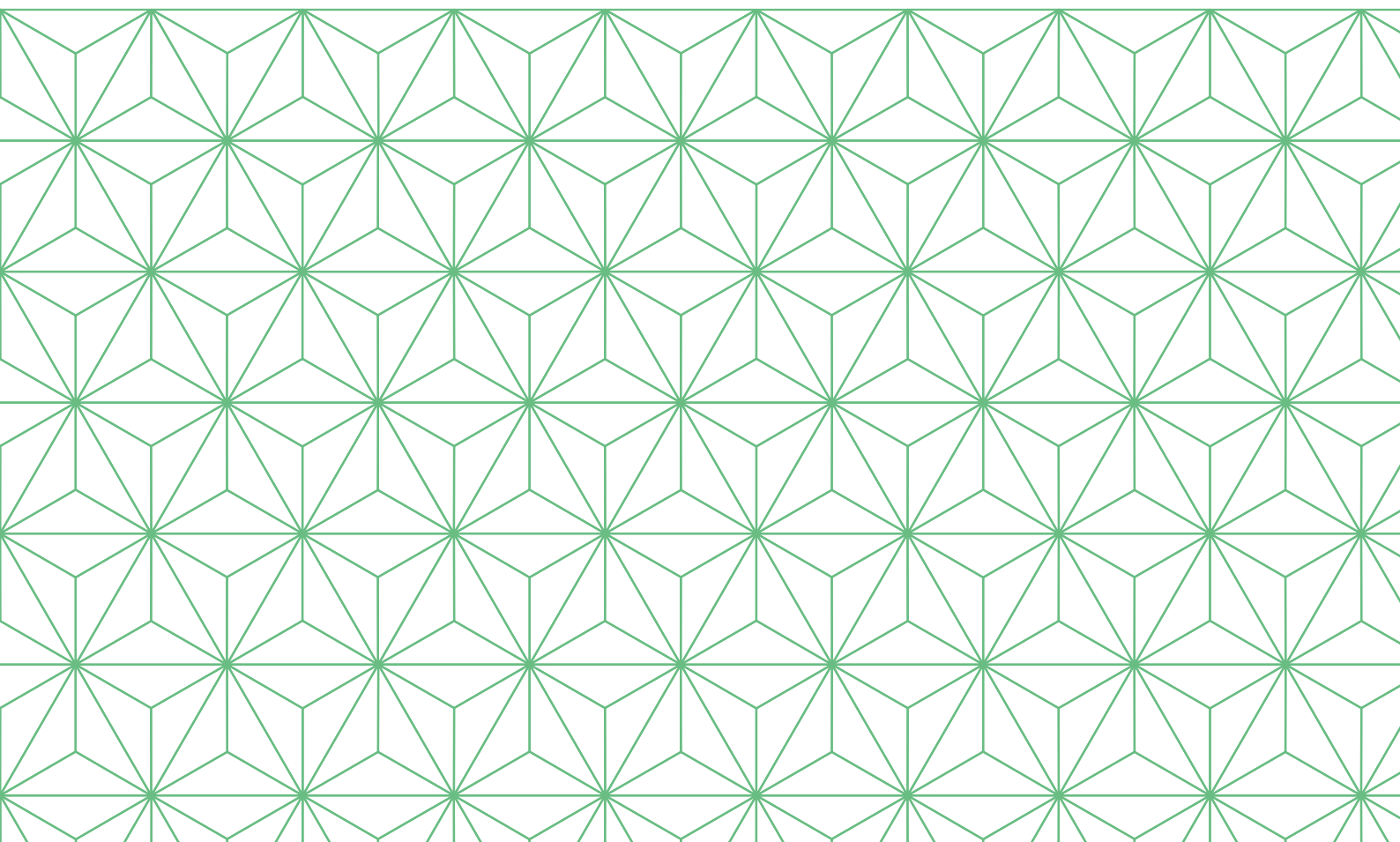


JICA

PROFILE

2025





Who We Are

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)^{*1} is an organization responsible for implementing Japan's ODA in a unified manner and engages in international cooperation for developing countries.

Mission

JICA, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, will work on human security^{*2} 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.

^{*1} JICA stands for Japan International Cooperation Agency. JICA will continue to promote information disclosure.

^{*2} 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.

Toward a New International Cooperation Approach through Co-Creation, Innovation and Circulation

Today, the world faces prolonged, compounded crises. Climate change is causing more frequent natural disasters with increasing numbers of casualties, even as the threat of infectious diseases has not faded. At the same time, challenges to the free and open international order based on the rule of law persist, including ongoing armed conflicts and humanitarian crises. Global economic trends and domestic policies are closely interlinked, affecting international relations.

Without international cooperation, it is impossible to address such compounded crises. Even developed countries cannot effectively address climate change or tackle infectious diseases on their own. The many challenges that developing countries face can only move toward resolution through the combined efforts of the affected countries themselves and effective support from various development cooperation agencies, NGOs, and other partners. With the amount of aid from donor countries expected to decline in the years ahead, qualitatively effective approaches are required to compensate.

These compounded crises present the world with numerous challenges, yet they also amplify the potential for innovation. Cutting-edge technologies open new avenues for solving problems in unprecedented ways. Furthermore, even without accounting for the latest technology, practical, field-validated methods are steadily emerging.

