Contents

Foreword .......................................................... 2

International Cooperation
Global Challenges and Supporting Developing Countries .............................................. 3

JICA’s Initiatives
A Bridge Linking Japan with Developing Countries ....................................................... 5

Regional Initiatives
[Asia]
Provision of Needs-based Cooperation Corresponding to Regional Diversity .............. 9

[The Middle East and Europe]
Supporting Inclusive Growth to Promote Regional Stability ........................................ 11

[Africa]
Assisting Africa Development by Promoting Public-Private Partnerships.......................... 12

[Latin America and the Caribbean]
Supporting Sustainable Economic Growth, Climate Change Measures, Disaster Prevention and the Mitigation of Socio-Economic Disparities ........................................ 13

[Pacific Region]
Expanding Support to Overcome the Instability of Small Island Countries .................. 14

JICA Partnerships
Toward Aid Effectiveness ...................................................... 15

JICA Summary .................................................................. 17

A Japanese supported water system brings pleasure and improved health to Cambodian children.
Message from the President

In May 2019, Japan celebrated the enthronement of its new Emperor and the dawn of the new era, “Reiwa.” It was taken from phrases appearing in Japan’s oldest poetry anthology, “Manyoshu,” and includes the meaning of culture coming into being and flourishing when people bring their hearts and minds together in a beautiful manner. At around the same time, JICA also celebrated a significant milestone in October 2018—the tenth anniversary of its transition to “New JICA.” A decade ago, JICA dramatically transformed its organization, merging two implementing organizations of Japan’s official development assistance (ODA) under one body to enable holistic cooperation. In the years that lie ahead, the staff of JICA will diligently and enthusiastically work together with wide-ranging partners, both in Japan and overseas, to utilize Japan’s expertise and experience for international cooperation.

In accordance with Japan’s Development Cooperation Charter (2015), JICA set out its mission in 2017 as “to achieve Human Security and Quality Growth.” The notion of Human Security was first proposed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1993 and later affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly. Today’s global commitment to “leave no one behind,” which lays at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted at the United Nations Summit in 2015, also encompasses the core essence of Human Security. In light of various changes in the more than 25 years since the notion of “Human Security” was first proposed, JICA is now committed to enhancing its efforts to achieve Human Security to respond to the threats and challenges of today.

As part of these efforts, JICA seeks to strengthen its collaborations with both domestic and overseas partners to encourage developing countries to better address their challenges and achieve quality growth, namely inclusive, sustainable, and resilient growth. To start, we recognize the benefits that Japan’s private sector can bring to developing countries through sharing their knowledge, technologies, and resources. This is why JICA has been working in overdrive to expand its partnership with private companies and vitalize its private sector engagement structures to harness their expertise.

In an effort to enhance its support for the overseas operations of its private sector partners, JICA consolidated a number of related programs into “SDGs Business Supporting Surveys.”

Our vision of enhanced partnership is not limited to the private sector alone. We recognize the special role that a wide range of partners, like local governments, universities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, and cooperative associations, can play in advancing international cooperation. While developing countries can benefit from these enhanced partnerships, it is also vital to recognize that international cooperation is beneficial for stakeholders on both sides. As future leaders of developing countries come to Japan to participate in technical training programs at different localities in Japan, these interactions not only enable local communities to further hone their craft, but also provide connections that can vitalize Japanese communities.

As we approach the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020, JICA will also take advantage of the power of sports to promote international cooperation. While Japanese local governments and developing countries are seeking their partners under the Japan’s Host Towns Initiative, JICA not only facilitates their matching but contributes to deepening their relationships. This would also promote Japanese people’s understanding of the global society. Aside from the large number of tourists that will visit Japan for the upcoming international sporting events, Japan is currently experiencing a rising number of foreign nationals living and working in the country than ever before. To promote smoother acceptance of foreign workers in Japan, we are trying to provide them with skills trainings in their home countries and to enhance further multi-tiered relationships between developing countries and a wide range of partners in Japan.

JICA will also reinforce partner countries’ development efforts through the JICA Development Studies Program (JICA-DSP), which launched in 2018 in collaboration with Japanese universities. The program annually selects 1,000 young leaders from developing countries to come to Japan to partake in their post-graduate studies. Through the program, the students not only study in their specialized subjects at collaborating Japanese universities, they also have the opportunity to study the history of Japan’s modernization after the Meiji Restoration. Through debriefs about Japan’s development history, the participants also learn about the differences of Japan’s modernization experience, compared to those of western countries, while also learning about the expertise that Japan brings as a postwar donor country.

