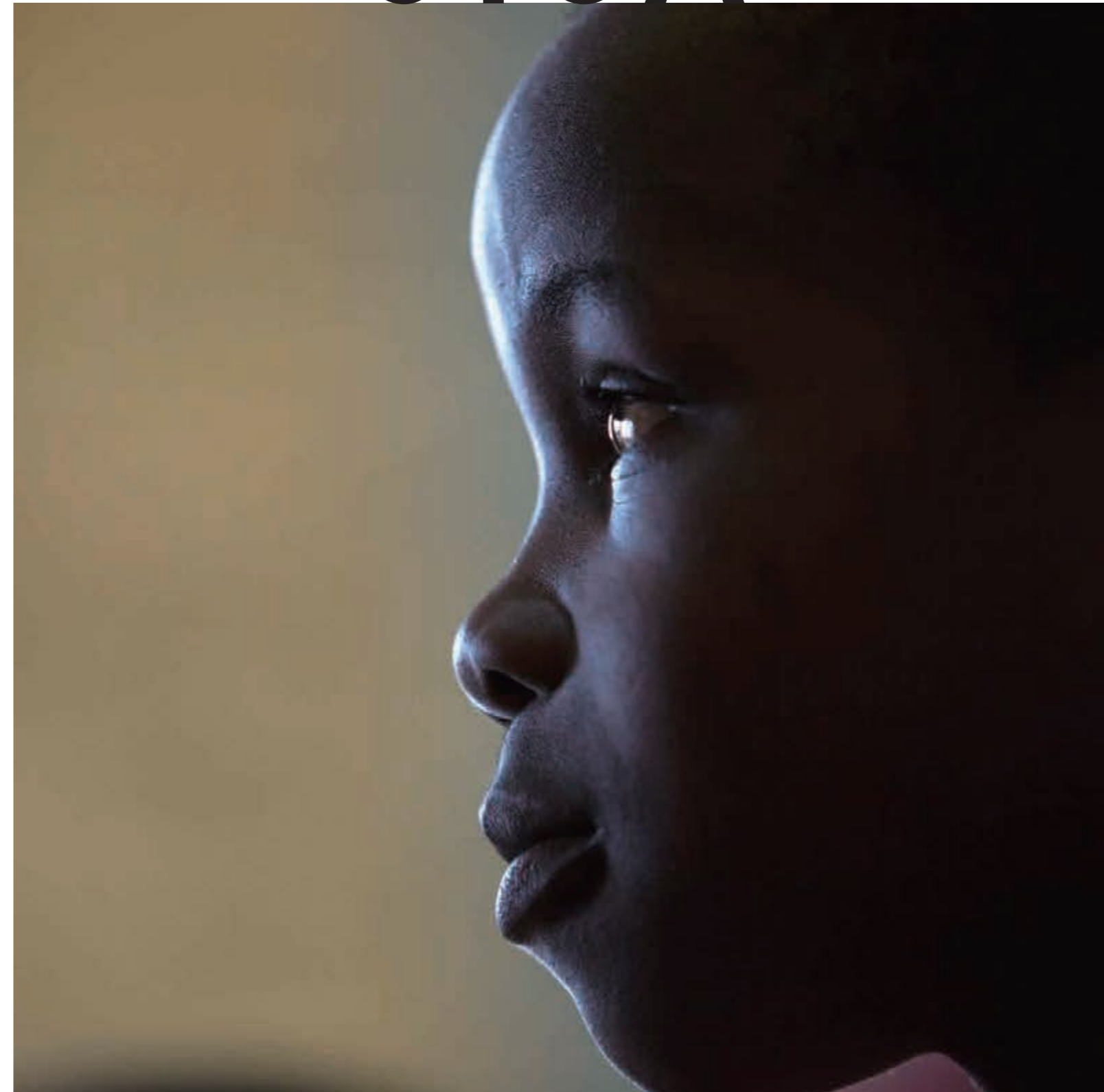


# JICA

# JICA

PROFILE 2022



## Mission

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

## Vision

### Leading the world with trust

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

\*A concept that focuses on each and every individual through protection of individuals from serious and wide-ranging threats to their survival, daily lives, and dignity and empowerment of people for sustainable self-reliance and community building, so that all people can reach their full potential.



## Connecting People and Countries, and Achieving the SDGs

I took office as JICA president once again on April 1, 2022, having previously served in the same position from April 2012 to September 2015. It is quite apparent that the world changed immensely in the six and a half years since I last led the organization.

The liberal international order currently faces the greatest challenges this century, including political unrest and upheaval in Myanmar and Afghanistan, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine which continues to produce large numbers of civilian casualties and refugees. The war in Ukraine is dealing yet another severe blow to the global economy—on top of the profound damage inflicted by COVID-19. Increasingly powerful natural disasters ascribed to climate change are also on the rise worldwide. The complex crises now underway threaten all humankind. They have a huge, disproportionate impact on the economies and societies of developing countries, foremost on the poor and most vulnerable, which in turn jeopardizes their chances of achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is vital for Japan to lead the world in promoting collaboration and cooperation if the international community is to overcome these crises and attain broad-based peace, stability, and prosperity. A Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) constitutes a key pillar of Japanese foreign policy, grounded in the universal values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law, as well as principles such as freedom of navigation. We recognize that Japan will need to pursue efforts aimed at upholding and strengthening these fundamental values and principles with even greater vigor in the future.

