

Chapter 2

Japan's ODA and an Overview of JICA Programs

1 ODA and JICA



Horse gear seeding machine test in the Participatory Rural Environment Conservation Plan in Chile

Outline of Japan's ODA

What is ODA?

A variety of organizations and groups, including governments as well as international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies, carry out economic cooperation to support socioeconomic development in developing countries (refer to Figure 1-1). The funds and technology that governments provide to developing countries are called Official Development Assistance (ODA).

ODA is classified into three types: (1) bilateral grants, (2) bilateral loans, and (3) financial subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid*). Each type of ODA is outlined below.

Bilateral Grants

Bilateral grants include technical cooperation that transfers technology to developing countries and grant aid that provides funds with no obligation for repayment.

1. Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation transfers Japanese technology, skills, and knowledge to developing countries in order to develop the human resources that will play a leading role in their socioeconomic development. It also supports the development and improvement of technology appropriate to the circumstances of a particular country while contributing to raising its level of technology and establishing new organizations and institutions.

More specifically, technical cooperation includes: (1) the implementation of technical training that provides training opportunities for technicians and administrators from devel-

oping countries, (2) the dispatch of experts with specialized skills and knowledge and volunteers, (3) development study to assist with the formulation of a variety of urban, rural, and transport development plans and resource development, and (4) relief for disaster victims and assistance with disaster reconstruction.

2. Grant Aid

Grant aid involves the provision of funds for the construction of buildings such as schools and hospitals; for the procurement of materials and equipment for education, training, and medical care; and for reconstruction after disasters occur.

It can be divided into six categories according to content. These are: (1) general grant aid, (2) grant aid for fisheries, (3) grant aid for cultural activities (including grant aid for cultural heritage), (4) emergency grant aid (including post-conflict reconstruction), (5) food aid (KR)*, and (6) aid for increase of food production (2KR)*.

Of these forms of grant aid, JICA supervises basic design studies* that conduct the basic planning needed for building facilities and procuring equipment and materials in five categories. These are: (1) general grant aid projects and grant aid for human resources development scholarships, (2) grant aid for fisheries, (3) grant aid for cultural heritage, (4) food aid, and (5) aid for increase of food production. JICA is also charged with implementing work that includes surveys and intermediary and liaison work.

Bilateral Loans

Bilateral loans are loans that provide the funds needed for development under long-term, low interest conditions. They can be classified into: (1) ODA loans under which funds needed for development are provided directly to the government or a government agency in a developing country, and (2) private-sector financing and investment under which funds are provided to Japanese companies or local companies operating in developing countries.

ODA loans are generally known as “yen loans.” Yen loans previously focused on project loans for economic infrastructure* and social infrastructure such as roads, dams, communication facilities, and agricultural development, but in recent years the proportion of commodity loans aimed at improving the international balance of payments and loans for intellectual support, such as in education, has increased.

Financial Subscriptions and Contributions to International Organizations (Multilateral Aid)

Subscriptions and contributions for multilateral aid are

indirect methods of extending aid by channeling funds through international organizations.

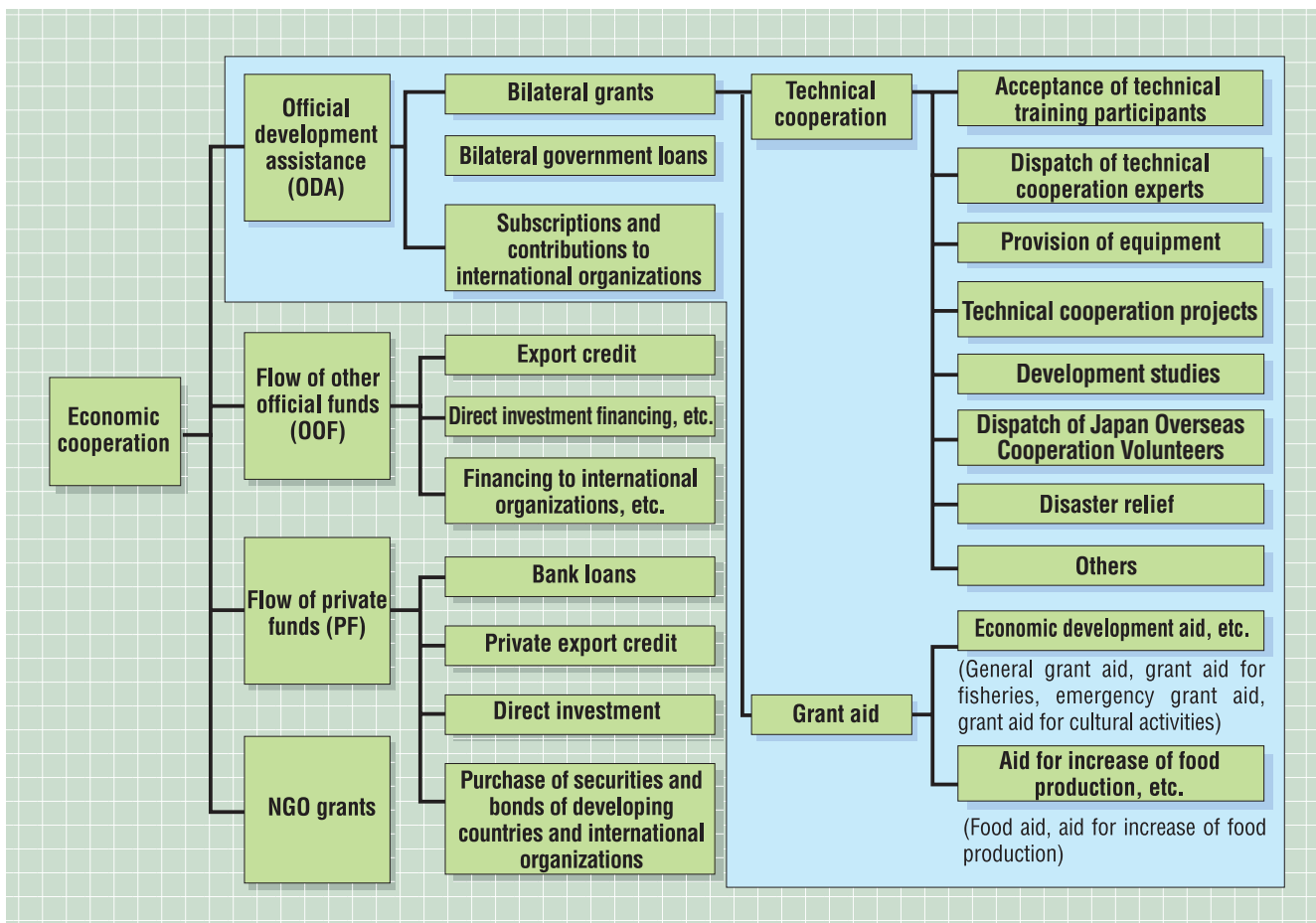
The international organizations to which contributions are made include various United Nations-related bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). In addition, subscriptions are made to financial organizations involved in international development such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA*, also known as the Second World Bank), and the Asia Development Bank (ADB).