Co-creation is the most effective approach to generating innovation. By collaborating with partner countries, agencies like JICA – alongside diverse stakeholders, including private companies, NGOs,

and universities – can leverage new technologies and disseminate highly effective development approaches.

In addition to addressing development challenges in partner countries, innovations created through such collaborative processes can contribute to human security worldwide. In other words, co-creation generates “circulation.” This “circulation” of co-created innovations among countries is the foremost imperative in an era of compounded crises.

JICA also aims to contribute to human security and sustainable development by circulating co-created innovations globally, while also applying solutions to challenges in Japan.

Looking back on fiscal 2024, JICA continued its efforts toward ensuring peace, safety and stability, including by supporting reconstruction and recovery in Ukraine and extending humanitarian assistance to Gaza. JICA also implemented various initiatives that contributed to a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP), including infrastructure support for achieving high-quality growth; addressed global issues and tackled development challenges by collaborating with private companies and other partners; as well as provided emergency support following a major earthquake in Myanmar.

JICA also continues to strengthen efforts toward achieving the 2030 Agenda, including action on climate change, the mainstreaming of biodiversity, and respecting fundamental human rights as outlined in JICA’s Sustainability Policy. In October 2024, JICA’s Executive Senior Vice President was appointed Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), accelerating

sustainability management within the organization by pursuing carbon neutrality and encouraging information disclosure.

The year 2025 marks the 60th anniversary of the first dispatch of JOCVs (in 1965). By understanding differences in culture and values and co-creating with local communities in partner countries, often in challenging environments, they have tackled a wide range of issues. Their efforts have spawned various innovations. Upon returning to Japan, an increasing number of these volunteers leverage their experiences as GLOCAL human resources, with their global experiences, contributing to solutions and revitalizing local communities across Japan. They truly are a group of talented people who facilitate circulation.

The Act on the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Independent Administrative Agency (JICA Act) was amended in April 2025. This amendment enabled JICA to further collaborate with private-sector financing and to work with new partners, such as KOSEN (colleges of technology in Japan), independent administrative agencies, and local NGOs. Through co-creation with diverse partners, including the private sector, JICA seeks to foster innovation and promote the global circulation of ensuing outcomes, benefiting Japan, partner countries, and the broader international community.

In terms of organizational management, JICA places great importance on ensuring transparency and securing accountability to advance its operations with sincerity. Regarding the data breach incident that occurred during implementation of the

Philippine railway project, JICA requested that a review committee examine its response and received the committee’s report on June 13, 2025. Based on the review committee’s findings, JICA will diligently take steps to prevent a recurrence of the data breach and strive to restore trust in ODA. JICA will also continue to rigorously implement safety measures to ensure that JICA staff and other stakeholders can carry out their duties with peace of mind.

JICA creates innovation through co-creation and circulates resulting outcomes in Japan and around the world. Through these efforts, JICA aims to contribute to the realization of human security, the maintenance of international order and greater global trust in Japan, thereby realizing JICA’s vision: “To Lead the World with Trust.”



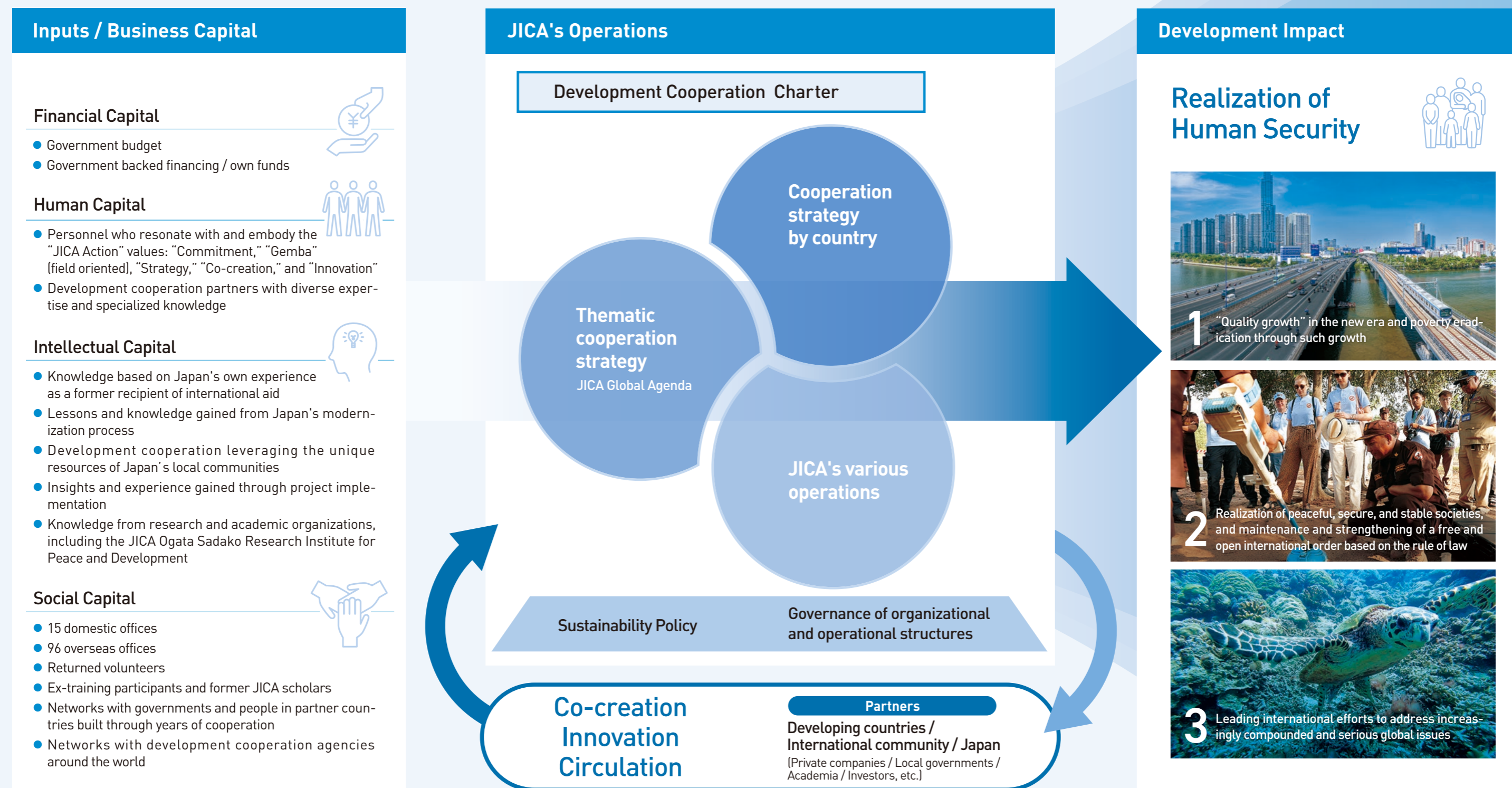
November 2025
TANAKA Akihiko
 President
 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Creating Development Impact through JICA and Its Operations

JICA fosters innovation through co-creation with partners and creates a circulation of knowledge and experience in Japan and around the world. Through these efforts, JICA aims to contribute to the realization of human security, thereby realizing JICA's vision "Leading the world with trust."

Vision

Leading the world with trust



The Significance of Japan's International Cooperation

In recent years, increasingly unbridled global geopolitical competition has posed significant challenges to the international order and coordination based on the rule of law, while the risk of fragmentation within the international community has grown more severe. The compounded crises — including intensified and more frequent natural disasters such as floods and droughts caused by climate change, infectious disease outbreaks, sharp rises in food and energy prices, slowing economic growth, and widening economic disparity both domestically and internationally — pose a threat to all humanity. Addressing these crises has become a political and social issue for every nation. They have a particularly severe impact on vulnerable populations, such as those living in poverty in developing countries, thereby threatening human security.

Under these circumstances, it is more crucial than ever for countries worldwide to engage in cooperation by overcoming differences in values and conflicts of interest. Collaborating with the international community and pursuing dialogue and cooperation are vital, while expectations for Japan's role and the role JICA should fulfill continue to grow.

Amid the emergence of compounded crises, solutions to social issues require "co-creation" that generates new value through collaboration with diverse partners, including partner country governments, private companies, civil society, local governments, and universities and research institutions.

Through co-creation, JICA will deepen connections and trust between the peoples of Japan and other countries, while simultaneously pursuing "innovation" through continual review of operations and solutions, in line with evolving needs, to address increasingly complex and emerging challenges. In addition, JICA utilizes the knowledge, experience and solutions that it has accumulated through development cooperation to contribute to resolving issues currently being faced in Japanese society. Furthermore, JICA promotes the "circulation" of knowledge and experience gained in solving social issues between Japan and developing countries.

JICA has various types of cooperation, including Technical Cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation, and Grants.

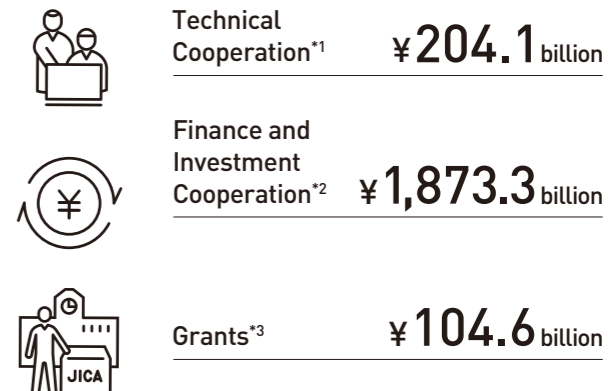
Technical Cooperation	People-to-people cooperation
Finance and Investment Cooperation	Lending or investing of funds under concessional terms to developing countries for their development Providing equity investments and loans for private-sector projects in developing countries
Grants	Core infrastructure development and equipment provision
Citizen Participation	A broader base of international cooperation
Emergency Disaster Relief	Response to natural and other disasters
Research	Co-creating practical knowledge for peace and development
Public-Private Partnerships	Supporting social and economic development through private sector business activities

Co-Creation, Innovation, and Circulation Thereafter

Types of JICA's Cooperation

JICA at a Glance

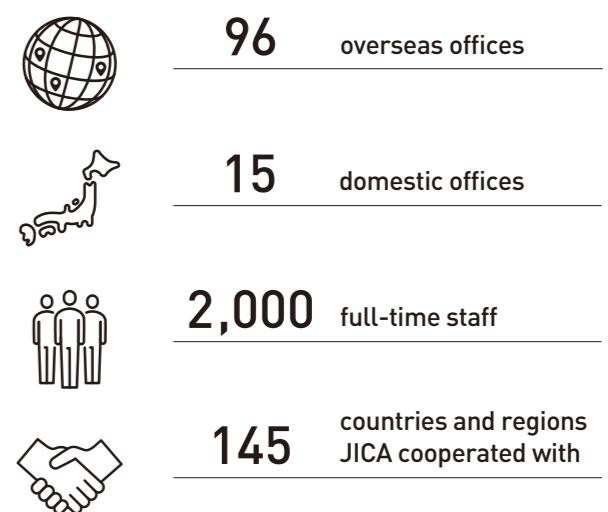
Scale of Operations by Type (FY2024)



Building Relationships (FY2024)



Organization (as of November 1, 2025)



*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 Loan and Private-Sector Investment Finance.

