

# An Overview of JICA's Programs

JICA began implementing a New Growth Strategy in fiscal 2011 that places priority on support for achieving sustained development in developing countries; the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), mainly through support for African countries; peacebuilding in Afghanistan and other countries; environmental and climate change measures; and other activities.

In accordance with the New Growth Strategy, JICA provided cooperation for infrastructure development, mainly in Asia, and for institutional development for the facilitation of trade and investment, and performed other activities. In addition, JICA formulated and implemented programs primarily in Africa that contribute to achieving Japan's assistance pledges as well as MDGs for health, education and other fields. In Afghanistan, the highest priorities for assistance programs are infrastructure development and agricultural and rural development. JICA has started long-term training to increase the capacities of government officials, university instructors involved in these two fields. For environmental and climate change measures, JICA extended cooperation involving new and renewable energy sources, the preservation of biodiversity, and other activities. Furthermore, JICA responded quickly to emergencies during fiscal 2011, such as the Arab Spring movement, the drought in the Horn of Africa and flooding in Thailand.

## Fiscal 2011 Overview of JICA's Activities

### Japan's ODA Disbursements and JICA's Activities

In 2011, Japan's total ODA disbursements (provisional figure) amounted to US\$19,857.4 million (¥1,582.8 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 accounted for US\$4,273.7 million (¥340.6 billion), Technical Cooperation US\$3,627.6 million (¥289.1 billion) and Loan Aid US\$7,614.1 million (¥606.9 billion).

Turning to JICA's disbursements in fiscal 2011 (Table 6), Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA amounted to ¥188.9 billion, an increase of 11.9% from the previous fiscal year.

As to Grant Aid, which JICA began implementing from October 2008, JICA concluded 163 Grant Agreements amounting to approximately ¥107.6 billion (Grant Agreement [G/A] basis). JICA also implemented 10 projects amounting to ¥3.6 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 disbursement amount totaled ¥609.7 billion and was provided to 51 countries and one organization, and Private-Sector Investment Finance disbursement amount totaled ¥10 million and was provided to one organization

Tables 8 to 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 2011, Technical Cooperation expenses amounted to ¥188.9 billion, an increase of 11.9% (¥20.1 billion) from the previous fiscal year.

The Loan Aid commitment amount totaled ¥949.4 billion in fiscal 2011. Meanwhile, the scale of Grant Aid programs also decreased from the previous fiscal year and reached a total amount of ¥111.2 billion in fiscal 2011.

**Table 6** Distribution by Type of JICA Program in Fiscal 2011 (Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY2011	FY2010
Technical Cooperation *1	188.9	168.8
Acceptance of training participants	20.1	20.7
Dispatch of experts	64.7	24.2
Dispatch of study team members	40.3	10.5
Provision of equipment	8.8	4.2
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	9.9	12.5
Dispatch of other volunteers	3.9	4.6
Others	41.3	92.0
Loan Aid *2	609.7	677.7
Grant Aid *3	107.6	102.4

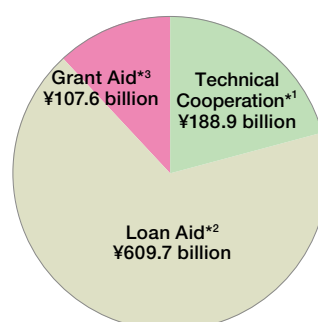
Note) Because the numbers for each project are rounded off to the nearest whole number, the figures do not always match the total numbers.

\*1 Includes costs of dispatching volunteers and other costs.

\*2 Amount disbursed within the fiscal year

\*3 Amount provided under concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

**Table 7** Fiscal 2011 JICA's Operation Scale



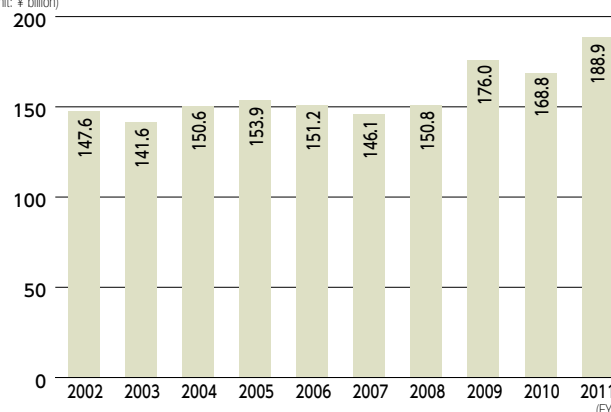
\*1 Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses

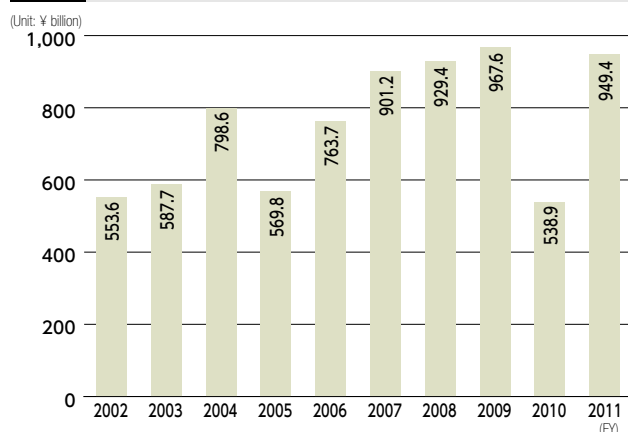
\*2 Amount of Loan Aid disbursed

\*3 Amount provided under concluded Grant Agreements (G/A basis)

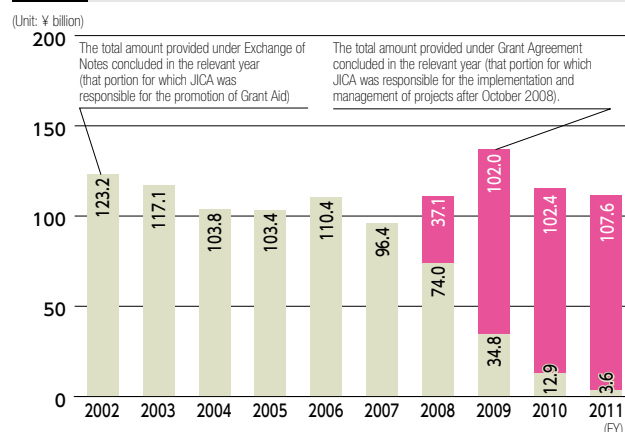
**Table 8** Trends in Technical Cooperation Disbursements for the Past 10 Years

(Unit: ¥ billion)



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

Note) Total ODA Loan and Private-Sector Investment Finance

**Table 10 Trends in Scale of JICA's Promotion and Management of Grant Aid**

Note) JICA was responsible for expedition of implementation of Grant Aid until fiscal 2007. From October 2008, JICA has also been performing project management of a portion of Japan's Grant Aid.

## Composition of Distribution by Region

Table 11 shows distribution for Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid in fiscal 2011 by geographic region.

Looking at disbursements for Technical Cooperation by geographic region, Asia accounted for 35.6%, Africa 24.5% and North and Latin America 8.9%, in descending order. The 21.8% in "Others" include disbursements for international organizations and worldwide projects across countries and regions.

Looking at commitment amounts for new ODA Loans by region in fiscal 2011, Asia accounted for 81.1%, Middle East 8.1% and Europe 4.8%. Following-on from fiscal 2010, Asia's share increased from the previous fiscal year.

On the other hand, the proportion of Grant Aid to Africa was 44.9%, while Asia received 43.2% and Pacific 5.4%. As in fiscal 2010, Africa and Asia accounted for a large proportion of Grant Aid.

## Composition of Distribution by Sector

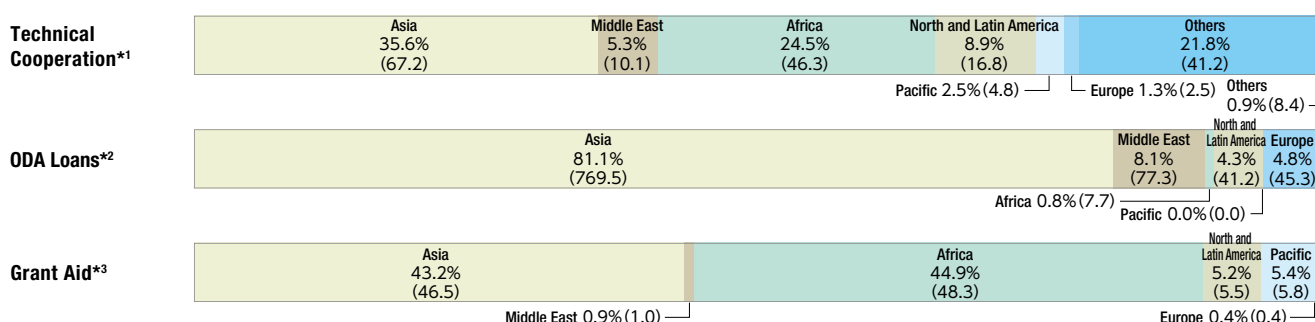
Table 12 shows the composition of distribution by sector in fiscal 2011.

Disbursements for Technical Cooperation by sector were, in descending order, 26.7% for Others, 20.8% for public works and utilities, 13.2% for planning and administration, and 12.5% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

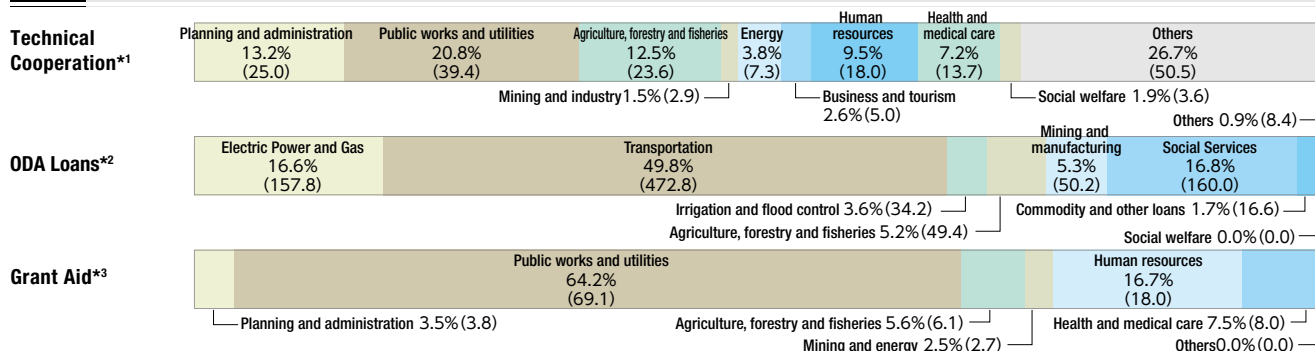
For ODA Loans, a large portion, i.e., 49.8%, were allocated

**Table 11 Distribution by Region**

(Unit: %, ¥ billion)

**Table 12 Distribution 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 ¥102.4 billion (concluded Grant Agreements) for projects to be implemented and managed by JICA.

for projects in the transportation sector, including the development of railways, roads and ports. This was followed by social services at 16.8% and electric power and gas at 16.6%.

For Grant Aid, the share of distribution increased for public works and utilities at 64.2%, followed by human resources, including education and vocational training, at 16.7%, and health and medical care at 7.5%.

### Number of Personnel by Type of Technical Cooperation

The number of personnel by type of JICA program in fiscal 2011 was as follows. The number of technical training

participants (new) was 27,847, while JICA dispatched 9,082 experts (new), 8,527 study team members (new), 1,046 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (new) and 297 other volunteers (new). As a result, to date JICA has accepted a total of 489,786 technical training participants (FY1954–FY2011) and dispatched a total of 116,814 experts (FY1955–FY2011), 235,082 study team members (FY1957–FY2011), and 37,346 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (FY1965–FY2011).

Trends in the number of personnel by type of cooperation since fiscal 2002 are shown in Table 13.

**Table 13** Trends in Number of Personnel by Type of Cooperation