The ODA Budget and the Implementation System

Breakdown of the Budget

The breakdown of Japan’s ODA budget (general account) calculated on the basis of the classifications described previously is shown in Table 1-2.

Figure 1-1 Economic Cooperation and Official Development Assistance



The budget is allocated to 13 government ministries and agencies as shown in Table 1-3.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is Japan's largest ODA implementation institution, takes the largest allocation of the ODA budget. In addition to the technical cooperation budget supervised by JICA, the budget for grant aid and contributions to United Nations-related organizations such as the UNDP are included in this portion.

The expenses for the acceptance of technical training participants and for various studies conducted overseas (carried out through related organizations) are included in the allocation of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). JICA receives and implements part of the study costs contained in the METI budget allocation.

The Ministry of Finance allocates the budget for the financing of bilateral government loans overseen by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)* and subscriptions to international development financial institutions such as the World Bank.

ODA-providing Agencies Other than JICA (Technical Cooperation)

Apart from JICA, the organizations implementing projects in relation to the Japanese government's technical cooperation budget include the Japan Foundation (JF), the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS), and the Japan Overseas Development Corporation (JODC).

JF is a special public institution founded in 1972 to enhance understanding between nations and to promote international friendship. It receives part of its project budget from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' budget. The foundation implements projects for both developed and developing countries. Of these, the ODA budget is primarily used for projects involving personal exchanges with developing countries, dissemination of Japanese language education, and presentation of Japanese culture.

JETRO is a special public institution founded in 1958 to implement Japan's trade promotion projects comprehensively. Since the late 1960s it has worked mainly toward encouraging imports from developing countries. It has brought officials responsible for trade policy and executives of private companies (that export to Japan) in developing countries to Japan, has given its support to the promotion of economic reform, has encouraged developing countries to export to Japan, and has sent its own experts to developing countries to help in the dis-

Table 1-2 Total Government ODA Budget (General Account)

(Units: 100 million yen, %)

Type	FY 2002	FY 2003	
	Budget	Budget	Rate of Increase
I. Grants	6,915	6,575	-4.9
1. Bilateral grants	5,736	5,476	-4.5
1) Economic development aid, etc.	2,086	1,736	-16.8
2) Aid for increase of food production, etc.	235	159	-32.5
3) Transfer to special fund for trade re-insurance, etc.	70	53	-25.0
4) Subsidies from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	—	300	n. a.
5) Technical cooperation, etc.	3,345	3,228	-3.5
(JICA allocation)	(1,701)	(1,640)	(-3.6)
2. Subscriptions and contributions to international organizations	1,180	1,099	-6.8
1) Organizations of the United Nations, etc.	765	745	-2.6
2) International development financial institutions	415	354	-14.6
II. Loans	2,191	2,003	-8.6
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	2,191	2,003	-8.6
Total	9,106	8,578	-5.8

Note: The overall total and the totals for each category do not match exactly since fractions have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 1-3 Changes in the ODA Budget in Government Ministries and Agencies (General Account)

(Units: 1 million yen, %)

Type	FY 2002	FY 2003	
	Budget	Budget	Rate of Increase
Cabinet Office	1,167	1,106	-5.3
National Police Agency	92	60	-35.2
Financial Services Agency	133	125	-5.7
Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications	988	979	-0.9
Ministry of Justice	439	423	-3.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	538,948	516,526	-4.2
(JICA Allocation)	(170,055)	(164,006)	(-3.6)
Ministry of Finance	262,279	237,466	-9.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	47,836	46,406	-3.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	11,799	11,371	-3.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	6,217	5,796	-6.8
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	39,212	36,117	-7.9
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	1,272	1,177	-7.5
Ministry of the Environment	264	208	-21.4
Total	910,646	857,759	-5.8

Note: The overall total and the totals for each category do not match exactly since fractions have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

semination of technology appropriate to these countries. JETRO merged with the Institute of Developing Economics (IDE) in July 1998 and is now engaged also in basic and comprehensive studies and research on economic and other conditions in developing countries.

AOTS is a public-interest corporation under the jurisdiction of METI that was established in 1959 specifically to accept trainees from foreign private companies. JODC, which is also a public-interest corporation under the wing of METI, was established in 1970 to encourage industrial development in developing countries and regions and to promote trade between Japan and these countries and regions. It conducts projects that include dispatching Japanese engineers, managerial experts, and other specialists.

