



JICA

PROFILE



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A Japanese supported water system brings pleasure and improved health to Cambodian children.

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FOREWORD

Three years have passed since I became the president of JICA. During this period, we have seen events around the globe that drastically changed the world order. These include Great Britain's decision to leave the European Union, the election of U.S. President Donald Trump and the rise of other assertive national leaders. The liberal international order as we have known it since the end of World War II is now standing at a critical juncture.

On the other hand, problems such as regional conflict, religious extremism, extreme poverty, disparities, worsening refugee situations, infectious diseases and natural disasters are threatening the lives and dignity of people around the world. For Japan, it is critical to keep peace, stability and prosperity of the world. These are the core elements of Japan's national interest, and that is why international cooperation is essential for Japan to its very existence.

In this sense, initiatives to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed upon at the United Nations Summit 2015 represent a rare opportunity for Japan to demonstrate its presence and leadership in the international community and to improve the international cooperation system. To that extent, JICA has a heavy responsibility as Japan's development cooperation agency, and JICA intends to work proactively with a range of domestic and international partners on international cooperation aimed at realizing a world in which no one is left behind.

Taking human security and quality growth as its missions, JICA makes a point of always respecting partner countries by putting ourselves in our partners' shoes and thinking with them as equal partners. Under its vision of "Leading the world with trust," JICA aims to create a world where all people and countries are bound together by trust. At the same time, it is essential for both recipient countries and Japan to get benefit of the growth and development through their international cooperation. If Japan can contribute to reduce poverty and grow the world economy with using its experience and expertise, the world will better recognize Japan's contribution to the international community. JICA will keep such endeavor in collaboration with various actors, including the Japanese government, local governments, private companies, civil society, universities and research institutes.

Among those partnerships, JICA is particularly emphasizing JICA Development Studies Program. Japan is the first example of a non-western nation becoming a developed country, and having maintained both tradition and modernity and created a free, abundant, democratic state. I believe it is one of the best models for the advancement of developing countries. Moreover, Japan's ODA has significantly contributed to the advancement of developing countries, mainly in East Asia. Because of this experience and expertise, Japan can be the world's leading country in development studies. Under JICA Development Studies Program, we invite young leaders of developing countries to Japan, who will lead the advancement of their home countries. In partnership with Japanese universities, we provide them with an opportunity to learn about Japan's modern development experience, which differs from that of Europe and the U.S., as well as about Japan's expertise as a post-war donor country.

In July 2016, seven Japanese people were killed in a terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh. They had been enthusiastically working for a development project with their passion for international cooperation. To make sure such an incident never happens again, we will continue our utmost effort to constantly review and improve safety measures, giving the highest priority to the security of all people involved in our international cooperation projects.

It has been 10 years since new JICA starts with integrated function of Japan's ODA. With the trust of the people of Japan and a responsibility toward the world, I will continue facing my work as president of JICA with a strong sense of mission. So I humbly request your continued support and encouragement.

Shinichi Kitaoka

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)





If people living on our planet were 100 persons...

Population living in developing countries	82	(about 5.6 billion)
People surviving on an income of less than 1.25 dollars a day	17	(about 1.2 billion)
People who do not have access to electricity	18	(about 1.2 billion)
Illiterate population	13	(about 0.9 billion)
People who cannot get sufficient nourishment	12	(about 0.8 billion)
People who do not have access to safe drinking water	11	(about 0.7 billion)

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, World Bank, *website of Poverty & Equity Data*, WHO/UNICEF, *Joint Monitoring Programme 2013 update: Progress on sanitation and drinking-water*, WHO, *website of Global Health Observatory*, FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013*, OECD/IEA, *World Energy Outlook 2012*, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS Fact Sheet, September 2011, No. 16*

The numbers in parenthesis indicate actual numbers related to the world's population.

Developing Countries

Japan's Official Development Assistance—

Globalization and Diversification Issues

The world's population now exceeds 7 billion, with 80% of that number living in developing countries. Despite steady economic growth for many of these countries in recent years, there are still as many as 1.2 billion people living on less than a dollar a day, while many have no access to safe drinking water, sufficient education or adequate medical care.

As the globalization of economies and society continues apace, there are concerns that such problems will affect not only developing countries but also the entire international community. Supporting developing countries is therefore critical to the resolution of such global issues as the environment, resources and food.

To help meet that challenge, the United Nations in 2015 adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

Supporting Developing Countries as an Active Member of the Global Community

Japan imports over 90% of its natural resources, such as oil, natural gas and iron-ore, and 60% of its food. It exports many of its products to the world. Trade with developing countries accounts for approximately 60% of imports and 40% of exports, making these nations indispensable partners for Japan.

To further deepen partnerships with developing countries and contribute to international stability, Japan has provided official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries for more than half a century. As the organization in charge of administering ODA, JICA has helped foster human resources, technology transfer and infrastructure development in different countries through technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants based on bilateral assistance. Its activities have been praised highly for their success in promoting sustainable economic growth for many countries in Asia and across the globe.

JICA has forged close relationships with the governments of industrialized countries and international aid organizations aimed at achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and resolving global issues such as climate change.

A Bridge Linking Japan with

JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executing agency of Japanese ODA. In accordance with its vision of "Leading the world with trust", JICA supports the resolution of issues of developing countries by using the most suitable tools of various assistance methods and a combined regional-, country- and issue-oriented approach.

ODA and JICA

Since joining the Colombo Plan*¹ in 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute more proactively to the peace, Stability and prosperity of the international community*².

JICA is in charge of administering all ODA such as technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants in an integrated manner, except for contributions to international organizations. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions and has some 90 overseas offices.