In addition to these efforts, JICA will also continue to strengthen peace-building efforts amid rising risks to global stability. In light of various security incidents, including the 2016 terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh, JICA has been working diligently to review and improve its safety measures to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in JICA projects and activities.

In 2019, Japan proudly hosted the G20 Osaka Summit and the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7), exhibiting Japan’s dynamism to the world. As the international development agency of the Government of Japan, JICA seeks to harness Japan’s experiences and expertise to address global challenges and ensure inclusive development for all people. Under our vision “Leading the world with trust,” JICA promises to engage tirelessly to pursue effective international cooperation with our partners both in Japan and abroad.

Shinichi Kitaoka
President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
December 2019
If people living on our planet were 100 persons…

Population living in developing countries ———— 82 (about 5.6 billion)

People surviving on an income of less than 1.25 dollars a day ———— 17 (about 1.2 billion)

People who do not have access to electricity ———— 18 (about 1.2 billion)

Illiterate population ———— 13 (about 0.9 billion)

People who cannot get sufficient nourishment ———— 12 (about 0.8 billion)

People who do not have access to safe drinking water ———— 11 (about 0.7 billion)

Globalization and Diversification Issues

The world’s population now exceeds 7 billion, with 80% of that number living in developing countries. Despite steady economic growth for many of these countries in recent years, there are still as many as 1.2 billion people living on less than a dollar a day, while many have no access to safe drinking water, sufficient education or adequate medical care.

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

To help meet that challenge, the United Nations in 2015 adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

Supporting Developing Countries as an Active Member of the Global Community

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

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

JICA has forged close relationships with the governments of industrialized countries and international aid organizations aimed at achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and resolving global issues such as climate change.
JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executing agency of Japanese ODA. In accordance with its vision of “Leading the world with trust”, JICA supports the resolution of issues of developing countries by using the most suitable tools of various assistance methods and a combined regional-, country- and issue-oriented approach.

**ODA and JICA**

Since joining the Colombo Plan\(^1\) in 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute more proactively to the peace, Stability and prosperity of the international community\(^2\).

JICA is in charge of administering all ODA such as technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants in an integrated manner, except for contributions to international organizations. JICA, the world’s largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions and has some 90 overseas offices.

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

\(^2\) Taken from the Development Cooperation charter, which was decided in February 2015.

### Scale of Operations in Fiscal 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants *3</th>
<th>¥98.5 billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Cooperation *1</td>
<td>¥190.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance and Investment Cooperation</strong> *2</td>
<td>¥1,266.1 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 2018 budget; it does not correspond to the total amount of Grant Agreements (G/As) concluded in fiscal 2018.

### Composition of Assistance by Sector in Fiscal 2018

**Technical Cooperation** *1*

- Planning and administration: 5.4% (16.0)
- Public works and utilities: 22.8% (43.4)
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries: 11.1% (21.2)
- Human resources: 11.1% (21.0)
- Energy: 3.6% (9.0)
- Health and medical care: 5.1% (9.7)
- Social welfare: 1.2% (2.4)
- Business and tourism: 3.0% (5.6)
- Mining and industry: 1.4% (2.6)

**Finance and Investment Cooperation** *4*

- Transportation: 75.8% (959.4)
- Irrigation and flood control: 4.5% (57.0)
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries: 2.6% (32.8)
- Business and tourism: 1.0% (12.5)

**Grants** *5*

- Planning and administration: 6.1% (6.1)
- Public works and utilities: 57.5% (56.6)
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries: 8.3% (8.3)
- Energy: 5.1% (5.0)
- Commerce and tourism: 1.0% (9.0)
- Human resources, medical care: 8.7% (8.6)
- Others: 0.8% (0.8)

**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 2018 budget; it does not correspond to the total amount of Grant Agreements (G/As) concluded in fiscal 2018.

*4 Finances contributions to international organizations

*5 Except grant aid programs that Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to implement independently as dictated by specific diplomatic policy.
Developing Countries

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

The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)

By inviting officials from developing countries, the Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) provides technical knowledge and practical solutions for development issues in participating countries. This program is undertaken in cooperation with universities, research institutes, private-sector enterprises, public-interest organizations, NGOs, and other organizations as well as central and local governments.