As the agency in charge of administering Japan's

ODA, JICA's guiding vision is, "Leading the world with trust." Our mission is to advance *human security* and *quality growth*. With this vision and mission, we engage across four priority domains to realize the SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity, and Peace. Likewise, to surmount the complex crises currently underway, we also strive to "build back better" in ways that create more resilient societies and shape a brighter future together.

In 2021, we launched the JICA Global Agenda (cooperation strategy for global issues) to maximize the collective impact of our development efforts. This Agenda provides direction for bringing together diverse domestic and international capabilities and strategically applying them to a wide range of issues, in order to help achieve the SDGs in partner countries and address global challenges.

Going forward, we will work with partner countries to overcome the COVID-19 crisis through endeavors like JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine, which aims to strengthen health and medical systems in partner countries, and by supporting economic measures and extending assistance to socially vulnerable people. We will also champion climate change countermeasures that align with individual countries' circumstances and the essential goal of building resilient societies.

With a view to affirming universal values, JICA will further promote the rule of law, governance, and maritime security, as well as develop infrastructure helping to strengthen regional connectivity, especially in the Indo-Pacific, a region that is fast becoming a global hub of economic dynamism.

As for Ukraine, while continuing to monitor the

situation there, JICA will extend support that rehabilitates fundamental infrastructure and meets the needs of Ukrainian refugees and the nearby countries hosting them. We will also use the knowledge and experience we have amassed from elsewhere to assist recovery and reconstruction in the country. Mindful of the dire conditions resulting from the earthquake that struck Afghanistan in June 2022, we will continue offering support for a wide range of humanitarian needs, including projects in partnership with international agencies.

Recognizing the importance of investing in human resource development (HRD) for successful nation building, we will operate HRD programs in partner countries that leverage JICA's unique strengths. We will also continue to contribute to the development of future leaders who can foster a long-lasting bilateral relationship between each country and Japan, through initiatives such as the JICA Development Studies Program and JICA Chair that also disseminate Japan's unique development experience.

Alongside these efforts, we intend to utilize JICA's extensive domestic and international experience plus its human resources expertise to address the shrinking Japanese workforce—a fateful consequence of a falling birthrate and societal aging. By fostering responsible recruitment and acceptance of foreign nationals in Japan and the building of a more culturally varied and inclusive society, we simultaneously aim to strengthen mutually beneficial relations between Japan and partner countries.

JICA will work with various partners, extensively mobilize resources for development, and promote the utilization of science and technology—including

digital technologies—to encourage innovative initiatives. We will also respect gender equality and diversity both in the management of projects and across our entire organization.

JICA's operations consist of the accumulation of daily activities on the ground, which cultivates deeper connections between countries and people alike. We have taken steps to scale up necessary international travel following the widespread disruptions brought upon it by COVID-19. This includes dispatching Japanese experts and overseas cooperation volunteers abroad, as well as welcoming foreign participants for training programs in Japan. Indeed, we are determined to restore our frontline activities to pre-pandemic levels as swiftly as possible to convey an important and unequivocal message to our partners around the world, "Japan is back."



December 2022

TANAKA Akihiko  
President  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



### The Significance of Japan's International Cooperation

Approx.  
**700 million**



Number of people living in extreme poverty\*

\*An estimate.  
Source: World Bank, "Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune."

### Complex threats facing the world

Many countries in the world that are called developing countries face challenges such as poverty and conflict. In these countries, environmental pollution, a lack of education and employment opportunities, and inequality as well as epidemic outbreaks due to fragile health systems can cause social unrest, which in turn may lead to conflict.

These problems are not confined to developing countries, and they can develop into pandemics, global environmental destruction, or serious cross-border conflicts. Today, each country needs to address these common global challenges instead of pursuing only its own interests.

**37%**



Japan's food self-sufficiency rate (calorie base) in fiscal 2020\*

\*Source: Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Food Balance Sheet

### An interdependent world

Japan relies on other countries for much of its supply of natural resources and food. It depends on imports for 80–90% of its demand for energy. With a food self-sufficiency rate of less than 40%, Japan also depends on imports for many food items, including grains, marine products, and fruits.

As shown by Japan's heavy dependence on other countries for much of its natural resources and food, it is no longer possible for any nation to secure its peace and prosperity alone in this increasingly globalized world.

## JICA's roles for maximizing the impact of development efforts

### Agenda Setting

Setting common goals and objectives for the future

### Market Creation

Creating business opportunities

### Platform

Building a co-creative platform that attracts diverse actors and information

### Finance Mobilization

Raising funds for problem-solving

### Japan's Roles in the World

Japan was also a recipient of assistance from the international community as it rose from the ruins of World War II and achieved economic growth. Economic infrastructure that was essential for Japan's postwar economic development, including the Kurobe Dam and the Tokaido Shinkansen high-speed rail line, were built with this kind of support from the World Bank. Once again, in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, Japan received relief supplies, financial aid, and donations from over 250 countries and regions as well as from international organizations.

As a means to contribute to the international community, Japan initiated official development assistance (ODA) in 1954. Since then, Japan's international cooperation through ODA has earned Japan great trust and high expectations from the international community. In order to respond to these expectations and trust shown toward Japan, JICA, as a bridge linking Japan with developing countries, is committed to extending cooperation for their self-reliance and development while capitalizing on the insights and experiences Japan gained from its postwar reconstruction.