*¹ The Colombo Plan is an international organization established in 1950 to support economic and social development of countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. Its head office is in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

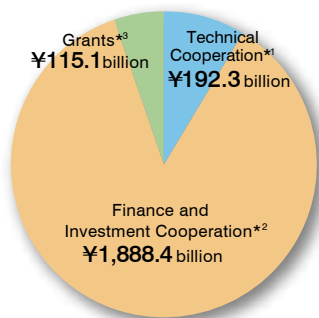
*² Taken from the Development Cooperation charter, which was decided in February 2015.

Technical cooperation

Finance and Investment Cooperation

Grants*

Scale of Operations in Fiscal 2017



2017 exchange rate designated by DAC:US\$1=112.1831

- *¹ Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses
- *² Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance
- *³ Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Bilateral assistance

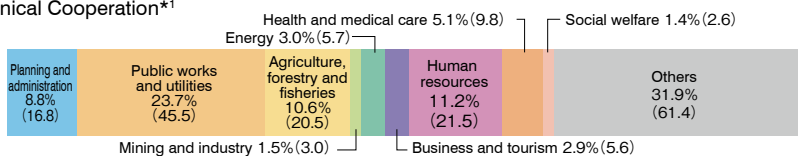
JICA

Multilateral assistance

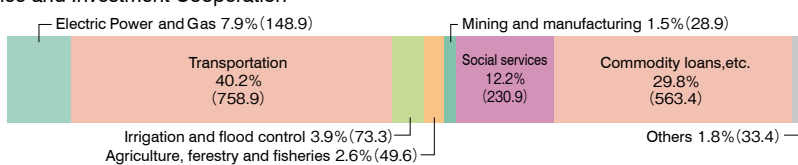
Financial contributions to international organizations

Composition of Assistance by Sector in Fiscal 2017

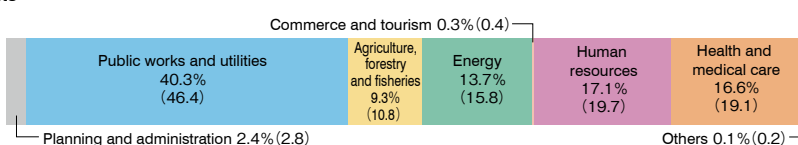
Technical Cooperation*¹



Finance and Investment Cooperation*²



Grants*³



Note) In some cases, the numbers do not correspond to the figures reflected in the "Total" section because of rounding estimates.

*¹ Technical Cooperation expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but exclude administration costs.

*² Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance.

*³ Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year.

Developing Countries



Maternity health assistance for Palestine

For human resources development and the formulation of administrative systems of developing countries, technical cooperation involves the dispatch of experts, the provision of necessary equipment and the training of personnel from developing countries in Japan and other countries. Cooperation plans can be tailored to address a broad range of issues.

The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)



Training participants learning waste treatment techniques in Japan

By inviting officials from developing countries, the Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) provides technical knowledge and practical solutions for development issues in participating countries. This program is undertaken in cooperation with universities, research institutes, private-sector enterprises, public-interest organizations, NGOs, and other organizations as well as central and local governments.



ODA loans support developing countries' economic growth by providing concessional finance.

Mombasa Port Development Project in Kenya

ODA Loan

ODA loans supports developing countries by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds. ODA loans are used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds.

Private Sector Investment Finance

JICA supports accelerating developing countries' economic/social growth through the private sector, through debt and equity investment for development projects of private companies.



Grants are the provisions of funds to developing countries that have low income levels, without the obligation of repayment. Grants are used for improving basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, water-supply facilities and roads, along with obtaining health and medical care, equipment and other requirements.

Construction of Neak Loeng Bridge in Cambodia

Dispatch of experts



A Japanese expert, left, teaches ways of making digital maps in Burkina Faso

This cooperation tool contributes to human resources development and institutional and systematic formulation by dispatching experts to developing countries, providing technology required by respective countries and making recommendations to key administrators and technicians for economic and social development in respective countries.

Disaster relief



A Japan Disaster Relief team in Nepal after the earthquake

In cases of the occurrence of a large-scale disaster overseas, JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief teams in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or international organizations and in accordance with the decision of the Japanese government. These teams search for missing people, engage in rescue efforts, and provide first aid and medical treatment for victims with injuries or illnesses, as well as guidance on how best to achieve recovery. JICA also provides shipments of emergency relief supplies such as blankets, tents and medicines.

Research

Under its three missions, the JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI) conducts research for the purpose of solving development issues of developing countries and contributing to JICA's aid strategies for supporting the resolution of such issues.

- Policy-oriented, academically solid studies and substantive contributions to the international development field
- Analysis of issues of developing countries and contribution to JICA's aid strategies
- Strengthening information disclosure in Japan and overseas and enhancing Japan's presence

Cooperation through citizen participation



JICA Global Plaza in Tokyo

JICA dispatches volunteers such as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), manages donation projects via the JICA Fund and enhances development education (education for international understanding) to assist in understanding issues faced by developing countries. JICA cooperates in diverse ways with NGOs, local governments, universities and other organizations that participate in international cooperation activities.

Mission

JICA, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, will work on human security and quality growth.

Vision

Leading the world with trust
JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.

Actions

1

Commitment:

Commit ourselves with pride and passion to achieving our mission and vision.

2

Gemba:

Dive into the field ("gemba") and work together with the people.

3

Strategy:

Think and act strategically with broad and long-term perspectives.

4

Co-creation:

Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.

