

An Overview of JICA's Programs

As priority fields, in fiscal 2009 JICA provided support for Asia during the financial and economic crises, supported measures against climate change and provided support to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Africa.

Specifically, JICA provided support for Asian countries that included securing or expanding budget spending for the socially vulnerable and for increasing domestic demand to help lessen the adverse impact of the financial and economic crises and contribute to an economic recovery. In measures against climate change, JICA proactively supported initiatives being implemented in developing countries for establishing and upgrading infrastructures that contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, such as promoting the use of photovoltaic generation.

In Afghanistan, JICA commenced support for the development of roads and water resources as part of the development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area. Also, JICA actively worked to form projects in gearing up to realize the Japanese government's pledge to double ODA for Africa.

Fiscal 2009 Overview of JICA's Activities

Japan's ODA Results and JICA's Activities

In 2009, Japan's total (provisional figure) ODA amounted to US\$16,640.4 million (¥1,554.2 billion), including aid to Eastern Europe and graduate nations and assistance to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Of this total, Grant Aid was US\$2,177.95 million (¥203.4 billion), Technical Cooperation was US\$3,225.4 million (¥301.2 billion) and Loan Aid was US\$7,744.4 million (¥723.3 billion).

Turning to JICA's results in fiscal 2009 (Table 6), Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA was ¥176.0 billion, an increase of 16.7% from the previous fiscal year.

JICA began implementing Japan's Grant Aid from October 2008. In fiscal 2009, JICA concluded 217 Grant Agreements amounting to approximately ¥102.0 billion (Grant Agreement (G/A) basis). JICA also participated in 67 projects amounting to ¥34.8 billion (Exchange-of-Notes (E/N) basis) for which JICA was responsible for the promotion of Grant Aid (Table 7 and Table 10).

Loan Aid worth ¥745.1 billion (disbursement basis) was provided to 50 countries and others.

Principal projects included the Climate Change Program Loan in Indonesia, the Sihanoukville Special Urban Environment National Strategy Plan in Cambodia and the Project on the Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development in Afghanistan.

Tables 8-10 show trends in the scale of JICA's programs for Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid over the past 10 years.

In fiscal 2009, Technical Cooperation expenses amounted to ¥176.0 billion, an increase of 17% (¥25.2 billion) from the previous fiscal year.

The Loan Aid commitment has been recovering since the first half of the 2000s and totaled ¥967.6 billion in fiscal 2009. Following growth in the previous fiscal year, the scale of Grant Aid programs also continued expanding and reached a total amount of ¥136.8 billion in fiscal 2009.

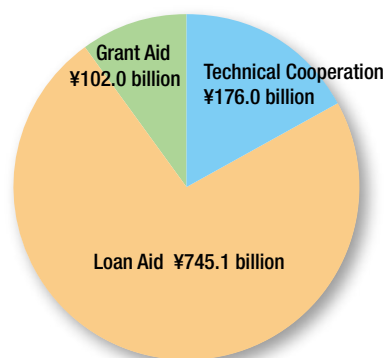
Table 6 Results by Type of JICA Program in Fiscal 2009

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY 2009	FY 2008
Technical Cooperation	176.0	150.8
Acceptance of training participants	25.1	23.7
Dispatch of experts	21.3	19.6
Dispatch of study team members	14.9	20.0
Provision of equipment	3.5	4.4
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	14.7	15.9
Dispatch of other volunteers	4.6	4.4
Others	91.1	63.0
Loan Aid	745.1	714.3
Grant Aid	102.0	37.1

1. Includes costs of dispatching volunteers and other costs. Because the numbers for each project are rounded off to the nearest whole number, the figures do not always match the total numbers.
2. Amount disbursed within the fiscal year
3. Amount provided under newly concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

Table 7 Fiscal 2009 JICA's Program Scale



1. Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses
2. Amount of Loan Aid disbursed (Amount of ODA Loans disbursed: ¥745.0 billion)
3. Amount provided under newly concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

Table 8 Technical Cooperation Expenses for the Past 10 Years

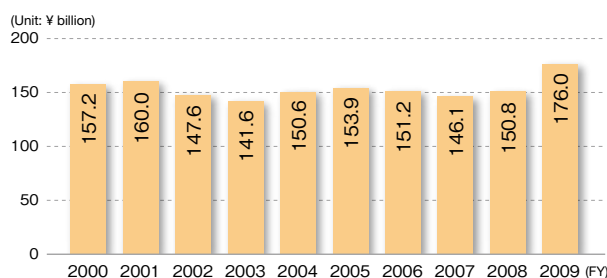


Table 9 Trends in Loan Aid Agreement Amounts for the Past 10 Years

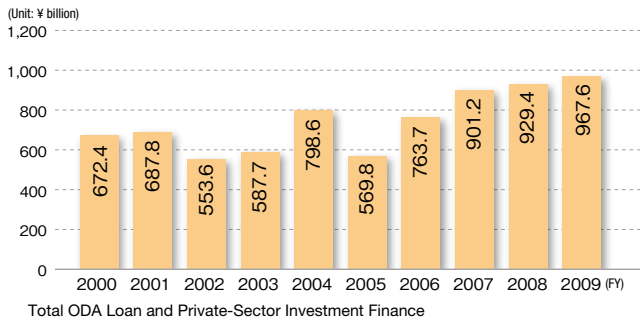
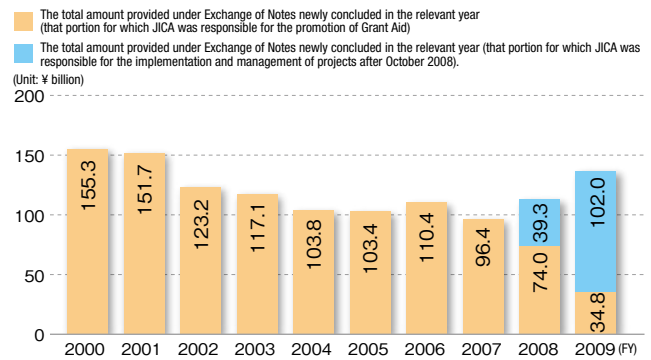