### A Universal Call to Action: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SDGs, adopted at the United Nations in September 2015, are a set of international goals that are based on the core principle of "leaving no one behind" and aimed at eradicating poverty and realizing a sustainable society by 2030. The SDGs consist of 17 goals that address the social, economic, and environmental dimensions, and 169 targets to achieve them. Both developed and developing countries are required to take them on, with various stakeholders joining together.

JICA has a twofold mission: realizing *human security*, which protects the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment; and achieving *quality growth* that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient. In 2021, JICA established the JICA Global Agenda, a set of 20 development cooperation strategies that cover the SDGs' four categories: Prosperity, People, Peace, and the Planet. Taking advantage of Japan's experience in its own development and international cooperation, JICA supports developing countries to attain the SDGs in collaboration not only with governments and people in these countries but also with a diverse range of international partners.

More information  
JICA's website: [Toward Achieving Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#)

## JICA Global Agenda

### Mobilizing a Wider Range of Resources to Tackle Global Issues

JICA has set JICA Global Agenda to identify medium- to long-term objectives and initiatives for global issues toward more strategic cooperation. JICA also aims to further increase development impacts through partnerships and co-creation with various partners.

### Complex and Serious Issues Facing the World

Pursuing economic prosperity and human dignity, the world has been facing challenges, including climate change, that threaten the very survival of all life, along with difficulties such as COVID-19 and frequent armed conflicts. Addressing these global issues requires that the international community make the united effort mobilizing a wider range of resources. JICA is committed to contributing to achieving the SDGs in partner countries and addressing global challenges together with its mission to work on *human security* and *quality growth*. To this end, JICA has set JICA Global Agenda, 20 cooperation strategies for global issues under four categories: Prosperity, People, Peace, and Planet.

### Advancing Collaboration and Co-creation

Amid growing interest in the SDGs, the range of development actors is expanding to include private companies, research institutions, civil society organizations, and others. JICA will share the values it aims to achieve over the medium- to long-term with these various stakeholders and work together to tackle global issues.

To further advance such collaboration, JICA will build platforms that allow diverse partners to congregate various resources, including knowledge, ideas, and talent to promote co-creation. It will also work to create an environment that enables fund mobilization and private business participation to spur a groundswell of efforts to solve global issues.



## 20 Cooperation Strategies for Global Issues in Four Categories

### Prosperity

- 1 Urban and Regional Development
- 2 Transportation
- 3 Energy and Mining
- 4 Private Sector Development
- 5 Agriculture and Rural Development (Sustainable Food Systems)



Prosperity



Peace

### Peace

- 11 Peacebuilding
- 12 Governance
- 13 Public Finance and Financial Systems
- 14 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- 15 Digital for Development

### People

- 6 Health
- 7 Improving Nutrition
- 8 Education
- 9 Social Security, Disability, and Development
- 10 Sport and Development



People



Planet

### Planet

- 16 Climate Change
- 17 Natural Environment Conservation
- 18 Environmental Management
- 19 Sustainable Water Resources Management and Water Supply
- 20 Disaster Risk Reduction through Pre-disaster Investment and Build Back Better

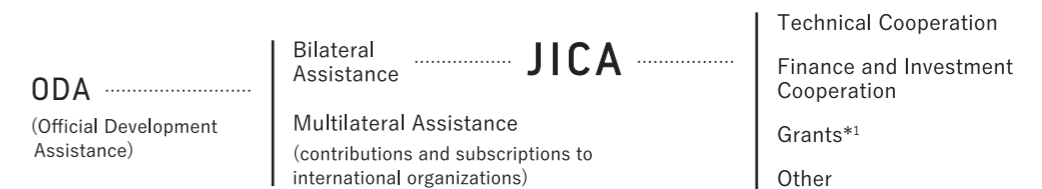
## JICA, Playing a Core Role in Japan's ODA

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

ODA is broadly classified into two types: bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Multilateral aid consists of financing and financial contributions to international organizations.

JICA, in charge of administering Japan's ODA, is one of the world's largest bilateral aid agencies. It supports developing countries in addressing their development challenges through flexible combination of various cooperation modalities, such as Technical Cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants.\*1 JICA has 96 overseas offices\*2 and operates in approximately 150 countries and regions of the world.

JICA also has 15 domestic offices\*3 across Japan that serve as a nexus linking developing countries with regions in the country. These domestic offices promote international cooperation that takes advantage of the characteristics of these regions and contributes to their development through such cooperation.



\*1 Excluding Grants that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides due to diplomatic necessity. \*2-3 As of July 2022.

## Types of Cooperation

To address challenges facing developing countries, JICA implements programs and projects through various cooperation modalities, including Technical Cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants\* as well as volunteer dispatch, emergency disaster relief, research, and private-sector collaboration.

## Technical Cooperation

## People-to-people Cooperation

Technical Cooperation supports the development of human resources that will promote social and economic development in developing countries and the establishment of administrative systems by utilizing the knowledge, experience, and technologies of Japan. By accepting training participants in Japan and dispatching Japanese experts, JICA supports developing countries' capacity development in solving problems.

## Finance and Investment Cooperation

## Lending or Investing of Funds Under Concessional Terms to Developing Countries for Their Development

ODA Loans are extended under generous lending conditions (long repayment periods, low interest rates) for projects supporting the development of developing countries. They are applied to infrastructure construction and other projects and programs requiring a large amount of funding. Private-Sector Investment Finance, on the other hand, provides financial support for private-sector activities in developing countries.

