
		Subtotal	2	33.8	15.0	7.4	248.2	30	406.3
	Total		26	408.7	509.7	486.9	9,569.2	2,517	21,875.3
Pacific	Fiji					0.1	1.5	1	2.3
	Papua New Guinea				0.0	1.8	20.8	15	70.4
	Samoa				0.6		0.7	1	4.6
	Total				0.6	1.9	23.0	17	77.3
North America and Latin America	Central America and the Caribbean	Costa Rica			3.7	1.4	17.8	5	59.4
		Dominican Republic				1.2	9.5	4	31.6
		El Salvador			0.0	1.8	26.2	5	39.2
		Guatemala			1.5	0.9	17.0	5	26.8
		Honduras						6	34.8
		Jamaica			1.1	2.0	14.5	9	53.4
		Mexico				5.1	36.7	9	205.4
		Nicaragua						3	21.1
		Panama			9.4	0.7	17.7	2	32.3
		Subtotal			15.6	13.1	139.4	48	504.0
	South America	Argentina					4.7	1	8.2
		Bolivia						7	47.0
		Brazil	2	25.4	19.2	8.2	113.7	18	281.3
		Chile						3	24.4
		Colombia				3.4	0.7	4	46.6
		Ecuador				2.1	13.7	7	63.8
		Paraguay	1	4.8	0.2	4.0	36.0	16	136.9
		Peru			13.5	82.4	116.1	39	373.4
		Uruguay				0.2	0.8	1	7.2
		Subtotal	3	30.2	32.8	100.3	285.7	96	988.7
	Total		3	30.2	48.5	113.4	425.1	144	1492.7
Middle East	Algeria				0.9		1.5	8	13.9
	Egypt				5.7	16.4	292.5	49	501.6
	Iran					2.5	21.6	2	46.1
	Iraq				14.9		19.3	15	364.6
	Jordan				0.2	9.6	113.4	17	190.5
	Lebanon				0.4	0.7	5.3	1	13.0
	Morocco				9.6	4.8	111.8	31	246.8
	Syria					7.0	51.6	4	138.6
	Tunisia				8.9	7.4	82.5	36	224.0
	Yemen					0.2	24.1	5	49.3
	Total				40.5	48.6	723.5	168	1,788.5

Region/Country		Commitments		Disbursements	Repayments	Outstanding	Accumulated	
		Number	Total	Total	Total	Total	Number	Total
Africa	Benin						1	3.8
	Botswana				0.5	3.9	4	13.2
	Burundi						2	3.3
	Cameroon	1	2.9	0.5		0.5	4	17.1
	Cape Verde			0.6		0.8	1	4.5
	Central African Republic						1	0.6
	Cote d'Ivoire				0.3	20.2	2	12.2
	Democratic Republic of Congo				0.0	82.0	2	35.6
	Ethiopia						2	3.7
	Ghana						17	125.1
	Guinea					5.1	4	16.0
	Kenya	2	25.6	1.3	6.5	101.3	35	266.1
	Liberia						1	4.0
	Madagascar						5	10.7
	Malawi						8	33.1
	Mali						2	8.7
	Mauritania						3	11.1
	Mauritius	1	7.0	0.0	0.3	3.6	4	16.1
	Mozambique			0.5		0.5	2	9.3
	Namibia			2.9		7.7	1	10.1
	Niger						1	3.2
	Nigeria						3	55.1
	Rwanda						3	4.6
	Senegal			0.1		0.9	4	15.5
	Sierra Leone						1	2.0
	Somalia					6.5	2	6.5
	South Africa				0.1	1.0	3	14.1
	Sudan					8.1	4	10.5
	Swaziland				0.1	4.3	1	4.4
	Tanzania	2	13.2	1.1		10.6	15	46.6
	Togo					9.6	3	9.3
	Uganda	1	9.2	0.4		1.7	5	27.7
	Zambia			0.2		0.2	7	43.6
	Zimbabwe					19.8	6	38.1
	Total	7	57.9	7.5	7.9	288.4	159	885.5
Europe	Albania			0.1	0.3	5.3	4	18.1
	Bosnia and Herzegovina			0.0	0.1	3.8	2	16.7
	Bulgaria			0.1	1.0	29.5	6	77.0
	Hungary						1	4.9
	Poland				1.2	4.6	1	21.4
	Romania			9.6	1.5	55.2	5	118.2
	Slovakia				0.6	7.9	1	11.1
	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			2.0	0.3	8.5	1	9.7
	Turkey		42.1	54.0	16.7	280.3	26	592.2
	Ukraine			5.1		11.2	1	19.1
	Total		42.1	71.0	21.6	406.3	48	888.5
International Organizations, etc. Total						43.6	2	43.6
Grand Total		36	538.9	677.7	680.3	11,479.2	3,055	27,051.4

Note: The total number of loan commitments in FY2010 does not include the commitments to provide additional loans to one project while the total amount includes this total loan commitment of ¥42.1 billion.
Outstanding data show the managed credits and are calculated using a different method than figures calculated based on the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency.

10-1 Debt Rescheduling Based on Paris Club Agreements (FY2010)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Country	Date of Paris Club Agreement	Date JICA Signed Rescheduling Agreement	Rescheduled Amount
Cote d'Ivoire	2009.5.15	2010.6.9	11,496
Liberia	2008.4.17	2010.7.1	10,410
Total			21,907

Note: In some cases numbers do not correspond to the sum total figures because of rounding.

10-2 Debt Cancellation (FY2010)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Country	Debt Cancellation Amount
Liberia	10,410
Total	10,410

11-1 Principal Contractors under ODA Loan (FY2010/Goods and Services/Contract Amount: over ¥1 billion)

Country	Project Name	Date of Loan Agreement	Contract Amount (¥1 million)	Contractors
Cambodia	GREATER MEKONG POWER NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2007.03.26	1,719	DOOSAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Republic of Korea) / DOOSAN ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Republic of Korea)
Cambodia	NIROTH WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2009.03.25	3,269	MOYA DAYEN LIMITED (Singapore)
Indonesia	TANJUNG PRIOK ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II)	2006.03.29	6,526	SUMITOMO MITSUI CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Japan) / PT. HUTAMA KARYA (Indonesia)
Indonesia	PEUSANGAN HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2007.03.29	12,954	HYUNDAI ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (Republic of Korea) / PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia)
Indonesia	NATIONAL GEO-SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2007.03.29	2,155	NTT DATA CORPORATION (Japan) / ITOCHU CORPORATION (Japan)
Indonesia	NATIONAL GEO-SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2007.03.29	2,454	PASCO CORPORATION (Japan)
Indonesia	PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT	2008.03.28	1,082	PT. PEMBANGUNAN PERUMAHAN (Indonesia) / PT. WIJAYA KARYA (Indonesia)
Indonesia	PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT	2008.03.28	1,080	PT. ADHI KARYA (Indonesia) / PT. WASKITA KARYA (Indonesia)
Malaysia	PAHANG-SELANGOR RAW WATER TRANSFER PROJECT	2005.03.31	8,539	LOH & LOH CONSTRUCTIONS SDN. BHD (Malaysia) / GEORGE KENT (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Malaysia) / HAZAMA CORPORATION (Japan)
Malaysia	PAHANG-SELANGOR RAW WATER TRANSFER PROJECT	2005.03.31	7,005	IJM CONSTRUCTION SDN. BHD (Malaysia) / JAKS SDN. BHD. (Malaysia)
Philippines	NEW CNS/ATM SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2002.03.28	8,689	SUMITOMO CORPORATION (Japan) / THALES AUSTRALIA LTD. (Australia)
Philippines	PINATUBO HAZARD URGENT MITIGATION PROJECT (PHASE III)	2007.12.18	3,270	CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION (China)
Thailand	SEVENTH BANGKOK WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (II)	2000.09.22	2,054	ITALIAN-THAI DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED (Thailand)
Viet Nam	VIETNAM TELEVISION CENTER PROJECT	2000.03.29	2,651	HITACHI PLANT TECHNOLOGIES, LTD. (Japan)
Viet Nam	O MON THERMAL P/P & MEKONG DELTA T/M NETWORK PROJECT (I)	2001.03.30	1,284	TBEA HENGYANG TRANSFORMER CO. LTD (China)
Viet Nam	THIRD NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.1 BRIDGE REHABILITATION PROJECT	2003.03.31	2,047	DAT PHUONG JOINT-STOCK COMPANY (Viet Nam) / TRANSPORTATION IMPORT EXPORT AND CONSTRUCTION JOINT-STOCK CO (Viet Nam) / CHAU THOI CONCRETE JOINT-STOCK COMPANY NO. 620 (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	HANOI - HCMC RAILWAY LINE BRIDGES SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2004.03.31	1,994	MITSUI ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING CO., LTD. (Japan) / NISSAN RINKAI CONSTRACTION CO., LTD. (Japan) / CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO. 1 (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	NGHI SON THERMAL POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (I)	2007.03.30	91,898	MARUBENI CORPORATION (Japan)
Viet Nam	SOUTHERN BINH DUONG PROVINCE WATER ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2007.03.30	6,882	KOLON ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD (Republic of Korea)
Viet Nam	HANOI CITY RING ROAD NO. 3 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2008.03.31	6,876	THANG LONG CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam) / CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO. 8 (Viet Nam) / CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO. 4 (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	HANOI CITY RING ROAD NO. 3 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2008.03.31	6,941	SAMWHAN CORPORATION (Republic of Korea) / CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO. 4 (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	2ND HANOI DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT(I)	2009.03.31	1,284	THANG LONG CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (Viet Nam) / CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION NO. 8 (Viet Nam) / CONSTRUCTION COMPANY 319 (Viet Nam) / 68 TRADING CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE JSC (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	2ND HANOI DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT (II)	2009.03.31	2,269	SONG HONG JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	2ND HANOI DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT (II)	2009.03.31	1,034	KANEMATSU CORPORATION (Japan)
China	HUNAN URBAN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT	2000.03.28	1,957	TIANJIN MACHINERY & ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IMPORT & EXPORT CO., LTD. (China)
China	BAOTOU ATOMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2005.03.30	1,805	BEIJING BRIL SANYOU TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (China)
China	NANYANG CITY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2007.12.21	1,096	HENAN HAORUI GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (China)
China	LANZHOU CITY ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2007.12.21	1,230	JIANGSU SAINTY MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.LTD. (China)
Bangladesh	KARNAPHULI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2006.06.29	1,810	KOLON ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.,LTD (Republic of Korea)
Bangladesh	NEW HARIPUR POWER PLANT DEVELOMENT PROJECT	2007.12.11	31,358	MARUBENI CORPORATION (Japan)
India	BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1)	2005.03.31	4,969	DEGREMONT SA (France) / DEGREMONT LTD. (India)
India	BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1)	2005.03.31	4,690	SAI SUDHIR INFRASTRUCTURES LTD. (India) / IVRCL INFRASTRUCTURES AND PROJECTS LTD. (India)
India	BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (II-1)	2005.03.31	8,811	KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LTD. (India) / SUBHASH PROJECTS AND MARKETING LTD. (India)
India	KOLKATA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2006.03.31	1,251	SMS INFRASTRUCTURE LTD. (India)
India	AGRA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2007.03.30	1,369	NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. (India)
India	AGRA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2007.03.30	2,949	TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LTD. (India)
India	HOGENAKKAL WATER SUPPLY AND FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROJECT	2008.03.10	5,749	IVRCL INFRASTRUCTURES AND PROJECTS LTD. (India)
India	HOGENAKKAL WATER SUPPLY AND FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROJECT	2008.03.10	2,971	LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD. (India)
India	HOGENAKKAL WATER SUPPLY AND FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROJECT	2008.03.10	6,643	LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	27,390	ALSTOM TRANSPORT S.A. (France) / ALSTOM PROJECTS INDIA LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	16,691	LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD. (India) / SHANGHAI URBAN CONSTRUCTION (GROUP) CORPORATION (China)

Country	Project Name	Date of Loan Agreement	Contract Amount (¥1 million)	Contractors
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	18,603	TRANSTONNELSTROY LTD. (Russia) / AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	28,272	TRANSTONNELSTROY LTD. (Russia) / AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	8,261	ALSTOM TRANSPORT SA (France) / LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD. (India) / ALSTOM PROJECTS INDIA LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	16,429	GAMMON INDIA LTD. (India) / OJSC MOSMETROSTROY (Russia)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT	2008.11.21	17,847	GAMMON INDIA LTD. (India) / OJSC MOSMETROSTROY (Russia)
India	HYDERABAD OUTER RING ROAD PROJECT (PHASE 2)	2008.11.21	4,141	UNITED GULF CONSTRUCTION CO. W.L.L (Kuwait)
India	GUWAHATI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2009.03.31	1,634	JINDAL SAW LTD. (India)
India	GUWAHATI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2009.03.31	1,669	ELECTROSTEEL CASTINGS LTD. (India)
India	GUWAHATI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2009.03.31	3,214	GAMMON INDIA LTD. (India)
India	HOGENAKKAL WATER SUPPLY & FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROJECT (PHASE 2)	2009.03.31	7,134	NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. (India) / PRATIBHA INDUSTRIES LTD. (India) / SMC INFRASTRUCTURES PVT. LTD. (India) / ELECTROSTEEL CASTINGS LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	5,591	SIEMENS AG (Germany) / SIEMENS LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	3,618	JOHNSON LIFTS PVT.LTD. (India) / SJEC CORPORATION (China)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	11,549	SIEMENS AG (Germany) / SIEMENS LTD. (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	2,010	THE NIPPON SIGNAL CO.LTD. (Japan)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	3,556	VOLTAS LIMITED (India)
India	CHENNAI METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	4,403	EMIRATES TRADING AGENCY L.L.C. (United Arab Emirates) / ETA ENGINEERING PVT. LTD. (India)
India	DELHI MASS RAPID TRANSPORT SYSTEM PROJECT PHASE 2 (V)	2010.03.31	14,296	BOMBARDIER TRANSPORTATION GMBH. (Germany) / BOMBARDIER TRANSPORTATION INDIA LTD. (India)
Pakistan	LOAD DISPATCH SYSTEM UPGRADE PROJECT	2005.08.10	2,586	AREVA T&D SAS (France) / VISCAS CORPORATION (Japan) / AREVA T&D PAKISTAN LTD. (Pakistan)
Pakistan	INDUS HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (III)	2006.12.15	14,121	FRONTIER WORKS ORGANIZATION (Pakistan)
Pakistan	PUNJAB TRANSMISSION LINES AND GRID STATIONS PROJECT (I)	2008.05.03	4,299	NORTHEAST CHINA INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION (China) / TEBIAN ELECTRIC APPARATUS STOCK CO., LTD. (China)
Pakistan	PUNJAB TRANSMISSION LINES AND GRID STATIONS PROJECT (I)	2008.05.03	1,974	GAM ARAK IND.CO. (Iran)
Sri Lanka	VAVUNIYA-KILINOCHCHI TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	2005.06.09	1,369	MITSUBISHI CORPORATION (Japan) / LTL PROJECTS (PVT) LTD. (Sri Lanka)
Sri Lanka	WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2007.03.28	2,123	CHINA GEO ENGINEERING CORPORATION (China)
Sri Lanka	WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (II)	2008.07.29	1,765	NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD. (India)
Azerbaijan	SHIMAL GAS COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT PROJECT (SECOND UNIT)	2005.05.13	9,901	TOYO ENGINEERING CORPORATION (Japan)
Azerbaijan	SHIMAL GAS COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT PROJECT (SECOND UNIT)	2005.05.13	21,359	AZENCO JOINT STOCK COMPANY (Azerbaijan)
Peru	LIMA MARGINAL AREAS SANITARY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2000.09.04	5,156	GALVAO ENGENHARIA S.A. SUCURSAL DEL PERÚ (Brazil)
Peru	PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT (II)	2000.09.04	1,655	CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER & ELECTRIC CORP. (PERU) (China)
Peru	IQUITOS SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT	2008.12.04	8,260	CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER & ELECTRIC CORP. (PERU) (China)
Peru	IQUITOS SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT	2008.12.04	8,634	CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER & ELECTRIC CORP. (PERU) (China)
Peru	CAJAMARCA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT	2009.03.26	3,770	BM3 OBRAS Y SERVICIOS S.A. (Spain)
Peru	CAJAMARCA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT	2009.03.26	2,991	COBRA INSTALACIONES Y SERVICIOS S.A. (Spain)
Peru	CAJAMARCA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT	2009.03.26	4,381	HV CONTRATISTAS S.A. (Peru) / OBRAS DE INGENIERÍA S.A. (Peru)
Peru	ELECTRIC FRONTIER EXPANSION PROJECT (III)-DEPARTMENT OF CAJAMARCA	2009.03.26	1,039	POSTES S.A.C. (Peru)
Iraq	PORT SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECT	2008.01.25	9,770	TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION (Japan)
Iraq	PORT SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECT	2008.01.25	1,179	KS DENIZCILIK LTD. STI. (Turkey)
Iraq	ELECTRICITY SECTOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2008.01.25	2,561	TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION (Japan) / MEIDENSHA CORPORATION (Japan)
Turkey	ANKARA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	2009.12.28	12,176	KOLIN INSAAT TURIZM SANAYI VE TICARET A.S. (Turkey)

11-2 Principal Contractors under ODA Loan (FY2010/Consulting Services/Contract Amount: over ¥100 million)

Country	Project Name	Date of Loan Agreement	Contract Amount (¥1 million)	Contractors
Indonesia	MARITIME EDUCATION AND TRAINING IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2001.12.13	449	PT. PPA CONSULTANTS (Indonesia) / PT. SUCOFINDO APPRAISAL UTAMA (Indonesia) / MATSUSHITA GOBEL FOUNDATION (Indonesia)
Indonesia	TANJUNG PRIOK ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II)	2006.03.29	986	KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (Japan) / JAPAN BRIDGE AND STRUCTURE INSTITUTE, INC. (Japan) / PT. VIRAMA KARYA (Indonesia) / PT.INDEC INTERNUSA (Indonesia) / PT.POLA AGUNG CONSULTING (Indonesia) / PT. GUTEG HARINDO (Indonesia) / PT.BINA ASIH CONSULTANTS (Indonesia)
Indonesia	ASAHAN NO. 3 HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2006.03.29	2,883	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / PT. CONNUSA ENERGINDO (Indonesia) / PT. KWARSA HEXAGON (Indonesia) / PT. ARKONIN ENGINEERING MANGGALA PRATAMA (Indonesia) / PT. TATA GUNA PATRIA (Indonesia) / PT. JAYA CM MANGGALA PRATAMA (Indonesia)