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

ODA loans support developing countries’ economic growth by providing concessional finance.

ODA Loan

ODA loans support developing countries by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds. ODA loans are used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds.

Private Sector Investment Finance

JICA supports accelerating developing countries’ economic/social growth through the private sector, through debt and equity investment for development projects of private companies.

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

Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge in Cambodia

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

Disaster relief

A Japan Disaster Relief team in Nepal after the earthquake

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

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

Research

JICA Global Plaza in Tokyo

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

Cooperation through citizen participation

A Japanese expert, left, teaches ways of making digital maps in Burkina Faso

In a training participants learning waste treatment techniques in Japan
JICA’s Initiatives

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.

Actions

Commitment:
Commit ourselves with pride and passion to achieving our mission and vision.

Gemba:
Dive into the field ("gemba") and work together with the people.

Strategy:
Think and act strategically with broad and long-term perspectives.

Co-creation:
Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.

Innovation:
Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.
JICA’s Operational Flow for Providing Assistance

JICA implements effective and efficient support under the Japanese government’s aid policy based on an unbiased, broad perspective that extends beyond assistance schemes such as technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants.

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

* JICA conducts evaluations of projects using the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle for each scheme of technical cooperation, Finance and Investment Cooperation and Grants, and employs the system to further improve operations and sufficiently achieve public accountability.

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/
Provision of Needs-Based Cooperation Corresponding to Regional Diversity

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

Southeast Asia

Support for Economic Growth
In order to enable the Southeast Asian countries to sustain economic growth, the promotion of more value-added industries and the development and deepening of the ASEAN Community are needed. To support such efforts, JICA has provided various assistances from the project level to the policy level, such as the development of hard infrastructure and soft infrastructure (e.g. customs, intellectual property rights), and human resources development. JICA also provides assistance for establishing the institutions needed to promote public-private partnerships (PPP) projects, and strengthen partnerships with private-sector funds and corporate activities, including those of small to medium-sized enterprises, in order to support regional development.

Promotion of Inclusive Development
To reduce disparities accompanying economic growth, JICA is providing assistance for income generation, basic social services in the field of education and health, regional development and so on. Other activities include assistance for minority ethnic groups in Myanmar and strengthening the capacities of government institutions for the consolidation of peace in the Mindanao region of the Philippines.

Initiatives for Emerging Issues and Regional Issues
To deal with emerging issues like aging populations, social security systems and cross-border issues, JICA provides assistance for strengthening disaster risk management, maritime security, cyber-security, the environment and climate change.

East, Central Asia and the Caucasus

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

After Sub-Saharan Africa, the South Asia region has the second highest number of people living in poverty so poverty reduction is a pressing issue. JICA promotes the development of infrastructure, the improvement of political measures and systems, and cooperation with Japanese companies with the aim of providing a significant boost to their development. JICA also promotes the provision of support for people living in poverty and other vulnerable groups in terms of education, agriculture, rural development, and other such areas.

Contribution to the Resolution of Global Issues

JICA promotes the provision of support aimed at resolving global issues through the implementation of measures to mitigate the impact of climate change and natural disasters (e.g. cyclones, floods, and earthquakes) as well as measures to eliminate polio in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Realization of Peace and a Safe Society

In addition to Afghanistan and Pakistan, JICA also promotes the provision of support for Sri Lanka, which is transitioning from the reconstruction stage to the development stage following the internal conflict that ended in 2009, and Nepal, which is in the process of nation building.

Promotion of Local Activities

South Asia is located at the center of the area comprising the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. JICA works to develop and implement businesses that will contribute to greater connectedness within the South Asia region and with other regions.

Furthering Cooperation within Central Asia

JICA promotes cooperation within Central Asia and the Caucasus via developing transportation infrastructure in light of government policy that includes the “Central Asia plus Japan” dialogue, and it supports the reduction of poverty through private sector development and rural development in the respective countries.
The Middle East is home to both high-income countries, which are predominately oil producers, and less-developed countries, which are predominately non-oil producers. In contrast, Europe is home to countries that are already economically and socially developed as well as non-EU members that are currently pursuing economic and social development with a view to gaining EU membership. Both of these regions contain politically unstable countries and areas that have experienced conflict, such as Iraq and Palestine in the Middle East and the Western Balkans in Europe. In view of the disparate circumstances in these countries and areas, JICA is working to achieve regional stability through the promotion of inclusive development that reaches out to all people. JICA also recognizes the importance of providing emergency humanitarian aid to the more than 11 million refugees and internally displaced persons that the Syrian Civil War has generated and to the host communities in neighboring countries that have accepted these refugees.

