



# JICA

## PROFILE



**JICA**  
PROFILE

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

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## FOREWORD

People of the world have become more interdependent as globalization continues. As a key member of the international community, Japan has a duty to address global issues, a commitment which will also help bring peace and prosperity to our own country.

Under my predecessor, Dr. Sadako OGATA, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has grown into an organization which is capable of providing developing countries and areas 'seamless' assistance in a variety of circumstances. JICA is engaged in every phase of development: assisting in peace building in the wake of conflict, helping to immediately rebuild shattered economies and social structures and then to ensure long-term and sustainable development of nations.

As the country's major development agency, it is important to emphasize that JICA's activities should reflect both the Japanese people's will and opinions.

I am humbled by my new role as the President of JICA, an organization which has assumed the country's responsibility to the world as well as the trust of the people of Japan in providing comprehensive assistance to developing countries and areas across the globe.

We were heartened by the warm messages and support from all over the world in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake last March. Assistance came from people even in developing countries whose own survival was at risk and this reminded us of how expansively and deeply our country is connected with the international community. I do not doubt that many people in Japan who received such support have themselves again felt moved to do something for the international community. I believe that such interconnection between people and the sense of solidarity make the foundation for the development of the international community.

Going forward, JICA is committed to letting the people of Japan know the current situation of developing countries and areas and disseminating its experience-based knowledge to the world more broadly than ever. I promise that, based on our international cooperation expertise and empathy of the people of Japan, we will walk with developing countries and areas as their partner and play the role of strengthening ties between people living there and the people of Japan.

**Akihiko TANAKA**

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)





**If people living on our planet are 100 persons...**

Population living in developing countries	80	(about 5.2 billion)
People surviving on an income of less than 2 dollars a day	40	(about 2.6 billion)
People who do not have access to safe drinking water	17	(about 1.1 billion)
Children who cannot live to be 5 years old	8	(about 0.5 billion)
People who cannot take sufficient nourishment	17	(about 1.1 billion)
People who do not have access to electricity	25	(about 1.6 billion)
Illiterate population	18	(about 1.2 billion)

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

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2007/2008

**Globalization and Diversification Issues**

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

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

To help meet that challenge, the United Nations in 2000 adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, which stipulates certain Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that the world ought to work toward achieving by 2015. The MDGs elucidate quantitative targets for eight areas that include poverty reduction, education, gender equality (raising the status of women), healthcare and the environment.

**Supporting Developing Countries as an Active Member of the Global Community**

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

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

JICA has forged close relationships with the governments of industrialized countries and international aid organizations aimed at achieving the MDGs and resolving global issues such as climate change.