■ The Roles of JICA in ODA

JICA plays a key role in technical cooperation implemented by the Japanese government.

The budget for technical cooperation in fiscal 2003 amounted to 322.8 billion yen, a figure which accounts for 37.6% of the total ODA budget (refer to Table 1-4). Of this, JICA is responsible for 164.0 billion yen, or 50.8% of the technical cooperation budget.

One of the features of JICA's operations is that aid with "a clearly visible profile" is positioned through the activities of JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs), at the center of its programs. JICA programs thus

focus on the kind of human resource contributions that Japan is expected to make for the international community. As of the end of March 2003, JICA had sent as many as 268,672 technical cooperation experts, study team members, JOCVs, and Senior Volunteers to developing countries. In addition, JICA has assisted with the development of human resources by receiving as many as 259,176 technicians and administrators from those countries in Japan, developing countries, or neighboring third countries for training.

JICA projects are also closely connected with the yen loans implemented by the JBIC. JICA carries out studies to support the range of public development planning which provides the foundations for nation-building in developing countries, and it submits the results to the recipient country in the form of a development study report. The construction of public infrastructure, such as roads and hospitals, and some of the other suggestions proposed in the reports are realized by means of yen loans.

In addition, while JICA's technical cooperation has previously been primarily composed of "human resources development" cooperation, in recent years it has also been focusing its efforts on "policy-making and institution-building" to strengthen the foundations of developing countries.

JICA's projects in these areas place emphasis on each developing country's development program and on compliance with Japan's country-specific policies. Therefore, while promoting country studies to determine the kinds of aid need-

Table 1-4 Japan's ODA Budget and JICA's Technical Cooperation (DAC Base)

	Project Budget for FY 2003 (General Account)	2002 Calendar Year				
		Expenses	Persons involved			
			Technical training participants	Experts and study teams	Cooperation volunteers	Overseas students
Japan's ODA as a whole	857.8 billion yen	9,295 million dollars (1,163.8 billion yen)	/	/	/	/
Japan's technical cooperation	322.8 billion yen	2,751 million dollars (344.5 billion yen)	37,748 people	19,370 people	4,355 people	74,390 people
JICA's technical cooperation	164.0 billion yen	1,268 million dollars (158.8 billion yen)	19,687 people	13,463 people	4,911 people	0 people
Portion of technical cooperation as a whole implemented by JICA	50.8%	46.1%	/	/	/	/

Notes: 1. Includes figures for Central and Eastern Europe.
 2. JICA's technical cooperation includes results based on trust funds from METI.
 3. Provisional values for Japan's results in 2002
 4. Results of persons involved in Japan's technical cooperation are those from 2001.

ed by recipient countries, JICA is deepening dialog with government officials in these countries through various opportunities in an effort to ensure that cooperation is provided in line with the actual on-site conditions.

Revision of ODA Charter and JICA

The Cabinet approved Japan's ODA Charter on June 30, 1992. The aims of this charter are to clarify the ideals and principles of ODA in order to create the conditions under which ODA can be implemented more efficiently and effectively with the understanding and support of people in Japan and abroad.

The basic ideals underlying the provision of aid specified in the Charter are as follows.

- 1) Humanitarian considerations: As a member of the developed world, Japan cannot afford to disregard the famine and poverty which occur in developing countries.
- 2) Recognition of interdependence: Political stability and economic development in developing countries are indispensable for maintaining peace and prosperity in Japan and throughout the world.
- 3) Conservation of the environment: A topic facing mankind as a whole which must be tackled jointly by both developed and developing countries.

On the basis of this approach, Japan has provided aid that helps developing countries to become self-reliant.

However, the ODA Charter has been reviewed due to the following changes in situations surrounding ODA in the ten

Table 1-5 Japan's ODA in 2002 (According to Aid Type: Provisional Values)

Type of Aid		Value of Aid	In US millions of dollars		In 100 millions of yen		Constituent Ratios (%)	
			Amount	Change from Previous Year (%)	Amount	Change from Previous Year (%)	ODA Total	Bilateral
ODA	Bilateral ODA	Grant aid (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	1,692.21	-11.2	2,118.64	-8.5	18.2	25.3
			1,690.08	-11.3	2,115.99	-8.6	18.3	25.4
		Technical cooperation (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,751.21	-6.5	3,444.51	-3.7	29.6	41.1
			2,653.87	-6.5	3,322.65	-3.6	28.8	39.8
		Total (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	4,443.41	-8.4	5,563.15	-5.6	47.8	66.4
			4,343.96	-8.4	5,438.63	-5.6	47.1	65.2
	Government loans, etc. (Implemented loans) (Loan recovery) (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,253.17	-13.4	2,820.96	-10.8	24.2	33.6	
		(5,315.59)	-(4.0)	(6,655.12)	-(1.1)	(57.2)	(79.4)	
		(3,062.42)	(4.4)	(3,834.15)	(7.6)	(32.9)	(45.7)	
	Total (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe and graduate nations)	2,319.64	-14.6	2,904.19	-12.0	25.2	34.8	
6,696.58		-10.1	8,384.12	-7.4	72.0	100.0		
		6,663.60	-10.6	8,342.83	-7.9	72.3	100.0	
	Subscriptions and contributions to international organizations (Excluding contributions to EBRD)	2,598.91	6.2	3,253.84	9.4	28.0		
		2,556.29	7.0	3,200.48	10.3	27.7		
	Total (Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD) (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD)	9,295.49	-6.1	11,637.95	-3.2	100.0		
		9,219.89	-6.4	11,543.30	-3.5	100.0		
	GNI (provisional) % of GNI (Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD) (Excluding Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations and the EBRD)	(US1 billion dollars, 1 billion yen) 4,065.14	-4.2	508,955.10	-1.3			
		0.23		0.23				
		0.23		0.23				

Notes: 1. DAC rate for 2002: \$1.00 = 125.20 yen (Depreciation in the value of the yen by 3.70 yen compared with 2001)

2. The subtotals for each aid type do not match exactly with the overall total since fractions are rounded to the nearest whole number.

3. EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The EBRD provides assistance for the transition to a market economy in countries of the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

4. Countries and regions considered to be graduate nations: Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Republic of Korea, Macao, Libya.

years after its formation.

- 1) Amid advancing globalization, the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, made development in developing countries a more important issue for the international community.
- 2) Concepts such as sustainable development*, poverty alleviation, human security*, the emerging area of peace-building, and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* issued by the United Nations have all become key issues for discussion in terms of ODA.
- 3) Under the severe economic and financial situation, assuring strategic values, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency in Japan's ODA have become even more necessary.
- 4) Diverse parties such as NGOs, volunteers, universities, local governments, and economic circles participate in ODA, and more broad-based public participation in ODA is called for.

In reviewing the ODA Charter, the government compiled a draft revision in line with basic policies coordinated with the relevant ministries and agencies through the ODA-related Ministry and Agency Liaison Council.

While the review was based on discussions of the Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy, deliberations also involved exhaustive discussion with wide public participation, including hearings with implementing organizations, NGOs and the economic circles, and public comments procedures. The final conclusions were drawn up in the Cabinet on August 29, 2003, through the deliberations of the Council of Overseas

Economic Cooperation-Related Ministers (page 28).

Achievements and Future Tasks of Japan's ODA

ODA Achievements

The total value of Japan's ODA in 2002 was US\$9.21989 billion (excluding aid to Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations*, and contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [EBRD]), making Japan the world's second largest donor* (refer to Table 1-6) after the United States. This represents 16.2% of the total value of ODA provided by the 22 Development Assistance Committee (DAC)* member states, which amounted to US\$56.95800 billion. Meanwhile, Japan's ODA accounted for 0.23% of its gross national income (GNI), placing it in 17th position among the DAC countries.

The grant element* and the grant ratio are considered to be two of the main indices of the quality of aid. The figures for Japan remain low among the DAC nations as a whole and must be improved. JICA deems that an expansion of bilateral grants mainly involving technical cooperation is an essential requirement for increasing the grant ratio of Japan's ODA.

Future Tasks

Within Japan, a restructuring of government ministries and agencies was implemented in January 2001, and a review of special governmental institutions, including JICA, has been advanced. In addition, conditions surrounding ODA have become more severe than ever as a result of administrative and fiscal reforms, including reductions in government expenditures. Under these circumstances, even the basic principles of ODA and its system of implementation are under review.

The government compiled its Medium-Term ODA Policy in August 1998 to determine the essential direction of Japanese ODA for the coming five years. This policy document was formulated to substitute the Medium-Term ODA Objectives produced five times since 1978. Its main feature is that it does not stipulate targets for overall ODA performance as in the case of the Mid-Term Objectives. It is concerned with tackling global issues* with emphasis on intellectual support including human resources development, policy-making, and institution-building.

The policy also stresses the importance of striving to gain the understanding and support of the Japanese people by making aid operations more efficient and by disclosing more information. Amidst hectic changes occurring in the economy,



Development education provided by a NGO in Yamagata as a JICA Partnership Project

public finances, and the aid environment, there has been a growing need for a review of Japanese ODA policy, which has hitherto centered on the quantitative aspect in the form of gradual increases in aid expenditure. Consequently, we have moved away from quantity to emphasize quality in ODA.

Based on the recommendations in the final report of the second ODA Council held in March 2002 and the revised

ODA Charter decided on by the cabinet in August 2003, JICA is more aware than ever of its responsibility as an aid agency to respond to the expectations of the Japanese people and to provide effective aid.

In light of its transformation into an independent administrative institution in October 2003, JICA is working on further quality improvement in projects in order to implement projects much more effectively and efficiently.

Table 1-6 ODA of DAC Countries in 2001 and 2002

Country	2002				2001			
	Position	Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Position	Total (\$m)	Share (%)	Change from Previous Year (%)
USA	1	12,900	22.6	12.9	1	11,429	21.8	14.8
Japan	2	9,220	16.2	-6.4	2	9,847	18.8	-27.1
Germany	3	5,359	9.4	7.4	3	4,990	9.5	-0.8
France	4	5,182	9.1	23.4	5	4,198	8.0	2.3
UK	5	4,749	8.3	3.7	4	4,579	8.7	1.7
Netherlands	6	3,377	5.9	6.5	6	3,172	6.1	1.2
Italy	7	2,313	4.1	42.2	10	1,627	3.1	18.2
Canada	8	2,013	3.5	31.3	11	1,533	2.9	-12.1
Sweden	9	1,754	3.1	5.3	8	1,666	3.2	-7.4
Norway	10	1,714	3.0	27.3	12	1,346	2.6	6.5
Denmark	11	1,632	2.9	-0.1	9	1,634	3.1	-1.8
Spain	12	1,608	2.8	-7.4	7	1,737	3.3	45.4
Belgium	13	1,061	1.9	22.4	15	867	1.7	5.7
Australia	14	962	1.7	10.2	14	873	1.7	-11.6
Switzerland	15	933	1.6	2.8	13	908	1.7	2.0
Austria	16	475	0.8	-10.9	16	533	1.0	26.0
Finland	17	466	0.8	19.8	17	389	0.7	4.9
Ireland	18	397	0.7	38.3	18	287	0.5	22.1
Greece	19	295	0.5	46.0	20	202	0.4	-10.6
Portugal	20	282	0.5	5.2	19	268	0.5	-1.1
Luxembourg	21	143	0.3	1.4	21	141	0.3	14.6
New Zealand	22	124	0.2	10.7	22	112	0.2	-0.9
Total		56,958	100.0	8.8		52,336	100.0	-2.6

Notes: 1. Countries are listed in the order of total ODA.
2. This table excludes aid to Central and Eastern Europe and to graduate nations.
3. Provisional values for results in 2002.