## Grants\*

## Core Infrastructure Development and Equipment Provision

Grants provide funds to low-income developing countries without the obligation of repayment to support the construction of facilities necessary for social and economic development, such as schools, hospitals, water supply systems, and roads, and the procurement of equipment and other supplies.

## Citizen Participation

## A Broader Base of International Cooperation

JICA cooperates in diverse ways with NGOs, local governments, universities, and other organizations that participate in international cooperation activities. JICA dispatches volunteers such as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) as a part of its citizen participatory cooperation. Furthermore, JICA supports development education, which is designed to deepen understanding of the challenges facing developing countries, chiefly in the field of school education.

## Emergency Disaster Relief

## Response to Natural and Other Disasters

In cases where large-scale disasters occur overseas, JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or international organizations in accordance with the decision of the Japanese government. These JDR teams engage in rescue efforts, treat wounds and illnesses, provide emergency relief supplies, and assist disaster recovery.

## Research

## Co-creating Practical Knowledge for Peace and Development

JICA works together with diverse partners for the purposes of world peace and development and conducts quality research with policy impact by integrating a field-oriented perspective. It also returns such research outcomes to JICA's operations as part of its efforts to contribute to the realization of *human security*.

## Public-Private, Partnerships

## Supporting Social and Economic Development Through Private-sector Business Activities

By providing support for the introduction of excellent technologies and products by Japanese private companies and their participation in projects, JICA contributes to the solution of the social and economic issues faced by developing countries. Such support is extended through schemes including Private-Sector Investment Finance and SDGs Business Supporting Surveys.

\*Excluding Grants that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides due to diplomatic necessity.

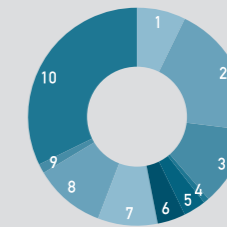
Total Scale of Operations in fiscal **1,536.1 billion**

JICA uses an array of development assistance schemes to meet the diverse needs of developing countries around the world.

## Technical Cooperation\*1

Dispatch of Japanese experts to developing countries and acceptance of training participants and students to disseminate Japanese technologies and knowledge

1. Planning and administration	7.4%	6. Business and tourism	4.4%
2. Public works and utilities (Transportation/Traffic/Social Infrastructure etc.)	19.8%	7. Human resources (Education/Vocational training etc.)	8.8%
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	11.5%	8. Health and medical care	10.5%
4. Mining and industry	0.8%	9. Social welfare	1.5%
5. Energy	3.3%	10. Others	32.0%

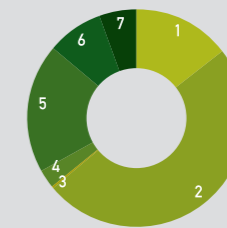


Scale of Operations  
**191.8 billion**

## Finance and Investment Cooperation (ODA Loans)\*2

Lending or investing of funds under concessional terms to developing countries for their development.

1. Electric power and gas	14.6%	5. Social services (Water supply and sanitation/Education, etc.)	19.3%
2. Transportation	49.3%	6. Program loans	8.3%
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	0.5%	7. Others	5.4%
4. Mining and industry	2.6%		

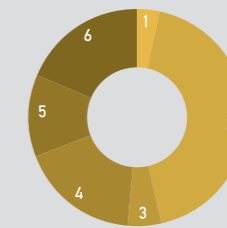


Scale of Operations  
**1,274.7 billion**

## Grants\*3

Financial assistance with no repayment obligation; it mainly targets developing countries with low levels of income.

1. Planning and administration	3.5%	4. Energy	17.7%
2. Public works and utilities	43.1%	5. Human resources (Education/Vocational training, etc.)	12.3%
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5.0%	6. Health and medical care	18.5%



Scale of Operations  
**69.5 billion**

(In FY 2021) (Unit:%)

(Note) In some cases, the numbers do not correspond to the figures reflected in the "Total" section because of rounding estimates. \*1 Technical Cooperation expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but exclude administration costs. \*2 Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance. \*3 The amount is calculated based on the fiscal 2019 budget, it does not correspond to the total amount of Grant Agreements (G/As) concluded in fiscal 2019. ※Total value of JICA programs in the map do not include cooperation track records that cannot be categorized by region.



# 2021

## Scale of Operations by Region

Africa	Middle East and Europe	South Asia	East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus	Southeast Asia and Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean
Cooperation with <b>49</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>22</b> countries and regions	Cooperation with <b>8</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>10</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>21</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>29</b> countries
Total value of JICA programs <b>¥100.1</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs <b>¥137.1</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs <b>¥680.4</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs <b>¥42.7</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs <b>¥361.0</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs <b>¥122.2</b> billion

## Overview by Region

JICA operates in some 150 developing countries and regions. Different developing countries face quite different development issues. Based on analysis of the varying conditions and the needs of these countries and regions, and the aim for achieving human security and quality growth in them, JICA strategically formulates and implements programs while factoring in the Japanese government's policies and commitments as well as its available cooperation modes and budgetary allocations.