# A Bridge Linking Japan with Developing Countries

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

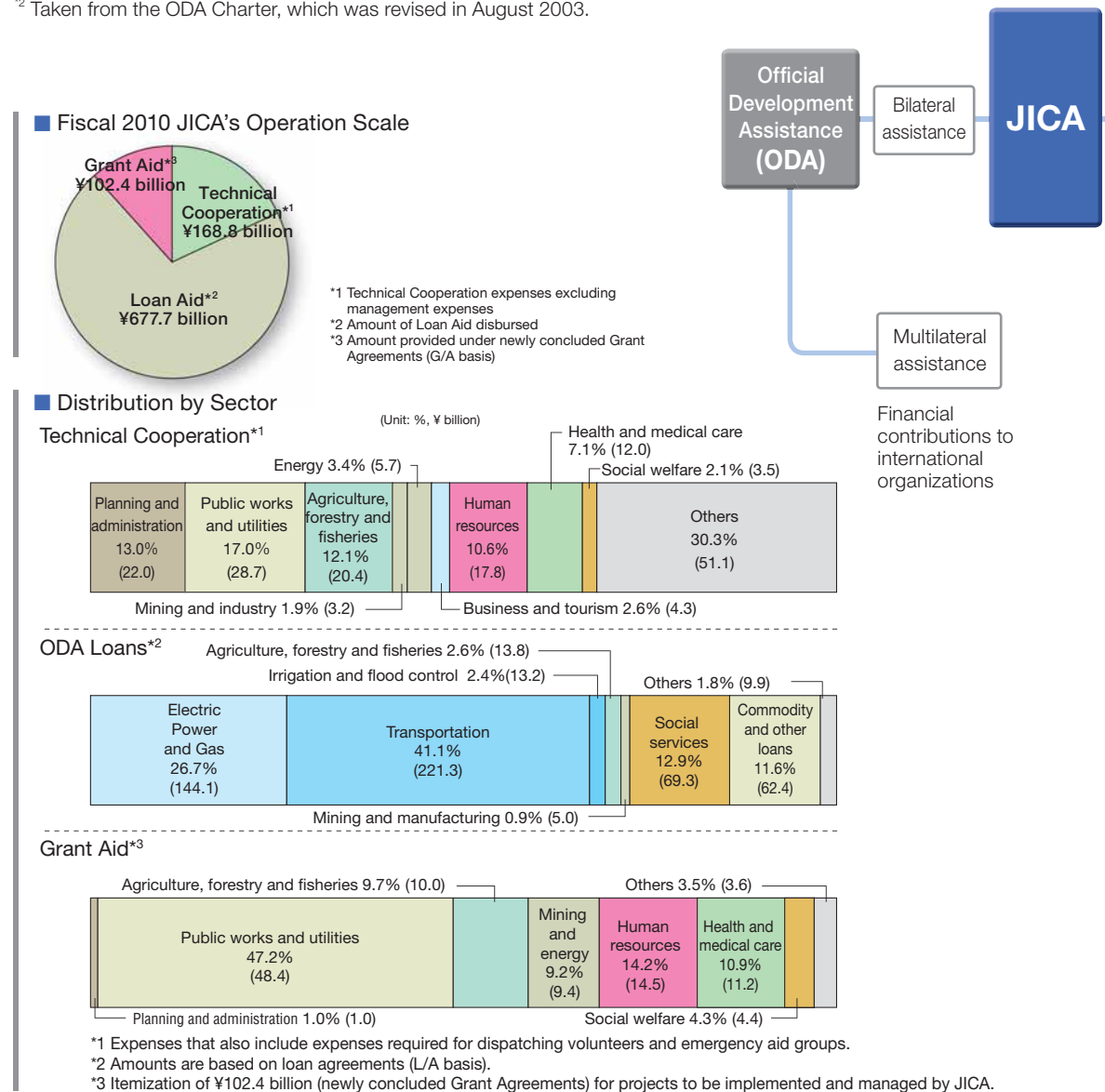
## ODA and JICA

Since joining the Colombo Plan<sup>1</sup> in 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute to the peace and development of the international community and thereby help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity<sup>2</sup>.

JICA is in charge of administering all ODA such as technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid in an integrated manner, except contributions to international organizations. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions and has some 100 overseas offices.

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

<sup>2</sup> Taken from the ODA Charter, which was revised in August 2003.



### Technical cooperation

Japanese expert (left) teaching water purification technique in Cambodia

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

*Agricultural assistance for Uganda*

### ODA loans (concessional loans)

Second Bosphorus Bridge in Turkey

ODA loans support developing countries above a certain income level by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds (in Japanese yen) to finance their development efforts. ODA loans are used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds.

### Grant aid\*

Construction of an elementary and junior high school in Yemen

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

\*Except grant aid programs that Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to implement independently as dictated by specific diplomatic policy.

### Dispatch of experts

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

### Acceptance of trainees

This program involves the transfer of Japanese specialized knowledge and technology through the training of administrators, technicians and researchers from developing countries, and contributes to resolving issues of respective countries. Training programs are implemented with the cooperation of Japan's national and local governments, universities, private enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other relevant parties.

### Disaster relief

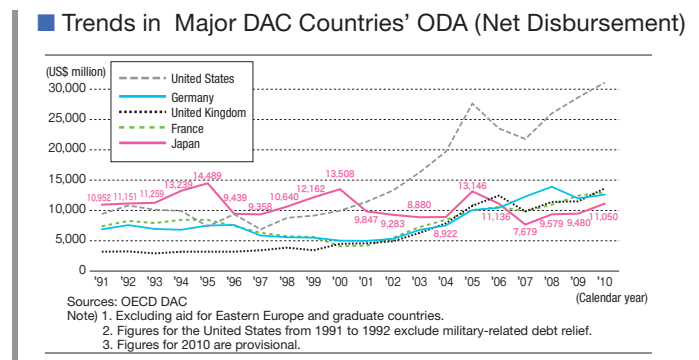
In case of the occurrence of a large-scale disaster overseas, JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief teams in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or international organizations and in accordance with the decision of the Japanese government. These teams search for missing people,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

Japan Disaster Relief team in Algeria

### Cooperation through citizen participation

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

JICA Global Plaza in Tokyo



### JICA's Vision, Mission and Strategy

There are many issues in the world that must be addressed not by individual countries but by the international community. In dealing with such issues, together with its Vision, JICA has defined four

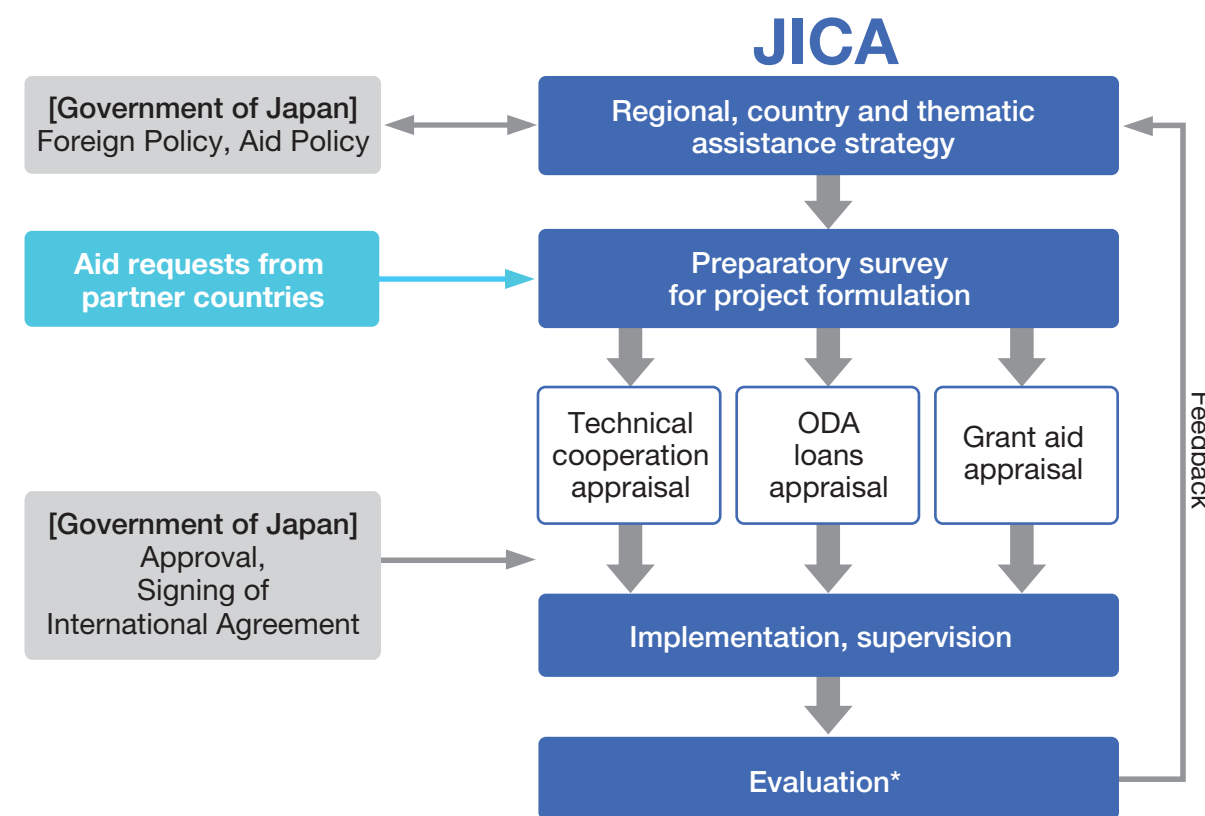
Missions to be achieved through four main Strategies. JICA's cooperative operations are implemented under this Vision and Missions.