*3 Aggregated amount of Grants committed through concluding of respective Grant Agreements.

*4 From fiscal 2024, the number of dispatched people includes newly dispatched experts, survey team members, and new and continuing volunteers. [Until fiscal 2023, only the number of new and continuing experts and volunteers was counted.]

To Leave No One Behind

The SDGs, adopted at the United Nations in September 2015, are a set of international goals that aim to eradicate poverty and realize a sustainable society by 2030 based on the core principle of "leaving no one behind." Now, as the impact of compounded crises threatens the achievement of the SDGs, both developed and developing countries are required to take them on, with various stakeholders joining together.

Based on the Development Cooperation Charter, JICA aims to realize a sustainable world in which the three dimensions – economy, society, and environment – are in harmony and no burden is left for future generations. JICA promotes the realization of human security and the achievement of the SDGs by supporting the social transformations undertaken by developing countries through: quality growth; the realization of peaceful, secure, and stable societies and maintenance and strengthening of a free and open international order based on the rule of law; and efforts to address increasingly complex and serious global issues.

Approaches to Achieve the SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Mobilizing a Wider Range of Resources to Tackle Global Issues

The JICA Global Agenda is a set of cooperation strategies for global issues that identifies specific targets and approaches for each development challenge aimed at contributing to the achievement of the SDGs and the realization of human security.

In alignment with the Five "P" s of the SDGs, JICA has formulated strategies for each of the 20 development challenges categorized under People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace, while seeking to scale up development impact through diverse partnerships.

JICA Global Agenda



JICA Sustainability Policy

To achieve “human security,” it is essential that we aim to realize a “sustainable world” in which the three dimensions - economy, society, and environment - are in harmony and no burden is left for future generations.

JICA announced the “JICA Sustainability Policy” in October 2023 as a specific guiding policy. For JICA to gain trust as an organization that will help partner countries achieve the SDGs, it is extremely important that JICA takes the initiative in promoting sustainability and working to achieve the SDGs. Under the Development Cooperation Charter, JICA will focus on the following areas as our Sustainability Policy.

As a climate change measure, JICA aims to implement all new projects in a manner aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. In addition to mitigation measures to reduce climate change, we will implement adaptation measures to achieve societies that are resilient to climate change and support a whole of society transition in developing countries.

Conservation of the global environment is our responsibility for the future, and JICA will strengthen its efforts to conserve the natural environment, including protection of the marine environment, forests, and water resources, and promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity.

JICA respects basic human rights and promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion, including gender equality, to create opportunities and an environment where diverse human resources can thrive and grow.

JICA will disclose information accurately and transparently in accordance with international disclosure standards.

Based on the Japanese government’s “declaration to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2050,” JICA aims to achieve carbon neutrality for its organization by 2030.

JICA will further strengthen its governance and organization-wide efforts for sustainability management, led by the Sustainability Committee and the Office for Sustainability Management.

ESG Initiatives

To promote sustainability, JICA strengthens its initiatives in the areas of Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG).

Environment | To address climate change, the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 states that the increase in the global average temperature should be held well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and efforts should be pursued to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Subsequently, the goal was set to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2050 to pursue the “1.5°C target”. For biodiversity conservation, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in 2022 has led to growing momentum for Nature Positive, which aims to conserve at least 30% of land and sea areas to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030.

JICA, under its Sustainability Policy, is aligning all new projects step-by-step with the goals of the Paris Agreement, while also preparing the transition plan aimed at achieving carbon neutrality. Moreover, we enhance our efforts to conserve the natural environment, including protecting marine ecosystems and forests, while also advancing initiatives contributing to biodiversity conservation in such fields as urban development and agriculture.

Social | Aiming to realize human security, JICA clearly states its respect for basic human rights in its Sustainability Policy. Our initiatives to promote the protection of human rights in developing countries vary from human resource development in the areas of Business and Human Rights, inclusion of persons with disabilities, improving healthcare and educational environments, to enhancing living conditions through the development of social and economic infrastructure such as bridges and roads.

Toward achieving gender equality, JICA promotes the integration of gender perspectives across its projects and conducts various initiatives including support for survivors of gender-based violence and promotion of gender-smart businesses incorporating gender-sensitive approaches.

Governance | To accelerate sustainability in both organizational and operational management, JICA established the Office for Sustainability Management in April 2023, and newly appointed the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Director General for Sustainability Management in October 2023. Since October 2024, Executive Senior Vice President has taken over the role of CSO. In FY2023, we held the Sustainability Committee meetings five times to discuss directions and specific details of JICA’s sustainability management initiatives.