Country	Project Name	Date of Loan Agreement	Contract Amount (¥1 million)	Contractors
Indonesia	JAKARTA MASS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT (E/S)	2006.11.28	192	ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) / PADECO CO., LTD. (Japan) / PT. INTI ERA CIPTA (Indonesia) / PT. IREC REKA YASA (Indonesia) / PT. KUTAMI MANAJEMEN TEKNOLOGI (Indonesia)
Indonesia	PLN OPERATION IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT	2007.03.29	487	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / PT. MULTIPOLAR TECHNOLOGY (Indonesia)
Indonesia	RAILWAY DOUBLE TRACKING ON JAVA SOUTH LINE PROJECT (III) (E/S)	2007.03.29	301	JAPAN TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC. (Japan) / ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) / PT. DARDELA YASA GUNA (Indonesia) / PT. INTI ERA CIPTA (Indonesia) / PT. RAYAKONSULT (Indonesia) / PT. JAYA CM MANGGALA PRATAMA (Indonesia)
Indonesia	PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT	2008.03.28	161	PT. PPA CONSULTANTS (Indonesia)
Indonesia	DECENTRALIZED IRRIGATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (II)	2008.03.28	127	PT. AMURWA INTERNATIONAL (Indonesia) / PT. PUSER BUMI (Indonesia)
Indonesia	RAILWAY DOUBLE TRACKING ON JAVA SOUTH LINE PROJECT (III)	2008.03.28	814	JAPAN TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC. (Japan) / ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) / PT. INTI ERA CIPTA (Indonesia) / PT. DARDELA YASA GUNA (Indonesia) / PT. RAYAKONSULT (Indonesia) / PT. JAYA CM MANGGALA PRATAMA (Indonesia)
Indonesia	ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR JAVA–SUMATRA INTERCONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	2009.03.31	3,653	NEWJEC INC. (Japan) / ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (J-POWER) (Japan) / PT. CONNUSA ENERGINDO (Indonesia) / PT. KWARSA HEXAGON (Indonesia)
Philippines	ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2008.09.30	246	GHD PTY LTD. (Australia)
Philippines	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SUPPORT PROJECT	2009.11.25	354	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / PHILKOEI INTERNATIONAL, INC. (Philippines)
Philippines	LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2009.11.09	233	BERKMAN INTERNATIONAL, INC. (Philippines)
Thailand	EIGHTH BANGKOK WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2009.12.03	251	TEAM CONSULTING ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT CO., LTD. (Thailand)
Viet Nam	CAI MEP THI VAI INTERNATIONAL PORT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2005.03.31	293	THE OVERSEAS COASTAL AREA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF JAPAN (Japan)
Viet Nam	HUE CITY WATER ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2008.03.31	2,652	BLACK & VEATCH INTERNATIONAL (United States of America) / NIHON SUIKO SEKKEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / VIETNAM WATER SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	HANOI CITY URBAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (NAM THANG LONG–TRAN HUNG DAO SECTION (LINE 2)) (I)	2009.03.31	8,936	ALMEC CORPORATION (Japan) / KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (Japan) / PADECO CO., LTD. (Japan) / TONICHI ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC. (Japan) / ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan) / TRANSPORT ENGINEERING DESIGN INCORPORATION (Viet Nam) / TRANSPORT INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT (Viet Nam)
Viet Nam	THAI BINH THERMAL POWER PLANT AND TRANSMISSION LINES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (I)	2009.11.10	914	FICHTNER GMBH & CO. KG. (Germany)
Bangladesh	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2006.06.29	262	DEVELOPMENT DESIGN CONSULTANTS LIMITED (Bangladesh) / ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS AND ASSOCIATES LIMIITED (Bangladesh) / IS INTERNATIONAL, INC. (Japan) / JAPAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING SERVICE (Japan)
Bangladesh	BHERAMARA COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ES)	2010.03.24	1,736	FICHTNER GMBH & CO. KG. (Germany) / TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (Japan)
Bangladesh	SOUTH WESTERN BANGLADESH RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2010.03.24	347	RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS (PVT) LTD. (Bangladesh) / BCL ASSOCIATES LTD. (Bangladesh) / KRANTI ASSOCIATES LTD. (Bangladesh) / IC NET LIMITED (Japan) / HIFAB INTERNATIONAL AB (Sweden)
India	HYDERABAD OUTER RING ROAD PROJECT (PHASE 2)	2008.11.21	818	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / AARVEE ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD. (India) / NIPPON KOEI INDIA PVT. LTD. (India)
India	DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT (PHASE 1)	2009.10.27	2,558	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / JAPAN RAILWAY TECHNICAL SERVICE (Japan) / PB JAPAN CO., LTD. (Japan) / NIPPON KOEI INDIA PVT. LTD. (India)
India	KOLKATA EAST-WEST METRO PROJECT (II)	2010.03.31	3,931	CONSULTING ENGINEERING SERVICES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED (India) / MAUNSELL CONSULTANTS ASIA LTD. (Hong Kong) / EGIS RAIL S.A. (France) / YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (Japan) / LEE HARRIS POMEROY ARCHITECTS P.C. (United States of America)
Pakistan	EAST-WEST ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (N70) (I)	2008.05.03	1,183	CTI ENGINEERING INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD. (Japan) / ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)
Sri Lanka	VAVUNIYA-KILINOCHCHI TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	2005.06.09	107	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan)
Azerbaijan	SHIMAL GAS COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT PROJECT (SECOND UNIT)	2005.05.13	537	TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (Japan)
Azerbaijan	PROVINCIAL CITIES WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT	2009.05.29	1,536	TOKYO ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)
Georgia	EAST-WEST HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2009.12.16	1,764	PADECO CO., LTD. (Japan) / TRANSPROJECT LTD. (Georgia) / ROADS REHABILITATION AND MODERNIZATION SUPERVISION DIRECTION LTD. (Georgia) / PADECO GEORGIA HIGHWAY LTD. (Georgia) / ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)
Egypt	ENERGY CONTROL SYSTEM UPGRADING PROJECT IN UPPER EGYPT	2008.12.24	472	ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS ENG. CO. (EPS) (Egypt) / TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER CO. INC. (Japan) / TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (Japan)
Iraq	IRRIGATION SECTOR LOAN	2008.01.25	432	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / DAR AL HANDASAH CONSULTANTS (Lebanon)
Iraq	BASRAH WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2008.06.11	3,799	NJS CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD. (Japan)
Iraq	BAGHDAD SEWERAGE FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (E/S)	2009.03.17	1,510	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / TOKYO ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (Japan)
Iraq	WATER SUPPLY SECTOR LOAN PROJECT IN MID-WESTERN IRAQ	2010.03.31	1,524	PELL FRISCHMANN CONSULTANTS LIMITED (United Kingdom)
Iraq	WATER SUPPLY SECTOR LOAN PROJECT IN MID-WESTERN IRAQ	2010.03.31	2,279	PELL FRISCHMANN CONSULTANTS LIMITED (United Kingdom)
Morocco	RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (III)	2008.03.28	752	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / FICHTNER WATER & TRANSPORTATION GMBH (Germany) / CONSEIL, INGENIERIE ET DEVELOPPEMENT (C.I.D. S.A) (Morocco) / TEAM MAROC, S.A. (Morocco)
Tunsia	WATER SAVING AGRICULTURE PROJECT IN SOUTHERN OASIS AREA	2007.03.30	224	STUDI (Tunsia)

Country	Project Name	Date of Loan Agreement	Contract Amount (¥1 million)	Contractors
Tunsia	WATER SAVING AGRICULTURE PROJECT IN SOUTHERN OASIS AREA	2007.03.30	236	SCET-TUNISIE (Tunsia)
Tunsia	WATER SAVING AGRICULTURE PROJECT IN SOUTHERN OASIS AREA	2007.03.30	228	SCET-TUNISIE (Tunsia)
Kenya	MOMBASA PORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2007.11.20	607	ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD (Japan) / THE OVERSEAS COASTAL AREA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF JAPAN (Japan) / NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD (Japan) / M.A. CONSULTING GROUP (Kenya)
Kenya	MWEA IRRGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2010.08.16	1,707	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / GIBB AFRICA LIMITED (Kenya)
Zambia	INCREASED ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY SERVICES PROJECT	2009.03.26	477	NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (Japan) / ZULU BURROW DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED (Zambia)
Turkey	ISTANBUL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	1993.11.12	386	IC CONSULENTEN ZIVILTECHNIKER GESMBH (Austria) / COYNE VE BELLIER MUH.VE MUS LTD.STI. (Turkey) / SIAL YERBILIMLERI MUSAVIRLIK VE MUHENDISLIK LTD.STI. (Turkey)

12-1 Terms and Conditions of ODA Loans (Excluding "Climate Change ODA Loan," Effective from April 1, 2011)

Category	GNI Per Capita (2009)	Terms	Standard/Option	Interest Rate (%)	Repaiment Period (Years)	Grace Period (Years)	Conditions for Procurement
Least Developed Countries (LDC)	Low-Income Countries	Minimal Interest Rate "MIRAI"		0.01	40	10	Untied
		General Terms	Standard	0.70	30	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.65	25	7	
			Option 2	0.60	20	6	
			Option 3	0.55	15	5	
		Preferential Terms	Standard	0.55	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.45	30	10	
			Option 2	0.40	20	6	
			Option 3	0.30	15	5	
Low-Income Countries	–US$995	General Terms	Standard	1.20	30	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.90	25	7	
			Option 2	0.75	20	6	
			Option 3	0.65	15	5	
		Preferential Terms	Standard	0.55	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.45	30	10	
			Option 2	0.40	20	6	
			Option 3	0.30	15	5	
		STEP	Standard	0.20	40	10	Tied
			Option	0.10	30	10	
Lower-Middle-Income Countries	US$996–US$1,905	General Terms	Standard	1.40	30	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.80	20	6	
			Option 2	0.70	15	5	
		Preferential Terms	Standard	0.65	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.55	30	10	
			Option 2	0.50	20	6	
			Option 3	0.40	15	5	
		STEP	Standard	0.20	40	10	Tied
			Option	0.10	30	10	
Middle-Income Countries	US$1,906–US$3,945	General Terms	Standard	1.40	25	7	Untied
			Option 1	0.95	20	6	
			Option 2	0.80	15	5	
		Preferential Terms	Standard	0.65	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.55	30	10	
			Option 2	0.50	20	6	
			Option 3	0.40	15	5	
		STEP	Standard	0.20	40	10	Tied
			Option	0.10	30	10	
Upper-Middle-Income Countries	US$3,946–US$6,885	General Terms	Standard	1.70	25	7	Untied
			Option 1	1.60	20	6	
			Option 2	1.50	15	5	
		Preferential Terms	Standard	1.20	25	7	Untied
			Option 1	1.00	20	6	
			Option 2	0.60	15	5	
Consulting Services		For consulting services, the interest rate will be 0.01% and the repayment, grace periods and conditions for procurement will be the same as those for main components.					
Options for Program Type ODA Loan		In case of co-financing, it is possible to apply the same repayment terms as co-financer's lending while maintaining the concessionality of ODA loans. For countries complying with ongoing IMF-supported programs or receiving grants from IDA, it is possible to modify the terms and conditions of the Japanese ODA Loan so as to meet the IMF's concessionality criteria.					

Notes: Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) is set and reconsidered on January 15 each year. This is to ensure tied aid eligibility.
The concessionality level of optional terms does not exceed that of standard terms.
Under the EPSA initiative, loans for projects co-financed with the AfDB are extended using "Preferential Terms," determined for each income category; in the case of low-income LDCs, the terms are MIRAI.
A two-step loan extended to the AfDB to cover its sub-loans to private enterprises under the EPSA initiative is extended using such terms and conditions as an interest rate of 0.55% and a repayment period of 40 years with a 10-year grace period.
Irrespective of the country category, the terms applied for disaster recovery assistance projects are MIRAI.
Emergency financial assistance in the form of ODA Loan requires a floating rate (6-month LIBOR for yen) with a fixed term of 15 years (three years).

Terms and Conditions of "Climate Change ODA Loan" (Cool Earth Loan) (Effective from April 1, 2011)

Category	GNI Per Capita (2009)	Terms	Standard/Option	Interest Rate (%)	Repaiment Period (Years)	Grace Period (Years)	Conditions for Procurement
	Low-Income Countries	Minimal Interest Rate "MIRAI"		0.01	40	10	Untied
Least Developed Countries (LDC)		Untied	Standard	0.20	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.15	30	10	Untied
			Option 2	0.10	20	6	Untied
Low-Income Countries	–US$995	Untied	Standard	0.25	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.20	30	10	Untied
			Option 2	0.15	20	6	Untied
			Option 3	0.10	15	5	Untied
		STEP	Standard	0.10	40	10	Tied
Lower-Middle-Income Countries	US$996–US$1,905	Untied	Standard	0.30	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.25	30	10	Untied
			Option 2	0.20	20	6	Untied
			Option 3	0.15	15	5	Untied
		STEP	Standard	0.10	40	10	Tied
Middle-Income Countries	US$1,906–US$3,945	Untied	Standard	0.30	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.25	30	10	Untied
			Option 2	0.20	20	6	Untied
			Option 3	0.15	15	5	Untied
		STEP	Standard	0.10	40	10	Tied
Upper-Middle-Income Countries	US$3,946–US$6,885	Untied	Standard	0.60	40	10	Untied
			Option 1	0.50	30	10	Untied
			Option 2	0.40	20	6	Untied
			Option 3	0.30	15	5	Untied
Consulting Services		For consulting services, the interest rate will be 0.01% and the repayment, grace periods and conditions for procurement will be the same as those for main components.					

[Reference] Major Economies Classified by Income Category (Classified by the DAC and the World Bank)

Income Category	2009 GNI per Capita	
	Low-Income Countries	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Zambia
Least Developed Countries (LDC)		Angola, Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Yemen
Low-Income Countries	–US$995	Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe
Lower-Middle-Income Countries	US$996–US$1,905	Bolivia, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guyana, Honduras, India, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam
Middle-Income Countries	US$1,906–US$3,945	Armenia, Belize, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Marshall Islands, Maldives, Micronesia, Morocco, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Syria, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine
Upper-Middle-Income Countries	US$3,946–US$6,885	Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Iran, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Montenegro, Namibia, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Serbia, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname

1 Sectors and Fields Eligible for Preferential Terms

The Global Environment

(1) Forest conservation, forestation
  (a) Forest conservation and management
  (b) Afforestation and reforestation
  (c) Research for forest resources
  (d) Others (monitoring system etc.)

(2) Prevention of pollution
  (a) Prevention of air pollution
    Examples:
    - Installation of equipment for the prevention of air pollution
    - Rehabilitation of existing power plants contributing to the reduction of air pollution
    - Upgrade and rehabilitation of factories etc.
    - Coal quality selection for the prevention of air pollution
  (b) Prevention of water pollution
    Examples:
    - Effluent treatment, recycling of water
    - Sludge treatment, residue treatment
    - Relocation of factories for water pollution prevention
    - Treatment facilities for preventing water pollution in harbors etc.
    - Sewage treatment facilities
  (c) Waste treatment
    Example: Collection, processing, disposal of solid waste

(3) Energy saving and resource conservation
    Examples:
    - Installation of energy saving facilities and equipment
    - Power plants and transmission and distribution lines for energy saving and resource conservation
    - Centralized city heating system
    - Co-generation

(4) Conservation of the natural environment
  (a) Protection of wildlife
  (b) Marine resource research
  (c) Genetic resource research
  (d) Conservation of soil
  (e) Others (research, monitoring)

(5) New and renewable energy sources
    Examples:
    - Photovoltaic power generation, Utilization of solar thermal energy

- Wind power generation
- Utilization of heat and power generation through waste treatment
- Geothermal power generation
- Biomass energy
- Utilization of urban waste heat
- Fuel cells
- Utilization of exhaust gas

(6) Protection of the ozone layer

Examples:

- Emission control or collection of CFC etc.
- Treatment of materials damaging the ozone layer
- Monitoring

(7) Marine pollution

Examples:

- Machines or vessels for the prevention of marine pollution
- Measures for preventing marine disposal of wastes
- Monitoring

(8) Desertification protection

Examples:

- Afforestation, protection of forests
- Agriculture desertification protection

(9) Water supply for the prevention of infectious disease and poverty reduction

Human Resource Development Support

(1) Foreign study or training to Japan

(2) Expert dispatch from Japan

(3) Lending to private foreign students in Japan

Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Low-interest loan facilities for small and medium sized enterprises focusing particularly on smaller sized businesses

Support for Peacebuilding

Projects and programs for humanitarian improvement, restoration and reconstruction in peacebuilding countries and their neighboring nations

[Note] 1 In cases where a part of the project is eligible for preferential terms, preferential terms can be applied to that part.

2 Hydro-electric power generation with no significant impact on the environment can be categorized as a new and renewable energy only in those cases where it can be confirmed that the project will not create problems as a result of deliberate environmental aspect investigation.

2 In order to assist upper-middle income countries to reduce regional income disparities, projects to develop specified economic and social infrastructure in low-income regions will be funded through ODA Loans. This will be in areas where ODA Loans have been hitherto limited in-principle to environmental, human resource development, and anti-seismic measure projects.

Regarding "ODA Loan Activities for Supporting Africa" announced in May 2010, in view of Japan's commitments made at TICAD IV, as a time-limited measure up to the end of fiscal 2012, the categories of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects and Regional Infrastructure that contribute to poverty through economic growth have been added as eligible fields for ODA Loan in Africa in addition to the above-mentioned four fields.

3 Special Term for Economic Partnership (STEP)

Overview

The Government of Japan decided to introduce a new ODA loan scheme from July 2002, now called the Special Term for Economic Partnership (STEP), in an effort to raise the visibility of Japan's ODA among the citizens of recipient countries as well as Japan. These schemes utilize and transfer the cutting-edge technologies and know-how of Japanese firms.

STEP Recipient Countries

Low-Income Countries, Lower-Middle-Income Countries and Middle-Income Countries to which tied aid can be extended under OECD rules (excluding the Least Developed among Less Developed Countries and Upper-Middle-Income Countries)

STEP-Eligible Projects

(1) Outline: Projects eligible for STEP will be limited to those that are in the following sectors and fields; (2), and at the same time, for which Japanese technologies and equipment are substantially utilized.

Sectors and Fields

- Bridges and Tunnels
- Ports
- Airports
- Urban mass transit system
- Oil/Gas transmission and storage facilities
- Urban flood control projects
- Communications/Broadcasting/Public information systems
- Power stations/Power transmission and distribution lines
- Trunk roads/Dams (limited to projects that substantially utilize Japan's anti-earthquake techniques, ground treatment techniques and fast implementation techniques)
- Environmental Projects (limited to projects that substantially utilize Japan's air-pollution prevention techniques, water-pollution prevention techniques, waste treatment and recycling techniques and waste heat recycling and utilization techniques)

Interest Rates and Repayment Period

Interest rates and repayment periods are set so as to enable the extension of tied aid under OECD rules, and revised annually on 15 January.

Procurement Conditions

Primary contracts are tied to Japanese firms, while subcontracts are generally untied. Joint ventures with recipient countries are accepted for primary contracts, on condition that the Japanese firm is the leading partner.

Coverage Ratio

ODA loans may be used to finance up to 100% of the total project cost.

Country of Origin Rule

Not less than 30% of the total amount of the principal contract financed with ODA loans must be accounted for by either (a) goods originating from Japan together with services provided by Japanese firms, or (b) goods procured from Japan. See chart below.

Category	Examples
In the case of projects for which advanced technologies and/or knowhow of Japanese firms can be identified in services (e.g. construction methods), not only goods but also services must be included in the ratio mentioned.	Tunnels, ports, concrete bridges, trunk roads, dams, sewerage systems, urban underground headrace tunnels, public information systems, hydroelectric power, and geothermal power, etc.
In the case of projects, which mainly consist of the installation of goods or plants and their core technologies that can be identified in goods or plants, only goods shall be included in the ratio mentioned.	Communications/broadcasting facilities, wind/solar/thermal power generation, oil/gas transmission and storage facilities, waste treatment sites, waste incineration plants, steel bridges, urban mass transit systems, urban flood control projects, power transmission and distribution line, etc.

Procurement Audits

The procurement process is audited by a third party after bidding to ensure fairness, utilizing loan funds or JICA research expenses.

Note: Please refer to page 197 for the classification of principal country income levels.

12-2 Tying Status (Commitment Basis)

(Unit: %)

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
General Untied	91.5	93.2	87.4	87.3	75.1
Partially Untied	1.3*	1.4*	0.0	0.0	13.4**
Bilateral Tied	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Tied	7.1	5.3	12.6	12.7	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

General untied: Procurement conditions with no time limitations for borrowers.
Partially untied: Procurement conditions stipulating that Japan and all countries on the DAC assistance recipient country list (all those listed in Part I and Part II) are eligible source countries.
Bilateral tied: Procurement conditions stipulating that only Japan and borrowing countries are eligible source countries.
Tied: Procurement conditions stipulating that only Japan is a procurement-eligible source country.
Note: AfDB Private-Sector Support Assistance Finance does not include procurement and is therefore excluded.
* International competitive bidding by participating countries and member countries as stipulated in the Agreement for the establishment of the African Development Fund (AfDF) and by member countries as stipulated in the Agreement for the establishment of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
** Includes the partially untied component of the project whose L/A amount was increased (compound project).

12-3 Nationalities of Contractors (Including Procurement in Local Currency)

(Unit: %)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Japan	30.3	17.0	18.6	20.6	11.6	23.1
Developed Countries	8.7	6.5	18.1	7.8	14.0	7.7
Developing Countries	32.9	37.6	23.6	31.5	31.3	29.0
Developing Countries (Local Currencies)	28.1	38.8	39.7	40.2	43.1	40.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

12-4 Nationalities of Contractors (Foreign Currency Only)

(Unit: %)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Japan	42.1	27.8	30.8	34.4	20.5	38.7
Developed Countries	12.1	10.7	30.0	13.0	24.5	12.8
Developing Countries	45.8	61.5	39.2	52.6	55.0	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

12-5 Nationalities of Contractors (Including Procurement in Local Currency, Including Commodity Loans)

(Unit: %)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Japan	31.3	18.0	19.9	22.6	13.5	24.5
Developed Countries	8.0	6.9	14.4	2.5	7.7	6.0
Developing Countries (Foreign Currency)	31.3	34.2	23.2	30.8	27.2	26.9
Developing Countries (Local Currencies)	29.4	40.9	42.5	44.1	51.6	42.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

12-6 Nationalities of Contractors (Foreign Currency Only, Excluding Commodity Loans)

(Unit: %)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Japan	44.3	30.4	34.6	40.4	27.9	42.8
Developed Countries	11.4	11.7	25.0	4.5	15.9	10.4
Developing Countries (Foreign Currency)	44.4	57.9	40.4	55.1	56.2	46.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Data for developed countries excludes Japan. Figures represent rounded numerical data.