### JICA's Operational Flow for Providing Assistance

JICA implements effective and efficient support under the Japanese government's aid policy based on an unbiased, broad perspective that extends beyond assistance schemes such as technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid. In particular, JICA promptly

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



\* JICA conducts evaluations of the projects using the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle for each scheme of technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid, and employs the system to further improve operations and sufficiently achieve public accountability. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/operations/evaluation/>

### Missions of JICA Research Institute

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

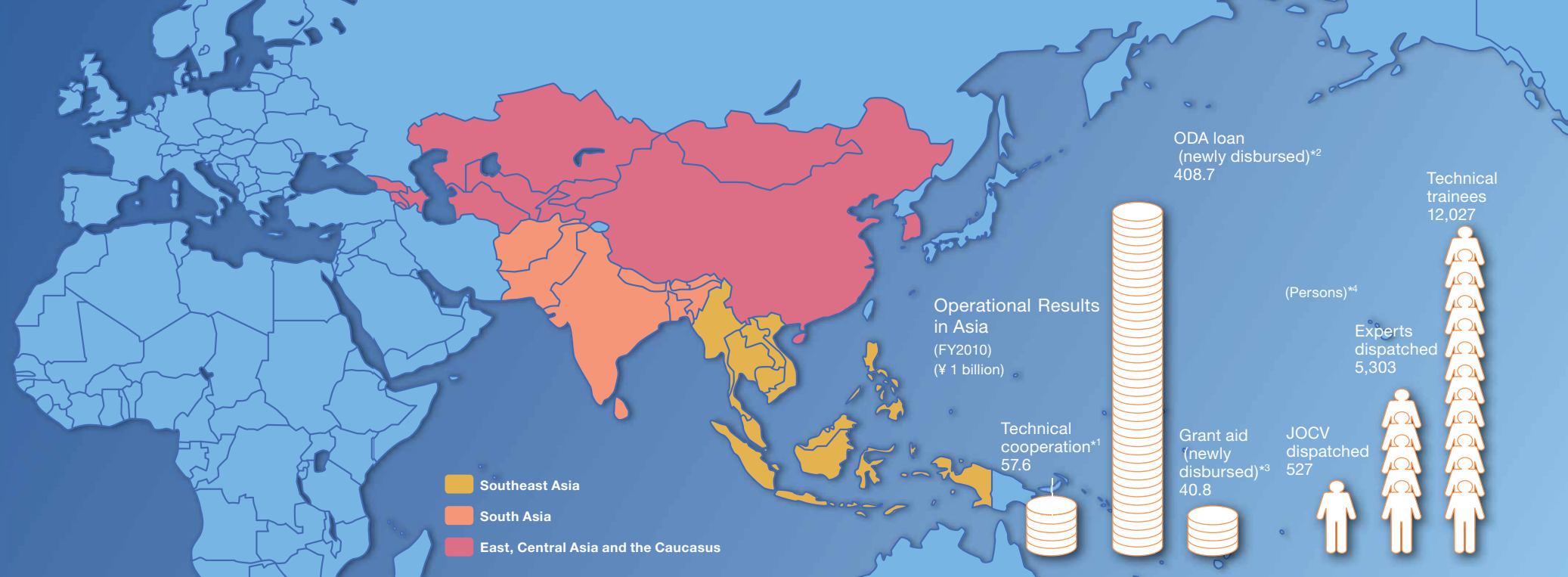
- Policy-oriented, academically solid studies and substantive contributions to the international development field
- Analysis of issues of developing countries and contribution to JICA's aid strategies
- Strengthening information disclosure in Japan and overseas and enhancing Japan's presence

More detailed information is available on JICA's website. <http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/>  
JICA-RI also manages the JICA Library. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/library/>



### Provision of Needs-Based Cooperation Corresponding to Regional Diversity

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



Source: Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2011

\*1 Including expenses required for dispatching volunteers and emergency aid groups

\*2 Amounts are based on loan agreements. \*3 Amounts are based on grant agreements. \*4 The number of new volunteers/experts/trainees.

