

# JICA's Cooperation in Southeast Asia

Japan International Cooperation Agency



Electronic data (PDF and Excel) is available for download.

Contents

History: ASEAN, Japan, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) 1

---

Overview of ASEAN Countries 2

---

Development Thus Far in Southeast Asia 3

---

Co-creation and Bonds of Trust Between ASEAN and Japan

Review of ASEAN-Japan Relations 4

---

Overview of ASEAN-Japan Cooperative Relations 5

---

JICA's Work in ASEAN

For Sustainable Growth in a Key Region: Southeast Asia 6

---

ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) and Cooperation for ASEAN Connectivity 7

---

Cross-Border Efforts in the Region 8

---

Development History of ASEAN Countries and the Cooperation of JICA

- Republic of Indonesia 9
- Malaysia 11
- Republic of the Philippines 13
- Kingdom of Thailand 15
- Socialist Republic of Viet Nam 17
- Lao People's Democratic Republic 19
- Kingdom of Cambodia 21
- Republic of the Union of Myanmar 23
- Republic of Singapore 24
- Brunei Darussalam 24
- The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste 25

---

Case Studies 27

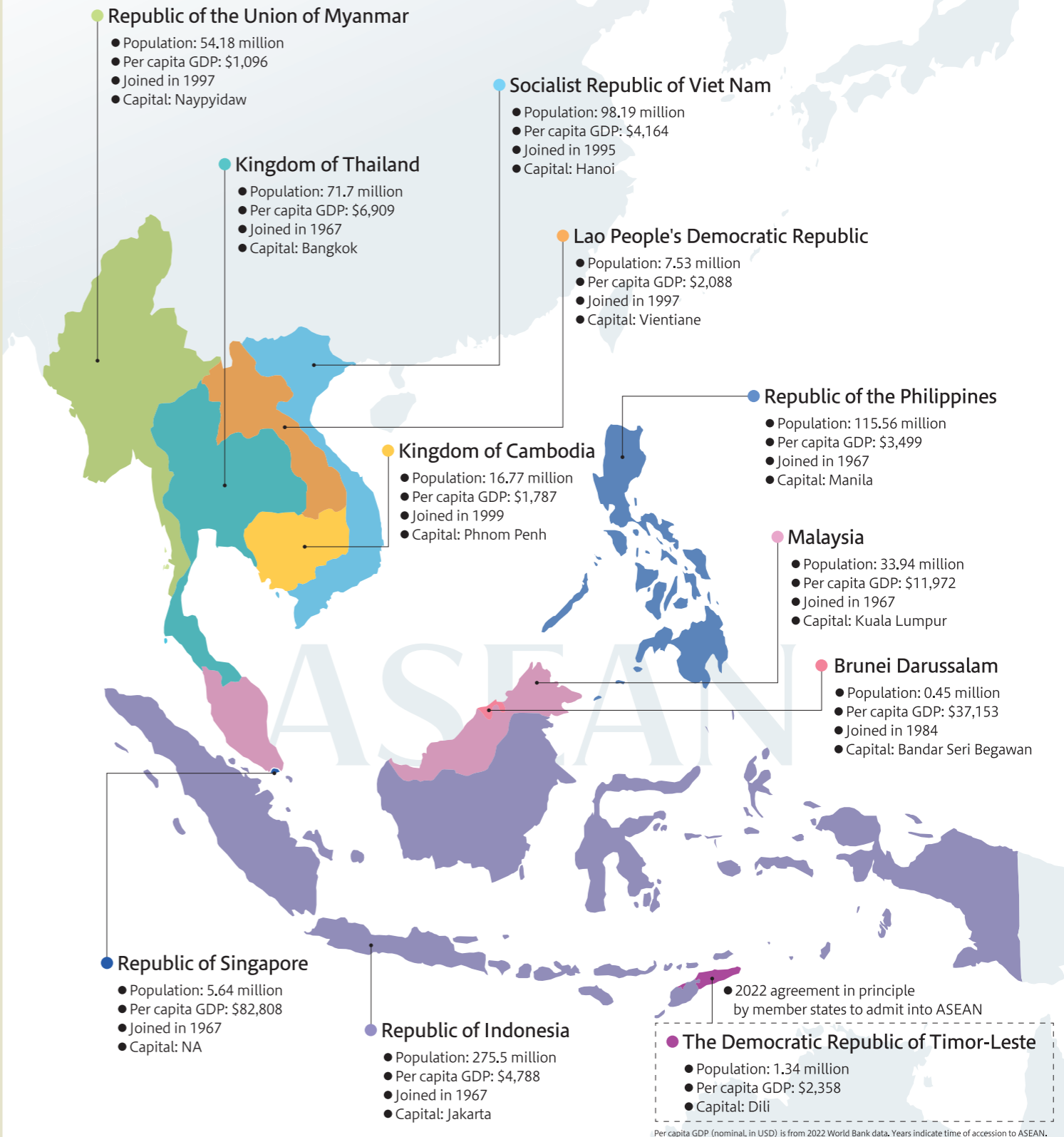
---

Statistics on JICA Program Results 29

History: ASEAN, Japan, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- 1954**
- Japan joins the Colombo Plan and initiates technical cooperation.
  - Federation of Japan Overseas Associations established. Society for Economic Cooperation in Asia established.
- 1958**
- First ODA loans offered.
- 1961**
- Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) established.
- 1962**
- Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) established.
- 1965**
- First team of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers dispatched to Laos (continued dispatch to Cambodia, Malaysia, and the Philippines in 1966).
- 1967**
- ASEAN established by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. ("Founding member states" below.)
- 1973**
- ASEAN-Japan Forum on Synthetic Rubber formed, marking the beginning of dialogue between ASEAN and Japan. (Also, the beginning of friendship and cooperation between ASEAN and Japan.)
- 1974**
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established.
- 1976**
- 1st ASEAN Summit adopts the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Declaration of ASEAN Concord (Bali Declaration).
- 1977**
- Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo announces his Fukuda Doctrine on foreign policy focused on the ASEAN region.
- 1984**
- Brunei joins ASEAN.
- 1992**
- Formation of the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) finalized.
- 1994**
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established at Japan's suggestion.
- 1995**
- Viet Nam joins ASEAN.
- 1997**
- Laos and Myanmar join ASEAN.
  - 1st ASEAN Plus Three (China, South Korea, Japan) Summit held.
- 1999**
- Cambodia joins ASEAN, forming its current 10-state system.
  - Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) established.
- 2003**
- Declaration of ASEAN Concord II adopted. Declaration on building the ASEAN Community.
  - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency.
- 2008**
- ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) comes into force.
  - Overseas economic cooperation operations of the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation and ODA grant operations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs integrated into JICA.
- 2015**
- ASEAN Community Vision 2025 adopted. Inauguration of the ASEAN Community.
- 2019**
- ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) adopted.
- 2023**
- 50th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation.

Overview of ASEAN Countries



Per capita GDP (nominal, in USD) is from 2022 World Bank data. Years indicate time of accession to ASEAN.

## Development Thus Far in Southeast Asia

### Southeast Asia Holds the Key to Asia's Development

Southeast Asia is experiencing remarkable economic development. The term "Southeast Asia" refers to the region comprising the 10 member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Timor-Leste. ASEAN was established to ensure the region's economic growth and political stability.

When ASEAN was established in 1967 by the five countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore, the GDP of ASEAN was approx. \$25 billion. In the mid-1980s to 1990s, Brunei, Viet Nam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia joined, bringing the total to 10 countries. Their economies have grown into a large economic zone with a total GDP of \$3.36 trillion as of 2022.

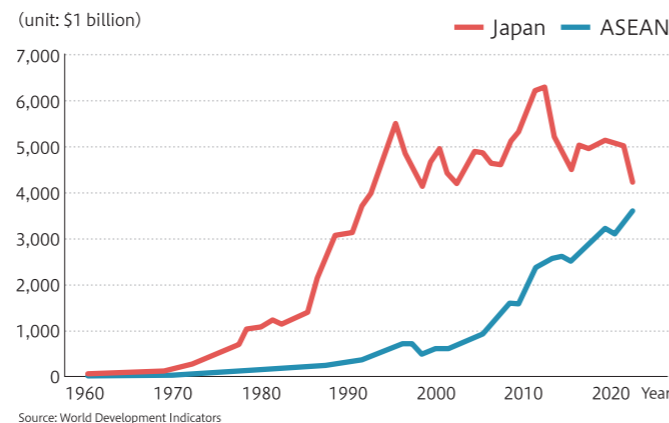
Furthermore, as Timor-Leste's accession has been agreed upon in principle at the 2022 ASEAN Summit, all Southeast Asian countries will have joined ASEAN upon Timor-Leste's formal accession.

Japan's geographical proximity and close ties with ASEAN have resulted in a six-fold increase in direct investment from Japan to ASEAN countries over the past 10 years to 3.19 trillion yen in 2021, while the number of Japanese affiliates in the region has exceeded 7,000. Relations in the private-sector are also deepening, with more than 66,000 international students from ASEAN countries in Japan as of May 1, 2021, and more than 3.22 million tourists from ASEAN countries visiting Japan in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

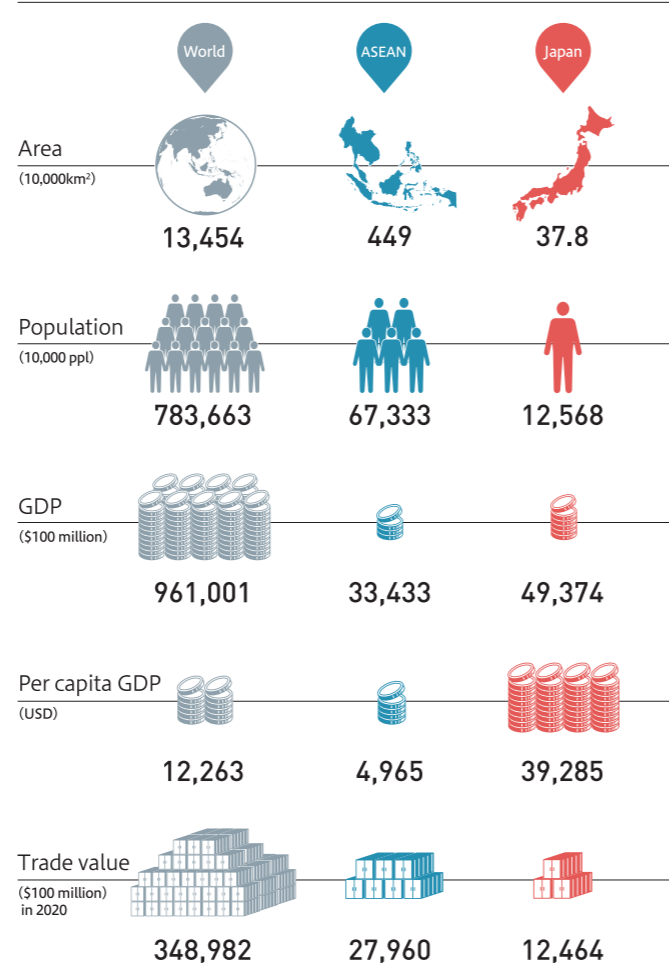
With regard to economic integration within the ASEAN region, the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) was established in January 1993 with the goal of achieving trade liberalization within 15 years by reducing tariffs among member countries to between 0% and 5%, which was nearly achieved in 2003, ahead of schedule. Following the 1997 formulation of ASEAN Vision 2020, which called for cooperation and integration not only in the economic sphere but also in the security, social, and cultural spheres, the 2003 Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II) established the ASEAN Community comprising three pillars: the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC), and the ASEAN Socio Cultural Community (ASCC).

Of the pillars, the AEC, established in 2015, aims to achieve the following four goals: 1) a single market and production base, 2) a competitive regional economy, 3) equitable economic development, and 4) integration into the global economy. Specifically, the AEC seeks to achieve freedom of movement for goods, services, investment, and labor. Development of this major economic zone will likely be a driving force in the development of the Asian region, including Japan.

### GDP of ASEAN and Japan



### ASEAN Member States in Numbers (2021)



Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs: A Look at ASEAN: Basic Data on ASEAN Economic Statistics – (World Bank, World Development Indicators database) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: Overview of 51st Basic Survey on Overseas Business Activities Japan Student Services Organization: Result of International Student Survey in Japan, 2022 Japan National Tourism Organization: Japan Tourism Statistics

## Co-creation and Bonds of Trust Between ASEAN and Japan Review of ASEAN-Japan Relations

### ASEAN and Japan

Since the dialogue over synthetic rubber in 1973, ASEAN and Japan have been working closely together for the past 50 years. Today, Japan enjoys a high degree of trust from ASEAN, but historically, the relationship has not always been friendly. A surge in exported Japanese products in the early 1970s swept through ASEAN countries, generating trade imbalances that led to dissatisfaction among those running trade deficits. Anti-Japanese sentiment spread throughout Southeast Asia. Thailand's 1972 boycott of Japanese goods and anti-Japanese riots that broke out in Jakarta and Bangkok during Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei's tour of Southeast Asia in January 1974 shocked Japanese government officials.

Under these circumstances, when Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo visited the Philippines in August 1977, he announced in a policy speech the Fukuda Doctrine, which would become the guiding principles for subsequent Japanese diplomacy with ASEAN. The doctrine clearly stated that 1) Japan will not become a military power, 2) Japan will build "heart to heart" relationships with ASEAN, and 3) Japan will treat ASEAN as an equal partner and emphasize bilateral exchanges with ASEAN. The doctrine thus served as the basis for building friendly relations between ASEAN and Japan.

In the same year, the 1st ASEAN-Japan Summit was held in Kuala Lumpur. In the following year, 1978, the ASEAN-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting was convened. Since then, consultations between ASEAN and Japan have become a regular event. This relationship has become the cornerstone of ASEAN-Japan friendship, and Japan has become one of ASEAN's most important Dialogue Partners.\*

Furthermore, when Prime Minister Suzuki Zenko toured ASEAN countries in January 1981, he proposed cooperation for developing the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project and promised to establish human resources development centers in each country through official development assistance (ODA), which pioneered Japan's human resources development projects. Japan thus provided technical cooperation totaling \$100 million. Thus, these centers have

become the foundation for cultivating industrial talent. JICA's basic stance of developing human resources, nation-building, and friendship of the heart is a continuation of the Fukuda Doctrine and its concept of cooperation in cultivating talent.

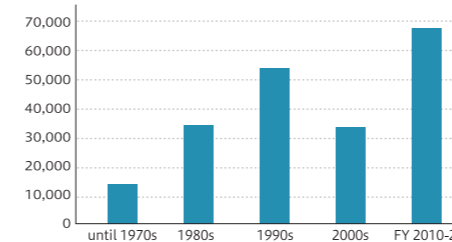
This is how Japan has deepened cooperative relationships with ASEAN over the years. ASEAN is now becoming a center of global growth in both name and reality. In 2023, Japan revised its Development Cooperation Charter, which emphasizes dialogue and collaboration based on equal partnership, as well as cooperation with institutions in the private sector and local governments. In particular, ASEAN has many assets in terms of both talent and organizations that have been cultivated through past cooperation. Such cooperative relations are expected to deepen, and ASEAN and Japan will continue to build a new forward-looking relationship as partners for mutual growth and co-create solutions to increasingly complex development issues.

\*Current ASEAN Dialogue Partners (year in parentheses indicates date status was gained): Japan (1978), United States, European Union, Australia, New Zealand (all four in 1979), Canada (1980), South Korea (1991), India, China, Russia (all three in 1996). Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### JICA's Focus Areas in ASEAN

- Strengthening ASEAN connectivity**  
Cooperation in both physical and non-physical aspects of land, maritime, and air corridor connectivity projects
- Promoting quality growth**  
Cooperation in mitigating urban traffic congestion, air pollution control, and solid waste management, among other projects
- Creating a society with dignity through the embodiment of human security**  
Cooperation in health, education, and disaster risk reduction, among others
- Promoting countermeasures to climate change, including decarbonization**
- Developing human resources: leaders and administrative officers who will steer each ASEAN country in the future**
- Addressing vulnerabilities in the region**  
Cooperation for Mindanao in the Philippines
- Establishing and implementing operations that meet the needs of the times**

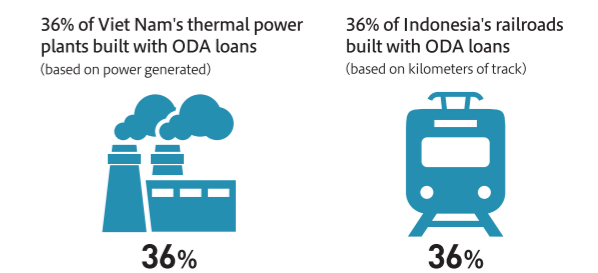
### Scale of JICA Operations by Decade in ASEAN



### Industrial Talent Cultivated in Southeast Asia (2022)



### Infrastructure Financed by ODA Loans Formed the Framework for National Economics



Note: Indicates total of technical cooperation, ODA loans and ODA grants. See pages 29-30 for each project's calculation method.