5

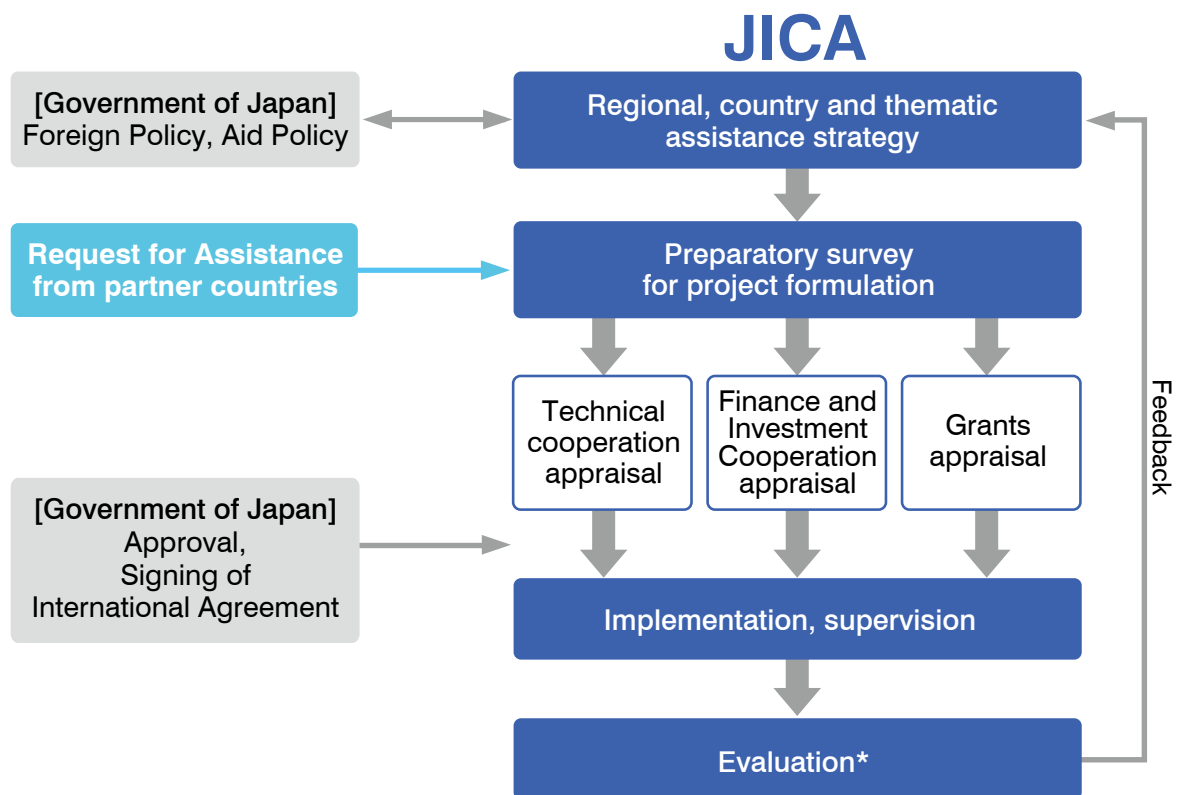
Innovation:

Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.

JICA's Operational Flow for Providing Assistance

JICA implements effective and efficient support under the Japanese government's aid policy based on an unbiased, broad perspective that extends beyond assistance schemes such as technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants.

In particular, JICA promptly conducts project formulation and implementation by undertaking preparatory surveys to investigate the content of assistance at project sites before receiving aid requests from partner countries.



* JICA conducts evaluations of projects using the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle for each scheme of technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants, and employs the system to further improve operations and sufficiently achieve public accountability.

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/

Provision of Needs-Based Cooperation Corresponding to Regional Diversity

While some countries have a high rate of economic growth, others are struggling with poverty or conflicts in Asia. There is rising inequality even within high-growth countries between urban and rural areas, and challenges for poverty reduction and unemployment issues lie ahead. Furthermore, in urban areas, deterioration of the environment, such as pollution, is accelerating in line with economic growth. JICA focuses its operations on issues which have a considerable impact on Japan's security and prosperity, providing support that best meets the diverse needs of those countries.

Source: *Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2018*

*1 Technical Cooperation expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but exclude administration costs.

Southeast Asia

Support for Economic Growth

In order to enable the Southeast Asian countries to sustain economic growth, the promotion of more value-added industries and the development and deepening of the ASEAN Community are needed. To support such efforts, JICA has provided various assistances from the project level to the policy level, such as the development of hard infrastructure and soft infrastructure (e.g. customs, intellectual property rights), and human resources development. JICA also provides assistance for establishing the institutions needed to promote public-private partnerships (PPP) projects, and strengthen partnerships with private-sector funds and corporate activities, including those of small to medium-sized enterprises, in order to support regional development.



A forestry biomass investigation being conducted by national park office staff (Indonesia)

Promotion of Inclusive Development

To reduce disparities accompanying economic growth, JICA is providing assistance for income generation, basic social services in the field of education and health, regional development and so on. Other activities include assistance for minority ethnic groups in Myanmar and strengthening the capacities of government institutions for the consolidation of peace in the Mindanao region of the Philippines.



A Purple Line train waiting at Tao Poon station (Thailand)

Initiatives for Emerging Issues and Regional Issues

To deal with emerging issues like aging populations, social security systems and cross-border issues, JICA provides assistance for strengthening disaster risk management, maritime security, cyber-security, the environment and climate change.