\*2010 exchange rate designated by DAC: US\$1 = ¥87.8

#### Southeast Asia

##### Sustainable Growth through Public-Private Partnership

JICA advocates and contributes to the stability of the macro economy and public finances of each country in the region. Enhancement and improvement of business investment environments are also required to expand investment from the private sector. For that purpose, JICA prioritizes the development of economic infrastructure and human resources to derive sustainable economic development.



Construction of an international airport terminal facilitates the interchange of people and goods (Vietnam)

##### Cooperation for Poverty Reduction (Rectification of Gaps)

To rectify the gaps at domestic and intra-regional levels, JICA provides support to expand basic social services and community development through livelihood improvements, health and education services for the impoverished. For instance, JICA is working on peace-building in Mindanao and development in East Indonesia.



A Japanese expert gives technical guidance to midwives at a health center (Cambodia)

##### Tackling Issues that Transcend Borders

As ASEAN regional integration gains momentum in Southeast Asia, JICA focuses on tackling transnational issues, which include environmental conservation, adaptation and mitigation of impacts from climate change, disaster restoration, reconstruction and prevention, infectious diseases control and improvement of maritime safety.



Focusing on mangrove conservation as an effective climate change adaptation measure (Indonesia)

#### East, Central Asia and the Caucasus

##### Japan-China Cooperation on Environmental Issues

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



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

#### South Asia

##### Peace-Building and Support of Democratization

As a member of the international community, JICA works to advance peace and stability in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and provides support for democratization in Nepal. For Afghanistan, in particular, JICA provides support aimed at region-wide stability that takes into account the political situation in neighboring countries such as Pakistan.



Basic education support to improve the quality of classes (Afghanistan)

##### Sustainable Economic Growth

JICA continuously supports sustainable growth in countries that have experienced booming economic advancement such as India through ODA loans for infrastructure development, including transportation and energy sectors, while also helping to prevent environmental pollution caused by economic development.



Delhi Metro constructed using Japanese technology and experience (India)

##### Disaster Prevention and Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Due to concerns over the impact of climate change, including rising sea levels and glacial erosion, in countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives, JICA is making concerted efforts focusing on disaster prevention and rehabilitation, as well as disaster emergency assistance.



A coastal revetment on Malé Island constructed to reduce tsunami damage (Maldives)

##### Furthering Cooperation within Central Asia

JICA promotes cooperation within Central Asia and the Caucasus via developing transportation infrastructure in light of government policy that includes "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue and supports the reduction of poverty through market-oriented economic reform and rural development in respective countries.



Supporting self-reliance development of the region via transition to a market economy (Kyrgyzstan)

## Regional Initiatives / The Middle East and Europe

### Support of Regional Stability, Peace and Prosperity

The Middle East and Europe are two regions featuring both high-income countries such as oil producers and countries lagging behind in terms of development, notably non-oil producers. Each country possesses different peoples, cultures and a diverse and complex social structure, while many regions remain extremely unstable due to conflict, such as Iraq, Palestine and the Western Balkans. Support must therefore closely meet the disparate requirements of each area.



\*The Middle East region includes the Maghreb countries.

\*\* Including expenses required for dispatching volunteers and emergency aid groups

### Initiatives Aimed at Regional Peace and Stability and Peace Consolidation

JICA continues to provide support for rehabilitation in Palestine and Iraq and the establishment of peace and economic development in the Western Balkans, which suffer from prolonged instability. JICA also supports economic development in Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and other countries that play a key role in regional stability through the development of social and industrial infrastructures.



Children going to a clinic on free medical care day at a refugee camp (Palestine)

### Supporting the Transition to Democratization and a Market Economy

Together with engaging in projects leading to job creation such as the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and tourism, JICA undertakes initiatives to revitalize private businesses in trade and investment areas in post-communist Europe aimed at transitioning to a market economy and democratization.



Residents receiving a lecture on locally grown specialty herbs to promote ecotourism (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

### Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Measures

Per capita water availability is lower in the Middle East, where many countries have extremely arid areas, than any other place on earth, while growing populations and industrialization are exacerbating the problem. JICA proactively works toward solutions to environmental issues such as water contamination, waste and air pollution caused by economic development, industrialization and rapid urbanization to help protect the natural environment.

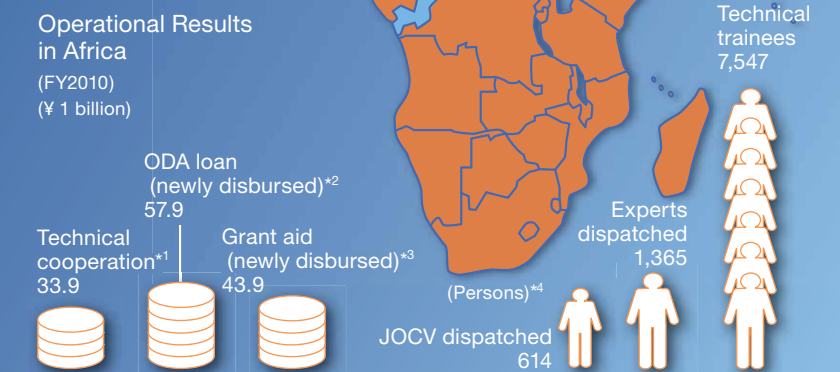


Wind generator constructed via ODA loan (Egypt)

