



NEW JICA



Japan International Cooperation Agency

Facts and Figures

History

New JICA was officially inaugurated on October 1, 2008 with a merger between the existing Japan International Cooperation Agency and the overseas economic cooperation section of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

President

Mrs. Sadako Ogata who was President of "old JICA" since October, 2003 and High Commissioner of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) between 1991-2000.

Network

In addition to the headquarters in Tokyo and 17 domestic offices, JICA has a network of 96 overseas bureaus and has undertaken projects in around 150 countries.

Staff

1,664 staff. They are supplemented at any one time by thousands of Japanese experts and young and senior volunteers on both short-term and long-term contracts.

Operational Volume

It is the world's largest bilateral development assistance agency with a size of estimated \$10.3 billion dollars.

One Stop Shop of Japan's ODA (Official Development Assistance)

Providing technical assistance, concessionary loans (Japanese ODA loans) and grant aid, JICA will become the "one stop shop of Japan's ODA," In addition, JICA also extends other specialized assistance such as young volunteers (JOCV). Since 1965 more than 30,000 JOCVs, increasingly women, have worked in countries around the world on projects which complement the organization's larger and more structured programs. There is a similar course for "senior" volunteers.

JICA Research Institute

"New JICA" established the JICA Research Institute to enhance research function on development by drawing on its abundant field experience and to share research findings and leading discussions on international development assistance.

Our Vision, Mission and Strategy

Marking its launch as a renewed organization, New JICA has announced an all-new Vision.

Together with this Vision it has defined four Missions, to be achieved through four main Strategies. It has also declared a set of Guiding Principles meant to help advance its Strategies.

Vision Inclusive and Dynamic Development

“Inclusive development” represents an approach to development that encourages all people to recognize the development issues they themselves face, participate in addressing them, and enjoy the fruits of such endeavors. The role of New JICA is to effectively provide backing for this process. “Dynamic development” refers to the creation of self-reinforcing virtuous cycles of mid- to long-term economic growth and poverty reduction in a constantly changing environment of developing countries where a variety of issues arise simultaneously and get entangled each other. New JICA will provide creative, highly effective support toward this end, at times moving swiftly and at times acting from the longer-term perspective as the situation calls for.

Mission 1

Addressing the global agenda

The advance of globalization brings positive effects, sparking economic development and providing people with new opportunities. It also has its negative side, though, including such effects as uneven wealth distribution and the cross-border issues of climate change, infectious diseases, terrorism, and expanding economic crises. These effects pose a threat to the stability and prosperity of Japan—which depends on resources from around the world—and the rest of the international community. The threat is particularly dire for developing countries. New JICA will make full use of Japan’s experience and technologies as it works in concert with international society to address the various globalization-related issues developing countries face in a comprehensive manner.

Mission 2

Reducing poverty through equitable growth

Impoverished people in developing countries are particularly susceptible to the effects of economic crisis, conflict, and disaster and are constantly exposed to the risk of even deeper poverty. Moreover, growing wealth gaps are a destabilizing factor in societies. Helping people to escape poverty and lead healthy, civilized lives is a vital task not only for the growth of developing countries but also for the stability of the international community. To reduce poverty, employment opportunities must be expanded through equitable growth that gives proper consideration to impoverished members of society, and public services like education and healthcare must be enhanced. New JICA will provide support for human resources development, capacity building, policy and institutional improvements, and provision of social and economic infrastructure, thereby pursuing sustained poverty reduction through equitable growth.

Mission 3

Improving governance

A state's capacity for governance refers to its status as a society that can take the resources available to it and direct, apportion, and manage them efficiently and in ways that reflect the will of the people. Improving governance is of vital importance to the stable economic growth of developing countries. However, these states often have underdeveloped legal and judicial systems and administrative organs, which present obstacles to efforts to reduce poverty through economic growth. New JICA will offer support aimed at improving the fundamental systems needed by a state, as well as systems for effectively providing public services based on the needs of people, and at fostering the institutions and human resources needed to manage those systems appropriately.

Mission 4

Achieving human security

The advance of globalization causes an increase in various cross-border dangers and exposes many people in developing countries to civil strife, disasters, poverty, and other humanitarian threats. The concept of human security places individual human beings at its core, seeking to defend them from fear and want: fear of things like conflict, terrorism, disaster, environmental destruction, and infectious disease, and want in the face of poverty and in social services and infrastructure. By building up people's abilities to address these issues themselves, this approach aims to build societies in which they can live with dignity. In order to defend the weakest members of society from these various threats, New JICA will support efforts to bolster social and institutional capacity and to increase people's ability to deal with threats themselves.

Activity Guiding Principles

① Achieving synergies of the merger

By smoothly combining diverse aid modalities, we will make use of our synergies by speeding up the aid process, scaling up pilot and model projects, and spreading them out in other regions and communities.

③ Fostering expertise for providing professional solutions

As an organization specialized in international cooperation, we will perform internationally competitive work, putting our experience and wisdom gained in the field to work and using our expertise and knowledge-sharing capabilities to quickly and accurately address a wide range of development issues.

② Tackling complex, difficult issues flexibly with the field-based approach

By accurately grasping the development needs on the ground and designing activities with their focus on the field, we will deal flexibly with complex, difficult and intertwined development issues.