Supporting Inclusive Growth to Promote Regional Stability

Realizing Peace and a Safe Society and Restoring Peace

JICA provides support for reducing the workloads of autonomous bodies in fields such as water supply, waste management and education in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon, all of which have accepted a large number of refugees from Syria. In Iraq, which is still in a state of turmoil as a result of repeated wars, JICA is advancing cooperation by utilizing Japan’s experience of undertaking reconstruction projects in earthquake-stricken areas to support the development of Iraq’s social and economic infrastructure. In Palestine, which is a key country in the search for peace in the Middle East, JICA continues to cooperate with the Agro-Industrial Park with the aim of helping to realize the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity initiative proposed by the Japanese government. JICA also provides support for activities that promote ethnic collaborations in the Western Balkan countries and for finance reform in the Ukraine, which is facing an economic crisis, through human resource development training and seminars for concerned parties in the legislative body and the administrative body.

Promotion of Quality Growth

Through financial cooperation, JICA provides financial support for the promotion of infrastructure improvements, development planning and innovation in fields such as electric power and energy, including regenerated energy; transportation and traffic infrastructure, such as subways and airports; water and sewerage; and agriculture and irrigation. Furthermore, in Tunisia and Morocco, research is underway into the possibility of improving industrial added value for products such as olives and herbs. JICA also supports human resource development through the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (also known as the “ABE initiative”), which is a comprehensive cooperation framework for all stages of education—from preschool through to higher education—that is run by the Egypt-Japan Education Partnership (EJEP).

Industrial Development and Environment Conservation

JICA supports the revitalization of business activities, including the promotion of tourism and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, in the Western Balkan countries, Moldova, and Ukraine, all of which are highly regarded as promising export bases to the European Union (EU). Countries seeking EU membership are obliged to implement environmental standards that are in line with those of the EU. With this in mind, JICA is working on reducing the amount of sulfur dioxide and ash dust discharged from thermal power plants as well as providing technical aids for energy conservation.
Advancing Africa’s Development through People, Technology and Innovation

In August 2019, the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) was held in Yokohama. The conference provided an opportunity to reconfirm the potential of Africa development and deepen the partnership between Japan and Africa. At the conference, the Yokohama Declaration 2019 was adopted to define the followings as priority areas (three pillars) to address: Accelerating Economic Transformation and Improving Business Environment through Innovation and Private Sector Engagement; Deepening Sustainable and Resilient Society; and Strengthening Peace and Stability. To support the implementation of ‘TICAD7: Japan’s Contributions for Africa,’ which was announced by the Japanese Government at TICAD7, JICA will implement cooperative activities that leverage Japan’s strengths and experiences in cooperation with its domestic and overseas development partners and also in collaboration with private companies.

Accelerating Economic Transformation and Improving Business Environment through Innovation and Private Sector Engagement

Recent years have seen a rapid expansion of ICT- and mobile money-based business models and development approach innovations in Africa as mobile phones have been increasingly proliferating across the region. At the same time, there are still needs for initiatives aimed at accelerating economic structural transformation from high dependency on natural resources and primary commodities, as well as infrastructure development, human resource development, business environmental improvement, and so on. Through promotion of innovation and development in these areas, JICA will assist quality growth of Africa and business partnership between Japan and Africa.

Deepening Sustainable and Resilient Society

In response to growing interests in the international community in issues such as universal health coverage (UHC), science, technology and innovation (STI), nutritional improvement, climate change and marine plastic waste, as well as to increasing local development needs on the ground, JICA will work to resolve health, education, environment, disaster control and other social challenges and contribute to achieving the SDGs and human security.

Strengthening Peace and Stability

Peace and stability are prerequisites for the development and prosperity of a nation and improvement of living of people. They can be realized for Africa only through efforts of African nations and people themselves. In cooperation with each African country, as well as the international community, JICA will work, steadily and sustainably, to construct systems and develop human resources, mainly in the areas of governance and peace keeping. Also, JICA will support peacebuilding, reconstruction, self-reliance of refugees and displaced persons, host communities, and so on.
Economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are mainly supported by an abundance of natural resources and food production, both of which have been the drivers behind the countries’ stable economic growth in recent years. However, since the benefits are mainly enjoyed by wealthy people, the growing disparity in income levels within regions and countries has led to discontent among impoverished people, which in turn is resulting in social instability. Other problems include the impact that deforestation in the Amazon Basin is having on the natural environment, the deterioration of the urban living environment, as well as countermeasures against hurricanes, earthquakes, and the other types of natural disasters that frequently occur.

Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Economic Growth

To reduce the vulnerabilities of socio-economic infrastructure required for sustainable economic development in Latin American and Caribbean countries, JICA is working on financial aid projects to develop roads, bridges, and urban transport facilities (monorail) as well as cooperation projects in distribution and logistics fields for Latin American countries through the Central American Integration System. At the same time, we are also working to promote SMEs. In South America, JICA supports infrastructure development by providing ODA loans, and it plans to collaborate with Argentina to improve the productivity of companies in Central and South America.

Addressing Global Issues

To mitigate climate change, JICA is working with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to provide a line of credit for co-financing projects aimed at promoting renewable energy usage and energy-saving. Thus, we are collaborating with IDB to proactively develop projects and implement them to promote energy savings, support geothermal power generation, and renovate hydroelectric power generation facilities. In El Salvador, where natural disasters frequently claim many lives, Japanese technologies and experience are being broadly utilized in projects such as the BOSAI project, the TAISHIN project, and an infrastructure recovery project. In Chile, JICA is engaged in the KIZUNA project, which is a cooperative project aimed at developing disaster prevention specialists in Central and South America.

Assistance for the Mitigation of Socio-Economic Disparities from the Perspective of Human Security

As part of its efforts to support small-scale farmers and promote social development, JICA provides assistance in supplying water, improving the quality of education and developing regional healthcare networks. It also helps to improve the abilities of the local governments that provide such services. In Latin American countries, to reduce the economic gap between urban and rural regions, we are collaborating with former JICA training participants to promote lifestyle improvement programs supported by local residents by using the ideas and approaches for lifestyle improvement that were introduced in Japan in the mid-20th century.

Supporting Japanese Communities (Nikkei)

As part of its support for Japanese communities, JICA promotes programs to educate Japanese emigrants and their descendants, provide welfare the elderly, and promote understanding of the history of Japanese emigration and Nikkei communities abroad. In addition, JICA is strengthening its efforts to enter into partnerships with Nikkei communities by leveraging cooperation projects that involve the participation of local citizens, public-private partnerships, and so on.
Pacific Island countries are exposed to economic and environmental instabilities such as rises in the prices of crude oil and food and natural disasters affected by climate change. It is a major issue in the Pacific Region to overcome such instabilities and thus there is a need for support to increase disaster resilience through advanced meteorological observation, early warnings and community-based disaster risk reduction. At the same time, the Pacific Region needs support in the areas of environmental and climate change countermeasures, including waste management and renewable energy. Cooperation that increases economic self-reliance through improved infrastructures is also required.

**Climate Change Measures and Environmental Conservation**

JICA is implementing a variety of activities to help protect the beautiful seas and lands found in the Pacific region. Atolls and lowland countries such as Tuvalu are vulnerable to rising sea levels and other effects of climate change, so swift improvement is required in terms of adaptability. Specifically, JICA supports the enhancement of meteorological observation and the improvement of communication methods as short-term initiatives, as well as clarification of the formation and retention mechanism for islands and studies on countermeasures as medium- to long-term initiatives. Another common issue faced by Pacific island nations is waste management. In response to this, JICA provides nine countries in the Pacific region with support aimed at improving waste processing management by taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of Japanese local governments. JICA also supports the promotion of the 3Rs\(^*1\) in accordance with the individual characteristics of each island nation.

\(^*1\) An abbreviation of “Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle,” the 3Rs is a concept in which priorities are set for the processing of waste with the aim of realizing a circulating society.

**Improvement of Social Services**

In the Pacific region, issues regarding lifestyle-related diseases and other non-communicable diseases have become more serious, while communicable diseases such as malaria have stabilized slightly in recent years. Therefore, JICA provides support for systems and human resource development programs that are focused on the prevention of lifestyle-related diseases and the promotion of health. In isolated locations and islands, however, limited educational opportunities are also a serious issue. Given this, JICA is also entering into collaborations for expanding educational opportunities and improving the quality of education by making use of televisions and satellite networks.