13-1 Technical Cooperation Projects (Record of Discussion Newly Signed in FY2010)

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Record of Discussion	Project Commencement Date	Project Completion Date
Asia				
Cambodia	Project on Gender Mainstreaming Phase 2	2010. 5.12	2010. 9.15	2015. 9.14
	Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia (Phase 3)	2010. 6.10	2010.10. 1	2015. 3.31
	Agricultural Productivity Promotion Project in West Tonle Sap	2010. 8. 2	2010.10. 1	2015. 3.31
	Freshwater Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project Phase 2 (FAIEX-II)	2011. 1. 7	2011. 3. 1	2015. 2.28
Indonesia	Project for Capacity Development of Wastewater Sector through reviewing the Wastewater Management Master Plan in DKI Jakarta	2010. 6.18	2010. 7. 1	2012. 6.30
	Education for Computer based Industrial Automation	2010. 7. 1	2010. 4. 1	2012. 3.31
	Training Course of Artificial Insemination on Dairy Cattle for Developing Countries	2010. 8. 5	2010. 9.17	2012. 9.16
	Project for Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi Province (Phase 2)	2010.11.11	2010.11.11	2014. 3.31
	The Third Country Training (The International Training Program on Documentary TV Program Production for Asian and African Countries)	2011. 2.28	2011. 3. 1	2016. 2.28
	The Project on Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Use in the ASEAN Region	2011. 3.25	2011. 6.19	2014. 6.18
Laos	Project for Human Resource Development in the Legal Sector	2010. 5.31	2010. 7.11	2014. 7.10
	Project for the Capacity Development of Business Persons through Laos-Japan Human Resource Development Institute	2010. 6.24	2010. 9. 1	2014. 8.31
	Project for Improvement of Power Sector Management	2010. 7.16	2010. 8. 1	2013. 2.28
	Capacity Development for Sector-wide Coordination in Health Phase 2	2010. 7.29	2010.12.17	2015.12.16
	Project for Riverbank Protection Phase 2	2010. 7.30	2010.10.20	2014.10.19
	Forestry Sector Capacity Development Project	2010. 8.31	2010.10. 1	2014. 9.30
	Livelihood Improvement Project for Southern Moutainous and Plateau Area	2010. 9.14	2010.11.20	2015.11.19
	Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration (LPP)	2010. 9.15	2010.10.29	2015.10.28
	Participatory Irrigated Agriculture Development Project in Southern Areas along the Mekong	2010.11. 1	2010.11.29	2015.11.28
Malaysia	Human Resource Development and Improvement in Tax Administration	2010. 6.18	2010. 7.29	2013. 7.28
	Project for Enhancement of Training Capacity of EiMAS on Environmental Management	2010.12.17	2011. 1. 1	2013. 1. 1
Myanmar	Development of Participatory Multiplication and Distribution System for Quality Rice Seeds	2010.11. 8	2011. 3.25	2016. 3.24
	Project for Supporting Social Welfare Administration - Promotion of Social Participation of the Deaf Community - Phase 2	2011. 3.25	2011. 7. 1	2014. 6.30
Philippines	Project on Enhancing the Capacity for Collection and Application of Fingerprints	2010. 6.18	2010. 7.14	2013. 7.13
	The Project on System Loss Reduction for Philippine Electric Cooperatives (EC's)	2010. 9.14	2010.11. 1	2013. 3.30
Thailand	The Project for Self-Sustainability and Dissemination of Land Readjustment System	2010. 5.31	2010. 7. 5	2014. 3.21
	The Development of Basic Schemes for PRTR System in Kingdom of Thailand	2010. 7. 8	2011. 3. 6	2015. 3. 5
Timor-Leste	Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project in Manatuto - Phase 2	2010. 8.10	2010.11.23	2015.11.22
	Project for Community-based Sustainable Natural Resource Management	2010. 8.23	2010.12.20	2015.10.31
	Capacity Development of the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology, the National University of Timor-Lorosa'e	2011. 1.31	2011. 2. 1	2015. 1.31
Viet Nam	Strengthening the Capacities for the Field of Management of Vietnam's Crop Production Sector for Improving the Productivity and Quality of Crop's Products	2010. 5.21	2010. 7. 1	2013.12.31
	Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the Northwest Watershed Area	2010. 5.28	2010. 8.15	2015. 8.14
	Project for Improvement of the Quality of Human Resources in the Medical Service System	2010. 5.30	2010. 7.25	2015. 7.24
	Project for Capacity Development of Business Persons through Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center	2010. 6.14	2010. 9. 1	2014. 8.31
	Project for Capacity Building for National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	2010. 6.18	2010. 9.20	2013. 9.19
	Project for Northwest Region Rural Development	2010. 6.24	2010. 8. 1	2015. 7.31
	Project for Strengthening Function of Central Bank	2010. 8. 2	2010. 8.25	2011. 8.24
	Project for Strengthening Function of Banking Supervision	2010. 8.31	2010. 9.29	2012. 9.28
	Project for Capacity Development for Laboratory Network in Vietnam of Biosafety and Examination of Highly Hazardous Infectious Pathogens	2010.11. 2	2011. 2.21	2016. 2.20
	Project for the Capacity Development for Transition to the New CNS/ATM Systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam	2010.11.26	2011. 1.17	2016. 1.16
	Project for Implementing Maternal and Child Health Handbook for Scaling Up Nationwide	2010.12.27	2011. 2.14	2014. 2.13
	Technical Assistance for the Legal and Judicial System Reform (Phase 2)	2011. 2.25	2011. 4. 1	2015. 3.31
China	Project for Strengthening of Health Education for Prevention of Infectious Diseases through Family Health	2010. 9.29	2011. 1.17	2016. 1.16
	The project for promotion of municipal solid waste recycling	2010.10.15	2010.10.15	2015. 1.14
	Project on Capacity Building for Occupational Health	2011. 1.31	2011. 3.31	2016. 3.30
Mongolia	Capacity Development for Promoting Foreign Direct Investment	2010. 8. 5	2010.11. 1	2013. 5.30
Afghanistan	Reproductive Health Project in Afghanistan Phase 2	2010. 4.13	2010. 5.16	2015. 5.15
	Project for training on Power Distribution Sector in Afghanistan	2010. 7.22	2010. 7.22	2013. 3.31
	Project for Strengthening of Teacher Education Program Phase 3 (STEP 3)	2010.12.12	2011. 2. 1	2015. 1.31
	Strengthening Community-led Rural Development Support System	2011. 1. 9	2011. 3. 1	2015. 2.28
	Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development (PEACE)	2011. 2.14	2011. 2.14	2019. 4.30
Bangladesh	Strengthening the capacity of teacher training in PTIs to improve classroom teaching	2010. 8.25	2010.12. 1	2016.11.30
	Project for Capacity Development on Natural Disaster-Resistant Techniques of Construction and Retrofitting for Public Buildings	2010.12.12	2011. 3. 4	2015. 3. 3
Bhutan	Local Governance and Decentralization Project Phase 3	2010.12.16	2011. 2.21	2014. 8.23

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Record of Discussion	Project Commencement Date	Project Completion Date
Asia (Continued)				
India	Project for Maximisation of Soybean Production in Madhya Pradesh	2010.10.22	2011. 3.22	2016. 3.21
Nepal	Project for Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through the Capacity Development of the Media Sector in Nepal	2010. 6.30	2010.11. 1	2013.10.30
Sri Lanka	Promotion of Integrated Plant Nutrition Practice among Farmers for Sustainable	2010. 9.21	2010. 9.21	2010. 9.21
	In-Country Training Program on Animal Husbandry in North & East Provinces	2010.12.23	2011. 1. 1	2013. 3.31
Kazakhstan	Project for Enterprise Development through Kazakhstan-Japan Center for Human Development	2010. 6.16	2010.10. 1	2012. 9.30
Uzbekistan	Improvement of administrative procedures for the Development of Private Sector Activities	2010. 4. 1	2010. 4. 1	2012. 3.31
	Project on Preventive Care Measures for Non-Communicable Diseases	2010. 7.30	2010.10. 1	2013.10. 1
	The Project for Capacity Development of Business Persons through Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development	2010. 8.20	2010.12. 1	2015.11.30
Pacific				
Paific	Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management	2010.12.15	2011. 2. 3	2016. 2. 2
Fiji	The Project for Strengthening The Need-Based In-Service Training for Community Health Nurses	2010. 5.13	2010.10. 1	2014. 5.31
	The Strengthening Community Disaster Risk Management Project in the Pacific Region	2010. 8.13	2010.10. 1	2013. 9.30
	System Improvement of Expanded Programme on Immunization in the Pacific Region	2010.12. 2	2011. 2. 1	2014. 1.31
Papua New Guinea	Capacity Development on Forest Resource Monitoring for Addressing Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	2010.11.26	2011. 3.20	2014. 3.19
Solomon Islands	Project for Strengthening of Malaria Control System Phase II	2010.11.24	2011. 2.17	2014. 1.31
North America and Latin America				
Guatemala	Integrated Waste Water Management Project for Progressive Improvement of the Water Quality in the Metropolitan Area	2010. 4. 2	2011. 7.18	2011. 8. 6
	The Project on Urban Planning Capacity Development in Guatemala City	2010. 5.14	2010. 5.17	2011. 3.31
	Project for Maternal and Child Health in Quetzaltenango,Totonicapan, and Solola in the Republic of Guatemala	2011. 1.19	2011. 3. 1	2015. 3.31
Haiti	Project on Technical Training in Agricultural Production System in Mountainous Areas to Technicians of the Republic of Haiti	2010. 8.19	2010.10.20	2013.10.19
Mexico	Project for Human Resource Development in the technology of Plastic Transformation	2010. 7.20	2010.10. 1	2014. 9.30
	Project for Human Resource Development for the Electronics Industry in Maquiladora Zone in Baja California	2010.10. 1	2010.11.28	2012. 4.28
Argentina	Training for Rangers of Natural Protected Area in Latin America	2010. 8.30	2010.10. 1	2013. 3.31
	Sustainable Use and Development of Natural Plants Resources in Latin America	2011. 3.28	2011. 9. 1	2014.10.31
Bolivia	Project for strengthening health network in Rural region focusing on mother and children health	2010. 8.13	2010. 8.16	2014. 8.15
Brazil	International Training Course on Urban Railway Transport System	2010. 4. 1	2010. 4. 1	2011. 3.31
	International Course on Best Practices in Non revenue water prevention and control	2010. 4 .1	2010. 4. 1	2015. 3.31
	International Course for Great Rivers Discharge Measurement Techniques	2010. 4. 1	2010. 4. 1	2015. 3.31
	International Course on Rainforest Monitoring	2010. 7. 1	2010. 7. 1	2014. 3.31
	Training Course on Tuberculosis Managing for PALOPSs	2010. 7.30	2010.10.13	2015. 3.31
	Training Course on Humanized Care for Mother and Newborn	2010. 8. 2	2010. 8. 2	2015. 3.31
Chile	Project on Capacity building to seismic events and tsunamis	2010.10.22	2010.11.20	2011. 3.31
	Integral Management of Watershed with Emphasis in Sustainable Development of Rural Territory and Environment	2010.12.22	2010.12.22	2013. 3.31
Middle East				
Egypt	Warm Water Fish Production for Africa Phase3	2010. 5. 2	2010. 9.14	2013. 3.31
	On Farm Water Management;Irrigation and Drainage for Africa Phase3	2010. 5. 2	2010. 9.19	2013. 3.31
	Woman's Health across Life Span for African Nurse Leaders Phase2	2010. 5. 2	2010. 9.11	2013. 3.21
	The Project for Improvement of Management Capacity of Operation and Maintenance for Water Supply Facilities in Nile Delta Area	2010. 8.19	2011. 4. 1	2014. 3.31
Palestinian Authority	The project for institutional strengthening of PIEFZA for the agro-industrial park in Jericho	2010. 6. 7	2010. 7. 1	2012. 3.31
Yemen	Project of Capacity Building for the Yemen Coast Guard for Maritime Safety and Security	2010. 8. 3	2011. 3. 1	2014. 2.28
Africa				
Angola	Capacity Building for Human Resource Development in Josina Machel Hospital	2010. 6.18	2010.10. 1	2013.12.20
Botswana	Project for the Establishment of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) between Botswana and Namibia at Mamuno/Trans Kalahari Border Post	2010. 9. 3	2010.10.21	2013.10.20
Cameroon	Upland Rice Development of the tropical Forest zone in Cameroon	2011. 2.28	2010. 6.13	2014. 5.14
Comoros	Project for Capacity Development of the National School of Fisheries	2010.12. 4	2011. 4.13	2014.10.12
Democratic Republic of Congo	Support to Human Resource Development in health sector of DRC	2010.10.22	2010.11.15	2013.11.14
	Project on development of capacity of instructors at INPP	2010.11.12	2011. 1. 1	2013.12.31
Ethiopia	The Project on Strengthening Multi Sectoral Planning and Budgeting Capacity in Oromia Region	2010. 8. 6	2010.12. 1	2013.11.30
	National Pilot Project for Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education	2011. 2.15	2011. 3. 4	2014. 3. 3
Ghana	Project for Institutional Capacity Development of the Civil Service Training Centre	2010.10. 8	2011. 3. 1	2014. 2.28
	Capacity Development for Electric Engineers in West African Coutnries	2010.11. 1	2010.11. 1	2014. 3.31
	Improvement of Maternal and Neonatal Health Services Utilising CHPS system in the Upper West Region	2010.12.13	2010. 8.16	2016. 8.31
Kenya	Project for the Second Phase of Trade Training for SME Exporters	2010. 6. 4	2010. 8. 2	2012.11.29
	Water Supply and Hygiene Improvement Project in Host Communities of Dadaab Refugee Camps	2010.11.15	2010.11.15	2012. 2.15
	Project for Strengthening Community Health Strategy	2010.12. 9	2011.10. 1	2014. 9.30
	Capacity Development for Effective Flood Management in Flood Prone Area	2011. 2. 7	2011. 7. 1	2014. 6.30

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Record of Discussion	Project Commencement Date	Project Completion Date
Africa (Continued)				
Madagascar	Rural Development Project through the Diffusion of Acuaculture of Tylapia in the Region of Boeny, Mahajanga	2010.12. 2	2011. 3. 7	2014. 9. 6
Malawi	Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply	2011. 2.18	2011. 7. 1	2015. 6.30
	Strengthning the Capacity of OVOP Programme for Delivering Services to OVOP Group in Malawi	2011. 3.11	2011. 4. 7	2016. 4. 6
	Project for Development of Medium Scale Irrigation Schemes	2011. 3.28	2011. 6. 1	2014. 5.31
Mozambique	Project for Rice Productivity Improvement in Chokwe Irrigation Scheme	2010.10. 5	2011. 2.26	2014.10.14
	Project for Improvement of techniques for increasing rice cultivation productivity in Nante, Maganja da Costa District, Zambezia Province	2010.11. 2	2011. 1.15	2015. 1.14
	Project for improving research capacity for Nacala Corridor agriculture development	2011. 2.21	2011. 5. 7	2016. 5. 6
Nigeria	Project on Activation of Women Development Centres (WDCs) to Improve Women's Livelihood Phase 2	2010.10. 7	2011. 2. 7	2015. 2. 6
	Rice Post-Harvest and Marketing Pilot Project in Nasarawa and Niger States	2011. 3.16	2011. 8.30	2015. 8.30
Rwanda	Project for Increasing Crop Production with Quality Extension Services in the Eastern Province	2010. 7. 2	2010.11. 1	2013.10.31
	The Skills Training and Job Obtainment Support for Social Participation of Ex-Combatants and Other People with Disabilities	2010.12.23	2011. 3.11	2014. 3.10
Senegal	Project on the Improvement of Educational Environment Phase 2	2010. 6.18	2010. 9. 1	2014. 8.31
	Project for Promotion of Artisanal Activities through One Village One Product Programme	2010.11.29	2011. 3. 8	2014. 2.28
	Project of Capacity Building for the Restoration and the Promotion of Effective Use of Degraded Soil in the Areas of Soil Degradation	2010.12. 1	2011. 2. 1	2016. 1.31
	Enforcement of Management of Health System in Tambacounda and Kedougou	2010.12.24	2011. 3. 1	2014. 2.28
Sierra Leone	Sustainable Rice Development Project	2010. 7.19	2010.10. 1	2014. 9.30
	The Project for Capacity Development for Maintaining Power Supply Facilities	2010.11.18	2010. 3.10	2014. 3.30
Sudan	The Project for Management Capacity Enhancement of Southern Sudan Urban Water Corporation	2010. 7. 8	2010.11.14	2013.11.13
	Project for Strengthening Vocational Training	2010. 7.28	2011. 1. 1	2013.12.31
	The Project for Enhancement of Operation and Management Capacity of Inland Waterway in Southern Sudan	2010.12. 1	2011. 3. 1	2014. 2.28
	Capacity Development Project for the Provision of Services for Basic Human Needs in Kassala	2011. 2.23	2011. 2.23	2014. 4.30
Tanzania	Health Systems Strengthening for HIV and AIDS Services Project	2010. 7.22	2010.10.28	2014.10.29
	Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building Project for the Improvement of Dar Es Salaam Transport	2010. 8. 1	2010.11.15	2012.11.15
	Strengthening Development of Human Resource for Health	2010. 8.12	2010.11.18	2014.11.17
	Technical Cooperation for Capacity Development for the Promotion of Irrigation Scheme Development Under the District Agriculture Development Plans (DADPs)	2010.10.22	2010.11.20	2013.11.19
Europe				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Project for Informatics Curricula Modernization Phase 2	2010. 7.20	2010. 8. 1	2013. 8.31
Serbia	Capacity Development Project on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	2010. 8.20	2010.11. 1	2013. 2.28
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Project on Development of Integrated System for Prevention and Early Warning of Forest Fires	2011. 1.27	2011. 5.12	2014. 5.11
Turkey	School-based Disaster Education Project	2010.10.18	2011. 1. 4	2014. 1. 3

Total 135 projects (53 Countries and Regions)

13-2 Grant Aid (FY2010 Projects)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Grant Agreement	Amount*
Asia			
Asia	The Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area	2010.11. 2	174
Cambodia	The Project for Improvement of Roleang Chrey Headworks	2009. 6. 25	619
	The Project for the Improvement of the National Road No. 1	2009. 7. 31	1,153
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 6. 23	148
	The Project for Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge	2010. 6. 23	728
	The Project for improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase VI)	2011. 3. 16	1,298
	The Project for Replacement and Expansion of Water Distribution Systems in Provincial Capitals	2011. 3. 16	2,760
	The Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Phnom Penh Capital City (PhaseIII)	2011. 3. 16	3,700
Indonesia	The Project For Construction Of Bridges In The Province Of Nusa Tenggara Barat (phase II)	2010. 1. 12	328
	The Project For Improvement Of Bridges In Nias Island	2010. 1. 12	1,061
	The Project for Airport Security System Improvement	2010.11. 8	621
	The Project for Safe School Reconstruction in Devastated Areas of Earthquake in Offshore of Padang in West Sumatra Region	2010. 6. 7	549
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2010. 6. 7	520

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Grant Agreement	Amount*
Asia (Continued)			
Laos	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 5. 25	97
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 5. 14	127
	Tthe Project for the Improvement of School Environments in Champasack and Savannakhet Provinces	2010. 6. 15	1,018
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of Lao National Television	2011. 3. 18	76
	The Project for Improvement of Transportation Capacity of Public Bus in Vientiane Capital	2011. 3. 18	500
Myanmar	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009.10. 30	157
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 9. 3	33
	The Food Aid	2010. 4. 9	510
	The Project for Equipment Provision for the National Tuberculosis Programme	2010. 6. 10	308
Philippines	The Project for the Bridge Construction for Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Development	2009. 5. 27	369
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 5. 27	135
	The Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System	2009.11. 13	1,137
Timor-Leste	Oecusse Port Urgent Rehabilitation Project	2010.12. 14	1,175
	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply System in Bemos-Dili Phase 2	2011. 1. 31	272
	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	2010. 7. 8	500
Viet Nam	The Project for Afforestation on the Coastal Sandy Area in Southern Central Viet Nam (Phase II)	2009. 7. 6	179
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 7. 12	168
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Small-Scale Reservoirs in Quang Ngai Province	2010. 8. 11	698
China	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 7. 23	280
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 8. 25	42
Mongolia	Tthe Project for Construction of Railway Fly-over in Ulaanbaatar City	2009. 5. 27	1,143
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 5. 27	88
	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Darkhan City	2009. 7. 22	687
	The Project for Improvement of Primary Education Facilities (Phase IV)	2009. 8. 18	721
	The Project for Freshwater Resources and Nature Conservation	2010. 5. 4	756
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 5. 4	117
	The Project for the Improvement of Educational Equipment of School of Radio and Television	2010. 9. 3	101
Afghanistan	The Programme for Increase of Agricultural Production by the Improvement of Productivity in Afghanistan	2010. 6. 5	1,033
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport	2010.10. 12	134
	The Project for Construction of Hospital for Communicable Disease	2011. 2. 21	2,643
	The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems and Construction of Micro-hydro Power Facilities in Kabul and Bamyan Provinces	2010.11. 10	1,356
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	2011. 1. 29	452
Bangladesh	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 6. 13	115
Bhutan	The Project for Reconstruction of Bridges (Phase III)	2009. 6. 19	811
	The Project for Replacement of Ambulances	2011. 1. 25	161
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2011. 3. 21	130
India	The Project for Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Centre in Indira Gandhi National Open University	2010. 7. 26	787
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	2011. 1. 21	192
Nepal	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III)	2009. 6. 23	1,922
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2010. 4. 8	490
Pakistan	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Abbottabad	2010. 9. 14	436
	Urgent Rehabilitation Project for Sewerage and Drainage System in Lahore	2010. 9. 27	1,223
	The Project for Expansion of Water Supply System in Faisalabad	2010. 9. 27	799
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	2010.12. 14	395
Sri Lanka	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 5. 25	114
	The Project for Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province	2010.11. 25	142
	The Project for the Improvement of TV Production Equipment of Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation	2011. 2. 10	42
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2011. 3. 31	360
Georgia	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	2010. 6. 16	480
Kyrgyz Republic	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 6. 18	111
	The Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Road Maintenance in Issyk-Kul and Chui Oblasts	2010. 8. 12	974
Tajikistan	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 6. 5	41
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2010. 4. 15	190
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 5. 17	66
Uzbekistan	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2009. 7. 29	79
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	2010. 7. 15	110