Resource: 2003 DAC Press Release, 2002 DAC Chairman's Report

2 Statistical Overview of JICA Activities



Project for Improving Natural Science Education in South Africa

FY 2002 Overview of JICA Activities

ODA Results for 2002

Japan's ODA in calendar year 2002 totaled US\$9.29549 billion, including figures for Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations*, and contributions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), of which technical cooperation accounted for US\$2.75121 billion, or 29.6% of Japan's total ODA. Of this technical cooperation, JICA's activities amounted to US\$1.26837 billion, or 46.1% of technical cooperation as a whole. Compared with the previous year, these figures represent a 6.5% decrease in technical cooperation as a whole and a decrease of 7.4% for JICA activities. A breakdown of technical cooperation expenditure is shown in Table 1-7.

JICA's initial budget for fiscal 2002 was 177.2 billion

yen, a 5.3% decrease from the previous year, of which grants accounted for 168.9 billion yen, subsidies for facility improvement 1.2 billion yen, and funds in trust 7.1 billion yen. Activities executed by JICA accounted for 123.2 billion yen (53.1%) of the grant aid budget of 232.0 billion yen entrusted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. JICA budgets since 1974 are shown in Figure 1-8.

Composition of Activities by Region

A look at costs per region in connection with technical cooperation implemented by JICA in fiscal 2002 shows the following distribution: Asia 45.7%, Middle East 8.6%, Africa 14.1%, North and Latin America 17.3%, Oceania 3.1%, and Europe 2.4%. Figure 1-9 shows composition by region including a year-on-year comparison.

Table 1-7 Japan's ODA and JICA Activities (Unit: \$1 million)

Type	Calendar Year	2001	2002
Official Development Assistance		9,900	9,295
Technical cooperation expenses (proportion of ODA)		2,943 (29.7%)	2,751 (29.6%)
	JICA proportion (proportion of technical cooperation expenses)	1,370 (46.6%)	1,268 (46.1%)
Breakdown of JICA technical cooperation expenses	Technical training participants	236	218
	Experts	348	319
	Study teams	388	328
	Cooperation volunteers	134	133
	Provision of equipment	131	111
	Other volunteers	42	54
	Others	90	104

Notes: 1. Including Central and Eastern Europe, graduate nations.
2. Provisional values for Japan's results in 2002

Proportions of Activities by Sector

Looking at costs by sector in connection with technical cooperation implemented by JICA in fiscal 2002, distribution was as follows: planning and administration 13.1%; public works and utilities 18.0%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 17.1%; mining and industry 6.7%; energy 2.3%; business and trade 2.0%; human resources 14.7%; health and medical care

11.6%; and welfare 1.5%.

As for JICA's portion of grant aid, the figures were as follows: living conditions and the environment 23.0%; transport and communications 27.7%; health and medical care 11.4%; agriculture, forestry and fisheries 17.6%; education and research 16.4%. Proportions by sector and comparisons with the previous year can be seen in Figure 1-10.