Source: JICA, Mitsubishi Research Institute (2011), "Economic Impact Assessment of ODA Loans and Grants"

Co-creation and Bonds of Trust Between ASEAN and Japan

# Overview of ASEAN-Japan Cooperative Relations

## The ASEAN-Japan Relationship Continues to Deepen

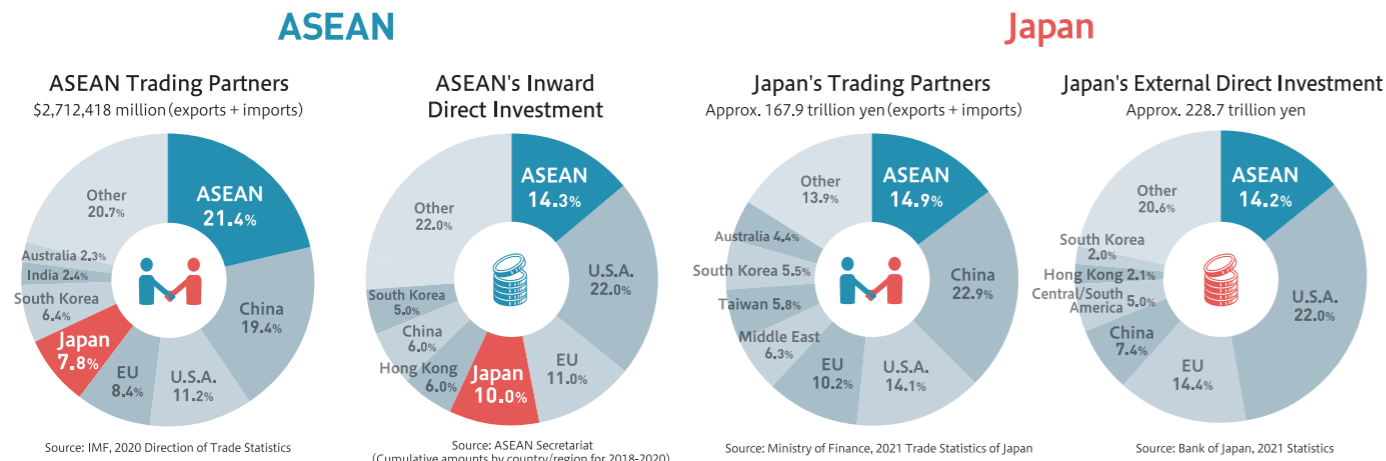
With a population of 670 million people comprising a large consumer market and labor force, Southeast Asia contains historical, religious, and ethnic diversity. "Unity in Diversity," a slogan that has become Indonesia's national credo, applies to the entire region of Southeast Asia and has a significant impact on ASEAN's basic principles of consensus and non-interference in internal affairs. Regarding ASEAN-Japan relations, public opinion polls show that the overall level of trust in Japan among ASEAN countries is very high (see figure below). This is thought to be a reflection of the continuous implementation of cooperation between ASEAN and Japan over the years in a wide range of fields, as well as the high regard for Japan fostered by deepening mutual economic interdependence.

The cross-border movement of people, goods, money, and information is increasingly intensifying. As of 2020, Japan is ASEAN's fourth-largest trading partner, excluding intra-regional trade. ASEAN is also Japan's largest investment destination in all of Asia, ahead of China. ASEAN and Japan are building a cooperative relationship based on this strong bond.

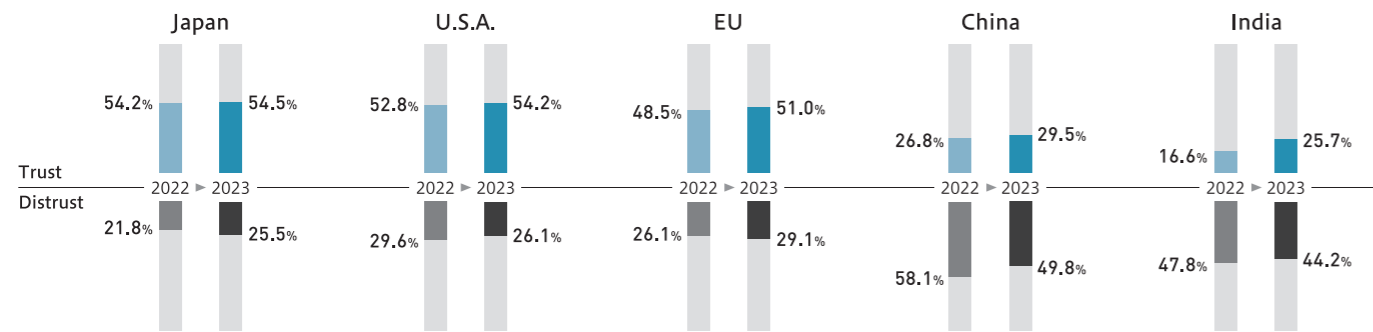
**Strategic Importance and Close Economic Ties with ASEAN**

- **Population 670 million, remarkable economic growth**
- **ASEAN's peace and prosperity directly relate to the peace and prosperity of the entire East Asia region, including Japan**
- **Japan is ASEAN's fourth-largest external trading partner following China, the U.S.A., and the EU**
- **ASEAN is Japan's second-largest trading partner following China**
- **ASEAN receives more inward direct investment from Japan than anywhere except the U.S.A. and the EU**
- **Japan is ASEAN's third-largest inward direct investment country, next to the U.S.A. and EU**

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mission of Japan to ASEAN: ASEAN Connectivity and Japan's Role



### High Trust in Japan



Source: The State of Southeast Asia 2023 Survey Report, ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute <https://www.iseas.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/The-State-of-SEA-2023-Final-Digital-V4-09-Feb-2023.pdf>

JICA's Work in ASEAN

# For Sustainable Growth in a Key Region: Southeast Asia

## Since Japan Began Offering ODA in 1954, JICA Has Flexibly Responded to ASEAN Countries' Needs

Since joining the Colombo Plan in 1954, Japan has proactively promoted ODA as an important pillar of its international contributions. JICA, the main agency responsible for carrying out Japan's ODA, has responded flexibly to the needs of ASEAN since the days of its predecessor organization, while proactively addressing new challenges that have emerged from the needs of the times.

Due to the plan to double ODA in three years, announced in 1977, the number of recipients and the amounts provided through ODA loans (which were first offered in 1958) increased dramatically. During this period, the ODA supported numerous infrastructure development projects that helped in raising each country's economy. Much of the infrastructure that has served as the foundation for ASEAN countries' development—such as roads, airports, railways and other transportation sector projects, along with dams, power plants, electrical grids, irrigation facilities, and water and sewage systems—was developed through ODA loans. After undergoing repairs and improvements, this infrastructure still serves as the foundation for production and daily life in these countries.

As a follow-up to the Fukuda Doctrine, in the 1980s, the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project was implemented to cultivate talent for the future of the ASEAN region. Through a combination of technical cooperation and ODA grants, in each country, the Project provided support to establish: the Center for Vocational and Extension Service Training (CEVEST) to train Indonesian vocational instructors; the Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) in Malaysia; the Philippines Human Resources Development Center (PHRDC); the Thailand Primary Healthcare Training Center (ART/PHC); and the Singapore Productivity Development Project (PDP).

Furthermore, beginning with the drafting of the 1996 Civil Code in Viet Nam, JICA has supported the development of legal systems in five ASEAN countries\* and has cooperated with the countries in realizing the universal value of the rule of law. Meanwhile, JICA is helping to stimulate economies by supporting the development of institutions and policies to streamline investment and trade procedures. (\*Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Myanmar)

In terms of cooperation for peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction, JICA has built water supply facilities and removed landmines in Cambodia, where a peace agreement was signed in 1991; repaired infrastructure and developed human resources in Timor-Leste since immediately after the start of the independence procedures in 1999; and provided reconstruction assistance in Mindanao, the Philippines, to help implement and solidify the peace process since 2002.

In response to the Asian Financial Crisis triggered by the Thai baht's collapse in July 1997, under the Chiang Mai Initiative agreed to by ASEAN, JICA provided various sector program loans for economic recovery, as well as health and nutrition sector development loans and social safety net loans for vulnerable members of society, thereby

supporting ASEAN countries' finances.

Since Southeast Asia is prone to natural disasters, JICA not only provides emergency relief immediately after disasters, but also assists in the preparation of reconstruction plans and subsequent infrastructure development. In the case of the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo eruption in the Philippines, JICA supported disaster recovery through ODA loans and grants. Furthermore, immediately after the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami, JICA implemented an emergency recovery and reconstruction assistance program, whose recommendations led to ODA loans via the Aceh Reconstruction Project.

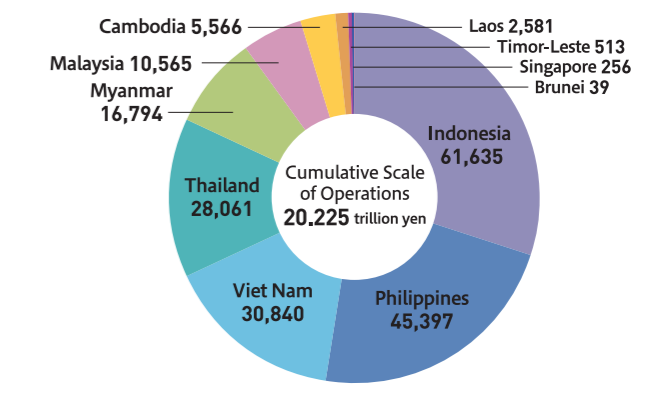
More recently, JICA has been providing emergency assistance to combat COVID-19. For the purpose of enabling countries to allocate their own finances to infection control, JICA began providing emergency support loans totaling 285 billion yen to five countries\* at preferential interest rates beginning in 2020. Notably, JICA also provided hospitals constructed with JICA assistance prior to the pandemic with the medical equipment and materials they need for testing and other medical purposes, thereby supporting their function at the center of their countries' fight against COVID-19. (\*Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand)

## Pillars of JICA's Continuing Support

One of the significant challenges facing Southeast Asia is the widening intra-regional disparity between ASEAN's founding member states and those that joined later. In order to correct and eliminate this gap and develop the region as a whole, it is important to lift up economies and reduce poverty through the development of cross-border social and economic infrastructure, as well as to cooperate to improve administrative capacity and strengthen governance in each country so as to ensure regional stability.

Global issues such as climate change, decarbonization, digital transformation, and cyber security cannot be solved by a single country. Rather, they must be solved through the collaboration of countries of the region. As a partner, JICA will consider and work together to address these challenges.

### Scale of JICA Operations by ASEAN Country (unit: 100 million yen)



Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.

JICA's Work in ASEAN

# ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) and Cooperation for ASEAN Connectivity

## Society Where All People Can Move Safely and Freely, and Necessary Goods Are Plentiful

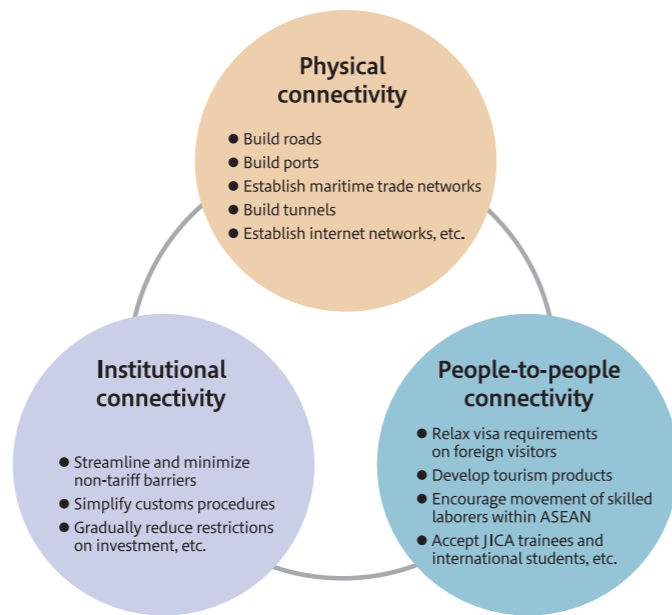
ASEAN is a leading force for regional stability and prosperity in two oceans: the Indian and the Pacific. It is also at the core of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) advocated by the Government of Japan. While ASEAN countries are experiencing high economic growth, there are also problems of inequality within and across countries, and enormous development needs in terms of both socioeconomic infrastructure and human resources development.

It is important for Japan to address these challenges and enhance ASEAN's centrality and unity. The Government of Japan supports the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) issued by ASEAN in 2019 and promotes cooperation in its priority areas (maritime cooperation, connectivity, the SDGs, and the economy).

Since before the ASEAN Community's establishment, JICA has been providing support with an emphasis on connectivity so that ASEAN can develop as a single region and grow together with Japan. ASEAN's

connectivity is a three-part concept that includes the following connectivity within the ASEAN region: physical connectivity such as transportation, information and communication technology (ICT), and energy; institutional connectivity such as liberalization and promotion of trade, investment, and services; and people-to-people connectivity such as education, culture, and tourism. For example, in addition to the development of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure connecting the region's countries, JICA provides support for customs clearance systems that facilitate distribution and the establishment of systems for coordination in the event of a disaster. Furthermore, so that ASEAN countries can enjoy the benefits of greater connectivity and boost their growth potential, and for the sake of sustainable economic growth that does not halt, it is also necessary to support efforts such as writing rules of society that respond to the changing times by solving urban problems and developing high-level human resources who support nations and industries. Going forward, JICA will strengthen its cooperation with sectors in digital transformation, maritime cooperation, supply chains, electricity, as well as human resources development to promote such connectivity.

### Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) 2025 Three Pillars and Interrelation



Create business connectivity by strengthening the three pillars of connectivity to enhance industrial development, foster supporting industries, and expand and strengthen production networks, including SMEs and multinational corporations



Laos: Sekong Bridge on NR16B completed in April 2018



Indonesia: Some of the facilities at Patimban Port, where construction financed by ODA loans continues, were completed in December 2020

## Cross-Border Efforts in the Region

### Support for Connectivity Across ASEAN

#### Land Corridors

(Vital Artery for East-West and Southern Economic Corridor Vision)

Support building southern corridors will enable overland traffic from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean, having a significant impact on distribution and industry in the Mekong region. To connect the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean and develop tangible infrastructure in the Mekong region, the South Economic Corridor will connect Ho Chi Minh, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, and Dawei, while the East-West Economic Corridor will extend from Da Nang to Mawlamyine.

- East-West Economic Corridor**  
Roads from Da Nang, Viet Nam to Mawlamyine, Myanmar
- Southern Economic Corridor**  
Roads from Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam to Dawei, Myanmar



### Intangible Infrastructure Projects Across ASEAN

- ASEAN Smart Network
- Trade facilitation
- Harmonized vehicle standards, etc.
- Support to form a single aviation market
- Support for logistics modernization, construction of integrated sea and land transportation networks

### Maritime Corridors (ASEAN Economic Corridor Vision)

Develop major cities in Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines by building ports and shipping facilities, developing peripheral industries, and constructing energy and ICT facilities. Also support ASEAN countries' maritime law enforcement agencies to strengthen maritime connectivity.

- Ring Shipping Route requiring construction under the connectivity master plan
- Potentially important international routes under the connectivity master plan

### ASEAN-Japan Co-creation and Cooperation with New ASEAN Donors

Several ASEAN countries are growing from aid recipients into aid donors. In addition, since each ASEAN country has the advantageous ability to share its own recent experiences in development, they are working with JICA, which has many years of experience and knowledge, to strengthen a broad, multilayered network through South-South and Triangular Cooperation with countries both within and outside the ASEAN region.