Taking a phone call on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) hotline (Vietnam)

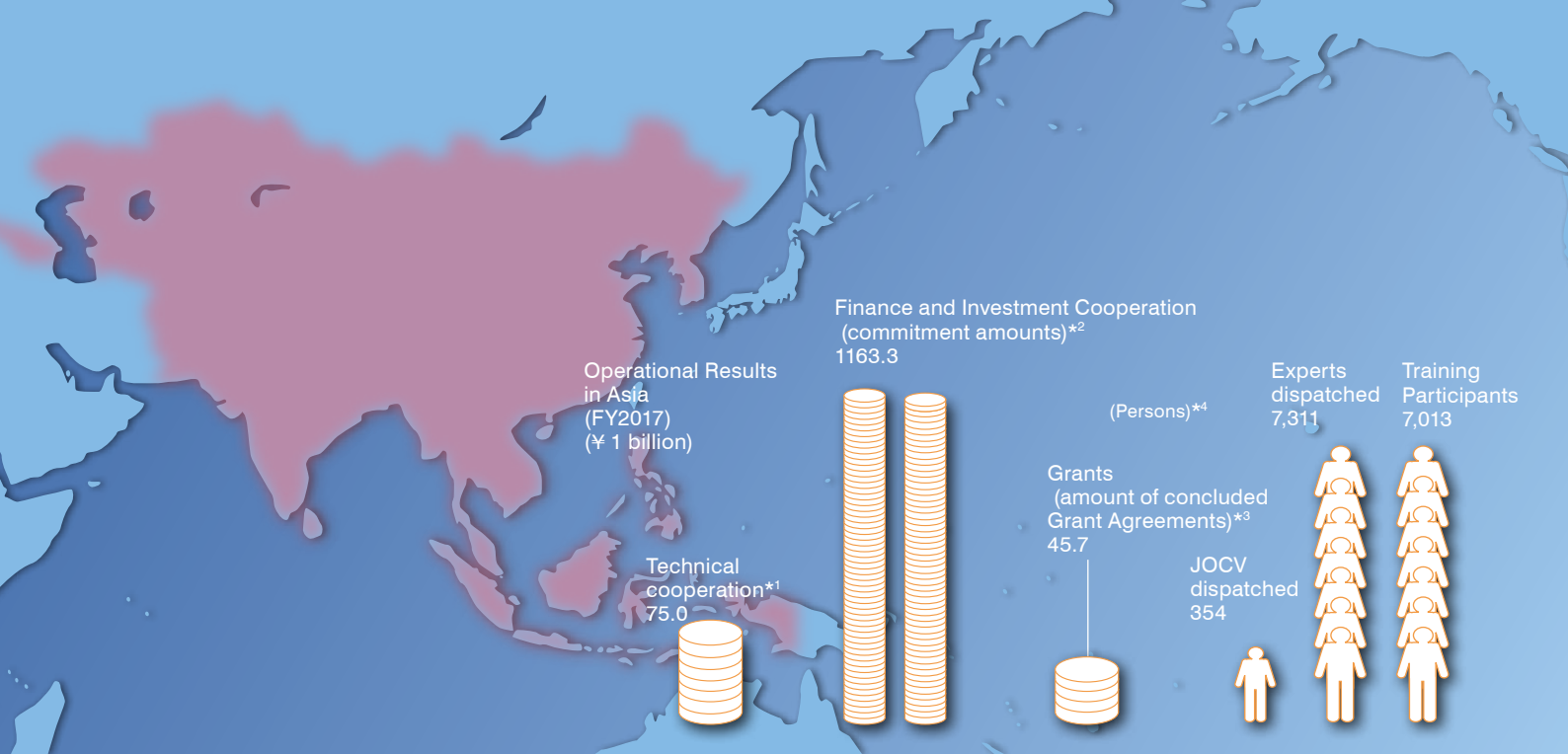
East, Central Asia and the Caucasus

Japan-China Cooperation on Environmental Issues

In order to address environmental issues not only in China but also on a global scale, JICA makes effective use of Japan's experience and technology to support antipollution measures, ecological conservation, development of environmental systems and policies, and human resources development in environmental fields.



Specifying the origin of yellow dust by analyzing sand collected in desert areas (China)



*2Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. *3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year. *4 The number of new volunteers/experts/Training Participants
 *2017 exchange rate designated by DAC: US\$1= ¥112.1831

South Asia

Promotion of Quality Growth

After Sub-Saharan Africa, the South Asia region has the second highest number of people living in poverty so poverty reduction is a pressing issue. JICA promotes the development of infrastructure, the improvement of political measures and systems, and cooperation with Japanese companies with the aim of providing a significant boost to their development. JICA also promotes the provision of support for people living in poverty and other vulnerable groups in terms of education, agriculture, rural development, and other such areas.



Delhi Metro constructed using Japanese technology and experience (India)

Contribution to the Resolution of Global Issues

JICA promotes the provision of support aimed at resolving global issues through the implementation of measures to mitigate the impact of climate change and natural disasters (e.g. cyclones, floods, and earthquakes) as well as measures to eliminate polio in Afghanistan and Pakistan.



Manmunai Bridge, which was completed in April 2014 (Sri Lanka)

Realization of Peace and a Safe Society

In addition to Afghanistan and Pakistan, JICA also promotes the provision of support for Sri Lanka, which is transitioning from the reconstruction stage to the development stage following the internal conflict that ended in 2009, and Nepal, which is in the process of nation building.



Advice on construction techniques provided to help improve earthquake resistance (Nepal)

Promotion of Local Activities

South Asia is located at the center of the area comprising the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. JICA works to develop and implement businesses that will contribute to greater connectedness within the South Asia region and with other regions.

Furthering Cooperation within Central Asia

JICA promotes cooperation within Central Asia and the Caucasus via developing transportation infrastructure in light of government policy that includes the "Central Asia plus Japan" dialogue, and it supports the reduction of poverty through private sector development and rural development in the respective countries.