## Regional Initiatives / Africa

### Support for African Ownership in Development

Thirty-four of the world's 50 least developed countries are in Africa. Approximately 40% of people in Africa (sub-Saharan Africa) are said to be living in extreme poverty and surviving on less than a dollar a day as a result of prolonged economic stagnation. At the same time, there have been major strides towards peace and safety in Africa since 2000, and in 2007, overall economic growth exceeded 7%. In this situation, the challenge still exists to provide support for sustainable growth by promoting African ownership, leading to poverty reduction based on the concept of human security. With this challenge in mind, JICA resumed yen loans in 2005 for heavily indebted poor countries<sup>1</sup> that have repayment schemes.



\*\* Amounts are based on loan agreements. \*3 Amounts are based on grant agreements. \*4 The number of new volunteers/experts/trainees.

Source: Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2011  
\*2010 exchange rate designated by DAC: US\$1= ¥87.8

### Accelerating Growth

A greater number of African countries are enjoying steady economic growth through resources development in recent years. JICA provides a wide array of support to drive sustainable growth in Africa in the area of infrastructure including roads and electricity, promotion of trade, investment and tourism, expansion of assistance to support small and medium enterprises and the initiative to double rice production within 10 years to meet rapidly growing demand in the agricultural sector. JICA also places emphasis on programs such as regional infrastructure development, which parallels with the trend of African regional integration.



Supporting community development through "One Village, One Product" Movement (Malawi)

### Ensuring Human Security

JICA provides assistance to tackle poverty, economic disparity and the after-effects of conflict in the areas of education, healthcare, water management, agriculture and rural development, while also ensuring proper rehabilitation, consolidation of peace and good governance.



Implementing various measures against infectious diseases from prevention to treatment (Zambia)

### Measures against Environmental Problems and Climate Change Issues

Since the African continent is particularly vulnerable to the effects of global climate change, initiatives concerning the environment and climate change are increasingly important for ensuring sustainable development in the region. JICA supports the dissemination of clean energy such as solar power generation as a part of ongoing efforts to curb global warming and also seeks to counter environmental problems such as desertification.



Assistance for promoting the use of solar panels in the region affected by desertification (Mali)

### Broadening Partnerships

JICA supports "South-South Cooperation"<sup>2</sup> when carrying out the activities mentioned above to further promote cooperation between Africa and Asia, the Middle East and South America, and to deepen regional collaboration within Africa.

<sup>1</sup> Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) are countries with the highest levels of poverty that are burdened with massive debt as recognized by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Public debt in these countries was reduced in the 1990s, and Japan also canceled debt from yen loans from 1999.

<sup>2</sup> South-South Cooperation is defined as a means of promoting effective development by learning and sharing best practices and technologies among developing countries.

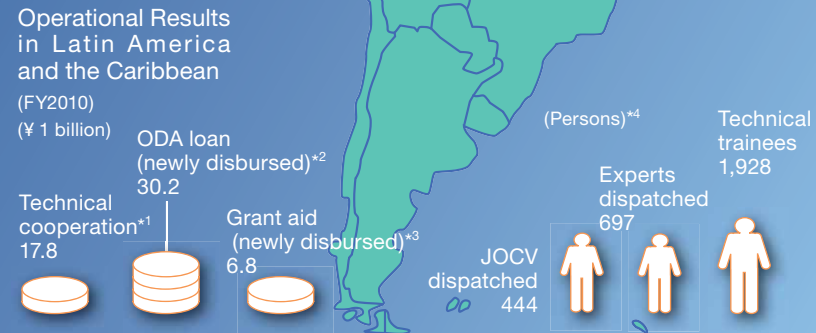


Vietnamese study team provides assistance in promoting irrigated rice production as a part of South-South Cooperation (Mozambique)

## Regional Initiatives / Latin America and the Caribbean

### Supporting Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Measures, Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are mainly supported by abundant natural resources and food production, which have been drivers of stable economic growth in recent years. There are concerns that poverty is increasing, however, due to the global economic crisis that struck in 2008. Growing disparity in income levels within regions and countries has led to discontent among impoverished people and therefore to social instability. Other problems include the impact of deforestation in the Amazon Basin on the natural environment, as well as deterioration in urban living environments.

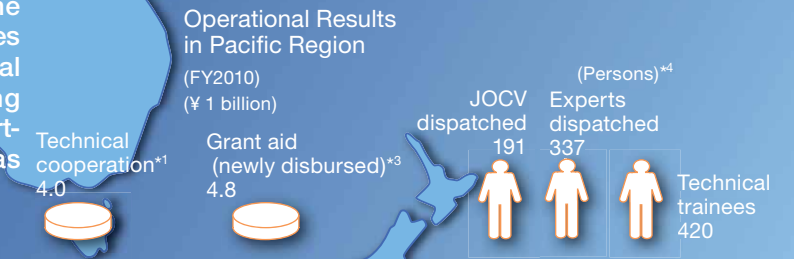


\*1 Including expenses required for dispatching volunteers and emergency aid groups

## Regional Initiatives / Pacific Region

### Expanding Support to Overcome the Instability of Small Island Countries

Countries in the Pacific region are exposed to economic and environmental instabilities such as rises in crude oil and food prices and natural disasters resulting from the effects of climate change. It is a major issue in the Pacific Region to overcome such instabilities and thus requires support to increase disaster resilience through improving meteorological observation, early warnings and community-based disaster risk reduction. At the same time, in addition to initiatives such as the sustainable management of coastal marine resources and offering support in the areas of environmental and climate change countermeasures, including renewable energy, cooperation directed toward supporting economic self-reliance through such means as improved infrastructures is required as well.