<b>Building People-to-people Relationships</b>	Accepted Persons	<b>24,722</b>	Training participants and students from developing countries were accepted in fiscal 2021 (Cumulative total approximately 700,000 people)
	Dispatched Persons	<b>4,017</b>	JICA experts and JICA volunteers were dispatched in fiscal 2021 (Cumulative total approximately 250,000 people)

(Notes) \*The figures show the total value of JICA programs in each region, including Technical Cooperation (Training Participants, Experts, Study Teams, Provision of Equipment, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers [JOCVs], Other volunteers, and Other costs), Finance and Investment Cooperation (commitment amount), and Grants (newly concluded G/As) in fiscal 2021. \*Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries or multiple regions and international organizations.

## Southeast Asia



## Southeast Asia

### Promoting a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific"

#### ASEAN as a cornerstone of the Indo-Pacific

Member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) play a leading role in promoting the stability and prosperity of this region, which faces the Indian and Pacific Oceans. ASEAN states thus constitute a cornerstone of a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP), a vision advocated by the Japanese government. While experiencing rapid economic growth, ASEAN countries face disparities both in the region and within individual countries along with enormous development needs in terms of both socioeconomic infrastructure and human resources development.

The Japanese government supports the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP), a vision announced by ASEAN in 2019, and has committed to cooperation in the priority areas outlined in the AOIP: maritime cooperation, connectivity, the SDGs, and the economy.

#### Responding to the COVID-19 crisis from a post-pandemic perspective

Based on this background, JICA's cooperation covers the following focus areas:

- Strengthening ASEAN connectivity**  
Cooperation in both physical and nonphysical 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

Japan and ASEAN countries enjoy a strong relationship. In extending development cooperation, JICA makes maximum use of the broad-ranging expertise and know-how of private-sector companies, universities and research institutions, and local governments as well as taking advantage of digital transformation (DX). JICA's cooperation for Timor-Leste is designed to support the country's accession to ASEAN and transition from post-conflict reconstruction to development.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, JICA forged ahead with JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine in fiscal 2021. Specific actions included offering budget support through Emergency Support Loans, strengthening systems for delivering telemedicine and vaccines through Technical Cooperation and Grants, and developing human resources in the health sector. JICA also implemented the JICA Program for Japanese Studies (JICA Chair)—which is designed to share Japan's modernization and development cooperation experiences—at selected universities in the Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

## The Pacific

### Shaping a Sustainable Future of Pacific Island Countries



#### Challenges unique to island countries and response to climate change

Japan and Pacific Island Countries (PICs) share the Pacific Ocean, a global public good, and have historically maintained close relations. Achieving the sustainable development of the Pacific region will not only help strengthen bilateral relations between Japan and PICs but also contribute to maintaining and developing a regional environment conducive to realizing a Free and Open Indo-Pacific. PICs are faced with common challenges and vulnerabilities unique to island countries: they are small, isolated, remote, and oceanic. In recent years, they have attracted global attention as one of the regions most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. Countries in the region have also been working on climate change mitigation. Many set ambitious targets to introduce renewable energy ahead of the rest of the world, and to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, as called for at the 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in November 2021.

#### Promoting cooperation based on PALM9

Given these circumstances, JICA is delivering development cooperation in the following five priority areas agreed on at the Ninth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM9) in July 2021:

1. COVID-19 response and recovery  
Developing health facilities and human resources as well as offering budget support
2. Sustainable oceans based on the rule of law  
Building the capacity for maritime law enforcement and fishery resources management; extending cooperation for managing disposal of waste
3. Climate change and disaster resilience  
Promoting deployment of renewables; capacity development for disaster management agencies; delivering emergency relief supplies for Tonga, which suffered damage from the volcanic eruption and tsunami in January 2022
4. Strengthening the foundation for sustainable and resilient economic development  
Developing quality infrastructure, promoting trade and investment, increasing the resilience of public finance, and strengthening governance
5. People-to-people exchanges and human resources development  
Inviting potential future leaders to Japan for study, providing training, dispatching JICA volunteers, supporting regional exchanges

## East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus

### Toward Sustainable Development through Enhanced Regional Connectivity and Industrial Diversification

#### Reducing dependence on natural resources and fostering domestic industries

JICA operates ODA in nine developing countries in East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus: Mongolia, the five Central Asian countries, and the three Caucasus countries.\*

Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan are endowed with natural and agricultural resources; however, as their economies are heavily dependent on these resources, they are vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices. Facing the need to reduce its dependence on such resources, typically cotton plants and natural gas, Uzbekistan is undertaking government-led investment promotion and industrial development. The Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, on the other hand, are not rich in natural resources. Remittances from Kyrgyzstanis and Tajikistanis working in Russia and elsewhere account for nearly one-third of the GDP of each country. The countries are thus confronting the urgent need to foster domestic industries and create employment opportunities.

The keys to sustainable economic development that is not dependent on natural resources include stimulating private sector-led economic activity, diversifying industry, and developing infrastructure that will strengthen intra- and interregional connectivity.

#### Toward the stability and self-reliance of the countries in the region

Many countries in the region share national borders with two major powers, Russia and China, as well as with South Asian and Middle Eastern countries, including Afghanistan, where the Taliban has taken power. They are thus under the strong political and economic influence of these neighboring countries. With the understanding that securing stability



and self-reliance of the countries in the region is essential to the stability of the entire Eurasian continent, JICA's cooperation focuses on (1) governance strengthening, including legal system development; (2) industrial diversification, including the promotion of small and medium enterprises; (3) infrastructure development, including the construction of airports and power plants; and (4) human resources development.