Supporting the development of regional self-reliance via the community development approach (Kyrgyzstan)

Supporting Inclusive Growth to Promote Regional Stability

The Middle East is home to both high-income countries, which are predominately oil producers, and less-developed countries, which are predominately non-oil producers. In contrast, Europe is home to countries that are already economically and socially developed as well as non-EU members that are currently pursuing economic and social development with a view to gaining EU membership. Both of these regions contain politically unstable countries and areas that have experienced conflict, such as Iraq and Palestine in the Middle East and the Western Balkans in Europe. In view of the disparate circumstances in these countries and areas, JICA is working to achieve regional stability through the promotion of inclusive development that reaches out to all people. JICA also recognizes the importance of providing emergency humanitarian aid to the more than 10 million refugees and internally displaced persons that the Syrian Civil War has generated and to the host communities in neighboring countries that have accepted these refugees.

Operational Results in the Middle East and Europe

(FY2017)
(¥ 1 billion)

Technical cooperation*1
12.0

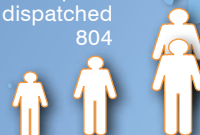


Finance and Investment Cooperation (commitment amounts)*2
150.3

Grants (amount of concluded Grant Agreements)*3
8.3



(Persons)*4
Experts dispatched 804
JOCV dispatched 41
Training Participants 1,958



*The Middle East region includes the Maghreb countries.

*1 Technical Cooperation expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but exclude administration costs.

Realizing Peace and a Safe Society and Restoring Peace

JICA provides support for reducing the workloads of autonomous bodies in fields such as water supply, waste management and education in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon, all of which have accepted a large number of refugees from Syria. In Iraq, which is still in a state of turmoil as a result of repeated wars, JICA is advancing cooperation by utilizing Japan's experience of undertaking reconstruction projects in earthquake-stricken areas to support the development of Iraq's social and economic infrastructure. In Palestine, which is a key country in the search for peace in the Middle East, JICA continues to cooperate with the Agro-Industrial Park with the aim of helping to realize the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity initiative proposed by the Japanese government. JICA also provides support for activities that promote ethnic collaborations in the Western Balkan countries and for finance reform in the Ukraine, which is facing an economic crisis, through human resource development training and seminars for concerned parties in the legislative body and the administrative body.



Children from different ethnic groups cheerfully drawing together. Project for building confidence through local development (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Promotion of Quality Growth

Through financial cooperation, JICA provides financial support for the promotion of infrastructure improvements, development planning and innovation in fields such as the following: electric power and energy, including regenerated energy; transportation and traffic infrastructure, such as subways and airports; water and sewerage; and agriculture and irrigation. Furthermore, in Tunisia and Morocco, research is underway into the possibility of improving industrial added value for products such as olives and herbs. JICA also supports human resource development through the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (also known as the "ABE initiative"), which is a comprehensive cooperation framework for all stages of education—from preschool through to higher education—that is run by the Egypt-Japan Education Partnership (EJEP).



Refugee camp in Osmaniye, southeast Turkey (Turkey)

Industrial Development and Environment Conservation

JICA supports the revitalization of business activities, including the promotion of tourism and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, in the Western Balkan countries, Moldova, and Ukraine, all of which are highly regarded as promising export bases to the European Union (EU).

Countries seeking EU membership are obliged to implement environmental standards that are in line with those of the EU. With this in mind, JICA is working on reducing the amount of sulfur dioxide and ash dust discharged from thermal power plants as well as providing technical aids for energy conservation.

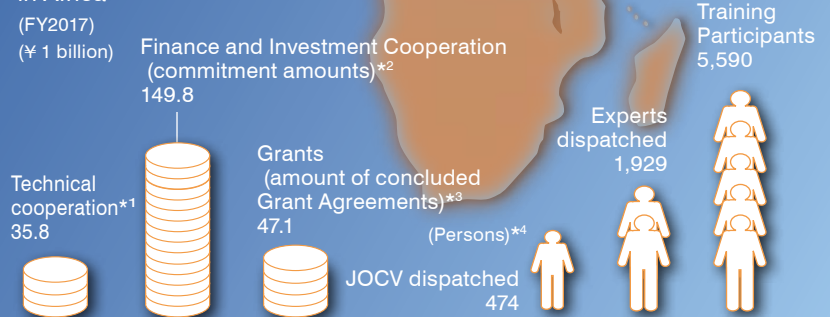


Research conducted by the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology into the practical development of research robots for use in emergencies. (Egypt) Photo:JICA/Hiroki Gomi

Assisting Africa Development by Promoting Public-Private Partnerships

In August 2016, the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) was held in Kenya. With this being the first time the conference was held in Africa, the conference provided an opportunity to reconfirm ownership of Africa development and deepen the mutual understand that exists between Japan and Africa. At the conference, the Nairobi Declaration was adopted to define the following as priority areas to address (three pillars): Promoting Structural Economic Transformation through Economic Diversification and Industrialization; Promoting Resilient Health Systems for Quality of Life; and Promoting Social Stability for Shared Prosperity. To contribute to the TICAD VI activities to be undertaken by the Japanese government, which were announced at the same time, JICA will implement cooperative activities that leverage the strengths and experience that it has built up in Japan in cooperation with its domestic and overseas partners and in collaboration with private companies.

