An Overview of JICA’s Programs

In fiscal 2014, JICA engaged in its assistance programs with focus on assistance for emerging and developing countries to grow together with Japan; promotion of human security and peacebuilding; initiatives toward international cooperation and trends in international assistance; promotion of private sector collaboration and domestic collaboration; and support for women’s empowerment and social involvement in developing countries.

- **Assistance for Emerging and Developing Countries to Grow Together with Japan**
  - In line with Japan’s Infrastructure Systems Export Strategy, JICA extended assistance designed to enable developing countries to share growth with Japan. Such assistance covered ASEAN connectivity, with projects for enhancing regional connectivity with focus on the East-West Economic Corridor and the Southern Economic Corridor, among others [see the Case Study on page 26]; the metropolitan area in Indonesia; the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Myanmar [see the Case Study on page 102]; the digitalization of terrestrial television broadcasting in Sri Lanka; and the ABE Initiative in Africa [see the Case Study on page 83].

- **Promotion of Human Security and Peacebuilding**
  - JICA had dialogue with the World Bank and other donors on Universal Health Coverage (UHC). It also conducted individual projects for UHC.
  - JICA addressed the Ebola crisis. In addition to emergency relief to the countries hit hard by Ebola, JICA extended assistance aimed at preventing the infectious disease from spreading to neighboring countries from a middle- to long-term perspective. Such assistance was specifically designed to help build the crisis response capacity of these countries through dispatching experts and providing training [see the Case Study on page 54]. JICA also worked to reduce infection risk of the disease in Japan.
  - JICA hosted a seminar on Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao and conducted reconstruction assistance in Northern Uganda. It also provided assistance for host communities of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries [see the Case Study on page 60], peacebuilding assistance for Gaza that included emergency relief, and assistance for stabilization in Ukraine [see the Case Study on page 63].
  - To incorporate disability mainstreaming into its projects and programs, JICA revised its Thematic Guidelines.

- **Initiatives toward International Cooperation and Trends in International Assistance**
  - JICA put forward its ideas on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on its experiences in its programs and projects. Some of these ideas were reflected in UN outcome documents on SDGs [see the Case Study on page 131].
  - In accordance with the Japanese government’s Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming, JICA supported the authorization of a project under the Joint Crediting Mechanism through a low-carbon development project in Indonesia, the first of its kind in the world. It also set up the Japan Public-Private Platform for REDD+ [see the Case Study on page 88].
  - JICA actively participated in the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. Its approaches, such as prior investment in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and “Build Back Better,” were reflected in the outcome documents of the conference [see the Case Study on page 93].
  - JICA promoted cooperation with international organizations, including the World Bank, regional development organizations, and bilateral aid agencies. It also engaged with emerging donors and kept track of the latest developments of emerging donors.

- **Support for Women’s Empowerment and Social Involvement in Developing Countries**
  - JICA participated in the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo and delivered messages on the relationship between human security and gender/women and the importance of gender mainstreaming.
  - JICA supported gender mainstreaming by developing guidelines on the issue, titled “Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: JICA Strategies and Actions,” and by compiling gender mainstreaming best practices in various sectors into brochures.
  - JICA formulated and implemented gender-mainstreaming projects, including the Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries [see the Case Studies on pages 41 and 71].
Overview of JICA’s Activities in Fiscal 2014

Looking at JICA’s disbursements in fiscal 2014 (Table 6 and Table 7), Technical Cooperation implemented by JICA amounted to ¥176.4 billion, a decrease of 0.5% from the previous fiscal year. Turning to Grant Aid, which JICA began implementing from October 2008, JICA implemented 159 projects amounting to ¥111.2 billion (Grant Agreement amount). ODA Loans disbursement amount totaled ¥827.3 billion and was provided to 52 countries and two organizations, and Private-Sector Investment Finance disbursement amount totaled ¥600 million and was provided to four organizations.

Overview of Trends for the Past 10 Years

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 2014, the Loan Aid commitment amount increased from the previous fiscal year by 3.1%, totaling ¥1,015.9 billion. Meanwhile, the scale of Grant Aid decreased by 4.0% to a total amount of ¥111.2 billion in fiscal 2014.

Table 8  Technical Cooperation Disbursements for the Past 10 Years (Unit: ¥ billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>153.9</td>
<td>151.2</td>
<td>146.1</td>
<td>150.8</td>
<td>176.0</td>
<td>168.8</td>
<td>188.9</td>
<td>167.8</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td>176.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9  Loan Aid Commitment Amounts for the Past 10 Years (Unit: ¥ billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>569.8</td>
<td>763.7</td>
<td>901.2</td>
<td>929.4</td>
<td>967.6</td>
<td>538.9</td>
<td>949.4</td>
<td>1,226.7</td>
<td>985.8</td>
<td>1,015.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10  Scale of Grant Aid for the Past 10 Years (Unit: ¥ billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103.4</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>102.0</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>141.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115.8</td>
<td>115.8</td>
<td>111.2</td>
<td>111.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note) Because the numbers for each program are rounded to the nearest whole number, the figures do not always match the total numbers. *1 Technical Cooperation expenses excluding management expenses. *2 Amount of Loan Aid disbursements. *3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year.
Looking at disbursements of Technical Cooperation by geographic region, Asia accounted for 35.3%, Africa 23.0% and North and Latin America 8.3%, in descending order. The 24.2% in “Others” include disbursements for international organizations and worldwide projects across countries and regions.