Table 10 Scale of JCA's Promotion and Management of Grant Aid



JICA was responsible for promoting Grant Aid until fiscal 2007. From October 2008, JICA has also been performing project management of a portion of Japan's Grant Aid.
 Fiscal 2008 Grant Aid (on a G/A basis): ¥37.1 billion
 Fiscal 2009: ¥102.0 billion (same amount on an Exchange-of-Notes (E/N) basis)

Composition of Expenditure by Region

Table 11 shows expenditures for Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid by geographic region.

Looking at expenditures for Technical Cooperation by geographic region, Asia accounted for 31.6%, Africa 18.3% and North, Central and South America 11.9%, as these regions accounted for the largest portion of expenditures. The remaining 28.7% covered international institutions and worldwide projects.

Looking at newly contributed ODA Loans by region in fiscal 2009, Asia accounted for 66.9%, the Middle East 16.0% and Africa 4.8%. As in the previous fiscal year, Asia accounted for the highest proportion of ODA Loans.

On the other hand, the proportion of Grant Aid to Africa was 52.0%, while Asia received 24.8% and the Middle East 8.6%. As in the previous fiscal year, Africa received the largest portion of Grant Aid.

Expenditure by Sector

Table 12 shows the composition of expenditure by sector in fiscal 2009. Disbursements for Technical Cooperation by sector were, in descending order, 33.7% for Others, 16.1% for public works and utilities, 12.0% for planning and administration, and 11.7% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Newly contributed ODA Loans were allocated largely to collaborative projects in the transport sector (39.3%), including the development of railways, roads and harbors. This was followed by social services at 22.0% and power and gas at 20.4%, which rose from 11.9% in the previous fiscal year.

The amounts of Grant Aid by sector were for cooperation and were 36.4% for such social services as water resource development, education, health and medical care, as well as social infrastructure development and the environment. This was followed by agriculture, forestry and fisheries (32.9%) and electric power (15.0%).

Table 11 Expenditure by Region (Unit: %, ¥ billion)

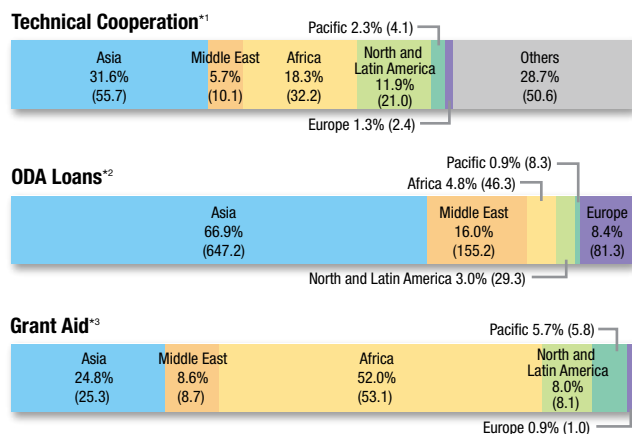
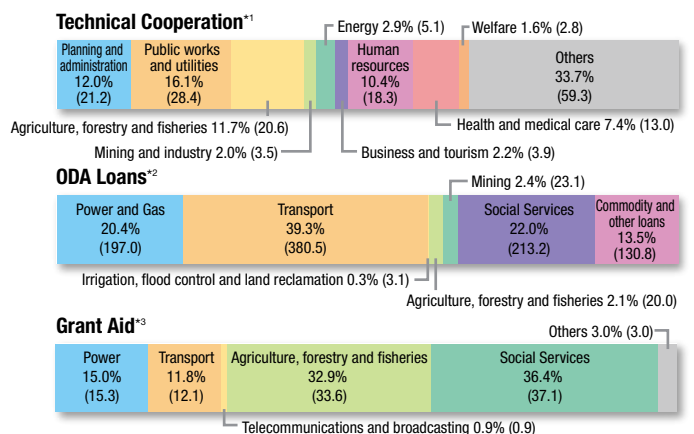


Table 12 Expenditure by Sector (Unit: %, ¥ billion)



1. Expenses that also include expenses required for dispatching volunteers and emergency aid groups.
 2. Amounts are based on loan agreements (L/A basis).
 3. Itemization of ¥102.0 billion (newly concluded Grant Agreements) for projects to be implemented and managed by JICA.
 3. In Expenditure by Sector, Agricultural Engineering amounted to ¥45.0 million (0.04%).

Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation

Looking at the number of personnel by type of JICA program in 2009, the number of technical training participants (new) was 29,982, while JICA dispatched 6,659 experts (new), 5,788 study team members (new), 1,708 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (new) and 515 other volunteers (new). As a result, to date JICA has accepted a total of 437,961 technical training participants (FY1954 – FY2009) and dispatched a total of 219,509

study team members (FY1957 – FY2009), 99,436 experts (FY1955 – FY2009) and 34,839 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (FY1965 – FY2009).

Trends in the number of personnel by type of cooperation since fiscal 2001 are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation

