

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.

● Promotion of Private Sector Collaboration and Domestic Collaboration

- JICA conducted studies for PPP infrastructure projects that will directly assist the activities of private sector companies; promotion of BOP business; projects for supporting SMEs; and the Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology [→ see the Case Study on page 109]. It also encouraged project outcomes to give rise to new ODA projects and projects to be undertaken by developing country governments or companies involved.
- JICA promoted the formulation and commitment of Private-Sector Investment Finance projects.
- JICA pushed ahead with the Overseas Volunteering Program in Collaboration with Private Sector by dispatching additional volunteers and holding consultations with individual companies.
- As part of its assistance to Japanese local governments' involvement in international activities and their efforts to revitalize their communities, JICA supported individual projects and organized seminars aimed at encouraging such involvement.
- JICA enhanced Volunteer Team Partnership Programs with universities in Japan. During fiscal 2014, it also achieved the goal of doubling the number of sports volunteers dispatched by the time of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

● Support for Women's Empowerment and Social Involvement in Developing Countries

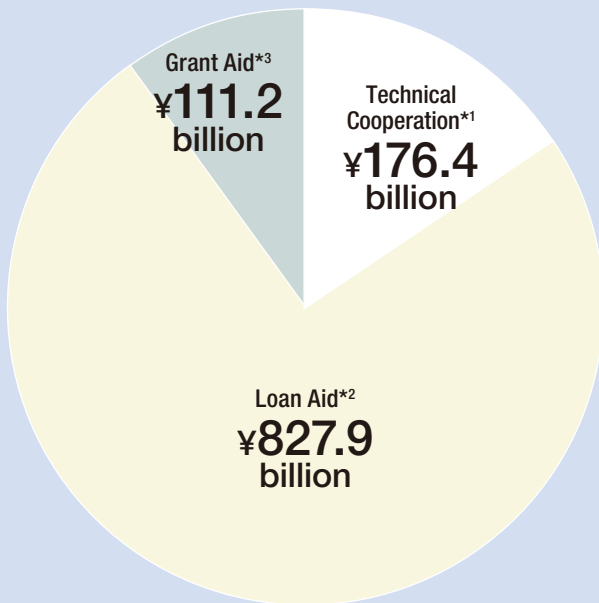
- JICA participated in the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo and delivered messages on the relationship between human security and gender/women and the importance of gender mainstreaming.
- JICA supported gender mainstreaming by developing guidelines on the issue, titled "Gender Equality and Women's 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

Overview of Disbursements 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.

Table 6 JICA's Operation Scale in Fiscal 2014



*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.

Table 7 Disbursements by Type of JICA Assistance in Fiscal 2014 (Unit: ¥ billion)

	FY2014	FY2013
Technical Cooperation *1	176.4	177.3
Acceptance of training participants	17.3	17.6
Dispatch of experts	61.4	65.3
Dispatch of study team members	38.2	38.5
Provision of equipment	4.5	4.1
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	8.3	7.7
Dispatch of other volunteers	3.4	3.4
Others	43.2	40.7
Loan Aid *2	827.9	749.8
Grant Aid *3	111.2	115.8

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.

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)

FY2005	153.9
FY2006	151.2
FY2007	146.1
FY2008	150.8
FY2009	176.0
FY2010	168.8
FY2011	188.9
FY2012	167.8
FY2013	177.3
FY2014	176.4

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

FY2005	569.8
FY2006	763.7
FY2007	901.2
FY2008	929.4
FY2009	967.6
FY2010	538.9
FY2011	949.4
FY2012	1,226.7
FY2013	985.8
FY2014	1,015.9

Note) Total ODA Loan and Private-Sector Investment Finance.

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

FY2005	103.4	
FY2006	110.4	The total amount provided under Exchange of Notes concluded in the relevant year (that portion for which JICA was responsible for the promotion of Grant Aid)
FY2007	96.4	
FY2008	74.0	37.1
FY2009	34.8	102.0
FY2010	12.9	105.2
FY2011	3.6	107.4
FY2012		141.6
FY2013		115.8
FY2014		111.2

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.

Disbursements by Region

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)

Category	Asia	Middle East	Africa	North and Latin America	Europe	Others
Technical Cooperation*1	35.3% (62.3)	5.1% (9.0)	23.0% (40.5)	8.3% (14.7)	1.5% (2.6)	24.2% (42.7)
Loan Aid*2	57.7% (585.8)	7.3% (74.6)	7.8% (78.9)	7.5% (76.3)	1.0% (10.0)	18.7% (190.4)
Grant Aid*3	51.1% (56.8)	0.8% (0.9)	39.3% (43.6)	4.9% (5.5)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)

*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 by Sector

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)

Category	Planning and administration	Public works and utilities	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Energy	Human resources	Health and medical care	Others
Technical Cooperation*1	13.0% (23.0)	17.5% (30.8)	12.9% (22.7)	4.5% (7.9)	9.7% (17.1)	6.2% (10.9)	30.4% (53.6)
Loan Aid*2	33.7% (341.8)	15.1% (153.6)	11.0% (111.9)	7.8% (79.4)	21.8% (221.9)	3.0% (30.7)	3.0% (30.7)
Grant Aid*3	3.0% (3.3)	53.8% (59.8)	4.7% (5.3)	10.9% (12.1)	12.1% (13.5)	5.3% (5.9)	5.3% (5.9)

*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.