In addition to establishing the organizational framework, we also participate in domestic and international initiatives for contributing to promote sustainability in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Main sustainability-related initiatives



TCFD Consortium



TNFD Forum



30by30 Alliance for Biodiversity



2X Challenge





[Scale of Operations by Region]

Southeast Asia and Pacific	Cooperation with 23 countries	Total value of JICA programs	¥ 614.9 billion
East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus	Cooperation with 9 countries	Total value of JICA programs	¥ 88.2 billion
South Asia	Cooperation with 8 countries	Total value of JICA programs	¥ 482.8 billion
Latin America and the Caribbean	Cooperation with 32 countries	Total value of JICA programs	¥ 222.6 billion
Africa	Cooperation with 49 countries	Total value of JICA programs	¥ 133.3 billion
Middle East and Europe	Cooperation with 24 countries and regions	Total value of JICA programs	¥ 238.5 billion

Notes 1 : 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 2024.

Notes 2 : Figures exclude JICA's cooperation for multiple countries or multiple regions and international organizations.

Southeast Asia

New collaboration with co-creation partners

Having achieved remarkable economic development and enhanced its global presence, Southeast Asia now faces increasingly diverse and complex development challenges, alongside the growing prominence of global-scale issues.

Building on the trust it has built over the years, JICA is developing new forms of collaboration with countries in Southeast Asia. In 2024, it held a round-table meeting inviting development cooperation departments and agencies from four ASEAN countries^{*1}, and reaffirmed its commitment to striving for strengthened and equal partnership to promote development cooperation within and beyond the ASEAN region.

Operational focus areas for cooperation with Southeast Asia

To contribute to peace, stability, and prosperity in Southeast Asia, JICA promotes regional economic integration and physical connectivity, including airports, ports, and roads, while strengthening maritime safety and security capabilities to ensure maritime navigation. In parallel, JICA works with the private sector to pursue sustainable development that balances economic and social growth with decarbonization, which is a global social challenge, and actively supports the development of human resources who will make these efforts.

In December 2024, Ho Chi Minh City Urban Metro Line No.1 commenced operation. Built with an ODA loan, it features Vietnam's first underground section and applies Japanese railway technologies and expertise, including rolling stock and safety operational management. This urban metro line is expected to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution while fostering regional economic growth.

In the Philippines, where natural disasters have been occurring more frequently as a result of climate change, JICA works to address vulnerabilities to a wide range of disasters by providing cooperation in river channel improvement projects and financial support for institutions and policies related to climate change. It also provides support in formulating long-term plans targeting decarbonization in Indonesia, Cambodia, and Laos. Furthermore, in Indonesia, JICA provides the transaction advisory for the country's first PPP^{*2} waste-to-energy power generation project.

JICA also works to strengthen ASEAN's disaster response and humanitarian assistance capabilities, as well as to support the creation of foundations that ensure regional cohesion and sustain the region into the future, including assistance toward Timor-Leste's formal accession to ASEAN.

*1 Four countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

*2 PPP: Public Private Partnership.



Ho Chi Minh City Urban Metro Line No.1 commenced operation, including the first underground section in Vietnam



The levees in Metro Manila, the Philippines, constructed with JICA's cooperation

The Pacific

Cooperation to address issues unique to island countries

Japan and Pacific Island Countries (PICs) share the Pacific Ocean and have historical and long-lasting relations. PICs face common issues derived from challenges such as being small and isolated, separated geographically from key international markets, and simultaneously, being surrounded by ocean. They are also susceptible to the effects of natural disasters.

When an earthquake struck Vanuatu in December 2024, JICA provided emergency relief and supported recovery efforts to advance a resilient and sustainable reconstruction in line with the Build Back Better approach. The Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM), convened every three years at the summit level, serves as an important platform for Japan and PICs to jointly examine and develop solutions to the challenges facing island nations.

Promoting cooperation based on PALM

At PALM10, which was held in 2024, participants discussed the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent put forward at the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and the PALM 10 Leaders Declaration and Joint Action Plan were adopted.

Based on the above, in the Federated States of Micronesia, JICA began the Pohnpei Port Expansion Project, which is funded by grants, to improve marine logistics and increase safety at the country's largest port. Also, in Papua New Guinea, it has played a central role in the development of teaching materials and the creation of action plans to enable children to receive a good education.

Children in Papua New Guinea, receiving textbooks that incorporate Japan's mathematics teaching approach



East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus

The need for economic independence and industry development

Most of the countries in East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus are landlocked. They share national borders with China and Russia, as well as with Afghanistan and Middle Eastern countries; they are therefore under the strong political and economic influence of these neighboring countries.

Although Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are endowed with energy and mineral resources, the economies of these countries are vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices, so they need to reduce their dependence on natural resources. Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, on the other hand, are not so rich in energy resources. Remittances from Kyrgyz and Tajik nationals employed in Russia and elsewhere account for a large part of the GDP in each country, pointing to the urgent need to foster domestic industry and create employment in order to improve economic independence.

Cooperation to contribute to self-reliance and stability

JICA is engaged in a variety of initiatives aimed at helping to achieve self-reliance and stability in this region; for example, strengthening governance, diversification of industries, developing infrastructures, human resource development for young administrative officers and advanced industrial workers, and strengthening healthcare and medical systems. JICA is also promoting collaboration both within the region and with countries outside of the region.

In fiscal 2024, JICA provided Uzbekistan with a development program loan for building an inclusive and resilient society, and an ODA Loan to support improvements to medical care. In the Kyrgyz Republic, it has completed the Sakura Bridge on an arterial road and the Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Friendship Tunnel, which is equipped with snow fences. In Mongolia, it promoted industrial cooperation and joint research with Japan through human resource development in higher engineering education, and also conducted surveys aimed at expanding international airport facilities that support strengthened air connectivity.

In regional projects, JICA conducted training to strengthen customs functions on the Caspian Sea Route (Middle Corridor), and held an earthquake risk reduction and management seminar for the Central Asia and Caucasus regions in collaboration with agencies in Kazakhstan.



JICA cooperates in activities for improving childhood nutrition through schools in Mongolia [Photo: Suzuki Kaku]

The rebuilt Urmural River Bridge (Sakura Bridge) in the Kyrgyz Republic, July 2024



South Asia

Development challenges behind growth potential

South Asia is a geopolitically important region linking Southeast Asia with the Middle East and Africa. This region has a population of approximately 2 billion, with nearly half under the age of 25. The region's economic growth rate was estimated at 6.0% in 2024, ranking among the highest in the world.

On the other hand, the number of people in absolute poverty* in South Asia is 190 million, and the gender gap is large. Also, the region is vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate change.

Expanding comprehensive cooperation

In response to the development challenges in South Asia and to build resilient social systems, JICA is promoting infrastructure development, trade and investment environment improvement, healthcare and education improvement, regional peace and stability, human interaction, and digitalization. It is also addressing global issues such as disaster prevention.

In 2024, JICA resumed the disbursement and pro-

* A state where a person cannot maintain the minimum standard of living required for human existence, making survival itself difficult.

curement of ODA loans to Sri Lanka following the economic crisis and supported the country's economic reforms based on the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In Nepal, the country's first mountain road tunnel, which is currently being supported through an ODA loan, achieved a breakthrough in April. During the heavy rainfall at the end of September, it enabled the passage of emergency vehicles and helped over 5,000 people evacuate safely.

As part of efforts to combat climate change, JICA began cooperation in Bhutan on a project to develop hydroelectric power plants and transmission lines to ensure a stable supply of electricity, advance decarbonization, and strengthen power connectivity. In India and Bangladesh, where an interim government was established in August 2024, JICA continued to support the construction of urban and intercity railways. And in Afghanistan, JICA continued its support for cooperation to meet a wide range of humanitarian needs through collaboration with international organizations in line with the Government of Japan's policies.



Jamuna Railway Bridge, the longest in Bangladesh, commenced operation in March 2025

Latin America and the Caribbean

Diverse cooperation needs and human resources with knowledge of Japan

The region encompassing Latin America and the Caribbean comprises 33 countries with a total population of 650 million and has a diverse natural environment ranging from jungles to glaciers. The region has a GDP of more than 5.4 trillion dollars—approximately 80% more than that of ASEAN.

Behind this, however, lies widening domestic disparities, as 27% of the population still lives in poverty. Moreover, numerous social issues comprise diverse cooperation needs, including frequent natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes, spreading non-infectious diseases, and immigration-related issues.

With a view toward equal partnerships with countries in the Latin American and Caribbean regions, which share universal values, JICA provides cooperation to promote stable and robust development. In addition, in the region, which is home to a total of more than 3 million *Nikkei* (Japanese descendants), JICA is also working to cultivate leaders with knowledge of Japan within the Central and South American region—as important partners for Japan—while also strengthening relations with *Nikkei* communities there.

Advancing the new cooperative framework of co-creation

In fiscal 2024, the Japan-Brazil Green Partnership Initiative (GPI) was launched, and related projects have started to address strategies in the area of the environment, global warming, and sustainable development. Additionally, in Panama, construction of a subway system utilizing Japan's monorail technology is progressing smoothly toward its 2028 opening.

Also, technical cooperation has begun in Mexico and Chile in order to accelerate and deepen existing South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Collaboration has begun with diverse actors, including developed countries such as Germany, in order to participate in international trends. Furthermore, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and JICA have collaborated on the TSUBASA (Transformational Startups' Business Acceleration for the SDGs Agenda) program, and the Government course, which is for companies that propose business models targeting public entities, was newly created.



Nikkei people receiving an explanation about Japanese company products at the Sao Paulo Japan Festival

Site in Panama where subway shield tunnel drilling is underway



Africa

Promoting regional integration and intra-regional trade

While African countries became liberated from colonial rule during the 1960s and 70s, ongoing economic development within closed markets meant that economies of scale were not achieved—but that these countries instead fell into a spiral of expanding poverty.

In order to reverse this situation, regional integration led by African countries began to take place in the 2000s. Operationalization of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) began in 2012, followed by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in 2021. Today, it is hoped that the continuing operation of these organizations will accelerate economic growth, the creation of employment, and the reduction of poverty.

Infrastructural development and cooperation with AfCFTA

JICA launched the Corridor Development Initiative, a widespread infrastructural development concept based on PIDA, on the occasion of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development

(TICAD V) held in 2013. Since that time, JICA has continued working on both cross-border infrastructural networks and trade-related logistics. In addition, JICA signed a business cooperation agreement with the AfCFTA Secretariat in December 2022.