Operational Results in Africa (FY2017) (¥ 1 billion)



*2Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. *3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year. *4 The number of new volunteers/experts/Training Participants

Source: Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2018
*2017 exchange rate designated by DAC: US\$1 = ¥112.1831

Promoting Structural Economic Transformation through Economic Diversification and Industrialization

In light of the drop in international resource prices that has continued since 2013, it is now recognized that there is a need to promote economic diversification and industrialization in order to depart from an economic model that is dependent on resources and primary products. To help achieve this, JICA promotes comprehensive region-wide development primarily in three priority areas that have attracted a great deal of interest from Japanese companies with the aim of supporting growth in Africa and partnerships between Japan and Africa: resource and energy development (e.g. geothermal and high-efficiency power generation); urban development (e.g. urban traffic development); and initiatives for improving industrial human resource development, productivity and added value through the ABE and Kaizen initiatives.



The OSBP Facility and Rusumo International Bridge (at the border between Tanzania and Rwanda)

Promoting Resilient Health Systems for Quality of Life

In order to be able to respond to epidemics such as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, JICA promotes the building of a robust health system and works to promote human resource development with the aim of providing protection from infective diseases, strengthening medical research facilities, promoting universal health coverage (UHC), and establishing the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA).



A Japan Overseas Cooperation volunteer delivering lecture on measures for preventing the transmission of Ebola hemorrhagic fever (Ghana)

Promoting Social Stability for Shared Prosperity

In response to a rise in violent extremism around the world, armed conflict, climate change, and other such issues, JICA provides support for social stabilization. With the aim of helping to create a peaceful and stable world, JICA promotes activities related to the Proactive Contribution to Peace initiative through the provision of development aid for improving a country's capability to, among other things, maintain security, reduce poverty, and generate employment. JICA also aims to contribute to food security and climate change measures by spreading the use of technologies among farmers and diffusers in order to help increase rice production, supporting the use of low carbon energy, and providing support for forestry preservation.

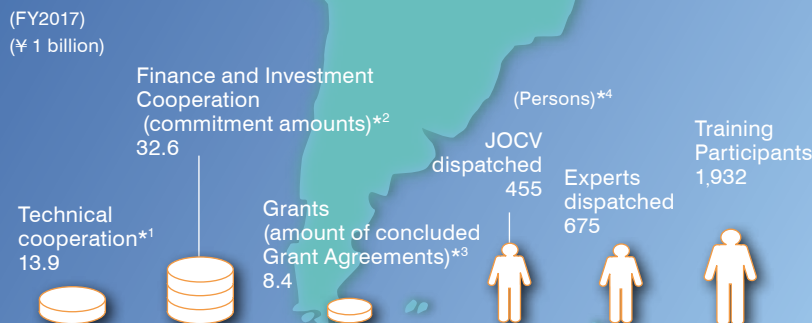


Police training being conducted under the Project on Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d'Ivoire (Cote d'Ivoire)

Supporting Sustainable Economic Growth, Climate Change Measures, Disaster Prevention and the Mitigation of Socio-Economic Disparities

Economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are mainly supported by an abundance of natural resources and food production, both of which have been the drivers behind the countries' stable economic growth in recent years. However, since the benefits are mainly enjoyed by wealthy people, the growing disparity in income levels within regions and countries has led to discontent among impoverished people, which in turn is resulting in social instability. Other problems include the impact that deforestation in the Amazon Basin is having on the natural environment, the deterioration of the urban living environment, as well as countermeasures against hurricanes, earthquakes, and the other types of natural disasters that frequently occur.

Operational Results in Latin America and the Caribbean (FY2017) (¥ 1 billion)



*1 Technical Cooperation expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but exclude administration costs.

Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Economic Growth

To reduce the vulnerabilities of socio-economic infrastructure required for sustainable economic development in Latin American and Caribbean countries, JICA is working on financial aid projects to develop roads, bridges, and urban transport facilities (monorail) as well as cooperation projects in distribution and logistics fields for Latin American countries through the Central American Integration System. At the same time, we are also working to promote SMEs. In South America, JICA supports infrastructure development by providing ODA loans, and it plans to collaborate with Argentina to improve the productivity of companies in Central and South America.



Paso Real Bridge (Nicaragua)

Addressing Global Issues

To mitigate climate change, JICA is working with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to provide a line of credit for co-financing projects aimed at promoting renewable energy usage and energy-saving. Thus, we are collaborating with IDB to proactively develop projects and implement them to promote energy savings, support geothermal power generation, and renovate hydroelectric power generation facilities. In El Salvador, where natural disasters frequently claim many lives, Japanese technologies and experience are being broadly utilized in projects such as the BOSAI project, the TAISHIN project, and an infrastructure recovery project. In Chile, JICA is engaged in the KIZUNA project, which is a cooperative project aimed at developing disaster prevention specialists in Central and South America.



A fumarolic gas test being carried out for the Laguna Colorada Geothermal Power Plant Construction Project (Bolivia)

Assistance for the Mitigation of Socio-Economic Disparities from the Perspective of Human Security

As part of its efforts to support small-scale farmers and promote social development, JICA provides assistance in supplying water, improving the quality of education and developing regional healthcare networks. It also helps to improve the abilities of the local governments that provide such services.

In Latin American countries, to reduce the economic gap between urban and rural regions, we are collaborating with former JICA training participants to promote lifestyle improvement programs supported by local residents by using the ideas and approaches for lifestyle improvement that were introduced in Japan in the mid-20th century.