- Indonesia**  
Japan helped introduce the Maternal and Child Health Handbook in 1994, and by 2016, more than 80% of pregnant and nursing mothers in the country were using the handbook. Utilizing the know-how gained through this experience, the Indonesian Ministry of Health, in cooperation with JICA, holds the International Training Program (ITP) on the Maternal and Child Health Handbook every year. The Indonesian government also regards this training as a major activity within South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
- Thailand**  
Thailand has implemented South-South and Triangular Cooperation while taking advantage of 1) accumulated knowledge gained while receiving assistance, 2) experience growing from a low-income to an upper-middle-income country, and 3) the many nearby developing countries with similar geographical and cultural environments. In the Third Country Training Program (TCTP) on "Materials Processing Technology for Mekong Countries" initiated by Thailand's Ministry of Industry in 2015, government and private institution leaders from each country are invited to Thailand to share their techniques.
- Singapore**  
Based on the Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century (JSP21), an agreement between the governments of Singapore and Japan, JICA and the Technical Cooperation Directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore jointly provide technical cooperation to countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Africa, and the Middle East, mostly through TCTPs.
- Malaysia**  
Since the establishment of the Malaysia Technical Cooperation Program (MTCP) in 1980, Malaysia has become one of the world's leading implementers of South-South cooperation, having provided assistance to 144 countries. Since 1992, JICA has been conducting TCTPs with the Malaysian government. As part of the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project (see page 6), Japan has been conducting TCTPs at the Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST), which was completed in 1982 with support from Japan.

# Republic of Indonesia



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 380.5 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 5,597.4 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 185.6 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 46,596 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



Indonesia has been experiencing steady economic growth in recent years, and as Southeast Asia's only G20 member, its massive market of approximately 280 million people is driving the ASEAN regional economy. On the other hand, the country still faces many challenges. Environmental issues such as traffic congestion, water resources, and waste disposal in large cities are becoming increasingly serious, and regional disparities are widening in rural areas. Disaster preparedness is needed in a country so prone to natural disasters, and the necessity for climate change measures such as decarbonization is becoming more critical.

JICA has been providing various types of support, including ways to further fuel private sector-led growth, to Indonesia, which aims to become a high-income country by 2045, the 100th anniversary of its founding.

## 1 Assistance to Date

JICA has been providing cooperation to Indonesia for over 50 years. From a financial perspective, Japan has cooperated as one of Indonesia's three major donors, along with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). JICA provides cooperation in line with progress in Indonesia's issues that arise throughout the development process, such as national unification and nation-building during the era of Sukarno, Indonesia's first president; promotion of economic and social development during the Suharto era; and subsequent democratization and decentralization.

Most prominently, in the 1960s, late 1980s, and late 1990s, when Indonesia's macroeconomics fell into crisis, JICA provided prompt, large-scale support, contributing to the nation's ability to overcome the crisis and stimulating the domestic economy. On the other hand, JICA has continued to work on infrastructure and human resource development, and organizational strengthening from a medium- to long-term perspective, contributing to the building of a foundation for development.

In addition, JICA has flexibly tailored the specific details of its cooperation in accordance with the situation and needs of the Indonesian side, such as the democratization and decentralization that were carried out following the resignation of President Suharto, the return to a growth path under the Yudhoyono administration, and the response to major earthquakes and tsunamis. JICA is also expanding cooperation to new areas, such as supporting Indonesia in its efforts to become a donor as well.



Jakarta, capital city, home to the ASEAN Secretariat

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### National Construction

#### • Post-war Reparations

Multipurpose dam development to meet water resource development (Brantas River basin development) and electricity demand started.

#### 1968

- President Suharto inaugurated, and first Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan provided [Kali-Konto Dam/commodity loan].
- Family Planning Project [technical cooperation] carried out.
- Tanjung Priok Gas Fired Power Plant Construction Project [1969, ODA loan] implemented.

### Economic Development

#### 1970s

- Development studies, etc. for flood management and basin development implemented. Development studies were conducted, and construction of a multipurpose dam for the development of the Brantas and Solo River basins, which are prone to flood damage [ODA loan], began. Irrigation facilities related to the basin [ODA loan] were installed. (\*As a result, this became a major agricultural area and achieved rice self-sufficiency in 1984.)
- Food aid implemented, and fishing ports, etc. developed. Jakarta Fishing Port Construction Project [ODA loan], Bogor Agricultural University Agricultural Products Processing Pilot Plant Project [technical cooperation].
- Various economic infrastructures including transport and road traffic sectors developed. Projects such as the Jakarta Intra Urban Tollway Construction Project (approx. 20% of expressways in the Jakarta metropolitan area were constructed with Japanese aid) were carried out.
- Private-sector investment finance started. The Asahan Hydroelectric and Aluminum Project, a project in which a consortium of 12 private sector Japanese companies established a joint venture to build a hydroelectric power plant, was implemented. Southeast Asia's first aluminum smelter plant was built using electricity generated at this facility [private-sector investment finance].

#### 1980s (first half)

- Railway projects, airport construction, and more actively implemented in addition to road improvement projects. Projects including the JABOTABEK Area Railway Project, Bali International Airport Development Project [ODA loan].
- Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health Project (1989-) launched. The infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased from 128 in 1960 to 103 in 1980, 40 in 2000, and 30 in 2009.

#### 1980s (latter half)

- Structural adjustment period due to the slump in crude oil prices occurs. When crude oil prices plummeted in 1986 (reverse oil shock), Japan provided a total of 513.8 billion yen (1987-1996), contributing to the improvement of the balance of payments deficit and structural adjustment reforms.

### From Integrated Regional Development (Master Plan to Asian Financial Crisis

#### 1990s

- Support for creation of Development Master Plan (Southern Sumatra Integrated Regional Development [Master] Plan Study, etc.) provided. First ODA grants [1991, non-project grant aid] provided.
- Human resource development becomes a focus. Recognizing that human resource development is essential for economic development, the development of human resources with expertise in science and technology fields as well as policy planning was set as a policy issue in the 5th and 6th Five Year National Development Plans. Higher Education Development Support Project in Indonesia/HEDS [technical cooperation] Professional Human Resource Development Project, Phases I-IV (1990-present) From this period onward, various universities were strengthened using ODA loans.

(Syiah Kuala University, Bandung Institute of Technology, University of Indonesia, University of Pattimura, Gadjah Mada University, Hasanuddin University)

#### • Bali Beach Conservation Project [1996, ODA loan] implemented.

This project was carried out on approx. 21km of coastline on the tourist destination of Bali. The beach, which had been disappearing, has been brought back, becoming an important place not only for tourism but also for the local residents such as Hindus, who have begun practicing their rituals on the beach once again. Phase 2 has been underway since 2017.

#### 1994

#### • Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook introduced.

Since it was introduced in Central Java Province with the cooperation of JICA, distribution and use of the MCH handbook have steadily expanded to cover all Indonesian provinces. The International Training Programme (ITP) on the Maternal and Child Health Handbook is now held every year. It has become a major South-South and Triangular cooperation activity.

#### 1997-1998

- Asian Financial Crisis occurs [Debt rescheduled in first round of debt relief].
- New Miyazawa Initiative (New Initiative for Supporting the Asian Financial Crisis) (1998) implemented. Under the New Miyazawa Initiative, JICA provided a Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program Loan and a Social Safety Net Loan in consideration of socially vulnerable groups in addition to sector program loans in response to the 1997 financial crisis. In addition, economic policy support for dealing with the financial crisis was provided through policy dialogue between Japanese experts and Indonesian policy makers. Through these financial and technical cooperation initiatives, Japan made a major contribution to Indonesia's overcoming the economic crisis.

### Reform - Democratization and Decentralization

#### 2000s

#### • Transition made to democratization and decentralization.

In 1999, the Regional Autonomy Law and the Central-Regional Balanced Budget Act were enacted, limiting the role of the central government to matters such as foreign affairs, national defense and security, justice, finance, and state religion, and transferring authority on matters related to the provision of administrative services to provinces and cities. In line with this, JICA has been implementing and strengthening support for local capacity building and human resource development.

#### • Support Program for Reform of Indonesian National Police (2002) implemented.

Capacity Development Project, Project for Enhancement of Water Resources Management, the Local Water Utility Management and Service Improvement Project, primary health care center function enhancement, Project for Human Resource Development for Local Governance, etc.

#### 2004

#### • 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami strikes.

JICA provided emergency grant aid and non-project grant aid for damage relief in the wake of the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami. It also implemented the Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Program for areas in north Sumatra affected by the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami [2005, development study] along with the Aceh Reconstruction Project [2007, ODA loan]

### Aiming to Become an Upper-Middle-Income Country

#### 2008

- The Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) comes into effect between the Indonesian and Japanese governments.

#### From 2010s

- Economic Corridor Initiative/Metropolitan Priority Area (MPA) Initiative implemented. In addition to the EPA, there has also been agreement at the ministerial level to promote the Economic Corridor Initiative as well as the Metropolitan Priority Area (MPA) Initiative. The MPA Master Plan Study considers both domestic and international environmental forecasts for 2030, formulates medium- to long-term infrastructure development plans that should be completed by 2020, and identifies priority projects in each sector.

#### • MPA Committee agrees on early implementation projects in March 2011.

Examples include the formation and implementation/promotion of Jakarta MRT development, the Patimban Port Development Project, the Java-Sumatra Interconnection Transmission Line Project, and the Jakarta Sewerage Development Project. Efforts for the implementation and promotion of the projects are also being made.

#### From 2018

#### • Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi strikes.

An earthquake occurred in Central Sulawesi Province on September 28, 2018. The tsunami that hit the Palu Port coastal area, and the landslides and sediment disaster caused by the liquefaction phenomenon that occurred frequently in the inland area, resulted in nearly 5,000 casualties and 110,000 homes damaged. Approximately 170,000 people were forced to evacuate from their damaged homes. Immediately following the disaster, JICA dispatched an emergency relief team and provided relief supplies. Subsequently, support for the formulation of reconstruction plans through technical cooperation and infrastructure reconstruction support through ODA loans and grants were provided.

#### From 2019

#### • Urban transportation infrastructure development carried out.

MRT North-South Line Phase 1 (Lebak Bulus – Bundaran HI route) opened in 2019, and construction of MRT North-South Line Phase 2 (Bundaran HI – Kota route) is currently underway. There are also plans to develop the MRT East-West Line Project.

#### 2020s

#### • Patimban Port Development Project launched.

Regarding the Patimban Port Development Project for which a loan agreement (LA) was signed in 2017, some facilities have been completed and opened (the remaining facilities are currently under construction). The construction of the port is in response to the increasing cargo demand in the Jakarta metropolitan area of Indonesia. In addition, JICA plans to provide support for developing the West Java Province Rebanda Area, which includes the port's hinterland.

#### • Speedily responded to needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

On October 18, 2022, JICA handed over the pre-fabricated Intensive Care Unit (ICU) constructed as part of the technical cooperation project for Capacity Development of ICU Using Telemedicine under COVID-19 Pandemic to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (MoECRT) and the University of Hasanuddin Hospital.

As part of JICA's Strengthening Capacity Building Management of Vaccination and Laboratory for COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases technical cooperation project to strengthen Indonesia's disease prevention and control surveillance laboratory, JICA donated 260,000 units of viral transport medium (VTM) to the Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control at Indonesia's Ministry of Health.

#### • Memorandum of Cooperation signed between JICA and Indonesia's State Electricity Company, PLN, in November 2022.

The aim is to strengthen comprehensive cooperation between JICA and PLN for an energy transition in the power sector towards decarbonization in Indonesia.

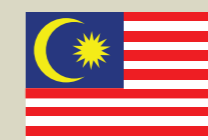
#### • Memorandum of Understanding also signed between JICA and PLN in March 2023 regarding human resource development support for the energy transition.

The aim is to work together to develop human resources to promote PLN's energy transition.

#### • 2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit held.

JICA and the Nusantara New Capital Authority have signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding cooperation in the development of the new capital, and plan to continue promoting cooperation in the future.

# Malaysia



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 122.0 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 923.8 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 10.7 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 19,099 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.

Kuala Lumpur



In 2019, Malaysia announced its 10-year National Development Plan, "Vision 2030," aiming to become "a country that achieves sustainable growth along with fair and equitable distribution across income groups, ethnic groups, regions and supply chains" by 2030. To achieve this goal, JICA is carrying out cooperation with a focus on the following: 1) supporting a balanced development toward Malaysia becoming a high-income nation, 2) responding to common issues in the East Asian region, and 3) strengthening a Malaysia-Japan Development Partnership beyond the East Asian region.

## 1 Assistance to Date

International cooperation between Malaysia and Japan goes back over 60 years, starting with the acceptance of technical trainees from the Federation of Malaya to Japan in 1956. Cooperation through ODA loans, which began in 1969, has greatly contributed to Malaysia's social and economic development, including the development of economic infrastructure such as power facilities, railways, and airports. In addition, one characteristic of Japan's assistance to Malaysia is that it has focused on cooperation in industrial human resource development and higher education support. The Look East Policy advocated by then Prime Minister Mahathir in 1981 has continued to this day, including study and training programs in Japan, as well as human resource development in areas such as maritime security and the environment through technical cooperation. Moreover, in order to build relationships as global development partners that jointly address issues in the international community beyond the East Asian region, JICA is working to make Malaysia an aid donor and engage in South-South cooperation on issues outside the region, such as Palestine and Africa.

Reference:  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Japan's ODA Achievements in East Asia[8] Malaysia



Kuala Lumpur, capital city

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Prior to the Establishment of Malaysia

**1956**

- Acceptance of technical trainees from the Federation of Malaya begins.

**1957**

- Federation of Malaya gains independence.

### From Import-Substitution Industrialization to the First Wave of Export-Oriented Industrialization

**1963**

- The country of Malaysia established.

**1966**

- Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers begins.

**1967**

- ASEAN established.

Malaysia is one of ASEAN's founding member states, along with Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

**1969**

- Provision of ODA loans begins.

The support provided in the first round of ODA loans for the construction of sugar refineries and textile factories was in response to the Malaysian government's import substitution industrialization strategy, which aimed to increase self-sufficiency in sugar and cotton textiles, respectively.

**1970s**

- Export-oriented industrialization strategy adopted.

In response to the Free Trade Zones (FTZs) established in various parts of the country, ODA loans focused on power projects in Johor and Penang as well as assistance for port construction in Johor and Port Klang, supporting FTZ development.

**1975**

- JICA Malaysia Office established.

### From Heavy Industrialization to the Second Wave of Export-Oriented Industrialization

**1980s**

- Port Klang Power Station Project [ODA loan, total of 141.5 billion yen for 4 phases] launched.

A thermal power plant was built in the Port Klang area near Kuala Lumpur, contributing to a stable power supply and the diversification of energy sources. By 2002, six units had been built one after another, with a total capacity of 2,200MW.

- Support for the second wave of export-oriented industrialization provided.

JICA supported human resource development and equipment maintenance with the aim of improving industrial technologies that are the core of industrialization, such as metal industry technology, metrology, fine ceramics, and casting technology.

- The Look East Policy advocated by Prime Minister Mahathir launched in 1981.

Acceptance of trainees under Malaysia's Look East Policy begins.

**1982**

- The Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) was established, and full-scale cooperation in the field of industrial human resource development based on the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project began.

### Strengthening Domestic Industry, Improving Productivity, and Developing Human Resources

**1990s**

- Malaysia transforms into an industrialized nation.

JICA supported the improvement of technology and strengthening of organizational capabilities and connections of domestic industries, which had been left behind amid rapid industrialization led by foreign capital.

**1992**

- Higher Education Loan Fund Project [ODA loan, 5.5 billion yen] (1999: Phase II, 5.3 billion yen; 2005: Phase III, 7.6 billion yen).

JICA supported the qualitative and quantitative expansion of higher education institutions, particularly in science and engineering. It also supported the cost of Japanese language training in Malaysia and the cost of studying abroad at a Japanese university.

**1994**

- Kuala Lumpur International Airport Project [ODA loan, 61.5 billion yen] launched.

Construction of a new airport to accommodate 25 million passengers in place of the existing one, which was expected to reach capacity by the end of 1997, began.

**1997**

- Asian Financial Crisis strikes.

**1999**

- ODA loans were provided based on A New Scheme to Support the Asian Financial Crisis (New Miyazawa Initiative) (7 projects, totaling 114.1 billion yen).

### Building High-Quality Infrastructure, Collaborating on Common Regional Issues, and Developing Human Resources for a High-Value-Added Economy

**2002**

- Pahang-Selangor Raw Water Transfer Project [ODA loan, 82.04 billion yen] launched.

To secure a water source for the capital of Kuala Lumpur, JICA developed water resources in Pahang State on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula and constructed a 45km water conveyance tunnel to the neighboring Selangor State.

**2005**

- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) established.

JICA launched the Maritime Guard and Rescue project (technical cooperation) following the short-term expert support provided in 2004 for the organization's establishment. In 2016, an agreement was reached for the provision of patrol vessels.

**July 2006**

- Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement comes into force.

The Economic Partnership Program (EPP) was launched. (\*Trained 1,101 people, surpassing the 10-year target of 1,000 trainees to be accepted in Japan by 2015)

**2007-2008**

- Maritime security capability improved.