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a heavy toll on service sectors, including tourism, and has increased unemployment and decreased work opportunities for migrant workers. It has also exposed vulnerabilities in health care and other social services in the region, which is already beset with geopolitical risks. During fiscal 2021, JICA extended development cooperation to this region in the form of budget support as well as Last One Mile Support, which involves providing medical equipment and developing a vaccine rollout system. In the sector of human resources development, JICA implemented the JICA Chair at selected universities in Mongolia and Uzbekistan with a view to broadening the base of leaders who can foster a long-lasting bilateral relationship between each country and Japan.

#### ODA for China discontinued

JICA completed all its ODA programs for China by the end of fiscal 2021 based on the policy of the Japanese government.

\*Excluding China



## South Asia

### Building Resilient Social Systems toward Regional Stability and Development

#### Economic recovery and unstable economic and social conditions

South Asia is a region of geopolitical importance linking Southeast Asia with the Middle East and Africa. The region, home to 1.8 billion people, accounts for one-quarter of the global population. It has markedly expanding consumer and labor markets, with young people under age 25 making up about a half the regional population.<sup>1</sup> Tapping into the power of this young generation to sustain economic development requires human resources and infrastructure. Meanwhile, with the number of people living in absolute poverty in the region, amounting for about 220 million or one-third of the world's total,<sup>2</sup> there have been calls for building inclusive (meaning "leaving no one behind"), resilient, and sustainable societies as stipulated in the SDGs.

Despite waves of COVID-19 infections, countries in the region relaxed related restrictions, such as by lifting COVID-19-related curfews or easing travel restrictions, and, as a result, the regional economy grew 7% in 2021.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, global price rises amid recovery from the pandemic are making it difficult to steer their economies successfully. In fact, some economies in the region are deteriorating rapidly, giving rise to social unrest. In addition, the region, vulnerable to natural disasters, has been impacted by climate change.

#### Cooperation with a focus on building inclusive and resilient societies

JICA has been proactively delivering cooperation to build inclusive and resilient societies that can cope with the above challenges.

In fiscal 2021, JICA placed emphasis on responding to the

pandemic as in the previous year, helping to strengthen health services in both physical and nonphysical aspects as well as offering budget support through emergency loans. JICA also focused on cooperation for tackling climate change, including afforestation and disaster risk reduction. With a flexible combination of various forms of cooperation, JICA also worked on a range of other issues such as (1) developing infrastructure; (2) improving the investment environment; (3) improving access to basic human needs; (4) securing regional peace and stability; (5) strengthening intra- and interregional connectivity; and (6) developing human resources through the JICA Chair and the acceptance of foreign students in Japan. Going forward, JICA will also continue to work on digital transformation (DX) to further enhance its cooperation. For Afghanistan, JICA supported the Afghan people related to JICA's activities to flee the country after the Taliban took control of Kabul in August 2021. While continuing its support, JICA is exploring other possibilities of assistance in meeting a wide range of humanitarian needs in cooperation with international organizations in line with Japanese government policies.

The year 2022 is designated as the "Japan–Southwest Asia Exchange Year."<sup>4</sup> In commemoration, JICA is accelerating its information dissemination efforts to further deepen ties with countries in the region.

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, "World Population Prospects 2019."

<sup>2</sup>Calculated based on data from World Bank, "Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle."

<sup>3</sup>World Bank, "Global Economic Prospects, January 2022."

<sup>4</sup>Designated by the Japanese government to commemorate the milestone anniversaries of establishing diplomatic ties with the countries in the region, including the 70th anniversary in relation to India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.



## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Aiming to Further Deepen Shared Values

#### Prolonged crises for partner countries

Latin America and the Caribbean have a population of some 650 million<sup>1</sup> and a GDP of over \$4.7 trillion,<sup>2</sup> about 1.9 times the size of ASEAN.<sup>3</sup> They constitute an important place in the world both as a home to rich nature, as highlighted by the Amazon region, and as a world center of agricultural production. The region shares with Japan universal values such as freedom and democracy and also is home to the largest *Nikkei* (Japanese emigrants and their descendants) community in the world, making an important partner for Japan in addressing common challenges.

Although the region generally enjoys high income levels, economic disparities are large among and within the 33 countries in the region. The region faces such challenges as the exodus of Venezuelans in 2019 and the issue of illegal immigrants in northern Central America. These challenges are exacerbated by adverse socioeconomic impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukrainian crisis, among others. This situation in turn is affecting the political arena as well, complicating issues which countries in the region face.

#### Strengthening both cooperation for Building Back Better and links with various stakeholders

JICA's cooperation for this region places emphasis on (1) developing infrastructure for economic development; (2) reducing disaster risks and coping with climate change; and (3) improving the urban environment and reducing disparities. Additional focus is placed on fighting the pandemic under JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine as well as on

Building Back Better for the post-COVID era.

In fiscal 2021, JICA provided (1) budget support ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance for social and economic recovery, (2) Technical cooperation and Grants for fighting the pandemic, and (3) support for *Nikkei* as well as other people in their neighboring communities through *Nikkei* organizations.

In addition, JICA implemented a comprehensive survey with an eye on the post-COVID era. JICA analyzed the impact of the pandemic on each country, identified new and emerging issues and their solutions, and set up pilot projects applying DX technology in addressing these issues. JICA also worked with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to launch a platform called "Transformational Start ups' Business Acceleration for the SDGs Agenda (TSUBASA)" to seek out Japanese business startups that have innovative ideas and help them expand their business in the region.