Training on the agricultural techniques through triangular cooperation with the Dominican Republic for Haitian small-farmers (Haiti)

Supporting Japanese Communities (Nikkei)

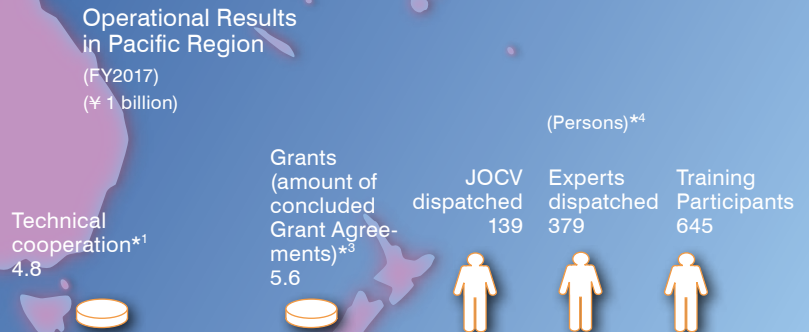
As part of its support for Japanese communities, JICA promotes programs to educate Japanese emigrants and their descendants, provide welfare the elderly, and promote understanding of the history of Japanese emigration and Nikkei communities abroad. In addition, JICA is strengthening its efforts to enter into partnerships with Nikkei communities by leveraging cooperation projects that involve the participation of local citizens, public-private partnerships, and so on.



The investigating team for a Japanese community partnership visiting a sesame exporting company run by local Japanese people (Bolivia)

Expanding Support to Overcome Vulnerabilities of Small Island Countries

Pacific Island countries are exposed to economic and environmental instabilities such as rises in the prices of crude oil and food and natural disasters affected by climate change. It is a major issue in the Pacific Region to overcome such instabilities and thus there is a need for support to increase disaster resilience through advanced meteorological observation, early warnings and community-based disaster risk reduction. At the same time, the Pacific Region needs support in the areas of environmental and climate change countermeasures, including waste management and renewable energy. Cooperation that increases economic self-reliance through improved infrastructures is also required.



*2Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. *3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year. *4 The number of new volunteers/experts/Training Participants

Source: Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2018
*2017 exchange rate designated by DAC: US\$1 = ¥112.1831

Climate Change Measures and Environmental Conservation

JICA is implementing a variety of activities to help protect the beautiful seas and lands found in the Pacific region. Atolls and lowland countries such as Tuvalu are vulnerable to rising sea levels and other effects of climate change, so swift improvement is required in terms of adaptability. Specifically, JICA supports the enhancement of meteorological observation and the improvement of communication methods as short-term initiatives, as well as clarification of the formation and retention mechanism for islands and studies on countermeasures as medium- to long-term initiatives. Another common issue faced by Pacific island nations is waste management. In response to this, JICA provides nine countries in the Pacific region with support aimed at improving waste processing management by taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of Japanese local governments. JICA also supports the promotion of the 3Rs*1 in accordance with the individual characteristics of each island nation.

*1 An abbreviation of "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle," the 3Rs is a concept in which priorities are set for the processing of waste with the aim of realizing a circulating society.



Improvement of a waste dumping site in Fiji

Improvement of Social Services

In the Pacific region, issues regarding lifestyle-related diseases and other non-communicable diseases have become more serious, while communicable diseases such as malaria have stabilized slightly in recent years. Therefore, JICA provides support for systems and human resource development programs that are focused on the prevention of lifestyle-related diseases and the promotion of health. In isolated locations and islands, however, limited educational opportunities are also a serious issue. Given this, JICA is also entering into collaborations for expanding educational opportunities and improving the quality of education by making use of televisions and satellite networks.



Remote education is promoted through the use of various media (Papua New Guinea)

Support for Economic Self-Reliance

Infrastructure is still insufficient in Pacific island nations. To this end, JICA is actively engaged in the development of infrastructure indispensable to economic growth including roads, bridges, water supply, electricity, port facilities, ferries and airports. In Vanuatu, the Port Vila Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf Development Project is being implemented. It is aimed at economic growth through the activation of the flow of people and goods. This project is the first Japanese ODA Loans extended to Vanuatu and it is co-financed by Australia and the Asian Development Bank (ADB)



Port Vila Main Wharf in Vanuatu, a basic distribution port

In order to ensure implementation of the SDGs, global partnerships are required bringing together national governments, the private sector, civil society, and inter-

national organizations, as well as the mobilization of all available resources.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The international community has increased its efforts in recent years to tackle poverty reduction, under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and has made a certain degree of progress. In recent years, however, development issues have become increasingly globalized and diverse. Such issues include climate change, food security, job creation and access to disaster risk reduction.

In response to this situation, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 set the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals are expected to promote initiatives to tackle the unfinished business of the MDGs, as well as to address emerging global issues, emphasizing that "no one will be left behind."



Partnerships in Japan

JICA plays a significant role in coordinating and facilitating partnerships with stakeholders in Japan through a wide range of support schemes. For example, there are financing schemes for private sector investment, preparatory surveys for infrastructure and BOP projects, and

capacity development projects run by NGOs, local government entities and universities. JICA also promotes science and technology research partnerships between research institutions in developing countries and in Japan.

Donor Coordination for Development Cooperation

JICA has established partnerships with various development partners, such as:

- ◆ The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- ◆ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- ◆ The World Bank (WB)
- ◆ The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- ◆ National governments, including in Europe and the United States.

JICA also cooperates at a higher level through enhanced collaboration with nonconventional providers, including

the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Aga Khan Foundation, as well as the Arab Coordination Group. Partnerships enable not only to improve the quality of international initiatives but also to raise the profile of Japan's ODA-related experience, approaches and principles. Moreover, collaboration can be a solution to the support of large-scale development projects in cases where a single organization cannot meet the requirements. Also, JICA has enhanced relationships with think tanks and the United Nations for the conducting of joint research and the publishing of reports on the results of such research.