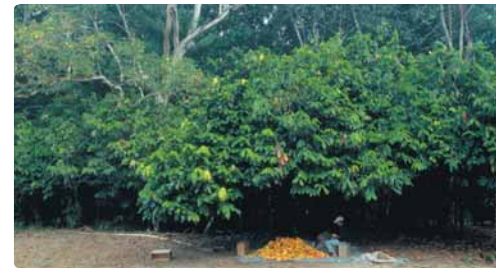


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Source: Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2011  
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### Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Measures

With a particular focus on the attributes of regions that contain precious natural environments such as the massive Amazon rainforest, JICA supports forest preservation systems, human resources development in the field of agroforestry aimed at combining afforestation with industry by such means as incorporating fruit cultivation and the development of crops for agro-energy, while also striving to improve living conditions in urban areas. In terms of climate change measures, JICA supports efforts to mitigate environmental problems through the use of renewable energy and energy conservation measures, as well as adaptation measures, for example, against infectious diseases.



A farm practicing agroforestry (Brazil)

### Sustainable Economic Growth

JICA supports the development of socioeconomic infrastructure, which is a key component to bolster the investment environment, along with strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises and promoting tourism. In particular, mineral resources in South America such as non-ferrous metals and iron ore are essential for Japan. Therefore, JICA examines the possibility of partnerships with private companies and supports the development of peripheral infrastructure through Japanese ODA loans in resource-rich countries.



Contribution to rural economic development by building roads stretching from the interior to coastal areas (Peru)

### Poverty Reduction

As part of efforts to support small farmers and promote social development, JICA provides assistance in producing and distributing agricultural crops, supplying water, improving the quality of education and developing regional healthcare networks. In order to break free from poverty, JICA also recognizes the importance of enhancing and strengthening governance capabilities in addition to implementing assistance in individual areas. Further, JICA provides support for impoverished people, particularly indigenous peoples, and makes use of technical partnerships, including the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)<sup>1</sup>.



Cooperation on research of disease-transmitting insects as a measure against Chagas disease (Guatemala)

### Supporting Japanese Emigrants<sup>2</sup> and Their Descendants (Nikkei)

JICA is engaged in a variety of activities to increase understanding of overseas emigration and Nikkei communities abroad, as well as to support Japanese emigrants in such ways as developing human resources for the children of emigrants that are to be the future leaders of Nikkei communities, including Japanese-language education, and welfare measures for elderly people.



Activity of Senior Volunteers for Overseas Japanese Communities program (Brazil)

<sup>1</sup> Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) refers to a common market with the aim of promoting the fluid movement of products and services

<sup>2</sup> Japanese emigration after the end of World War II was systematically restarted with emigration to the Amazon in Brazil in 1952. There are now said to be more than 2.9 million Japanese emigrants and their descendants living abroad. Training and departure services for new emigrants were terminated in March 1994.

### Climate Change Measures and Environmental Conservation

JICA is actively providing support to protect the beautiful seas and lands in the Pacific region. Atoll and lowland countries such as Tuvalu are vulnerable to the effects of climate change including rises in sea levels, and therefore swift improvement is required in terms of adaptability. Specifically, JICA supports enhancement of meteorological observation and improvement of communication methods as short-term initiatives, together with long-term initiatives to support clarifying the formation mechanism of atolls. Additionally, waste management is a common issue faced by Pacific island nations. In 2000, JICA started incremental improvement of a waste dumping site by introducing a semi-aerobic landfill method that promotes decomposition of waste with minimal cost. The successful practice in Samoa is being disseminated to other islands in the Pacific.



Improvements made to Tafaigata waste disposal site (Samoa)



### Ensuring Human Security

Many children in the Pacific Region could not receive safe immunizations in the immediate past. To improve this situation, JICA utilizes the New Pharmaceutical Services Center constructed in Fiji with Japanese cooperation and implements training on planning and formulating policies related to immunization programs in 14 countries and regions. Furthermore, JICA is expanding preventative actions against malaria based at the Solomon Islands Medical Training and Research Institute, while also undertaking efforts to support the development of distance learning and improve the quality of education in order to expand educational opportunities in Pacific island nations.



Enhancement of immunizations implemented in 14 countries and regions.

### Support for Economic Self-Reliance

Infrastructures are still insufficient in Pacific island nations. To this end, JICA is actively engaged in the development of infrastructures that are indispensable to economic growth including roads, bridges, water works, electricity, port facilities, ferries and airports. In Samoa, the Samoa Power Sector Expansion Project is being implemented to provide a stable supply of electricity throughout the regions in the country, and thus leading to economic growth. This project is the first Japanese ODA loan extended to Samoa and is also co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and JICA based on the Accelerated Cofinancing Scheme with ADB.



Apia port facilities support regional economy (Samoa)

The common objective of development assistance is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (“Paris Declaration”) was endorsed in 2005 in recognition of the need to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results as well as to increase the

amount of aid in order to realize these goals.