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Grant Agreement	Amount*
Pacific			
Papua New Guinea	The Project for Construction of Bridges on Bougainville Coastal Trunk Road	2009. 6. 25	1,330
Solomon Islands	The Project for Improvement of Water Supply System in Honiara and Auki	2009. 6. 17	659
	The Project for Reconstruction of Gizo Hospital	2009. 6. 17	1,172
	The Project for the Improvement of Radio Broadcasting Network for Administration of Disaster Prevention	2011. 3. 24	504
Tonga	The Project for Upgrading and Refurbishment of Vaiola Hospital (Phase II)	2010. 5. 11	380
Tuvalu	Tthe Project for Improvement of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network and Disaster Prevention	2010. 6. 16	801
North America and Latin America			
Costa Rica	The Project for Improvement of Japanese Language Learning Equipment of the University of Costa Rica ***	2011. 3. 28	46
Haiti	The Project for Rehabilitation of Urban Roads (Roads and Drainage) in Léogane ***	2010.11. 24	1,048
Jamaica	The Project for the Improvement of Japanese Language Learning Equipment of the University of the West Indies	2011. 3. 14	27
Nicaragua	The Project for Construction of the Santa Fe Bridge in the Republic of Nicaragua	2010. 5. 26	479
Argentina	The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs and Production Equipment of National Public Broadcasting System	2010. 9. 16	167
Bolivia	The Project to Improve the Water Supply System in the Southeast Zone of the City of Cochabamba ***	2009. 5. 28	868
	The Project for Development of the Water Supply System of San Juan River in Potosi City ***	2009.10. 21	1,097
	The Food Security Project for Unprivileged Farmers ***	2010.12. 3	320
	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation Systems ***	2010. 8. 31	440
Ecuador	The Project for Construction of the New Macara International Bridge ***	2010. 3. 17	129
	The Project for Improvement of Sound and Lighting Equipment of the National Theater of the House of Ecuadorian Culture “Benjamin Carrion” ***	2010. 4. 5	96
Guiana	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy	2011. 3. 25	289
Peru	The Project for Construction of the New Macara International Bridge ***	2010. 4. 19	10
	The Project for Construction of the New National Rehabilitation Institute “Dr. Rebaza Adriana Flores” ***	2010. 2. 5	1,682
	The Project for Improvement of Research Equipment of the National Agrarian University - La Molina ***	2010. 4. 30	70
Middle East			
Morocco	The Project for Flood Forecasting and Warning System in High Atlas Area	2011. 3. 23	586
Palestinian Authority	Jericho Wastewater Collection, Treatment System and Reuse Project	2011. 2. 28	2,650
Yemen	The Project for Upgrading and Revitalization of Road Construction Machinery Workshop at Nukum	2010. 4. 28	707
	The Project for Rural Water Supply	2010. 5. 17	253
Africa			
Angola	The Project for Renovation of Viana Training Center	2010. 8. 30	844
	The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis	2011. 2. 22	383
Benin	The Project for Provision of Drinking Water in the Rural Area (Phase VI) ***	2009. 7. 7	674
	The Programme for Support to Village Environment through Community Participation	2011. 1. 21	406
	The Project for Improvement of the Programs Televised by the Radio Broadcasting and Television Office of Benin ***	2011. 3. 29	29
Burukina Faso	The Project for Provision of Drinking Water in the Central Plateau and Central-Southern Regions ***	2009. 6. 26	616
	The Project for Capacity Building in Teaching and Training of the National School of Water and Forests ***	2010.12. 2	655
Burundi	The Project for Rehabilitation of Roads and Infrastructures for Bujumbura City	2010. 6. 7	112
Central African Republic	The Project for Construction of Primary Schools ***	2009. 7. 10	543
Congo	The Food Aid	2010. 6. 25	270
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Project for Support to Child-friendly Environment through Community Participation in Equateur, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental	2010. 4. 29	601
	The Project for Provision of Equipment to University Clinics of Kinshasa ***	2010. 6. 14	728
	The Project for Rehabilitation and Modernization of Avenue des Poids Lourds in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Phase II) ***	2010. 6. 4	409
	The Project for Expansion of Ngaliema Water Treatment Plant in Kinshasa City ***	2010. 6. 4	354
Djibouti	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Southern Djibouti	2011. 3. 28	489
Ethiopia	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Oromia Region	2009. 7. 16	563
	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region	2010. 5. 14	202
	The Project for Operation and Maintenance of Trunk Road: Goha Tshion - Dejen across Abay Gorge (Equipment Supply)	2010. 6. 25	960
Ghana	The Project for Rehabilitation of National Trunk Road N8	2009. 7. 7	1,779
	The Poverty Reduction Efforts	2011. 2. 4	340
	The Poverty Reduction Efforts	2011. 3. 2	200
Guinea-Bissau	The United Nations Children’s Fund	2010. 4. 28	865
	The Project for Construction of Plant for Small Fisheries in Tombali Region	2010. 6. 9	856
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2011. 3. 12	175

Country	Project Name	Signing Date of Grant Agreement	Amount*
Africa (Continued)			
Kenya	The Project for Augmentation of Water Supply System in Kapsabet Town	2009. 7. 6	1,289
	The Food Aid	2010.11. 16	940
	The Project for Improvement of the Water Supply System in Embu and the Surrounding Area	2010. 7. 26	550
	The Project for the Construction of Nairobi Western Ring Road	2010.11. 16	30
Liberia	The Project for Support to Child-Friendly Schools Development	2010. 7. 2	772
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children	2011. 3. 8	304
Malawi	The Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase II)	2010. 6. 2	899
	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Malawi Police Service	2010. 6. 25	35
	The Project for Re-Construction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools	2010. 8. 31	1,198
	The Project for the Replacement of Air Navigation System at Kamuzu International Airport	2011. 1. 26	778
	The Project for Groundwater Development in Mwanza and Neno	2011. 1. 26	426
Mali	The Project for Construction of Bridges over the Southern Corridor of Republic of Mali and Republic of Senegal (Phase II)	2009. 5. 22	292
	The Project for Construction of Bridges over the Southern Corridor of Republic of Mali and Republic of Senegal (Phase III)	2009. 7 .7	729
	The Project for Construction of a Central Fish Market in Bamako	2010. 6. 23	1,027
Niger	The Project for Provision of Drinking Water with a View toward Guinea Worm Eradication in the Tillaberi Region	2009. 6. 11	381
Nigeria	The Project for Construction of Additional Classrooms for Primary Schools (Phase II)	2010. 6. 28	1,132
	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children	2010.12. 10	881
Rwanda	The Project for Improvement of Substations and Distribution Network	2011. 3. 22	2,454
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2011. 3. 22	190
Senegal	The Project for Provision of Sanitation Infrastructure in the Tambacounda and Kedougou Regions	2009. 5. 29	642
	The Project for Construction of Bridges over the Southern Corridor of Republic of Mali and Republic of Senegal (Phase II)	2009. 5. 29	292
	The Project for Strengthening of the Senegal-Japan Technical Vocational Training Center	2011. 3. 8	1,074
	The Project for Construction of Classrooms for Elementary and Middle School Teaching in the Dakar and Thies Regions	2011. 3. 8	1,213
Sierra Leone	The Project for Establishment of Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town	2011. 1. 20	805
South Africa	The Project for the Improvement of Judo Equipment of Judo South Africa	2011. 3. 18	67
Sudan	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children	2010.11. 10	870
Swaziland	The Project for the Improvement of Secondary Education	2011. 3. 24	1,143
Tanzania	The Project for Rural Water Supply in Mwanza and Mara Regions	2009. 5. 27	452
	The Food Aid	2010. 5. 20	970
	The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road	2010. 5. 31	256
	The Project for the Improvement of Display and Audiovisual Equipment for Visitor Centre of Ngorongoro Conservation Area	2010.10. 18	48
	The Poverty Reduction Efforts	2010.11. 18	470
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2011. 2. 24	400
	The Project for Rehabilitation of Substation and Transmission Line in Kilimanjaro Region	2011. 3. 24	2,500
	The Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Zanzibar Island	2011. 3. 29	3,000
Uganda	The Project for the Improvement of Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization	2010. 4. 12	451
	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Central Region in Uganda	2010. 6. 17	139
Zambia	The Project for Improvement of Ndola and Kitwe City Roads	2009. 8. 28	1,252
Zimbabwe	The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children	2011. 3. 29	464
Europe			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra	2010.10. 26	44
Bulgaria	The Project for the Improvement of Sound Equipment of “Konstantin Kisimov” Musical and Drama Theatre-Veliko Tarnovo	2011. 1. 25	51
Kosovo	The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management	2011. 3. 30	543
Montenegro	The Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Water Supply System in the Capital City Podgorica	2010. 5. 13	596
Serbia	The Project for Breast Cancer Screening and Prevention Capacity Improvement	2010. 6. 30	632
Ukraine	The Project for the Improvement of Musical Instruments of the Kyiv Music Institute named after R. M. Glier	2011. 3. 11	32
Total 163 Projects (70 Countries and Regions **)			102,415

Note: Projects implemented and managed by JICA.
* Grant ceilings of projects for which a Grant Agreement (G/A) was signed. For multi-fiscal-year projects, the fiscal year the G/A was signed denotes the first year of the project, and grant ceilings by fiscal year for the subsequent fiscal years are listed.
** The Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area is implemented in Thailand and Cambodia. The country count includes only Thailand to prevent double-counting.
*** Project names are translated from Spanish or French.

13-3 List of Principal ODA Loan Commitments (FY2010 New and Approved L/A)

(Unit: ¥1 million)

Country	Project Name	Loan Signing/ Amendment Date	Loan/Additional Loan Amendment Amount
Asia			
Indonesia	JAVA–SUMATRA INTERCONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT (I)	2010. 4. 30	36,994
	CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM LOAN (III)	2010. 6. 23	27,195
	DEVELOPMENT POLICY LOAN (VII)	2010.12. 10	8,391
	INFRASTRUCTURE REFORM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (III)	2011. 3. 11	8,291
	LUMUT BALAI GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT PROJECT	2011. 3. 29	26,966
Philippines	POST ONDOY AND PEPENG SHORT-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION PROJECT	2010. 5. 26	9,912
	ROAD UPGRADING AND PRESERVATION PROJECT	2011. 3. 31	40,847
Thailand	CHAO PHRAYA RIVER CROSSING BRIDGE AT NONTHABURI 1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2010. 9. 28	7,307
	MASS TRANSIT SYSTEM PROJECT IN BANGKOK (PURPLE LINE) (II)	2010. 9. 28	16,639
Viet Nam	SAIGON EAST-WEST HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (V)	2010. 5. 27	14,061
	HO CHI MINH CITY WATER ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (III)	2010. 5. 27	4,327
	SUPPORT PROGRAM TO RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE (I)	2010. 6. 18	10,000
	NINTH POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT CREDIT	2011. 1. 24	3,500
	NHAT TAN BRIDGE (VIETNAM-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP BRIDGE) CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II)	2011. 1. 24	24,828
	NGHI SON THERMAL POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (II)	2011. 1. 24	29,852
Mongolia	TWO-STEP-LOAN PROJECT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALED ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PHASEII	2010.11. 19	5,000
India	DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT (PHASE 2)	2010. 7. 26	1,616
	HIMACHAL PRADESH CROP DIVERSIFICATION PROMOTION PROJECT	2011. 2. 17	5,001
	TAMIL NADU BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND GREENING PROJECT	2011. 2. 17	8,829
	YAMUNA ACTION PLAN PROJECT (III)	2011. 2. 17	32,571
Pakistan	EMERGENCY IMPORT SUPPORT LOAN	2011. 1. 21	5,000
	KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA EMERGENCY RURAL ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT	2011. 2. 22	14,700
Sri Lanka	GREATER COLOMBO URBAN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE 2 (II)	2011. 3. 22	31,688
	VAVUNIYA-KILINOCHCHI TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT (II)	2011. 3. 22	1,422
Kazakhstan	CAREC TRANSPORT CORRIDOR (ZHAMBYL OBLAST) IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2010. 8. 23	6,361
Uzbekistan	TALIMARJAN THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT	2010. 5. 1	27,423
North America and Latin America			
Brazil	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN THE BASIN OF LAKE BILLINGS	2010.10. 14	6,208
	SANITATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR BAIXADA SANTISTA METROPOLITAN REGION (II)	2011. 2. 15	19,169
Paraguay	RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	2010. 9. 9	4,822
Africa			
Cameroon	THE PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND THE ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS	2011. 3. 4	2,939
Kenya	MWEA IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	2010. 8. 16	13,178
	OLKARIA–LESSOS–KISUMU TRANSMISSION LINES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	2010.12. 10	12,410
Mauritius	GRAND BAIE SEWERAGE PROJECT	2010. 7. 8	7,012
Tanzania	ROAD SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT	2010. 5. 31	7,119
	IRINGA–SHINYANGA BACKBONE TRANSMISSION INVESTMENT PROJECT	2010.12. 13	6,048
Uganda	CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BRIDGE ACROSS RIVER NILE AT JINJA PROJECT	2010.11. 1	9,198
Europe			
Turkey	BOSPHORUS RAIL TUBE CROSSING PROJECT (II) (Follow-up ODA Loan) *	2010.11. 22	42,078
Total 36 Projects (17 Countries)			538,902

* The total project number does not include commitment to provide additional loan for Turkey while the total amount includes this additional loan commitment.

13-4 Major Projects of Equity Investments (As of March 31, 2011)

Project Name	Investment Company	Outline of Project	Initial Investment	Share Capital (currency unit)	Invested by JICA (%)	Country
Asahan Hydroelectric and Aluminum Project	Nippon Asahan Aluminum Co., Ltd.	Electric power generation utilizing water resources of Asahan River in North Sumatra, and aluminum smelting (about 225,000 tons a year)	1975.12	99,985 (¥1 million)	50.0	Indonesia
Singapore Petrochemicals Project	Japan-Singapore Petrochemicals Co., Ltd.	Production of ethylene and other petrochemical products (about 1 million tons of ethylene a year) on the island of Merbaw	1977.08	23,877 (¥1 million)	20.0	Singapore
Amazon Aluminium Project	Nippon Amazon Aluminum Co., Ltd.	Production of alumina (about 4.4 million tons a year) and smelting of aluminium (about 450,000 tons a year) in the Amazon region	1978.08	57,350 (¥1 million)	44.9	Brazil
Saudi Arabia Methanol Project	Japan Saudi Arabia Methanol Co., Inc.	Production of methanol (about 4.7 million tons a year) in the Al Jubail Industrial Area	1979.12	2,310 (¥1 million)	30.0	Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia Petrochemicals Project	SPDC Ltd.	Production of ethylene glycol (about 1.35 million tons a year) and polyethylene (about 750,000 tons a year)in the Al Jubail Industrial Area	1981.06	56,800 (¥1 million)	37.1	Saudi Arabia
Bangladesh KAFCO Fertilizer Project	KAFCO Japan Investment Co., Ltd.	Production of urea (about 700,000 tons a year) and ammonia (about 500,000 tons a year) in Chittagong	1990.07	5,024 (¥1 million)	46.4	Bangladexh
North America Environment Fund	North American Environmental Fund, L.P.	Investment in the small-scale environmental projects initiated by the private sector through (Management Company) the Fund	1993.09	24,865 (US$ 1 thousand)	28.6	Mexico
Musi Pulp Production Project	Sumatra Pulp Co., Ltd.	Production of pulp (about 450,000 tons a year) in the South Sumatra Bilimbing region	1995.04	13,351 (¥1 million)	42.7	Indonesia
South Asian Regional Apex Fund	SARA Fund Trustee Co., Ltd.	Establishment of funds to provide investment capital for small and medium-sized enterprises at the state level (co-invested by the ADB and IFC)	1996.04	192,500 (INR 1 thousand)	22.7	India
Thai Recovery Fund	Thai Recovery Fund LLC	Equity fund for restructuring and promoting small and medium-sized companies in Thailand	2001.07	50 (US$ 1 thousand)	25.0	Thailand
UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries Studying in Japan	United Nations University (UNU) Trust Fund	Project to support privately financed students from developing countries studying in Japan, through the contribution to a trust fund established by UNU	2003.08	151 (¥1 million)	100.0	Japan

Note: Major projects of equity participation are those with an investment ratio of 20% or more.

Financial Statements

1 General Account

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2011)

Assets			
Ⅰ Current assets			
Cash and bank deposits		121,419,899,271	
Inventories			
Stored goods	448,220,780	448,220,780	
Advance payments		7,711,764,657	
Prepaid expenses		188,222,505	
Accrued income		27,950,702	
Accrued revenues		1,838,308,612	
Short-term loans of development investment and financing	509,010,810		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(10,068,724)	498,942,086	
Short-term loans of migration investment and financing	209,678,261		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(1,754,058)	207,924,203	
Consignment goods		10,593,192	
Suspense payments		31,909,947	
Advances paid		5,136,348	
Total current assets			132,388,872,303
Ⅱ Fixed assets			
1 Tangible fixed assets			
Buildings	45,669,494,446		
Accumulated depreciation	(12,725,706,168)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(128,417,030)	32,815,371,248	
Structures	1,576,032,193		
Accumulated depreciation	(817,556,485)	758,475,708	
Machines and equipment	199,779,680		
Accumulated depreciation	(130,933,158)	68,846,522	
Vehicles and other transportation devices	1,860,900,940		
Accumulated depreciation	(1,054,631,587)	806,269,353	
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	2,091,496,265		
Accumulated depreciation	(1,131,570,588)	959,925,677	
Land	18,391,420,253		
Accumulated impairment loss	(36,383,117)	18,355,037,136	
Construction in process		24,013,178	
Total fixed assets		53,787,938,822	
2 Intangible fixed assets			
Trademarks		2,478,021	
Telephone subscription rights		4,296,350	
Total intangible fixed assets		6,774,371	
3 Investment and other assets			
Long-term deposit		323,000,000	
Long-term loans of development investment and financing	2,379,191,484		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(151,597,820)	2,227,593,664	
Long-term loans of migration investment and financing	1,761,865,769		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(1,087,972,719)	673,893,050	
Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement	30,763,144		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(30,763,144)	0	
Long-term prepaid expenses		604,173	
Guarantee money paid		1,494,945,723	
Total investment and other assets		4,720,036,610	
Total fixed assets			58,514,749,803
Total assets			190,903,622,106

(Unit: Yen)

Liabilities			
Ⅰ Current liabilities			
Management grant liabilities		30,905,694,383	
Funds for grant aid projects		66,918,207,326	
Donations received		391,706,839	
Accrued payments		18,501,946,755	
Accrued expense		214,076,468	
Lease liabilities		95,482,968	
Deposit received		249,916,551	
Deferred revenue		178,793	
Total current liabilities			117,277,210,083
Ⅱ Fixed liabilities			
Property liabilities			
Property management grants	2,035,558,835		
Property grants, etc	70,249,348	2,105,808,183	
Long-term lease liabilities		118,526,789	
Asset retirement obligation		271,316,889	
Total fixed liabilities			2,495,651,861
Total liabilities			119,772,861,944
Net assets			
Ⅰ Capital			
Governmental investment		83,332,866,850	
Total capital			83,332,866,850
Ⅱ Capital surplus			
Capital surplus		(2,609,913,679)	
Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses		(14,334,479,594)	
Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses		(172,693,247)	
Accumulated interest expense not included in expenses		(2,380,076)	
Total capital surplus			(17,119,466,596)
Ⅲ Retained earnings			
Carryover reserve in the midterm period		2,092,107,465	
Reserve		1,696,045,073	
Unappropriated income for the current year		1,129,207,370	
[Total income for the current year]		[1,129,207,370]	
Total retained earnings			4,917,359,908
Total net assets			71,130,760,162
Total of liabilities and net assets			190,903,622,106