In January 2025, JICA held a seminar in Zambia in collaboration with AfCFTA and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) in order to share experiences and training regarding the One Stop Border Post (OSBP), which aims to streamline and speed up immigration and customs-related procedures. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa also participated in this seminar, wherein they discussed problems and solutions with respect to trade facilitation and the promotion of regional integration. In addition, OSBP operations taking place at the Kazungula Bridge, which stands at the border between Zambia and Botswana, were also discussed.

At TICAD9, held in August 2025 in Yokohama, then Prime Minister Ishiba announced the establishment of a public-private-academia joint study group on strengthening the Japan-Africa economic partnership, which was being launched to promote the implementation of AfCFTA.

Kazungula OSBP



At PIDA Week, held in November 2024, JICA jointly launched the OSBP Status Report together with AUDA-NEPAD [Photo: Homma Toru]



Middle East and Europe

Protracted conflicts and chaotic regional conditions

The Middle East is experiencing compounded crises, including the destabilization of the region due to civil wars following the Arab Spring, the chronic refugee situation, and the intensification of natural disasters such as water shortages and floods brought about by climate change. Furthermore, the armed conflict that erupted in the Gaza Strip in October 2023 has caused immense damage in the region, and the effects are spreading to the surrounding countries and regions.

In Europe, Russia's aggression against Ukraine continues to have a huge impact on Ukraine and the surrounding countries.

Aiming for rapid, medium- to long-term cooperation

In this backdrop, in fiscal 2024, JICA undertook cooperation from a rapid, medium- to long-term perspective, focusing on two main pillars: executing strategic support in response to compounded crises, and promoting the sharing of Japan's policies, develop-

ment experience and good practices unique to Japan while also fostering the circulation of newly gained values and solutions by bringing them back to Japan.

In the Middle East, JICA provided a variety of materials including food kits to the Gaza Strip, Palestine. It also continued its oil refinery plant project in Iraq to increase production of high-quality petroleum products that comply with environmental regulations. In Egypt, JICA cooperated in promoting private investment and economic diversification.

In Europe, JICA has been involved in clearing landmines and unexploded ordnance in Ukraine and has cooperated in emergency recovery and economic reconstruction by supporting business development through collaboration between Japanese and local companies. In Türkiye, JICA has cooperated in creating earthquake recovery plans, rebuilding infrastructure, and providing support to SMEs. In the Western Balkans, JICA cooperated in putting in place an environment for entrepreneurs to achieve high-quality growth. JICA also put related parties in the Tohoku region in contact with Ukraine and Türkiye, and provided opportunities to learn from experiences in recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Training was conducted in Japan for Ukrainian government officials on the operation (top photo) and the maintenance (bottom photo) of demining machines



JICA distributed food kits, tents, medical consumables, and other items seven times in the Gaza Strip, Palestine

Diverse Projects to Expand Partnerships

Emergency Disaster Relief



When major disasters occur overseas, in response to requests from the governments of affected countries or international organizations, JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams and provides emergency relief supplies in line with the instructions issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. There are five specialized JDR teams: a Rescue Team, a Medical Team, an Infectious Diseases Response Team, an Expert Team, and a Japan Self-Defense Force Unit. JICA also plays a key role in the rapid provision of essential humanitarian relief goods. To meet immediate post-disaster needs, basic items such as tents, blankets, and plastic sheets are pre-positioned in three warehouses worldwide.

In addition, JICA serves as the secretariat for the above-mentioned emergency operations. To ensure the responsiveness and effectiveness of JDR's capabilities, JICA continuously reviews operational frameworks and translates these into action through the development of guidelines and manuals, the preparation and maintenance of equipment, advance arrangements for deployment and transport, and the planning and implementation of training programs. JICA also manages compliance with international classification standards.

Volunteer Program



The JICA Volunteer Program supports activities by citizens who wish to cooperate toward the economic and social development of partner countries, as well as the reconstruction thereof. These programs, which were founded in 1965, celebrated their 60th anniversary in 2025. With their long history, they are widely recognized as a good example of grassroots-level international cooperation extended by the Government of Japan and JICA and are highly praised by partner countries.

In fiscal 2024, JICA launched a program to support JOCVs who aspire to become social entrepreneurs in starting up businesses after returning to Japan, and to provide support for social initiatives both in Japan and overseas.

In addition, the "JICA Volunteer Program Support Fund," a donation-based initiative, was launched to support JOCVs working in developing countries as well as returned JOCVs who are addressing social challenges both in Japan and overseas.

Partnerships with Universities and Research Institutions



The JICA Development Studies Program (JICA-DSP) invites future leaders from partner countries to Japan in collaboration with Japanese universities and offers them the opportunity to learn about Japan's modernization and development experiences as well as its wisdom as a country that has provided cooperation toward the progress of developing countries after World War II. After returning to their home countries, they are expected to use this knowledge to contribute to the development of their own countries and play a significant role as leaders, fostering a long-lasting bilateral relationship between their home countries and Japan.

In addition, JICA implements the projects that draw on the latest science and technology to develop solutions to increasingly serious global challenges, such as environmental and energy issues, damage from disasters, food crises, and epidemic outbreaks.