**Support for Economic Self-Reliance**

Infrastructure is still insufficient in Pacific island nations. To this end, JICA is actively engaged in the development of infrastructure indispensable to economic growth including roads, bridges, water supply, electricity, port facilities, ferries and airports. In Vanuatu, the Port Vila Lapetasi International Multi-Purpose Wharf Development Project is being implemented. It is aimed at economic growth through the activation of the flow of people and goods. This project is the first Japanese ODA Loans extended to Vanuatu and it is co-financed by Australia and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
JICA plays a significant role in coordinating and facilitating partnerships with stakeholders in Japan through a wide range of support schemes. For example, there are financing schemes for private sector investment, preparatory surveys for infrastructure and BOP projects, and partnerships in Japan capacity development projects run by NGOs, local government entities and universities. JICA also promotes science and technology research partnerships between research institutions in developing countries and in Japan.

In recent years, emerging countries such as China, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, and Turkey have become development cooperation providers. JICA has prioritized the sharing of a variety of development approaches and issues with such countries based on Japan’s many years of experience as a DAC member from Asia. For example, JICA has annually led the Asian Development Forum and hold bilateral discussions with development partners, namely the Export-Import Bank of China, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Economic Development Cooperation Fund of the Export-Import Bank of Korea and the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) of Thailand.

In order to ensure implementation of the SDGs, global partnerships are required bringing together national governments, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations, as well as the mobilization of all available resources.

The international community has increased its efforts in recent years to tackle poverty reduction, under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and has made a certain degree of progress. In recent years, however, development issues have become increasingly globalized and diverse. Such issues include climate change, food security, job creation and access to disaster risk reduction.

In response to this situation, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 set the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals are expected to promote initiatives to tackle the unfinished business of the MDGs, as well as to address emerging global issues, emphasizing that "no one will be left behind."

**Partnerships in Japan**

JICA plays a significant role in coordinating and facilitating partnerships with stakeholders in Japan through a wide range of support schemes. For example, there are financing schemes for private sector investment, preparatory surveys for infrastructure and BOP projects, and partnerships in Japan capacity development projects run by NGOs, local government entities and universities. JICA also promotes science and technology research partnerships between research institutions in developing countries and in Japan.

**Donor Coordination for Development Cooperation**

JICA has established partnerships with various development partners, such as:

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- The World Bank (WB)
- The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- National governments, including in Europe and the United States.

JICA also cooperates at a higher level through enhanced collaboration with nonconventional providers, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Aga Khan Foundation, as well as the Arab Coordination Group. Partnerships enable not only to improve the quality of international initiatives but also to raise the profile of Japan’s ODA-related experience, approaches and principles. Moreover, collaboration can be a solution to the support of large-scale development projects in cases where a single organization cannot meet the requirements. Also, JICA has enhanced relationships with think tanks and the United Nations for the conducting of joint research and the publishing of reports on the results of such research.

**Partnership with Emerging Countries**

In recent years, emerging countries such as China, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, and Turkey have become development cooperation providers. JICA has prioritized the sharing of a variety of development approaches and issues with such countries based on Japan’s many years of experience as a DAC member from Asia. For example, JICA has annually led the Asian Development Forum and hold bilateral discussions with development partners, namely the Export-Import Bank of China, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Economic Development Cooperation Fund of the Export-Import Bank of Korea and the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) of Thailand.
LIXIL Corporation, a Japanese manufacturer of water and housing products, took advantage of JICA’s Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology to conduct a two-year study (2014–2016) on the possible use of its ecological sanitation waterless toilet system in Kenya, where many people live in poor sanitary conditions. This product is a recycling-based system by which human waste is separated into liquid and solid wastes, which are stored in separate tanks, collected, and turned into fertilizer and utility water.

The two-year study found that the use of flush toilets in a water-scarce country situated in an arid or semi-arid zone polluted water sources in the absence of sewage treatment equipment. With focus on material recycling, this Japanese company redefined the product as a “safe, comfortable, and eco-friendly recycling toilet system” and made a series of improvements to the system.

In February 2018, the company signed a contract with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to provide ecological sanitation waterless toilets, which are safe and sanitary to use, for the Kalobeyei refugee settlement in Kenya. The system that turns human waste into fertilizer for crop planting is now helping the refugees to become more economically independent.