The Paris Declaration emphasizes partner country’s ownership for effective development assistance, which has led to joint initiatives between partner countries and donors in this regard.

### Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration was endorsed at the Second High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Paris in March 2005. Presently, 111 countries, including Japan, and 26 multilateral organizations have endorsed the Paris Declaration. Partner countries and donors agree to implement the following five principles in order to enhance aid effectiveness.

**(1)Ownership:** Recipient countries exercise leadership in establishing and implementing their national strategies, and aid providing countries and organizations shall support said leadership.

**(2)Alignment:** Donors provide their overall support for the development strategies of recipient countries, and utilize the systems and procedures, such as financial management and procurement, of the recipient country to the highest degree possible.

**(3)Harmonization:** Donors use common systems and procedures whenever possible for assistance planning, implementation, evaluations and reporting.

**(4)Managing for Results:** Systems in recipient countries for development plans, budgetary measures and evaluations shall be strengthened, and development results increased by fortifying a mutual relationship of those systems.

**(5)Mutual Accountability:** Donors and recipient countries shall enhance transparency and take mutual responsibility for aid resources, procedures and development results.

### Harmonization and Alignment

Based on the principles of the Paris Declaration aimed at achieving the MDGs, JICA facilitates improvement in aid effectiveness. Specifically, efforts are being made to enhance development effectiveness and efficiency, and

to minimize the administrative cost on the side of partner countries by having donors and partner countries align procedures and provide aid in line with the policies, plans and systems of partner countries.

### Utilizing Know-How Accumulated through Field-Based Assistance

JICA recognizes that a field-based approach is indispensable to quickly and accurately meet the diversified development needs of developing countries. For that reason, JICA further delegates authority to overseas offices to promote a speedy, fine-tuned response at the local level. In order to enhance the capabilities of partner countries required for self-sustained development, JICA utilizes its know-how accumulated through aid activities at the grass-roots level, and supports economic growth

and poverty reduction through partnerships with other international financial organizations and private companies.

In addition, JICA vigorously promotes partnerships with other donors and international agencies, emerging donors and NGOs to scale up development effectiveness, and strives to provide effective and efficient assistance that reaches each and every individual in developing countries.

## Cases of JICA Collaboration

### 1. Improvement of School Management through Community Participation in French-Speaking African Countries

JICA and the World Bank, a co-organizer of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development IV (TICAD IV) with the Japanese government, are closely collaborating in various sectors such as cross-border infrastructure, basic-education, health management and agriculture in order to achieve the goals set out in the Yokohama Declaration of TICAD IV.

For example, JICA initiated the Project to Support Improvement of School Management through Community Participation to promote decentralization policy in the education sector through enhancing communities’ participation in school management in Niger. The initial JICA project increased awareness of the importance of education among local communities and helped them gather the necessary funds for improving the education



Opening ceremony of TICAD IV in Yokohama, Japan, in May 2008

system, which resulted in a significant increase in the enrollment rate. Based on the success of JICA’s initial project, the Nigerian government has decided to expand its methodology nationwide with the support of the World Bank’s Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF).

This case illustrates that JICA’s field-based approach can be established effectively as a model and that the partner country is able to improve and expand upon results with the support of the World Bank. Besides Niger, JICA, the World Bank and partner countries in other French-speaking countries in Africa such as Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso will also expand the scope of similar JICA projects beyond one country in respective countries supported by the JSDF.



JICA staff ask project members of an elementary school in Niger about the activities implemented under the Project to Support Improvement of School Management through Community Participation.

### 2. Towards a Vibrant Africa via Economic Growth Driven by the Private Sector

In 2005, the Japanese government and the African Development Bank (AfDB) announced Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa, a joint initiative to provide comprehensive support for private-sector development in Africa. As part of this initiative, JICA is providing private-sector assistance loans through the AfDB.

Under the loans, funds are provided to private companies

in Africa for their investments in accordance with the AfDB’s Strategy for Private Sector Development. This contributes to economic growth and poverty reduction by developing small and medium-sized companies driven by the private sector, promoting agricultural production in rural areas, enhancing financial sectors and financing public-private partnership-based infrastructure projects.

### 3. Cooperation with Other Development Partners for Strategic Development Cooperation

As one of the world’s largest development organizations, JICA liaises with international organizations and bilateral donors. We strive to take the lead in creating a broad framework for development cooperation and also work towards mainstreaming “human security” and “capacity development” to enhance effectiveness of development assistance.

For example, JICA is strengthening its partnership with Germany by sharing mutual understandings on the importance of issues such as human security, development in Africa, addressing global issues like climate change and supporting vulnerable countries. Specifically, JICA is working with KfW Development Bank, Germany’s leading development bank, in developing and mainstreaming effective

ways to formulate and implement projects and programs in the area of climate change.

In addition, JICA is strengthening its ties with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, a federal enterprise of Germany mainly in charge of technical cooperation, by sharing the knowledge and experiences of both organizations with a focus on Afghanistan and African countries. In Zambia, for instance, JICA and GTZ are jointly leading the donor group in the area of decentralization. Both organizations facilitate policy dialogue between the Zambian government and the donor group, while strengthening the capacity of the local government to promote decentralization.