Figure 1-8 Changes in JICA's Budget

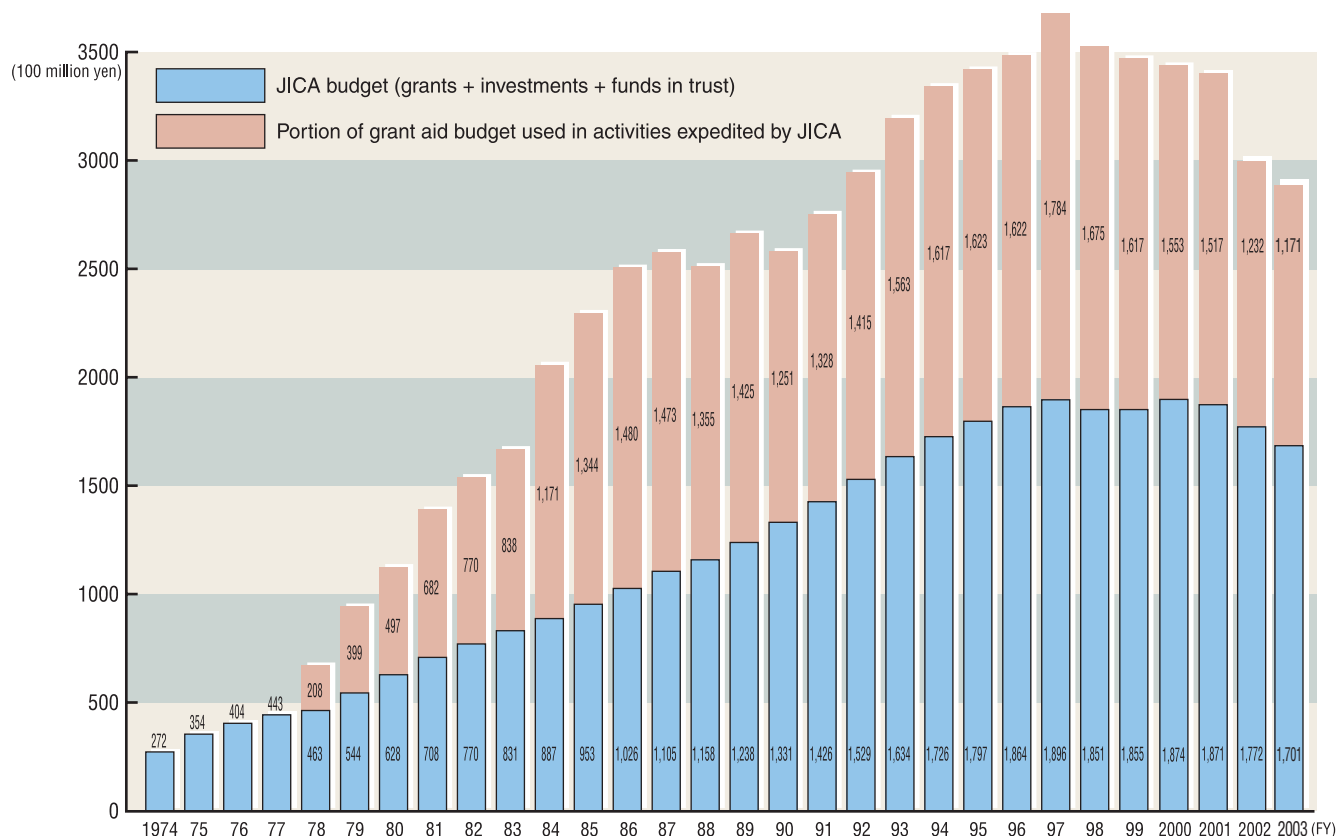


Figure 1-9 Expenditure by Region

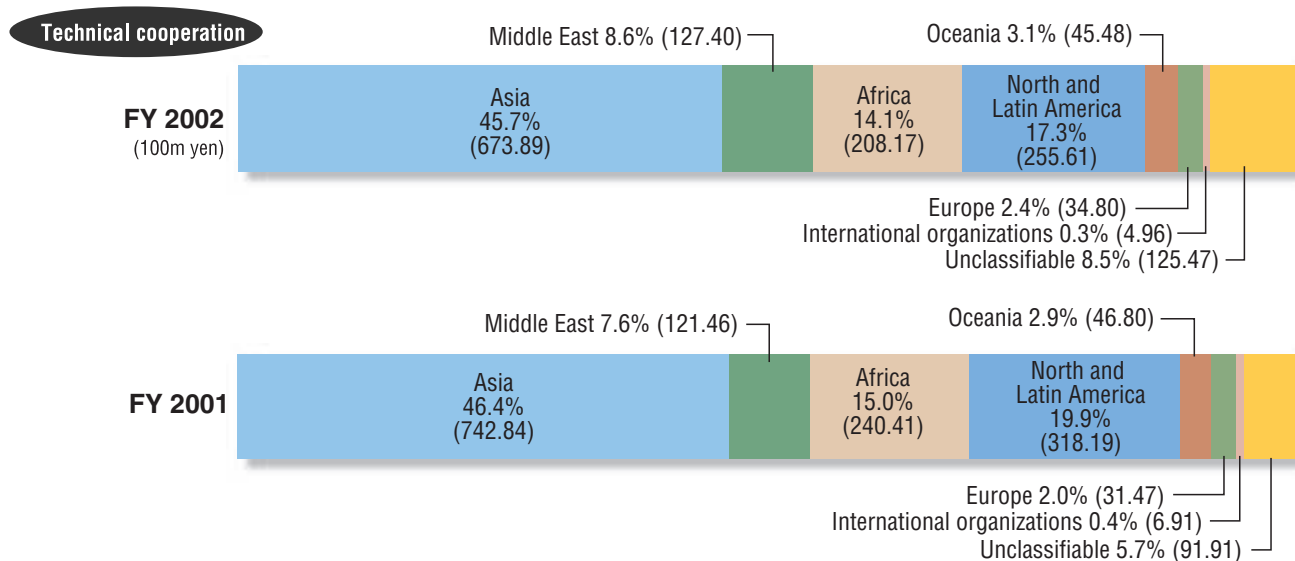
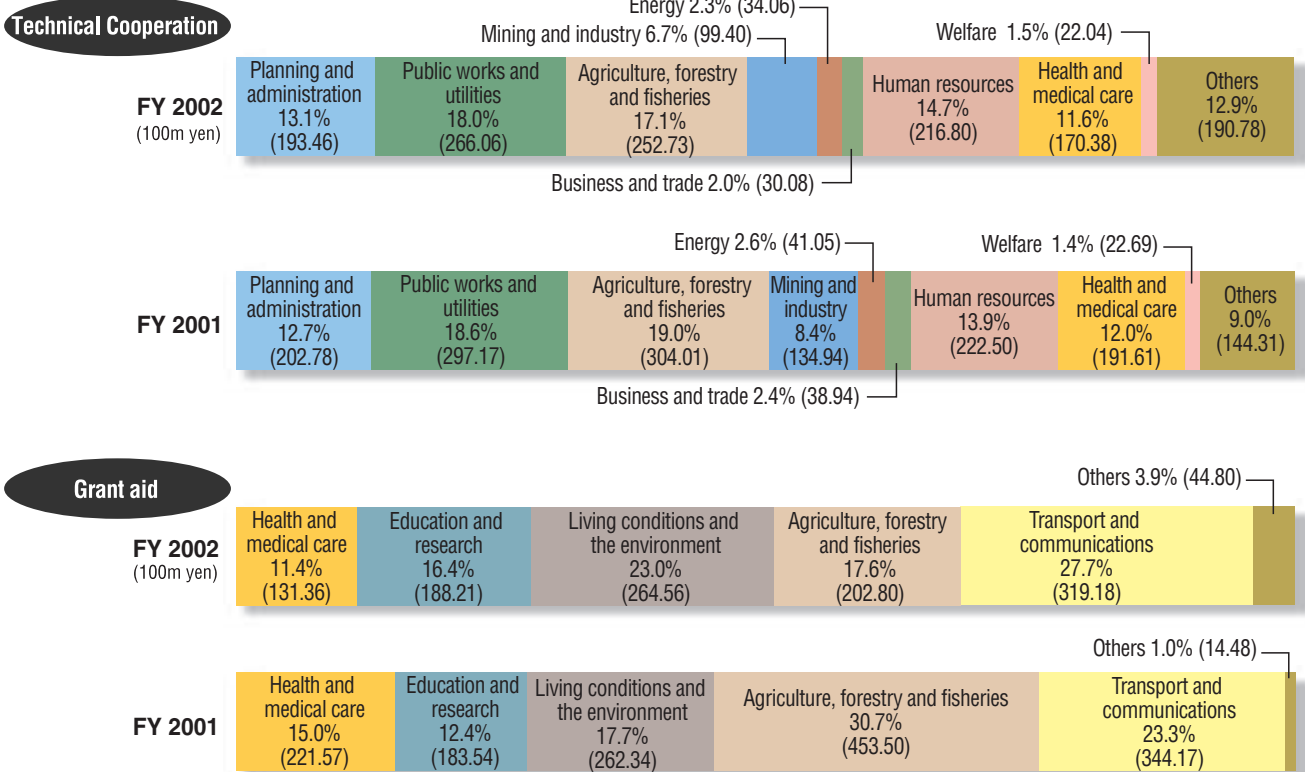
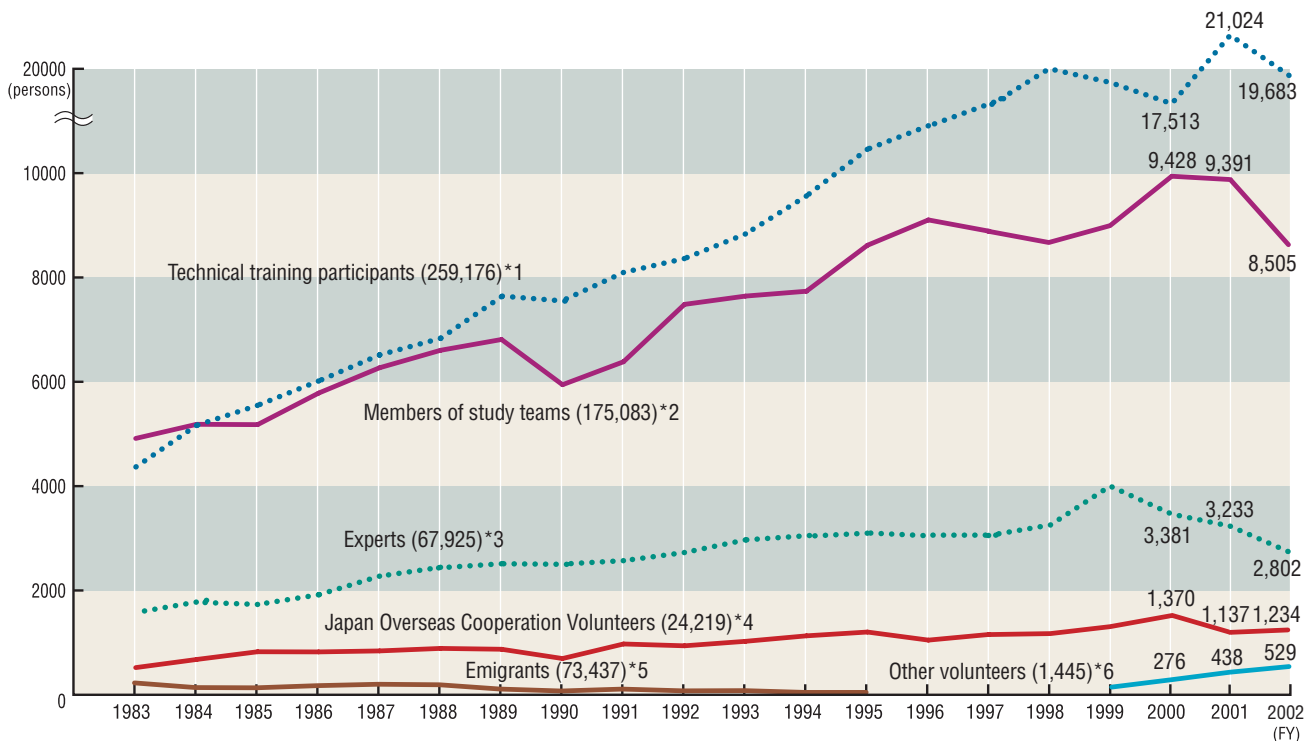


Figure 1-10 Expenditure by Sector



Notes: 1. Provision results of JICA allocations (grant aid for general projects, grant aid for fisheries, food aid*, and aid for increase of food production*) for fiscal 2001 and 2002. 2. JICA was charged with basic design studies and implementing of grant aid within these results.

Figure 1-11 Changes in the Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation



Notes: *1. Cumulative total 1954-2002 *2. Cumulative total 1957-2002 *3. Cumulative total 1955-2002 *4. Cumulative total 1965-2002 *5. Cumulative total 1952-1995 *6. Cumulative total 1999-2002 (includes Senior volunteers, Senior cooperation experts for overseas Japanese communities, UN volunteers, and Japan overseas development youth volunteers. Until fiscal 1998, these numbers had been included in other totals.)

Personnel Numbers by Type of Cooperation

Examining JICA's activities in fiscal 2002 in terms of the numbers of people involved, there were 19,683 new participants in training programs, while 2,802 experts, 8,505 members of study teams, 1,234 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, and 529 other volunteers were sent overseas for the first time.