Statement of Income (April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011)

(Unit: Yen)

Ordinary expenses			
Operating expenses			
Expenses for program formulation	6,699,843,124		
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	70,635,546,965		
Expenses for grant aid projects	148,856,580		
Expenses for public participation based cooperation	19,619,043,969		
Expenses for emigration program	341,770,971		
Expenses for disaster relief activities	917,442,311		
Expenses for aid personnel recruitment and training	708,443,103		
Expenses for follow-up cooperation	1,199,361,913		
Expenses for project/program evaluation	326,119,700		
Research-related expenses	501,003,713		
Expenses for operation support	7,426,755,860		
Expenses for accounting support	27,735,052,560		
Expenses for grant aid programs	90,586,982,624		
Contracted program expenses	1,881,325,163		
Expenses for donation projects	11,750,440		
Depreciation expenses	447,597,886	229,186,896,882	
General administrative expenses		8,788,407,742	
Financial expenses			
Interest expense	341,365		
Foreign exchange loss	657,943,656	658,285,021	
Miscellaneous loss		18,576,436	
Total ordinary expenses			238,652,166,081
Ordinary revenues			
Revenues from management grants		144,253,857,752	
Revenues from grant aid programs		90,586,982,624	
Revenues from contracted programs			
Revenues from contracted programs from Japanese government and the local government agencies	1,880,922,042		
Revenues from contracted programs from the other parties	580,000	1,881,502,042	
Revenues from development investment and financing		72,718,434	
Revenues from settlement affairs		3,723,579	
Revenues from migration investment and financing		54,294,550	
Donation revenues		11,750,440	
Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses		79,363,198	
Transfer from liabilities for property management grants		484,825,560	
Transfer from liabilities for property grants		21,528,410	
Financial revenues			
Interest income	82,902,317	82,902,317	
Miscellaneous profits		2,271,741,520	
Total ordinary revenues			239,805,190,426
Ordinary profits			1,153,024,345
Extraordinary loss			
Loss on retirement of fixed assets		22,312,620	
Loss on sales of fixed assets		15,498,486	37,811,106
Extraordinary profits			
Profits on sales of fixed assets		2,200,531	2,200,531
Net income			1,117,413,770
Reversal of surplus deposits from the previous mid-term period			11,793,600
Total income for the current year			1,129,207,370

Statement of Cash Flows (April 1, 2010–March 1, 2011)

(Unit: Yen)

Ⅰ Cash flow from operating activities	
Payment of operating expenses	(133,721,926,977)
Payments for grant aid projects	(89,376,945,948)
Payment of contracted program expenses	(1,974,538,677)
Payment of personnel costs	(14,628,454,760)
Other operation payments	(1,399,926,249)
Proceeds from management grants	151,725,902,000
Proceeds from grant aid programs	99,680,411,183
Proceeds from contracted programs	2,010,952,634
Loan interest income	137,510,317
Proceeds from settlement affairs	12,997,699
Interest revenues	6,164,667
Installment principal	6,833,032
Donation revenues	40,901,981
Other operation proceeds	2,632,180,353
Subtotal	15,139,063,556
Interest received	93,063,279
Interest paid	(341,365)
Cash flow from operating activities	15,231,785,470
Ⅱ Cash flow from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	(598,190,100)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	1,242,482,887
Proceeds from loans receivable	1,136,255,642
Putting money for time deposits	(511,000,000,000)
Proceeds from time deposit refund	448,500,000,000
Cash flow from investing activities	(60,719,451,571)
Ⅲ Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of lease liabilities	(109,944,417)
Cash flow from financing activities	(109,944,417)
Ⅳ Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds	(426,337,997)
Ⅴ Net decrease in funds	(46,023,948,515)
Ⅵ Funds at the beginning of year	63,943,847,786
Ⅶ Funds at the end of year	17,919,899,271

Statement of Administrative Service Operation Costs (April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011)

(Unit: Yen)

Ⅰ Business expenses			
(1) Expenses on income statement			
Operating expenses	229,186,896,882		
General administrative expenses	8,788,407,742		
Financial expenses	658,285,021		
Miscellaneous loss	18,576,436		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	22,312,620		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	15,498,486	238,689,977,187	
(2) (Deduction) Self revenues, etc.			
Revenues from contracted programs	(1,881,502,042)		
Revenues from development investment and financing	(72,718,434)		
Revenues from settlement affairs	(3,723,579)		
Revenues from migration investment and financing	(54,294,550)		
Donation revenues	(11,750,440)		
Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses	(79,363,198)		
Financial revenues	(82,902,317)		
Miscellaneous profits	(2,271,741,520)		
Profits on sales of fixed assets	(2,200,531)	(4,460,196,611)	
Total business expenses			234,229,780,576
Ⅱ Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses			1,734,774,078
Ⅲ Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses			164,887,047
Ⅳ Accumulated interest expense not included in expenses			2,380,076
Ⅴ Accumulated sale differential not included in expenses			(113,550,728)
Ⅵ Estimated bonus payment not included in allowance			(19,465,821)
Ⅶ Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance			869,640,496
Ⅷ Opportunity cost			
Governmental investments and other opportunity costs			842,100,028
Ⅸ Administrative service operation cost			237,710,545,752

Significant Accounting Policies

1 Standards for reporting revenues from the management grants

The Revenue Recognition Standard based on Accrued Expense is applied. This is attributable to the difficulties associated with the application of achievement and time-period standards, specifically, the significant amount of time required to evaluate operating results as well as other complexities.

2 Depreciation methods

(1) Tangible fixed assets

Straight-line method.

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

Buildings:	1–50 years
Structures:	1–42 years
Machines and equipment:	1–20 years
Vehicles and other transportation devices:	1–6 years
Tools, instruments, and fixtures:	1–18 years

The estimated depreciation costs for specific depreciable assets (Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 87) and specific removal costs, etc. associated with asset retirement obligations (Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 91) are directly deducted from the capital surplus and reported as accumulated depreciation not included in expenses.

(2) Intangible fixed assets

Straight-line method.

3 Standard for appropriation of allowances and estimation in relation to bonus payments

An allowance for bonus payments is not appropriated, since the financial source is secured by the management grants.

The estimated bonus payment not included in the allowance, as shown in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement, is reported as current fiscal year estimate of allowances in relation to bonus payments which has been calculated according to Accounting Standard No. 88.

4 Standard for appropriation of allowances and estimation in relation to retirement benefits

An allowance for retirement benefits is not appropriated since the financial source is secured by the management grants.

An allowance for retirement benefits is not provided for pension benefits from Employees' Pension Funds, since the financial source for EPF's insurance fees and reserve shortfall is secured by the management grants.

The estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in the allowance, as shown in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement, is reported as current fiscal year allowance for retirement benefits which has been calculated according to Accounting Standard No. 38.

5 Basis and standard for appropriation of allowances, etc.

Allowance for possible loan losses

To provide for loan losses, JICA records the estimated amount of default, taking into account the actual loss rate for ordinary loans and specific collectability of doubtful loans, etc.

6 Standards and methods for the valuation of inventories

Stored goods

Cost method as determined by the FIFO method

7 Translation standard of foreign currency assets and liabilities into yen

Foreign currency money claims and liabilities are translated into yen utilizing the spot exchange rate as of the fiscal year-end. Exchange differences are recognized as profit or loss.

8 Standards for computing opportunity costs in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement

The interest rate used to compute opportunity costs concerning central and local governments' investments, etc.

1.255% taking into consideration the yield of 10-year fixed-rate JGBs as of March 31, 2011.

9 Accounting for lease transactions

The same accounting method applicable to ordinary transactions is applied to finance lease transactions with total lease fees of ¥3 million or more.

The same accounting method applicable to ordinary rental transactions is applied to finance lease transactions with total lease fees of less than ¥3 million.

10 Accounting for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are included in financial statement amounts.

11 Change in principal accounting policies

The "Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency and Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (February 16, 2000 [Amended October 25, 2010]) and "Q&A concerning the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency and Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (August 2000 [Final Amendment, November 2010]) have been adopted starting in the current operating year.

(1)Accounting standards concerning asset retirement obligation

In addition to the above revisions, "Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan [ASBJ] Statement No. 18, March 31, 2008) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, March 31, 2008) were applied from the current operating year.

The change in asset retirement obligations due to the start of the application of the accounting standards, etc. was ¥269,889,175.

Removal costs, etc. associated with the asset retirement obligations (the cost allocation related to removal costs associated with asset retirement obligations and the adjustment amount of the asset retirement obligations due to passage of time set forth in the "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 39) were not expected to yield revenues which needed to be accounted for. Therefore, Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 91 was applied. The costs were not recorded in the costs for calculating profit and loss and were deducted from the capital surplus. This change had no effect on profit or loss.

(2) Accounting for transfer transactions associated with payment to the national treasury, etc. concerning unnecessary property

The "Accounting for Transfer Transactions Associated with Payment to the National Treasury, Etc. Concerning Unnecessary Property," Accounting Standard for Incorporated Administrative Agency No. 99 has been adopted starting in the current operating year.

Among the transfer transactions for unnecessary property conducted in the current operating year, the transfer balance of the transactions which were designated as "transfer transactions whose transfer balance shall not be recorded in the profit and loss for calculating profits and losses" of Article 13-2 of the Ministerial Ordinance for the Operations and Finances and Accounting of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinance No. 22 of September 30, 2003 [Final Amendment, November 26, 2010]) and the costs required for the transfer were not recorded in the costs for calculating profits and losses and were deducted from the capital surplus.

As a result, ordinary profits increased by ¥29,263,704. Net income and total income for the current year increased by ¥1,177,897,498, respectively.

Notes

Notes to the balance sheet

1 Estimated retirement benefits to be provided from the management grants

¥30,240,708,396

(1) Breakdown of retirement benefit liabilities (Unit: Yen)

	FY2010
1) Retirement benefit liabilities	(40,898,713,243)
2) Plan assets	10,658,004,847
3) Not-accumulated retirement benefit liabilities 1) + 2)	(30,240,708,396)
4) Difference at the change of accounting standards	0
5) Unrecognized actuarial differences	0
6) Unrecognized past service liabilities (decrease in liabilities)	0
7) Net reported amount on Balance Sheet 3) + 4) + 5) +6)	(30,240,708,396)
8) Prepaid pension expenses	0
9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8)	(30,240,708,396)

(2) Breakdown of pension expenses (Unit: Yen)

	FY2010
1) Working cost	1,869,179,240
2) Interest cost	547,247,168
3) Expected return on investment	0
4) Amortization of past working liabilities	0
5) Amortization of actuarial differences	388,238,071
6) Others (premiums collected for Employees' Pension Fund)	(325,333,612)

(3) Computation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc. (Unit: Yen)

	FY2010
1) Discount rate: Retirement pension	2.0%
2) Periodic allocation method for expected retirement benefits	Periodic fixed-amount benefits method
3) Processing period for actuarial differences	1 year
4) Others (Processing period of differences upon change of accounting standards; actual return rate, etc.)	1 year

2 Estimated bonus to be provided from the management grants

¥745,906,690

3 Impaired loss on fixed assets

(1) The fixed assets for which the impairment loss was recognized

A. Outline of the usage, type, location, book value

Impairment losses were recognized in the following assets. (Unit: Yen)

Name of Asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book Value before Impairment Loss	Impairment Loss Not Included in Current Year Expenses	Accumulated Impairment Loss Not Included in Current Year Expenses
Former Thailand Office	Office	Bangkok, Thailand	Building	74,727,187	–	–
			Structures	3,995,938	–	–
			Land	183,294,939	–	–
Shimura Mitsugi-koen Haydens 107 and 25 units	Employee housing	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, etc.	Building	245,648,329	128,417,030	128,417,030
			Land	145,403,326	36,383,117	36,383,117
Telephone subscription rights	Telephone subscription rights	–	Telephone subscription rights	4,383,250	86,900	7,893,100

B. Background relating to the recognition of impairment losses

The former Thailand Office is set for disposal in line with the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007, and it was recognized this asset has an indication of impairment. In FY2009, an impairment was recognized because of the discontinued use of this facility. However, because the book value exceeded the recoverable service amount at the end of the operating year, an impairment loss was not incurred.

With regard to employee housing, based on the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007, it was determined that 38 units would not be in use in the current operating year. Also, it was determined that these units would be disposed by sale in FY2011. Among these units, and excluding 12 of the units that continue to be used for employee housing, impairments were recognized for 26 units. Excluding 11 units for which the book value exceeded the recoverable service amount at the end of the operating year, the book value of 15 units was reduced to the recoverable service amount. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

With regard to an increase in the number of dormant telephone lines in the operating year, the book value of telephone subscription rights was reduced to the recoverable service amount. This reduction has been recorded as a capital surplus deduction in the accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses.

C. Breakdown of each principal fixed asset not appearing on the income statement but which is included in impairment loss and the overview of the calculation method for recoverable service amount

(Unit: Yen)

Name of Asset	Type	Impairment Loss	Calculation Method for Recoverable Service Amount
Shimura Mitsugi-koen Haydens 107 and 25 units	Building	128,417,030	*1
	Land	36,383,117	*1
Telephone subscription rights	Telephone subscription rights	86,900	*2

*1. The recoverable service amount is determined by the net sales price, which is calculated by deducting the expected cost of disposal from the appraised value by a third party.
*2. The recoverable service amount of dormant telephone subscription rights is determined by the net sales price, which is calculated based on Asset Evaluation Standards released by the National Tax Agency. The recoverable service amount of in-use telephone subscription rights is determined by the equivalent in-use value, which is calculated based on the official set price announced by NTT.

(2) Fixed assets indicating impairment losses

A. Outline of the usage, type, and location of fixed assets that indicate an impairment loss

The following assets have an indication of impairment losses. (Unit: Yen)

Name of Asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book Value
Hiroo Center	Program facility	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Building	1,161,019,521
			Structures	1,825,565
			Land	1,652,251,000
Osaka International Center	Accommodation facilities for training	Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture	Building	3,384,154,111
			Structures	23,869,693
			Land	780,478,000
Heights Sunrise 607 and 111 units	Employee housing	Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, etc.	Building	686,955,992
			Land	714,124,060

B. Background relating the determination of an indication of impairment loss

With regard to the Hiroo Center, payment to the national treasury from FY2012 and beyond was decided pursuant to the Cabinet decision effective December 7, 2010, and it was recognized that this asset has an indication of impairment. At the end of the operating year, however, the timing of the disposal of this asset had yet to be determined. The asset will continue to be used for programs and so impairment has not been recognized.

With regard to the Osaka International Center, integration with the Hyogo International Center from FY2011 and beyond was decided pursuant to the Cabinet decision effective December 7, 2010, and it was recognized that this asset has an indication of impairment. At the end of the operating year, however, the timing of the disposal of this asset had yet to be determined. The asset will continue to be used for programs and so impairment has not been recognized.

112 units of employee housing, including Heights Sunrise 607, are set for disposal in line with the Second Mid-Term Plan during the JICA Mid-term Objective Period starting from FY2007 and the Cabinet decision effective December 7, 2010, and it was recognized that these assets have an indication of impairment. At the end of the operating year, however, the timing of the disposal of these assets had yet to be determined. These assets will continue to be used as employee housing and so impairment has not been recognized.

4 Donated funds for grant aid

Grant aid is received in the form of funds from the Japanese government. JICA administers this grant aid based on a presentation contract with the recipient country's government. At the end of FY2010, the outstanding balance of unexecuted donation presentation contracts stood at ¥156,564,963,971.

Notes to Cash Flow Statement

The funds shown in the cash flow statements are cash, deposit accounts, and checking accounts.

(1) Breakdown of balance sheet items and ending balance of funds (as of March 31, 2011)

Cash and deposit	¥121,419,899,271
Time deposit	¥-103,500,000,000
Ending balance of funds	¥17,919,899,271

(2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

A. Assets under the finance lease

Machines and equipment	¥3,858,750
Vehicles and other transportation devices	¥4,046,500
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	¥57,240,888

B. "Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Statement No. 18, March 31, 2008) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, March 31, 2008) were applied from the current operating year. The resulting increase amount of assets and liabilities is as follows:

Buildings	¥232,899,280
Asset retirement obligations	¥271,316,889

Notes to Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement

Number of the loan employees from governments who are counted as opportunity costs

Of the estimated increase in retirement bonus not included in the allowance, ¥21,929,807 was recognized as the current fiscal year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 33 loan employees according to JICA's internal regulations.

Matters concerning the state of financial instruments

The General Account's fund management is limited to short-term deposits and public and corporate bonds while fund raising consists mainly of management grants approved by the state ministers in charge. The General Account does not borrow from the government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, borrow funds from financial institutions or issue FILP agency bonds.

Matters concerning the fair value of financial instruments

Balance sheet amounts, fair value and differentials at the end of the operating year are as follows. (Unit: Yen)

	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Differential
(1) Cash and bank deposits	121,419,899,271	121,419,899,271	0
(2) Accrued payments	(18,501,946,755)	(18,501,946,755)	0

Note: Those recorded under liabilities are shown in parentheses.

Note 1: Calculation method for fair value of financial instruments and matters concerning marketable securities

(1) Cash and bank deposits

Cash and bank deposits are short term and fair value approximates book value. Thus fair value for cash and bank deposits is calculated at book value.

(2) Accrued payments

Accrued payments are short term and fair value approximates book value. Thus fair value for accrued payments is calculated at book value.

Finance lease transactions

The amount of the finance lease transactions which influences the current year's profits and losses was ¥89,838. The current year's net profit after the deduction of this amount was ¥1,129,117,532.

Matters concerning asset retirement obligation

JICA has a building lease agreement for its head office building, and has an obligation to restore the building to its original state at the termination of the lease. Therefore, this asset retirement obligation has been recorded. The estimate for the asset retirement obligation has used the five-year lease period for the projected period of use and a discount rate of 0.529%.

In the current operating year, in line with the application of accounting standards, the amount recorded for asset retirement obligations was ¥269,889,175. The asset retirement obligation balance at the end of the operating year was ¥271,316,889–the sum of the above ¥269,889,175 and the ¥1,427,714 adjustment amount of the asset retirement obligations due to passage of time.

Matters concerning the to payment to the national treasury, etc. for unnecessary property

Transfer transactions concerning unnecessary property conducted in the current operating year are as follows.

Among the transfer transactions, the transfer balance of the transactions which were designated as "transfer transactions whose transfer balance shall not be recorded in the profit and loss for calculating profits and losses" of Article 13-2 of the Ministerial Ordinance for the Operations and Finances and Accounting of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinance No. 22 of September 30, 2003 [Final Amendment, November 26, 2010]) and the costs required for the transfer were not recorded in the profit and loss for calculating profits and losses and were deducted from the capital surplus by applying ASBJ Statement No. 99.

(1)Outline of the type, book value, etc. of assets which were transferred, etc. as unnecessary property (Unit: Yen)

Name of Asset	Type	Book Value at Time of Transfer
Tokyo International Center Annex (Hachioji)	Building	0
	Structures	0
	Tools, instruments, and fixtures	492,797
	Land	145,212,000
Hakone Training Center	Building	183,551,889
	Structures	8,534,276
	Machines and equipment	634,528
	Land	36,896,097
Employee housing (51 units) and recreational facility (3 units) with sectional ownership	Building	80,740,043
	Land	213,829,337

(2)Reason for unnecessary property

Based on the Mid-Term Plan, etc., it was decided that unnecessary property will be disposed by sale, ahead of the enforcement of the Act for the Partial Amendment of the Act on General Rules for Independent Administrative Agency (Act No. 37 of 2010). The Act sets forth provisions on payments to the national treasury, etc. for the unnecessary property of incorporated administrative agencies.

(3)Method of payment to national treasury

According to transfer income pursuant to paragraph 2, Article 46-2 of the Act on General Rules for Independent Administrative Agency.

(4)Transfer income from unnecessary property

¥785,355,819 (excluding tax)

(5)Costs deducted from transfer income

¥27,870,198 (excluding tax)

(6)National treasury payment amount and payment date

¥757,485,621; June 10, 2011

(7)Capital reduction

¥2,705,068,809

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

2 Finance and Investment Account

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 2011)

Assets

Ⅰ Current assets			
Cash and bank deposits		51,393,164,655	
Loans	11,051,139,214,728		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(96,053,968,326)	10,955,085,246,402	
Advance payments		4,567,508,844	
Prepaid expenses		73,661,043	
Accrued income			
Accrued interest on loans receivable	47,652,444,381		
Accrued commitment charges	672,738,881		
Accrued interest receivable	1,562,171	48,326,745,433	
Accrued revenues		432,264,875	
Consignment goods		2,699,808	
Suspense payments		3,729,895	
Advances paid		94,750	
Emission reduction assets		174,139,738	
Derivatives		4,022,340,050	
Total current assets			11,064,081,595,493
Ⅱ Fixed assets			
1 Tangible fixed assets			
Buildings	3,298,498,956		
Accumulated depreciation	(390,829,334)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(675,214,797)	2,232,454,825	
Structures	59,484,145		
Accumulated depreciation	(10,673,183)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(11,670,468)	37,140,494	
Machines and equipment	193,505,050		
Accumulated depreciation	(41,360,515)		
Accumulated impairment loss	(102,287,680)	49,856,855	
Vehicles and other transportation devices	248,523,827		
Accumulated depreciation	(83,821,519)	164,702,308	
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	725,541,398		
Accumulated depreciation	(417,048,521)	308,492,877	
Land	13,873,270,000		
Accumulated impairment loss	(6,091,196,973)	7,782,073,027	
Construction in process		157,985	
Total fixed assets		10,574,878,371	
2 Intangible fixed assets			
Trademarks		150,107	
Total intangible fixed assets		150,107	
3 Investment and other assets			
Investment securities		5,989,825,631	
Affiliated companies stock		112,034,352,794	
Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims	25,088,735,101		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(24,802,756,856)	285,978,245	
Guarantee money paid		832,260,785	
Total investment and other assets		119,142,417,455	
Total fixed assets			129,717,445,933
Total assets			11,193,799,041,426

(Unit: Yen)

Liabilities			
Ⅰ Current liabilities			
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program due within one year	318,066,664,000		
Accrued payments	4,844,958,516		
Accrued expense	11,419,872,925		
Lease liabilities	160,777,094		
Deposit received	441,393,374		
Allowance for bonuses	200,937,579		
Suspense receipt	16,463,346		
Total current liabilities		335,151,066,834	
Ⅱ Fixed liabilities			
Bonds	140,000,000,000		
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	2,141,774,654,000		
Long-term lease liabilities	29,082,028		
Allowance for retirement benefits	7,707,225,341		
Asset retirement obligation	69,148,526		
Total fixed liabilities		2,289,580,109,895	
Total liabilities			2,624,731,176,729
Net assets			
Ⅰ Capital			
Governmental investment	7,622,555,785,510		
Total capital		7,622,555,785,510	
Ⅱ Retained earnings			
Reserve	779,251,583,517		
Unappropriated income for the current year	162,971,726,121		
[Total income for the current year]	[162,971,726,121]		
Total retained earnings		942,223,309,638	
Ⅲ Valuation and translation adjustments			
Net unrealized gains on other securities	(131,562,152)		
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	4,420,331,701		
Total valuation and translation adjustments		4,288,769,549	
Total net assets			8,569,067,864,697
Total of liabilities and net assets			11,193,799,041,426

Statement of Income (April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011)

(Unit: Yen)

Ordinary expenses			
Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment			
Interest on bonds and notes	2,523,284,990		
Interest on borrowings	42,818,995,849		
Interest on interest swaps	2,029,168,733		
Outsourcing expenses	15,875,842,336		
Bond issuance expenses	296,953,873		
Foreign exchange loss	29,655,889		
Personnel expenses	3,324,947,651		
Provision for allowance for bonuses	1,451,073		
Retirement benefit expenses	736,643,669		
Property expenses	13,217,922,111		
Depreciation expenses	402,332,158		
Taxes	109,813,688		
Loss on valuation of investment securities	30,157,638		
Loss on valuation of affiliated companies stock	487,068,467		
Interest expenses	363,871		
Other ordinary expenses	249,990,425	82,134,592,421	
Total ordinary expenses			82,134,592,421
Ordinary revenues			
Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment			
Interest on loans	206,369,587,561		
Interest on government bonds, etc.	15,669,327		
Dividends on investments	7,604,404,000		
Commissions	1,821,281,202		
Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses	35,361,114,463	251,172,056,553	
Financial revenues			
Interest income	10,181,547	10,181,547	
Miscellaneous profits		495,590,480	
Recoveries of written-off claims		371,570,104	
Total ordinary revenues			252,049,398,684
Ordinary profits			169,914,806,263
Extraordinary loss			
Loss on retirement of fixed assets		2,460,207	
Loss on sales of fixed assets		1,560,286	
Impairment loss		6,929,933,328	
Impact of application of accounting standards for asset retirement obligations		9,427,341	6,943,381,162
Extraordinary profits			
Profits on sales of fixed assets		301,020	301,020
Net income			162,971,726,121
Total income for the current year			162,971,726,121

Statement of Cash Flows (April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011)

(Unit: Yen)

Ⅰ Cash flow from operating activities	
Payments for loans	(677,747,559,298)
Repayment of borrowings from the private sector	(40,800,000,000)
Repayment of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	(462,529,164,000)
Interest paid	(47,534,690,369)
Payment of personnel costs	(3,727,898,974)
Other operation payments	(30,575,319,379)
Proceeds from collection of loans receivable	680,388,871,884
Proceeds from borrowings from the private sector	40,800,000,000
Proceeds from borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	192,200,000,000
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	59,703,046,127
Loan interest income	209,986,564,884
Other operation proceeds	4,452,133,140
Subtotal	(75,384,015,985)
Interest and dividend income	7,630,381,691
Cash flow from operating activities	(67,753,634,294)
Ⅱ Cash flow from investing activities	
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	(118,740,360)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	213,086,316
Proceeds from the collection of investment securities	127,279,960
Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit	(368,300,000,000)
Proceeds from negotiable certificates of deposit refunds	368,300,000,000
Cash flow from investing activities	221,625,916
Ⅲ Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of lease liabilities	(166,072,841)
Proceeds from government investment	104,400,000,000
Cash flow from financing activities	104,233,927,159
Ⅳ Net increase in funds	36,701,918,781
Ⅴ Funds at the beginning of year	14,691,245,874
Ⅵ Funds at the end of year	51,393,164,655

Statement of Administrative Service Operation Costs (April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011)

(Unit: Yen)

Ⅰ Business expenses			
(1) Expenses on income statement			
Operating expenses	82,134,592,421		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	2,460,207		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	1,560,286		
Impairment loss	6,929,933,328		
Impact of application of accounting standards for asset retirement obligations	9,427,341	89,077,973,583	
(2) (Deduction) Self revenues, etc.			
Operational revenues	(251,172,056,553)		
Financial revenues	(10,181,547)		
Miscellaneous profits	(495,590,480)		
Recoveries of written-off claims	(371,570,104)		
Profits on sales of fixed assets	(301,020)	(252,049,699,704)	
Total business expenses			(162,971,726,121)
Ⅱ Estimated increase in retirement benefit not included in allowance			5,589,083
Ⅲ Opportunity cost			
Governmental investments and other opportunity costs			95,007,965,108
Ⅳ Administrative service operation cost			(67,958,171,930)

Significant Accounting Policies

1 Depreciation methods

(1) Tangible fixed assets

Straight-line method is adopted.

The useful lives of major assets are as follows:

Buildings:	2–50 years
Structures:	2–46 years
Machines and equipment:	2–17 years
Vehicles and other transportation devices:	2–6 years
Tools, instruments and fixtures:	2–15 years

(2) Intangible fixed assets

Straight-line method is adopted.

2 Standard for appropriation of allowances and estimation in relation to bonus payments

The allowance for bonus payments is calculated and provided for based on estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the services that have been rendered by executive directors and employees applicable to the fiscal year under review.

3 Standard for appropriation of allowances and estimation in relation to retirement benefits

The allowance for retirement benefits is calculated and provided for based on estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the retirement of executive directors and employees, and is accrued in line with the projected benefit obligations and estimated pension plan assets applicable to the fiscal year under review. The profit and loss appropriation method for actuarial differences is presented as follows.

Actuarial differences are recognized as a lump-sum gain or loss in the fiscal year in which they occur.

The estimated increase in retirement benefits not included in allowance, as shown in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement, is reported as current-year allowance for retirement benefits which has been calculated according to Accounting Standard No. 38.

4 Basis and standard for appropriation of allowances, etc.

Allowance for possible loan losses

The allowance for claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt ("Bankrupt borrowers") or substantially bankrupt ("Substantially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on the outstanding balance and the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors who are not legally bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt ("Potentially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on an assessment of the overall solvency or the debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors other than Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers and Potentially bankrupt borrowers is provided primarily based on the default rate, which is calculated based on the actual defaults during a certain period in the past.

All claims are assessed initially by the operational departments and secondly by risk evaluation departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The internal audit department, which is independent from the operational departments, reviews these self-assessments, and the allowance is provided based on the results of the assessments.

5 Standards and methods for the evaluation of securities

(1) Affiliated companies

Cost method as determined by the moving average method.

However, when the equity equivalent has fallen below the cost at acquisition, the equity equivalent price is used.

(2) Other investment securities (non-marketable)

Cost method as determined by the moving average method.

6 Standards and methods for the valuation of derivative transactions

Market value method.

7 Translation standard of foreign currency assets and liabilities into yen

Foreign currency money claims and liabilities are translated into yen using the spot exchange rate as of the fiscal year-end, with exchange differences recognized as profit or loss.

8 Standards for computing opportunity costs in the Administrative Service Operation Cost Statement

The interest rate used to compute opportunity costs concerning central and local governments' investments, etc.:

1.255% with reference to yields applicable to 10-year fixed-rate JGBs as of March 31, 2011.

9 Accounting for lease transactions

The same accounting method as ordinary transactions is applied to the finance lease transactions with a total lease fee of ¥3 million or more.

The same accounting method as ordinary rental transactions is applied to the finance lease transactions with a total lease fee of less than ¥3 million.

10 Method of hedge accounting

Deferral hedge accounting is used for the method of hedge accounting. Hedge effectiveness is assessed first by identifying hedged loans and hedging instruments which offset market fluctuations. Then it is examined to see if there are any discrepancies of maturity and notional principal between the two.

11 Accounting for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are included in the amounts on the financial statements.

12 Change in principal accounting policies

The "Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency and Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (February 16, 2000 [Amended October 25, 2010]) and "Q&A concerning the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency and Guidance Notes for the Accounting Standards for Incorporated Administrative Agency" (August 2000 [Final Amendment, November 2010]) have been adopted starting in the current operating year.

(1)Accounting standards concerning equity

In addition to the above revisions, "Accounting Standard for Equity Method" (ASBJ Statement No. 16, March 10, 2008) and "Provisional Accounting Policies Applied to Affiliated Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method" (Practical Issue Task Force No. 24, March 10, 2008) were applied from the current operating year. This had no effect on profit or loss.

(2)Accounting standards concerning asset retirement obligation

In addition to the above revisions, "Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Statement No. 18, March 31, 2008) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, March 31, 2008) were applied from the current operating year.

As a result, ordinary profits and net income decreased by ¥14,072,258 and ¥23,499,599, respectively. The change in asset retirement obligation due to the start of the application of the accounting standards, etc. was ¥68,784,655.

Notes

Notes to the balance sheet

1 Joint obligations

JICA is a joint debtor in connection with existing bonds issued by Japan Bank for International Cooperation which were succeeded by the Japan Finance Corporation.

FILP (Fiscal Investment and Loan Program) Agency Bonds	¥950,000,000,000	
Government Guaranteed Foreign Debt	5,900,000,000	USD
	1,250,000,000	Euro

2 Impairment loss on fixed assets

(1) The fixed assets for which the impairment loss was recognized

A. Outline of the usage, type, location, book value

Impairment losses were recognized in the following assets in the first half of this operating year. (Unit: Yen)

Name of Asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book Value before Impairment Loss	Accumulated Impairment Loss in Current Year Expenses
Takebashi Godo Building	Office	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Building	849,195,195	675,214,797
			Structures	14,677,560	11,670,468
			Machines and equipment	128,643,813	102,287,680
			Land	10,671,270,000	6,091,196,973
			Construction in process	49,563,410	49,563,410
			Total	11,713,349,978	6,929,933,328

B. Background relating to the recognition of impairment losses

The Takebashi Godo Building was recognized as having an indication of impairment as its use as an "regular office" shifted to "provisional usage acompanying relocation" in FY2009. However, impairment was not recognized as the building continued to be used for the latter use at the end of FY2009. Due to the termination of the building's "provisional use for relocation" in the first half of the fiscal year, the book value of the building, structures, machines and equipment, land, and construction in process was reduced to the recoverable service amount. This reduction has been recorded as impairment loss.

C. Overview of the calculation method for recoverable service amount

The recoverable service amount is determined by the net sales price, which is calculated by deducting the expected cost of disposal from the appraised value by a third party.

(2) Fixed assets indicating impairment losses

A. Outline of the usage, type, and location of fixed assets indicating an impairment loss

The following assets have an indication of impairment losses. (Unit: Yen)

Name of Asset	Usage	Location	Type	Book Value
Azabu Institute	Training Center	Minato-ku, Tokyo	Building	142,303,743
			Structures	8,746,155
			Land	1,170,000,000

B. Background and reason for determining the indication of impairment loss

The Azabu Institute is set for sale in FY2011 pursuant to the Cabinet decision effective December 7, 2010, and it was recognized that this asset has an indication of impairment. At the end of the operating year, however, the office will continue to be used as a training center and so impairment has not been recognized.

3 Collateral financial assets

The fair value of collateral financial assets with the right of free disposal at the end of the operating year was ¥840,017,580.

4 Outstanding balance of undrawn loans

A large portion of JICA loans cover a long term. Ordinarily, when receiving a loan draw-down proposal from a customer, which corresponds to the intended use of funds as stipulated by the loan agreement, upon confirming the fulfillment of conditions prescribed under the loan contract, JICA promises to loan a certain amount of funds within a certain range of the amount required by the customers, with the outstanding balance up to the limit of the agreed amount. The outstanding balance of undrawn loans related to these contracts is ¥3,851,283,550,535.

Notes to the cash flow statement

The funds shown in the cash flow statements are ordinary accounts and checking accounts.

(1) Breakdown of balance sheet items and ending balance of funds (as of March 31, 2011)

Cash and deposits	¥51,393,164,655
Ending balance of funds	¥51,393,164,655

(2) Description of significant non-financial transactions

A. Assets granted under finance lease

Vehicles and other transportation devices	¥1,031,300
Tools, instruments and fixtures	¥14,588,562

B. "Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Statement No. 18, March 31, 2008) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, March 31, 2008) were applied from the current operating year. The resulting increase amount of assets and liabilities is as follows:

Buildings	¥59,357,314
Asset retirement obligations	¥69,148,526

Notes to the administrative service operation cost statement

Loan employees from governments who are counted for opportunity costs

Of the estimated increase in retirement bonus not included in the allowance, ¥5,589,083 was recognized as the current-year increase of allowance for retirement and severance for 33 loan employees according to JICA's internal regulations.

Matters concerning the state of financial instruments

1 Policy regarding financial instruments

The Finance and Investment Account undertakes financial cooperation operations by providing debt and equity financing. To undertake these operations, it raises funds by borrowing from the Japanese government under the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program, borrowing from financial institutions, issuing FILP agency bonds, and receiving capital investment from the Japanese government. From the perspective of asset liability management (ALM), derivative transactions are conducted for the purpose of mitigating adverse impact caused by interest rate fluctuations.

2 Details of financial instruments and related risks

The financial assets held in the Finance and Investment Account are loans to developing regions and are exposed to credit risk attributed to defaults by its borrowers. Marketable securities, investment securities and affiliated companies' stocks also held in the Account are primarily bonds and stocks which are held to maturity or held for policy-oriented purposes. These are exposed to credit risk of issuers, interest rate risk and market price volatility risk.

Borrowings and FILP agency bonds are exposed to liquidity risk in the way that their payments/repayments cannot be duly serviced in such a situation where the Account is unable to have access to markets for certain reasons.

3 Risk management system for financial instruments

(1) Credit risk management

The Finance and Investment Account has established and operates a system for credit management. This system encompasses credit appraisal, credit limit setting, credit information monitoring, internal rating, and guarantee and collateral setting, problem loan management, etc., in

accordance with integrated risk management regulations and various credit-risk monitoring regulations. This credit management is carried out by the respective department responsible for each region in addition to the Credit Risk Analysis and Environmental Review Department and Information Policy Department. Additionally, the Risk Management Committee and board of directors are convened on a regular basis for the purpose of deliberating or reporting. Moreover, the Office of Audit checks on the state of credit management.

Credit risk of issuers of investment securities and affiliated companies' stocks are monitored by the Office for Private Sector Partnership which regularly confirms their credit information and fair values.

Counterparty risk in derivative transactions is monitored by regularly confirming the exposure and credit standing of counterparties and by securing collateral as necessary.

(2) Market risk management

(i) Interest rate risk management

Interest rates are determined in accordance with those methods prescribed by laws or business and service documents. Interest swap transactions are conducted to hedge against the risk of interest rate fluctuations in light of their possible adverse impact.

(ii) Price volatility risk management

Stocks are held for policy-oriented purposes, and the market environment and financial conditions of the investees are monitored. This information is reported on a regular basis at the board of directors by the Information Policy Department.

(3) Liquidity risk management related to fundraising

The Finance and Investment Account prepares a funding plan and executes fundraising based on the government-affiliated agencies' budgets as resolved by the National Diet.

(4) Derivative transactions management

Pursuant to regulations concerning swaps, interest swap transactions are implemented and managed by separating the sections related to transactions enforcement, assessment of hedge effectiveness, and logistics management, respectively, based on a mechanism with an established internal check-and-balance system.

Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments

The following table summarizes the amount stated in the balance sheet and the fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2011 together with their differences.

(Unit: Yen)

	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Differential
(1) Loans	11,051,139,214,728		
Allowance for possible loan losses	-96,053,968,326		
	10,955,085,246,402	10,689,648,688,947	-265,436,557,455
(2) Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims	25,088,735,101		
Allowance for possible loan losses	-24,802,756,856		
	285,978,245	285,978,245	0
(3) Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (including borrowings due within one year)	(2,459,841,318,000)	(2,529,685,913,187)	(69,844,595,187)
(4) Derivative transactions	4,022,340,050	4,022,340,050	0

Note: Those recorded under liabilities are shown in parentheses.

Note 1: Method for calculating fair values of financial instruments

1) Loans

Fair values of loans with floating interest rates are calculated at their book values, as policy interest rates (bank rates) are immediately reflected in their floating interest rates and therefore fair value approximates book value. On the other hand, fair values of loans with fixed interest rates are calculated by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest using a rate that combines a risk-free rate with respective borrowers' credit risk.

2) Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims

Regarding claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims, the estimated uncollectible amount is calculated based on the expected recoverable amount through collateral and guarantees. Therefore, fair value approximates an amount listed on the balance sheet at the settlement date, less the current estimated uncollectible amount and hence is calculated accordingly.

3) Borrowings from the government under the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (including borrowings due within one year)

Fair value of borrowings from the government under the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (including borrowings due within one year) is calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest using interest rates expected to be applied to new borrowing for the same total amount.

4) Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are interest-related transactions (interest swaps), and fair value approximates the present discounted value.

Note 2: The following are financial instruments for which the calculation of fair values is deemed extremely difficult. They are not included in the financial instruments' fair value information.

(Unit: Yen)

	Balance sheet amount
Investment securities	5,989,825,631
Affiliated companies stock	112,034,352,794

These financial instruments have no market prices, and the calculation of their fair values is deemed extremely difficult.

Notes to retirement benefits

(1) Breakdown of retirement benefit liabilities

(Unit: Yen)

	FY2010
1) Retirement benefit liabilities	(10,423,552,088)
2) Plan assets	2,716,326,747
3) Non-accumulated retirement benefit costs 1) + 2)	(7,707,225,341)
4) Difference at the change of accounting standards	0
5) Unrecognized actuarial differences	0
6) Unrecognized past service liabilities (decrease in liabilities)	0
7) Net reported amount on balance sheet 3) + 4) + 5) +6)	(7,707,225,341)
8) Prepaid pension expenses	0
9) Allowance for retirement benefits 7) - 8)	(7,707,225,341)

(2) Breakdown of retirement benefit expenses

(Unit: Yen)

	FY2010
1) Working cost	528,874,202
2) Interest cost	139,472,832
3) Expected return on investments	0
4) Amortization of past working liabilities	0
5) Amortization of actuarial differences	144,992,781
6) Others (premiums collected for employees' pension fund)	(76,696,146)

(3) Computation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc.

	FY2010
1) Discount rate: Retirement pension	2.0%
2) Periodic allocation method for expected retirement benefits	Periodic fixed-amount benefits method
3) Processing period for actuarial differences	1 year
4) Others (Processing period of differences upon change of accounting standards; actual return rate, etc.)	1 year

Matters concerning asset retirement obligation

JICA has a building lease agreement for its head office building, and has an obligation to restore the building to its original state at the termination of the lease. Therefore, this asset retirement obligation has been recorded. The estimate for the asset retirement obligation has used the five-year lease period for the projected period of use and a discount rate of 0.529%.