**Title :** Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
(Incorporated Administrative Agency)

**President :** Akihiko Tanaka

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

**Tel :**

**Date founded :** October 1, 2003 (as an Incorporated Administrative Agency)

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

**Capital :** 7,744.4 billion yen (as of March 31, 2012)

**Full-time employees :** 1,827 (as of March 31, 2012)

### Offices in Japan

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



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

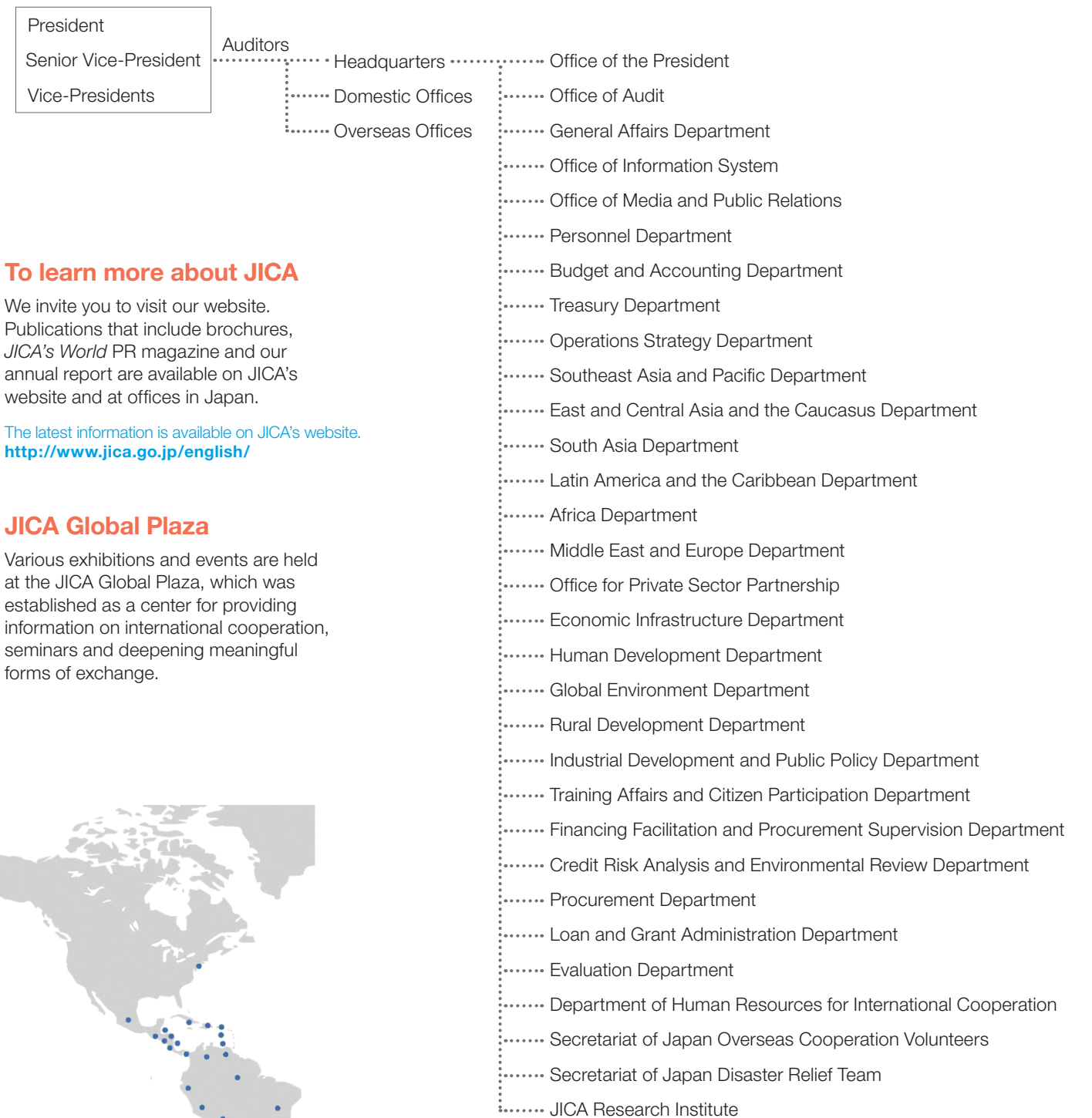
Websites of JICA offices in Japan  
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/contact/domestic/>

### Overseas Offices

Around 100 offices are located worldwide to promote projects in response to local needs.



### Headquarters Organization Chart



### To learn more about JICA

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

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

### JICA Global Plaza

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

### History of Agencies Administering ODA

- Oct. 1954 Japan joined the Colombo Plan and initiated technical cooperation programs
- March 1961 Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) was established and took over the South-east Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan
- June 1962 Overseas Technology Cooperation Agency (OTCA) established
- July 1963 Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) established
- April 1965 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program launched
- March 1966 OECF made first ODA loan (to South Korea)
- Aug. 1974 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) founded
- Sep. 1987 International Emergency Relief Team formed
- May 1994 Number of Japan-trained technical trainees reached 100,000 participants
- Oct. 1999 Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was established through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and OECF
- Oct. 2003 JICA re-launched as an independent administrative institution
- May 2007 Number of countries receiving ODA loans reached 100
- June 2007 Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 30,000
- Oct. 2008 JBIC's overseas economic cooperation operations and part of the grant aid under the jurisdiction of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs were integrated into JICA operations

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



Websites of JICA offices overseas  
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/contact/overseas/>

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



## Japan International Cooperation Agency

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