**Cases of JICA Collaboration**

**1. Private-Sector Technology That Turns Human Waste into Resources Supports Self-Sufficiency for Refugees**

LIXIL Corporation, a Japanese manufacturer of water and housing products, took advantage of JICA’s Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology to conduct a two-year study (2014–2016) on the possible use of its ecological sanitation waterless toilet system in Kenya, where many people live in poor sanitary conditions. This product is a recycling-based system by which human waste is separated into liquid and solid wastes, which are stored in separate tanks, collected, and turned into fertilizer and utility water.

The two-year study found that the use of flush toilets in a water-scarce country situated in an arid or semi-arid zone polluted water sources in the absence of sewage treatment equipment. With focus on material recycling, this Japanese company redefined the product as a “safe, comfortable, and eco-friendly recycling toilet system” and made a series of improvements to the system.

In February 2018, the company signed a contract with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to provide ecological sanitation waterless toilets, which are safe and sanitary to use, for the Kalobeyei refugee settlement in Kenya. The system that turns human waste into fertilizer for crop planting is now helping the refugees to become more economically independent.

**2. Co-hosting the UHC Forum 2017**

About 600 high-level government officials and representatives of international organizations from 61 countries attended the UHC Forum 2017 in Tokyo. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is defined as ensuring that all people have access to the quality essential health services they need without suffering financial hardship. Co-hosted by JICA, the Forum adopted the Tokyo Declaration on Universal Health Coverage, and reaffirmed the commitment to accelerate progress toward achieving UHC by 2030.

**Aid Effectiveness**

Discussions of aid effectiveness started in the early 2000s, followed by the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan in the Republic of Korea in 2011. There are increasing expectations for the effectiveness of development cooperation to be enhanced by broader cooperation with civil society and the private sector, as well as by South-South and Triangular cooperation. It is essential for a development agency to constantly follow the trends and changes in the global development landscape, and to strengthen its ability to make its voice heard and contribute to international discussions. Furthermore, greater efforts should be made to promote field-level collaboration with other donors. All of these activities are vital to effective and efficient development cooperation.
JICA Summary

Title: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (incorporated administrative agency)
President: Shinichi Kitaoka
Headquarters: Floors 1-6, Nibancho Center Building, 5-25, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan
Tel: +81-3-5226-6660 to 6663
Date founded: October 1, 2003 (as an incorporated administrative agency)

Objectives: Established as an independent administrative institution under the law concerning the Independent Administrative Institution Japan International Cooperation Agency (Law No.136, 2002), JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the sound development of the Japanese and global economies by supporting socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions.
Capital: 8 trillion 99.8 billion yen (end of fiscal 2018)
Full-time employees: 1,919 (as of March 2019)

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

Websites of JICA offices in Japan
https://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/domestic/

Overseas Offices
Around 90 offices are located worldwide to promote projects in response to local needs.

History of Agencies Administering ODA

- October 1954: Japan joined the Colombo Plan and initiated technical cooperation programs
- March 1961: Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (OECF) was established and took over the Southeast Asia Development Cooperation Fund from the Export-Import Bank of Japan
- June 1962: Overseas Technology Cooperation Agency (OTCA) established
- July 1963: Japan Emigration Service (JEMIS) established
- April 1965: Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program launched
- March 1966: OECF made first ODA loan (to South Korea)
- August 1974: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) founded
- September 1987: International Emergency Relief Team formed
- May 1994: Number of Japan-trained technical trainees reached 100,000 participants
- October 1999: Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was established through the merger of the Export-Import Bank of Japan and OECF
- October 2003: JICA re-launched as an independent administrative institution
- May 2007: Number of countries receiving ODA loans reached 100
- October 2008: JBIC’s overseas economic cooperation operations and part of the grant aid under the jurisdiction of Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs were integrated into JICA operations
- January 2015: Number of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers exceeded 40,000

The latest information is available on JICA’s website.
https://www.jica.go.jp/english/
To learn more about JICA
We invite you to visit our website. Publications that include brochures, the JICA’s World PR magazine and our annual report are available on JICA’s website and at offices in Japan.
The latest information is available on JICA’s website: https://www.jica.go.jp/english/

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

Headquarters Organization Chart

Websites of JICA offices overseas
https://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/organization/overseas/

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