ODA grants for the Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement (1/2) (473 million yen), Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement (2/2) (278 million yen), Project for Strengthening the Capabilities for Preventing Sea Smuggling and Other Illegal Activities (714 million yen)

- The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Maritime Security Enhancement and the Project for Strengthening the Capabilities for Preventing Sea Smuggling and Other Illegal Activities implemented.

JICA contributed to strengthening maritime security and enforcement by providing high-speed boats, laser cameras, radio direction finder systems, and more to the Malaysian Customs and Maritime Enforcement Agency.

**September 2011**

- Japanese-style engineering education established.

The Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT) opened its doors (Development Project of Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology [ODA loan, 6.7 billion yen]). Support for the establishment of under-graduate and post-graduate academic programs that introduce Japanese-style engineering education within the University of Technology Malaysia was also provided. The Japanese University Consortium (JUC) dispatches teaching staff.

**2015**

- ASEAN Economic Community established.

- Look East Policy 2.0 launched.

In 2012, the 30th anniversary of the Look East Policy, Malaysia sought to improve the policy's quality through efforts such as expanding study abroad fields, and, in 2015, Malaysia and Japan agreed on the Look East Policy 2.0 guidelines.

**2022**

- 40th Anniversary of the Look East Policy.

To date, more than 26,000 international students and Malaysian trainees have been sent to Japan.

References:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Timeline of Cooperation Between Malaysia and Japan
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 40th Anniversary of Malaysia's Look East Policy
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Malaysia-Japan Summit Meeting (Summary)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Malaysia-Japan Joint Statement on Strategic Partnership (tentative translation)

## Contributing to Malaysia's Economic Growth Through Human Resource Development

The Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM) was established in 1975 as a national research and development institute. SIRIM's mission is to raise the quality and technological level of industrial products and services to world-class standards, and to improve international competitiveness through technological innovation. To offer support in the area of industrial human resource development, JICA has been cooperating with SIRIM for more than 20 years with a focus on measurement standards, the basic intellectual infrastructure, and has contributed to the development of the country's intangible industrial base.

When introducing foreign capital in the 1980s, Prime Minister Mahathir emphasized standardization and, as seen in the Look East Policy, made Japan a goal in Malaysia's development and requested that Japan provide SIRIM with technical cooperation. As a result, SIRIM has developed a very well-balanced standard compared to other ASEAN countries and has come to be a leader among metrology research institutes in the ASEAN region.

In the field of higher education, support for studying in Japan using ODA loans is a major project. By encouraging study at a Japanese university, the aim is to nurture engineers with not only advanced skills but also with the diligence and ethics of the Japanese. Meanwhile, the Japanese language skills and technical knowledge acquired are highly valued by Japanese companies.

Reference:  
 Japan Science and Technology Agency: Situation of Science and Technology in Malaysia

# Republic of the Philippines



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 278.8 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 4,010.8 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 250.1 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 42,812 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



With a real GDP growth rate of approximately 6-7% over the past 10 years, the Philippines has achieved steady economic growth and is on track to become an upper middle income country in a few years. On the other hand, the country faces economic and social vulnerabilities such as a lower human development index than neighboring countries, large disparities, and a high risk of natural disasters. For the Philippines to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth in the future, the following have been set as priority areas for cooperation policy: 1) strengthening a foundation for sustainable economic growth, 2) ensuring human security for inclusive growth, and 3) peace and development in Mindanao.

## 1 Assistance to Date

By 2020, JICA had provided a total of about 3.0945 trillion yen in ODA to the Philippines, the largest amount of bilateral aid the country has ever received. This means that Japanese ODA to the Philippines has provided multi-layered support in a wide range of fields over an extended period in consideration of the policies and issues prioritized by the government at the time, as well as in response to economic crises and natural disasters. To date, JICA has supported economic growth by promoting the necessary socio-economic infrastructure development in urban areas, sustainable urban development planning, job creation through industrial promotion, human resource development, and more. At the same time, JICA has provided support to people at risk of being left behind as well as support for resilience against disasters and climate change by rectifying disparities between urban and rural areas, developing and promoting access to safety nets such as infectious disease and drug countermeasures, conducting environmental conservation and disaster preparedness, and improving access to financial resources. And to contribute to peace and stability in the region, JICA has been providing assistance in Mindanao as well as capacity building for the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and maritime law enforcement.



Manila, capital city

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Infrastructure Investment Policy During the Marcos Administration

#### 1965–1986

- Economic development prioritized.

JICA provided many commodity loans through coordination between the IMF and the World Bank's structural adjustment programs. Funds for large-scale infrastructure projects were also provided. Technical cooperation was linked to this, and contributions were made by creating many master plans and implementing feasibility studies (F/S) for road network development in the metropolitan area, port development, irrigation development, and more.

#### 1966

- The Philippines becomes one of the first destinations for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

12 members of the first batch of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers headed for the Philippines.

#### 1967

- Participated in the establishment of ASEAN.

#### 1968

- The Manila Office of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, JICA's predecessor, established.

The JICA Philippines Office was established in 1974.

#### 1983

- Rural agricultural development promoted.

JICA launched the Bohol Integrated Agricultural Development Plan, which continued until February 1990.

### Change in Development Plans During the Corazon Aquino Administration

#### 1986–1992

- ODA loan use shifted to small and medium-sized projects.

A shift away from prioritizing infrastructure development and industrial development led to ODA loans being used for small and medium-sized projects while debt relief was implemented throughout the administration's entire term. Through technical cooperation, JICA contributed to regional development such as Project Calabarzon, which targeted the comprehensive development of the suburbs of Metro Manila.

### Industrial Infrastructure Strengthening and Foreign Investment Promotion During the Ramos Administration

#### 1992–1998

- Industrial infrastructure strengthened and foreign investment promoted.

JICA provided loans to the power sector and major transportation facilities, contributing to the strengthening of industrial infrastructure and the promotion of foreign investment. It also provided support for disaster recovery, and projects including those for poverty reduction (education and land reform) were implemented. In conjunction with these, JICA supported the improvement of mold and electrical product technology through technical cooperation. In addition, there were programs that effectively linked multiple schemes, which included productivity improvement support through the Philippine Rice Research Institute and ODA grants for flood prevention (the Project for Flood Mitigation in Ormoc City). Much infrastructure was transferred to the private sector, and decentralization also progressed.

#### 1994

- By presidential order, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) becomes independent from the navy.

Since the PCG's establishment, Japanese coast guard officers and JICA staff dispatched as part of Japan's technical cooperation have been supporting human resource development.

#### 1997

- Asian Financial Crisis strikes.

JICA provided funds totaling about 1.6 billion yen based on the new scheme to support the Asian Financial Crisis (New Miyazawa Initiative) to support the Philippines in its efforts to rebuild following the Asian Financial Crisis.

### Recovery Following the Asian Financial Crisis During the Estrada Administration

#### 1998–2001

- Focus placed on poverty alleviation, agricultural development, and inequality reduction.

Projects inherited from the previous administration to construct basic transportation infrastructure, expand and support industries, and support irrigation and flood control and land reform were carried out. Additionally, a special ODA loan scheme was utilized to support recovery following the Asian Financial Crisis.

### Resumption of ODA Loans During the Arroyo Administration

#### 2001–2010

- Support provided following resumption of ODA loans.

Due to the issue of Value Added Tax (VAT) refunds, the provision of new ODA loans had been temporarily suspended along with ODA grants. However, after the resumption of loan provision, sectors such as the environment and social services were targeted for support. Technical cooperation improved services for residents such as local health care and water supply. Support for IT human resources and industrial development for SMEs was also provided.

- Japan promotes peace negotiations between the Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).

Since 2002, support has been provided to the Government of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and conflict-affected areas in Mindanao, including training for administrative officials. In addition, Japan sent experts to the Philippine government's Investment Commission to open a Japan Desk to improve the investment environment and carry out activities to attract business from Japan.

- Quality infrastructure development with a focus on transportation supported and food security secured.

In terms of infrastructure development in the metropolitan area, JICA developed a transportation model upon which it based a master plan. To address vulnerabilities and food security, Japan provided cooperation including the dispatch of experts in areas such as flood control, agricultural technology, and electric power.

- Support for maritime security operations provided.

In terms of maritime security, JICA contributed to the establishment of a communication system between the headquarters of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and each of its regional branches through the Project for Enhancement of Communications System for Maritime Safety and Security [From 2007, ODA grants].

#### 2008

- The Philippines-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) comes into force.

### Infrastructure Development Through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) During the Aquino Administration

#### 2010–2016

- Infrastructure development through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) carried out.

Based on the Aquino administration's emphasis on promoting infrastructure development, New Bohol Airport Construction [From 2013, ODA loan], the Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project, and the North-South Commuter Railway Project (Malolos-Tutuban) [From 2015, ODA loan], Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard [From 2013, ODA loan], and other projects were implemented. In addition, the administration announced that it would

promote infrastructure development using private funds and technology through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), leading JICA to implement the Technical Cooperation Project for Capacity Development of PPP Project as well as the Preparatory Survey on an Ambulatory Surgical Center and a Hospital Development Project to promote infrastructure projects through PPP.

#### 2011

- The Philippines-Japan relationship was upgraded to a Strategic Partnership.

#### 2013

- Disaster recovery and reconstruction carried out following Typhoon Yolanda.

Typhoon Yolanda caused severe damage to nine regions in the Philippines, and JICA immediately provided emergency assistance to those affected. From emergency response to reconstruction, JICA also provided seamless cooperation in response to the disaster, including ODA grants, technical cooperation, and stand-by loans for disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

#### 2015

- ASEAN Economic Community launched.

### "Build Build Build" Program During the Duterte Administration

#### 2016–2022

- "Build Build Build" program adopted.

The Duterte administration aimed to further promote infrastructure development through its "Build Build Build" program. JICA advanced measures to alleviate congestion and facilitate logistics by expanding the public transportation network in general as well as the one in the metropolitan area, mainly in the Growth Corridor (Subic, Clark, Manila, and Batangas).

- Transportation infrastructure constructed in Metro Manila.

The North-South Commuter Railway Extension Project (Phase 1) [From 2019, ODA loan], the Metro Manila Subway Project [From 2018, ODA loan], and the Cebu-Mactan Bridge (4th Bridge) and Coastal Road Construction Project [From 2020, ODA loan] were implemented. In particular, in Metro Manila, despite the overcrowding, the total length of three elevated railway lines (two of which are lightweight) in the metropolitan area was only 50km, and the state of development of rail-based public transportation as a means of mass transportation was poor. It was always late, and traffic congestion was worsening. For this reason, JICA has been working to improve the quality of life by alleviating traffic congestion by implementing the Metro Manila Subway Project [From 2018, ODA loan] and the Technical Assistance Project to Establish the Philippine Railway Institute [From 2018, technical cooperation].

- Support for Metro Cebu urban planning provided.

In Metro Cebu, the second largest urban area after Metro Manila, the Master Plan Study on Urban Transport System Development in Metro Cebu Project [From 2017 to 2018, technical cooperation] was implemented based on the Roadmap Study for Sustainable Urban Development in Metro Cebu conducted in 2015.

### "Build Better More" Program During the Marcos Jr. Administration

#### 2022–2023 (present)

- "Build Better More" program adopted.

The Marcos Jr. administration has implemented an infrastructure investment policy dubbed "Build Better More" and aims to aggressively expand Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) while upholding the previous administration's policy on promoting infrastructure development. In addition to transportation infrastructure, JICA is also promoting initiatives in the areas of marine conservation and disaster preparedness, such as the Philippine Coast Guard Support Facility Development Project in the Subic Bay Area and the Paranaque Spillway Construction Project.

#### Reference:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Timeline of Cooperation Between the Republic of the Philippines and Japan
- Ministry of Finance: Japanese Financial Support to the Philippines Under the Framework of the New Miyazawa Initiative



# Kingdom of Thailand



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 244.4 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 2,428.9 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 132.8 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 32,449 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



Thailand, an upper-middle income country, has the largest economy in the Mekong region and serves as a regional hub, as its industrial clusters become increasingly concentrated with the investment and establishment of Japanese companies. Meanwhile, Thailand is facing critical challenges such as upgrading industries and cultivating industrial human resources to break out of the middle-income trap, coping with an aging society, addressing urban and environmental issues such as traffic congestion and air pollution, and working to mitigate disparities within cities and between large cities and rural areas. As an emerging donor, Thailand is also providing assistance to neighboring countries, while JICA is also working with Thailand to resolve issues in the Mekong and ASEAN regions.

## 1 Assistance to Date

JICA's cooperation with Thailand has spanned over 70 years, with a cumulative total of approximately 2.8 trillion yen in ODA loans, ODA grants, and technical cooperation. From the 1960s to the 1970s, JICA mainly provided assistance to build the country's basic infrastructure sectors such as electricity, roads, and agriculture. From the 1980s to the early 1990s, JICA vigorously advanced the development of Thailand's eastern seaboard to establish the country's industrial base, and strongly encouraged industrialization, including stronger institutions and human resources development. In addition, continuous efforts were made to develop major infrastructure mainly in Bangkok, including airports, railroads, power transmission lines, and water supply systems, which contributed to a threefold increase in real GDP and a more than tenfold increase in automobile and other production between the mid-1980s and 2005.

Beginning in the 1990s, JICA proactively supported efforts to correct disparities and address environmental problems that accompanied Thailand's growth into an upper-middle income country, but the financial crisis in July 1997 dealt a severe blow to the Thai economy, especially to the automobile industry, and the following year production of automobiles plummeted 71.9% from its peak. In response, JICA worked to support the development of supporting industries for the automotive sector. As a result, Thailand established an integrated system, from product assembly to sales and exports, which has become the foundation for the development of the country's automotive industry today.

Later, as the economy recovered, Thailand initiated technology transfers to third countries by inviting trainees from Viet Nam, Laos, and other third countries to Thailand based on JICA's previous cooperation. By supporting such projects, JICA has also been facilitating Thailand's efforts to become a donor country.

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Assistance for Building National Infrastructure

#### 1954

- JICA accepts its first trainees from Thailand.

#### 1967

- Thailand joins in establishing ASEAN as an original member.

#### 1969

- First ODA loan provided to Thailand (for hydropower).

#### 1970s

- First grant aid (in 1970), assistance to build national infrastructure.

JICA provided ODA loans for infrastructure development (mainly for electricity and roads), which had been a growth bottleneck. Also, JICA has developed human resources in engineering, primarily through ODA grants and technical cooperation. This began with cooperation with the former Nonthaburi Telecommunication Training Center in the 1960s and continued with King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL), which has developed into one of Thailand's leading engineering universities.

- Cooperation provided to promote agriculture and raise farmers' incomes.

In addition to developing an irrigation system through ODA loans, JICA assisted in training engineers for irrigation and agriculture extension and provided technical cooperation for livestock disease control. In addition, JICA has provided 11 rounds of assistance in the form of ODA loans to farmers through the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives.

- Regional electrical grid built.

JICA provided ODA loans through Provincial Electricity Authority [PEA] to electrify rural areas, contributing to better living standards for residents.

### Nature of Thai-Japan Cooperations Changes Following Thailand's Rapid Economic Growth

#### 1980–1990s

- Eastern Seaboard Development

JICA provided comprehensive support for the development of water resources, roads, and industrial parks including Laem Chabang Port and Sriracha-Laem Chabang Railway. Through this support, JICA provided 27 ODA loans for 16 projects. The region has developed into Thailand's second-largest economic and industrial zone after the Bangkok metropolitan area. It has developed automobile industry clusters, mainly involving Japanese automakers.

- Environmental cooperation

Later called the "mother of Thailand-Japan environmental cooperation," Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon, director of the Environmental Research and Training Center at Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, came to Japan as a JICA trainee and visited various Japanese institutions to gain knowledge. This was the beginning of environmental cooperation between Thailand and Japan.

- Fifteen Chao Phraya River Crossing Bridges built (until 2014).

To alleviate traffic congestion in the Bangkok metropolitan area and improve transportation efficiency, JICA supported the construction of a group of bridges that connect the center of Bangkok with the opposite bank of the Chao Phraya River. Construction of Thailand's first extradosed bridge also took place under The Chao Phraya River Crossing Bridge at Nonthaburi 1 Road [2010, ODA loan].

- First Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers dispatched to Thailand (1981).

#### 1990s

- Thailand graduates from grant aid (1993).

- Major infrastructure built.

Suvarnabhumi Airport was constructed under the Second Bangkok International Airport Development Project [1996, ODA loan].

Urban railways and subways in Bangkok were constructed (involving continuous support beginning with the Blue Line, followed by the Purple Line, Red Line, and urban development around Bang Sue Grand Station).

- The governments of Thailand and Japan agree to the Japan-Thailand Partnership Program (JTTP) as a framework for development cooperation for other developing countries. (1994).