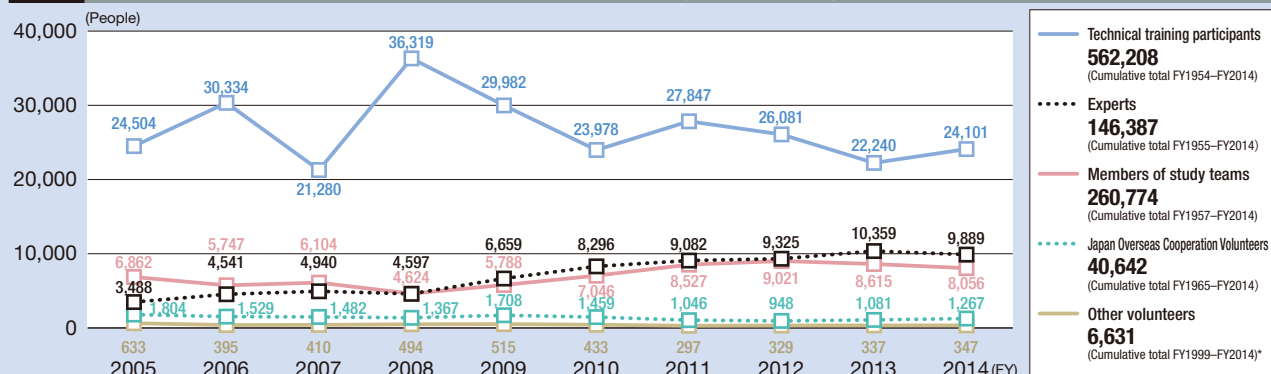
Trends in Number of Personnel by Type of Technical Cooperation

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, 8,056 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 (FY1954–FY2014) and dispatched a

total of 146,387 experts (FY1955–FY2014), 260,774 study team members (FY1957–FY2014), 40,642 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (FY1965–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)



* 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 1952 to 1995 was 73,437.

Overview of Financial Statements

General Account

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 ¥2,348 million increase in accounts payable.

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Assets	Amount	Liabilities	Amount
Current assets		Current liabilities	
Cash and deposits	74,554	Operational grant liabilities	46,241
Securities	99,000	Funds for grant aid	116,676
Others	20,055	Others	21,145
Non-current assets		Non-current liabilities	
Tangible assets	42,426	Contra accounts for assets	2,162
Intangible assets	7	Others	649
Investments and other assets	2,456	Total liabilities	186,872
		Net assets	
		Capital	
		Government investment	63,217
		Capital surplus	(16,743)
		Retained earnings	5,151
		Total net assets	51,625
Total assets	238,498	Total of liabilities and net assets	238,498

2. Overview of Statement of Income

For the business year ended March 31, 2015, ordinary expenses amounted to ¥253,319 million, increasing ¥18,982 million from the previous business year. The major factor of the increase was the ¥21,105 million increase in expenses for grant aid. Ordinary revenues increased ¥21,928 million to ¥254,339 million. The major factor of the increase was the ¥21,105 million increase in revenues from grant aid.

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amount
Ordinary expenses (A)	253,319
Operating expenses	244,331
Expenses for technical cooperation projects	71,068
Expenses for public participation-based cooperation	15,723
Expenses for operation support	28,483
Expenses for grant aid	106,528
Others	22,530
General administrative expenses	8,843
Financial expenses	23
Others	122
Ordinary revenues (B)	254,339
Revenues from operational grants	144,189
Revenues from grant aid	106,528
Others	3,623
Extraordinary losses (C)	89
Extraordinary income (D)	40
Reversal of reserve fund carried over from the previous Mid-term Objective period (E)	465
Total income for the current business year (B-A-C+D+E)	1,436

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.

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Assets	Amount	Liabilities	Amount
Current assets		Current liabilities	
Loans	11,223,481	Current portion of borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	244,355
Allowance for loan losses	(145,267)	Others	71,906
Others	198,384	Non-current liabilities	
Non-current assets		Bonds	417,305
Tangible assets	8,742	Borrowings from government fund for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	1,459,231
Intangible assets	1	Others	7,773
Investments and other assets		Total liabilities	2,200,570
Claims probable in bankruptcy, claims probable in rehabilitation and other	68,325	Net assets	
Allowance for loan losses	(60,989)	Capital	
Others	44,045	Government investment	7,813,898
		Retained earnings	
		Reserve fund	1,255,358
		Others	114,438
		Valuation and translation adjustments	(47,542)
		Total net assets	9,136,152
Total assets	11,336,721	Total of liabilities and net assets	11,336,721

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.

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amount
Ordinary expenses (A)	94,688
Expenses related to operations of cooperation through finance and investment	94,688
Interest on bonds and notes	5,431
Interest on borrowings	24,068
Interest on interest rate swaps	9,291
Operations consignment expenses	18,978
Operating and administrative expenses	13,068
Provision for allowance for loan losses	17,076
Others	6,776
Ordinary revenues (B)	209,144
Revenues from operations of cooperation through finance and investment	208,688
Interest on loans	169,039
Dividends on investments	36,187
Others	3,463
Others	456
Extraordinary losses (C)	19
Extraordinary income (D)	1
Total income for the current business year (B-A-C+D)	114,438

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