Figure 1-11 shows the number of people involved by type of cooperation since 1983.

Program Expenses and Ratios

Figures for the expenses of JICA programs according to type in fiscal 2002 show that overseas technical cooperation accounted for the major portion (46.8 billion yen). This was followed by the acceptance of technical training participants and dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, as can be seen in Figure 1-12.

Cumulative total expenses from 1954 through 2002 are shown in Figure 1-13.

Figure 1-12 Program Expenses and Ratios (FY 2002) (Unit: 1,000 yen)

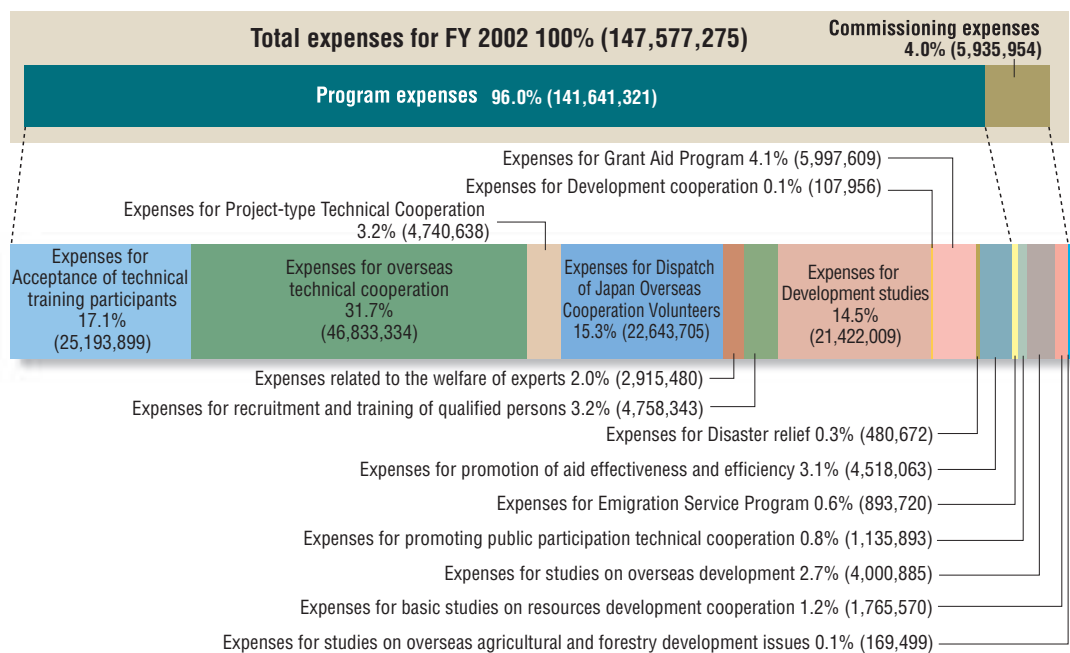
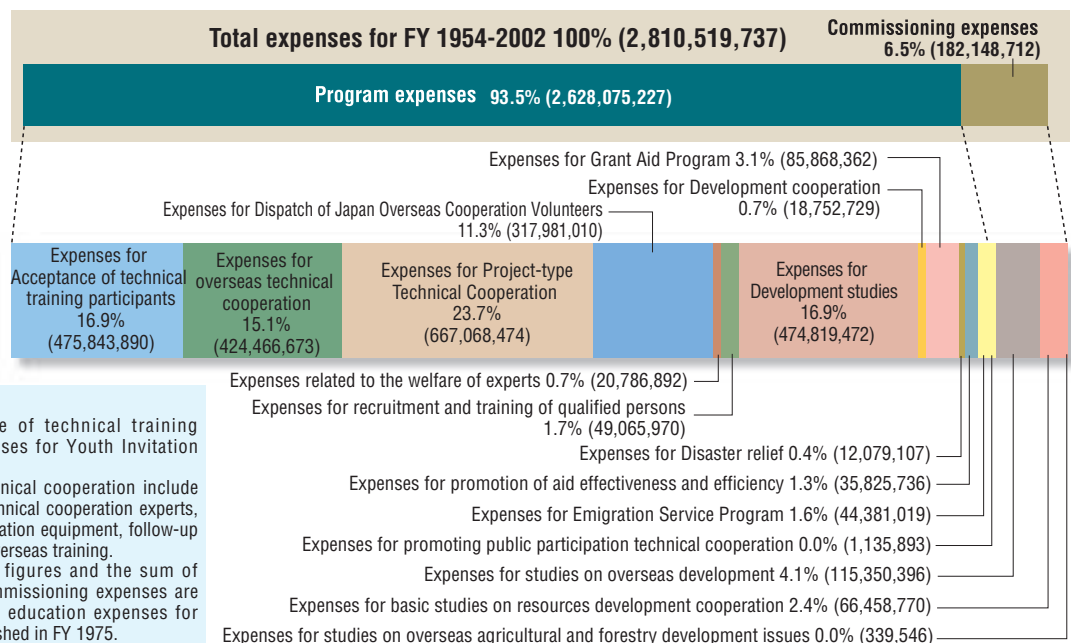


Figure 1-13 Total Program Expenses and Ratios (Unit: 1,000 yen)



Notes:

- Expenses for Acceptance of technical training participants include expenses for Youth Invitation Program.
- Expenses for overseas technical cooperation include expenses for dispatch of technical cooperation experts, provision of technical cooperation equipment, follow-up activities, and (from 1999) overseas training.
- Differences between total figures and the sum of program expenses and commissioning expenses are accounted for by overseas education expenses for science, education, etc. abolished in FY 1975.