#### 1997

- Asian Financial Crisis (and baht crisis)

SMEs were promoted and the necessary institutions were built. Based on SME

promotion policy recommended by short-term experts dispatched by JICA in 1998 (= the Mizutani Plan), Thailand established the Office of SMEs Promotion (OSMEP) and an SME institutional financing body. In cooperation with JICA, Thailand also actively trained Shindanshi (SME consultants) introduced by Japan.

#### 2000

- Chiang Mai Initiative agreed to in response to the Asian Financial Crisis.

JICA's initiatives to support economic recovery included ODA loans to the Social Investment Project and the Economic Recovery and Social Sector Program Loan.

- Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD).

#### 2004

- Emergency assistance offered in response to the Indo-Pacific tsunami.

JICA dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams in response to the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami.

#### 2010s

- Mega flooding in Thailand (2011)

JICA dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams to Thailand to cope with flooding. And in response to the severe flooding, JICA formulated the Comprehensive Flood Management Master Plan and built water gates.

- Climate change and other global issues addressed.

JICA promoted cooperation in addressing climate change, including capacity building for the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), as well as assistance in the formulation and implementation of the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change.

- Cooperation provided to address Thailand's rapid aging.

Starting with the Project on the Development of a Community-Based Integrated Health Care and Social Welfare Services Model for Older Persons (C-TOP), JICA shared Japanese knowledge in three phases.

- JICA advanced initiatives on region-wide projects mainly utilizing Thailand's resources and promoted partnerships with ASEAN countries.

Knowledge and experience built through Thai-Japan cooperation was shared with neighboring countries.

(ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network Project [AUN/SEED-Net], Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability [APCD] Project, Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management [ARCH], The Partnership Project for Global Health and Universal Health Coverage [GLO-UHC], etc.)

#### 2015

- ASEAN Economic Community established.

#### 2016

- JICA and the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) signed Partnership Arrangement to strengthen connectivity in the Mekong region.

#### 2017

- JICA and the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand signed Partnership Arrangement to promote cooperation with third countries.

#### 2019

- Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and JICA engage in triangular cooperation.

#### 2020s

- Thailand 4.0

To achieve Thailand 4.0, Thailand's new economic and industrial structure, which seeks to escape from the middle-income trap, Thailand introduced Japan's Kosen (Colleges of Technology) education system for producing innovative engineers with practical skills.

(Industrial Human Resources Development Project [2020, ODA loan])

- Projects implemented with a focus on cooperation contributing to addressing global issues and benefiting both countries.

Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, JICA supported Thailand in building a stronger healthcare system for the post-COVID era through the COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan [2022, ODA loan].

In addition to the Project for Enhancing the Human Resource Development Capacity of Customs Administration to strengthen connectivity and the Project for Capacity Development and Promotion of Utilization of National CORS Data Center to spur innovation, JICA has engaged in cooperation in areas such as traffic congestion, air pollution, and climate change.

Reference:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Signing of the Japan-Thailand Partnership Program (JTTP) (Phase 3)
- Royal Thai Embassy in Japan/JICA: Economic Development Cooperation Between Thailand and Japan
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Timeline of Cooperation Between the Kingdom of Thailand and Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)



## Challenge to Open New Horizons

(Quotes and summaries on infrastructure cooperation from "The History of Infrastructure Cooperation — The Message of Support for Self-help Efforts" by YAMADA Junichi and "Challenge to Open New Horizons in Thailand - Eastern Seaboard Development Plan and Technocrat" by SHIMOMURA Yasutami)

In the early 1980s, Thailand had no exports other than agricultural and mineral products, and its economy was stagnant. In response, Thailand formulated the Eastern Seaboard Development Plan in 1981 with the aim of industrialization and modernization. The plan called for the construction of a modern deep sea port where large vessels could berth and a large industrial park in the eastern seaboard southeast of the capital, Bangkok.

However, there were many difficulties in carrying out the plan. At the time, the World Bank and Japan were Thailand's two major donors. Japan began to support the plan based on its own experience constructing and operating large coastal industrial zones during its rapid economic growth, but the World Bank took a cautious stance, viewing it as an excessive investment given the size of the Thai economy at that time. Furthermore, the plan came to a halt for a time due to fierce disagreement between proponents and opponents within Thailand. However, after the Plaza Accord of 1985 caused the yen to appreciate significantly relative to the U.S. dollar, foreign direct investment in Thailand by foreign companies from Japan and elsewhere surged, and the shortage of infrastructure such as electricity and ports led to the project's resumption. During the 1990s, Japan supported the development of industrial parks, roads, dams for water supplies, and other infrastructure.

Today, the eastern seaboard has become the biggest industrial region in Thailand that drives Thailand's economy as an industrial center for automobiles and other sectors. This area is now called the Detroit of Asia.



Bangkok, capital city

# Socialist Republic of Viet Nam



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 183.1 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 2,803.1 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 97.8 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 27,565 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



In terms of the economy, since the introduction of the Doi Moi (reform) policy in 1986, Viet Nam has been pushing forward with a transition to a market economy, achieving a high growth rate averaging over 7% in the 2000s. However, rapid economic growth has led to a lack of infrastructure development, and income levels in rural areas remain low, with poor households, especially ethnic minorities in remote areas, still living in poverty. In order to promote sustainable and inclusive growth, JICA has been working with Viet Nam to address the country's emerging vulnerabilities, such as environmental pollution and destruction, regional disparities, and building up the health and social security systems. The purpose is to take an inclusive approach to helping Viet Nam build a just society and nation by promoting economic growth, strengthening international competitiveness, supporting vulnerable groups and enhancing governance.

Reference:  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "2017 Development Cooperation Policy by Country - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam"

## 1 Assistance to Date

Since resuming ODA in November 1992, Japan has provided assistance tailored to Viet Nam's circumstances, from the country's reconstruction phase to its subsequent rapid development needs. For example, during reconstruction, Japan provided assistance that was geared toward large-scale infrastructure development, such as power plants and road construction, while also sharing knowledge for the transition to a market economy, joint research (the Ishikawa Project), developing the legal system, and other intangible assistance to help implement the Doi Moi policy. Although Viet Nam has faced several crises, including the Asian Financial Crisis in the late 1990s, the country's economy has grown at a solid pace, and in 2009, it achieved the long-sought goal of becoming a middle-income country. As Viet Nam has grown, Japan has been supporting infrastructure development, organization building, and human resources development for sustainable economic growth in the 2010s and beyond.



Hanoi, capital city

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Post-War Reparations and Technical Cooperation

#### Until 1960s

- Post-war reparations and technical cooperation, as well as ODA grants, provided.

#### 1973

- Viet Nam and Japan establish diplomatic relations.

#### 1975

- The Viet Nam War ends.
- ODA grants provided to rebuild and develop the economy.

#### 1978

- First ODA loans provided to Viet Nam.

### Start of Doi Moi Reforms, Market Economy Transition, Opening Up

#### 1986

- Doi Moi reform policy initiated.

### Resumption of ODA to Support Doi Moi Reforms and the Market Economy Transition

#### 1992

- Resumption of ODA to Viet Nam.

#### From 1993

- Power and energy identified as priority areas for assistance to Viet Nam.

Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant Project

In the 1990s, since hydropower generation capacity in northern Viet Nam was greatly reduced during the dry season, a thermal power plant, two substations, and transmission lines were constructed next to Pha Lai I to complement the power plant, which people rely on to provide electricity in the dry season, thus ensuring a stable supply of power throughout the dry and rainy seasons. As of 2006, this power plant was responsible for 19% of the electricity generated in the northern part of Viet Nam and 7% of that nationwide. This project is considered a standard model for Viet Nam.

Phu My Thermal Power Plant, Ham Thuan - Da Mi Hydropower Project

- National development plan shared and networks created.

In response to the Vietnamese government's need to unite the North and South, the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railway Bridge Rehabilitation Project and the National Highway No. 1 Bridge Rehabilitation Project were carried out. The rehabilitation of Haiphong Port was also undertaken.

- Regional disparities corrected through development of outlying areas.

Cho Ray Hospital Technical Cooperation, Rural Infrastructure Development and Living Standard Improvement Plan, Hanoi Drainage Project for Environmental Improvement

- Responded to problems accompanying the transition between economic systems.

Study on the economic development policy in the transition toward a market-oriented economy (Ishikawa Project), Central Support for Key Policies (support to build a legal system)

Note: The Ishikawa Project played a symbolic role in Viet Nam's transition to a market economy and contributed significantly to the process of directing the Vietnamese government's policy toward a market economy.

#### 1995

- Accession to ASEAN.

#### From 1995

- Study on the economic development policy in the transition toward a market-oriented economy in Viet Nam (Ishikawa Project) begins.

The project, led by Emeritus Professor ISHIKAWA Shigeru of Hitotsubashi University, was carried out for six years, from 1995 to 2001, with the aim of addressing the problems associated with the transition from a socialist planned economy to a market economy and to make policy recommendations for the formulation of the sustainable economic development plans that would follow. This development policy assistance became one of the types of intellectual support offered by Japan.

- Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers dispatched to Viet Nam.

#### 1997

- Asian Financial Crisis
- ODA loan for the Hai Van Tunnel Construction Project.

A tunnel was constructed under the Hai Van Pass, a bottleneck for traffic. This helped make movement between Da Nang and Hue safer and faster (down to just under one hour). (Completed in 2005.)

### Promoting Growth, Improving Lives and Society, and Support for Building Institutions and Developing Human Resources

#### 2000s

- Growth promoted and improvements made in lives and society.

In addition to large-scale economic infrastructure development, cooperation to protect people's lives and livelihoods, such as the creation of hub hospitals and infectious disease control systems, were implemented.

Saigon East-West Highway Construction Project, Can Tho Bridge Construction Project, Ho Chi Minh City Urban Railway Construction Project, Hanoi City Ring Road No. 3 Construction Project, Nhat Tan Bridge Construction Project

Measles Vaccine Production Facility Construction Project, Regional and Provincial Hospital Development Project, Hue Central Hospital Improvement Project, Bach Mai Hospital Project, Small-Scale Pro Poor Infrastructure Development Project, Poverty Reduction Support Credits, Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project

- Support for building institutions and developing human resources.

To develop the legal system, basic laws related to civil and commercial affairs, including the revised civil code, civil procedure code, intellectual property law, and bankruptcy law, were enacted and enforced by 2007. This laid an important foundation for Viet Nam's policy to open up to the outside world and its strategy for developing the legal system, contributing greatly to the realization of a country governed by the rule of law and attracting foreign investment with an improved investment environment.

Development of Viet Nam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center, Project for Modernization and Internationalization of Customs Administration, Project on Strengthening the Capacity of ITSS Education at Hanoi University of Industry, Project on Capacity Building for Enforcement of Competition Law and Implementation of Competition Policy, Technical Assistance for the Legal and Judicial System Reform

#### 2003

- Viet Nam-Japan Joint Initiative begins.

#### 2006

- Viet Nam-Japan Joint Statement

The statement expressed determination to further expand and strengthen bilateral relations as strategic partners for peace and prosperity in the Asian region.

#### 2008

- Viet Nam-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) concluded.

### Toward a More Industrialized Country: Strengthening International Competitiveness, Overcoming Vulnerabilities, and Building a Fair and Equal Society and Nation

#### 2010s

- International competitiveness strengthened.

JICA contributed to improving the nation's international competitiveness by developing critical transportation infrastructure.

North-South Expressway Construction Project, Support Formulating the Industrial Strategy of Viet Nam, Project for Enhancing Management Capacity of Transport System Focused on Public Transport in Binh Duong Province, Terminal 2 Construction Project at Noi Bai International Airport

- Overcoming vulnerabilities.

JICA supports the Vietnamese government's climate change measures through a combination of ODA loans under the Support Program to Respond to Climate Change and technical cooperation. JICA has also launched the Project for Implementing Maternal and Child Health Handbook for Scaling Up Nationwide based on Japan's experience.

Support Program to Respond to Climate Change, Project for Disaster and Climate Change Countermeasures Using Earth Observation Satellite (1), North Nghe An Irrigation System Upgrading Project, Project for Implementing Maternal and Child Health Handbook for Scaling Up Nationwide

- Measures against infectious diseases.

Viet Nam has been threatened by a variety of emerging infectious diseases, but the Project for Capacity Development for a Laboratory Network in Viet Nam for Biosafety and Examination of Highly Hazardous Infectious Pathogens has strengthened testing capacity for pathogens at regional laboratories and provincial preventive medicine centers, thereby reducing the number of deaths due to highly hazardous infectious diseases.

- Helped build a just society and nation.

JICA carried out technical cooperation aimed at promoting fair and equitable competition in Viet Nam's domestic market by developing basic laws, business-related laws and standards, the tax system, and intellectual property rights, which are indispensable for expanding foreign investment.

Central Bank Function Strengthening Project, Project for Human Resource Development of Technicians at Hanoi University of Industry, Project for E-Customs and National Single Window for Customs Modernization, Project for Strengthening the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Viet Nam, Project for Strengthening Capacity of Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics and Academy of Public Administration in Training of Public Leaders and Civil Servants

#### 2014

- Viet Nam-Japan Joint Statement

The joint statement announced a broad strategic partnership between Viet Nam and Japan for peace and prosperity in Asia.

#### 2015

- ASEAN Economic Community established.

#### From 2020s

- Contributions to sustainable, high-quality growth and a Free and Open Indo-Pacific.

In addition to strengthening cooperation in all areas, JICA provided support for peace and stability in Viet Nam, including capacity-building assistance for maritime law enforcement agencies.

Maritime Security and Safety Capacity Improvement Project, Public Transport Infrastructure Improvement Project in Binh Duong Province, Project for SME Promotion and Industrial Development, Project for Upgrading Infrastructure for Agriculture Enhancement in Lam Dong Province

- Overcoming vulnerabilities.

Project for Disaster and Climate Change Countermeasures Using Earth Observation Satellite (2), Second Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project (4), Ha Long City Water Environment Improvement Project, Project on Enhancing Sustainable Natural Resource Management Phase 2, Strengthening the Capacity to Cope with and Minimize Damages Caused by Flash Floods and Landslides for the Northern Mountainous Region of Viet Nam

- Developing skilled human resources and strengthening administrative capacity.

Project for Enhancement of Education, Research and University Management Capacity at Viet Nam-Japan University, Project for Enhancing Science-based Integrated Collaborations towards Sustainable Development of the Mekong Delta Region under Climate Change, Project for Training and Refresher Training of Leaders and Managers at Different Levels, Especially the Strategic One

The Project for Training and Refresher Training of Leaders and Managers at Different Levels, Especially the Strategic One fosters the next generation of Vietnamese leaders needed to promote administrative reforms and build a new socio-economic model by having Vietnamese government officials exchange views with Japanese counterparts in government, business community, and academia.

#### 2021

- Viet Nam-Japan Joint Statement

The statement announced the start of a new era in the broad strategic partnership for peace and prosperity in Asia.

Reference:  
 National Archives of Japan: "Joint Project Celebrating the 45th Anniversary of Japan-Viet Nam Diplomatic Relations—Japan and Viet Nam: Archival Records on Our History"; Japan Bank for International Cooperation: "Economic Overview/Viet Nam's Economic History: From 'Doi Moi' to the 'Asian Financial Crisis'"; Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Japan's International Contribution Data by Country/Region (Asia)"; Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Viet Nam-Japan Joint Statement: Toward a Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity in Asia" (provisional translation); Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Viet Nam-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement"; Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Viet Nam-Japan Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity in Asia"; Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Joint Statement: Broad Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity in Asia—Start of a New Era"; World Bank: GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$) - Viet Nam | Data (worldbank.org); Izumi Ohno, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, "Succession and Business Growth in Development Aid Practice: From the Ishikawa Project in Viet Nam to the Ethiopia-Japan Industrial Policy Dialogue"

# Lao People's Democratic Republic



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 87.2 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 48.4 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 122.5 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 11,087 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



Laos has achieved steady economic development in recent years, backed by an economy strengthened by the export of mineral resources and the sale of electricity from hydroelectric power generation. Meanwhile, it is important to continue supporting the country's independence and self-reliance by addressing pressing issues such as macroeconomic and fiscal stabilization, as well as by supporting environmental and cultural conservation and industrial diversification. Furthermore, in anticipation of Laos' exit from the group of least developed countries by 2026, JICA will support qualitative improvements in growth, such as stronger connectivity with neighboring countries and correction of regional disparities.

