JICA offers various types of cooperation schemes

(1) Technical Cooperation
Scheme aims at transferring technologies to Papua New Guinea in various fields such as infrastructure development. Information technology, education, health, agriculture, commerce, and so on.

(2) Loans
Scheme supports developing countries by providing concessional low-interest, long-term funds to finance their development efforts. It is aimed at helping recipient countries build large scale infrastructure such as bridges, airports, ports, power plants, and so forth.

(3) Grant Aid
Scheme also assists with building infrastructure but in a smaller scale than Loans scheme. It assists with building facilities and providing equipment and supplies in various sectors such as transport, education, health, communication, information technology, agriculture, forestry, fishery and others.

(4) Volunteer Program
Scheme is one of JICA’s Civil Participation schemes. Junior and Senior volunteers with expertise in various sectors such as education, health, IT, agriculture, and so on, are dispatched all over PNG to extend their support at a grassroots level.

Key JICA Milestones

1974
The Japanese Government initiated Official Development Assistance in Papua New Guinea. The first Japanese ODA project in PNG was a grant aid project through which the National Fishery Training College was constructed in Kavieng.

1975
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established.

1978
The first PNG trainee participated in a technical training program in Japan. The purpose of the training was to improve trainee’s commerce and marketing skills.

1980
The first technical cooperation project was implemented in PNG. The project aimed at developing sustainable woodland in Madang to support and strengthen the livelihood of the local people.

1983
The first Japanese yen loan projects were implemented in PNG. Both the Wabag Water Supply Project and the Goroka Sewerage Facilities Construction Project were implemented at the same time.

2008
The new JICA launched in October. The former JICA merged with the development assistance section of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

2016
JICA PNG Office was relocated to the PWC Haus in Harbour City.

2020
40th anniversary of dispatching Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to Papua New Guinea.

JICA Vision
Leading the world with trust
JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.
Japanese cooperation to PNG started in 1974

Japanese cooperation to Papua New Guinea started one year before the independence of Papua New Guinea in 1975. The first grant aid was provided in 1974 for the construction of the National Fishery Training College at Kavieng. JICA’s cooperation to Papua New Guinea is determined through consultation with the Government of Papua New Guinea in order to align with PNG’s development priorities under Vision 2050, Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015, Alotau Accord and annual budgets. JICA’s focus in Papua New Guinea is embraced in a wider regional context of the Japanese approach towards the Pacific Islands, which has been agreed in the triennial Pacific Leaders Meeting (PALM) hosted by the Japanese Government. In November 2018, Papua New Guinea hosted Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). JICA has been assisting Papua New Guinea as a host throughout human resource development programmes.

Japanese cooperation focuses on 3 priority areas

JICA’s focus of cooperation to Papua New Guinea encompasses three Priority Areas which consist of six programs underpinned by individual projects, training and volunteer programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority areas</th>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strengthening the Foundation of Economic Growth</td>
<td>Economic Infrastructure 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Improvement of Social Services</td>
<td>Education 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Environment and Climate Change</td>
<td>Environment 5, Climate Change 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japanese government funded 5,732 billion kina

From 1974 to 2018, Japanese government extended its cooperation in grant aid, technical cooperation and ODA loans in the sum of 189.1 billion Yen (approximately 5,732 billion Kina at exchange rate of 1 Kina @33 JPY).

JICA disbursements under Japanese ODA 1974-2018 (Kina million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Technical Cooperation</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>5,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JICA Website

Japanese government sent 3,490 aid workers & provided training programs for 4,385 Papua New Guineans

As of 2018, JICA dispatched the total of 3,490 personal including experts and mission members for the projects under technical cooperation and loan aid programs as well as junior and senior volunteers under JICA volunteer program. JICA also provided wide-ranging training programs covering almost all sectors for the total of 4,385 Papua New Guinean officials from various government agencies.

Number of personnel exchanged under JICA programs 1974-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experts</th>
<th>Missions</th>
<th>Junior volunteers</th>
<th>Senior volunteers</th>
<th>Papua New Guinean participants in training program</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>1,424</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4,385</td>
<td>7,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>