In the current operating year, in line with the application of accounting standards, the amount recorded for asset retirement obligations was ¥68,784,655. The asset retirement obligation balance at the end of the operating year was ¥69,148,526 – the sum of the above ¥68,784,655 and the ¥363,871 adjustment amount of the asset retirement obligations due to passage of time.

Profit and loss under the equity method

JICA does not maintain any specific affiliated companies, and so does not prepare consolidated financial statements. However, profit and loss under the equity method as it relates to affiliated companies is as follows:

(1) Investment amount in affiliated companies ¥113,313,206,157

(2) Investment amount when applying the equity method ¥115,255,321,104

(3) Capital gains amount from investments when applying the equity method ¥9,164,252,086

Significant debt burden

N/A

Significant subsequent events

N/A

Details of Loans

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Classification	Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	Current Term Increase	Current Term Decrease		Balance as of the End of the Period	Remarks
			Collection	Write-off		
Loans	11,054,312	677,216	680,389	0	11,051,139	
Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims	24,557	531	0	0	25,089	
Total	11,078,869	677,748	680,389	0	11,076,228	

Details of Borrowings

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Classification	Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	Current Term Increase	Current Term Decrease	Balance as of the End of the Period	Average Rate (%)	Repayment	Remarks
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	2,730,170	192,200	462,529	2,459,841 (318,067)	1.544	Dec.2012–Feb.2036	

* Figure in parenthesis indicates the amount of borrowings repayable within one year.

Details of Bonds

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Name of Bonds	Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	Current Term Increase	Current Term Decrease	Balance as of the End of the Period	Rate (%)	Redemption	Remarks
JICA Bonds	80,000	60,000	0	140,000 (0)	1.918–2.470	Sep.2028–Dec.2030	

* Figure in parenthesis indicates the amount of bonds redeemable within one year.

Financial Conditions

1 Two-Year Financial Statements

1-1 General Account

Balance Sheet (Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2010	As of March 31, 2011
Assets		
Ⅰ Current assets		
Cash and bank deposits	104,944	121,420
Inventories		
Stored goods	539	448
Advance payments	8,204	7,712
Prepaid expenses	247	188
Accrued income	48	28
Accrued revenues	1,674	1,838
Short-term loans of development investment and financing	702	509
Allowance for possible loan losses	(1)	(10)
Short-term loans of migration investment and financing	235	210
Allowance for possible loan losses	(4)	(2)
Consignment goods		11
Suspense payments	61	32
Advances paid	2	5
Total current assets	116,649	132,389
Ⅱ Fixed assets		
1 Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings	47,047	45,669
Accumulated depreciation	(11,529)	(12,726)
Accumulated impairment loss	(1,014)	(128)
Structures	1,590	1,576
Accumulated depreciation	(788)	(818)
Accumulated impairment loss	(22)	
Machines and equipment	201	200
Accumulated depreciation	(133)	(131)
Vehicles and other transportation devices	1,792	1,861
Accumulated depreciation	(1,013)	(1,055)
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	2,137	2,091
Accumulated depreciation	(1,097)	(1,132)
Land	19,283	18,391
Accumulated impairment loss	(495)	(36)
Construction in process	5	24
Total fixed assets	55,962	53,788
2 Intangible fixed assets		
Trademarks	3	2
Telephone subscription rights	4	4
Right to use power plants and other supply facilities	3	
Total intangible fixed assets	10	7
3 Investment and other assets		
Long-term deposit	323	323
Long-term loans of development investment and financing	2,916	2,379
Allowance for possible loan losses	(3)	(152)
Long-term loans of migration investment and financing	2,406	1,762
Allowance for possible loan losses	(1,331)	(1,088)
Long-term installment principal on sales of settlement	39	31
Allowance for possible loan losses	(39)	(31)
Long-term prepaid expenses	11	1
Guarantee money paid	1,917	1,495
Total investment and other assets	6,239	4,720
Total fixed assets	62,212	58,515
Total assets	178,861	190,904

	As of March 31, 2010	As of March 31, 2011
Liabilities and Net assets		
Liabilities		
Ⅰ Current liabilities		
Management grant liabilities	23,976	30,906
Funds for grant aid projects	57,826	66,918
Donations received	362	392
Accrued payments	21,924	18,502
Accrued expense	208	214
Lease liabilities	96	95
Deposit received	424	250
Deferred revenue		0
Total current liabilities	104,816	117,277
Ⅱ Fixed liabilities		
Property liabilities		
Property management grants	1,998	2,036
Property grants, etc	76	70
Long-term lease liabilities	185	119
Asset retirement obligation		271
Total fixed liabilities	2,259	2,496
Total liabilities	107,075	119,773
Net assets		
Ⅰ Capital		
Governmental investment	83,333	83,333
Total capital	83,333	83,333
Ⅱ Capital surplus		
Capital surplus	(506)	(2,610)
Accumulated depreciation not included in expenses	(13,301)	(14,334)
Accumulated impairment loss not included in expenses	(1,540)	(173)
Accumulated interest expense not included in expenses		(2)
Total capital surplus	(15,347)	(17,119)
Ⅲ Retained earnings		
Carryover reserve in the midterm period	2,104	2,092
Reserve	391	1,696
Unappropriated income for the current year	1,305	1,129
[Total income for the current year]	1,305	1,129
Total retained earnings	3,800	4,917
Total net assets	71,786	71,131
Total of liabilities and net assets	178,861	190,904

Statement of Income

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	April 1, 2009–March 31, 2010	April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011
Ordinary expenses		
Operating expenses		
Expenses for program formulation	7,322	6,700
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	75,131	70,636
Expenses for grant aid projects	367	149
Expenses for public participation based cooperation	21,279	19,619
Expenses for emigration program	409	342
Expenses for disaster relief activities	965	917
Expenses for aid personnel recruitment and training	869	708
Expenses for follow-up cooperation	1,440	1,199
Expenses for project/program evaluation	237	326
Research-related expenses	728	501
Expenses for operation support	7,459	7,427
Expenses for accounting support	27,003	27,735
Expenses for grant aid programs	62,044	90,587
Contracted program expenses	2,360	1,881
Expenses for donation projects	62	12
Depreciation expenses	443	448
General administrative expenses	10,126	8,788
Financial expenses		
Interest expense	1	0
Foreign exchange loss	568	658
Miscellaneous loss	9	19
Total ordinary expenses	218,824	238,652
Ordinary revenues		
Revenues from management grants	152,460	144,254
Revenues from grant aid programs	62,044	90,587
Revenues from contracted programs		
Revenues from contracted programs from Japanese government and the local government agencies	2,309	1,881
Revenues from contracted programs from the other parties	50	1
Revenues from development investment and financing	92	73
Revenues from settlement affairs	11	4
Revenues from migration investment and financing	73	54
Donation revenues	62	12
Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses	253	79
Transfer from liabilities for property management grants	781	485
Transfer from liabilities for property grants	23	22
Financial revenues		
Interest income	98	83
Miscellaneous profits	2,192	2,272
Total ordinary revenues	220,448	239,805
Ordinary profits	1,624	1,153
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	499	22
Loss on sales of fixed assets	11	15
Extraordinary profits		
Profits on sales of fixed assets	0	2
Net income	1,114	1,117
Reversal of surplus deposits from the previous mid-term period	190	12
Total income for the current year	1,305	1,129

Statement of Cash Flows

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	April 1, 2009–March 31, 2010	April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011
Ⅰ Cash flow from operating activities		
Payment of operating expenses	(136,161)	(133,722)
Payments for grant aid projects	(61,590)	(89,377)
Payment of contracted program expenses	(2,316)	(1,975)
Payment of personnel costs	(14,875)	(14,628)
Other operation payments	(1,497)	(1,400)
Proceeds from management grants	161,652	151,726
Proceeds from grant aid programs	88,983	99,680
Proceeds from contracted programs	2,602	2,011
Loan interest income	166	138
Proceeds from settlement affairs	22	13
Interest revenues	9	6
Installment principal	14	7
Donation revenues	46	41
Other operation proceeds	1,794	2,632
Subtotal	38,825	15,139
Interest received	115	93
Interest paid	(1)	(0)
Cash flow from operating activities	38,939	15,232
Ⅱ Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	(1,955)	(598)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	941	1,242
Payments for loans receivable	(40)	
Proceeds from loans receivable	977	1,136
Putting money for time deposits	(248,723)	(511,000)
Proceeds from time deposit refund	239,800	448,500
Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit	(16,400)	
Proceeds from negotiable certificates of deposit refunds	16,400	
Cash flow from investing activities	(9,001)	(60,719)
Ⅲ Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(98)	(110)
Cash flow from financing activities	(98)	(110)
Ⅳ Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on funds	(365)	(426)
Ⅴ Net increase in funds	29,476	(46,024)
Ⅵ Funds at the beginning of year	34,468	63,944
Ⅶ Funds at the end of year	63,944	17,920

1-2 Finance and Investment Account

Balance Sheet

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2010	As of March 31, 2011
Assets		
Ⅰ Current assets		
Cash and bank deposits	14,691	51,393
Loans	11,054,312	11,051,139
Allowance for possible loan losses	(131,415)	(96,054)
Advance payments	4,606	4,568
Prepaid expenses	96	74
Accrued income		
Accrued interest on loans receivable	51,269	47,652
Accrued commitment charges	1,417	673
Accrued interest receivable	2	2
Accrued revenues	353	432
Consignment goods	–	3
Suspense payments	9	4
Advances paid	0	0
Emission reduction assets	151	174
Derivatives	–	4,022
Total current assets	10,995,490	11,064,082
Ⅱ Fixed assets		
1 Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings	3,198	3,298
Accumulated depreciation	(228)	(391)
Accumulated impairment loss	–	(675)
Structures	59	59
Accumulated depreciation	(7)	(11)
Accumulated impairment loss	–	(12)
Machines and equipment	192	194
Accumulated depreciation	(28)	(41)
Accumulated impairment loss	–	(102)
Vehicles and other transportation devices	200	249
Accumulated depreciation	(47)	(84)
Tools, instruments, and fixtures	691	726
Accumulated depreciation	(235)	(417)
Land	13,873	13,873
Accumulated impairment loss	–	(6,091)
Construction in process	50	0
Total fixed assets	17,719	10,575
2 Intangible fixed assets		
Trademarks	0	0
Total intangible fixed assets	0	0
3 Investment and other assets		
Investment securities	6,226	5,990
Affiliated companies stock	112,521	112,034
Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims	24,557	25,089
Allowance for possible loan losses	(24,557)	(24,803)
Long-term prepaid expenses	1	–
Guarantee money paid	1,067	832
Total investment and other assets	119,816	119,142
Total fixed assets	137,534	129,717
Total assets	11,133,025	11,193,799

	As of March 31, 2010	As of March 31, 2011
Liabilities		
Ⅰ Current liabilities		
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program due within one year	394,775	318,067
Accrued payments	5,467	4,845
Accrued expense	11,980	11,420
Lease liabilities	163	161
Deposit received	31	441
Allowance for bonuses	199	201
Suspense receipt	128	16
Total current liabilities	412,744	335,151
Ⅱ Fixed liabilities		
Bonds	80,000	140,000
Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	2,335,395	2,141,775
Long-term lease liabilities	183	29
Allowance for retirement benefits	7,371	7,707
Asset retirement obligation	–	69
Total fixed liabilities	2,422,950	2,289,580
Total liabilities	2,835,694	2,624,731
Net assets		
Ⅰ Capital		
Governmental investment	7,518,156	7,622,556
Total capital	7,518,156	7,622,556
Ⅱ Retained earnings		
Reserve	590,585	779,252
Unappropriated income for the current year	188,666	162,972
[Total income for the current year]	188,666	162,972
Total retained earnings	779,252	942,223
Ⅲ Valuation and translation adjustments		
Net unrealized gains on other securities	(76)	(132)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	–	4,420
Total valuation and translation adjustments	(76)	4,289
Total net assets	8,297,331	8,569,068
Total of liabilities and net assets	11,133,025	11,193,799

Statement of Income

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	April 1, 2009–March 31, 2010	April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011
Ordinary expenses		
Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment		
Interest on bonds and notes	1,412	2,523
Interest on borrowings	46,871	42,819
Interest on interest swaps	–	2,029
Outsourcing expenses	13,665	15,876
Bond issuance expenses	248	297
Foreign exchange loss	–	30
Personnel expenses	3,640	3,325
Provision for allowance for bonuses	–	1
Retirement benefit expenses	–	737
Property expenses	10,813	13,218
Depreciation expenses	387	402
Taxes	31	110
Loss on valuation of investment securities	40	30
Loss on valuation of affiliated companies stock	782	487
Interest expenses	–	0
Other ordinary expenses	–	250
Total ordinary expenses	77,888	82,135
Ordinary revenues		
Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment		
Interest on loans	214,547	206,370
Interest on government bonds, etc.	45	16
Dividends on investments	9,691	7,604
Commissions	1,441	1,821
Foreign exchange gain	11	–
Gain on valuation of affiliated companies stock	17,113	–
Transfer from allowance for possible loan losses	16,353	35,361
Financial revenues		
Interest income	3	10
Miscellaneous profits	457	496
Recoveries of written-off claims	–	372
Grants from government general account	7,000	–
Total ordinary revenues	266,660	252,049
Ordinary profits	188,772	169,915
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	130	2
Loss on sales of fixed assets	–	2
Impairment loss	–	6,930
Impact of application of accounting standards for asset retirement obligations	–	9
Total extraordinary loss	130	6,943
Extraordinary profits		
Profits on sales of fixed assets	0	0
Reversal of allowance for bonuses	24	–
Total extraordinary profits	24	0
Net income	188,666	162,972
Total income for the current year	188,666	162,972

Statement of Cash Flows

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	April 1, 2009–March 31, 2010	April 1, 2010–March 31, 2011
Ⅰ Cash flow from operating activities		
Payments for loans	(744,975)	(677,748)
Repayment of borrowings from the private sector	(6,000)	(40,800)
Repayment of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	(403,029)	(462,529)
Interest paid	(49,158)	(47,535)
Payment of personnel costs	(3,723)	(3,728)
Other operation payments	(22,528)	(30,575)
Proceeds from collection of loans receivable	642,146	680,389
Proceeds from borrowings from the private sector	6,000	40,800
Proceeds from borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	129,800	192,200
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	49,752	59,703
Grants from government general account	7,000	
Loan interest income	217,467	209,987
Other operation proceeds	808	4,452
Subtotal	(176,439)	(75,384)
Interest and dividend income	9,737	7,630
Cash flow from operating activities	(166,702)	(67,754)
Ⅱ Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	(1,161)	(119)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	168	213
Payments for purchase of investment securities	(117)	–
Proceeds from the collection and liquidation of investment securities	83	–
Proceeds from the collection of investment securities	–	127
Proceeds from sales and liquidation of affiliated companies stock	32,065	–
Payments for purchase of negotiable certificates of deposit	(1,057,540)	(368,300)
Proceeds from negotiable certificates of deposit refunds	1,057,540	368,300
Cash flow from investing activities	31,038	222
Ⅲ Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(148)	(166)
Proceeds from government investment	127,300	104,400
Cash flow from financing activities	127,152	104,234
Ⅳ Net increase in funds	–	36,702
Ⅴ Net decrease in funds	(8,512)	–
Ⅵ Funds at the beginning of year	23,203	14,691
Ⅶ Funds at the end of year	14,691	51,393

2 Disclosure of Financial Conditions of Finance and Investment Account

Average Balance of Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities, Interest and Earning Yields

(Units: Millions of yen, %)

	FY2009			FY2010		
	Average Balance	Interest*	Yield	Average Balance	Interest*	Yield
Interest-earning assets	11,096,377	242,018	2.18	11,213,983	215,304	1.92
Loans	10,926,587	215,987	1.98	11,041,044	208,191	1.89
Investments	123,704	25,982	21.00	119,487	7,087	5.93
Deposits + Securities	46,086	48	0.10	53,452	26	0.05
Interest-bearing liabilities	2,901,796	48,283	1.66	2,708,565	45,342	1.67
Borrowings	2,842,481	46,871	1.65	2,596,126	42,819	1.65
Bonds	59,315	1,412	2.38	112,438	2,523	2.24

* Investments include investment securities and affiliated companies stock. Dividends received, profit and loss associated with the valuation of investment securities, and profit and loss associated with the valuation of affiliated companies stock are recorded as interest items.

Balance of Deposits and Securities–Application of Surplus Funds

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	End of FY2009	End of FY2010
Deposits + Securities	14,691	51,393

Yield/Interest rate

(Unit: %)

	FY2009	FY2010
Total average interest rate spread	(0.47)	(1.08)
Yields on interest-earning assets	2.18	1.92
Costs of interest-bearing liabilities	2.65	3.00

Note:
Yields on Interest-Earning Assets = Interest / Average Balance of Interest-Earning Assets
Costs of Interest-Bearing Liabilities = (Interest Expenses + Bonds and Notes Expenses + Other Expenses) / Average Balance of Interest-Bearing Liabilities

cf.
Interest-Earning Assets = Interest on Loans + Interest on Government Bonds, etc. + Dividends on Investments + Interest Income + Commissions + Profit and Loss Associated with the Valuation of Investment Securities / Affiliated Companies Stock
Average Balance of Interest-Earning Assets = Loans + Investments + Bank Deposits (excluding Checking Accounts)
Interest Expenses = Interest on Borrowings + Interest on Bonds and Notes
Bonds and Notes Expenses = Bonds and Notes Issuance Costs
Other Expenses = Outsourcing Expenses + Personnel Expenses (including Provisions to Allowance for Retirement Benefits/Bonuses) + Property Expenses + Depreciation Costs + Tax
Average Balance of Interest-Bearing Liabilities = Borrowings + Bonds and Notes

Breakdown of Allowance for Possible Loan Losses

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	End of FY2009	End of FY2010
Loans	131,415	96,054
Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims	24,557	24,803
Total	155,972	120,857

Note: The allowance for claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt ("Bankrupt borrowers") or substantially bankrupt ("Substantially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on the outstanding balance and the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors who are not legally bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt ("Potentially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on an assessment of the overall solvency or the debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors other than Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers and Potentially bankrupt borrowers is provided primarily based on the default rate, which is calculated based on the actual defaults during a certain period in the past.
All claims are assessed initially by the operational departments and secondly by risk evaluation departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The internal audit department, which is independent from the operational departments, reviews these self-assessments, and the allowance is provided based on the results of the assessments.

Principal Assets in Foreign Currency

(Units: Thousands of US$, Thousands of INR)

	End of FY2009	End of FY2010
Affiliated companies stock (US $)	12	12
Investment securities (US $)	6,049	5,814
Investment securities (INR)	118,283	47,044

Maturity Structure of Loans as of March 31, 2011

(Unit: Billions of yen)

Maturity	Collection from Loans
1 year or less	622.2
over 1 year, up to 2 years	619.4
over 2 years, up to 3 years	641.4
over 3 years, up to 4 years	659.5
over 4 years, up to 5 years	662.5
over 5 years, up to 10 years	3,162.6
over 10 years, up to 15 years	2,215.5
over 15 years, up to 20 years	1,147.3
over 20 years, up to 25 years	726.9
over 25 years, up to 30 years	461.5
over 30 years, up to 35 years	127.9
over 35 years, up to 40 years	17.0
over 40 years	0
Total	11,063.7

Note: The figures exclude principal in arrears for over three months as of the end of March 2011 from the total projected collection from "Loans" and "Claims in bankruptcy, rehabilitation, reorganization or other equivalent claims."

Maturity Structure of Long-Term Borrowings as of March 31, 2011

(Unit: Billions of yen)

Maturity	Repayment of Borrowings
1 year or less	318.1
over 1 year, up to 2 years	323.2
over 2 years, up to 3 years	317.1
over 3 years, up to 4 years	275.4
over 4 years, up to 5 years	241.1
over 5 years, up to 10 years	728.4
over 10 years, up to 15 years	167.5
over 15 years, up to 20 years	49.4
over 20 years, up to 25 years	39.7
over 25 years	0
Total	2,459.8

Maturity Structure of Bonds as of March 31, 2011

(Unit: Billions of yen)

Maturity	Redemption
over 15 years, up to 20 years	140.0
Total	140.0

Information on the Quality of Assets of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Finance and Investment Account

Although the Banking Act and Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions of 1998 (the "Financial Revitalization Act") do not apply to JICA, JICA has made self-assessments of the quality of its assets since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, in accordance with the standards set forth in the Inspection Manual for Deposit-Taking Institutions of the Financial Services Agency of Japan. This was aimed at increasing disclosure on its asset quality and improving the internal management of credit risks.

One characteristic of JICA's operation is that a considerable portion of its loans is official credit for the governments of developing countries. Thus, when an indebted country is temporarily unable to service debt due to economic difficulties, debt rescheduling will sometimes take place, based on an international agreement among the creditor countries in the Paris Club, in order to ensure sustainable debt service. A debtor country receiving such temporary support for overcoming the liquidity problem will implement economic restructuring programs agreed upon with the IMF to acquire sustainable debt service capacity.

The loans rescheduled under the agreement in the Paris Club have a high probability of repayment, because, unlike loans provided by private financial institutions, their nature as official credit provides an asset-securing mechanism under the above international framework. Nonetheless, to facilitate comparison with private financial institutions, JICA, in principle, discloses the loans rescheduled in the Paris Club and whose debtor countries are categorized as "needs attention" in its self-assessments of asset quality, as loan assets require to be disclosed classifying them either as "Restructured Loans" (under the Banking Act) or "Special Attention Assets" (under the Financial Revitalization Act).

1 Risk Monitored Loans

The following table shows the classification of Risk Monitored Loans based on the self-assessments of asset quality in accordance with the disclosure standard of Risk Monitored Loans applied to commercial financial institutions

(under the Banking Act). Each category of Risk Monitored Loans is defined as follows:

(1) Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy

Among loans that are placed in non-accrual status (except the portion deduced as allowance for loan losses), when collection of either principal or interest becomes doubtful for the reason that principal or interest is past due for a considerable period of time or for other reasons, those loans which there is filing of reorganization procedures under the Corporate Reorganization Act or bankruptcy procedures under the Bankruptcy Act or special liquidation procedures under the Companies Act or other relevant laws, or there is suspension of transactions in promissory notes issued by the borrowers in the clearing house. (Note 1)

(2) Past Due Loans

Loans that are placed in non-accrual status except those classified as "Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy" or those whose interest payments are deferred in order to expedite the borrowers' business restructuring or support their business operations

(3) Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More

Loans whose principal or interest is past due three months or more from the date following the contractually scheduled payment date and not classified as "Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy" or "Past Due Loans"

(4) Restructured Loans

Loans whose terms and conditions are modified in favor of the borrowers in order to expedite the borrowers' business restructuring or support their business operations by, among others, reducing the stated interest rate, deferring interest payments or write-downs, and that are not classified as "Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy," "Past Due Loans" and "Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More" (Note 2)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	March 2011 Reporting Period
Loans to Debtor in Legal Bankruptcy	–
Past Due Loans	25,089
Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More	–
Restructured Loans	593,826
Total (1)	618,915
Balance of Loans Receivable (2)	11,076,228
(1)/(2)	5.59%

2 Loan Assets Required to Be Disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Act

The below table shows the classification of loans based on the self-assessments of asset quality in accordance with the disclosure standard of the Financial Revitalization Act.

Each category of Loan Assets to be disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Act is defined as follows.

(1) Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets

"Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets" are loans and other credits to debtors who have begun proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act, the Corporate Reorganization Act, the Financial Revitalization Act and other similar laws of Japan and have financially failed. In the asset quality self-assessments, these loans are loans to debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt.

(2) Doubtful Assets

"Doubtful Assets" are loans and other credits to debtors whose financial and operational conditions have deteriorated and who have a possibility that payment of principal and/or interest will not be made on a contractual basis. In the asset quality self-assessments, these loans are loans to the debtors who are likely to become bankrupt.

(3) Special Attention Assets

"Special Attention Assets" are loans to debtors who are categorized as "needs attention borrower" in the asset quality self-assessments, and
(i) loans whose principal and/or interest is overdue for three months or more from the date following the scheduled payment date but which are not categorized as "Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets" and "Doubtful Assets" ("Past due loans (three months or more)");
(ii) restructured loans on which JICA granted concessions to borrowers in financial difficulties through amending terms and conditions of the loans to assist them to recover and eventually be able to pay to creditors, but which are not categorized as "Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets", "Doubtful Assets" or "Overdue loans (three months or more)". (Note 2)

(4) Normally Performing Assets

"Normally Performing Assets" are loans to borrowers with no particular problem in their financial conditions, categorized in the asset quality self-assessments either as "loans to normal borrowers" or "loans to needs attention borrowers (excluding Special Attention Assets)", but which are not categorized as "Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets", "Doubtful Assets" and "Special Attention Assets".

(Note 1)

According to the Ordinance for Enforcement of Banking Law 19, 2-1-5, which establishes the disclosure standards of risk-management loans held by private financial institutions, debt owed by foreign debtors must be disclosed as bankrupt debtor debt for all debtors fulfilling each of the following conditions: 1) nonpayment of interest or principal within the most recent

(Unit: Millions of yen)

		March 2011 Reporting Period	
Loans Payable*1 (% of total credit transactions)	Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets	–	(–)
	Doubtful Assets	25,089	(0.23)
	Special Attention Assets	593,826	(5.34)
	Sub Total	618,915	(5.56)
	Normally Performing Assets	10,505,638	(94.44)
Loan-loss Reserve*1	Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets	–	
	Doubtful Assets	24,803	
	Special Attention Assets	71,911	
	Sub Total	96,714	
	General Loan-loss Reserve for loans not requiring close monitoring	24,143	
	Special Allowance for Foreign Debt	–	
	Total	120,857	
Collateral / Guarantees	Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets	–	
	Doubtful Assets	–	
	Special Attention Assets	–	
	Sub Total	–	
Coverage Amount*2 (Coverage Ratio, %)	Bankrupt or De Facto Bankrupt Assets	–	(–)
	Doubtful Assets	24,803	(98.86)
	Special Attention Assets	71,911	(12.11)
	Sub Total	96,714	(15.63)

*1 Based on JICA's self-assessments of assets, the difference between the debt exposure to bankrupt debtors and debtors in bankruptcy and the amount recognized as recoverable by means of collateral or guarantees is considered as the projected amount that cannot be collected on, and so is subtracted directly from the total debt exposure. As such, this figure is not included in the above chart under "Loans Payable" or "Loan-loss Reserve".
*2 Coverage amount refers to the combined total of the loan-loss reserve set aside for each debt and the value of collateral and guarantees, while the coverage ratio represents the ratio of the coverage amount as a percentage of total loans payable.

previous three-year period from the end of the term; 2) no contract signed regarding the extension of the redemption deadline within the most recent previous three-year period from the end of the term; and 3) no specific plans to sign a contract regarding the extension of the redemption at the end of the term. In making disclosures based on the above, JICA, in line with its asset self-assessments and taking into consideration the international framework for cooperation, has classified the aforementioned foreign government debt as debt with bankruptcy concern, while in the disclosure of Risk Monitored Loans, this debt is included as "Past Due Loans".

(Note 2)

An international consensus was reached at the creditor nation conference (Paris Club Meeting) on rescheduling foreign government debt (where the debtor is a country, and debt originates from such government entities as trade insurance or export credit agencies) of debtor nations temporarily unable to make payments due to a deterioration in their balance of payments. As a result, a temporary liquidity support program for debtor nation governments (balance of payments assistance under the framework of international cooperation) will be shortly executed. In conjunction with this temporary liquidity assistance, debtor nations will implement an economic reform program agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), making it possible for the country to continue to service its debt obligations.

The total foreign government debt principal applicable to the debt rescheduling agreement at the Paris Club Meeting held in JICA's Finance and Investment Account was ¥1,130,262 million as of the end of FY2010. Debt from debtor nations classified as debtor nation of concern that received approval for rescheduling measures, in principle, classified as "Restructured Loans", excluding debt classified as "Loans in Arrears by 3 Months or More". These debts account for ¥593,826 million (of this amount the deferred principal totals ¥517,230 million) under the category "Restructured Loans" in the above chart.

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Glossary

A **African Union (AU)**
The world's largest regional organization comprised of 53 member countries and regions in Africa. Headquarters in Ethiopia's capital city of Addis Ababa. Inaugurated with the reorganization and enhancement of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 2002. In January 2010, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was integrated into the AU. The organization has since increased its role in development. AUC is the commission of the AU.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
An international financial institution whose purpose is the promotion of economic and social development in Asian countries. ADB carries out lending on a semi-commercial basis.

B **Base of the Pyramid (BOP)**
People living in poverty with incomes below US$3,000 a year. Approximately four billion people around the world are estimated to form the BOP. "BOP business" refers to business which has the potential to improve a variety of issues that face people in poverty in developing countries as well as people who are excluded from society and development processes.

C **Capacity Development (CD)**
The process by which a developing country strengthens its own capacity for solving development issues. In contrast to capacity building, which is driven from the outside, capacity development refers to the endogenous process of a developing country improving the capacity of individuals, institutions, systems and society as a whole. JICA's cooperation plays a role in supporting developing countries' efforts at capacity development as a facilitator for such efforts.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
One of the Kyoto Mechanisms—specified in the Kyoto Protocol—for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This mechanism enables a developed country to provide funds or technology for a project that contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in a developing country. In return, the developed country can use all or a part of the certified emissions reductions achieved by the project to meet it's emissions targets.

Cool Earth Partnership
At the World Economic Forum's annual meeting held in Davos, Switzerland, in January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced the Cool Earth Partnership fund of approximately US$10 billion to be implemented over a five-year period. The fund will be used to support efforts for tackling climate change.

Counterpart
Refers to government officials and technicians from partner countries in international cooperation projects who receive policy advice and technology transfer through such projects.

D **Developing Countries**
Countries whose level of economic development is low compared with developed countries. Although this term is commonly used in reference to developing countries, JICA generally uses it in reference to countries and regions in Part I of the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
An international committee comprised of aid donor countries to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. It is one of the three major committees of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Japan became a member in 1964 at the same time it became a member of the OECD.

E **Education for All (EFA)**
An international initiative commenced in 1990 with the aim of providing education opportunities to people around the world. Specifically, the current EFA has established six goals to be achieved by all countries and regions by 2015, including ensuring access to and complete free and compulsory primary education, eliminating gender disparities in education, and achieving a 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy (The Dakar Framework for Action). To achieve these goals, the international community is working together on a variety of initiatives. These goals are also identified in Goals 2 and 3 of the MDGs.

Emerging Countries
Developing countries which achieved rapid economic growth in recent years in such regions as Central and South America, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe.

F **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**
A specialized agency of the United Nations. FAO's mission is stated as: "achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts— to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives."

G **Governance**
This refers to the building and management of a country's overall framework of institutions to facilitate stability and development. Good governance should enable the efficient mobilization, allocation and management of a country's resources while also reflecting the will of its citizens. Governance also refers to a government's systems for cooperation between government agencies, civil society and the private sector as well as mechanisms for decision-making. Governance encompasses three main dimensions—the national political system, the capability of the government to formulate and implement policy, and systems relating to the interaction between the government and civil society and the private sector.

Gross National Income (GNI)
The total value of goods and services produced by the citizens of a country domestically and overseas during a specified period.

I **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
A United Nations specialized agency whose purpose is to provide comparatively short-term funding facilities to member countries necessary to ensure trade payments and other normal financial flows are maintained.

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
Established in 1960. A training and research organization focusing on rice growing.

M **Master Plan**
A master plan is formulated as the basic plan for the implementation of many types of long-term development projects.

Medium-developed Countries
Refers to countries whose GNP per capita exceeds US$3,035 (1995 World Bank estimate).

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
These serve as the goals of the international community for the 21st century. They draw together the United Nations Millennium Declaration and earlier international development targets agreed at major international summits during the 1990s, forming a unified common framework. There are eight MDGs, which the international community has agreed to achieve by 2015.

N **NERICA Rice**
Acronym for the New Rice for Africa Project. It mainly refers to new upland (dry) rice cultivars but research and development is also being conducted into wetland rice varieties. The NERICA project has developed hybrid rice varieties by crossing high-yielding Asian varieties with African varieties, which are resistant to drought, disease and pests. The new varieties are expected to contribute significantly to the advancement of rice as an important staple in Africa.

New Growth Strategy
A policy for promoting the growth of the Japanese economy. The Japanese government announced the basic policies in December 2009. The six strategic areas are: Strategy for becoming an environment and energy power through green innovation; Health power strategy through life innovation; Asian economic strategy; Strategies for promoting a tourism-oriented nation and local revitalization; Science-and-technology-oriented nation strategy; and Employment and human resources strategies.

O **ODA Graduate Country**
The List of ODA Recipients created by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) consists of two parts. Part I lists the countries included in the United Nations target for aid of 0.7% of Gross National Product (GNP), and Part II lists the remaining recipient countries of aid. Countries which developed further and progressed from Part I to Part II are referred to as ODA graduate countries.

ODA Review Final Report
A set of recommendations presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in June 2010 regarding the way forward for ODA in view of the changes in the domestic and international environments. The report discusses, among other items, the ODA philosophy, priorities, strengthened cooperation with the private sector and NGOs, strategic and effective aid, information disclosure, and wider public participation in ODA activities.

P **Public Private Partnership (PPP)**
Utilizing the private sector for the provision of public services, PPP is a method of implementing programs through the coordination of the public and private sectors. It includes a wide range of schemes which are tailored to the level of participation of the private business, ranging from a simple consignment of a project to build-operate-transfer (BOT) and full privatization. "PPP infrastructure project" refers to infrastructure projects implemented through the coordination of the public and private sectors by utilizing the private sector for the provision of public services.

S **Sound Material-Cycle Society**
A society that decreases consumption of natural resources and reduces environmental burden. The Japanese government established the Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society in 2000 to serve as a vision for the society's way forward in place of the traditional concept of the mass production, mass consumption and mass disposal society. The practical action guideline for realizing this sound material-cycle society called for the 3Rs of reduce, reuse and recycle.

South-South Cooperation
The implementation of cooperation programs for least developed countries lagging behind in development by middle-income developing countries which are relatively more developed through the use of their own development experience and human resources.

Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP)
Terms for ODA Loans introduced in 2002 to raise the visibility of Japan's ODA through technical transfers for developing countries by utilizing Japan's advanced technologies and know-how. More concessional terms are applied compared with Japan's tied procurement and other loan terms.

T **Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)**
An international forum focusing on African development. Since 1993, TICAD has been co-hosted by the Government of Japan together with the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and other agencies. TICAD has been held every five years since 1993, with TICAD IV being held in Yokohama in 2008.

Triangular Cooperation
The implementation of cooperation programs by Japan, jointly with other donors and international organizations, aimed at the further development of developing countries.

U **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**
A United Nations organization which provides assistance to children with a focus on health in developing countries, through improving nutrition, supplying drinking water, promoting the welfare of mothers and children, and providing education, among other approaches.

W **World Bank**
The world's largest development assistance agency. Carries out lending to member-country central governments and agencies that have received debt guarantees by those governments.

World Food Programme (WFP)
The United Nations' food aid agency, which strives to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

World Health Organization (WHO)
A United Nations specialized agency whose purpose is to combat disease on a worldwide scale and enhance health and nutritional standards through international cooperation.

World Trade Organization (WTO)
An international organization established in 1995 to promote non-discriminatory free trade. As of September 2009, WTO had 153 member countries and regions.

Index of Case Studies

Afghanistan

Improvement of Rice-based Agriculture in Nangarhar Province	[Implementation System]	127

Africa

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) Initiative	[Concrete Initiatives]	112

Armenia

Yerevan Combined Cycle Cogeneration Power Plant Project	[Concrete Initiatives]	46

ASEAN

ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network Project (Phase 2)	[Concrete Initiatives]	100

Asia-Pacific

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) (Phase 2)	[Concrete Initiatives]	103

Bangladesh

Response from Bangladesh Regarding Human Security in Practice	[Concrete Initiatives]	51

Brazil

Dissemination of Farm Management	[Implementation System]	145

Burkina Faso

Program for Improvement of Water and Sanitation Environment	[Concrete Initiatives]	107

Cambodia

Health System Strengthening Program	[Concrete Initiatives]	101
Promoting Investment (Project on Enhancing the Investment-related Services of Council for the Development of Cambodia)	[Concrete Initiatives]	117

Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam

The Project for the Capacity Development for Transition to the New CNS/ATM Systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam	[Special Feature]	10

Caribbean

Formulation of a Master Plan on Sustainable Use of Fisheries Resources for Coastal Community Development in the Caribbean	[Concrete Initiatives]	115

Central America and the Caribbean

Project for Strengthening Nursing Education and In-service Training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic	[Concrete Initiatives]	64

Chile

Project on Capacity Building to Seismic Events and Tsunamis	[Concrete Initiatives]	68

China

Municipal Waste Recycling Promotion Project	[Concrete Initiatives]	42

Ethiopia

Industrial Policy Dialogue	[Concrete Initiatives]	119

Ghana

Project for Institutional Capacity Development of the Civil Service Training Centre	[Concrete Initiatives]	59

Haiti

Assistance for the Reconstruction and Disaster Prevention following the Haiti Earthquake	[Concrete Initiatives]	65

Honduras

Promotion of Self-management Enterprises of Women in Rural Areas in Honduras	[Concrete Initiatives]	93

India

The Project for Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM) Program	[Special Feature]	22

Indonesia

The Project of Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies	[Special Feature]	14
Planning and Budgeting Reform for the Performance-Based Budgeting (PBB) System Implementation	[Concrete Initiatives]	91
Reconstruction of Schools Considering Quake-Resistant and Community Based Disaster Reduction / Project for Safe School Reconstruction in Devastated Areas of Earthquake in Offshore of Padang in West Sumatra Region	[Concrete Initiatives]	109
Master Plan for Establishing Metropolitan Priority Area (MPA) for Investment and Industry in Jabodetabek Area	[Special Feature]	11

Iraq

Power Sector Support	[Concrete Initiatives]	94

Kenya

Mwea Irrigation Development Project	[Concrete Initiatives]	61

Kosovo

The Project for Enhancement of the Capacity for Waste Management toward Sound Material-cycle Society	[Concrete Initiatives]	76

Laos

Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration (LPP)	[Concrete Initiatives]	38

Latin America and the Caribbean

Toward Establishment of a Framework for JICA-IDB Co-financing	[Special Feature]	20

Middle East

Support for Early Childhood Education	[Concrete Initiatives]	54

Mongolia

Two-Step Loans Project for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprise Development and Environmental Protection (I) (II)	[Concrete Initiatives]	43

Nepal

Democratization Process Support Program	[Concrete Initiatives]	95

New Zealand

Earthquake Disaster in South Island, New Zealand (Emergency Disaster Relief)	[Implementation System]	151

Pacific

The Program for Distance Education and ICT	[Concrete Initiatives]	72
The Program for Disaster Management and Coastal Protection	[Concrete Initiatives]	73
Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management	[Concrete Initiatives]	106

Pakistan

The Emergency Import Support Loan / The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rural Road Rehabilitation Project	[Concrete Initiatives]	50

Palestine

Improvement in Local Governance System	[Concrete Initiatives]	89

Peru

Electric Frontier Expansion Project (I) (II) (III)	[Concrete Initiatives]	69

Philippines

Mindanao Container Terminal Project / Davao Industry Cluster Capacity Enhancement Project	[Concrete Initiatives]	35
Recovery Project for Drug Addicts in Poverty Group in Manila	[Implementation System]	141

Sierra Leone

The Project for Establishment of Water Supply Management System in Kambia District / The Project for Establishment of a Rural Water Supply System in Kambia Town	[Concrete Initiatives]	60

South Sudan

The Project for Improvement of Juba River Port / The Project for Enhancement of Operation and Management Capacity of Inland Waterway in Southern Sudan	[Concrete Initiatives]	85

Sudan

A Health and Medical Care Program in Sudan (Frontline Mother and Child Health Empowerment Project)	[Special Feature]	17

Thailand

Project on the Development of a Community Based Integrated Health Care and Social Welfare Services Model for Older Persons	[Concrete Initiatives]	37

Timor-Leste

Coordination Project for Community Based Road Implementation	[Concrete Initiatives]	97

Turkey

Program for Improving Disaster Preparedness	[Concrete Initiatives]	77

Uzbekistan

Project for the Installation of X-Ray Scanning Equipment at Check Points on Uzbekistan's Borders with the Neighboring Countries	[Concrete Initiatives]	47
Uzbekistan Japan Center for Human Development	[Implementation System]	149

Viet Nam

Urban Railway Program	[Concrete Initiatives]	83
Capacity Development for the Office of the National Assembly	[Concrete Initiatives]	87
Project for Improvement of Productive Technology in Small and Medium Scale Dairy Farms in Viet Nam	[Concrete Initiatives]	113
The Cuu Long (Can Tho) Bridge Construction Project	[Implementation System]	129

Yemen

Improvement of Enrollment Rate and Quality of Basic Education Program (Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls' Education (BRIDGE) Project)	[Concrete Initiatives]	55

Zambia

Project for Safer Pregnancy / Delivery by the Local Community in Chibombo District	[Implementation System]	141

Others

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus)	[Special Feature]	13
JICA-World Bank Forum	[Concrete Initiatives]	123
The Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10)	[Special Feature]	21

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The answers received will not be used for anything other than the aforementioned purpose.

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A navigation beacon for a lighthouse that was installed by JICA in Yangon Port, after the area was hit by Cyclone Nargis. Training related to maritime safety was also implemented (Myanmar)

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