Looking at commitment amounts for new Loan Aid by region in fiscal 2014, Asia accounted for 57.7%, Africa 7.8% and North and Latin America 7.5%. Continuing from fiscal 2013, Asia’s share has been considerably high.

On the other hand, as for Grant Aid, Asia accounted for 51.1%, Africa 39.3% and North and Latin America 4.9%. As in fiscal 2013, Asia and Africa accounted for a large proportion of Grant Aid.

| Table 11 Composition of Disbursements by Region in Fiscal 2014 (Unit: %, ¥ billion) |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Technical Cooperation*          | Asia   | Middle East | Africa | North and Latin America | Europe | Others |
|                                 | 30.3%  | 9.6%      | 23.0%  | 9.3% (14.7)              | 1.5%   | 24.2%  |
|                                 | (62.3) | (18.4)    | (40.6) | (6.3)                     | (0.3)  | (42.7) |
| Loan Aid*                       | Asia   | Middle East | Africa | North and Latin America | Europe | Others |
|                                 | 57.4%  | 7.3%      | 7.8%   | 4.7% (7.5)               | 0.0%   | 9.8%   |
|                                 | (585.8)| (74.6)    | (78.9) | (7.5)                     | (0.0)  | (90.4) |
| Grant Aid*                      | Asia   | Middle East | Africa | North and Latin America | Europe | Others |
|                                 | 51.1%  | 8.8%      | 39.3%  | 4.9% (6.5)               | 0.0%   | 5.8%   |
|                                 | (56.8) | (19.9)    | (43.6) | (6.5)                     | (0.0)  | (6.4)  |

*1 Expenses that include expenses required for dispatching volunteers and Japan Disaster Relief Team.

*2 Total Commitment Amounts of ODA Loan and Private-Sector Investment Finance.

*3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year.

Disbursements of Technical Cooperation by sector were, in descending order, 17.5% for public works and utilities, 13.0% for planning and administration, 12.9% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and 9.7% for human resources.

For Loan Aid, a large portion, i.e., 33.7% was allocated for projects in the electric power and gas sector. This was followed by commodity loans, etc. at 21.8% and 15.1% for the transportation sector, including railways, roads and ports.

For Grant Aid, the largest share was made to public works and utilities at 53.8%, followed by health and medical care at 12.1% and human resources at 10.9%.

| Table 12 Composition of Disbursements by Sector in Fiscal 2014 (Unit: %, ¥ billion) |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Technical Cooperation*          | Planning and administration 13.0% (23.0) Public works and utilities 17.2% (30.8) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries 12.9% (22.7) Energy 4.5% (7.9) Health and medical care 6.7% (11.1) Human resources 9.7% (17.1) Others 30.4% (53.6) |
|                                 | Asia   | Middle East | Africa | North and Latin America | Europe | Others |
|                                 | 53.7%  | 15.1%     | 11.0%  | 11.2% (24.4)            | 1.5%   | 24.2%  |
|                                 | (314.8)| (153.6)   | (111.9)| (24.4)                   | (2.6)  | (53.6) |
| Loan Aid*                       | Planning and administration 33.7% (59.8) Public works and utilities 53.7% (93.3) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries 10.1% (18.2) Energy 4.7% (8.3) Health and medical care 10.0% (18.2) Human resources 11.0% (20.1) Others 4.9% (8.3) |
|                                 | Asia   | Middle East | Africa | North and Latin America | Europe | Others |
|                                 | 53.7%  | 15.1%     | 11.0%  | 11.2% (24.4)            | 1.5%   | 24.2%  |
|                                 | (314.8)| (153.6)   | (111.9)| (24.4)                   | (2.6)  | (53.6) |
| Grant Aid*                      | Planning and administration 33.7% (59.8) Public works and utilities 53.7% (93.3) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries 10.1% (18.2) Energy 4.7% (8.3) Health and medical care 10.0% (18.2) Human resources 11.0% (20.1) Others 4.9% (8.3) |
|                                 | Asia   | Middle East | Africa | North and Latin America | Europe | Others |
|                                 | 53.7%  | 15.1%     | 11.0%  | 11.2% (24.4)            | 1.5%   | 24.2%  |
|                                 | (314.8)| (153.6)   | (111.9)| (24.4)                   | (2.6)  | (53.6) |

*1 Expenses that include expenses required for dispatching volunteers and Japan Disaster Relief Team.

*2 Total Commitment Amounts of ODA Loan and Private-Sector Investment Finance.

*3 Amount of concluded Grant Agreements. However, for projects running over several fiscal years, the maximum amount allowed for each fiscal year is counted for that fiscal year.

The number of newly dispatched personnel by type of JICA program in fiscal 2014 was as follows. The number of technical training participants was 24,101, while JICA dispatched 9,889 experts, 6,056 study team members, 1,267 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and 347 other volunteers. As a result, to date JICA has accepted a total of 562,208 technical training participants (FY1994–FY2014) and dispatched a total of 146,387 experts (FY1995–FY2014), 260,774 study team members (FY1987–FY2014), 40,642 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (FY1985–FY2014), and 6,631 Other Volunteers (FY1999–FY2014).

Trends in the number of personnel by type of cooperation since fiscal 2005 are shown in Table 13.

| Table 13 Trends in Number of Personnel by Type of Technical Cooperation (cumulative total) |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   |
| Experts                        | 24,504 | 30,334 | 36,319 | 29,982 | 27,978 | 27,847 |
| Commodity loans, etc.          | 4,597  | 4,942  | 4,097  | 6,659  | 8,296  | 9,882  |
| Social welfare                 | 3,150  | 3,046  | 2,904  | 3,265  | 3,517  | 3,912  |
| Health and medical care        | 2,956  | 3,078  | 3,046  | 3,265  | 3,517  | 3,912  |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | 1,046 | 1,081  | 1,067  | 1,081  | 1,067  | 1,081  |
| Manufacturing and mining       | 1,267  | 1,300  | 1,267  | 1,120  | 1,267  | 1,267  |
| Social welfare                 | 562,208| 562,208| 562,208| 562,208| 562,208| 562,208|

* Includes Senior Volunteers, Senior Volunteers for Japanese Communities Overseas, Youth Volunteers for Japanese Communities Overseas and UN Volunteers. Until 1998, these figures had been included in other types of cooperation.

Note) The dispatch of emigrants ended in FY1995. The cumulative total from fiscal years 1962 to 1995 was 73,437.
Overview of Financial Statements

### 1. Overview of Balance Sheet

For the business year ended March 31, 2015, total assets amounted to ¥238,498 million, increasing ¥15,573 million from the previous business year, primarily due to the ¥19,860 million increase in cash and bank deposits. Total liabilities were ¥186,872 million, increasing ¥18,325 million year-on-year, primarily due to the ¥14,509 million increase in operational grant liabilities, and the ¥2,346 million increase in accounts payable.

### 2. Overview of Statement of Income

For the business year ended March 31, 2015, total income amounted to ¥253,319 million, increasing ¥18,978 million from the previous business year. The major factor of the increase was the ¥21,105 million increase in revenues from grant aid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount (Unit: Millions of yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenses (A)</td>
<td>253,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations expenses</td>
<td>244,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for technical</td>
<td>71,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooperation projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for public</td>
<td>15,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participation-based cooperation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for operation</td>
<td>28,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for grant aid</td>
<td>106,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>22,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administrative expenses</td>
<td>8,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary revenues (B)</td>
<td>254,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from operational</td>
<td>144,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenues from government aid</td>
<td>106,528</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraneous losses (C)</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extraneous income (D)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of reserve fund</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carried over from the previous Mid-term Objective period (s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total for the current year (B-A-C-D-E)</td>
<td>1,436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Because the amounts are rounded to the nearest million, the total amount does not always match the sum of each amount.

Finance and Investment Account

### 1. Overview of Balance Sheet

For the business year ended March 31, 2015, total assets amounted to ¥11,336,721 million, increasing ¥182,873 million from the previous business year, primarily due to the ¥154,812 million increase in loans. Total liabilities were ¥2,200,570 million, increasing ¥44,174 million year-on-year, primarily due to the ¥107,305 million increase in bonds.

### 2. Overview of Statement of Income

For the business year ended March 31, 2015, total income amounted to ¥114,438 million, decreasing ¥11,131 million from the previous business year. This decrease resulted from ordinary revenues which decreased ¥8,703 million to ¥209,144 million and ordinary expenses which increased ¥2,410 million to ¥94,688 million. The major factors of decrease in ordinary revenues were the absence of reversal of provision for contingent losses which was ¥10,877 million in the previous year and the ¥9,321 million increase in provision for allowance for loan losses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount (Unit: Millions of yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenses (A)</td>
<td>94,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenses</td>
<td>94,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from operations</td>
<td>208,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>through finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and investment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on loans</td>
<td>169,039</td>
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<td>Interest on bonds and notes</td>
<td>5,431</td>
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<td>Interest on borrowings</td>
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<td>Interest on interest rate</td>
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<td>Operations consignment</td>
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<td>expenses</td>
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<td>Operating and administrative expenses</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Provision for allowance for</td>
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<td>loan losses</td>
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<td>Others</td>
<td>6,776</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ordinary revenues (B)</td>
<td>209,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of reserve fund</td>
<td>208,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carried over from the previous Mid-term Objective period (s)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for the current year (B-A-C-D-E)</td>
<td>114,438</td>
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