Furthermore, JICA collaborated with the World Bank and such regional development partners as the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to step up efforts to address some of the region's common issues, including disaster risk reduction, logistics, the environment, and gender. It also conducted studies related to hydrogen and other renewables and offered training for future leaders of countries in the region through its scholarship programs and the JICA Chair.

<sup>1</sup>–<sup>2</sup> World Bank Group, "DataBank Microdata Data Catalog" (2020).

<sup>3</sup> International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook Database" (2020).



## Africa

### Toward Building Resilient and Inclusive Societies and Economies after the Pandemic

#### COVID-19 stalled socioeconomic development, slowing recovery from the crisis

Accounting for a quarter of UN membership, African countries play an important role in international politics. As they are expected to represent a quarter of the global population by 2050,<sup>\*1</sup> Africa is attracting attention as a promising market that is experiencing the rise of leapfrog phenomena associated with advancing digitalization.

Nevertheless, the COVID-19 pandemic is taking a heavy toll on socioeconomic development in Africa, turning its economy into negative growth. The poverty rate is also rising. In addition, economic recovery is lagging due in part to the delay of vaccination rollouts. Ramifications of the Ukraine crisis, including food scarcity and soaring prices, are another cause of concern. It is therefore important to protect the vulnerable from these threats and thus to support the recovery of Africa.

#### Toward building new societies and economies in the post COVID-19 era

For the Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8) in August 2022, JICA set out the directions of its cooperation in building resilient societies and economies in Africa under the slogan “Toward a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous Africa.” It also made efforts to mitigate the negative social impacts of the pandemic in

various sectors by capitalizing on innovations and private-sector initiatives, including the health sector under JICA’s Initiative for Global Health and Medicine.

For example, JICA provided Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Rwanda with bilateral cooperation aimed at building a start-up ecosystem.<sup>\*2</sup> It also organized a related pitch event<sup>\*3</sup> in Uganda. In addition, JICA collaborated with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) to offer business management support for African companies in the health sector. In one case, this support allowed a Kenyan firm that manufactures medical supplies such as syringes to secure funds totaling some \$7 million, largely from private investors, thus successfully expanding its business.

In December 2021, the Parliament of Uganda adopted a resolution commending years of JICA’s cooperation to the country. The resolution expressed appreciation for JICA’s approaches that stress human relationships and respect African ownership.

<sup>\*1</sup> United Nations, “World Population Prospects 2019.”

<sup>\*2</sup> A platform whereby young entrepreneurs link up with various stakeholders such as investors, educational institutions, and line ministries to launch new businesses.

<sup>\*3</sup> A type of event in which venture and startup businesses come together and brief investors on their products and services.

More information  
JICA’s website: TICAD Special Website

## Middle East and Europe

### Coping with Twin Crises: Regional Turmoil and COVID-19

#### Lasting geopolitical instability and accelerating crises

In the Middle East, political instability has been lingering in many countries. In Yemen, Syria, and Libya, civil wars have destroyed basic infrastructure and deprived people of educational opportunities. The influx of Syrian refugees and their subsequent residence constitute a significant social and economic burden for Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Even Tunisia, where the Arab Spring originated, is now facing social and economic turmoil.

In Europe, the momentum for reform with a view to acceding to the European Union (EU) is increasing among Western Balkan countries. Yet the Ukraine conflict that broke out in February 2022 is affecting not only Eastern European countries that are hosting Ukrainian refugees but also the entire world in the form of soaring food and energy prices.

In both regions, the pandemic sent already high unemployment rates even higher. Poverty is also rising. All these developments point to the need for assistance for the poor and vulnerable in each country in these regions.

#### Mid- to long-term efforts toward peace and stability

JICA understands that peace and stability in the Middle East and Europe are crucial for the peace and prosperity of the international community, including Japan. With this in mind, JICA extended development cooperation in fiscal 2021 from a medium- and long-term perspective, with focus on four pillars: (1) regional stability and *human security*, (2) *quality growth*, (3) human resources development and exchanges as

well as nurturing of future leaders with great affinity toward and knowledge of Japan, and (4) promotion of regional initiatives.

Specifically, JICA delivered cooperation to Jordan for strengthening the framework for providing refugees staying in the country with appropriate mental and psychological care at the community level. It also continued to provide opportunities for Syrian refugees to study at Japanese universities.

Moreover, toward increasing employment and promoting industrial innovation, JICA cooperated with Tunisia in improving the quality and productivity of local products, while in Morocco it continued with a project aimed at recycling olive mill waste by leveraging the expertise of a Japanese private firm.

JICA has been supporting Egypt—which is promoting Japanese-style education—with wide-ranging cooperation in education, covering stages from preschool to college education. Across the country, there are now a total of 48 Egyptian Japanese Schools: primary schools that incorporate Japanese-style education. The JICA Chair was also implemented at selected universities in Serbia and Turkey, contributing to nurturing leaders with great affinity toward and knowledge of Japan.

JICA is also engaged in a regional cooperation framework involving Japan, Palestine, Israel, and Jordan. This quadripartite framework involves middle- to long-term efforts to encourage the economic self-reliance of Palestine. As part of such efforts, JICA cooperated with Palestine and Jordan in restoring ruins of great historical value and making better use of local tourism resources,

thus contributing to regional economic revitalization and employment promotion



## Partnerships, Research and Emergency Disaster Relief

Actors other than the central government, such as private companies, local governments, and NGOs, also play important roles in cooperation with developing countries. JICA will work more closely with these actors.