④ Efficient and transparent operations

By managing and evaluating our operations efficiently and transparently, we will remain constantly committed to renewing and streamlining our organization, thereby maintaining a high level of accountability.

Strategy 1 Integrated assistance

New JICA will undertake the integrated management of three modalities of assistance—technical cooperation, ODA loans, and grant aid—to offer comprehensive support that organically combines such elements as policy and institutional improvements in developing countries; human resources development and capacity building; and improvements in infrastructure. We will also make use of diverse approaches and take advantage of the expanded scale of our operations to tackle issues that go beyond borders and affect entire regions or that span multiple sectors. Through such integrated assistance, New JICA will pursue international cooperation with even more development impact in terms of both its quality and scale.

Strategy 2 Seamless assistance

New JICA brings together a wide variety of aid approaches to provide seamless assistance that spans everything from prevention of armed conflict and natural disasters to emergency aid following a conflict or disaster, assistance for prompt recovery, and mid- to long-term development assistance. Among developing countries are states at various stages of development, from the least developed countries where most of the population lives in poverty to middle-income countries that are on the growth track but are still wrestling with the problems of wealth gaps in society. New JICA will provide assistance in ways that best match the level of development in each recipient nation, taking a long-term perspective and offering seamless assistance to ensure sustainable development into the future.

Strategy 3 Promoting development partnerships

New JICA aims to be a good partner for developing countries, accurately grasping their changing needs through a focus on the field and promoting their own self-help efforts swiftly and effectively through a focus on results. We will also promote public-private partnerships, pooling the experience, technologies, and resources of local governments, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and other actors. Furthermore, to fulfill our responsibilities as one of the largest donor organizations in the world with more than 40 years of experience, we will strengthen partnerships with international organizations and other donor institutions, leading the creation of a broad framework for development assistance in a global community that is seeing growing numbers of players in the international cooperation field and increasingly diverse forms of aid to developing countries.

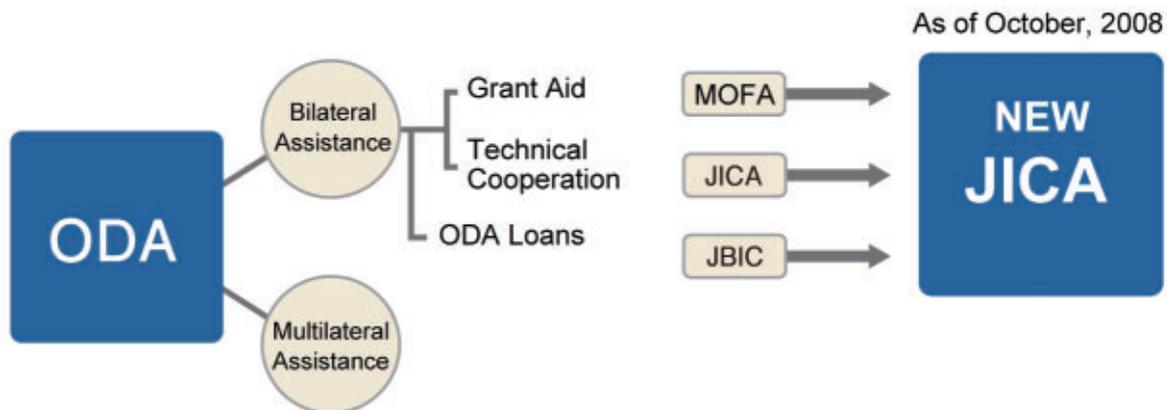
Strategy 4 Enhancing research and knowledge-sharing

In the face of the advance of globalization and the rise of new international cooperation actors, global trends in the issues affecting developing countries are undergoing sweeping change. Through the establishment of the JICA Research Institute, New JICA will put its wisdom gained in the field to work, building broad networks of academics from Japan and elsewhere around the world to create new knowledge value in the field of international development assistance not just for Japan but also for the entire world. To play a leading role in guiding the newest development trends, we will enhance our research and knowledge-sharing capacities. We will also actively carry out surveys and research grounded in actual assistance projects, focusing on the subjects in both regional and issue-based contexts.

Appendix

1 Japan's ODA and New JICA

New JICA integrates the 3 schemes of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA): (a) technical assistance offered by "old JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)", (b) concessionary loans (Japanese ODA loans) etc. extended by "old JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation)" Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations, and (c) part of the grant aid (with no obligation for repayment) provided by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).



2 Operation

New JICA will enhance the impact of assistance in the following manner.

1. A More Strategic Framework: focus on medium-to-long term development goals
2. More Predictable Aid: Operational "rolling plans" of candidate projects for individual developing countries
3. Speedier Project Formulation: seamless identification / formulation thru "preparatory survey"
4. Assistance Tailored to Real Needs: Synergy of 3 aid schemes

3 Budget

Comparison with other Major Donor Agencies

World Bank	Number of Staff	8,600
	Volume of Operation	US\$19,634mil
Asian Development Bank	Number of Staff	2,443
	Volume of Operation	US\$6,851mil
United States Agency for International Development	Number of Staff	2,227
	Volume of Operation	US\$3,976mil
New JICA	Number of Staff	1,664
	Volume of Operation*	US\$10,280mil

Exchange Rate used: JPY100.10/US\$ (IFS rate for 2008 March end)

*estimated based on FY2008 budget (full year)

4 Organization Chart