Partnership with Nikkei Communities



As part of Japan's post-war immigration policy, JICA has provided support to people who have moved to Latin America and other regions. More than 3 million *Nikkei* (Japanese emigrants and their descendants) live in Latin America and the Caribbean. As leaders who can foster a long-lasting bilateral relationship between each country and Japan, their presence represents strong bonds between Japan and the region. Meanwhile, generational change in these areas is proceeding, and an increasing number of non-*Nikkei* people are playing important roles in *Nikkei* communities. Various other changes include the development of new activities and networking. JICA is carrying out partnership programs for *Nikkei* communities while taking into account the changes in today's *Nikkei* community, and will work to build a sustainable co-creative society through new links between Japan and *Nikkei* communities.

Cooperation with the Private Sector



Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) is a scheme to support, through the provision of loans and equity, private enterprises around the world, including Japanese companies that conduct business with high development outcomes in such sectors as infrastructure development, poverty reduction, and measures against climate change.

JICA Biz (SDGs Business Supporting Surveys) is an initiative to support Japanese private companies that perceive the challenges of developing countries as business opportunities and strive to cultivate new markets by utilizing their own technology, products, and expertise. JICA Biz is a proposal-based program by these private companies to realize development impact through their business expansions.

Diverse Projects to Expand Partnerships

Research



The JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development, carrying on the philosophy of the late Ogata Sadako, conducts policy-oriented research on the challenges faced by partner countries in the field and also strengthens Japan's intellectual presence in the international community.

While synthesizing and sharing Japan's development experience and its accumulated knowledge and expertise as a donor country, the institute also works to further enhance its research and dissemination activities, giving due consideration to today's challenges and threats such as the changing international order, the transition to an information society and climate change. Through these efforts, the institute aims to become a world-leading research hub for development and international cooperation.

JICA Ogata Research Institute places emphasis on publishing academic papers, including Research Papers and Discussion Papers, as well as Knowledge Reports that summarize the findings of JICA practitioners on the Institute's website. The Institute also publishes peer-reviewed papers in external academic journals. In addition, the Institute disseminates research findings and knowledge, conducts research that examines development impacts using empirical methods, and makes efforts to feed the outcomes of academic research back into JICA's operational practices.

Support for the Acceptance of Foreign Nationals / Multicultural and Inclusive Society



In partner countries where JICA provides cooperation, increasing the number of human resources working overseas as an opportunity to acquire skills has become one of the most important development challenges for promoting the economic and social development of the home country. On the other hand, these foreign workers are often placed in a vulnerable position and face the risk of various human rights violations.

Based on the government's "Comprehensive Measures for Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign Nationals," JICA aims to contribute to the socioeconomic development of both developing countries and Japan by providing support for the realization of an inclusive society where Japanese and non-Japanese people can respect each other and lead safe and secure lives, while complying with Japanese laws and respecting human rights.

Partnerships with International Organizations and Other Development Partners



It is therefore more important than ever before for development partners to cooperate with each other, making use of their respective knowledge and networks, to tackle these challenges.

JICA continues to contribute to enhancing the quality of development cooperation through international dialogue, as well as the sharing of knowledge from JICA's initiatives and experiences.

JICA works in partnership with a wide range of actors, including international organizations such as the United Nations, international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, development cooperation agencies in developed and emerging countries, private foundations, and NGOs. JICA is strengthening collaboration with these partners through policy dialogue and project implementation.

Promoting Citizen Participation in International Cooperation



JICA works on "Citizen Participatory" cooperation activities together with Japanese NGOs, local governments, universities, and private companies as primary partners in order to promote international cooperation activities.

JICA works with partners on collaboration projects aimed at, among other objectives, improving the livelihoods of local communities in developing countries, which face a growing range of development challenges and needs.

"JICA Global Plaza," which has multiple locations in Japan, offers interactive exhibitions featuring video and quiz displays, traditional costumes, as well as a restaurant and café where visitors can enjoy cuisine from around the world. "Global Concierges," who have abundant experience in international cooperation, offer visitors opportunities to learn about the realities in developing countries and the development challenges facing the global community, and encourage them "to think about what they learned and even translate it into action."

Donations



JICA accepts two types of donations: general donations, in which donors may choose to donate to JICA's overall projects or designate a specific sector, and designated donations, for which donors specify a concrete use for their donations. JICA has received donations from partners including individuals, private companies, local governments and educational institutions. JICA utilizes these donations to address domestic and international social issues in line with their purpose.

JICA selected 44 domestic and international projects in fiscal 2024 under the "JICA Donation Fund for the People of the World" which is one of the general donations programs. In addition, the designated donations were utilized for hygiene education activities and to support Ukrainian students residing in Japan.

Organization

Title	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
President	TANAKA Akihiko
Location	<p>Headquarters (Kojimachi) Nibancho Center Building, 5-25 Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan Tel: +81-3-5226-6660 through 6663</p> <p>Headquarters (Takebashi) Takebashi Building, 4-1 Ohtemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan Tel: +81-3-5226-6660 through 6663</p> <p>Headquarters (Ichigaya) Ichigaya Building, 10-5, Ichigayahonmuracho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433, Japan Tel: +81-3-3269-2911</p>
Establishment	October 1, 2003
Capital	¥8,498.1 billion (as of July 1, 2025)
Full-time Staff	2,000 (as of November 1, 2025)
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.

JICA's website



Social Media Accounts



Domestic Offices



Overseas Offices



JICA PROFILE 2025

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