### Partnerships



#### Partnerships with Universities and Research Institutions

##### Jointly Creating Knowledge and Fostering Future Leaders

As challenges faced by developing countries have become even more diverse and complicated, partnerships with universities and research institutions are indispensable for proceeding with international cooperation initiatives because of their extensive and advanced knowledge. JICA promotes partnerships with these institutions through various approaches, including their participation in JICA's research projects and studies on international cooperation, in technical cooperation projects in developing countries, as well as accepting students from these countries.



#### Volunteer Programs

##### Citizen-based International Cooperation: Both You and the World Are Full of Possibilities

JICA's volunteer programs support activities by citizens who wish to cooperate in the economic and social development as well as the reconstruction of developing countries. These time-honored programs—which include Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), founded in 1965—are widely recognized as a good example of grassroots-level international cooperation extended by the Japanese government and JICA, and they are highly praised by partner countries. By the end of March 2022, some 55,000 JICA volunteers have engaged in different activities in the developing world as Japanese conspicuous contributors to the international community.

More information  
JICA's website: Volunteers



#### Cooperation with the Private Sector

##### Supporting Economic and Social Development through Private-Sector Business Activities

JICA has networks and trusting relationships with the governments of developing countries as well as the know-how in project implementation in the developing world gained through ODA over many years. While making use of these assets, JICA provides wide-ranging support schemes to produce better development results efficiently and effectively through further collaboration with the private sector.

More information  
JICA's website: Public-Private Partnerships



#### Support for the Acceptance of Foreign Human Resources

##### Achieving a Prosperous Society Where We Live Together

Over the past ten years, the number of foreign workers in Japan increased by a factor of about 2.5 to some 1.73 million.\*1 Half of them are from developing countries. They play important roles in the economic growth of their home countries, primarily through their remittances. JICA helps foreign HRs to address various challenges they face before coming to Japan, while staying in Japan, and after returning home. Building on its strengths, JICA provides wide-ranging support.

\*1 Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Situation of Notified Foreign National Employment Status" (as of the end of October 2021).



#### Partnership with Nikkei Communities in Latin America and the Caribbean

##### Further Strengthening the Bonds with Nikkei Communities

Some 2.13 million *Nikkei* (Japanese emigrants and their descendants) live in Latin America and the Caribbean, and their presence represents strong bonds between Japan and the region.

JICA continued providing support to Japanese emigrants who had moved to the region under Japan's postwar emigration policy. Recently, JICA has shifted its focus to enhancing collaboration with *Nikkei* communities and cooperation with them in light of their maturing and generational transition.



#### Collaboration with Civil Society

##### For Attentive Cooperation by Various Actors

In the field of citizen participatory cooperation, JICA focuses on (1) helping developing countries to address their development issues in cooperation with Japanese citizens, (2) promoting public understanding of international cooperation and encouraging public participation in it, and (3) utilizing JICA's experiences in international cooperation for the benefit of local communities in Japan. Among these activities, partnerships with NGOs and other organizations and local governments as well as support for development education are introduced below.

##### Partnerships with NGOs and Other Organizations

Through dialogue, JICA works to strengthen partnerships with NGOs and other organizations and to provide capacity-enhancement support for them. It is also engaged in collaboration with them to address development issues facing developing countries.

##### Partnerships with Local Governments

JICA works with local governments to implement projects proposed by them in developing countries. It also supports local communities in conducting international cooperation activities and developing global human resources through coordinators for international cooperation that JICA assigns to regional councils for international relations and other organizations across the country.

##### Development Education

JICA conducts activities aimed at promoting development education at school. The idea is to foster the abilities of students and pupils to (1) understand how development challenges facing the world relate to Japan, (2) regard them as their own problems, (3) proactively study them, and (4) participate in efforts to overcome them.

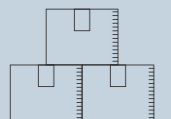
### Research



#### Co-Creating Practical Knowledge for Peace and Development

Inheriting the philosophy of Dr. Ogata Sadako, former JICA President, JICA Ogata Research Institute conducts policy-oriented and field-based research on the challenges faced by developing countries and aspires to gain intellectual presence in the international community.

### Emergency Disaster Relief



#### Taking Back as Many Smiles as Possible

JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams and provides emergency relief supplies when major disasters occur overseas, in response to requests received from the governments of affected countries or international organizations.

## Organizational Information

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Title	Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)
President	TANAKA Akihiko
Headquarters (Kojimachi)	Nibancho Center Building, 5-25 Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan Tel: +81-3-5226-6660 through 6663
Headquarters (Takebashi)	Takebashi Building, 4-1 Ohtemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan Tel: +81-3-5226-6660 through 6663
Headquarters (Ichigaya)	Ichigaya Building, 10-5, Ichigayahonmuracho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433, Japan Tel: +81-3-3269-2911
Establishment	October 1, 2003
Capital	¥8,338 billion (as of October 2022)
Full-time Staff	1,955 (as of July 2022)
Objectives	Established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency under the Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency - Japan International Cooperation Agency (Act No. 136, 2002), JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions.

15 domestic offices  
as of July 1, 2022



JICA's website



96 overseas offices  
as of July 1, 2022



Social Media  
Accounts