Partnership with Emerging Countries

In recent years, emerging countries such as China, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, and Turkey have become development cooperation providers. JICA has prioritized the sharing of a variety of development approaches and issues with such countries based on Japan's many years of experience as a DAC member from Asia. For example, JICA has annually led the Asian

Development Forum and hold bilateral discussions with development partners, namely the Export-Import Bank of China, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Economic Development Cooperation Fund of the Export-Import Bank of Korea and the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) of Thailand.

Cases of JICA Collaboration

1. Private-Sector Technology That Turns Human Waste into Resources Supports Self-Sufficiency for Refugees

LIXIL Corporation, a Japanese manufacturer of water and housing products, took advantage of JICA's Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology to conduct a two-year study (2014–2016) on the possible use of its ecological sanitation waterless toilet system in Kenya, where many people live in poor sanitary conditions. This product is a recycling-based system by which human waste is separated into liquid and solid wastes, which are stored in separate tanks, collected, and turned into fertilizer and utility water.

The two-year study found that the use of flush toilets in a water-scarce country situated in an arid or semi-arid zone polluted water sources in the absence of sewage treatment equipment. With focus on material recycling, this Japanese company redefined the product as a “safe, comfortable, and eco-friendly recycling toilet system” and made a series of improvements to the system. In February 2018, the company signed a contract with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to provide ecological sanitation waterless toilets, which are safe and sanitary to use, for the Kalobeyei refugee settlement in Kenya. The system that turns human waste into fertilizer for crop planting is now helping the refugees to become more economically independent.



A LIXIL employee (left) and local foremen
[Photo: Toshihiro Nakamiya at LIXIL Corporation]

2. Co-hosting the UHC Forum 2017

About 600 high-level government officials and representatives of international organizations from 61 countries attended the UHC Forum 2017 in Tokyo. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is defined as ensuring that all people have access to the quality essential health services they need without suffering financial hardship. Co-hosted by JICA, the Forum adopted the Tokyo Declaration on Universal Health Coverage, and reaffirmed the commitment to accelerate progress toward achieving UHC by 2030.



JICA President Kitaoka, with Prime Minister Abe, United Nations Secretary General António Guterres, and other leaders, takes the stage. [Photo: Shinichi Kuno]

Aid Effectiveness

Discussions of aid effectiveness started in the early 2000s, followed by the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan in the Republic of Korea in 2011. There are increasing expectations for the effectiveness of development cooperation to be enhanced by broader cooperation with civil society and the private sector, as well as by South-South and Triangular cooperation. It is essential for a development

agency to constantly follow the trends and changes in the global development landscape, and to strengthen its ability to make its voice heard and contribute to international discussions. Furthermore, greater efforts should be made to promote field-level collaboration with other donors. All of these activities are vital to effective and efficient development cooperation.

Title : Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
(incorporated administrative agency)

President : Shinichi Kitaoka

Headquarters : Floors 1-6, Nibancho Center Building, 5-25,
Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan
+81-3-5226-6660 to 6663

Tel :

Date founded : October 1, 2003 (as an incorporated
administrative agency)

Objectives : Established as an independent
administrative institution under the law
concerning the Independent Administrative
Institution Japan International Cooperation
Agency (Law No.136, 2002), JICA aims to
contribute to the promotion of international
cooperation as well as to the sound development
of the Japanese and global economies by
supporting socioeconomic development,
recovery or economic stability of developing
regions.

Capital : 8,998 billion yen (as of March 2018)

Full-time employees : 1,909 (as of March 2018)

Offices in Japan

JICA carries out diverse projects via domestic offices throughout Japan in cooperation with various organizations.



- ① JICA Hokkaido(Sapporo)/Hokkaido Global Plaza
- ② JICA Hokkaido(Obihiro)
- ③ JICA Tohoku
- ④ JICA Nihonmatsu
- ⑤ JICA Tsukuba
- ⑥ JICA Tokyo
- ⑦ JICA Global Plaza
- ⑧ JICA Komagane
- ⑨ JICA Hokuriku
- ⑩ JICA Chubu/Nagoya Global Plaza
- ⑪ JICA Kansai
- ⑫ JICA Chugoku
- ⑬ JICA Shikoku
- ⑭ JICA Kyushu
- ⑮ JICA Okinawa

Websites of JICA offices in Japan
<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/domestic/>

History of Agencies Administering ODA

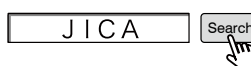
October	1954	Japan joined the Colombo Plan and initiated technical cooperation programs
March	1961	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) was established and took over the Southeast Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan
June	1962	Overseas Technology Cooperation Agency (OTCA) established
July	1963	Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) established
April	1965	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program launched
March	1966	OECF made first ODA loan (to South Korea)
August	1974	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) founded
September	1987	International Emergency Relief Team formed
May	1994	Number of Japan-trained technical trainees reached 100,000 participants
October	1999	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was established through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and OECF
October	2003	JICA re-launched as an independent administrative institution
May	2007	Number of countries receiving ODA loans reached 100
October	2008	JBIC's overseas economic cooperation operations and part of the grant aid under the jurisdiction of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs were integrated into JICA operations
January	2015	Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 40,000

Overseas Offices

Around 90 offices are located worldwide to promote projects in response to local needs.



The latest information is available on JICA's website.
<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/>



Headquarters Organization Chart



To learn more about JICA

We invite you to visit our website. Publications that include brochures, the *JICA's World* PR magazine and our annual report are available on JICA's website and at offices in Japan.

The latest information is available on JICA's website.
<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/>

JICA Global Plaza

Various exhibitions and events are held at the JICA Global Plaza, which was established as a center for providing information on international cooperation and seminars and deepening meaningful forms of exchange.



Websites of JICA offices overseas
<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/overseas/>

The latest information is available on the website.
<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/>



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