

History of JICA

The former Japan International Cooperation Agency

January 1954

The Federation of Japan Overseas Associations is established.

April 1954

The Japan Asian Association is established.

September 1955

Japan Emigration Promotion, Co., Ltd. is established.

June 1962

Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) is established.

July 1963

Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) is established.

April 1965

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Office is established by OTCA.

May 1974

The Japan International Cooperation Agency Law is enacted.

August 1974

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is established.

December 1974

The Statement of Operation Procedures is implemented.

April 1978

The JICA Law is revised (promotion of Grant Aid operations is added).

October 1983

Institute for International Cooperation is established.

April 1986

Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Team is established.

November 1989

Environmental Consideration Guidelines are published.

July 1990

25th anniversary of the JOCV. The cumulative number of participants surpasses 10,000 people.

January 1991

Evaluation Guidelines are formulated.

December 1992

The Handbook for Women in Development (WID) Consideration is published.

May 1994

The cumulative number of participants in JICA training programs surpasses 100,000 people.

August 1995

The Evaluation Report is published.

June 2000

The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 20,000 people.

December 2001

The reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions is announced by the Japanese government. Included in this reform plan is a measure transforming JICA into an independent administrative agency.

1954

The former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation

December 1960

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Law is promulgated.

March 1961

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) is established to take over management of the Southeast Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM). Capital of approximately ¥5,444 million is received from the government, establishing OECF.

March 1961

The Statement of Operation Procedures is approved allowing operations to commence.

March 1966

First OECF ODA loan (to the Republic of Korea) is provided.

May 1968

The OECF Law is revised (commodity loan facility is added).

March 1980

First government-guaranteed OECF bond is issued.

April 1986

Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) is commenced.

April 1988

Special Assistance for Project Formulation (SAPROF) is commenced.

November 1989

OECF Guidelines for Environmental Considerations is announced.

May 1991

OECF Policy for Consideration of Women in Development (WID) is published.

April 1992

Special Assistance for Project Implementation (SAPI) is commenced.

March 1995

Cabinet decides to merge JEXIM and OECF.

April 1996

Special Assistance for Development Policy and Projects (SADEP) is commenced.

April 1999

The Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated.

September 1999

Cabinet Order related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is promulgated. Ministerial Ordinance related to the execution of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Law is published on the official register.

October 1999

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is established.

December 1999

Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (October 1, 1999–March 31, 2002) is launched.

April 2001

Ex-Ante Project Evaluation for ODA loan operations are launched.

September 2001

Japanese GAAP-Based Financial Statements and Statement of Administrative Cost Calculation are made public.

October 2001

First Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) agency bonds are issued.

June 2002

The Advisory Committee on Evaluation is established.

October 2002

An information disclosure system is launched.

November 2002

JICA receives ISO 14001 certification.

December 2002

The Law concerning the Independent Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.

September 2003

JICA is dissolved as a special public institution.

October 2003

JICA is transformed from a special public institution to an independent administrative agency. The First Mid-term Objectives (October 1, 2003–March 31, 2007) are formulated.

April 2006

The Global Plaza at JICA Hiroo, Tokyo is opened.

April 2007

The Second Mid-term Objectives (April 1, 2007–March 31, 2012) are formulated.

April 2007

The JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World, a public donation program, is launched.

June 2007

The cumulative number of JOCV participants surpasses 30,000 people.

New JICA

November 2006

A partial revision of the Law concerning the Independent Administrative Agency Japan International Cooperation Agency is promulgated.

October 2008

Operations of ODA loans previously managed by the former JBIC (Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations) and a portion of the Grant Aid provided by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) are succeeded by JICA. However, MOFA remains responsible for directly providing Grant Aid in conjunction with the execution of diplomatic policies.

October 2008

The Second Mid-term Objectives are modified.

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December 2001

The Cabinet decides to proceed with the reorganization and rationalization plan for special public institutions.

April 2002

"JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations" are published. The Performance Measurement for Strategic Management is introduced. The Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2002–March 31, 2005) is launched.

October 2002

The Act on Access to Information Held by Independent Administrative Agencies is implemented.

October 2003

"JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations" and "Procedures to Submit Objections Concerning JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations" are enforced.

March 2004

The Medium-Term Operations Strategy based on the Performance Measurement for Strategic Management (applicable from April 1, 2005 onward) is formulated.

April 2005

The New Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is launched.

May 2005

The cumulative number of countries to have received ODA loans reaches 100.

May 2006

The Act on Promotion of Administrative Reform for Realization of Small and Efficient Government is passed by the Japanese Diet.

March 2008

The period for implementation of policy on Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2008) is extended by six months.