Reference:  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
 "Development Cooperation Policy by Country – Lao Democratic People's Republic"

## 1 Assistance to Date

Japan established diplomatic relations with Laos in 1955 and sent its first-ever group of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (currently operated by JICA) to Laos in 1965. This was the beginning of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Since then, Japan has cooperated in a wide range of areas, including support for the development of transportation and other socioeconomic infrastructure, governance, social development such as education and healthcare, expertise on economic policy, and joint policy research. Japan has been the top donor of bilateral assistance to Laos since 1991, with the exception of 2011. Laos is located at a strategic point in the Mekong region, and its stable development is essential for the integrated development of the ASEAN Community, as well as for Japan, which has close diplomatic and economic ties with the Mekong region. In 2025, Laos will celebrate 70 years of diplomatic relations with Japan and 60 years of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers dispatched to Laos.



Vientiane, capital city

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Beginning of Diplomatic Relations and Cooperation Between Laos and Japan

#### 1955

- Laos and Japan establish diplomatic relations.

#### 1958

- Laos and Japan conclude an economic and technical cooperation agreement.

#### 1960s

- Social infrastructure built.

JICA provided ongoing support for the construction and operation of a water treatment plant in Vientiane, the capital of Laos. Cooperation for the development of Vientiane International Airport (runway extension, etc.) began.

- First Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers sent to Laos.

The first group of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were dispatched in 1965. By 2023, the cumulative number sent reached 1,268. Since 2002, they have paid an annual courtesy call to the Prime Minister of Laos and they are highly appreciated by the Laotian government.

#### 1966

- Agricultural assistance provided to employ approx. 70% of the population.

More than 20 Japanese people, including experts and JOCV members, initiated technical cooperation for irrigation improvement, rice cultivation, horticultural crops, and livestock breeding in the Tha Ngon area. Through the technical cooperation, a plan for developing Tha Ngon's irrigation facilities was formulated. The area became a model district for the development of modern irrigated agriculture.

- Assistance initiated for the power sector.

Through ODA grants and loans, the project supported the development of the Nam Ngum Hydropower Station, which is responsible for supplying power to the capital, Vientiane, and selling electricity to Thailand.

#### 1975

- Lao Democratic People's Republic established.

### Reform Founded on Economic Liberalization

#### 1986

- New Thinking (Chintanakan Mai)

After coming out with the New Thinking (Chintanakan Mai) policy, the Laotian government introduced the New Economic Mechanism (NEM). Reforms focused on economic liberalization and a transition to a market economy were carried out.

#### From 1992

- Public sanitation projects implemented.

JICA helped strengthen systems for nationwide immunization coverage. The agency also worked with other donors on the Pediatric Infectious Disease Prevention Project initiated in 1998 to improve immunization coverage and planning, particularly to eradicate polio. This led to the disease being declared eliminated in 2000.

#### 1997

- Accession to ASEAN
- Asian Financial Crisis

The Asian Financial Crisis caused the Laotian currency to depreciate significantly, prompting the Laotian government to push ahead with further economic reforms. In 2005, Japan carried out sector and program grant aid worth 1.1 trillion yen. The funds were used to pay for the import of goods needed to improve the country's economic structure.

#### 1999

- Laos selected as one of the first countries to receive the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS).

Laos and Uzbekistan were selected as the first countries to receive the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS), which aims to develop human resources who will play a central role in the planning and execution of socioeconomic development policies in developing countries.

#### From 1999

- Experts sent to build the legal system. Trainees accepted.

JICA carried out cooperation such as the production of learning materials and work manuals for legal and judiciary professionals. (Assistance began with a draft of the civil code that came into force on May 27, 2020.)

### Building Social Infrastructure and Mekong Connectivity

#### From 2000

- Cooperation for the transition to a market economy

JICA provides economic policy assistance to the Laotian government. Jointly with researchers and practitioners, JICA formulated recommendations for the direction of development and economic policy that takes into account the country's social context. Human resources development has resulted in producing of core members of an economic policy team. In addition, JICA began cooperating with the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at the National University of Laos and the Lao-Japan Human Resource Development Center to develop human resources who will play a key role in the transition to a market economy.

- Efforts undertaken to provide a steady water supply.

JICA provides ongoing support to develop water treatment plants in urban and rural areas. (Chinaimo Water Treatment Plant and Kaolieo Water Treatment Plant in Vientiane Prefecture; Takhek Water Treatment Plant in Khammouane Province, Savannakhet Province Water Treatment Plant, Luang Prabang City Water Treatment Plant)

- Strengthened health services.

JICA has supported improvements in medical services by upgrading Setthathirath Hospital in Vientiane Prefecture. Other support focuses on improving maternal and child health care services, developing health care human resources and building systems, and improving the healthcare capacity of local communities. Licensing programs for doctors, midwives, and nurses have also been developed to help improve the quality of human resources in health.

#### 2004

- Laos serves as ASEAN Chair.

#### From 2005

- Efforts to remove unexploded ordnance (UXO)

Since 2005, JICA has helped the Laotian government carry out its plan to remove unexploded ordnance (UXO) from bombs dropped during the Viet Nam War through the Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects and technical cooperation.

#### 2005–2014

- Cooperation provided to improve farmers' livelihoods and self-sufficient rice cultivation.

JICA helped promote irrigated agriculture with community involvement and carry out the Rice Seed Multiplication and Distribution System Improvement Project. Since 2000, production of rice, a staple food, has been successfully maintained above demand.

#### 2006

- Second Mekong International Bridge opens.

The bridge is located in the center of the East-West Economic Corridor that connects northeastern Thailand to central Viet Nam and contributes to connectivity in the Mekong region. In addition, JICA provided both tangible and intangible cooperation to strengthen links with neighboring countries, such as the Project for Improvement of National Road Route 9 and the Project for Improvement of the Road Management Capability. (The Mekong Bridge is printed on Laotian banknotes.)

#### 2008

- Laos and Japan Investment Agreement concluded.
- Lao-Japan Public and Private Sectors Joint Dialogues begin (held annually thereafter).

### Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Support for Exit from Least Developed Country Status

#### 2010

- 55th year of Laos-Japan diplomatic relations.

The Laos-Japan relationship was upgraded to a Comprehensive Partnership.

#### From 2012

- Building socioeconomic infrastructure

JICA has carried out efforts to contribute to stronger infrastructure and governance for the sake of self-sustaining economic growth and social stability. As part of this initiative, support has been provided for Vientiane International Airport, a gateway to Laos. Also, the infrastructure required to improve water administration and bolster the public water utility's capabilities has been built with the goal of providing urban areas with a safe supply of water 24 hours a day.

- Agricultural development and forest conservation

To promote the production of safe, reassuring, and environmentally friendly agricultural products, JICA helps improve crop quality and bolster farmers' production capacity. In addition, to promote sustainable and productive forest use, JICA helps improve the Laotian Department of Forestry's forest management.

- Building the educational environment and developing human resources

For many years, JICA has conducted a teacher training project based on a math curriculum to improve access to educational settings and enhance the quality of education. The primary education enrollment rate improved from 68% in 1996 to 98.8% in 2020, and by 2023, Japanese-style math textbooks have been distributed to all public elementary schools.

- Improvements to healthcare services

JICA has strengthened its nursing education system to develop human resources for nursing and midwifery. The agency has also contributed to the provision of uniform, high-quality services in maternal and child health by developing standards and systems for nursing education and supporting stronger systems for developing human resources in healthcare.

#### 2015

- ASEAN Economic Community established.
- 60th year of Laos-Japan diplomatic relations

The Laos-Japan relationship was upgraded to a Strategic Partnership.

### Toward Stronger, Independent Socioeconomic Infrastructure

#### 2016

- The Japan-Lao PDR Joint Development Cooperation Plan for the Sustainable Development of Lao PDR

JICA cooperation rests on the following three pillars: 1) strengthen connectivity with countries in the region on the tangible and intangible fronts, 2) develop the industrial human resources in order to diversify Lao PDR's industries and enhance their competitiveness, and 3) rectify disparity through balanced urban and regional development that takes environmental and cultural preservation into account.

#### From 2018

- Fiscal stability and other efforts for stronger governance

Due to Laos' difficult fiscal situation, JICA is providing support to stabilize government finances through the Project for Improving Public Investment Management, as well as by helping to strengthen debt management capabilities and increase government revenues.

#### From 2020

- Efforts toward achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

JICA supports policy development, improvements to the quality of medical services, and development of healthcare human resources. In collaboration with other donors, JICA also contributes to reduced inequalities in Laos by improving the quality of healthcare services.

#### From 2021

- Efforts to utilize renewable energy.

By developing clean energy that takes advantage of Laos' abundant water resources, and by improving the grid and power project management capacity to promote the export of electricity to the Mekong region, JICA contributes to the economic development of Laos and neighboring countries and to securing revenue for the Laotian government.

#### 2023

- Signing of loan agreement for Monsoon Wind Power Project (private-sector investment finance)

At 600MW, this first wind power generation project in Laos is the largest renewable energy project in Southeast Asia. The power generated in Laos will be sold to Viet Nam's public electric utility. JICA is actively collaborating with private companies in Thailand, Viet Nam, and other ASEAN countries that understand Laos' market.

#### 2025

- 70 years of Laos-Japan diplomatic relations
- 60 years of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers dispatched to Laos.

Reference:  
 • Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "What Is ODA? Aid by Country (up to 1990) Laos"  
 • Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Japan's ODA Projects in Laos: Overview of Grand Aid"

# Kingdom of Cambodia



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 102.6 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 257.0 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 179.0 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 15,278 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



Cambodia has been steadily growing its economy in recent years, and in July 2016, it joined the ranks of lower middle-income countries. Meanwhile, Cambodia faces new challenges such as disparities between urban and rural areas and various urban problems in Phnom Penh. JICA supports Cambodia's goal of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030 by providing assistance for industrial development through improved logistics, a better investment environment, and development of industrial human resources and agriculture. JICA assistance also improves citizens' living environment by supporting a better urban environment, stronger urban functions, and health and medical care. In addition, JICA provides comprehensive assistance in the form of support for building the legal system and administrative functions, as well as support for the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Reference:  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
 "Development Cooperation Policy by Country—Kingdom of Cambodia"

## 1 Assistance to Date

JICA has been cooperating with Cambodia since 1959, and although economic cooperation was interrupted in 1975 due to escalating civil war, it has resumed since the 1991 Paris Peace Agreements. As a result of the civil war, which lasted for about 20 years, human resources, institutions, and socioeconomic infrastructure were thoroughly destroyed, so in the 1990s, JICA carried out assistance to rebuild and improve the infrastructure. In the 2000s, JICA assistance in various tangible and intangible fields focused on transportation, agricultural, farm development, the water supply, and the health and medical sectors. In the 2010s, JICA cooperation contributed to developing economic infrastructure and industrial human resources in order to attract long-term investment and maintain stable economic growth. In the 2020s, in addition to the previous support, JICA is helping to address new development issues, such as supporting the creation of smart cities, drawing up a master plan for a carbon-neutral society, and strengthening cybersecurity capabilities.



Phnom Penh, capital city

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Civil War

#### 1968

- First ODA loan offered (Prek Thnot Development Plan).

#### 1975–1991

- The Cambodian Civil War intensifies, interrupting economic cooperation.

#### Late 1980s

- Cambodian Peace Process  
Japan became proactively involved.

#### 1990

- Tokyo Conference on Cambodia  
Japan hosted a peace conference to resolve regional conflict.

#### 1991

- Paris Peace Agreements concluded,  
To reach a comprehensive political settlement, Japan approached the factions with unofficial ideas, invited Prime Minister Hun Sun to Japan, and otherwise played a part in the international community's efforts.

### Emergency Support

#### 1991–1994

- Basic infrastructure built after destruction in the civil war.  
Japan responded promptly to the request for the projects, which were recognized as highly urgent in terms of Cambodia's economic recovery.  
(Project for Rehabilitation of the Chroy Changwar Bridge, Project for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Electricity Supply Facilities in Phnom Penh, Project for Rehabilitation of National Road Route 6A)

#### 1992

- Japan participates in peacekeeping operations through the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).  
Beginning in September 1992, over 1,300 personnel from Japan, including a Japan Self-Defense Force Engineer Battalion, truce monitors, civilian police officers, and election observers joined UNTAC operations.

### Reconstruction

#### 1993

- JICA opens Cambodia office.

#### 1990s

- Assistance provided to rebuild and develop socioeconomic infrastructure.  
JICA provided grant aid for emergency infrastructure development and restoration of social services, as well as technical cooperation alongside these efforts.
- Transportation sector  
JICA provided assistance to repair bridges and national roads destroyed in the civil war. In 1999, JICA began providing assistance for Sihanoukville Port, which has become a symbol of Japan's support for the country. This cooperation continues today.
- Master plan for Greater Phnom Penh's water supply formulated.  
JICA assisted in the rehabilitation of water supply facilities destroyed in the civil war, then later laid the groundwork to achieve dramatic improvements in the Phnom Penh water supply sector, later known as the Phnom Penh Miracle.
- Other sectors  
JICA supported the construction of maternal and child health centers to play a central role in clinical, administrative, and research activities that improve maternal and child health care, which was in a poor state, resulting in a significant reduction in the maternal mortality rate. (Births per 100,000 decreased from 865 in 1995 to 160 in 2017.) In addition, to improve access to electricity, which was also in poor condition, JICA supported the upgrading and extension of electricity supply facilities. Furthermore, JICA supported the Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities.

#### 1997

- Asian Financial Crisis

In 2001, Japan provided 2 billion yen in ODA grants to Cambodia in response to the country's economy, which had been severely damaged by a decline in foreign aid, investment, and tourism income, as well as by the 2000 floods. The funds were used to pay for the import of goods the Cambodian government needed to facilitate structural economic improvements.

#### 1998

- National Assembly elections held in Cambodia.

To conduct the general election, Japan provided US\$9.12 million for election expenses and dispatched one expert and 32 monitors to assist in the democratization process.

### Development

#### 1999

- Accession to ASEAN

#### 2000s

- Balanced assistance provided.

JICA provided balanced support, both tangible and intangible, to promote Cambodia's sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

- Transportation sector

JICA supported the Project for the Improvement of the National Road No. 1 by paving what is one of Cambodia's most important roads because it connects the capital Phnom Penh with Viet Nam and is where traffic volume had been increasing. JICA also continued support at Sihanoukville Port with the construction of port facilities and a multi-purpose terminal.

- Water supply sector

In addition to building water supply facilities, JICA supported human resources development for the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA), which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of water treatment plants. As a result of this support, the non-revenue water ratio (the ratio of water output that did not generate revenues), which was over 70% immediately after the civil war, was reduced to approximately 8% in 2009. In addition, the PPWSA has achieved a 24-hour water supply and a 99.9% fee collection rate. This came to be called the Phnom Penh Miracle. Moreover, PPWSA staff members who received training have since served as lecturers for water department officials in provincial cities, and the program has been expanded to other outlying cities.

- Legal system sector

Because the Pol Pot regime had abolished the legal system, JICA has provided assistance in drafting Cambodia's Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure since 1999. As a result, the Code of Civil Procedure was enacted in 2006 and the Civil Code in 2007. In conjunction, JICA helped train judges and prosecutors.

#### 2010s

- Industrial development

JICA engaged in cooperation contributing to the development of economic infrastructure and industrial human resources in order to attract long-term investment and maintain stable economic growth.

- Transportation sector

With ASEAN's economic development, the volume of distribution and traffic has increased in the Southern Economic Corridor that connects Thailand and Cambodia. Improvements have also been made to National Road Route 5, a major artery in Cambodia that is part of the Southern Economic Corridor. JICA carried out the construction of a bridge over the Mekong River, which was a bottleneck along National Road No. 1. This bridge, named Tsubasa Bridge, is depicted on the Cambodian currency, the riel.

- Agricultural sector

At the time, agriculture was a major industry in Cambodia, accounting for more than 30% of GDP, but irrigation facilities were not functioning and productivity was low, so JICA supported the development of irrigation facilities.

- Healthcare sector

Hospital facilities and equipment in local cities were upgraded to address the problem of how to improve healthcare services in rural areas. JICA provided intangible support such as better training at maternal and child health care centers, improvements to obstetric care systems, training for midwives and other personnel, and building systems.

- Education

Because the lack of industrial human resources to attract investment had become a problem, JICA supported an institute of technology and provided testing facilities and equipment. In addition, because the quality of basic education was low due to a lack of knowledge among teachers, JICA supported the construction of Cambodia's first college to train teachers.

#### 2015

- Cambodia-Japan bilateral relationship upgraded to a Strategic Partnership.
- ASEAN Economic Community established.

### Toward Solutions to New Challenges

#### 2020s

- Efforts taken toward sustainable development.  
In addition to previous comprehensive support, JICA is assisting with responses to new challenges.
- Urban development sector  
Following the selection of Siem Reap to demonstrate the smart city concept, JICA began providing support to carry it out.
- Power sector  
Cambodia has set a goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 and JICA has begun supporting the formulation of an energy transition roadmap.
- Other sectors  
In Cambodia, where the digital economy is expected to expand rapidly, JICA has initiated cooperation in a wide range of areas, including support to build capabilities in cybersecurity countermeasures, assistance to prevent human trafficking, and dispatching experts to the central bank to introduce a digital currency (Bakong) and encourage the use of local currency.
- Training for Ukrainian mine clearers  
JICA has been helping the Cambodian Mine Action Centre to build its capabilities since the 1990s. Through JICA, the centre invited landmine clearance specialists from the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) to the region to teach demining techniques.
- 2023  
• Building a new relationship of coexistence and coprosperity  
2023 marked the 70th year of friendly relations between Cambodia and Japan.

Reference:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "What Is ODA? Aid by Country (up to 1990) Cambodia"
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "What Is ODA? Aid by Country (1991-1998) I. East Asia Region [4] Cambodia"
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Timeline of Cooperation Between the Kingdom of Cambodia and Japan"
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Grant Aid to Cambodia (Non-Project Grand Aid)"

## Republic of the Union of Myanmar



### JICA Program Results

Technical Cooperation: 114.7 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 1,378.5 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 186.3 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 11,233 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



Myanmar is situated in a geopolitically important region between China and India. As a longstanding friend of Myanmar, Japan has provided assistance to the country.

### 1 Assistance to Date

Japan's ODA to Myanmar began with the Treaty of Peace Between the Union of Burma and Japan and the Agreement for Reparations and Economic Co-operation Between the Union of Burma and Japan, which were signed in 1954, followed by the provision of an ODA Loan in 1968 and ODA grants in 1975. Since 1988 with a moratorium period, ODA had been primarily provided to projects in the field of basic livelihood that directly benefit the people of Myanmar. Since the inauguration of a new government headed by former Prime Minister Thein Sein in March 2011, Japan's ODA had been provided based on the following three pillars. (Note: Considering the situation in Myanmar since the coup on February 1, 2021, no new commitment of ODA has been made except for the humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs.)

The three pillars of assistance: 1) Assistance for improvement of people's livelihoods (including assistance for ethnic minorities and people living under poverty lines as well as agriculture and rural development), 2) Assistance for capacity building and institution development to sustain the economy and society (including assistance for promotion of democratization), and 3) Assistance for development of infrastructure and related institutions necessary for sustainable economic development.



Naypyidaw, capital city

## Republic of Singapore



### JICA Program Results

Technical Cooperation: 21.9 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 1.2 billion yen (through FY1972)  
 ODA Grants: 3.1 billion yen (through FY1987, including that implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



In the late 1970s, Singapore made a major shift to an industrial policy that was knowledge-, technology-, and capital-intensive, and began to prioritize human resource development. Since the 1980s, it has been working on industrial promotion policies as a regional business hub. Singapore made high economic growth and was recognized as having graduated from ODA in 1996, bringing an end to Japan's economic cooperation. With a per capita GNI (Gross National Income) of over 67,200 USD (2022) today, Singapore boasts a high economic standard among ASEAN countries and has become a base for Asian financial centers and trading, and is home to the headquarters of global companies, attracting foreign investment. As Singapore has been leveraging its own development experience to cooperate with other countries, Japan has strengthened its development partnership with Singapore.

Reference: Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Major Economic Indicators," 2023

### 1 Assistance to Date

Japan began providing cooperation to Singapore in 1966, the year following its independence. In the 1970s, ODA loan projects (construction of a satellite ground station, vessels, and a thermal power plant, etc.) were carried out. Along with the subsequent economic growth of Singapore and its shifts in policy agendas in the 1980s, Japan provided ODA grants primarily to the Productivity Development Project and technical cooperation with an emphasis on human resource development. After Singapore was recognized as a graduate country from ODA, Singapore and Japan launched the Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme (JSPP) (renamed the Japan-Singapore Partnership Program for the 21st Century [JSPP21] in 1997 to position the relationship between the two countries as an equal partnership), which provides technical cooperation to third countries, with the aim of making Singapore a donor country and promoting South-South cooperation. Since its inception in 1994, around 7,440 trainees from about 100 countries and regions have participated (cumulative total from FY1994 to FY2022).

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### 1966-1970s

- Agreement reached to provide ODA grants in 1967 and ODA loans in 1970.

For three years starting in FY1972, projects such as the construction of a satellite ground station and the construction of vessels were carried out using Japanese ODA loans. From FY1979 to FY1990, Japan provided Japanese language learning support systems, music equipment, and other items to Singapore's Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, and the National University of Singapore through cultural ODA grants.

### 1980s

- Cooperation centered around technical cooperation.

In 1981, Japanese experts were dispatched to introduce Japan's Koban (police box) system. In addition, the Productivity Development Project (PDP) was commenced in 1983 as part of the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project, which significantly contributed to the growth and development of the manufacturing industry. The project was implemented under the direct leadership of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and Singapore had focused on developing the industrial sector through mainly improving productivity modeled after Japan.

### Since the 1990s

- Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme (JSPP)

The Japan-Singapore Partnership Program (JSPP) was established at the Singapore-Japan Summit Meeting in May 1993, and Singapore has begun to play an important role as a donor country.



City-state of Singapore

## Brunei Darussalam



### JICA Program Results

Technical Cooperation: 3.9 billion yen  
 (Trainees accepted: 1,246  
 Study teams dispatched: 114  
 Cumulative staff dispatched: 237)  
 Equipment Provision: 0.4 billion yen  
 (Technical cooperation projects: 2  
 Development studies: 5)



Brunei joined ASEAN immediately after its independence in 1984 and has been increasing its presence in the international community by, for instance, serving as the ASEAN Chair in 2013. The country has maintained a stable economy and high income level by exporting abundant natural resources such as oil and natural gas. Due to its high economic standard with a per capita GDP of US\$14,340 in 1996, the country graduated from ODA that year, and ODA was officially terminated in 1998. However, the decline of global oil prices in 2015 and restrictions on economic activities due to COVID-19 have affected Brunei's economy in recent years, and overcoming economic dependence on natural resources has become an important issue for the country.

### 1 Assistance to Date

Japan began ODA cooperation in 1964. By recognizing that human resource development was an urgent need for Brunei, which has a small population, as it worked to build a country after independence, Japan provided cooperation with a particular focus on technical cooperation such as human resource development for public institutions, and youth training aiming to build connections with other ASEAN countries. In addition, the Master Plan Study of Public Transport System was conducted in 1983. Moreover, the Forest Research Project (1985-1992) was implemented to create forest resource management plans, in response to the decline in oil resources, as 45% of forest area which accounts for 75% of Brunei's land area is untouched. Though Brunei graduated from ODA in 1996, the possibility of providing support through such means as cost sharing to meet the country's human resource development needs for industrial diversification is under consideration.

Reference: Ministry of Finance and Economy Brunei, 2022



Bandar Seri Begawan, capital city

# The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste



**JICA Program Results**  
 Technical Cooperation: 18.1 billion yen  
 ODA Loans: 5.3 billion yen  
 ODA Grants: 27.9 billion yen  
 Trainees Accepted: 2,766 participants

Note: Indicates cumulative scale of JICA operations and number of trainees accepted for FY1968-2022. See pages 29-30 for calculation method for each type of aid.



Timor-Leste is the youngest country in Southeast Asia, having regained its independence in 2002. Since then, the country has achieved economic growth, supported by oil and natural gas revenues, and has entered the development phase. Meanwhile, Timor-Leste is politically and economically fragile compared to other Southeast Asian countries, and still faces challenges such as weak infrastructure at the foundation of its economy, as well as a lack of industrial development, while relying heavily on oil and natural gas revenues. Timor-Leste is working on accession to ASEAN based on a roadmap toward full membership, which was agreed to in principle at the November 2022 ASEAN Summit. JICA is implementing cooperation in three priority areas: development and improvement of socioeconomic infrastructure, promotion of industrial diversification, and the improvement and expansion of social service delivery.

## 1 Assistance to Date

Since 1999, Japan has provided continuous cooperation for building Timor-Leste's as a nation. In infrastructure development, Japan has helped improve the skills of government agencies and technicians, while also making tangible contributions for bridge construction and road and port improvements. For agriculture, which is a major industry in Timor-Leste, JICA has worked to improve irrigation facilities and technology, especially for rice cultivation, contributing to increased rice yields and higher incomes for local farmers. In addition, JICA is working through the National University of Timor-Leste to develop industrial and other human resources for the country's future development and industrial diversification. In recent years, JICA has also been considering providing assistance for disaster risk reduction in light of the growing priority given to the effects of climate change, as well as cooperation in the areas of health and maritime security, which are of particular interest to the government of Timor-Leste.



Dili, capital city

## 2 Major Events and JICA's Cooperation

### Pre-Independence

#### 1999–2002

- Japanese efforts begin with the UN's initial Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Japan's cooperation with Timor-Leste began in August 1999, when it provided personnel and financial support for a referendum on whether or not to propose expanded autonomy. First, the Government of Japan provided 2,000 radios to support publicity activities prior to the referendum, and from July to September, it dispatched a political officer and three civilian police officers to the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to assist in conducting the referendum.

#### 1999

- 1st Donors' Meeting for Timor-Leste held in Tokyo. Japan announced \$130 million in humanitarian and reconstruction development assistance over the coming three years.

#### 2000

- JICA Timor-Leste Office opens.

#### 2000–2001

- Contributions made to building Timor-Leste's social capital. JICA has provided emergency grant aid for reconstruction projects (roads, water, ports, power, irrigation, and elementary school repairs) carried out by UN agencies, and also provided grass-roots grant aid to repair elementary schools, roads, and public facilities.

### Independence to Recovery and Reconstruction

#### 2002

- Independence gained as the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. Japan established diplomatic relations immediately upon independence.

#### 2002–2006

- Administrative capacity strengthened. Although some progress had been made in restoring devastated infrastructure since the restoration of independence, the country still faced challenges in strengthening legislative, judicial, and auditing institutions, establishing law and order, and maintaining public security. Strengthening administrative capacity was identified as a major issue. Japan deployed headquarters personnel and units for the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) from 2002-2005, sending a total of 2,304 Self-Defense Force personnel.

#### 2005

- Technical cooperation agreement concluded. Japan focused efforts in four areas: human resources development and institution building, infrastructure development, agriculture and rural development, and the consolidation of peace. Individual experts were dispatched as presidential policy and financial advisors, advisors for the infrastructure sector (covering infrastructure policy, roads, and water supply), and higher education advisors. Furthermore, the program actively supported the development of human resources in Timor-Leste by accepting trainees, mainly in agriculture, infrastructure, and various administrative fields.

### From Reconstruction to Development and Economic Growth

#### 2007–2011

- Support provided for nation-building.

#### 2007

- Presidential and National Parliament elections held. The Government of Japan sent 36 election observers. The national elections were held peacefully, but in 2008 there was an assassination attempt on the president and prime minister.

#### 2009

- Development partner agreement concluded. The government of Timor-Leste, based on its solid economic growth and stabilized situation, touted its transition from reconstruction to full-fledged development under the slogan "Goodbye Conflict, Welcome Development."

#### 2010

- JICA begins sending Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. Two JICA Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers were dispatched on short-term assignments, followed by three long-term volunteers who arrived in June 2011 to take over their work.

#### 2011

- The Timor-Leste government announces "Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030."

### Toward Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

#### 2012–2016

- Support provided for efforts toward full-fledged economic development.

#### 2012

- Second presidential and National Parliament elections since independence conducted peacefully. Government of Japan sends 21 election observers. Although new President Taur Matan Ruak and reappointed Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão established a new administration, the country once again fell into crisis. The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), which had been dispatched to the country, withdrew in December 2012, but Japan steadily continued support for Timor-Leste's nation-building efforts.
- Agreement concluded on cooperation regarding the National Road No. 1 Upgrading Project with ODA loan financing. The project, Timor-Leste's first financed through foreign debt, led to subsequent loans from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. This contributed to greater confidence among major donors, including international financial institutions, in Timor-Leste's peace and stability.
- Japan formulates a Country Assistance Policy for Timor-Leste (as part of Country Assistance Policy for Respective Countries). Following the announcement of the SDP in 2011, the plan got underway with three priority areas: establishing foundation for promoting economic activities, agricultural and rural development, and capacity development of the government and public sector. The plan has involved notable ODA grants projects in recent years, such as the Project for Construction of the Upriver Comoro Bridge, the Project for Urgent Relocation of the Ferry Terminal in Dili Port, and the Project for the Construction of New Buildings for the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology of the National University of Timor-Leste.

### Progress Toward Sustainable Development

#### From 2017

- Third national elections since independence conducted. Francisco Guterres Lu Olo was elected president. Timor-Leste had enjoyed economic growth on the back of abundant resource revenues, but due to the decline in international oil prices and the drop in oil and natural gas production, resource revenues were declining, so the government sought to make the economy less dependent on oil.
- Support provided to build the foundation for sustainable national development. The Project for Urgent Relocation of the Ferry Terminal in Dili Port, which began in 2016 with ODA grants, was progressing. The relocated and expanded Dili Port ferry terminal was completed in October 2019.
- Educational environment improved. Under the ODA grant project for the Construction of New Buildings for the Faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology of the National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL), new buildings were completed in October 2019.

#### • Vaccination program created.

In 2021, in response to the rapid spread of COVID-19, the government actively provided vaccines, support to strengthen the pharmaceutical cold chain, and support to bolster the medical care system.

#### • Response to the Dili Flood and expectations on Japan.

In April 2021, concentrated and intermittent heavy rains throughout Timor-Leste flooded most of the capital city of Dili and caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including roads and bridges, river revetments, and water supply facilities. Then Prime Minister Ruak made a specific request for assistance to Japan alone, stating, among other things, that "We need help from Japanese engineers." The Minister of Public Works submitted a letter to the Japanese government requesting cooperation in the recovery from the flooding and landslides. In response, Japan initiated the Post Situation and Data Collection Survey for the Flood Countermeasures from September and launched the Programme for Urgent Rehabilitation of Flood Damaged Infrastructure in Timor-Leste (currently under implementation).

#### 2022

- Timor-Leste's accession to ASEAN approved in principle at an ASEAN summit.

Reference:  
 Japan's International Contribution Data by Country/Region (Asia)

Case Studies

## Academic Networks Interweave to Create Foundation for Higher Education in Engineering

### ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net)

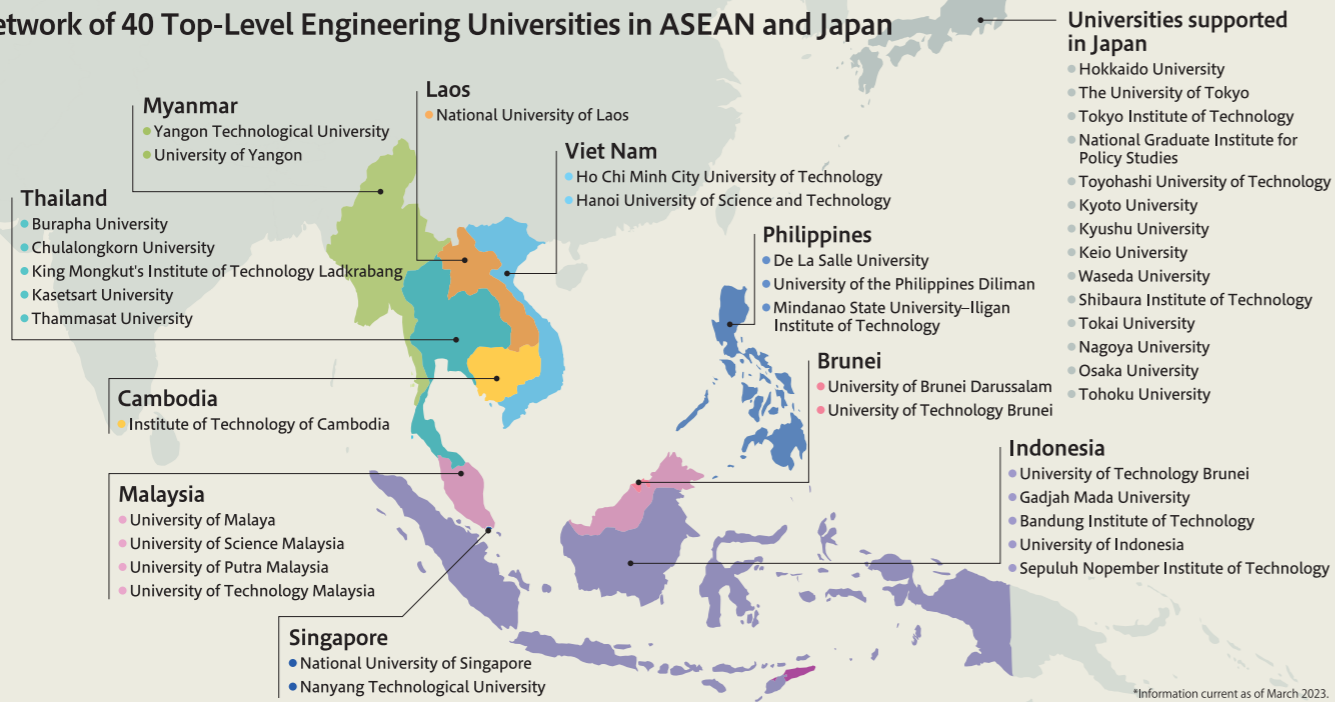
ASEAN countries were hard hit by the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, which instilled in them a growing awareness about the importance of shifting from labor-intensive to technology-intensive industries and continuing to independently develop their countries both socially and economically. To this end, it was essential to strengthen each country's higher education in engineering and develop human resources with advanced knowledge and technology.

SEED-Net has been supporting 26 top engineering universities in ASEAN countries to improve their educational and research

capabilities by establishing an inter-university network with 14 Japanese universities. Since the project began, more than 1,400 faculty members have obtained master's and doctoral degrees in the ASEAN region and Japan, over 200 joint research projects have been conducted with Japanese universities and industries, and the network of activities has extended to South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Not only have ASEAN universities improved their capabilities, but within the framework of Asia, exchanges between ASEAN and Japanese researchers and students have thrived, while ASEAN and Japanese universities have become more international. Above all, building trust through people-to-people relationships has created solidarity among ASEAN member universities, as well as between universities in ASEAN and Japan.

### Network of 40 Top-Level Engineering Universities in ASEAN and Japan



### The Project's Major Achievements

- Graduate degree acquisition program:** Approx. 1,400 instructors from ASEAN universities have earned master's and doctoral degrees in ASEAN and Japan. They have then helped to develop human resources upon returning to their home countries.
- Joint education program:** Ten joint education consortiums have been formed between ASEAN and Japanese universities. Joint degrees and joint research will make the network self-driven.
- Joint research program:** Over 200 joint research projects address local, regional, and global issues.
- Network strengthening and acceleration:** The "ASEAN Engineering Journal," an academic journal, is now in the Scopus database. One-thousand researchers join academic conferences every year.
- Industry-academia partnership program:** Encourages joint research with private-sector companies to create products and patents.



Earthquake damage survey project team

## Cooperation for Consolidation of Peace: Peace and Development in Mindanao

(excerpt/summary from Project History "Peace and Development in Mindanao, Republic of the Philippines—The Long Road to Peace through Trust" by Naoyuki Ochiai)

Located in the southern part of the Philippines, Mindanao has long been home to a large Muslim population. However, after immigration policy under U.S. rule led to the settlement of many Christians, conflict arose between the settlers, who were fighting for their new land, and the Muslims, who were defending their ancestral lands and rights. Both sides believed their cause was just. The struggle between the Philippine government and militants demanding secession from the Philippines and autonomy for the Bangsamoro (meaning Muslim people) continued for nearly 50 years. This conflict made life hard for regular people.

In 1996, the Philippine government and one of the armed groups, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), signed a final peace agreement, but the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a splinter group from the MNLF, continued its struggle. During peace negotiations with the MILF that began in 2001, Japan began fully participating in the Support Package for Peace and Stability in Mindanao in 2002.

Against this backdrop, JICA's support for the Mindanao peace process began in the 1990s and has continued to cover a wide range of efforts, including governance support, livelihood improvement and community development, and economic development support such as fostering local industries through industrial clusters and infrastructure development.

Especially in 2008, when peace negotiations with the MILF stalled, fighting intensified, and countries scaled back their assistance, but JICA continued its cooperation thanks to the strong determination of the organization's president at the time, the late Dr. Ogata Sadako. In addition, in preparation for the conclusion of a comprehensive Bangsamoro peace agreement, current JICA President Dr. Tanaka Akihiko has proactively contributed to moving the peace process forward by announcing the provision of support for mid- to long-term



Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao



JICA president Tanaka speaks at the BTA Parliament.



Community development planning involving residents

regional development, including institution building, human resources development, and development planning, as well as support to improve living standards and create jobs.

In 2014, the Philippine government and the MILF signed the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Organic Law was enacted in July 2018. It emphasizes the participation of all people, including Muslims, Christians, and ethnic minorities. In 2019, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) was established. The BTA is currently preparing for the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Government in 2025. In January 2023, the BTA Parliament adopted a resolution thanking and commending JICA for its cooperation with the Mindanao region to date.

## Contributing to Quality Growth with Disaster Resilience: Comprehensive Development of the Brantas River

(Quotes and summaries from "The History of Infrastructure Cooperation — The Message of Support for Self-help Efforts" by Yamada Junichi)

The Brantas River that flows through East Java, Indonesia, is the second-largest river on Java Island, with a total length of 320 km and a basin covering 12,000km<sup>2</sup>. The river channel's inadequate capacity to handle the flow of water has often resulted in flooding, causing damage to the river basin.

JICA has been providing long-term, comprehensive development assistance in this basin, including the formulation of a comprehensive development plan (master plan), water resource development and flood control through dam construction, construction of irrigation facilities, and using hydropower to deliver electricity to the industrial area near Surabaya. By 1995, nine dams had been built, eight irrigation projects and six river improvement projects were completed, and 29 erosion control dams were constructed.

As a result, a 241MW power plant has been completed, five times the 53MW generated before this project began. The irrigated area of 120,000 hectares tripled the rice yield. Since then, JICA has continued to help increase agricultural production of rice and other crops in Java, a major rice-producing region, by providing support to improve irrigation facilities, establish water management systems, and strengthen maintenance and management systems. This has contributed to higher incomes for farmers and Indonesia's food security.

Another result of Brantas River Basin improvement projects is the development of human resources.

In the early years of the Brantas development drive, nearly 50 Japanese engineers were involved, but by 1998 the number had decreased to four or five. Likewise, through the construction of the

Karangkates Dam that began in 1962 and the Wlingi Dam project that started in 1972, technology was transferred to Indonesian engineers. As a result, there were fewer Japanese engineers, replaced by their Indonesian counterparts.

The late Prof. Ir. Suryono, the first director of the Brantas River Basin Development Project Office, recalled, "We think back to Mr. A. T. Akkerman's statement (a dam expert), due to what happened in Indonesia; 'Men build dams and dams build men.'"



Rice cultivation in Java

# Statistics on JICA Program Results

- Technical Cooperation:** Technical cooperation expenses (other than administrative expenses), including those related to technical assistance through the Finance and Investment Account (since FY2008), the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), and Japan Disaster Relief (JDR).
- ODA Loans:** The number and the total amount of new ODA loan project commitments during the fiscal year. Excludes dollar-denominated loans (Philippines, FY2019, transportation, 1 project).
- ODA Grants:** The number and the total of the maximum amount of ODA grant projects for which an Exchange of Notes (E/N) (only for projects for which JICA was responsible for facilitating implementation) or a Grant Agreement (G/A) was concluded during the fiscal year.

**Republic of Indonesia** Unit: 100 million yen/people (number of projects)

	Until 1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	FY 2010-22	Total
<b>Expenses</b>	263	788	1,126	859	770	3,805
Technical Cooperation						
Planning/administration	—	8	126	176	146	456
Public works/utilities	—	66	291	192	265	815
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	54	271	120	93	538
Mining/industry	—	16	78	55	19	169
Energy	—	14	57	31	55	156
Business/tourism	—	2	19	29	23	73
Human resources	—	22	160	132	51	364
Health/medical care	—	8	76	45	55	185
Social welfare	—	1	13	15	10	39
Other/unknown sector	263	595	36	65	52	1,011
<b>Trainees</b>	3,488	4,799	11,919	17,954	8,436	46,596
<b>JOCVs*</b>	—	18	287	283	183	771
<b>Commitments</b>	6,866(280)	10,544(152)	17,109(166)	8,991(85)	11,566(40)	55,974(703)
ODA Loans						
Electric power/gas	1,830(75)	1,824(24)	2,386(28)	3,124(16)	1,480(7)	10,643(150)
Transportation	1,247(63)	3,027(45)	3,274(41)	2,187(13)	4,995(9)	14,730(171)
Communications	235(31)	608(12)	599(11)	—	—	1,442(54)
Irrigation/flood control	364(20)	1,317(32)	1,892(31)	1,527(11)	775(5)	5,874(99)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	75(6)	297(5)	273(7)	34(1)	—	680(19)
Mining/manufacturing	1,706(64)	256(5)	366(2)	—	—	2,328(71)
Social services	124(9)	625(19)	2,114(32)	1,032(11)	1,605(9)	5,500(80)
Program loans, etc.	1,233(9)	2,157(5)	6,206(14)	1,871(12)	2,710(10)	14,777(50)
Other	52(3)	432(5)	—	116(1)	—	600(9)
ODA Grants						
Planning/administration	55(6)	580(48)	675(74)	368(59)	178(13)	1,856(200)
Public works/utilities	—	5(1)	62(8)	45(6)	—	111(15)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	13(2)	65(8)	84(9)	158(23)	111(8)	430(50)
Mining/industry	—	12(2)	278(20)	260(24)	81(12)	603(62)
Energy	—	—	19(2)	—	—	19(2)
Business/tourism	—	—	16(2)	30(3)	20(1)	66(6)
Human resources	—	—	34(2)	—	—	34(2)
Health/medical care	15(1)	94(8)	95(12)	46(13)	5(1)	255(35)
Social welfare	15(1)	70(5)	140(17)	18(4)	2(1)	246(28)
Other	—	—	5(1)	—	—	5(1)

\*Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

**Republic of the Philippines** Unit: 100 million yen/people (number of projects)

	Until 1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	FY 2010-22	Total
<b>Expenses</b>	151	502	716	566	853	2,788
Technical Cooperation						
Planning/administration	—	4	60	96	122	282
Public works/utilities	—	32	224	190	525	971
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	34	154	99	55	342
Mining/industry	—	14	58	35	7	114
Energy	—	3	10	17	17	47
Business/tourism	—	3	15	11	16	46
Human resources	—	16	100	34	20	170
Health/medical care	—	8	67	49	43	167
Social welfare	—	3	10	6	13	32
Other/unknown sector	151	384	18	30	36	619
<b>Trainees</b>	2,358	3,674	6,477	18,219	12,084	42,812
<b>JOCVs*</b>	448	380	279	318	256	1,681
<b>Commitments</b>	1,710(41)	6,111(90)	9,624(105)	4,039(36)	18,624(37)	40,108(309)
ODA Loans						
Electric power/gas	233(4)	1,499(10)	1,076(15)	59(1)	—	2,866(30)
Transportation	435(16)	1,143(31)	3,764(42)	2,530(17)	15,535(22)	23,407(128)
Communications	2(1)	411(9)	38(1)	—	—	451(11)
Irrigation/flood control	258(8)	564(17)	837(12)	442(7)	910(6)	3,009(50)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	105(3)	88(3)	523(7)	146(1)	202(3)	1,065(17)
Mining/manufacturing	59(1)	143(3)	1,176(6)	—	—	1,378(10)
Social services	46(1)	338(9)	941(16)	539(7)	—	1,863(33)
Program loans, etc.	573(7)	1,906(7)	1,269(6)	323(3)	1,878(5)	5,949(28)
Other	—	20(1)	—	99(1)	119(2)	—
ODA Grants						
Planning/administration	41(4)	767(55)	1,055(84)	370(51)	269(32)	2,501(226)
Public works/utilities	—	18(1)	—	10(1)	5(1)	32(3)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	98(8)	346(30)	161(18)	137(10)	743(66)
Mining/industry	—	24(3)	288(18)	373(30)	96(11)	780(62)
Energy	—	—	38(3)	—	—	38(3)
Business/tourism	—	—	—	7(1)	18(4)	26(5)
Human resources	—	—	45(2)	—	—	45(2)
Health/medical care	—	—	161(12)	266(18)	44(14)	37(14)
Social welfare	—	—	89(9)	69(6)	43(5)	204(23)
Other	—	—	30(2)	—	9(1)	46(1)

\*Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

**Socialist Republic of Viet Nam** Unit: 100 million yen/people (number of projects)

	Until 1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	FY 2010-22	Total
<b>Expenses</b>	21	2	258	616	934	1,831
Technical Cooperation						
Planning/administration	—	—	39	95	185	320
Public works/utilities	—	—	86	163	258	507
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	—	36	95	133	264
Mining/industry	—	—	26	33	17	76
Energy	—	—	10	31	26	67
Business/tourism	—	—	2	14	47	63
Human resources	—	—	22	84	102	207
Health/medical care	—	—	31	71	96	199
Social welfare	—	—	1	3	9	14
Other/unknown sector	21	2	4	27	60	114
<b>Trainees</b>	637	8	3,066	13,694	10,160	27,565
<b>JOCVs*</b>	—	—	38	256	222	516
<b>Commitments</b>	266(5)	—	5,811(60)	8,984(76)	12,970(67)	28,031(208)
ODA Loans						
Electric power/gas	63(2)	—	1,995(17)	2,180(15)	2,150(8)	6,387(42)
Transportation	—	—	2,107(26)	3,694(30)	6,639(28)	12,440(84)
Communications	20(1)	—	353(5)	231(2)	—	605(8)
Irrigation/flood control	—	—	—	53(2)	434(2)	487(4)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	—	—	106(1)	77(1)	183(2)
Mining/manufacturing	—	—	—	40(1)	409(5)	281(2)
Social services	—	—	—	588(7)	1,658(15)	2,109(14)
Program loans, etc.	183(2)	—	728(4)	654(6)	1,280(12)	2,845(24)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
ODA Grants						
Planning/administration	—	—	392(30)	385(56)	201(24)	978(110)
Public works/utilities	—	—	105(7)	154(14)	110(7)	369(28)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	—	58(7)	54(10)	19(2)	131(19)
Mining/industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business/tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human resources	—	—	118(7)	80(20)	72(15)	270(42)
Health/medical care	—	—	111(9)	97(12)	—	208(21)
Social welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

**Lao People's Democratic Republic** Unit: 100 million yen/people (number of projects)

	Until 1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	FY 2010-22	Total
<b>Expenses</b>	30	10	172	300	359	872
Technical Cooperation						
Planning/administration	—	—	9	37	60	107
Public works/utilities	—	—	3	52	81	144
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	—	2	47	52	107
Mining/industry	—	—	3	10	3	16
Energy	—	—	—	14	26	59
Business/tourism	—	—	1	9	12	22
Human resources	—	—	6	47	63	116
Health/medical care	—	—	1	36	54	131
Social welfare	—	—	1	4	3	8
Other/unknown sector	30	4	3	14	20	72
<b>Trainees</b>	339	33	1,394	5,093	4,228	11,087
<b>JOCVs*</b>	250	—	169	190	271	880
<b>Commitments</b>	52(2)	—	39(1)	98(5)	295(5)	484(13)
ODA Loans						
Electric power/gas	52(2)	—	39(1)	33(1)	97(2)	221(6)
Transportation	—	—	—	40(1)	90(1)	130(2)
Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irrigation/flood control	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining/manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	—	—	—	—	103(1)	103(1)
Program loans, etc.	—	—	—	25(3)	5(1)	30(4)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
ODA Grants						
Planning/administration	—	104(20)	458(51)	306(49)	357(42)	1,225(162)
Public works/utilities	—	31(6)	313(23)	169(13)	154(13)	668(55)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	34(8)	96(16)	13(3)	16(2)	158(29)
Mining/industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	—	22(4)	4(1)	17(2)	18(1)	60(8)
Business/tourism	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human resources	—	—	12(3)	64(20)	120(22)	195(45)
Health/medical care	—	—	21(4)	21(5)	27(2)	68(11)
Social welfare	—	—	10(3)	22(6)	—	32(9)
Other	—	—	—	—	9(1)	9(1)

\*Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

**Republic of the Union of Myanmar** Unit: 100 million yen/people (number of projects)

	Until 1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	FY 2010-22	Total
<b>Expenses</b>	42	105	55	195	749	1,147
Technical Cooperation						
Planning/administration	—	—	3	23	116	142
Public works/utilities	—	1	1	36	249	286
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	—	2	33	52	103	190
Mining/industry	—	3	—	6	9	18
Energy	—	—	1	4	27	32
Business/tourism	—	—	—	1	49	50
Human resources	—	—	3	21	77	101
Health/medical care	—	2	11	40	59	112
Social welfare	—	—	1	5	8	15
Other/unknown sector	42	96	1	8	52	200
<b>Trainees</b>	624	912	578	2,6		